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THE
ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED

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T

T, *sb.* I.Ma. Stf. Der. Shr. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Som. Also written **tee** I.Ma. Stf. Der. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ken.[1] w.Som.[1]; and in form **tye** Der. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **T-bob**, a T-shaped frame used in pumping mines; (2) **-handle**, a handle of a spade, &c. having a short cross-bar at the top; (3) **-headed**, of a plough: having a T-shaped head.

(1) Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (2) Shr.[1] (3) s.Bdf. These are called tee-headed ploughs in the south of the county, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162.

2. An iron, shaped like the top of the letter T, with a chain attached to the centre.

Nrf.[1] Suf.[1] Iron holdfasts in the shape of the top of the letter T, pendant on short chains from the seels of a horse's collar, or from the thillbells. They are thrust, one end first, through staples on the shafts. Ken.[1] w.Som.[1] Tees are at the ends of the chain to a horse's head-stall or night-halter.

3. The point where a cross vein intersects another at right angles.

Der. Tee or Tye is where a cross vein approaches another vein at nearly right angles, whose side it joins without intersecting or breaking through it, Tapping *Gl. to Manlove* (1837); New Thing, Old Thing, . . Tee or Pee, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 44.

4. Phr. *that's the tee*, that is the right thing, 'that's the ticket.'

I.Ma. A understandin—that's the tee, Brown *Witch* (1889) 93.

TA, *pron.* e.An. Also in forms **te** e.An.[1]; **ter** Nrf.; **to** e.An.[1] Suf. It, that.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Ta be the wice o' my sweetheart, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2; What on aarth can ter be about, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 6; Athout ter be that gude-natured waiter, *ib.* 45; Common hereabouts (M.C.H.B.). Suf. I didn't know who to-was (S.J.); Suf.[1] 'Dew it rain?' 'Is ta dew.'

TA, see **Take**, **The**, *dem. adj.*, **Thou**.

TA(A, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in form **taw** Sh.I. [tē.] **1.** A fibre, filament; a fibrous root; a thread. Cf. **taave**.

Sh.I. Doo sees foo he [fish liver] can be peeled, an' da taas taen oot afore I pit in da floo'r, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900); The taws (taas) o' da liver refers to the fibrous part of the fish-liver, which was generally extracted before using the liver as an article of diet (J.S.); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 32; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

Hence **Taaie**, *adj.* fibrous, full of fibres. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] **2.** A stolon, as of couch-grass, sedge, &c. Cai.[1]

3. *pl.* Wood split thin with which to make baskets.

Cum.[24] Wm. Aur aud fello is soa leam he can dea nowt but rive taas for whiskets an teanales, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 52. ne.Lan.[1]

[1. Cp. Icel. *tægja*, fibre (Vigfusson).]

TAA, see **Taw**, *sb.*[1]

TAAHELLYIK, *sb.* Sh.I. One of the flat stones laid along the lower edge of the roof under the straw for running off the water. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 88.

[Cp. ON. *þak*, thatch, and *hella*, a flat stone (Vigfusson).]

TAAL, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **tale** n.Cy. m.Yks.[1] **1.** To settle; to accommodate oneself to new circumstances, habits, &c. Cf. **thole**, *v.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (Hall.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Thor sheep deeant taal weel to their new haaf,' do not get reconciled to their new quarters; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. As a servant in a place, sheep in a pasture, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1]

2. To make agree; to reconcile. m.Yks.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *taale*, to bear, stand, support; to suffer, endure (Larsen).]

TAAM, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. To doze, go to sleep; to faint.

Nhb.[1] He'll syun taam ower. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

TAAN, see **Take**, **Tone**, *num. adj.*

TAAND, *sb.* Sh.I. [tēnd.] A firebrand; a burning peat; a live coal. Cf. **tend**, *v.*[2]

He lit the remnant of a 'fill' of Greenland plug with a 'taand,' Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 21; The guidwife would seize a lowin taand [live coal] and chase the uncanny visitor out the door, throwing the fire after her, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 140; S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *tandri*, fire (Vigfusson).]

TAANLE, **TAAPIE**, see **Tawnle**, **Tawpie**.

TAAR, **TAAS**, **TAASTRIL**, **TAAT**, **TAATIE**, see **Tear**, *v.*[1], **Taws(e**, **Taistrel**, **Taut**, *v.*[2], **Tatie**.

TAAVE, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **tyaave** (Jam.); **tyauve** Bnff.[1] [tēv.] **1.** To tease out, as oakum; to ravel. Sh.I., Mry. (Jam.) Cf. **ta(a**. Hence (1) **Taave-taes**, *sb. pl.* pit-fir, used for making ropes, being split into fibres and twisted; (2) **Tyaavin-skate**, *sb.* a dish composed of skate reduced to filaments.

(1) Crm., Inv., Mry., Nai. (Jam.) (2) Bnff.[1], Rnf. (Jam.)

2. To caulk; to close up a rent with stuffing.

Sh.I. Yon bit o' rent could a been taav'd up for a while, onywye fil da drought cam', *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

TAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. e.An. Hmp. Also in form **twab** Lan. [tab, tæb.] **1.** The narrow or pointed end of anything; the end of an object intended for insertion in a hole cut for its reception. Also in *comp.* **Tab-end.**

Cum.[1] The narrow end of a field, &c.; Cum.[24] n.Yks.[1] The lower portion of an iron scraper with one leg, which is to be let into and fixed by aid of lead or cement in a stone. w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

2. The end of a strap outside the buckle. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

3. A label affixed to goods for sale; a luggage label. War.[3] **4.** A tatter; a torn piece of a garment; the waste end cut off a piece of cloth.

Nhb.[1] w.Yks. A hearth-rug made o' worsed tabs Afore the fire wor spread, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 106; w.Yks.[3] Lan. It [i.e. the shirt] dangult, aw bits, o' twabs, cleeur rewnd obewt him, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 8.

Hence (1) **Tabbing**, *sb.* a stripe woven in a different colour of weft at the end of a piece of calico, &c.; (2) **Tab-end**, *sb.* the end of a piece of cloth, esp. the first-woven end to which the strings of the warp are attached.

(1) Lan. Nowt like a smeawch for puttin' a finish upo' things. It's like a tabbin' at th' eend of a cut, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 270, ed. 1884. s.Lan.[1] Colloquially it is used in the sense of 'finishing' anything. 'Aw'm just puttin' th' tabbin' on.' (2) w.Yks. Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 56. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

5. The loop by which a garment is hung up. Sc. (G.W.)

Hence **Tabbed**, *ppl. adj.* of a cap, &c.: having the corners folded up.

Abd. Her mither ware a tabbit mutch, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 79, ed. 1859.

6. The latchet of a shoe; the piece of a shoe to which the buckle is fastened.

N.Cy.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1]

7. The tongue closing up the front of a boot or shoe. w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lin.[1], Lei.[1] **8.** The metallic tag at the end of a boot-lace, &c.

Cum.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), e.An.[1]

9. A shoe-string. Hmp.[1] 10. *pl. Obs.* Children's hanging sleeves. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2] 11. The ear. Also in *comp.* **Tab-hole.** Cf. **tib**, *sb.*[1]

Not. 'I'll pat your tab,' I'll box your ears (H.E.B.); Not.[1] s.Not. Ooh! my tabs is co'd (J.P.K.). Lin.[1]

TAB, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. [tæb.] A turf; dried roots and grass raked up and burnt; cow-dung dried for burning. Cf. **tabban, 2, tob,** *sb.*

s.Dev. (Miss D.) Cor. If I'd a tab of turf handy, I'd bring it at your mouth, you greasy cavalryman, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 21; Cor.[123]

TAB, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] [tab.] Part of the entrails of a sheep or pig.

TAB, *v.*[1] e.Yks.[1] [tab.] To catch, seize.

He was just off when maisther tabbed him.

TAB, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* Notice to quit. n.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 245. 2. *v.* To give notice to quit.

To tab a tenant, *ib.*

TAB, *adj.* and *sb.*[5] Sc. Not. Lin. [tab.] 1. *adj.* Of a cat: striped, brindled; a shortened form of 'tabby.' Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 2. *Comp.* **Tab-cat,** (1) a striped or brindled cat, a tabby cat; (2) a pet cat.

(1) Not.[1] Lin.[1] Do yah see that there big tab-cat? (2) Lnk. My first new hat . . . Sleek and black As ony young tab cat, Murdoch *Lyre* (1873) 60.

3. *sb.* A male cat; a pet name for a cat. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

TABBAN, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **tabbun, tabm** Cor.[2]; **tabn** Cor.[1]; **tubban** Cor.[23] [tæ·bən.] 1. A morsel, esp. of food; a slice of bread and butter.

Hen-cock, han-cock, give me a 'tabban,' or else 'Col-perra' shall come to your door, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 131; A tabban they called a piece, Tregellas *Character* (1868) 54; Cor.[12]

2. A piece of turf. Cor.[23] Cf. **tab,** *sb.*[2]

[OCor. *tabm,* a piece; a morsel (Williams).]

TABBER, see **Tabor.**

TABBET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **tabbit.** In phr. *to take tabbet,* to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way.

Ayr. I'll tak tabbit wi' you anither time, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.).

TABERING, see **Tavering.**

TABERN, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A cellar. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] [Lat. *taberna,* a booth, stall.]

TABERNACLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. 1. *sb.* A woodman's hut; a gipsy-tent, or other similar portable structure.

w.Yks. It was a tabernacle sort o' thing; you might have gotten a stack of hay under it, thack and all (C.C.R.).

2. Phr. *to keep up the tabernacle,* to continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; to use means for keeping thus.

Sc. For a' the sair wark he speaks about, he ay keeps up the tabernacle (Jam.).

3. *v.* To camp out.

w.Yks. Thou looks as if thou had been tabernacling out a month (C.C.R.).

TABET, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **taebet** Fif.; **taipit** Fif. Lth. (Jam.); **tapet** Sc. n.Sc. (Jam.); **tebbit** n.Sc. (Jam.) Fif.; **teppit** Fif. Lth. (Jam.); **tibbit** Frf.; **tibet** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [tē·bət; te·bit.] Bodily sensation, feeling; strength; also in *pl.*

Sc. The man . . . lost his tebbit, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 18. n.Sc. My fingers lost the tebbits (Jam.). Frf. Lurking in the burn till there were no tibbits in his toes, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 251. Fif. Tennant *Papistry* 1827 164. Lth (Jam.)

Hence **Tabetless,** *adj.* (1) destitute of sensation, numb; (2) heedless, foolish.

(1) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. But toil and heat so overpower'd her pith, That she grew tabletless, and swarft therewith, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. Frf., e.Per. My fingers are juist tabetless wi' washin' in that cauld watter (W.A.C.). w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Fif. Taebetless fingers had to be thawed in loo water, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Lth. (Jam.) (2) Sc. The coof wha believes angel's visits are few Is nocht but a tapetless loon—I'd droon, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 279. w.Sc. (Jam.); Still used (*ib. Suppl.*). Ayr. The tapetless, ramfeezl'd hizzie, She's saft at best, and something lazy, Burns *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 3. Lth. The laddie's gane teppitless (Jam.).

TABLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [tē·bl, teə·bl, tiə·bl.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Table-board,** a table, esp. the top; (2) **-cloot,** a table-cloth; (3) **-gravestone,** a flat gravestone; (4) **-seat,** a square pew in church with a table in the middle; (5) **-tombstone,** see (3).

(1) Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). Som. Free quarters for ho'se an' man, let alone victuals an' drink, but a day's pay on the table-board to boot, Raymond *Smoke,* 10. w.Som.[1] Ue·-v u-kaar·d uwai· dhu kai· u dhu doo·ur? Aay laef·-m uun·ee binaew·taap·dhu tae·ubl-boo·urd. Dev. Whom he valued so much for their companionable qualities, not only with hounds, but at 'table-board,' *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) xiv. Cor.[1] (2) Ayr. I had clean forgotten the table-cloot, that by way of a daidly was preened wi' a wee siller saumon to my lapelle, Service *Notandums* (1890) 28. (3) w.Yks. Grace sat her dahn on a table gravestun, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896). (4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) e.Sc. It's a wee like a table-tombstane, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 165. Lnk. We had jumped the dyke, and were seated on a table tombstone, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 92.

2. Phr. (1) *to coup the tables,* to retort; to 'turn the tables'; (2) *to have one's legs under a very good table,* to be very well off; to have no cause of complaint.

(1) Ayr. I coupit the tables by saying it wud be wicer like if she got her ain guid-brither to pit a halter on sic vicious bruits, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 75. (2) n.Lin.[1]

3. The table spread for the Sacrament of the Holy Communion; the Communion table; *gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] 'To gang to the tables,' to partake of the Communion. Per. She goes forward to the Tables, and the whole lot of ministers and elders cannot hinder her, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 17. Suf. On the first Sunday of the month the women-folk remained behind, 'for the Table,' Betham-Edwards *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 29.

4. *Obs.* A woollen-trade term: an arrangement for stretching cloth during the process of 'raising.'

w.Yks. Nearly automatic gigs in place of hand-raising tables, Binns *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 17.

5. A platform.

Con. Divil another thing he done from the first minute he put his feet on the table, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 78; I walked up on the table mesel', as stiff as the best, *ib.* 79.

6. A hedging term: see below.

Nhp.[1] War.[3] The two rows of quick in a double hedge are called the top and the bottom table, the latter being nearest the ditch. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence **Table-hedge,** *sb.* the prepared ground for planting the quick. Nhp.[1], War.[3] 7. The side of a road or path, having an entablature of soil, along which the water runs; a kind of gutter. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **tabling, 3.** 8. *v. Obs.* To board.

Fif. He was tabled in the house of ane advocate called Mr.——, whose wife wes his aunt, Row *Ch. Hist.* (1650) 468, ed. 1842. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. His wife came to us about Jany. 7th, and she had tabled with us till his return out of Ireland with her son and servant, Newcome *Autob.* (1661) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1852) XXVI. 138.

Hence **Tabler,** *sb., obs.,* a boarder.

w.Yks.[1] Lan. Mr. Bath was wth mee y[e] day. I begin to fear least y[e] busynes prove inconvenient about tablers, Newcome *Diary* (1663) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1849) XVIII. 152.

9. To make a watercourse by the side of a road; to clear out a watercourse; *gen.* in phr. *to table the road.* Wor. (H.K.)

TABLING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Glo. Bdf. [tē·blin.]

1. The stone coping of a wall or gable.

Abd. Up on the watch-tower riggin' there's a draggled hoodie craw. . . Up an' doon the tablin' wi' a gloatin' roupy hoast, He haps, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 25. w.Yks. (J.J.B.), Glo.[12]

2. *Obs.* A ledge on a bank in which quicks are planted.

Bdf. The plants [quicks] being set on a ledge or tabling on the declivity, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 271.

3. The side of a road or path, having an entablature of soil, along which the water runs; a kind of gutter. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **table, 7.**

TABM, TABN, see **Tabban.**

TABOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **tabour** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **tabber** Stf. Lei.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **taber** Chs.[1] [tē·bə(r; ta·bə(r).] 1. *sb.* In *comb.*

Tabor-and-pipe, *obs.*, a musical instrument consisting of a tabor, or tambourine, and a small pipe.

se.Wor.[1] The tabor was suspended from the left arm and beaten with a small stick held in the right hand; the pipe held to the mouth and fingered with the left hand.

2. Phr. *as hard as a tabber*, very hard. Glo. NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894). 3. A knock, rap, tap.

w.Wor. Thur comed a tabber at the doore, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 29.

4. *pl.* A beating, drubbing. Cld. (JAM.) 5. *v.* To rap, tap lightly; to drum; to patter.

Chs.[1] Stf. You can tabber on a drum, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Lei.[1] Theer's rabbits i' this 'ool: doon't ye 'ear 'em a-tabberin'? Nhp.[1] How that boy is tabbering the table; Nhp.[2], War.[23] w.Wor.[1] Go you up ta the top carner of the coppy, Bill, an' tabber a the big oak till I cahls to 'ee. s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Ef thee shuds't want me, come un tabber my winder, look thū. Shr.[1] Theer's some one taborin' at the brew-'us window; yo'd'n better see who it is—be'appen it's one o' the chaps after Sally. Glo. Thaay tabbers wi thair vit on the groun, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8; Glo.[1]

Hence **Tabberer**, *sb.* (1) one who taps or knocks lightly. Lei.[1]; (2) the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor*. Lei. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 99. 6. To beat time, esp. with fingers and feet in dancing.

Chs.[1] Shr.[1] 'Did'n'ee 'ave a daince at the Club, Sally?' 'No, nod o' the Green, the fine folks wun saunterin' alung, clippin' one another like a bar 'uggin' a dog,—I dunna call it daincin',—so two or three on our chaps tooken the room at Clar's, an' then we coulden tabor away theer.'

Hence **Taborer**, *sb.* a country dancer.

Shr.[1] A certain man, who had obtained local celebrity as a dancer in a 'country-footing,' was known as 'Jack the Taborer.'

7. To beat, drub, thrash. Cf. **toober**.

Sc. (JAM.), e.Sc., Lth. (*ib.* s.v. Toober). Shr.[1] 'E'll tabor 'is jacket fur 'im right well, if 'e ketches 'im. Glo.[1]

TABRAGH, *sb.* *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Animal food that is nearly in a state of carrion.

TA-BRIG, see **To-brig**.

TABSHAG, *sb.* Wm. [ta·bʃag.] A term of reproach for an idle person.

What's that auld tabshag up tull noo? (B.K.)

TACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Cor. Also written **tatch** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[4] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[18] s.Chs.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Nhp.[1]; and in form **taich** Lakel.[2] [tatʃ, tætʃ.] 1. *v.* To drive a nail just far enough to give it a slight hold. Abd. (JAM.)

2. To fasten on in a slight manner; to join together loosely or temporarily; also with *in* or *together*. Cf. **tack**, *v.*[2] 2.

Abd. (JAM.) Lakel.[2] Tach us a button wi' ta? e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Tadge).

Hence (1) **Tached-end**, (2) **Tacher's-end**, (3) **Tachet-end**, *sb.* a cobbler's end of waxed thread; often used for the whole thread; (4) **Taching**, *sb.* (*a*) a slight fastening or hold [not known to our correspondents]; (*b*) the waxed thread used for sewing the sole of a shoe to the upper leather; (5) **Taching-end**, *sb.*, see (3); (6) **Taching-waxer**, *sb.* a shoemaker; (7) **Tachy**, *adj.* sticky, viscous, adhesive.

(1) Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 370; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] (2) Nhp.[1] (3) se.Lin. (J.T.B.), Rut.[1] (4, *a*) Cor. Skilful hands jam it [an anchor] tightly in the jagged rocks, for a taching on the flukes guarantees dislodgment when we want to quit, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 629. (*b*) s.Lan.[1] (5) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[124] Lan. I'll lay thee a grey lapstone, an' a tachin-end to boot, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 207, ed. 1872; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] More correctly it means only the ends of such threads to which the bristles are attached, after the shoemaker has used them as far as he can, and sometimes the meaning is thus restricted. 'Mester Barrow, would yo gie my mother tatchin-eends to sew my buttons on wi'?' Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Der.[12], Not.[1], Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Every piece of 'tachin-end' used in joining has a hog's bristle fixed at each end so as to act like a kind of flexible needle. A series of holes is 'stabbed' with the awl through both the leathers to be joined. The workman draws his 'end' halfway through the first hole; he then passes one end of it one way through the next hole, and the other end the reverse way through the same hole, and so on, drawing the work tight at each stitch. Nhp.[1], War.[23] (6) Lan. You scamp of a tachin-waxer, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) iii. 7 n.Yks.[4]

3. *sb.* A fringe; a shoulder-knot. Twd., Slk. (JAM.)

[2. Cp. Wyth tryed tasseleȝ þerto tacched in-noghe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 219.]

TACH, see **Tash**, *v.*, **Tatch**, *sb.*

TACHE, *sb.* Yks. [tētʃ.] A rest used for drilling holes, esp. used by silversmiths.

w.Yks.[2] Fixed in the workbench. It sometimes projects from the edge of the bench; w.Yks.[4]

TACHE, see **Tash**, *v.*, **Teach**.

TACHENER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus. A young man employed in a fishing-boat. (F.E.S.); *Brighton Costumal* (1580) in Sus.[1] 135. See **Takener**.

TACHT, *adj.* Sc. [taχt.] 1. Tight, tense, close. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] 2. Of persons: strict, severe. Cai.[1]

TACHY, see **Tatchy**.

TACK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Irel. n.Cy. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hrf. Wil. Also written **tacke** N.Cy.[1] [tak, tæk.] 1. *sb.* *Obs.* Substance, solidity; used of the food of animals. Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); GROSE (1790). 2. *Fig.* Substance, endurance; reliability.

N.Cy.[1] Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] There is no tack in such a one.

3. Hired pasture for horses, cows, &c.; esp. in phr. *out to tack*, used of animals: put out to pasture.

War.[23] Wor. Horses or horned cattle will be taken into Westwood Park to tack or ley, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Apr. 1873). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Yo'n got a power o' stock fur yore farm, Maister.' 'Aye, I mus' get some out on tack.' Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); Hrf.[12], Glo.[12], Wil.[1]

4. Stuff, esp. used of food or drink, *gen.* in a depreciatory sense; anything of little or no value, or of inferior quality.

Ker. The foinest tack in the wurld for the kidneys. BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 107. n.Cy. (HALL.) s.Stf. This bread is awful tack, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not. Hard tack (J.H.B.). Lin.[1] This is queer tack. War.[23], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. I didn't waant to thraow the milk an' tack i' the yord (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] ''Ow dun yore tatoes turn out this time, John?' 'Mighty middlin', theer inna many, an' whad theer is bin poor tack'; Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] It's wretched tack. Glo. 'Twun't hurt 'ee, 'tis some good wholesome tack, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii; Glo.[1] Oxf. He sells some very good tack (G.O.). Wil.[1] [And Martilmas beefe doth beare good tack, When countrie folke doe dainties lack, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 28.]

5. Foolish talk. War.[3], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) 6. *v.* To hire pasture for cattle; to put out animals to graze; *gen.* with *out*.

War.[2]; War.[4] I moan tack out some of my stock. Wor. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[1] He has tacked out his horses. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

7. To take animals for pasturage on hire.

Shr.[1] Mary Cadwallader 'as sent half-a-crown for tackin' the donkey, an' wants to know if you'll tack 'im a week or nine days longer.

TACK, *sb.*[2] Irel. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dev. [tak, tæk.] 1. The tools, implements, or appliances for any work or trade; 'tackle.'

War.[3] se.Wor.[1] A razor-grinder's machine is his tack; a smith's box of tools for shoeing horses is his 'shoeing tack.' s.Wor. Cider-making tack (H.K.). Shr.[1] My tacks bin at Newport, or I'd soon ketch them rots. n.Dev. Good tack, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 425.

2. Timber at the bottom of a river. Hrf.[1] Hence **Tacked**, *ppl. adj.* of a fishing-net: caught in the bottom of a river. *ib.* 3. Clothes; a shred of clothes; the least covering.

Ir. There won't be a tack on the boy I bring, for fairy clothes aren't lucky, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 177. w.Ir. You won't lave me a tack to my feet, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 233. s.Wor. Bring my tack yonder (H.K.).

4. Phr. *tack for team*, good timber for wagon-making; timber cut ready for mending agricultural implements. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1]

TACK, *sb.*[3] Irel. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sus. Also written **tak** Cum.

n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.; and in form take n.Yks.[2] [tak, tæk.] An unpleasant or strongly-marked flavour.

N.I.[1] Ant. Butter is said to have a tack when it is rancid, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dur.[1] Cum.[1] This yel hes a tack o' t'cask; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] If two articles of food are cooked together, and the stronger flavoured one communicates a taste to the other, it is said to 'have a tāk o' t'ither.' n.Yks.[2] It has a queer tack wi' 't; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] It's getten a tack wiv it. w.Yks. Theer nah, that's summat like; it's a bit o tak wi it, hez that (B.K.). Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] This ale's getten a nasty tack in it. Chs.[1] Ale which has been put into a musty cask is said to have a tack, or a tack of the cask; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369; Lin.[1] n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). sw.Lin.[1] It had a nasty tack about it. w.Wor.[1] The aay'l [ale] 'as a tack a the barrel. Shr.[1] The beer 'as a bit of a tack on it yet; Shr.[2] The ale has got a tack o' th' barrel. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Ken.[1], Sus.[12]

Hence (1) *neither tack nor twist, phr.* of meat: flavourless; (2) **Takt**, *ppl. adj.* having a marked flavour; *gen.* used of an acid liquid.

(1) Cum.[4] (2) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] It's a lahtle bit ower takt ti mah liking.

TACK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **teck** Cum.[14] [tak, tæk.] 1. *v.* In phr. *don't stitch thy seam before thou hast tacked it*, look before you leap. Chs.[13] 2. To fasten; to hold or keep together; to fix. Cf. tach, 2.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Jock roosed the auld horse frae his rest, . . Syne tacked him snugly tae his cart, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 39. Edb. Content eneugh gif they hae wherewithal Scrimply to tack their body and their saul, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. Cum. Thur ootside parishes at's just teckt on roond t'edges eh Cumberlan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 89; Cum.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence (1) **Tacked**, *ppl. adj.* having the tongue fastened by a small film; *fig.* having an impediment in the speech; 'tongue-tied'; see **Tongue-tacked**, s.v. **Tongue**, 1 (27); (2) **Tacker**, *sb.* a shoemaker's waxed thread; (3) **Tacker-grass**, *sb.* the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (4) **Tacking**, (5) **Tacking-end**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. When their tongues are tacked, and speak nothing, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 148, ed. 1845. Edb. Their tongues began at length not to be so tacked, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. (2) Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1] Som. 'Tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at all, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 179. w.Som.[1] Dev. This here stuff's so tough as ever was a tacker, *Reports Provinc.* (1882). (3) w.Som.[1] From its likeness to a 'tacker,' or shoemaker's wax-end. Dev.[4] (4) Der.[2] (5) Not. (J.H.B.)

3. To nail.

Elg. The coffin, stout, strong, an' weel tackit, Wi' plenty o' room, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 134. [Amer. The roof, half a dozen pigeons cooin' on one end, an' her on the other tackin' away, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 47.]

4. *sb.* A stitch.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum.[1] A teck i' time seavvs nine; Cum.[4]

5. A slight hold or fastening; that which holds or fastens.

Sc. It hings by a tack (JAM.).

6. *Obs.* The membrane which attaches the tongue to the under-part of the mouth.

Slg. The sight of the father's danger brake the tack of a son's tongue who was tongue-tacked from the birth, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 247.

7. A shelf; a mantelpiece; a bacon-rack. See **Clavel-tack**, s.v. **Clavel**, 2 (4).

Hmp.[1] Up on th' tack. Wil.[1] Chimney-tack. How many tacks are there in the pantry? Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1] Pliates an' dishes up 'pon tack, 219. Som. Cheese tacks (W.F.R.). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. Till un a traunchard vrom tha tack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 18.

8. The handle of a scythe.

e.An.[1] Nrf. All the gang was there, some on 'em fitting new sticks to the scythes, some on 'em putting in tacks, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 131.

9. A coal-mining term: a small prop of coal sometimes left in 'kerving'; a 'gird' to support it until the 'kerving' is finished. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). 10. A path; a causeway. Sus. HOLLOWAY; Sus.[1]

11. A time, season, spell, as of weather.

Sc. We had experienced a long tack of wet weather, WRIGHT *Laird Nicoll* (28th ed.) 38. Ayr. We had a lang tack of very wat weather, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 138. Dmf. Frae sun-rise to sun-set's a dreigh tack o' care, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 50.

12. A manœuvre; an evasion; an expedient.

Edb. Your nephew . . . canna be up to sae mony shifts an' tacks as you, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 117.

13. Phr. (1) *to keep close tack to a person*, to keep close behind him; (2) *upon some tack*, in some way or another.

(1) Don. Billy started . . . off in the diraction of the spot, . . the goat, as he well expected, keeping close tack till him, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. (2) Lan. Hoo'd getten him upo' some tack, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 2.

[1. Takkyn, or some what sowyn to-gedur, *sutulo, consutulo, consuo* (*Prompt.*).]

TACK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[5] Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. [tæk.]

1. *v.* To strike with the open hand; to slap; to beat.

s.Wor. A'll tack 'ee, 'ee young 'ound (H.K.). w.Cy. (HALL.) w.Som.[1] Tommy! come in this minute, or I'll tack your bottom vor 'ee, I will! n.Dev. Chell tack et out wi' tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 18. nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

2. To clap the hands.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Dev. They little bits of pigsies a-laughing and a-tacking their hands for joy, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 77; Dev.[1] A laugh'd and tack'd her hands at en, 7. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. The piskies testify their joy by tacking their hands, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) III. 44, ed. 1870; Cor.[1] 'Tackhands' is to slap hands by way of approval; Cor.[2]

3. To pat; to smooth down.

nw.Dev.[1] Idn a a booty? Kom an' tack'n down, my dear.

4. *sb.* A slap.

w.Cy. (HALL.) Dev. I'll gie thee a güde tack ef thee dü'th that again, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] n.Dev. Wi' that Jones gied hissel a tack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 114. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440; Cor.[1]

TACK, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[6] Wm. Not. I.W. Amer. [tak, tæk.] 1. *v.* An aphetic form of 'attack.'

Wm. When it comes to 'tackin' ma puir Wullie, I canna thole it, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) vii. I.W.[1] [Amer. (C.D.)]

2. *sb.* An attack.

Not. Tant warn't no willing party to the 'tack on your house, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 288.

TACK, *v.*[5] Dev. [tæk.] To trim a hedge. See **Hedge-tacker**, s.v. **Hedge**, 1 (46).

Let un go back to his job, which was hedge-tacking, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 16; Her eyebrows was so ragged as a hedge as wants tackin', *ib. Striking Hours* (1901) 158.

[MDu. *tacken*, to hew, lop (HEXHAM).]

TACK, TACKAD, see **Take**, **Tacket**, *sb.*[1]

TACKED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Beaten; brought to a stop through exhaustion.

I baant tacked yet, but tes oncommon hilly, TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 84; Cor.[3] A horse, an engine, or a man is said to be tacked, i.e. cannot complete its task through exhaustion. 'I'm most tacked.'

TACKER, *sb.*[1] Dev. Cor. [tæ·kə(r).] Something that one cannot get over; a 'clincher'; a great lie; also in *pl.*

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 425. Cor.[3] 'That's your tackers, old boy,' meaning 'I have set you an example which I know you cannot imitate.' 'That's a tacker for you.'

TACKER, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. and Amer. [tæ·kə(r).] A small child, esp. a small boy. Cf. **tacket**, *sb.*[2]

Dev. Ever since I was a little tacker, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). nw.Dev.[1] Cor. I was a tiny tacker then, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76.]

TACKES, *v. Obs.* Ess. To mend apparel. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

TACKET, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **tackit** Sc.; and in form **tackad** Cai.[1] [ta·kit.]

1. *sb.* A small, broad-headed nail, esp. used for boots and shoes; a tin-tack.

Sc. (JAM.); Thick boots—boots studded with tackets, KEITH *Prue* (1895) 144. ne.Sc. Shoe a horse, ca' a nail, Ca' a tackit in's tail, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 16. Cai.[1] Per. Botchin' an' borin', and drivin' shoe tackets, STEWART *Character* (1857) 73. Rnf. Though our employer many a way May have his mind distracket . . . We do not care a tacket, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 328. Ayr. Rusty airn laps and jinglin jackets, Wad haud the Lothians

three in tackets, A towmont gude, BURNS *Captain Grose* (1789) st. 6. **Twd.** The tackets o' his boots maun hae slithered on the stane, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 199. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 4, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Tackets To cobble their canny pit shoon, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 108. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1 4], **ne.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tacket-boot,** *sb.* a hobnailed boot; (2) **-maker,** *sb.* a maker of hobnails; (3) **-soled,** (4) **Tackety,** *adj.* hobnailed; filled with 'tackets'; (5) **Tackety-shoed,** *adj.* wearing hobnailed shoes.

(1) **Sc.** Wearing his strongest tacket boots, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 171. (2) **ne.Sc.** The airmy cobblers can hardly keep the sodgers' soles frae the grun', an' the tackit-mackers, workin' nicht an' day, can barely supply the demand for tackits, GRANT *Keckleton*, 63. **Lnk.** Such [women] . . . ought only to be matched with tacket-makers, tree trimmers, and male taylors, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 148. (3) **Sc.** He envied the tacket-soled boots that gave his quarry the advantage, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 274. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** The toes of his big tackety boots, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 179. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Tak' aff yer tacketie beets at ance, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 25. **Frf.** My feet enclosed in stout 'tackety' boots, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) i. **e.Fif.** The neb o' Andra's tackety shoe, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Ayr.** Clattering through the paved yard in his tacketty boots, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 298. **Kcb.** I had my tacketty boots on, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 104. **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Fif.** Merry, chubby-faced, tackety-shoed jockies, PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 244.

2. The penis. n.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** *v.* To drive 'tackets' into boots or shoes; to fasten with 'tackets.'

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **e.Sc.** Thick-soled blucher boots tacketed for rough roads, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) i.

[1. Tacket, *clauulus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TACKET, *sb.*[2] Sc. [ta·kit.] A restless, unruly boy. Cf. **tacker,** *sb.*[2]

Are you Adam Gordon, . . the little tacket whose broken bones I used to have the pleasure of setting? KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 258.

TACKIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ta·ki.] **1.** A game; see below.

A game in which one is appointed to pursue and catch the others. Often played in the stack-yard, and it is then commonly called 'tackie amo' the rucks.'

2. The pursuer in the game of 'tackie.'

TACKLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tackel** Lan.; and in form **tayckle** Cor. [ta·kl, tæ·kl.] **1.** *sb.* Gear; implements, esp. agricultural implements; machinery; harness. See **Tackling.**

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** He's o sooarts o tackle abeawt him fur his job (D.L.). **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** He'd got his talkin tackle on, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Der.**[2] **Nhp.**[1] When any one is going to repair an article, it is commonly asked, 'Have you got your tackle ready?' **Wor.** The Squire found the cricket tackle for us (E.S.). **Oxf.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] Cart-tackle; plough-tackle. **Wil.**[1] **n.Wil.** He never brought his tackle wi' 'un (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Wonderful tackle our hands do be, zure now! C. HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 26. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Maybe you'd like to see my tayckle, what I work with, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 51.

2. Food or drink, esp. drink; food for cattle; stuff or material of any kind.

Lan. Th' tay itsel wur gradely tackel too, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 19. **s.Lan.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] What tackle d'ee call this? **Brks.**[1] That ther be precious good tackle. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I calls this here claret wine about the poorest tackle ever I taasted. **Hmp.**[1] This be capital tackle. **I.W.**[2] 'D'ye call this treyad beer, you?' 'Well, et goos vor't, mayet, but 'tis darned rum tackle to my mind.' **Wil.**[1] Haven't 'ee got any gingham tackle? JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; Thaay [the sheep] be goin' into th' Mash to-morrow. . . We be got shart o' keep. . . Thur's a main sight o' tackle in the Mash vor um, *ib. Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) v. **w.Som.**[1] Nif this idn rare tackle, missus; I zim do drink moorish. **Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1778. **nw.Dev.**[1]

3. *v.* To catch with fishing-tackle.

Sc. A fouth o' spotted trout Whilk we had tackled weel, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 254.

4. To repair, mend; *gen.* with *up.*

e.Lan.[1] **Oxf.**[1] I can't tackle up this old ship's trough. **Hmp.**[1] We can easy tackle-un-up.

5. To equip. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 239. **6.** To attack; to punish.

Lnk. I'm wae that Brown shou'd ha'e tack'lt ye sae, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 202, ed. 1885. **Nhb.** He began tacklin' releegion, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 125. **Lan.** I wish't awd ne'er bin tackelt bi owt woss then a goose i' mi coortin' days, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 16. **Dev.** Lūkee, zee yer, Ted, I'll tackle thee tū-tha-truth-ov-music bimbye, zee ef I dawn't, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

7. To bring to account; to take to task.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Wor.** He's bin a-tacklin' on him, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley* (1874) I. 197. **w.Som.**[1] So soon's I yeard o' it, I went and tackled-n about it. **nw.Dev.**[1]

8. To accost. Sc. (A.W.), Nhb.[1] **9.** With *to*: to set to work heartily at.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lan.** Tackle to't reet while yo're yung, *Cy. Wds.* No. 17, 262.

10. With *with*: to grapple with.

n.Yks. Ah tackled wi' t'badger. Ah tackled wi' t'work (I.W.).

TACKLE, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [ta·kl.] A quick and rather troublesome child.

TACKLE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **teckle.** An arrow.

The swallow-tails frae teckles flew, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 53; The swallow taill frae tackles flew, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 162, ed. 1806.

TACKLER, *sb.* Lan. [ta·klə(r).] An overlooker in a weaving-shed.

For tackler Tom con stond it o', RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 34; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

TACKLING, *sb.* Yks. Som. Dev. [ta·klin, tæ·klin.]

1. Materials for making a fire. See **Tackle,** *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[5] Wi' tuh gehr ust' tackling thergether lad when tuhs gotten thee supper? 27.

2. Food or drink.

w.Som.[1] **n.Dev.** Whan tha com'st to good tackling, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 11.

3. Deeds, documents, &c.

w.Yks.[3] Well, he's got the tacklin' on it no doubt, somewhere laid by.

TACKNE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **taikne** (JAM.). An old ridiculous person. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

TACKY, *adj.* Irel. Not. Glo. and Amer. [ta·ki, tæ·ki.] Sticky, as varnish or glue before it is quite hardened. N.I.[1], Not.[1], Glo.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

TACKY-LACKY, *sb.* Som. Dev. [tæ·ki-læki.] A drudge; a person at every one's beck and call.

w.Som. Poor maid, her's tacky-lacky to all the tother sarvunts, *Athenaeum* (Feb. 26, 1898). **Dev.** ''Ow minny zarvints dū Passen Wadow kep?' 'There's Bill Swam tha coachman, Dick Ley the grūme, and George Urdood tha tackylacky, and tū or dree more besides,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

TACT, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [takt.] ? A corrupt form of 'attack.'

I tacted two women off Willeymoor abowt theise politics, bu' they gen me a pratty nointin', afore they'd done wi' me.

TAD, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. [tæd.] A quantity; a burden, load. See **Tod,** *sb.*[5] **4.**

Dev. Farmer coming in with a very heavy load of hay, said, 'I've a-got a middlin' tad here, sure 'nough,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

Hence **Taddick,** *sb.* a small quantity of anything; a measure, &c. partly filled.

w.Som.[1] ''Ton't take long to put up thick bit of a taddick,' a man said of a very small rick of hay. ''Tidn boo half loads, they taddicks what he do draw,' another man said of the work done by a hired cart.

TAD, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lin. e.An. Also in form **tod** Yks. Lin. [tad; tod.] **1.** Dung, manure. Cf. **tath(e.**

n.Yks. (T.S.) **Lin.** Goose tod, cow tod, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; **n.Lin.**[1], **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; *Arch.* (1879) III. 174.

2. *Fig.* A person of little use or account.

n.Yks. 'He's gitten a tod for tuppence,' he has married a woman of little use (T.S.).

[Norw. dial. *tad*, manure (AASEN).]

TAD, *sb.*[3] s.Chs.[1] [tad.] In phr. *on the tad,* (1) in unstable equilibrium; (2) on the point of; (3) ready to start.

(1) A thing is said to be 'o' the tad' when just about to topple over. (2) Just ŭpŭ)th taad· ŭ)th foa·ks góo·in voa·t = on the eve of the polling-day. (3) Ah'm just upo' the tad = I may start any moment.

TAD, see **Tat,** *dem. adj.*, **Toad, Tod(d.**

TADAGO-PIE, *sb. Obs.* Cor. Also written **taddago pie** Cor.[2] A pie made of prematurely born pigs; see below.

The devil of a pye out of Cornwal, made of stratted pigs, i.e. of young pigs, whereof a sow has miscarried. For tadaliv'd, tadago'd, i.e. had it liv'd (or been born alive), it w^d have gone upon its legs, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 425; Cor.[1 2]

TADDLE, *v.* Shr.[1] [ta·dl.] To pay minute attention to; to be very tender with; to feed carefully, as of a sick person or delicate young animal. Cf. **tiddle**, *v.*[1]

After the Doctor 'ad left 'er, I taddled wi' 'er, an' gi'ed 'er some crame an' waiter.

TADDLE, see **Toddle**.

TADDLE-COCK, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [ta·dl-kok.] One of the small cocks into which hay is put to protect it from dew or rain, before the haymakers finish their day's work.

TADDY, *sb.* Sc. [ta·di.] A certain kind of snuff, so called from the name of its maker; also used in *comp.* **Taddy-snuff**.

Sc. Irish blackguard and taddy snuff mixed, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 5. w.Sc. Loading his left nostril with a powerful charge of Taddy, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 133, ed. 1877. Lnk. Some tea to the auld folk, tobacco or taddy, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 46.

TADDY, *adj.*[1] Wor. [tæ·di.] Pot-bellied. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1]

TADDY, *adj.*[2] Irel. [ta·di.] Untidy; tossed about.

Uls. There taddy beads is ill to red (M.B.-S.).

TADE, see **Take**, **Toad**.

TADGE, *v.*[1] Not.[3] [tadʒ.] To scrape along; to get along with difficulty. Cf. **todge**, *v.*

TADGE, *v.*[2] w.Yks.[2] [tadʒ.] To stitch lightly together. Also used *fig.*; see below. Cf. **tadgel**.

A newly-married couple are said to be tadged.

TADGEL, *v.* Stf.[1] [ta·dʒl.] To tie; *fig.* to be married. Cf. **tadge**, *v.*[2]

TADGER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [ta·dʒə(r).] The centre marble in a game at marbles.

TADGY, *sb.* Not. [ta·dʒi.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* s.Not. It's on'y a tadgy's ness (J.P.K.).

TADLY-OODLY, *adj.* Cor. Tipsy. HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 341; Cor.[2]

TAEK, TAET, see **Thack**, *v.*[1], **Tait**, *sb.*[1]

TAFF, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Turf.

s.Sc. The wish that I hae lang nourished, to see the auld taff o' the kirk-yard cover the moil that keeps ye frae the sicht o' her ye hae ruined, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 45.

Hence **Taff-dyke**, *sb.* a fence made of turf.

Gall. I foun' mysell soberin, sat down on a taff dyke, and took a look o' the lift, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 158, ed. 1876.

TAFF, TAFFATY, see **Taft**, **Taffety**, *adj.*

TAFFEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **taffil** Abd.; and in form **taifle** n.Sc. (JAM.) [ta·fl; tē·fl.] A small table.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. There was a four-nooked taffil in manner of an altar standing within the kirk, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 23. Per. An old person said, 'Bring in owre the taffel, an' put something on't for him to eat; an' mak haste, lassie' (G.W.).

[The same word as OE. *tæfl* (fr. Lat. *tabula*), a chess-board (B.T.).]

TAFFEREL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. 1. Thoughtless, giddy.

Slk. Bessy Chisholm—Heh! are ye therein? May Chisholm—where's your titty? Poor tafferel ruined tawpies! HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 202 (JAM.).

2. Ill-dressed. *ib.* (JAM.)

TAFFETY, *sb.* Wil. A toad; see below.

This use of the word has been noted once or twice at Salisbury by a correspondent, but we can learn nothing more about it (G.E.D.).

TAFFETY, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **taffaty** Sur.; **taffetty** I.W.[1]; and in form **tafferty** Sus. [tæ·fəti.] 1. Dainty, fastidious, particular; affected; esp. as regards food.

Ken. (F.E.), Ken.[1], s.Sur. (T.T.C.), Sus. (F.E.) w.Sus. He cannot eat that, he is such a tafferty man (G.A.W.). Hmp. I suppose you can eat cold pie, Jessie, . . taffety as you've been bred, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 241; Hmp.[1], I.W.[1], Wil.[1] Dor. He's so taffety, he won't eat what others will (C.V.G.); Dor.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I never can't abear thick sort o' pigs, they be so ter'ble taffety; they'd starve to death 'pon the mait I gees mine. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889); I niver did zee nobody zo taffety as yü be; yü can't ayte nort like nobody else, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. An' taffety dildrums in es talk, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 86.

2. Tender, delicate.

Hmp. I could eat a taffety chicken (T.L.O.D.).

TAFFIAT, *sb. Obs.* Chs.[3] Also in form **tafia**. Sugar and brandy made into cakes.

TAFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Dor. Som. Dev. [ta·fl, tæ·fl.] 1. *v.* To ravel, entangle; to ruffle. See **Tifle**.

Dmf. Her hair's a' taffled—what o' that? WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 370. e.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369; Lin.[1] My kite band has got taffled. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The rope was in such a taffled state. Dor. *Gl.* (1851). w.Som.[1] That skein's all taffled up so, I never sha'n't undo it. Dev. Then es vlies ed taffle in the trees, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 60.

2. With *out*: to untwist; to become unwoven at the end; used of cloth, &c. e.Yks.[1] Hence **Tafflings**, *sb. pl.* the bits of thread which come off a woven fabric when cut.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. n.Lin. Pick them tafflin's up off'n th' carpit (M.P.); n.Lin.[1]

3. To throw into disorder; to beat down crops, grass, &c.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Crops looked well, but wheat is a good deal taffelt in some places with the wet and cross winds. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

4. To move aimlessly.

Cum.[4] Taffling with his hands amongst the chaff.

5. *Fig.* To perplex, tire, wear out, exhaust with fatigue. Fif. (JAM.), Cum.[14], Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). 6. To trifle, idle, loiter.

Not.[3] Nhp.[1] My servant goes taffling about and don't get on with her work.

7. *sb.* Anything tangled or confused; a tangle.

n.Lin.[1] Th' cat maade all th' silk e' sich 'n a taffle, I was a nooer, if I was minnit, afoore I could get it reightled. Fo'st he said, an' then she said, an' then the'r lawyers hed eäch on 'em a wo'd or two a peäce, till it got to be sich 'n a real taffle I seem'd to knaw a deäl less then when we started.

8. The aimless movement of light matter; a slight movement on water. Cum. (H.W.), Cum.[4]

TAFFY, *sb.* Cum. Wil. [ta·fi, tæ·fi.] A weak-minded, thoughtless, irresolute person; a simpleton; also in *comp.* **Taffy-horn, -noddles, -noodle, -watty**.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] In *sw.* Taffy describes the character rather than the individual. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

TAFIA, see **Taffiat**.

TAFT, *sb.* Sh.I. I.Ma. Also in form **taff** I.Ma. [taft.] The thwart of a boat. See **Thoft**.

Sh.I. Strik rouwin faider frae his taft, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 58; S. & Ork.[1] I.Ma. Sortin them out on the taff, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 18.

[Dan. *tofte*, a thwart (LARSEN).]

TAFT, TAFTEN, see **Toft**, **Toftin**.

TAG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Amer. Also written **tagg** Glo. [tag, tæg.] 1. *sb.* Any small object hanging loosely from a larger one; a tip; a tail.

w.Sc. 'There's a tag o' clay hingin' at your coat.' Always applied to something disagreeable and dirty (JAM.). Cld. That's a gude tag, as the coo said o' its tail (*ib.*). ne.Lan.[1] The end of a fox's tail.

2. The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or an ox. Mry. (JAM.) Hence **Taggie, Taigie, Teagie**, or **Tygie**, *sb.* a cow having a white-tipped tail.

Sc. Had taggie by the tail, says the proverb, ne'er quat certainty for hope, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 25. Mry., w.Sc. (JAM.) Fif. An whare was Rob an' Peggy For a' the search they had, But i' the byre 'side Teagie, Like lovin' lass an' lad? DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 124.

3. The tail-end of a rump of beef. Cor.[1 2] 4. The twisted and pointed end of a lock of wool as it is shorn from the fleece.

Shr.[1] Dunna göö so avenless about that öȫl, snip the end off the tag, an' toze it well as the grace can get among it.

5. A small piece of material, hanging from a piece enclosed in paper to serve as a pattern. w.Yks. (R.H.R.)

6. *Obs.* A disease in sheep: see below.

Lth. A disease, affecting the tail, has been denominated Tag. It consists of scabs and sores, situated on the under side of the tail, arising, in warm weather, from its being fouled in purging, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 434 (Jam.).

7. The low rabble; also used *attrib.*

e.Lth. Riff-raff rogues, whase victims were . . . To such tag knaves . . . superior, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 7. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1]

8. A wild, romping girl.

w.Yks.[2] He's two daughters, and they're regular tags.

9. *Comb.* (1) **Tag and rag,** the whole of anything, every bit; (2) **-lock,** a small canal, or extended lock, cut for the purpose of connecting two navigable portions of the river Calder, between Elland and Brighouse; (3) **-mag,** the dung which adheres to a cow's hind quarters; (4) **-rag,** (*a*) a mean person; a vagabond; a low rabble; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) rubbish; bad workmanship; (5) **-rag-day,** May 14th, when servants leave their places; (6) **-ragly,** good-for-nothing; (7) **-wool,** the long foul 'tags' of wool on sheep.

(1) Abd. (Jam.) (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 22, 1898). (3) w.Yks. A woman at Barnsley complained to a solicitor that another woman had called her 'an old tag-mag,' and when asked to explain the word did so as above (S.O.A.). (4, *a*) Cum.[4] Nhp.[1] There were plenty of tag-rag at the fair. Wor. 'E'd sunner goo a arbourin' uth anny tag-rag, nar a'd goo alung ov annybuddy as is respectable (H.K.). Cor. 'Here are father's company,' cried out Tom; . . 'and what a tag-rag party!' *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1862) 163. (*b*) w.Yks.[2] (5) Lin. (J.C.W.) (6) n.Lin. Sich a tagragly crew they is (M.P.). (7) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426; Glo.[1]

10. *v.* To add something to the end of an object.

Brks.[1] If us tags on a bit to the ind o' that ther rawpe a 'ooll rache as vur as us wants un to 't.

11. *pass.* To have the lower end or point of the tail white.

Mry. (Jam.) Ayr. If the lower part of her tail was white she was said to be tagged, *Agric. Surv.* 425 (*ib.*). Lth. (Jam.) Rxb. Her little tail wi' white was taggit, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 178.

12. To smear; to saturate with mud, rain, &c.; esp. used of dirtying the bottom of a skirt. Cf. **taggle, 2.**

Nhp.[1] Glo. Well tagged with smut powder, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 454. Bdf. I've tagged the tail of my gown (J.W.B.).

13. *Obs.* Of a sheep: to cut away the dirty locks of wool from about the tail.

Hrt. Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750). s.Cy. (Hall.) Hmp. Holloway.

14. With *after*: to follow closely; to follow at the heels of.

Gall. 'Wha has coupit the boy-hoose [school]?' he would say, as a whole village green came tagging after him and his donkey, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) viii. Lan. (F.R.C.) Nhp.[1] The children are always tagging after her. e.An.[1] He is always tagging after her. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. [Amer. It don't convene to one of our free and enlightened citizens, to tag after any man, that's a fact, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxix.]

15. To carry on the back. Lin. (J.C.W.)

TAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lin. [tag.] 1. *sb.* Anything used for tying or binding; a strap, thong, or piece of leather; esp. the strap of a shoe.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 90. Frf. He wore tags of yarn round his trousers beneath the knee, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. Per. He . . . left behind . . . in Girzie's tiger claws Lumps o' his lugs, like tags of tawse, Spence *Poems* (1898) 198.

2. A long, thin slice; a piece.

Sc. (Jam.); I wish it may come through you like tags o' skate, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 19, ed. 1881. Sh.I. Shū tried hir best ta peel a tag o' hard skate fir ta denner, *Sh. News* (Mar. 9, 1901).

3. A schoolmaster's 'tawse.'

Sc. When any unusual disturbance took place, the master threw the 'tag'—a piece of a gig trace burnt at the end to make it hard—at the offender, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1861) 224. n.Sc. Punishment on the hands with the tag—a piece of old hard leather, cut into two or three thongs or tails, or of new supple leather, cut into five or six narrow thongs which were knotted, Gregor *Olden Time,* 53. Bnff.[1] Abd. Gin the maister wud lay on the tag twice as weel, it wud be fat he's sair needin', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 89; (A.W.)

4. A small portion of a horse's mane gathered together and plaited into a cord.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. n.Lin.[1] The will of John Sleyght, of Santon, in the parish of Appleby, made in 1551, contains a bequest of 'One blak tagged kowe.' The animal had probably some of its long hair pleated into tags.

5. A twist of long grass or rushes. n.Yks.[14] 6. *v. Obs.* To tie, bind, fasten.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Sc. A custom which still prevails in fairs or markets. Young people sometimes amuse themselves by stitching together the clothes of those who are standing close to each other; so that when they wish to go away they find themselves confined. This they call tagging their tails (*ib.*). Fif. Hands of unhallow't men out-draggit Pai's velvet-cods wi' silver taggit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 211.

7. To beat with a 'tawse.' Bnff.[1] 8. To beat with wisps of long grass or rushes.

n.Yks.[1] In former days when a considerable number of mowers or shearers chanced to be working together in the same harvest field, one of the men was not unlikely to be desired by his fellows to wet—that is to kiss—some young woman or other, either on the ground of some jesting sarcasm or reflection on their power of working, or for some other reason. If he demurred about doing as he was bid, or did it but not to the satisfaction of the others, the penalty was to tag him, or belabour him with twisted wisps of long grass; n.Yks.[4]

TAG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dev. Amer. [tag, tæg.] 1. *v.* To drag, tramp; to walk with difficulty; *gen.* with *about, along,* or *around.*

Glo.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.) Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) nw.Dev.[1] I've bin taggin' about all day. He waz taggin' alung zo well's a could. [Amer. Yer paw's al'ays bein' a goin' somewhere ever since I knowed him, an' I've al'ays had to tag along, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1902) 129.]

Hence (1) **Tagging,** *ppl. adj.* tiring, tiresome; (2) **Tagster,** *sb.* a vagabond; a scold; a virago.

(1) nw.Dev.[1] A tagging job. (2) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426; She's a regular tagster, *Reports Provinc.* (1885); Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* The second of two persons dragging a cart, pushing a barrow, &c.; *gen.* in phr. *to pull tag.*

Nhp.[12] Oxf.[1] Fill yer barra full o' straa, an' tie this yer piece of oalter [halter] t' un, an' I'll pull tag. Wil.[1] When a lawn-mower or barrow is too heavy for one man to manage alone, a rope is attached for a boy to draw by, who is said to 'pull tag.'

TAG, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4] Wor. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **tagge** Ken.[12] Sus. [tæg.]

1. *sb.* A one-year-old sheep. See **Teg.**

m.Wor. (J.C.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426 (s.v. Tagg-wool). s.Cy. (Hall.) Ken. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 75; Ken.[12], Sur.[1] Sus. Ray (1691); Sus.[12], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.)

2. *v. Obs.* To stock a field with yearling sheep. Ken. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 75.

TAG, *sb.*[5] Cor. A small wild narcissus.

(B. & H.); Cor.[3] They no longer exist, having been transformed by cultivation into the well-known 'Scilly whites.'

TAG, *v.*[5] Peb. (Jam.) [tag.] Of the moon: to wane. The mune's taggin.

TAG, *v.*[6] Hrf.[2] [tæg.] To make brown, the effect of high wind and rain on hops. Hence **Tagged,** *ppl. adj.* unhealthy-looking, out of condition.

TAG, *v.*[7] *Obs.* Wil.[1] To tease, torment.

TAGANANDRA, *sb. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] A mode of confining an animal in a place, as by a stake or tether; also used *fig.*

I'll set tha i taganandra. I'll send tha to taganandra.

TAG(G, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [tag.] 1. *sb.* Fatigue; a burden; a troublesome labour.

S. & Ork.[1] Ir. It was a terrible tag, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 175.

2. *v.* To oppress by hard work; to exhaust.

Bnff.[1] Gehn they wir weel taggit wee wark, they widd be glaid t' win t' thir beds seen.

TAGGE, TAGGELD, see **Tag,** *sb.*[4], **Taggelt.**

TAGGELT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Also written **tagalt** Lakel.[2]; **taglt** Wm.; and in forms **taggeld** Wm.; **taglet** Cum.[24] [ta·glt.] 1. A ragged, dirty person; a vagabond; an idle good-for-nothing; a rascal, scamp.

Lakel.[2] Cum.[12]; Cum.[3] A taggelt like that sud be hatit like

puzzen, 55; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Thor gossipin taggelds, WILSON *Lile Bit ev a Sang*, 98; Thae wer arrant taglts an tastrils, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* 1865) 15. **n.Lan.**[1] Thow nasty dirty taggelt. Thow drukken taggelt. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1]

2. A mischievous little child. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

TAGGLE, *v.* Yks. Not. Nhp. [ta·gl.] **1.** To tangle. Not. (J.H.B.) Hence **Taggle-rods**, *sb. pl.* a woollen-trade term: a frame arrangement for keeping teazles in position for raising cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.) **2.** Of women's skirts: to saturate with mud, rain, &c. Nhp.[1] Cf. **tag**, *sb.*[1] **12.**

TAGGLE, see **Taigle.**

TAGGY, *sb.* Cum. Wm. [ta·gi.] The curfew bell; *gen.* in *comp.* **Taggy-bell.**

Lakel.[1] So called near Penrith, where the custom of ringing the taggy is still kept up. **Cum.** Used in modern times to frighten children; if out after eight o'clock, 'Taggy would get them,' SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 85; (M.P.); **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (M.P.)

TAGGY-FINCH, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

TAGH, see **Taugh**, *sb.*[1]

TAGHAIRM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders.

Last evening-tide Brian an augury hath tried, Of that dread kind which must not be Unless in dread extremity, The Taghairm called, SCOTT *Lady of Lake* (1810) cant. iv. st. 4; A person was wrapped up in the skin of a newly-slain bullock, and deposited beside a waterfall, or at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other strange, wild, and unusual situation, where the scenery around him suggested nothing but objects of horror. In this situation he revolved in his mind the question proposed, and whatever was impressed upon him by his exalted imagination, passed for the inspiration of the disembodied spirits, who haunt the desolate recesses, *ib. note.*

[Gael. *taghairm*, a noise, echo; a mode of divination by listening to the noise of water cascades (MACBAIN).]

TAGL, *sb.* Sh.I. [ta·gl.] Anything trailing behind one when walking. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 17.

TAGLET, *sb.* Wm. [ta·glit.] The metal tag of a lace. See **Tag**, *sb.*[1] **n.Wm.** This whang hes neea taglet on (B.K.).

TAGLET, TAGLT, see **Taggelt.**

TAGNEY, *sb.* e.An.[1] [tæ·gni.] Finery; also used *attrib.* 'Tagney clothes,' the Sunday best.

TAGRALING, *prp.* Hrf. Glo. **1.** Abusing. Wor. (R.M.E.), Hrf.[2], Glo. (R.M.E.) **2.** Courting. Hrf.[2]

TAGREEN, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form **tagareen** Nhb.[1] [ta·grīn.] Marine stores. Nhb.[1] Hence (1) **Tagreen-man**, *sb.* a man owning marine stores; see below; (2) **Tagreen-shop**, *sb.* a marine stores' shop; an old clothes' shop.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] A 'tagareen man' has a floating shop which he rows about the tiers of ships, announcing his presence by a bell. His dealings are carried on by barter or cash, as may be convenient; and old rope, scrap-iron, or other similar unconsidered trifles, are exchanged for the crockery or hardware with which the boat is stocked. (2) **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1]

TAGS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [tagz.] In phr. *to set tags*, to challenge to feats of agility or skill by doing them first oneself. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

TAGUE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A tease.

Yon barn's a reg'lar tague (tēg).

TAG-WORM, *sb.* Cor.[2] [tæ·g-wəm.] The earthworm.

TAH, *v.* Lan. Cor. [tā.] To void excrement; used by nurses to little children. s.Lan. (I.W.) Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440.

TAH, *int.* Yks. [tā.] Used as a command to desist. **n.Yks.** Tah! deean't deea that! I.W.)

TAH, TA-HEE, see **Taugh**, *sb.*[1], **Tee-hee.**

TAHTLE, *v.* Wm. [tā·tl.] **1.** To idle about, to dawdle; to do light work in a listless manner; *gen.* with *about* or *around.*

Set intult an' nut tahtle aboot as if thoo was flait (B.K.). **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.)

2. With *about* or *around*: to walk carefully, to step gingerly so as to avoid mud, &c.

Tahtlin aroond t'fauld yan wad think a bit o' coo shitten wad puzzen the (B.K.).

TAICH, see **Tach, Teach.**

TAICKLE, *sb.* N.I.[1] [tē·kl.] A randy; a talking, scolding woman.

TAID, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* The dung of black cattle. Ags. (s.v. Tath.) Cf. **tad**, *sb.*[2], **tath(e.**

2. *v.* To manure land by the droppings from cattle, either in pasturing or folding. **Ags.** Of black cattle only. **Fif.**

TAIGIE, see **Tag**, *sb.*[1]

TAIGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **taigel** Nhb.[1]; and in form **taggle** n.Sc. (JAM.) [tē·gl.]

1. *v.* To entangle; to catch so as to hold; to harass, annoy; to tackle; to weary, fatigue.

Sc. Two irreverent young fellows determined, as they put it, 'to taigle the minister,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 51; She went out early and returned late, weary and taiglet, as she called it, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 103, ed. 1894. **n.Sc., Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Others cunningly stretched out their legs to taigle the wrathful dominie, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii. **Edb.** Ye taigled your gown on a nail; I heard something gang screed as we whipped through the door, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 38.

2. To detain; to cause to delay; to hinder; to take up one's time and attention.

Sc. (JAM.); I was taigled, ye ken, on the road, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) xvii. **Ayr.** We were taigled so long, that the coach was starting from the door of the Cross-Keys as we got oot to the causey, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 85. **Lnk.** Hooever, no to taigle ye, I'll mak' a lang story short, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. **Edb.** Haste ye, I have been taigled long enow, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 230. **Gall.** They that are trysted to the Bridegroom's work must taigle themselves with no other marriage engagements, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiv. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Taiglesome**, *adj.* retaining, retarding, hindering.

Sc. A taiglesome road, one which is so deep or so hilly that one makes little progress (JAM.). **Ayr.** A multifawrious multipleecity of things that are a wee taiglesome in the telling, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 103.

3. To delay; to tarry, linger, loiter, dawdle.

Sc. I tell you fairly, there's too much Advocate's door and Advocate's window here for a man that comes taigling after a Macgregor's daughter, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vii. **e.Sc.** I winna taigle, if you think we can get awa', STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 115. **Ayr.** A sore malady, which soon rose to such a head that Robin Brown taigled more than two hours for me; but still I grew worse and worse, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. **e.Lth.** They maircheed on abreist o' the times, an whiles aheid o' them: no like the Tories, whae were aye taiglin ahint, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 98. **Dmf.** I'll taigle at e'en i' your neuks nae mair, REID *Poems* (1894) 161. **Gall.** (W.G.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[2]

4. *sb.* A hindrance, delay; that which causes it. Cld. (JAM.)

TAIGSUM, *adj.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [tē·gsəm.] Hindersome, tedious, wearisome, 'taiglesome.'

TAIKEN, see **Token.**

TAIKIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] [tē·kin.] A kind of cloth, ticking.

TAIKNE, see **Tackne.**

TAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **taail** Brks.[1] I.W.[1 2]; **tahil** Wor.; **teal** Sc.; **teale** Cum.; **teel** s.Chs.[1]; **toyle** w.Cy.; **tyel** Wxf.[1] [tēl, teəl, tiəl.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* The posteriors; the rump.

Sc. Quo' she, I've fa'n upon a shift, And scratched her tail, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 11. **Lnk.** No say [so] much judgment as to wyse the wind frae her tail, but lute it gang afore fouks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 28. **Edb.** Erst you've hain'd my tail Frae wind and weet, frae snaw and hail, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 199, ed. 1785.

2. The train of a robe, &c.; *pl.* the bottom of a skirt.

Sc. (JAM.); If he had seen a prelate's mitre upon his head, and their side robes upon him, with some bearing up their tails, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 116. **Sh.I.** 'Juist view ye mi tails. . . See!' shū said, as shū took da blade o' a auld table knife ta scrape aff da gutter, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Three-story flounces o' silk roun' yer tails, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 46. **Slk.** Yowe an' me's had to buckle up oor tails an' milk the kye at nicht, instead o' dinkin' oor hair, an' gaun to dancin' schules, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 78.

3. A woman's skirt.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, **Glo.** (F.P.T.) **Wil.**[1] Hev'ee got ar' a ould taail to gie I, Miss? **Som.** I should be glad of an old tail (L.K.L.). **sw.Dev.** Can 'ee give me an old black tail, m' lady? (J.S.)

4. A retinue; a following.

Sc. 'Ah, if yon Saxon Duinhé-wassel saw but the chief himself with his tail on!' 'With his tail on?' echoed Edward in some surprise. 'Yes—that is, with his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank,' SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **w.Sc.** We must have the school packed with our people before he can bring up his tail, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 25, ed. 1877. **n.Lin.**[1] When —— cums to a parish meetin's he alus brings a long taail ahint him.

5. The hind part of a cart, harrow, plough, &c.; one of the handles of a plough.

Abd. Wily craws fae the dawn to dark At the harrow tail are flittin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 3. **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Wor.** Often the plough is set and let go, and the ploughman does not 'foller the tahils' but walks among the stubble and leaves the plough to itself (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] **Brks.** The uncouth instrument itself, the strong, patient man at the 'tail,' as he would call it, *Spectator* (Oct. 18, 1902) 563. **w.Som.**[1]

6. Of a ship: the rear, stern.

Ayr. As the tide was in our tail . . . we streekit a' our claith, laid our best strength on the lang oars, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 127.

7. A fish.

Sh.I. Fir every tail 'at wis captered a score escaped, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 63.

8. *Obs.* A horse-leech.

Gall. Horse-leeches . . . wont, like the others, fall off, but continue sucking so long as they can get a drop of blood, while the life-stream flows out of their nether end, whence the name 'towals' or 'tails,' leeches at either end, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 229, ed. 1876.

9. *pl.* Inferior sheep drafted from a flock.

Sc. The lambs, dinmonts, or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock, are sheddings, tails, or drafts, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.

10. *pl.* Onion leaves. Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cvi. 136.

11. The stalk of a mushroom. Brks. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 499. **12.** The end of a portion of time.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** They're to be marriet i' the tail o' hairst, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157. **Frf.** In the tail o' the day I says, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xlii. **Edb.** It's wearin on now to the tail o' May, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. **Nhb.**[1] Tail o' the week.

13. The water which has run beneath the wheel of a water-mill; the channel conveying the water from the wheel. **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **14.** Of a field: the lower end. **Cai.**[1] **15.** A weaving term: a number of cords extended over the pulleys in the harness-box, connecting the 'simple' with the yarn.

Rnf. Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 152. **Lnk.** Lang may the tail and harness-box Support the nation, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 12.

16. *Obs.* A mining term: the waste tin that falls hindmost in the 'buddle.' Wal. RAY (1691). **17.** A kind of wooden lever at the back of a windmill.

Nrf. 'I shall have to start that mill off.' I went and got hold of the rope and pulled the gripe up, and made that fast round the tail so that wouldn't jerk her off, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 336.

18. The lighter part of grain; small refuse grain; 'seconds' of flour; the awns of grain. Cf. **tailin(g, 3.**

Cai.[1], **Ayr.** (JAM., s.v. Tail-meal), **Lei.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.E.), **Brks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 71. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.**[1] There's pretty nigh as much tail as head corn this season. **Hmp.** There's three sacks o' tail as 'ull do for chicken's victuals (W.H.E.). **Wil.**[1]

19. *pl.* Hay left in the field after the bulk is harvested. **e.Lan.**[1] **20.** *Comb.* (1) **Tail-band** or **-been,** a crupper; (2) **-barley,** refuse inferior barley; (3) **-binder,** a long stone in a building which rests upon the corner stone, and extends for some distance over the course of stones that it is level with, in order to strengthen the wall; (4) **-bottom,** the bottom bar in a cart-tail; (5) **-box,** a part of a windmill; see below; (6) **-corn,** the inferior part of corn, *gen.* consumed at home or given to poultry; (7) **-crab,** the capstan on which the spare rope of a crab is wound; (8) **-cratch,** the rack at the back of a wagon for holding hay, &c.; (9) **-door,** the door or lid at the back of a wagon, cart, &c.; (10) **-end,** (*a*) the latter part of anything; the end, termination; the residue after the best portion has been taken away; (*b*) the shallow end of a pool of water; (*c*) the finishing end of a piece of silk, cloth, &c.; (11) **-ender,** a term of contempt for one who is habitually late in everything he undertakes; (12) **-ends,** see (6); (13) **-goit,** the channel which conveys the water from a mill; (14) **-head,** the root of the tail; (15) **-ill,** a disease of a cow's tail; (16) **-ladder,** a framework affixed to the end of a wagon to increase its length; (17) **-meal,** see (6); (18) **-net,** the herring-net first 'shot,' and therefore the one farthest from the boat; (19) **-pipe,** (*a*) a mining term: the suction-pipe of a pump; (*b*) to tie a tin or other rattling thing to a dog's tail, and then turn it loose; (20) **-pole,** the pole which joins together the front and back wheels of a wagon underneath; (21) **-race,** the current of water in its passage from a mill; (22) **-rackle,** incontinent; (23) **-rageous,** lustful; (24) **-rope,** a mining term: the rope by which the empty set of tubs are drawn back into a mine; (25) **-rot,** see (15); (26) **-seed,** small poor seed; (27) **-shot,** the outer skin of the tail of a mouse, rat, &c., freq. left in traps; (28) **-shotten** or **-shotten-soker,** (29) **-slip,** see (15); (30) **-slough,** see (27); (31) **-soak,** see (15); (32) **-soaken,** of heifers: having the 'tail-soak'; (33) **-teukit,** having the tail or handle of the wool-card tacked on with tacks; (34) **-toddle,** conjugal rights; (35) **-top,** the swingle or short stick of a flail; (36) **-water,** see (21); (37) **-wheat,** see (6); (38) **-wind,** of reaping: see below; (39) **-worm,** see (15).

(1) **Wxf.**[1], **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He click'd hod o' t'mane wi' ya hand, an tailband wi' t'other, ii. 303. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Hrf.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (5) **Som.** Her foot was upon the ladder to ascend into the tail-box—one part of that revolving dome at the head of a stone mill by which the sails are brought to face an ever-shifting wind, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 23. (6) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[1] (7) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (8) **w.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] (9) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (10, *a*) **Frf.** And in the tail-end they went thegither to look for one, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x. **Don.** The short an' the long, an' the tail-end of all, was that she talked over Padh's mother, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 208. **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Tail-end o' cart. Tail-end o' week. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain to take the tail-end arter he've a-zold all the best. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (*c*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.), (S.A.B.) (11) **Lakel.**[2] (12) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A name applied to the small and inferior grains blown to the outside of the corn-heap in winnowing with a fan. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Jim, bring the blind-sieve full o' tail-ends fur the fowls; **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] (13) **w.Yks.**[3] (14) **Cum.** 'Nicked at tēale-heed,' said of an animal enormously fat (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Lost,—Three ewes and two lambs. I.P. on horn, pop far hook and near shoulder; ewes marked across tail-head, *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 12, 1901) 5, col. 3. [The first point handled is the tail-head, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 141.] (15) **Sc.** STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 520. **Lth.** Cured by letting blood in the part affected (JAM.). **Gall.** When a cow takes the tail-ill, or is elfshot, these females are sent for to cure them, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 500, ed. 1876. (16) **Glo.**[1] (s.v. Raves). **w.Mid.** It is removable at will (W.P.M.). (17) **Ayr.** Made of the tails or points of the grains. As these are first broken off in milling, they are separated from the body or middle part, which is always the best (JAM.). (18) **Bnff.**[1] (19, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (*b*) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Cats are sometimes served the same way. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2] (20) **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Waggon). (21) **Sc.** Depones, that the refuse at the Gordon's mill field is discharged into the river by the tail-race of their mill, STATE *Leslie of Powis* (1793) 164 (JAM., s.v. Race). (22) **Wm.** She's nin a bad sooart at boddum, but she's a bit tail-rackle (B.K.). (23) **n.Yks.**[2] (24) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (25) **Sh.I.** Ane of Arty's kye is gotten da tail rot, *Sh. News* (July 14, 1900). (26) **Ken.** Tail-seed from my seed-mill, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) V. 114. (27) **Lin.**[1] (28) **Chs.**[13] **e.An.**[1] The spinal marrow becomes so affected that the beast is unable to stand. (29) **Sc.** There is disease in it; and it is called the tail-ill or tail-slip, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 520. **Lnk.** A disease which cold sometimes brings upon cows—first appears in the end of the tail, by affecting it in such a manner that it seems soft to the touch. As the disease proceeds upwards,

every joint has the appearance of being dislocated, URE *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 191 (JAM.). (30) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (31) **Chs.**[13], **I.W.**[12] **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (32) **s.Chs.**[1] The lowest joint of the tail becomes loosened and softened, generally from lack of sufficient nourishment. 'What do you think of my new heifer, George?' 'Well, hoo looks as ev hoo'd bin teel-soaken an' poverty-strucken through th' winter.' (33) **Sh.I.** 'Four-neukit, tail-teukit, an' teeth oot o' number.' A Guddik, the answer being wool-cards, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 183. (34) **Gall.** Each noddle That scrimps his spouse o' her tail toddle, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 67. (35) **e.An.**[1] *Norwich Merc.* (Nov. 15, 1828). (36) **w.Yks.** It works immersed in the tail-water, so that no part of the fall is lost, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 1, 1875), in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889); **n.Lin.**[1] (37) **Rut.**[1] To make the carn averages fair, you've a roight to tek the tail-whēat an' not the best samples only. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[24], **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.**[1] (s.v. Tailin' whate), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[3] (38) **Lth.** To shear wi' a tail-wind, to reap or cut the grain, not straight across the ridge but diagonally (JAM.). (39) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** The tail-worm is also cured by cutting off a few inches of the tail, which bleeds pretty freely, *Agric. Surv.* 491 (*ib.*). **n.Lin.**[1] A disease to which cows that have recently calved are subject; believed to be caused by a worm in the marrow of the tail. It is really paralysis following milk fever. Ignorant farriers not uncommonly make large cuts in the tail for the purpose of pulling out the worm, which they profess to show. The object extracted is a sinew.

21. Phr. (1) *neither tail nor horn*, not a trace of; (2) *proud as a dog with two tails*, very proud indeed; (3) *tail on end*, full of eagerness and expectation; (4) — *over end*, (5) — *over nose*, topsy turvy, head over heels; (6) — *to tail*, used in making exchanges, *gen.* of horses and cattle; see below; (7) *to be a tail end on*, to be an unpaid balance of an account on; (8) *to flea the tail*, to draw near the conclusion of a piece of work; (9) *to get one's tail in the well*, to get oneself entangled in some unpleasant business, affecting either character or interest; (10) *to have the wrong sow by the tail*, to wheedle the wrong person; (11) *to keep the tail in water*, to prosper.

(1) **Arg.** For weeks on end we saw them neither tail nor horn, as the saying goes, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 316. (2) **Cor.** *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902). (3) **s.Hmp.** But you're so tail-on-end, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxvi. **I.W.**[2] They be all taail-on-end vor't. **Dor.**[1], **Cor.**[12] (4) **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He tum'l'd taail oher end doon th' stee. (5) **Cor.** I seed stars 'nough to fill a new sky, . . an' I went down tail over nose, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 211. (6) **w.Som.**[1] The precise meaning is even-handed—i.e. without any payment or other adjustment of value in the animals or things 'rapped.' 'Mr. Baker chopped way me vor this here 'oss vor a cow and calve what I turned into fair. We was ever so long dalin, 'cause he wanted to turn 'em tail to tail; but I wadn gwain to chop way he 'thout drawin' o' money; and come to last I made a sovereign [suuv·reen] out o' un.' (7) **Wm.** He could nivver shear his awn rig, ther was allus a tail end on owder t'rent, er t'public-hoose, er someway (B.K.). (8) **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) (10) **Slk.** I've had the wrang sow by the teal, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 372. (11) **w.Yks.**[1] Let what will happen, hee's seure to keep't tail i' t'watter, ii. 305.

22. *v.* To cut off or dock the tail of an animal; to cut off the roots of turnips. Cf. **top and tail**, s.v. **Top, 19** (2).

e.An.[1] (s.v. Top and Tail). **w.Som.**[1] I always tails my lambs to zix weeks old.

23. With *off*: to do less; to diminish; to lose ground.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** An' then tha con tail off a bit, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 40. **Midl.** All on 'em a hundred yards ahind, an' a-tailin' off very fast at that, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 188. **War.**[3]

24. With *in*: to join in.

Cor. I . . . shall then tail in somewhere in the chowrusses, *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 1861, 712.

25. *Obs.* Of a reaper: to come forward to a partner on the rig, and leave another.

Rxb. Then to she fell an' Rabin tail'd An' tipt the lave a wink, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 99.

26. With *up*: to flow back.

Sur.[1] The buster under the road is not big enough to take the water, it tails up on to my land.

27. To make an even exchange of animals. **e.An.**[1]

TAILIE, see **Tailyie**.

TAILIN(G, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Aus. Also in forms **taailin** Brks.[1]; **taailun** I.W.[1]; **tailen** Wil.[1] Dor.[1] **1.** *sb.* The latter part; the end; also in *pl.*

Wor. It is better to have the frost now [in December] than the tailings in May (E.S.).

2. The outer edges of a fleece of wool; the dirty wool shorn off from around the tail of sheep. w.Yks. (J.M.), w.Som.[1] **3.** Refuse inferior corn; 'hinder-ends'; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **tail, 18.**

Sc. (A.W.), **L.n.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** When light corn or 'tailing' is given to the horses, an additional quantity is allowed them to make up for its lightness, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 19; **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Ef yo keps um allus on tailin, skim and swipes, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 57. **w.Som.**[1] Never zeed whait turn out better; there wadn nit a bushel o' tailing in all thick there gurt rick.

Hence (1) **Tailing-flour**, *sb.* the 'seconds' of flour. Wil.[1]; (2) **Tailing-wheat**, *sb.* inferior wheat. Oxf.[1], Wil.[1]

4. *pl.* A mining term: the poorest tin, the sweepings or refuse of ore.

Cor.[12] [**Aus.** The boy . . . loved to be burrowing amongst old tailings, or groping in the sludge of an auriferous creek after little patches, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 394.]

5. *ppl. adj.* Late, drawing towards the close.

Wor. That was the tailing season when the strawberries began to get small (E.S.).

TAILOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Not. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Lon. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **taylor** Oxf.[1]; and in forms **tailder** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **taillier** ne.Lan.[1]; **taillyer** Sc.; **tailyer** w.Yks.[1]; **taylear** Cum.[4]; **teeler** s.Chs.[1]; **teilwr** Wal.; **tyellior** Nhb. [tē·lə(r; tē·ljə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tailor-blay**, the bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*; (2) **-body**, used contemptuously for a tailor; (3) **-finish**, the lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*; (4) **-'s garters** or **-'s gartens**, the ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*; (5) **-man**, a tailor; (6) **-'s mense**, (*a*) a small portion left by way of good manners; (*b*) tailors' cuttings; (7) **-'s needles** or **Tailors' needles**, the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (8) **-'s nip**, a pinch given to a person wearing new clothes for the first time; (9) **-tartan**, the daddy-long-legs; (10) **-'s yard** or **-yard-band**, (*a*) the three stars forming the belt of Orion; (*b*) the constellation Aquila.

(1) **Oxf.** (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] I have caught nothing but a few taylor blays, *MS. add.* (2) **Twd.** Ye wee, sneck-drawin' tailor-body, wad ye set up your bit feckless face against a man o' place and siller? BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 25. **Nhb.** The awkwardest o' a' awkward tailor-bodies an' prentice lads, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 33. (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **Sc.** (A.W.); Appleringie, speeriment, tailors' garters, and nancy-pretty, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 59. (5) **Frf.** The tailor-man an' his laddie . . . walkit off fair skeered one morning, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xi. (6, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] When a tailor works at his customer's house and has his meals there, he leaves a little food on his plate to show that he has had enough. This is called the tailor's mense, and has come to be applied to all food left on the plate. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] (7) **n.Dev.** (B. & H.), **Cor.**[12] (8) **w.Sc.** His faither wad gar him get a guid taillyer's nip for his new troosers, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 27, ed. 1877. (9) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (10, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] The Tailor's Yard-band, which hangs streaming high, CLARE *Shep. Cal.* (1827) 3; **Nhp.**[2], **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. A townsman, esp. one not used to horses.

s.Not. A lot of tailors, from Nottingham. 'He ho'ds the reins like a tailor' (J.P.K.).

3. The best man at a wedding.

s.Wal. 'Madlen is to be my bridesmaid, and Ivor Parry will be the teilwr.' In olden times the man who made the wedding garments was always supposed to see his employer safely through the ceremony, hence the best man is still called the 'tailor,' RAINE *Torn Sails* (1898) 42.

4. The bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus.*

Lon. All Thames anglers know that bleak are nick-named tailors, the general impression being that they are good enough for tailors to eat, *Fishing Gazette* (Jan. 18, 1890) 32, col. 1.

5. A caterpillar. s.Chs.[1] **6.** The water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Tom Tayleor). **7.** *pl.* The

shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris.* Cor.[1], e.Cor. (B. & H.) **8.** *v.* To practise the trade of a tailor. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] **9.** To shoot badly; to hit birds without stopping or killing them.

Nhb. After that again the pheasants come wilder, an' gettin' flurried belike, he tailors them, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 24.

TAILYIE, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Also in forms **tailie** (JAM.); **tailzie, talyee** Sh.I.; **telyie** (JAM.). **1.** *sb.* A cut, slice; a large piece, esp. used of meat.

Sc. (JAM.), **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Fif.** They denner'd weel, wi' cheirfu' hearts, On tailyies fat and fine, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 185. **Rnf.** That devour'd a sonsy tailie, An' had a belly like a Bailie, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 59.

2. An entail.

Sc. (JAM.); This Shaws-Castle here I'se warrant it flee up the chimney after the rest, were it not weel fastened down with your grandfather's tailzie, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x; Like heirs of line or heirs of tailzies, COLVIL *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) l. 1293.

3. *v.* To entail. Sc. (JAM.)

[**2.** He seith to me he is the last in the tayle of his lyflode, the qweche is CCCL. marke and better, *Paston Letters* (c. 1449) I. 89.]

TAIN, TAIN(E, see **Town, Tone,** *num. adj.*

TAING, TAINGS, see **Tang,** *sb.*[1], **Tongs.**

TAINT, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Also in form **tent** Yks. [tēnt.] **1.** *v.* Of wood: to decay.

n.Yks. This wood is tented (I.W.).

2. *Obs.* To infest.

Hrt. Tainted with meece, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 321.

3. *sb.* A very dirty slut. e.An.[1] **4.** A large protuberance on the top of a pollard tree. e.An.[1] Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325. **5.** *Obs.* The glow-worm. Hrt. ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 306.

TAIPIT, see **Tabet.**

TAIRD, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **terd** Lnk. Lth. (JAM.); **turd** Bnff.[1] **1.** A term of great contempt; applied to people and animals. Bnff.[1], Lnk., w.Lth. (JAM.)

2. A gibe, taunt; sarcasm.

Lth. He cast a taird i' my teeth (JAM.).

TAIRDIE, TAIRENSIE, see **Tardie, Tearansy.**

TAIRGE, TAIRGER, see **Targe, Targer.**

TAIS, see **Tass(e.**

TAISCH, *sb.* Sc. [tēʃ.] The voice of a person about to die; second sight. Cf. **task,** *sb.*[2]

n.Sc. Some women . . . said to him, they had heard two taischs, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English taisch, which they had never heard before, BOSWELL *Jrn.* (1785) 150 (JAM.). **s.Sc.** A second-sighted man had arrived in the glen conducted by the power of the taisch, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 247.

[Gael. *taibhs, taibhse,* the shade of a departed person; a vision, apparition, ghost (M. & D.).]

TAISIE, see **Tass(e.**

TAISSLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **taisle** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **taizle** Yks.; **tassel** Sc.; **tassell, tassle** Sc. (JAM.); **teasle** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **teazle** Lth. (JAM.) [tē·sl.] **1.** *v.* To entangle, twist; to toss, throw into disorder; to mix, jumble.

Sc. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous. 'I was sair taisslit wi' the wind' (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] She teaslet the twa kynes o' woo through ither. **Yks.** Ah saw thee floatin' by on thy rig [back] taizled like an owd tree, BARING-GOULD *Pennyqcks.* (1890) 141.

2. With *among* or *in*: to handle overmuch. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **3.** To examine with such strictness as to puzzle the respondent; to confuse, bewilder, perplex.

Sc. He taisslit me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] **Rxb.** The leader of a party has need to keep his head clear and yald, and doesna care to be taisled by a whale hantle o' fulish questions, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 26.

4. To tease, irritate, vex.

Bnff.[1] Dinna teasle the bairn that wye. **Lth.** (JAM.)

5. *sb.* The act of mixing or throwing into disorder; a state of disorder.

Sc. The effect of a boisterous wind, when the clothes are disordered (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] The act of mixing; spoken mostly of fibrous substances, and followed by 'thegeethir' and 'through ither.'

6. With *in* or *among*: overmuch handling. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) **7.** A puzzle; the act of puzzling. Sc. (JAM.) **8.** The act of vexing or teasing. Bnff.[1] **9.** A severe brush or tussle of any kind.

Sc. A sair taissle (JAM.); They got a sair day's tassel amongst these Ochil hills, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 358.

TAISTE, see **Teistie.**

TAISTREL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **taystrel** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.; and in forms **taastril** w.Yks.; **taistril(l** Rxb. (JAM.) w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **tarestril** w.Yks.[5]; **tastril(l** n.Cy. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **teästrel** ne.Lan.[1]; **teastril** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **teeasthril** e.Yks.[1]; **testrel** Wm.; **testril** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.; **teystrill** Nhb.; ? **thistrill** Yks.; **tyestral** Nhb.[1]; **tystrill** Rxb. (JAM.) [tē·stril, teə·stril.] **1.** A passionate, violent, or sour-tempered person; a good-for-nothing; a rascal, scoundrel; a loose liver; a mischievous child; also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** Smack at his uncle's jaws struck Ham. Doon went the teystrill sprawlin', ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 357; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Hadn't he been a taistrel to both? CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 56; **Cum.**[134] **Wm.** The testrels leev'd and lusted as usual, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 224. **Yks.** T'two young thistrills were in a funk, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 44. **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Aw wor allus to be fun amang th' warst taystrels i' th' district, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 23; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 306; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Dick has often said he wur a taistril, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 62; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Taistrilrig,** *sb.* a mischievous, wicked person. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 22, 1898). **2.** *Obs.* A light, wanton, dirty, or careless woman; an idle slut.

Rxb. Often applied to a girl who from carelessness tears her clothes (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (K.)

TAISY, see **Teasy.**

TAIT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **taet** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **tate** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; and in forms **teat** Sc. Cum.[14] Wm.; **teate** Cum.; **teatt** Cum.[1]; **teeat** Yks.; **teeht** Cum.; **tett** Sc.; **tyet** Nhb.[1] [tēt, tiət.] **1.** *sb.* A piece of fluff or down; a lock of hair, wool, or other fibrous substance; a truss of hay or corn. Cf. **tat,** *sb.*[4], **taut,** *v.*[2]

Sc. A tait o' woo' would be scarce amang us . . . if ye shouldna hae that, and as gude a tweel as ever cam aff a pirn, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi; (JAM.); At ilka tett o' her horse's mane Hung fifty siller bells and nine, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 117, ed. 1848. **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Commonly used of what is plucked. 'The coo made oot t'pyoul awa a taitt o' corn a took oot o' the stathel.' **Kcd.** Bere an' aits in sheaves or taits, Weel haint the summer through, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **e.Fif.** That's very bonny, Tammy my man—a bonny teat o' hair indeed, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Ayr.** Teats o' hay an' ripps o' corn, BURNS *Death of Mailie,* l. 34. **Lnk.** They often sent him . . . a 'wee tait o' hay,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vi. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** And wheyles I gat her teates o' hay, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 197; (HALL.); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thoo's o' covered wi' teats frae heed ta fiut: whar's ta been? (B.K.) **n.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tatelock,** a small matted lock of hair, wool, &c. Cld. (JAM.); (2) *tate of gloy, phr.* a small sheaf of cleaned straw. Cai.[1] **2.** An untidy head of hair. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **3.** A small quantity of anything.

Sc. (JAM.); 'Barba bifurcata,' quhilk is divided in twa taits or parts, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 59. **Per.** O' winter's snaw there's but a tate remainin', HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 68. **Fif.** Expressions for small quantities—a tate, a curn, a stime, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Edb.** My jacket . . . in the sleeves . . . had retreated to a tait below the elbows, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 223, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** 'Will ye hev some mair meat?' 'Ah'll just hev t'least lal teat ye can think on, thenk ye' (B.K.).

4. *v.* To pull or pluck any fibrous substance in small quantities. **Bnff.**[1] He taittit the hair oot o's hehd. **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

Hence **Teated,** *ppl. adj.* matted, uncombed.

Cum. Frowzy beard and visage wan, Teated locks and garments tatter'd, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 24; **Cum.**[14]

[**1.** Tate, *fibra,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Cp. Icel. *tæta,* shreds (VIGFUSSON).]

TAIT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] w.Cy. Dor. Som. Also written **tate** w.Cy. [tait.] **1.** *v.* To tilt; to overturn. w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. To play at see-saw. Dor.[1] We did tâit upon a plank, 62.

3. *sb.* A game of see-saw.

Dor.[1] Then we went an' had a tâit, 61. Som. She had a tait upon that stool, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 205.

TAIT, *sb.*[3] w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The top of a hill. (HALL.) [? Fr. *tête*, head.]

TAIT, *v.*[3] Wor. **1.** To lift up, raise; to get into a high position.

s.Wor. 'E dooes look taited up [of one on a high horse, ladder, or tree]. To a child it would be said, 'Doan't ee get a taitin' a top o' thot lather' (H.K.).

2. To shake about; to stir, toss about.

If cows get amongst hay or straw and ricks themselves it would be said, 'Thahy caows 'em a got i' the rick-yard agen an' 'a bin a taiting an' to'tin it about' (*ib.*); 'Goo an' tait thot 'ahy about a bit.' Said of hay in cocks or close together when it wants raising, shaking, and lightening up (*ib.*).

3. With *off* or *up*: to dress up smartly.

I sin 'em goo by, but jes' gad, 'em wuz taited up surely (*ib.*).

TAIT, *int.* Nhb.[1] [tēt.] An exclamation of remonstrance. 'Tait! man alive, ye manna de that.'

TAITH, TAIVE, see **Tath(e, Tave**, *v.*[1]

TAIVER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **tavar, taver.** [tē·vər.] **1.** *v.* To wander; to delay. (JAM.)

Rnf. I kenna hoo I hae patience wi' him when he tavers at een here, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 6.

Hence (1) **Taiversum**, *adj.* tedious, fatiguing; (2) **Taivert**, *ppl.adj.* wandering, exhausted with work, fatigued.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. For e'en's a bit taivert bird frae the west shot atowre, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xvi. 2.

2. To talk idly, foolishly, or wildly; to rave. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Taivert**, *ppl. adj.* (1) idle, foolish, senseless, half-witted, raving; (2) stupefied with drink, intoxicated.

(1) w.Sc. (JAM.) Dmb. Keep thought for things o' sense and lair, And ne'er on taivert clash its treasures ware, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 12. Ayr. A taivert tawpie, wi' her hair hingin' doon her back in pennyworths, clashes a gowpenfu' o' glaur in her Jo's face, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 73; I wouldna trust the judgment . . . o' that tavart body Gibby Omit, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii. Gall. He had a wild tavert look, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) x. (2) Ayr. Ye wouldna hae me surely, Mr. Nettle, to sit till I'm tavert? I fin' the wine rinnin in my head already, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii.

3. *sb. pl.* Wild, raving words.

Sc. My auntie wi' her taivers gansell'd ye oot o't, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) x.

4. *pl.* Rags, tatters, tears.

Sc. They'd dung themsels to taivers, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 58; (JAM.)

Hence **Taivert**, *ppl. adj.* overboiled; boiled to rags. Twd., Slk. (JAM.)

TAIZIE, TAIZLE, see **Tass(e, Taissle.**

TAK(E, see **Tack**, *sb.*[3]

TAKE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. [tēk, tiək; tak, tek; tē, tī.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Present Tense*: (1) **Ta**, (2) **Taake**, (3) **Taayke**, (4) **Tack**, (5) **Tae**, (6) **Taen**, (7) **Taigh**, (8) **Taik**, (9) **Taiuk**, (10) **Tak**, (11) **Tay**, (12) **Teak**, (13) **Teake**, (14) **Teayk**, (15) **Teck**, (16) **Tee**, (17) **Teeak**, (18) **Tek**, (19) **Tey**, (20) **Teyk**, (21) ? **Theayk**, (22) **Tik**, (23) ? **Toon**, (24) **Ty**, (25) **Tyek**. [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) w.Yks. Ta it wi the'h, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[1] Ta that, and be off; w.Yks.[23], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[3], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] (2) Wxf.[1] Taake heed. n.Lin.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.) Dev. PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 162. (3) Brks.[1] (4) Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. An' I med tack my kick amang o' there about, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 77. Wm. Aad twa three lile cheeses ta tack ta aabl Aggy Birkett, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Ah wop you're tackin yer pigs tiv a feyn markit, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 209; w.Yks.[125], Chs.[23], Stf.[1], Der.[1], Nhp.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (5) Nhb. Tacin soun brass oot o' his pouch, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 65. Yks. Tae it out, HOWITT *Hope on* (1840) viii. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. *Owd Peter*, iii. Der.[2] Not. Tae ode (J.H.B.). Shr.[1] Tell Sal to tae some bread an' cheese to the owd mon. (6) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (7) Chs.[23] (8) Ess. DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 41. (9) Ken. (G.B.) (10) Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Abd. Aw'll tak' the siller, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. Ayr. To tak me frae my mammie, BURNS *Owre Young*, st. 1. Wgt. They say it taks a lang spune tae sup wi' the deevil, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 51. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (B.K.) Nhb. Sae don your plaid an' tak your gad, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 59. w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[14] Wm. Let us give and tak, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 478. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Tak ho'd on't. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] Tell John to tak the bottle to the fild. Sur. It's the traäde loafers taks to, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. Hmp. (H.R.) Dev. FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 142. (11) w.Yks.[1] Tay hod on't. Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[2] Tay hout on it wunne? (12) Cum.[1] Wm. Caan't tëak a plain order? WARD *Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. iii. (13) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. Dor. To teake the bread from our mouths, HARE *As We Sow* (1897) 122. Som. Teäke a drop mwore water, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 318. Dev. Te-ake es tha voxes, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15. (14) Nhb. He might teayk a fancy tiv us, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) ii. 2. (15) Cum. Him wad I gladly teck, RAYSON *Ballads* (1858) 4. Lan. *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895). n.Lan.[1] (s.v. Tean). (16) Chs.[1] (17) w.Dur.[1] n.Yks. Tha teeak trew pains, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 57. (18) Cum.[1] e.Yks. FLIT & KO *Reel of No. 8*, 38. Lan. *Kendal News* (Mar. 23, 1889). Der. I'ld tek et very kindly, mam, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 4. Not. Tek my word for it, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 177. n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] Brks. When you teks your wages, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 28. Dor. Let us . . . tek a walk, *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 420. e.Dev. Tek yer aies away vrom me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 5. (19) s.Lan.[1] (20) Nhb. Teyk heed, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* 8. (21) Nhb. Thou theayks a vast oh caaling on, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 12. (22) Dor. Tik ut, my bwoy, tik ut, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 59. (23) Yks. Bookfolk tooneth naw heed o' what we do, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii. (24) Lan. He 'ur to tyth Hoyde [to take the Hide], TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1808) 19. (25) Nhb. Thre bonny Sodgers, canna tyek a buzzum maker, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 249; Nhb.[1]

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Taaike**, (2) **Tack**, (3) **Tade**, (4) **Taed**, (5) **Taen**, (6) **Taid**, (7) **Tak**, (8) **Take**, (9) **Taked**, (10) **Taken**, (11) **Tane**, (12) **Tayed**, (13) **Tayk**, (14) **Teaak**, (15) **Teak(k**, (16) **Teeak**, (17) **Teeak'd**, (18) **Tek**, (19) **Teuk**, (20) **Teuk't**, (21) **Tewk**, (22) **Tik**, (23) **Tock**, (24) **Toke**, (25) **Tooked**, (26) **Tooken**, (27) **Tuck**, (28) **Tuik**, (29) **Tuk**, (30) **Tuke**, (31) **Tyak**, (32) **Tyuk**.

(1) w.Yks. I went back t'next day and taaike a pair o' pincers wi' me, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 73. (2) n.Lan. Her āld'st dowter fand it, an tack off wi't, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 5. (3) w.Yks. They tade him aht at watter, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51. Shr.[2] Tade him whoäm. (4) w.Yks.[3], Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (5) Frf. WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 63, ed. 1889. Gall. (A.W.) n.Ir. We taen him intil the hoose, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 92. (6) w.Yks. As if he taid hizsen for sumbody else, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 5. s.Chs.[1] 85. (7) Wm. She picked up the bits as he let 'em fall and tak 'em down, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). (8) w.Yks. After some scruples he consented, an' take it home, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 27. (9) Shr.[2] (10) Nhp.[1] I taken it. War.[2] I taken the horse to be shod, isterday. Hrf.[1] I taken it away; Hrf.[2] [Amer. CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).] (11) Fif. My first visit . . . tane place, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. w.Yks. (J.W.), Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah tane 'im. (12) Yks. Deeame tayed it varry mitch ti heart, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 17, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 22, 1898). (13) Wm. (E.W.P.) (14) Cum. SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3. (15) Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. Heeame he wistlin' teak his way, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 261. n.Lan. He teak an ald man up for stealing em, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. (16) Cum. GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 216. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] (17) e.Yks. A sparro'-hawk . . . teeak'd lahtle thing away iv his claws, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 85. (18) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. (19) Bnff. Syne a hearty drink we teuk, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 64. Nhb. She teuk the lead, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 14; Nhb.[1], Cum.[3] 1. Wm. Teuk the alarm, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 7. n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1] 35, e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. w.Yks.[1] He teuk 'em . . . for round bits o' leather, ii. 300. (20) Cum. DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. (21) e.Yks. He tewk off his hat, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 36. (22) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. (23) Cum.[3] I tock her seäf heäm, 39. (24) Cum. Tha toke an yilp like mice, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312. Shr.[2] (s.v.

Quoke). (25) Dor. I be main glad as us tookt the babe to chu'ch, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 22. w.Som.[1] Dev. 'Twas for the lad her tooked the money, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 247. Cor. The gentlefolks comed after her . . . and tooked her off, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) iii. (26) e.Dev. He tooken off his coat, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 21. (27) Ir. I tuck his horse, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 60. War. (J.R.W.), Ess.[1] (28) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. Nhb. He tiv whiskey tuik, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 7; Nhb.[1] Cum. Tap Caldew tuik my way, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 66. (29) n.Ir. A gruppit my hat an' tuk oot, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 49. w.Ir. He tuk up the goose, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 10. Cum. FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 3. w.Yks. HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 7. Lan. T'walk she tuk, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. s.Lan.[1] Der. GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 165. Brks. HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. Cor. We tuk en to church, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 71. (30) Sc. (JAM.), Dur.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[15] (31) Wm. Yesterday he tyak his bed, CAREY *Herriot's Choice* (1879) II. xii. (32) Nhb.[1]

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Taan**, (2) **Taed**, (3) **Taen**, (4) **Taend**, (5) **Tain**, (6) **Takken**, (7) **Tan**, (8) **Tane**, (9) **Taned**, (10) **Tayn**, (11) **Tean(n**, (12) **Teane**, (13) **Teean(n**, (14) **Teenn**, (15) **Tekken**, (16) **Teun**, (17) **Tocken**, (18) **Ton**, (19) **Tooan**, (20) **Took**, (21) **Tooked**, (22) **Tooken**, (23) **Tuck**, (24) **Tuk**, (25) **Tuke**, (26) **Tukkan**, (27) **Tune**, (28) **Tyen.**

(1) Cum. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 293. w.Yks.[1] Sud they be taan nappin by't owerlooker, ii. 305. (2) Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (3) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Abd. As muckle again as I've ta'en, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. Slk. Ye hae taen guid care o' her, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 11. N.I.[1] Nhb. He's . . . wiv him's taen maist aw greet folk, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 6. Wm. WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Ah've ta'en it. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. w.Yks.[185], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Rut.[1] Nhp.[1] The child was ta'en ill, so I ta'en it home. Shr.[1] They'n taen that cowt out o' the leasow, I see. (4) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (5) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. w.Yks. Tain aht a these humble circumstances, *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 6. Chs.[2], Not.[1], Lin.[1] (6) Wm. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 302. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Nora was that tak'n aback, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 35. Dev. *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 335. (7) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Ton). ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. Hasta tan aw tha wants? CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14. (8) Sc. (JAM.) Or.I. To be tane and hangit be the craige quhill he die, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 33. Abd. He's tane the lassie by the hand, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 9, ed. 1868. Cum. Dickie's tane leave at lord and master, GILFIN *Ballads* (1874) 92. w.Yks.[1], Chs.[2], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], Shr.[2] (9) Sc. The runner places his hand upon their heads when they are said to be taned. The game is continued till all are taned, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 124. (10) Wm. En wen I gat hame, en meh seat I 'ed tayn, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 18. s.Lan.[1] (11) Per. If they get me but once tean They'll have me down to Aberdeen, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 3, ed. 1853. Cum.[1], Cum.[3] 13, Cum.[4], n.Yks. (W.H.), n.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (12) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (13) Wm. *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 9. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] (14) Cum.[1] (15) Per. MCAULAY *Black Mary*, 219. Wm. When t'pi war tekken oot a t'uven, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. Not. Tekken by surprise, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 118. n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. He was tekken up last Friday (J.T.B.). Cor. I've tek'n 'ee back, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 227. (16) Nhb. Had teun his-sel off, FORSTER *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 6. e.Dur.[1] (17) Cum. (E.W.P.) (18) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (19) ne.Lan.[1] (20) Ayr. The Laird from wham the lan' was took, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 185. Ir. Ould Widdy Dempsey . . . had took up, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 27. Wm. OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 14. Lan. I mun hate him if my little baby's took from me, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake* (1862) i. s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. He's been took fro'me, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 73. Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks. HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 87. Suf. Mr. Flindell . . . has took you up in his gig, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 155; Suf.[1] Ken. I didn't ought to ha' took it now, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 278. Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), I.W.[2] Dor. Her be that proud an' took up wi' the babe, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 215. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Som. Unless that word's a-took back I'll go to once, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. Dev. He will be took, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 22. Cor.[3] [Amer. Maybe you'd been took prisoner, HARRIS *Tales*, 164.] (21) Hrt. You've tooked a lot o' matches, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 48. s.Hmp. He's tookt hisself off for good, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. Dor. You'd tookt she a traipsin', HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 30. Som. When the soldiers had a-tookt my sheep, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 69. w.Som.[1] Dev. That there stuff what they've been and took'd dun to the church, *Reports Provinc.* (1883). Cor. They do say he's tookt et weth 'im, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 116. [Amer. They've tookt it afore the hoss got it tho', SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xvi.] (22) Lnk. Poetry had 'tooken' Johnny's brain, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 42. Yks. I've tooken a deal o' pains, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 168. s.Chs.[1] Stf. T'child's tooken what he sent, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 35. n.Lin.[1], Shr.[1] e.Dev. I should beg pardon, and get tooken on again, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 47. Cor. For fear I should be tooken faint like, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i. (23) Don. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 240. Glo. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 90. (24) Lnk. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 101. n.Ir. A had tuk an early brekfast, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 13. Dwn. As if someyin the saddle had tuk, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 201. Don. I was tuk by Willie-the-Wisp, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 86. Ker. If money's offered it should be tuk at wanst, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 83. Yks. DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 34. I.Ma. Had to be tuk down to Ramsey for repairs, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 23, ed. 1889. Der. GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 81. Glo. 'E weren't tuk to the workus, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 40. Brks. She wur tuk in a carriage, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 57. Ess. BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 110. Cor. LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 56. [Amer. Ef they was a breastwork to be tuk, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 9.] (25) Nrf. SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 89. Dev. What's tuke 'e? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 63. (26) Cum.[1] (27) e.Dur.[1] (28) Nhb. But then the road's se het, it's tyen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 3; Nhb.[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Take about,** (*a*) to take care of; to make firm and secure; to see to; esp. to nurse a dying person and see to the funeral; (*b*) to cut and house a crop; (*c*) to kill and make an end of; (2) **— after,** (*a*) to run after, pursue; (*b*) to copy, imitate; (3) **— again(st,** to take a dislike to; to thwart; (4) **— at,** to resemble; (5) **— away,** (*a*) of cattle: to remove from pasture; to unstock; (*b*) to go fast; to make straight for; (*c*) to partake of food; (*d*) to hide from view; (*e*) to deprive of sensation; (*f*) to take the sheaves from the wagoner and give them to the man who builds the stack; (6) **— by,** (*a*) to grieve; to be much affected by any melancholy event; (*b*) to put on one side or away; see below; (7) **— down,** (*a*) to reduce in circumstances; to lessen; to make bankrupt; (*b*) to reduce in health; to emaciate; to lay low in sickness; (*c*) to weaken by dilution; (*d*) to launch a boat; (*e*) to take to pieces; (*f*) to convert; to convince of sin; (8) **— for,** (*a*) to go towards; (*b*) to be fond of; (9) **— hence,** to carry off by death; (10) **— in,** (*a*) to enclose waste land and bring it under cultivation; to improve land; (*b*) to store; to house cattle or crops; to strip apples off a tree; (*c*) to take corn into the barn to be threshed; (*d*) of a stack: to decrease the width of the courses in order to form the roof; to make concave; (*e*) to admit water, &c.; to leak; (*f*) see (5, *c*); (*g*) to capture, subdue; (*h*) to draw in a wagon; (*i*) to enter; of a congregation: to assemble for service; (*j*) to receive lodgers; (*k*) to get up with; to overtake; to get over the ground quickly; (*l*) to accept as a member of a Dissenting church or of a society; (*m*) to understand; (11) **— in about,** to bring into a state of subjection; to bring under proper management; (12) **— in for,** to defend; 'to stand up for'; (13) **— in o'er,** to take to task; (14) **— in with,** (*a*) to associate and become intimate with; (*b*) to overtake; (15) **— of,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) to deserve; to accept as one's deserts; (16) **— off,** (*a*) to go off hastily or furtively; to abscond; to set out on a journey or expedition; (*b*) to leap from a mark; (*c*) to separate lambs, calves, or foals from the mother; to reduce the amount of milk received by a calf from the mother; (*d*) to drink off; (*e*) to turn off; to stop; (*f*) to cease work; (*g*) of the weather: to clear up; to cease raining or blowing; (*h*) to diminish; of the daylight: to shorten; (*i*) to take a likeness; to draw, photograph; (*j*) to fail, give way, break down; (*k*) to match against; (*l*) to slaughter, murder; (*m*) to mock, befool, jeer at; (*n*) to reprove, rebuke, chide; (17) **— on,** (*a*) to grieve, lament; to get excited; (*b*) to assume; to feign, pretend; to act as a hypocrite; (*c*) of cattle:

to fatten; (*d*) to succeed to an inheritance or business; to take charge of; (*e*) to begin; (*f*) to buy on credit; to get into debt; (*g*) to enlist; to adopt a profession, &c.: (*h*) to become attached to; to sympathize with; (*i*) to ache, be painful; (*j*) to begin to get fuddled; (*k*) to be left alone, to be left to oneself; to take what may come; (*l*) see below; (*m*) see (15, *b*); (*n*) to engage; (18) — **on with**, (*a*) to engage oneself to; to consort with; to engage; (*b*) to like; to be attracted by; (19) — **out**, (*a*) to receive payment in kind; (*b*) to copy; to write out; (*c*) see (16, *d*); (*d*) to go, depart; (*e*) to grieve over; (20) — **out from**, to buy from; (21) — **ower**, to go, esp. to ascend; (22) — **til**, to like; to take a liking for; (23) — **to**, (*a*) to shut; (*b*) to capture, arrest; (*c*) to enter on; to take possession of; (*d*) to serve as food; (*e*) to countenance, assist; (*f*) to adopt; (*g*) to attack; (*h*) to marry; (*i*) to own, acknowledge; to answer for the truth of anything; to stand to a bargain; (*j*) to scold, punish; (*k*) to deceive, 'take in'; (*l*) to astonish; to take by surprise; to put out of countenance; (*m*) to detect; (24) — **up**, (*a*) to lift the coffin and start the funeral procession; (*b*) of cream: to skim off; (*c*) of potatoes: to dig, plough up and earth down; (*d*) to clean out the ditches of water-meadows; (*e*) to bind corn into sheaves; (*f*) to take on lease; (*g*) to prepare fish for curing or cooking; (*h*) to borrow; (*i*) to take in, as a newspaper; (*j*) to collect, gather up; (*k*) to stop a runaway horse; (*l*) see (16, *g*); (*m*) to improve in health or character; (*n*) to answer shortly and hastily; to interrupt in order to correct; to defeat in an argument; (*o*) see (19, *d*); (*p*) see (10, *m*); (*q*) to short-coat a baby; (*r*) to begin to re-open; (*s*) see (10, *e*); (25) — **up about**, to interest in; to absorb; *gen.* in *pass.*; (26) — **up for**, to defend; to give surety for; to protect, assist; (27) — **up in**, (28) — **up of**, see (25); (29) — **upon**, to take effect on; to act on; (30) — **up with**, (*a*) to consort with, esp. with a view to matrimony; 'to keep company with'; to make friends with; (*b*) to delight, attract; to absorb; *gen.* in *pass.*; (*c*) to adopt as an idea; (31) — **with**, (*a*) to kindle; to catch fire; (*b*) to please, captivate; *gen.* in *pass.*; (*c*) to begin to thrive after a temporary decay; to sprout, take root; (*d*) to acknowledge as one's own, esp. to acknowledge a child; (*e*) see (23, *i*).

(1, *a*) **Sh.I.** It's little a rivin' storm frichtens me whin my hoose is ta'en aboot, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 54. **Bnff.**[1] The servan' took-aboot the aul' man wee a' care. **Abd.** They're crying out for want o' batter, And I maun jump and take about it, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 332. **Ags.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] The corn crop wiz weel taen aboot this sizan. (*c*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2, *a*) **Cum.**[1] He teakk efter t'hares; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[2], **Sus.** (J.S.F.S.), **Hmp.** (F.E.) (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've ta'en agaan her. **ne.Yks.**[1] Oor maastther's ta'en ageean ma. **w.Yks.** He allus teuk agean him after that, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Der.** First thing hoo did . . . were to tek against children. . . Hoo couldna beer the seet o' other fowk's, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 182. (4) **n.Yks.** He tacks at me (I.W.). (5, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis time they there young bullicks was a-tookt away, they baint doing no good. **Dev.** All stock an' cattle took'd away, An' kip'd atwum 'pon strow an' hay, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 49, ed. 1853. (*b*) **n.Yks.** T'dog teeak away efter it, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 44. **Cor.** The 'ugly brute' took right away down towards the fowling-pool, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 112, ed. 1896. (*c*) **Cai.** Ye maun be hungry, lass. Sit doun an' tak' awa', MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 175. (*d*) **Sh.I.** Doon cam a white mist 'at took awa' da laand, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (*e*) **Abd.** Suddenly striken in an apoplexy, and his right side clean taken away, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 19. (*f*) **n.Lin.**[1] You can't git women to tak awaay upo' th' stack as thaay ewsed to do. (6, *a*) **Dev.**[1] Her, poor homan, took by upon the death of her husband, and never gooded arter, 16. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] 'Tyek her bye.' . . A call from the banksman to the breaksman, meaning that the cages are no longer required, and may be removed to any part of the shaft most convenient to the breaksman. **n.Yks.** Tack t'cups by (I.W.). (7, *a*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.** They teeak down wages (I.W.). (*b*) **Sc.** He's sair tane doun wi' that host (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** Gude grant he bena ta'en doon wi' a fivver on the tap o't, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 104, ed. 1887. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Feed onybuddy on bear-meal and buttermilk, an' it'll tak them doon, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 64. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** She wur takken doun a weeksin', BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xl. (*c*) **Sc.** (A.W.) (*d*) **ne.Sc.** Not so many years ago the launching or 'takin' doon' was invariably accomplished by the fishermen themselves turning out in scores or hundreds. 'The hail toon is requestit to turn oot eynoo to tak' doon the boats at Futtrit-neuk,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 31. (*e*) **Frf.** It's naething ava' the takin'-doon o' a clock . . . an' Meggie's a din-makin' body to raise sic a sang aboot takin' her doon, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 146. (*f*) **Cor.**[3] John Smith preached up to Wesley las' night. There was one or two took down, I hear. (8, *a*) **Hrf.**[2] The fox took for Westhide Wood. (*b*) **I.W.**[2] He takes vor that bwoy terribly, now his mother's dead. (9) **e.Dev.** The early days before the taking hence of brother John, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 99. (10, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** 'Taking in' in the dialect of the Mearns means really 'breaking up' moorland for the first time, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 78. **s.Sc.** The moor and the moss they hae a' ta'en in, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 5. **n.Yks.** He teeak in a entack (I.W.). **w.Yks.** A gardin taen in is mah sister, LITTLEDALE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 12. **Chs.**[1] **Dor.** All thik land wur our common as you took't in, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 100. **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] We took-in twa rucks. He's oot at the tackan-in o' the nout. **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Bird've a-tookt en all his apples. (*c*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Da girsie corn aff o' da sooth ditches . . . hit's a bit skrövlin, an' 'll be da first taen in, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Bks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] We be gwain to take in a whaiten rick to-morrow. (*d*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Tack t'stack in a bit (I.W.). **s.Not.** Y'uv begun to tek in too soon; yer waint get all the stuff on the stack (J.P.K.). (*e*) **Sc.** That boat taks in water (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** The thatch took in the rain an' all that was vile, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1883) 755. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*f*) **Dev.**[3] (*g*) **Abd.** The estates . . . directed the earls of Montrose and Kinghorn to go to the place of Airly, and to take in the same, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 228. **nw.Der.**[1] (*h*) **Hmp.** (H.R.) (*i*) **Sc.** The church takes in at twal' hoors, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 59. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.**[2] He teuk in. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 50.] (*j*) **s.Not.** P'raps Mrs. Smith might accommodate you for a night or two; she takes in. She thinks to addle a little with tekkin in (J.P.K.). (*k*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Right cheerfully the road they did tak in, An' thought that night to their tryst's end to win, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 86, ed. 1812. (*l*) **n.Yks.** They teak her in when ower awd (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (*m*) **n.Yks.** He didn't tack me in (I.W.). (11) **Sc.** (JAM.) (12) **Sh.I.** A'm no gaun ta tak' in fur da dog sae far, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897). (13) **Sc.** (JAM.) (14, *a*) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (*b*) **N.I.**[1] You'll soon take in with him. (15) **Sc.** He disna tak o' his father, who was a gude worthy man (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] He's lost the maist o's siller; he can tack o't, for it didna cum in an honest wye. (16, *a*) **Sc.** Noo, I maun tak aff hame (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Then homeward all take off their sev'ral way, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 18. **Ir.** If iver I do aught to disoblige it, off it takes, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 114. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** The horse took off at a rapid pace, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 354; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] If he doesn't pay his debts he'll hev to tak hissel off or lang; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** We teuk off, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 559. **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] He went ti pleeace; bud afoor a week was owered he teeak off. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** The bwoath tuk off up stears, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 22. **s.Not.** Yer can tek off; y'are not wanted 'ere (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** He teks off to look fer his hook, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 66. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] As soon as the Bobby shewned up yo' shoulden a sin 'ow they tooken off. (*b*) **War.**[2] Take off, taw. (*c*) **n.Yks.** We've tean t'cow off ti milk her yance a day. We've tean t'cauf off ti yah feed a day (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] (*d*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Tak off your dram, Dominie, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 33, ed. 1889. **Per.** Tak' off your glasses a', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 73. **Lnk.** BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 174. (*e*) **Sc.** To tak aff the mill (JAM. *Suppl.*). (*f*) **s.Not.** He'll dig mappen a few yards an' then tek off for a hour or two (J.P.K.). (*g*) **Sc.** The rain is taking off (A.W.). **Sh.I.** Whan is dis gales an' sleet gaein' ta tak' aff? *Sh. News* (Jan. 27, 1900). **Cai.**[1] (*h*) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Days begin ti tak-off. **Cor.** As the tides would 'take off' he didn't blame them, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 148. (*i*) **Som.** Volks never didn live long arter they be a-tookt off, ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* (1895) 86. **w.Som.**[1] Father bin a-tookt off, but 'tidn a bit like'n. **Dor.** He took off the church, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** Old and curious enough for . . . sketching young ladies to visit and 'take off,' HARTLAND *Forest*, 189. (*j*) **Sh.I.** 'I faer me back 'ill tak' aff.' 'Lamb, if doo canna boo dee, doo'll hae ta leave,' *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). (*k*) **Cor.** The sides [at 'hurling' at St. Ives] are formed in this way—'Toms, Wills, and Jans, Take off all's on the san's'—that is, all those of the name of Thomas, John, or William, are ranged on one side, those of any other Christian name on the other, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.*

(1865) 400, ed. 1896. (*l*) **Edb.** You were in the house at the time of his taking off, BEATTY *Secretar* 1897 266. (*m*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] (*n*) **Dor.** He took en off, so quick, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (17, *a*) **Sc.** John took on very ill about it, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 269, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** He's wirkin an' takin on laek a dog i' da feerie, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Dinna tak' on like that, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxiii. **Per.** Dinna tak on like this, Drum, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 156. **Nhb.** Divvent take on like that, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896 335; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2] A whent takking on about it; **n.Yks.**[4] He did tak on when he gat ti knaw. **ne.Yks.**[1] Whisht, honey; thoo maun't tak on leyke that. **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant tak-on seeah; it'll all cum reet iv end. **w.Yks.** Dunnot tak' on, father, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii. **Lan.**[1] Tha munnot tak-on o' thattens—tha'll only mak thisell ill. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Der.**[2] Hur ta'es on so. **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] It's no use takin' on about it. **n.Lin.**[1] She'll tak' on tremendious if iv'ry thing is n't just dun to suit her. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] 'Er took on sadly w'en a toud'n 'er as Yedut wuz djed (s.v. On). **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 84. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] Don't take on so about him. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.**[1] 'A take on wemmently. **Ess.** I carn bear you taikin' on, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 41. **Ken.** He took on for a bit, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 272. **Hmp.** He do take on so (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** Her took on ter'ble 'bout th' ould zow a-dyin' (G.E.D.). **Dor.** Don't 'ee take on, Susie, my dear. There don't 'ee cry, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 50. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** You was struck all of a heap, and took on terrible, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 110; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** He says nothing, but takes on, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 118. [**Amer.** It took on so they took it off, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 118.] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] ''Er took on as 'er wuz mighty bad.' ''E took on 'im soft.' 'To take on soft' is to assume an air of hopeless stupidity (s.v. On). **Hrf.**[2] (*c*) **Sc.** Thai stots are fast takin on (JAM.). (*d*) **Sh.I.** A'm no sae auld—lest no auld aneugh to tak' on a hoos, *Sh. News* (May 25, 1901). **Abd.** There's sorrow in the mansion, an' the lady that takes on Is young to hae sae muckle on her han', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 25. (*e*) **Sc.** Rosmer hame frae Zealand came, And he took on to bann, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 215. (*f*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** To get into debt was to tak on, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Edb.** Thae wha shine Wi' unpaid feasts and ta'en on wine, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 8. (*g*) **Sc.** (JAM.); To take on for a soldier, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. **Abd.** To be sógers do take on, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 70. **Wxf.** And get a protection for having taken on as a true Catholic, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xx. **e.An.**[1] (*h*) **Nhb.**[1] Bella an' him's tyen on. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] To tack on him. (*i*) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** My rheumatics dew take on (E.M.); My missus ha' scrushed her little finger, it finely ache and take on, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 74. (*j*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*k*) **Sh.I.** We stickit hir [a boat] att far enough, an' he's [it's] ebbin', so lat her tak' on, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897); (J.S.) (*l*) **n.Sc.** He'll tak' on to the town loan Fan she takes on her fickie fickie, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 250, ed. 1875. (*m*) **Bnff.**[1] (*n*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Cor.** I took on a new servant yesterday (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[3] Carriers attend and offer prices for work, the lowest being taken on, i.e. engaged. Driving ends, excavating, &c. are let in the same way, the men who will do it for least per fathom being taken on. (18, *a*) **Cai.** Engaged her to take on with him, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 180. **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe'l tack on wi ony body. **Oxf.** I won't take on with that job at any price (G.O.). **Suf.** I'd like to see myself a takin' on with you chaps, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 148. **Dor.** The widow Fiander be a-takin' on wi' the new love before she is off wi' the old, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. vii. (*b*) **n.Ir.** She wur terbly taen on wi' McGurk, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 93. **N.I.**[1] They're greatly taken on with him. (19, *a*) **Ayr.** I had to content mysel' with takin't oot in fother for my horse, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 121. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] I zells my butter to Mr.—— into shop; but I baint gwain to no longer, cause I never can't get no money, [I am] always forced to take it out. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Take out those accounts from the day book and let me see them. **w.Som.**[1] Take out Mrs. Jones's bill to once. (*c*) **Kcd.** Bids them a' 'tak'oot their drams,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 71. **Rnf.** Tak' out yer toothfu', CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 20. (*d*) **Don.** Phelim tuk out to the fair, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 478. **n.Yks.**[2] (*e*) **Wm.** Kitty took it [her lover's death] terribly out, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 57. (20) **Abd.** Ye never saw sic trash: to tak it out frae R—— M—— But troth we'll need to gie him o'er, He's really sic a fash, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. (21) **Cum.**[4] It teukk owerbet't'Cleugh-gill, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 6. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (22) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah hevn't ta'en tul 't yit, onyhah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1898). (23, *a*) **Sh.I.** Da strangers rose an' gied oot, takin' tû da door efter dem, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 84. **Abd.** Fan yer throu' jist tak' ye tee the yettie ahin ye, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 83. (*b*) **Shr.**[2] The bum took to him clos agen the Bridge. (*c*) **War.**[2] We shall take to the other house next week. **Shr.**[1] 'E'll tak to the farm at Lady Day; **Shr.**[2] Tak to it as nest Newyus day. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis all a-signed 'bout takin' o' the farm; but they baint gwain to take to 'im 'gin Lady-day. (*d*) **w.Yks.**[3] He's nowt to tak to. **s.Lan.**[1] They hannot getten mitch to tak' to, 29. **Suf.** Give me something to take to (C.L.F.). **Ess.** I haven't enough to take to (S.P.H.). (*e*) **n.Yks.**[2] They teuk tiv him. (*f*) **War.**[2] I'm gooin' to tek to Sarah's little boy, now the father's dead. **Shr.**[1] Uncle Ben said 'e'd take to one; an' then the three others tooken to the rest. **Glo.** Very good it wur o' the parson to take to the child, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **w.Som.**[1] Her know'd 'twadn 'er own calve, and 'er never widn take to un. (*g*) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (*h*) **Shr.**[2] He had her afore I took to her. (*i*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Aye, Ah'll tak' to that, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*j*) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Nivver wur so took-to in all my loife. (*k*) **Nhp.**[2] A's got took-to finely with them ship a bote this marnin. (*l*) **Lan.** He'll be takken-to when he comes a-whoam! He'll scarce know what to think on't, *Longman's Mag.* (1896) 262. **Chs.** Th' sheep stealin gawfin were just as much takken to as aw were, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy woz tóo·kn tóo wen ahy séed im ston·din ŭt)th dóoŭr, ŭn mey thingk·in ée wŭz i Liv·ŭrpóol au· dhŭ weyl. **s.Stf.** He was soo took tu at seein' her, he hadner a word to say, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I never was so took to. **Shr.**[1] I never wuz so took to in all my life w'en I 'eard they wun gwun clane away. **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] I was quite took-to when you come in. **I.W.**[2] I thought he'd be took to somewhen or nother. **Dor.**[1] He's a-took-to at lāste then. (*m*) **Dev.** You was took-to, young feller, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 150, ed. 1871. (24, *a*) **w.Yks.** I wer bidden, an they wer to take up at three (A.C.). (*b*) **Cor.** (M.A.C.); The basin of clotted cream,—which had been 'taken up' with unusual care, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 375, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[3] We scald our cream so that it rises in a thick solid mass at the top of the pan. It is a great point to take this up in a neat unbroken piece to fit the basin in which it is served at table. It is done with a special skimmer, thin, flat, round, and perforated. (*c*) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (*d*) **Dor.** It was the season for 'taking up' the meadows, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 253, ed. 1895; (C.V.G.) (*e*) **s.Not.** Bill's tekkin up for Mester Brown (J.P.K.). (*f*) **Som.** I aimed to gie up a-working undergroun' an' take up a bit o' lan', maybe, an' live out in the light, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix. [**Aus.** We want it took up on a proper lease, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 17.] (*g*) **S. & Ork.**[1] (*h*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi aad·n taak· ŭp ŭ rŭk ŭ mŭn·i wen dhi wen·tn tŭ)th plai·s, ŭn dhŭr)z ŭ daayt iv dhi)n got·n streyt yet. **Wil.** He was obliged . . . to 'take up'—i.e. to borrow—a thousand pounds, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) I. 65. (*i*) **w.Som.**[1] We've a tookt up the Magnet 'is tain year. (*j*) **Kcd.** He got a beggin' paper drawn . . . An' took a soud o' siller up, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 9. (*k*) **Suf.**[1] (*l*) **Sh.I.** He's [it's] takin' him up i' da wadder, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). **Gall.** The weather's taking up now, For yonder is the weather-gaw, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 468, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah wish t'wedder wad tak up. **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[4] It'll seun tak up, for't wind's gaan roond. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] If it dizn't tak up seean, t'hay 'll be nut wo'th leading. **e.Yks.**[1] We've had a lang spell o' wet, bud weather seems tĭ be takkin up noo. **w.Yks.**[2] **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[12], **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It raain'd iv'ry daay e' Maay-munth, but when Jewne cum'd it took up. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] It lukes loike tekkin oop fur a frosst. **Nhp.**[1] If, after a thaw, there is an appearance of renewed frost, it is said, 'The frost will not go yet, it will take up again.' **War.**[2] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ess.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** It be a-goin to take up to-night, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. x. (*m*) **Per.** Gin ye dinna tak yersel' up, she'll ne'er be yours ava! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 242, ed. 1887. **Wgt.** Awake tae a sense o' yer shame; Tak' up, and ye'll soon get anither bit hame, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 143. **Don.** Isn't it the rammed shame for ye, ye oul' grey-headed reprobate, . . that ye wouldn't think of takin' yerself up? MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 228. **n.Yks.**[1] He's nobbud bin a ragally chap; bud mebbe he'll tak' oop yet; **n.Yks.**[24], **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** P'raps she'll tek up a bit now it's warmer (J.P.K.). **Suf.**[1] Ah—yah—'a mah take up binebine—tha's no woo in 'em as yit. (*n*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** He's allus takin' me up i' mi talk

(S.K.C.); To take one up in an argument is to beat them therein; also to remind them especially of something of an unpleasant character. 'Ah'd a goa at him on t'Reights o' Woman, an' then Ah teuk him up abaht t'Local Veto,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 8, 1899). **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Well, yo' nee'na tak' one up so sharp, jest gi'e a body time to spake. Yo' touden the paas'n wrang, Molly—but I didna like to tak yo' up afore 'im. **w.Som.**[1] Well, you no 'casion vor to take anybody up so short; you mid harky gin anybody 've a-zaid what they got to zay. (*o*) **Lan.** They'd taen up th moorside, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 40. **sw.Lin.**[1] He took up the street as hard as he could go. (*p*) **Sc.** I gied him several hints, but he coudna, or woudna, tak me up (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Ye had juist taen up the tale wrang, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 55. (*q*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (*r*) **Abd.** Aw hear the skweel's takin' up neist week, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 1, 1902). (*s*) **Nrf.** 'Dew she [a wherry] take up much, Breezer?' 'She dew suck a little juice inter her 'tween wind and water,' *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 42. (25) **Sc.** He's just real taken up about the lad, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vi. **Sh.I.** He wis awfil taen up aboot his midder, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Frf.** I dinna care to mention it, but the neighbours is nat'rally taen up aboot it, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) vii. (26) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]. **Cor.** When John come home, like a husband always should, he took up for his wife, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 318, ed. 1896. (27) **s.Dev.** They'm powerful took up in them pickters, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 44. (28) **s.Wor.** A wuz allus took up ov 'em [bees], *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Oct. 1897). (29) **Lnk.** It took upon her hameart heart, An' she begoud to spew, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 53. (30, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Takkin' up wi' a lipper laek Donal'? *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Frf.** When a man o' forty tak's up wi' an auld hizzy o' sixty, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 37, ed. 1889. **Per.** For this end [she] took up wi' Johnny, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 184. **Ayr.** Grannie Dickson, the howdie, who had ta'en up with him in his younger days, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 113. **Gall.** To tak' up wi' a silly partan o' a bairn like this, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) xx. **Ir.** She's very apt to ha' took up wid somebody else, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 193. **Uls.** He'll be taking up with some one else before the [marriage] day, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 11. **Cum.**[3] Does t'e think I'll tak up wid Ann Dixon's oald sheun? 41; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[4] He'll tak up wi' onny lass. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** Hoo tuk up wi' th' chap fro' Gressbrook Dale, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 165. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Why, squire, I niver thoht as you'd hev taa'en up wi' him. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wal.** If Johnnie George hadn't took up with me, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Oxf.** She'll take up with any new face (G.O.). **Brks.** Jim be wunnerful changed sence a took up wi' they, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 168. **Ken.** I'd as lief see her take up with him as with any one, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 377. **Dor.** He's took up wi' Rosie now, has he? FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 269. **Som.** I've never been able to please ee since you took up wi' her so thick, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** The giant's last wife . . . thought it the wisest course to 'take up' at once with Tom, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 59, ed. 1896. [**Amer.** It can't be you're thinking of taking up with David Prince? *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1882) 827.] (*b*) **e.Sc.** He began to look at Beauty, an' it was plain he was gey taen up wi' her, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 21. **Per.** It's thriving weel, its leaves is green, and it's like to be a paying crop wi' fruit, and he's fair ta'en up wi' it, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 31. **Fif.** Some o' us is that ta'en up wi' oor particklar kirk, we fair forget our neebour! HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 4. **Ir.** He'd be apt to ha' tuk up wid somebody else and let your lesson pass, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 88. **n.Yks.** He was sair teean up wi' t'presents (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw'm most takken up wi these styem engines, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **Lei.**[1] A's that took up wi' them crowlin' things. **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** He was quite took up 'uv my John, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 10. **Brks.** The young 'uns be so took up wi' one another, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 193. **Ken.** I never see a girl so took up with a chap as she was with him, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 268. **Dor.** They be all took up wi' theirselves—never a thought for we, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 311. **Som.** I can't think why you be so much a-tookt up wi' he! RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) xii. **w.Som.**[1] Our Jim's terr'ble a-tookt up way raidin. **Dev.** You're terrible took up wi' my brother Tom, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 222. (*c*) **Ir.** Ne'er a raisonable body'd ever ha' took up wid the notion of livin' that-a-way, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 38. (31, *a*) **Sc.** The kill took low, and the mill likewise took wi't, *Steamboat* (1822) 347 (JAM.). (*b*) **Sc.** I didna tak wi' him (JAM.). **Cld.** (*ib.*) **Ayr.** Nanny Fulton was so ta'en with the sturdy reaver, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 9. **e.Yks.** Jack seems to be takken wĭ Smith lass (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Tha'rt ower ta'en wi' thi' fancy man, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii. **n.Lan.** T'auld body was takken wi' a bit o' finery, WILSON *Bacca Queen* (1901) 14. **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 173; **Chs.**[1] Aw'm no ta'en wi' him, aw con tell the. **Der.** Took wi' a devil's fine cloäthes an' rings, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 16. **Dor.** First he were quite took wi' the notion, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. iii. **Dev.** I beant a bwoy no longer, tŭ be takken wi' a show, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1899) 335. (*c*) **Sc.** It is said that corn has not 'tane wi'' when it has not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to 'tak' wi'' when it begins to take root (JAM.). (*d*) **n.Sc.** Nabody's taen wi' that buke yet (*ib.*). **Abd.** Now that the child was born, Jock . . . desired to know articulately from the man himself whether he was to tak' wi''t an' pay for't, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 221. **Per.** She having sworn that it was his only, he took with the bairn, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 248. **Lnk.** No even your bystarts to my bairn, for he'll ne'er tak wi''t, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 18. (*e*) **Sc.** I was not drunk; I'll no tak wi' that (JAM.). **Per.** 'Will ye tak' wi' 't then?' asked the keeper. 'I maun,' said Tam, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 85.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Take-away,** a capacity for eating; an appetite; (2) **-bannets,** a game; see below; (3) **-off,** (*a*) a satirical valentine; (*b*) a mimic; a satirist; a punster; (4) **-on,** a woman living with a man who is not her husband; (5) **-up,** (*a*) a boy's leather 'sucker' (q.v.); (*b*) a tuck.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Our new sarvant's a good tack-away. **s.Chs.**[1] Ée)z ŭ rae·r taak·-ŭwee·, aan·i-aay; ŭn sey dhŭ mee·t ŭz ée pùt aayt ŭ seyt ŭt sùp ŭr, yŭ)d thingk· ée)d bin tlemt fŭr ŭ fau·rtnit. **Nhp.**[1] Our servant has got a famous tack-away. **War.**[2] That lad's got a pretty good take away; **War.**[3] He has a fairly good take-away. **Shr.**[1] That chap's a rar' tak-away, 'e ete two cantle o' suppin' fur 'is supper, an' a great lownder o' bread an' cheese. (2) **Knr.** A game in which wads or pledges are deposited on both sides, which are generally bonnets; and the gaining party is that which carries off, one by one, all the wads belonging to that opposed to it (JAM.). (3, *a*) **s.Not.** She hed three vollentines, but they were all tek-offs (J.P.K.). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] Dear! but you're a sore take off. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (5, *a*) **Lan.** Leathern 'tak'-ups' for sucking up stones, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) i. **s.Lan.**[1] We'n stick true to t'other like a tak'-up to a dur-flag, 32. (*b*) **Dmf., Gall.** (JAM.)

3. Phr. (1) *be taen dem wha laiks,* whoever may have taken them; (2) *to be ill taken,* to be anxious, disturbed, or mentally upset; (3) *—taken* (*away,* to die; (4) *—back,* to be taken aback, to be surprised, startled; (5) *—bad* or *badly,* to be taken ill; (6) *—by the face,* to be put to the blush; (7) *—for death,* to be seized with a mortal illness; (8) *—off,* see (3); (9) *—on one,* to be taken from one by death; (10) *—to the door,* to be taken by surprise; (11) *—worse,* to be suddenly seized with illness; (12) *to be well taken out* or (*up*) *with,* to be popular; to receive much attention; (13) *to take a bite,* to partake of food; (14) *—a breath,* to recover one's breath; (15) *—a Burford bait,* to make a greedy meal; (16) *—a draw of one's pipe,* to smoke; see **Draw, 36**; (17) *—a heave,* a tin-mining term: to lose the trace of a vein of metal by the shifting of the earth; (18) *—a person,* to take a person's bet; (19) *—a prayer,* to offer up a prayer; (20) *—a spot,* to take a situation; (21) *—a talking to,* to rebuke severely; (22) *—amends of,* to punish; (23) *—bad,* to take ill; (24) *—badly with,* to dislike, to get on badly in work, &c.; (25) *—bite and sup,* see (13); (26) *—boggart* or *the boggart,* to take fright; used esp. of animals; (27) *—by the hand,* to patronize, assist; to marry; see **Hand, 2 a** (44); (28) *—by the head,* to intoxicate; (29) *—by the heart,* (*a*) to gain the affections; (*b*) to affect; to overcome by emotion; (30) *—by the large,* to take as a whole; (31) *—company,* to walk out together when courting; to 'keep company'; (32) *—count of,* to pay heed to, to regard; (33) *—day about,* to work on alternate days; see **Day-aboot,** s.v. **Day, 1** (1); (34) *—ease,* to be quiet; (35) *—fat,* to take offence; (36) *—fear,* see below; (37) *—foot* or *one's feet,* to take one's departure, to make off; (38) *—from a person,* to inherit from a person, to derive by heredity; (39) *—good-bye, good-night, &c. of* or *with,* to say good-bye, &c. to; (40) *—harm,* to suffer harm; (41) *—hold,* (*a*) to

undertake an office, &c.; to help in any work or duty; (*b*) to catch fire; (42) — *hold on*, (*a*) to cause pain or illness; to move; to affect painfully; (*b*) of the soil: to exhaust; (43) — *ill*, see (5); (44) — *ill with*, see (24); (45) — *in one's own hand, obs.*, to make free with; to use no ceremony with; (46) — *in over one's chair and sit down*, see below; (47) — *in the preacher*, see below; (48) — *it favourable*, to take it as a favour; (49) — *it ill out*, to take offence; (50) — *it to do*, (*a*) to take it in earnest; (*b*) see below; (51) — *it tul oneself*, to accept an innuendo; (52) — *it with a finger*, see below; (53) — *joy*, to be pleased; (54) — *law on*, to take legal measures against; see **Law**, *sb.*[1] **2** (10); (55) — *neighbourhood*, to accept assistance; (56) — *nicks at*, to take aim at; (57) — *occasion of*, to take advantage of; to befool; (58) — *off a person*, see (38); (59) — *off of one's feet*, see (37); (60) — *on hand*, to undertake; (61) — *one*, to be necessary for one; to require an effort for one; (62) — *one above the knee*, &c., of water: to reach above the knee, &c.; (63) — *one in over*, to call to account; to bring to trial; (64) — *one in the head*, of an idea, &c.: to come into one's head; (65) — *one till*, to try one's hand at anything; to begin upon a job; to exert oneself, make an effort; (66) — *one to the knees*, &c., see (62); (67) — *one with*, to require from one; (68) — *one's bag of bones home*, to depart, 'get out'; (69) — *one's bed* or *the bed*, to go to bed, esp. on account of illness; (70) — *one's breath*, to deprive of breath; (71) — *one's civil*, to take one's departure without ceremony; see **Civil, 1**; (72) — *one's death*, to be seized with a mortal illness; to expose oneself to death; (73) — *one's eye*, to meet the gaze of one; (74) — *one's (fair) end at a person*, to be amused at him; (75) — *one's fling*, to do as one likes; (76) — *one's fun off a person*, see (74); (77) — *one's hands off*, to decline or repudiate a bargain; (78) — *one's hurry*, to take one's time; to wait; (79) — *one's kite*, see (37); (80) — *one's length*, to stretch out at full length; (81) — *one's pumps off*, to lay aside all restraint; (82) — *one's purpose*, to do as one thinks fit; (83) — *one's push*, to go away; (84) — *one's wind*, (*a*) see (70); (*b*) see (14); (85) — *oneself (again*, (*a*) to correct one's language; to recall what one has begun to say; (*b*) to bethink oneself; to recollect something which induces a sudden change of conduct; (86) — *oneself out of a society*, to leave a society; (87) — *order for*, to provide for or against; (88) — *over short*, to take up one's words too severely; (89) — *rheumatics*, to get rheumatism; (90) — *scathe*, see (40); (91) — *sick*, see (5); (92) — *strength*, to regain strength; (93) — *that way*, to behave in a certain way; (94) — *the air*, (*a*) to go out for an airing; (*b*) of frost: to turn to rain; (95) — *the better of*, to get the better of; to cheat; (96) — *the Book (up*, to hold family prayers; (97) — *the cow*, to lose heart; (98) — *the door*, (*a*) to shut the door; (*b*) see (68); cf. **Door**, *sb.* **2** (9); (99) — *the door over one's head*, to leave a room; (100) — *the floor*, (*a*) to stand up ready to dance; (*b*) to walk; (*c*) a skittle-playing term: see below; (101) — *the foot*, of a child: to begin to walk; (102) — *the frunts*, see (35); (103) — *the gap*, to yield, to give in; to beat a retreat; (104) — *the hunger*, to become hungry; (105) — *the lanes*, to rent the right of grazing the highways and by-lanes of the surveyors of highways; (106) — *the nearest*, to take the shortest way; (107) — *the pot, obs.*, to take the scum off the liquor in a pot; (108) — *the road*, — *road*, or *to the road*, to set out or resume a journey; to become a vagrant; (109) — *the sands*, to flee the country; to take safety in flight; (110) — *the shine off of*, to excel; (111) — *the stadh*, to become restive; (112) — *the wife*, to marry; (113) — *through hands*, (*a*) to reprimand; see **Hand, 2** (45); (*b*) to undertake; (114) — *till it*, to acknowledge, admit; to confess; (115) — *till one*, to apply a censure to oneself; (116) — *to church*, to marry; (117) — *to do*, to rate, reprove; see **Doing, 4** (2); (118) — *to one*, see (115); (119) — *to one's beaters*, to run away; (120) — *to oneself*, (*a*) to take a hint; to apply to oneself; (*b*) to take everything or too much; to steal; (121) — *to the books*, to take to reading; (122) — *to the heather, obs.*, to live as an outlaw on the moors; (123) — *under hands*, see (60); (124) — *up mould and stone, obs.*, to take permanent possession; (125) — *up the psalm*, to start a psalm; to act as precentor; (126) — *upon one*, to assume airs of importance; (127) — *well*, to be attractive; to command a good price or ready market; (128) — *with it*, to feel; to regard it; (129) — *with one*, to drink with one; (130) — *with the ground*, of plants: to begin to thrive after a temporary delay; (131) — *witness*, to charge to bear witness; (132) *when a thing takes one*, when one feels inclined to do anything.

(1) **Sh.I.** Da shaeves is awa, be taen dem wha laeks, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's ill ta'en abeawt loazin' that chylt. (3) **Sc.** If I sud be ta'en awa' afore I see ye again, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 97. **Ayr.** What if it should be ta'en awa' before it was kirstened? JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 107. **Don.** She suffered terrible, the crathur, afore she was tuck, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 240. **Nhb.** Bein' ta'en sae sudden-like, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 25. **Wm.** Took he was—took in the pride o' his prime, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) i. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 16. **n.Lin.**[1] Buried is he? Well, I thoht 'at he'd be tooken afoore long when [I] seed him last Scotter-shaw. **s.Cxf.** You never knows when you may be took, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 65. **Brks.** What hever thee'll do, Thomas, when I be took, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 87. **Ess.** They were my mother's, and I got 'em when she was took, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 51. **w.Sus.** My wife was took two years ago, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 105. **Dor.** He were took very unexpected, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. i. **Som.** Not since poor mother were a-tookt, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Dev.** O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 11. **Cor.** PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 271. (4) **w.Yks.** Ah wor reight ta'en back when Ah seed him comin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Dev.** I never was so took back in my life, *Windsor Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 738. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Yond child mud be takken badly ageean, HARTLEY *Blackpool* 1883 11. **I.Ma.** Tuk very bad, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 4. **Der.** Hoo were took bad wi' the bronkittus, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 22. **Not.** She's took very badly, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 282. **Lei.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Ess.** I'm tuk so wonderful bad with the lumbago, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 110. **Wil.** I were took so bad that time, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 63. **Dev.** Poor Kitty Comer was 'took bad' more than a week ago, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 33. **Cor.** He's took bad, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 35. (6) **Lan.** (HALL.) (7) **s.Oxf.** He's main an' bad, and I believe as ee's took for death, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 163. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (8) **Lnk.** Peter an' Kate were taen off, ane by ane, An' auld Janet was left by the ingle her lane, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. (9) **Ir.** Me poor father was tuk on us... And we waked him and buried him, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 45. (10) **s.Lan.**[1] (11) **Brks.**[1] **Sur.**[1] A person seized with illness is universally said 'to be took worse.' **Dev.**[3] (12) **Sc.** This must be viewed as primarily denoting the attention paid to one in the way of frequent invitations (JAM.). **Nhb.** Tom, therefore, was a general favourite, being 'well ta'en up wi,' *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Jan. 1, 1897) 5, col. 2. **e.Dur.**[1] (13) **Ayr.** Ye wudna mind me asking him to tak a bite wi us o' what was gaun, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 87. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (14) **Ayr.** Pedlar chaps... Here aft sit doon to tak a breath, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 189. (15) **Oxf.** MURRAY *Hndbk. Oxf.* (1894) 202. (16) **Sc., Ir.** (A.W.) **I.Ma.** You'll be takin' a draw of your pipe, which I see in your coat pocket, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 25; (S.M.) (17) **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A mineral lode is said to 'take a heave' when a 'fault' has shifted or broken its course. (18) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** 'I'll... gie thoo 3 to 1.' 'I'll tak' thoo,' I says. 'An' I'll tak' thoo,' says he, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 90. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (19) **I.Ma.** When the Pazon heard it he fell on his knees and he took a shockin prayer, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 82. (20) **e.Yks.**[1] (21) **e.An.**[1] I wish, sir, you would be so good as to send for my Tom into your study, and take a talking to him; I hope ta would daunt him. (22) **Ayr.** It was an awfu' like trick an' ane we could been ta'en amen's o', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 204. (23) **N.I.**[1] (24) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** He tacks badly wi't (I.W.). (25) **Nhb.** We'll tak' bite and sup thegither, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 13. (26) **w.Yks.** Jim Baldwin's horse 's ta'en t'boggard, an' it's goane dahn Wilsdin like mad, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1898). **Lan.** That seet him off as tho' he'd taen boggart, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 56. (27) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (28) **Yks.** It took [ti·h'k] him by t'hèad (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**[1 2] **w.Som.**[1] I never didn drink but about of a pint o' it, but I'll be darned if I wadn most a-tookt by th' head. (29, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] You mun first tak her by t'heart, an then tak her by t'hand. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] So:—give na mair, she's got her part; She's weak; 'twill take her by the

heart, *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 49. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) (30) **Gall.** Ye had cuttit yoursel' faa'in' doon thae dreadsome rocks, an' ta'en by the large, ye werena bonny to look upon, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 90. (31) **Dev.** When young farmers first begin to walk out, their usual mode of address is, 'Will you take company, my pretty?' *Reports Provinc.* (1902). (32) **Sur.** Folk here don't take much 'count on he, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **Som.** Nobody took much count of this slip of a maid, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 29. (33) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Aw tuik for some time day about, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30. (34) **I.Ma.** He couldn' never take aise couldn' that chap, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 141. (35) **w.Yks.** If a playmate take offence at another, he will cross or clasp his little fingers, and, with outstretched hands, will snappishly cry out, 'Tak' fat an' lean, An' niver speyk to me agean.' The one to whom the remark is uttered then understands that enmity exists between them, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). (36) **Cor.**[3] There are occasional cases of miners who suddenly—with or without evident reason—contract a sudden horror of working underground. It is said of such a man, 'He took fear.' (37) **Sc.** The children took their bare feet and went to the sands, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Kcd.** Meerie's men took fit an' ran Whene'er they saw the lowe, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 29. (38) **Ayr.** A bit shilpit callan' of Laird Speckie's, who took the sma' banes from the mother of him, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 123. (39) **Abd.** Now, Johnny, tak good nicht o's an' rin awa to yer bed (G.W.); At the gude nicht taking with sum strangers from Edinburgh, *ol.* 18*s. od.*, *Abd. Burgh Rec.* (40) **Ir.** He's took no harm, only the pair of thim's frightened out of their sivin sinses, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 55. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (41, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] He wur ex'd t'stan' judge, last Cattle Show; bud he wur desper't shy o' takkin' ho'd. **w.Yks.** Ah teuk ho'd an' helped him wi' his books hauf-an-hahr or more, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). (*b*) **n.Yks.** T'kindlin' tacks hod (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (42, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] I could n't ha' beleäved 'at onything wo'd ha' took hohd on him as bairn's death did. When wind fra th' eäst cums in at that kitchen door it taks hohd o' me sorely I can tell ye. (*b*) **n.Yks.** Lahn tacks hod o't land sair (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] I allus reckon line takes hohd on th' land moore then oht else we graw. (43) **w.Sc.** Mrs. McFarlane, puir pody, she teuks very ill, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 79. **Fif.** It was promisin' braw when I took ill, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 30. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[2] Tane ill. **Hmp.** He was took ill (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** Be the maid took ill? FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 30. **Dev.** He took ill hisself wi' burn-gout, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 155. (44) **Sc.** He took very ill wi't at first; but he's beginning to tak better wi't now (JAM.). **Per.** Weemen tak ill wi' changes when they're gettin' up in years, MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 27. **Slg.** Ye'll tak' ill wi't for a wee while, but ye maun juist tak' things easy, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 238. (45) **Sc.** To man I can be answerable: and for God I will take him in my own hand, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 48 (JAM.). (46) **Bnff.**[1] A phrase to signify that a person has got everything prepared for him to settle him in trade, marriage, &c. 'Nae thanks t'him for bein' weel aff; he hid naething a-dee fin he got that fairm bit tack in our's chair an' sit doon. Ony bodie cud dee that.' (47) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A term used by members of the Methodist bodies for giving hospitality, bed and board, to the itinerant ministers. 'I wish you was convarted; . . it wad do you a power o' good, an' th' connection an' all, 'cause then you'd tak' in th' preachers,' PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 106. (48) **Cor.** Us takes it mighty favourable to see your butival flags a hangin' out, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 94. (49) **e.Lth.** Ye needna tak it ill oot; . . faithfu', ye ken, are the woun's o' a frien', HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 200. (50, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] He's straange an' fierce oher the job, he's real taa'en it to do. (*b*) When a person makes a series of blunders, or several misfortunes happen in succession, he is said to have 'taa'en it to do.' 'Well, if you'll beleäve me, when I cum'd in fra th' barn, George hed tum'led doon graainry steps, Sarah Ann hed cutten her sen, an' theäre was Polly, she'd fall'd doon wi' her heäd ageän fender, an' I says, "Well, really, Sarah Ann," says I, "I think all on yĕ mun ha' taa'en it to do,"' *ib.* (51) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (52) **Wm.** A derisive phr. for those who require a great deal of persuasion—an allusion to the method a very young calf is taught to feed on milk. 'Ah wad'nt bodder wid seck like, next thing they'll want ta tak it wi a fingger mebby' (B.K.). (53) **I.Ma.** Allis in a friendly way with them, and takin joy, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 219, ed. 1889. (54) **n.Lin.** Boggard mun tek law on him, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 67. (55) **Cum.**[14] (56) **Dmf.** Standing tirling at the door-pin, with Mistress Jennie taking nicks at us the while with her bit dags, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 218. (57) **Frf.** Dinna ye try to tak' occasion o' the minister, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 80; (J.B.) (58) **Per.** Ye tak' your leanness aff your mither, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 88. (59) **Sh.I.** When I wis flitted da kye, I took aff o' my feet, an' fir da hill I set, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). (60) **e.Lth.** I'll tak on han' to tell ye what your poseetion is, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 205. (61) **Per.** It just takes me no to run round the town, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 12. **Don.** The bank will fall in to-day and kill two men close beside you; it'll take you to be on your guard and watch well, *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 177. (62) **Wgt.** The sea took him abune the knees, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 15. (63) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Ourtane). (64) **n.Yks.** It teak him i' t'head ti dea't (I.W.). (65) **Sh.I.** Doo niver took dee till ta pit a handle ta da bit o' fleeter, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); Shū hed twise to tak till her afore shū wan till her feet, *ib.* (May 15, 1897); (J.S.) (66) **Dev.** Mrs. Coaker . . . walked slap through the stream, as took her to the knees, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 77. (67) **Sh.I.** Hit 'ill tak him wi' a' his sense ta confuit dee, *Sh. News* (July 17, 1897). (68) **w.Yks.** A derisive phr. used to an ill-favoured person whom it is intended to order away and insult at the same time. 'We want nowt wi' thah here, sooa tak thi bag o booans hooam' (B.K.); (J.W.) (69) **Sh.I.** Shū cam hame frae da bridal, an' took hir bed, an' niver wis oot fil shū wis taen oot ta be streekit, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **ne.Sc.** He wud actually tak' the bed an' gie up the ghost for my sake, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Edb.** She fell sick and took her bed, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 162. **Gall.** To take his bed for some time after, being so stinged, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 272, ed. 1876. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (70) **Sh.I.** Ta tink ipun it tak's mi breth, Da nesty snūls, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Elg.** The thocht o' his wraith, . . Amaist took my breath, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 141. (71) **n.Cy.** Ah waited tell Ah was stalled, than Ah thowt Ah wad tak mi civil if ther was nowt tull it (B.K.). (72) **Don.** When Father Eddy . . . took his death, the Bocca Fadh was one of the picked half-dozen who were started over the mountains to fetch his brother, whom he wanted to see before he'd close his eyes, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 138. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Cor.** Tell Gunner Spettigew to put on his hat at once. Ask him what he means by taking his death and disgracing the company, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 43. (73) **Ayr.** It chanc'd his new-come neebor took his e'e, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 87. (74) **Uls.** He looked so queer you would have taken your fair end at him (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (75) **n.Yks.** They may tak ther fling, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 38. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (76) **Wgt.** He . . . determined to take his fun off him, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 58. (77) **Chs.**[1] He was to have had th' farm; but he took his hands off it, and then I took it. (78) **Lan.** Tay yer hurry a minute an' we'll gooa wi ye (B.K.). **Chs.**[13] (79) **Nhb.**[1] (80) **Slg.** He'll tak their length wi' broken croon Upon the sod, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 36. (81) **Ir.** We took our pumps off, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 102. (82) **w.Yks.** He gav him a gooid sahnd threshing—'nah,' he sez, 'thah can tak thi purpose,' an' left him (B.K.). (83) **w.Yks.** Thah's done, tak thi push (*ib.*). (84, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** He hat my sahd and teak my wind (I.W.). (*b*) *ib.* Let t'horses rist and tack their wind (*ib.*). (85, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); He said, 'But treason is fact,' and taking himself again, he said, 'It is true, it is but treason in their judgment,' THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 138, ed. 1871. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** When hunger now was slaked a little wee, She takes hersel, and aff again she'll be, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 30, ed. 1812. (86) **n.Yks.** He teak his sel out o' t'society (I.W.). (87) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (88) **Abd.** Gie's nae mair o' that; Ye tak' the lad o'er short, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 132. (89) **Nrf.** I don't see why I should take rheumatics, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 17. (90) **Lnk.** The sheep tak' nae skaith, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Edb.** Benjie might take skaith from the night air, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. (91) **Ir.** Thin the wife tuk sick, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 58, ed. 1893. (92) **n.Dev.** Mary Amelia was slow to take strength, and one might zay that her niver rightly got back to herzulf again, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 244. (93) **s.Hmp.** I'm main glad she've a took that way, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. (94, *a*) **Sc.** The tall gentleman who preferred to take the air at that untimely hour, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 257. **Edb.** Out they gae a wee to tak' the air, AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 171. **Gall.** A guid heartsome evening to you, Betty! Ye are takin' the air? CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 116. (*b*) **Lnk.** The chitterin' birdies patient wait To see you tak' the air, John [Frost], NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 61. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Uls.** The frost has taken the air (M.B.-S.). (95) **Lnk.** I canna bear the thocht o' bein' ta'en the better o' a'thegither by a perfect, even-doon scoun'ril, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 177. (96) **Gall.** Had I bidden more at home o' nights and ever been at the 'taking of the Book,' CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 308; It was her father 'taking the book' up at Lochryan, *ib.* 227. (97) **Cum.**[4] (98, *a*) **Sc.** She went out and did not take the door with

her, RAMSAY *Remin.* 100. **Abd.** 'Tak the door to ye, Mistress Crathie,' indicating which side he wished it closed from, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxiii. **Ayr.** Taking the door on my back I left them, and the same night came off on the Fly to Edinburgh, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii. (*b*) **Abd.** Some, by chance, the door had took, Wha scarce cud see, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 131. **Lnk.** I baud Conscience tak' the door, An' leave me to my fancy, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 68. **Edb.** Mavius gave short salutes, and took the door, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 7. **s.Lan.**[1] (99) **Sh.I.** Withoot sayin' a word, ye may weel tink he wis blyte ta tak da door ower his head as fas as he cud, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 70. (100, *a*) **Sh.I.** A'm tinkin' hit wid a been da trid day afore dey wid a' been able ta tak da flöre, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Kcb.** When at Can'lemas he took the floor He tripped to the lilt o' the chanter, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **Uls.** I'm after inviting you to take the flure with me, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 89. (*b*) **Rnf.** A towmont gane, or little mair, The wee things baith had ta'en the flair, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 51. (*c*) **Nrf.** The groom proposed skittles at eventide. I was fortunate enough to take the floor the first shot—you must strike the foremost pin on the right or left cheek. Voilà the secret, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 25. (101) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** He begins to tak the fit, Burning his hands, and getting clyties, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 40. 102 **Cum.**[3] Many a fellow wad tak t'frunts if his wife spak till him i' that way, 19. (103) **s.Lan.**[1] (104) **Don.** He began to take the hunger, and when he looked at the fine skillet of ripe strawberries he was carrying home . . . his teeth began to water, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 23. (105) **n.Lin.**[1] (106) **Ayr.** She thro' the yard the nearest taks, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 11. (107) **Yks.** I've tane the pot (K.). (108) **Sc.** So ye hae taen the road again, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Sh.I.** Shü hed made up her mind fir ta tak' da road, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 9. **Abd.** Ready to tak' road again, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 195. **w.Sc.** What garred ye take the road? BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 37. **Lnk.** Noo, neebors, ance mair, wi' my stick i' my haun, I'll tak' to the road—to the northward I'm gaun, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 149. **Rxb.** We took the road early next morning, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 81. **Ir.** That same [vagrant] must be Nell o' Flynn, sorra a worse ivir tuk the road, LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 176. (109) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Sands). **Ayr.** Auld-light caddies bure sic hands, That, faith, the youngsters took the sands Wi' nimble shanks, BURNS *W. Simpson* (1785) st. 26. (110) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.**[1] He teuk t'shine off o' t'rest; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (111) **Ir.** Some of the young horses took the stadh, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1881) 58. (112) **Ayr.** They tell me, Peter, ye're gaun to tak the wife, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 122. (113, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** They teak him through hands (I.W.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** He teak t'job through hands (I.W.). (114) **w.Yks.** As for mysen, I'll tak tul't an' mak' no boans abaht it—I've been a reg'lar rascal, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 12; Wi' ta tak' tull 't Ah seed tha o' Monda' neeght? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899); I tak tult. *Yksman.* (1878) 151, col. 2. (115) **Sc.** (JAM.) (116) **Suf.** Honour bright, Priss, some day, I'll take you to church, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 85. (117) **e.An.**[1] (118) **Sc.** (JAM.) (119) **N.I.**[1] (120, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** David didn't at first tak Nathan's parable tiv his sel (I.W.). (*b*) *ib.* Tack t'pie te yer sel [don't divide it]. He teak tiv his sel [he stole] (*ib.*). (121) **ne.Sc.** Sin' I took to the buiks, whether I like the place or no', I get on very weel, GRANT *Keckleton*, 133. (122) **Gall.** It became at last a word in Scotland that 'to take to the heather was to be in the way of getting grace,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. (123) **n.Yks.** He can tack nowt onder hands (I.W.). (124) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (125) **Sc.** He tuke up the psalm in the kirk (JAM.). **Bnff.** To read in the kirk and take up the psalm every Sabbath, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 39. **Ayr.** For 'taking up the Psalm,' Grey received an allowance of £16 Scots per annum, EDGAR *Old Church Life* (1886) II. 107. (126) **Abd.** There's fowk 'at it sets weel to tak upo' them! MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xv. (127) **Sc.** She's a braw lass an' taks weel. Ne'er saw cowts tak better (JAM. *Suppl.*). (128) **Abd.** Foo wud ye 'a ta'en wi't gin onybody had speer't that at you? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 77. (129) **Ir.** By my song, we took decently with him, anyhow, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 65. (130) **Sc.** (JAM.) (131) **Abd.** With the approval of the police sergeant, and the concurrence of certain persons inside the tent, who had been 'ta'en witnesses,' ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 112 (132) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** He'll do it when it takes him, and not before (C.C.R.).

4. Used redundantly with *and* and another *v.*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Ir. Her cherished Nellie 'took and died on her' of some mysterious malady, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 17. **N.I.**[1] Take an' do that at once. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** He tak's an' gi'es her his hond friendly like, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **sw.Lin.**[1] He took and did. He took and went. **Oxf.**[1] Take and do it, *MS. add.* **Brks.** Tuk and carried 'un down ther', HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Suf.** Dew yew take and give me that 'ere (C.T.). **Ken.**[1] He'd better by half take and get married. **Sur.**[1] He'd better by odds take and give up the farm. **Hmp.** Taäke and goo long to bed with, do, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 18. **Som.** Do take an' speak out, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. **Cor.** To think that they shud take an' rob A widder, DANIEL *Budget*, 28. [**Amer.** He took and hit him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 212.]

5. To take root; to grow.

ne.Lan.[1] **w.Som.**[1] I put on all the grafts, but they did'n take, not one of them.

6. Of a lamb: to suck from a strange ewe.

Dor. Mistress and man were engaged in the operation of making a lamb 'take,' which is performed whenever a ewe has lost her own offspring, one of the twins of another ewe being given her as a substitute, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xviii.

7. To sketch, draw. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's tekkin' the choo'ch.

8. To marry; to accept as husband or wife.

ne.Sc. Folks warna slack to say that I took him for the sake of a couthie doonsit, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Cai.** I will take Robert Oman, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 128. **Frf.** Wha did he tak? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iii. **Slk.** He maun look for perfection in the lass that takes him, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 131. **Kcb.** Whun women's silly aneuch tae tak men . . . they whiles hae a deal tae pit up wi', TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 73. **Dev.** I've . . . axed Mother Loney's maid to taake me, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 162. **Cor.** The maidens mus be quait persest, For noan ov mun wul take ther rest Ontil they take a man, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Troubles*, 9.

9. To enclose land. **w.Yks.**[2] **10.** To charge; to accept as the price.

Sh.I. Kins doo what Jeemson is takkin' for hit da year? *Sh. News* (Apr. 20, 1901).

11. To cost time.

Frf. It'll tak's, I'm sure, to get them partit, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 87. **Lnk.** Mony an hour stown frae her sleep My wifie they did tak', MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 41.

12. Of fish: to rise to bait readily.

Sc. The trout 'll no tak ava the day (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.**[1] 'Weel, d' they tak' at all, the moorn?' 'Neea matters. Ah rose a few, yah bit, but they's gien ower agen'; **n.Yks.**[4]

13. Of water: to begin to freeze. **Chs.**[13] **14.** To smite, strike; to deliver a blow.

Sc. I'll tak you over the head wi' my rung (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Taking him a crack on the shin, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 51. **Abd.** Took him on the chafts therewith, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 113. **Ayr.** My grannie . . . got haud o' the tangs, an' took them alang my mother's cuits, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 202. **Lnk.** I takes her a civil nap on the nose, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 101. **Gall.** A pebble . . . took Bowie Fleemister on the elbow joint, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) xii. **N.I.**[1] A stone just took him in the eye. **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 274. **Nhb.**[1] He tyuk him sic a bat. Ane tuik him on the heed. **n.Yks.** He teak him a bat ower t'lug (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Shoo dibbled [*sic*] up her neive as if shoo wor bahn ta tak ma between t'een, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 31. **Nhp.**[2] I took him such a flick o' th' yead. **Brks.**[1] I took un a knock on the yead wi' this yer stick. **Dev.** It [bullet] took'n in the shoulder, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 318.

15. To strike against; to catch in.

Ayr. Something took his foot, and he stumbled and fell to the ground, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix. **Lnk.** When I got tae the door, losh, ma fute took the mat, An' awa' I gaed sprauchlin' the tap o' my hat, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 138. **Dmf.** His tae took Nelly's corner stane, Whilk gart him i' the gutter grane, QUINN *Lintie* (1863) 226. **Lan.** I think you'd better get on th' box and see as Gib doesn't take th' stoop, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 58. **e.An.**[1] Driving a carriage against a large stone, or taking a post in brisk motion.

16. To seize, as with pain or sudden illness; to affect; to happen to.

Abd. What's ta'en ye the nicht, 'at ye speyk sae to me? MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) l. **Dmf.** What can hae ta'en ye—if I may spier,—That ye suld bide i' the muirlan' here? REID *Poems* (1894) 181. **Gall.** What's ta'en ye, Rab, since ye gaed awa'? CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 345. **Ir.** 'What's took me?' he said, with a start, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 55. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] It's a munth sin' I was taa'en, an' I've niver been oot o' bed

sin'. **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** If you or me, Dimmick, was to be took with a stroke or a fit, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 56. **w.Som.**[1] The pain tookt her in the back. Her was a-tookt fust in the zide, and tho the pain urned all over her. **Dev.** I b'ain't sure but what death's a-took me! FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 206. [**Amer.** A month or two ago, when Peter was first took, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 554.]

17. To burn brightly. **Cai.**[1] **18.** To blight; to blast, as if by witchcraft; to infect.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.) **Nhp.**[1] 'The potatoes are tacked again.' 'The cankers have tacked the gooseberries and currants.' Particularly applied to the early stage of consumption, 'He's tacked.' Applied to the effect of heat or frost on vegetation. 'The frost has took the greens.' 'The blight has took the apple trees.' **War.**[2] The frost took the blossoms last night. The blight has took the fruit trees; **War.**[3] The blight in its course has taken the apple trees. **Shr.**[2] The fly has taen the turmits. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

19. To go; to betake oneself to; to frequent, haunt.

Abd. He taks the hill wi' gun an' tyke, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 114. **Frf.** The body who took the hill for twelve hours on the day Mr. Dishart, the Auld Licht minister, accepted a call to another church, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Per.** We took the braes, We left the toun like hunted raes, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Lnk.** An eerie path . . . That thro' a plantin ta'en, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 11. **Gall.** He took through the door as if the dogs had been after him, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 96. **N.I.**[1] They took down the old road. **w.Yks.** An when safe thear besuar an' tack Throo Temple Bar, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 26. **s.Chs.**[1] Th)ky'aat· tóok aayt ŭ dhŭ baa·rn ŭt ŭ praat·i baat·. Ey tóok oa·r)dh ej. **I.Ma.** If there's ghoses takin anywhere it's in trees it is, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 103, ed. 1889. **War.** The fox was headed and took along the metals, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 11, 1897).

20. To undertake to do work; to take a contract for.

Kcb. It was him took thae drains; . . the factor's gaun tae tak them fae him if they'r no dune next month, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 373. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Came and took 20 falls of delving of me at a 11 shillings, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 103. **w.Som.**[1] We tookt it to low. I widn take it again vor double the money.

21. To contest; to engage in combat.

w.Yks. We three 'll tak ye three, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

22. To acknowledge.

Wgt. He . . . said he wouldn't believe the wean was his, and wouldn't take it when it was born, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 224.

23. To understand.

Abd. I hardly take ye . . . but I may, if ye will be plainer, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 22. **Slk.** Do you take me? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 191, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.** Ah teuk it soa (Æ.B.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** 'Do you take me?' Young Reed nodded, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 161.

24. To think; to take for granted; to consider.

Sh.I. Even dan I tak', my lamb, Dey kenna whedder Shem, or Ham, or Japheth be's dir clue, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 95. **n.Yks.**[4] If thoo nobbut taks it this road, 230. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

25. To determine; to induce; to cause to come.

ne.Sc. Fat i' the name o' Gweed tak's ye here this time o' nicht? GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 52. **Ir.** What tuk her to go was her mind bein' bent To earn us a trifle, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 43.

26. *sb.* The amount taken, esp. used of a haul or catch of fish; the act of catching fish; also used *fig.*

Sc. A gude tack (JAM.). **S.&Ork.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] We hid a gey gueede tack o' haddocks the day. **s.Sc.** The take of herrings appears in different seasons in different places, sometimes in one loch or arm of the sea, sometimes in another, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 70. **Lnk.** Though ae trout meltit frae a tak, Ye didna often squeel, WINGATE *Poems* (1862) *The Deein Fisher.* **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 443, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** The fishings are let to a few individuals at such rent as necessitates them disposing of their 'takes' at the highest market, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 192. **Nhb.** It was an old habit of mine to carry a book when I went fishing, and many a long hour's reading I have done on Skelter banks when the take was off, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 271. **n.Yks.**[2] What kin o' tak hae ye had? **Dev.** Cider won't gie me my June swarm back again, nor my next year's take o' honey, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 78.

27. A lease; a renting; a holding; a small farm; land demised. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.); A contract between a proprietor of lands or houses and a tenant for the use of them is, in Scotland, called a tack; in England, a lease, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 81; Nae man has a tack of his life, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 662. **Sh.I.** If doo wirks hard ipo yon tack o' Pettister doo'll be able to mak a good livin' an no mistake, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 17. **Or.I.** Heritaiges, takis, and possiouns, above vrettin, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 62. **ne.Sc.** Ye canna think o' votin' against the Laird, an' you sae near the end o' yer tack, GRANT *Keckleton*, 110. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Come from the hills where your tacks are a-grazing, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 154. **Per.** Death brings their tack o't to amane, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 13. **Fif.** He has a life's tack o' his present place, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 294. **s.Sc.** Enabled them to stock the little farm of Rummledykes—of which they were so fortunate as to obtain a tack, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 56. **Lnk.** A new tack o' life is lent ye, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 67. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] Almost equivalent to lease, except that taking for a set term of years is very seldom implied. 'Weel, he's getten t'faarm, an' a desper't good tak' an' all.' **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] We've getten farm on a good tak. **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] It)s dhŭ best taak· ŭz ev·ŭr ahy seyd. Ee·)z got·n ŭ taak· on it fŭr ŭ gùd men·i ĕeŭr. **nw.Der.**[1] **sw.Lin.** 'It's in two taks,' i. e. the land is in two portions, taken from different owners or held under different agreements, as e. g. under the Lincolnshire and Notts. custom as to tenant-right, &c. (R.E.C.) **Lin.**[1] I have got a take of the premises. **n.Lin.**[1] Thomas Windle must hev gotten a rare cheäp tak o' that Greenhoe farm; why, it's as good as thof it was his awn. **Lei.**[1] Called a 'Lady-Day take,' or a 'Michaelmas take,' according to the time of its commencement. In the agricultural districts, Midsummer and Christmas 'takes' are unknown. **Nhp.**[1] It's a good take. **War.** The grass opposite his take, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1898). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Tack-duty,** *sb., obs.,* rent; (2) **-house,** *sb.* a farm-house; (3) **-man,** *sb., obs.,* a manorial officer whose duty it was to collect the rents and fines due to the lord; (4) **-'s-man** or **Taxman,** *sb.* a lessee; a tenant of a higher class; (5) **Take-rents,** *sb. pl., obs.,* rents received by the manorial 'tack-man'; (6) *to stand to one's tack, phr., obs.,* to keep to one's bargain.

(1) **Edb.** Three hundred fifty five pound thirteen shilling four pennies as tack-duty, HUME *Domestic Details* (1697-1707) 106, ed. 1843. (2) **Arg.** We were never near this tack-house before, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 222. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); I am only, in copartnery with others, a tacksman or lessee, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. vi. **Sh.I.** Who was both a considerable landholder himself and a tacksman, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 227, ed. 1891. **Or.I.** The present farmers and taxmen have it for eighteen hundred pounds sterling, WALLACE *Descr. Ork.* (1693) 242, ed. 1883. **ne.Sc.** Ritchie Cameron, tacksman of the farm of Muirhead, GRANT *Keckleton*, 108. **Abd.** The multures of the town's mills of Aberdeen, whereof he was but tacksman, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 217. **Per.** There's Caution, tax-man of Burnhaugh, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 142. **Arg.** When a man takes a lease of a whole farm, and pays £50 sterling, or upwards, of yearly rent, he is called a tacksman; when two or more join about a farm, and each of them pays a sum less than £50, they are called tenants, *Statist. Acc.* III. 186 (JAM.). **Kcb.** The tacksmen were as 'good' gentlemen as the lairds, to whom they were generally near of kin, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 2. **s.Sc.** Sandy Crawford had been promoted to be tacksman at Gairyburn, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 57. **Nhb.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Ayr.** Now stand as tightly by your tack, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 6.

28. An enclosure on a moor.

Dev. The wall of a 'take' or enclosure, EVANS *Tavistock* (1846) 163, ed. 1875; A house surrounded by fields and new takes, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 65.

29. Piece-work; work undertaken by contract; also in *comp.* **Take-work.**

Wm. On-bi-t-tak (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] 'Hez ta ta'en 'em byv t'yacckker or by t'week?' 'Neea, he wadn't be on byv t'week, seea Ah've ta'en 'em byv t'tak this go.' **ne.Yks.**[1] A'e ya ta'en it by tak? **w.Yks.** It depends whether tha wor on be th' tak or doin day-wark, *Sad Times* (1870) 87. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] Well, 'e's on'y nine shillin' a wik, reg'lar wages, but the Maister 'e lets 'im 'äve a bit o' tack-work sometimes. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

30. A tin-mining term: a bargain of work.

Cor. I am told it is the habit with dishonest miners when they have a good 'take' to hide away, when they have the opportunity, some of the ore, so that they may not appear to have been getting too high wages the next setting-day, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 97; **Cor.**[2]

31. A situation. **Or.I.** (S.A.B.) **32.** A trick at cards. **Cum.**[14], **e.An.**[1] **Suf.**[1] I've got six tacks.

33. A sudden catch in the side, &c.; a sudden illness; esp. an attack of sciatica. Cf. **taking, 9.**

Nhb.[1] Aa've getten a tyek i' me side. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

34. A whitlow. **Dor.** (W.B.) **35.** A state of excitement, grief, fluster, &c. Cf. **taking, 2.**

Sc. The auld leddy was in an unco take when he gaed awa', KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 64. **Bnff.**[1] The're in an unco tack aboot nae gettin' awa'. **Rxb.** He's in an unco take the day (JAM.). **Cor.** Oh, my Guy Faux, Polly! I'm in a reg'lar take to be here, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 255.

36. Disposition. **n.Yks.**[2] Of a queer take.

TAKEFUL, *adj.* Dev. [tē·kfl.] **1.** Capturing, arresting.

n.Dev. Single her is for love o' the corpse that laid a dead and takeful hand upo' her house, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 190.

2. *Comb.* **Takeful-looking,** attractive, captivating.

Twadn't iver moore takeful looking than 'tis now, *ib.* 93.

TAKEN, *ppl.adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **ta'en** Sc. Lan. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **tane** Sc. (JAM.) [tē·kən, ta·kən; tēn.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Taken-away,** an unhealthy, puny child; a changeling; (2) **-job,** work on a farm, &c. done by contract instead of by the day; (3) **-like,** pleased; (4) **-work,** see (2).

(1) **Sc.** The name seems to have been formed from the vulgar belief, that the fairies used formerly to carry off, or take away, healthy children, and leave poor puny creatures in their room (JAM.). **Ayr.** I begin to hae a notion that he's . . . a ta'en awa; and I would be nane surprised that whoever lives to see him dee will find in the bed a benweed or a windlestrae, instead o' a Christian corpse, GALT *Entail* (1823) xl. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Dmf.** 'Oh Johnnie,' says she, rather taen-like, . . 'I'm glad to see you,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 330. (4) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He wants it all ta'en-work. **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **Suf.**[1] 'Tis taken work. . . . I dew it by the job.

2. Taken aback, surprised, put out of countenance.

Rnf. Robin seem'd taen An' ne'er spak' a word, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 50. **Ayr.** John was terribly ta'en, but he was bent on some revenge, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 44. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Yo' never seed nob'dy so ta'en i' yore life, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 49.

TAKEN, see **Token.**

TAKENER, *sb.* Sus.[1] A person taken to learn a trade; a young man employed in a fishing-boat. See **Tachener.**

TAKER, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Also in forms **takker** w.Yks.; **tekker** Not. [ta·kə(r), te·kə(r).] In *comb.* (1) **Next-taker,** *sb., obs.,* a lead-mining term: the one who made the cross next after the finder, or who had the next 'mear' in possession; (2) **Taker-in,** the person who inspects the woven goods as he receives them from the weavers; (3) **-meer,** *obs.,* a lead-mining term: the 'mear' allotted by custom to any person who chose to have one set out to him after those of the founder and farmer had been allotted; (4) **-off,** a boy employed to take off and examine bobbins of yarn after spinning and dipping; (5) **-up,** the man who binds sheaves in the harvest-field.

(1) **Der.** TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (2) **w.Yks.** Th' takker in 'll reward us, an' whisper well done, HARTLEY *Ditties* (1868) 1st S. 24. (3) **Der.** A difference may be taken clear Between a founder, and a taker-meer, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 45; TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); Taker Meer is the meer taken by the miner, either next the Lord's Meer or the Founder's Meer or the next to the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd taker meer or other subsequent taker meer, MANDER *Miners' Gl.* (1824) (s.v. Meer). (4) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (5) **Not.**[2] **s.Not.** One tekker-up can't work again three women (J.P.K.).

TAKIE, *adj. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Of food: lasting.

TAKING, *prp., ppl. adj., vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **taaykin** Brks.[1]; **tackin(g** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.[15] n.Lin.; **taening** Sc.; **takkan** Cum.; **takkin(g** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **teking** Not.[3]; **tekkin** Not. [tē·kin, ta·kin, te·kin.] **1.** *prp., ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Taking-day,** (*a*) the day on which a miner takes his cope, or bargains for work with the overseer; (*b*) see below; (2) **-disease,** an infectious illness; (3) **-end,** (*a*) the adapted end; (*b*) anything which is troublesome to do or which requires a great deal of material; (4) **-funeral,** a funeral at which the corpse is carried by bearers; (5) **-job,** a job taken by contract, not by the day; (6) **-on-day,** the day for engaging miners, &c.; the day when jobs in a mine are let; (7) **-side,** in phr. *to be at the taking-side,* to receive something instead of paying.

(1, *a*) **Der.** Takin-days, when wit and ale were free, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 22. (*b*) **Cor.**[2] An old custom . . . is still duly observed at Crowan. Annually, on the Sunday evening previous to Praze-an-beeble fair, large numbers of the young folk repair to the parish church, and, at the conclusion of the service, they hasten to Clowance Park. . . Here the sterner sex select their partners for the forthcoming fair. . . Many a happy wedding has resulted from the opportunity afforded for selection on 'Taking Day' in Clowance Park, *Cor'man* (July 1882). (2) **Cum.** It's a varra takkan disease (E.W.P.). (3, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] The takkin end of the wire is the one to be inserted. (*b*) **n.Yks.** It's a tackin' end (I.W.). (4) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (5) **Nrf.** Yow look as if yow a got a takin' job, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. (6) **Cor.** On the Friday of that blessed week, it was 'taking-on' day at the mine, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 93; Usually in mines, the first Monday in the month (M.A.C.); **Cor.**[3] Carriers attend and offer prices for work, the lowest being taken on. Driving ends, excavating, &c. are let in the same way, the men who will do it for least per fathom being taken on. (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *sb.* A state of excitement, grief, or perplexity; a fit of petulance or temper; a dilemma; a sorry plight or condition; in *gen.* colloq. use. Cf. **take, 35.**

S. & Ork.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Our brethern there are in a very sad taking, and need your sympathy very much, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 301, ed. 1843. **Gall.** She was in a rare taking, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) xliii. **N.Cy.**[1] To be in a taking about something. **Nhb.** She was in a sair takin' tae think it Willie might get a slur upo' his fair fame, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 132. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'She's in a bonny takkin,' in a high mood; or in great concern. 'A sour takkin,' an ill humour. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver seed him i' sike a takkin as when he heea'd on't. **w.Yks.** Ah nivver saw a wumman e sich an a tackin e me life, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 52; **w.Yks.**[1] Nivver war poor woman i' sike a tackin, ii. 301; **w.Yks.**[5] I' a bonny tacking. **Lan.** In a terrible takkin abeawt this, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 34. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1880) II. 27; **Chs.**[1] A person who is very angry is said to be 'in a great taking.' **Not.**[3] O! they're in sich a teking, they've got the bums in the house. **s.Not.** What a tekkin she'll be in to be sure, when she knows! (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** I never i' all my born days seed our Squire in such an a tackin', PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 487. **sw.Lin.**[1] The house is in such a taking, it's so wet. His clothes are in a taking, they're ragged up. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** 'Er wuz in hever sich a takin' 's marnin' (H.K.). **Shr.**[2] In a pretty taking. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] What a takin' 'er's in surelye! **Brks.**[1] She zimmed in a gurt takin' acause I tawld her as her dater was agwaain out to zarvice. **Hrt.** They're in a rare taking about it, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 84. **w.Mid.** She was in a terrible taking because she thought she hadn't got her rights (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2], **Sur.**[1] **Dor.** There, don't 'ee be in sich a takin', lad, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. vii. **Dev.**[1] I was in a sad taking, 18. **Cor.**[1] I never saw a woman in such a taking; **Cor.**[2]

3. A capture; a haul; a prize.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A rare takking o' fish.

4. A swarm of bees. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A brave takkin o' bees.

5. Food or drink.

w.Yks. Let 'em offer a £500 prize for him 'at con invent a drink as gooid takin' as ale, an' one 'at willn't mak' fowk drunk, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1873) and S. 107. **s.Lan.**[1] Good food or drink, is said to be good 'takkin'.'

6. A lease, letting; a hiring.

s.Wor. Michaelmas taking (H.K.). **w.Cy.** The lettings, here called 'settings' or 'takings,' are at Candlemas, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 546.

7. A particular piece of work, &c. accepted on certain conditions. **Lin.**[1] That's my taking, and I'll mow it soon.

8. See below.

Gall. When schoolboys catch one another in their games, they lay their hands on the head of the one caught; this ceremony is termed taening or taking, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

9. An attack of illness; a sudden seizure of pain; a sore, swelling; an ulcer, whitlow. Cf. **take, 33.**

Shr.[1] 'Poor Dick 'as bin lame a lungful wilde; did 'e 'urt 'is leg?' 'No, it come on itself—a takin' at the bwun'; **Shr.**[2] Any pain or uneasiness of body which cannot be accounted for. 'A taking

at the stomach.' Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); Hrf.[12], w.Cy. (Hall.)

10. Death.

n.Dev. I was present at her taking, and though I be partial to death-beds . . . there seemed a bit too much human nature about Susan Fippard's, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 4.

11. *pl.* Receipts, profits.

Nhb. The postman's pay wad be a great help tae the takin's frae the shop, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 192. w.Yks. T'takkins er nowt fer a hāhse like yond (B.K.); w.Yks.[5] Nut mich tackings at this job.

TAL, *int.* Sc. [tal.] An expletive; used in the phr. *sal, tal.* See **Sal(l.**

Frf. They limited their comments to 'Losh, losh,' 'ay, ay,' 'sal, tal,' 'dagont,' Barrie *Tommy* (1896) vii.

TALAFAT, see **Talfat.**

TALCH, *sb.* Cor.[2] [tæltʃ.] Bran.

[OCor. *talch,* bran (Williams).]

TALE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Som. Cor. [tēl, teəl, tiəl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tale-lobster,** a lobster measuring eleven inches from snout to tail; (2) **-'s-man,** (3) **-master,** the authority for a statement, one who brings news or originates a statement; (4) **-telling-tit,** a tell-tale, a tale-bearer.

(1) Cor.[1] All that fall short of this the master of a lobster smack will only give half-price for. (2) Sc. When one doubts or seems to doubt as to the truth of any story it is common to say 'I'll gie ye baith tale and talesman' (Jam.). Abd. Baith tale and talesman I to you sall tell, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 35, ed. 1812. (3) w.Yks. Ah've towd ye t'tale an t'tale-maister, an' it's aw Ah know abaht it (B.K.). (4) Lan. He's a tale-tellin-tit, that is, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 334.

2. Phr. (1) *a tale in a tub,* a fable, an old wife's tale; (2) *all of a tale,* all of the same way of thinking; (3) *to tell a tale,* to succeed, answer, turn out profitably; (4) *with one's tale,* according to one's own account; in one's own estimation; always used in derision or contempt.

(1) w.Yks.[2] (2) Not. 'Nay, if yo're all of a tale—' 'We are.' 'Then it's no good for to send the question round any more if it's allus to get the same answer,' Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 105. (3) w.Yks.[1] (4) Sc. He's gaun to tak a big farm, wi' his tale. Puir silly tawpie, she's gaun to get a gryte laird, wi' her tale (Jam.).

3. A number, esp. a specified number or quantity; a measure.

n.Yks.[1] He's livered 'em all, t'full tale; n.Yks.[4] War.[3] Nails are yet sold in Birmingham by tale—until recent years by the short tale (750) and long tale (950), but now by tale only. w.Wor. What do you make the tale of 'em? S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 258. Cor.[1]

4. The full number of eggs a hen lays before she becomes 'broody.' See **Lay-tale.**

w.Som.[1] I han't a single broody hen to my name, else I let 'ee 'ave one in a minute; nother one o'm an't a-laid out their tale.

5. A falsehood; a story of doubtful authority.

n.Lin.[1] Oh, you must n't tak' no noätice on her, she tells taales; she's a real doon storier, that's what she is. s.Wor.[1] Don't you listen to what them chaps says, Owner; 'tis nothin' but tales. Glo. (A.B.), Oxf. (G.O.)

6. *v.* To count; also with *out.*

War.[3] Shr.[1] I tale them ship to forty—'ow many bin a?

Hence **Taler,** *sb.* a man who keeps count of wedding presents. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **7.** To gossip; to chatter; to tell a tale.

w.Som.[1] Her's always ready to taly way anybody.

Hence **Taler,** *sb.* a tale-bearer. *ib.*

TALE, see **Taal.**

TALENT, *sb.*[1] Yks. [ta·lənt.] A person with an overweening opinion of himself. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

TALENT, *sb.*[2] se.Wor.[1] [tæ·lənt.] A dial. form of 'talon.' [Talant of an hauk, *vngula,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

TALE-PYET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **tale-piet** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **-pyot** n.Yks.[3]; **-py't** Sc.; and in forms **tale-pie** N.Cy.[1]; **teaaly-pyet, teale-piet** Cum.; **teally-pyet** Cum.[1]; **tealy-** Cum.[4]; **teealy-pyatt** Wm.; **teyl-peyat** e.Yks.; **tyel-piot** Nhb.[1] [tē·l-, tiə·l-paiət.] A tell-tale; an informer; a tattler. See **Pyet, Tell-piet,** s.v. **Tell, II. 2** (5).

Sc. (Jam.); Never mind me, sir—I am no tale-pyet, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. Lnk. Naething will cross my lips. I'm nae tale-pyet, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) ix. Lth. An' sic' a steer as granny made when tale-py't Jamie Rae We dookit roarin' at the pump, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 36. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 406, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Neabody can say 'at ah's a teale piet, *Joe and Landlord,* 8; Ah niver was a tealy-pyet eh me life, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 81; Cum.[14] Wm. Teealypyatt, teealypyatt, sits o' t'kirk steele Wi' a scab on his arce as big as t'mill wheel (B.K.). n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

TALER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **talor** and in form **tolor** Fif. State, condition.

n.Sc. In better taler. Fif. Anything is said to be in gude talor, when in a proper state for the purpose in view; as water when heated to a sufficient degree for washing.

TALFAT, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **talafat** Cor.[2]; **talfoot, talfut** Cor.[3] [tæ·lfət.] **1.** A raised alcove for a bed. Cf. **tallet.**

A little hut of two rooms and a 'talfat,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 120, ed. 1896; Cor.[12]

2. A loft over a stable or other building. Cor.[3] Hence **Talfut-ladder,** *sb.* the outside stairs for reaching a loft. *ib.*

3. A bench. w.Cor. (J.W.)

TALIWAG, see **Telewag.**

TALK, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Nrf. Ess. Sur. Sus. and Amer. [tōk, toək, tāk.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to talk a dog's* or *a horse's hind leg off,* to be very loquacious; (2) *—alike,* to come to terms; to make an agreement; (3) *—fine,* to speak affectedly; to use standard English as distinguished from dialect; (4) *—prettily,* to refrain from censure or calumny; (5) *—shoddy,* to talk nonsense; (6) *—straight,* to talk intelligibly or coherently; (7) *—thin,* to talk in a low voice; (8) *—to a woman,* to court her; (9) *—to one's mommets, obs.,* to converse in a low voice with oneself.

(1) Lan. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 488. Midl., Nrf. Talk, talk, talk; enough to talk a horse's hind leg off, *ib.* 591. Sur.[1] I never see sich a fellow to go on, he would talk his dog's hind leg off any day. (2) Ess. He wanted to put the rents up, and as he and I couldn't talk alike about it, I wouldn't take 'em on again, Burmester *John Lott* (1901) 13. (3) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Oor Sabina hes gotten to talk fine nooshe's been to Winterton; when ony body tells her oht e'steäd o' saayin' 'Aw,' she says, 'I'm 'stonished.' Oxf.[1] When thee comes back, I spuse thee'lt talk fine and say, 'Is this the cat that was the kit when I first went to taown,' *MS. add.* (4) w.Yks. Talk prattley—may be if he wor weighed up he's a better man nor yo, Hartley *Dilt.* (1868) 87. (5) w.Yks. Tha'rt talkin' shoddy, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii. (6) n.Yks. He couldn't talk straight (I.W.). (7) Sus.[1] He talk so thin that no-one can't scarcely hear what he says. (8) Cav. Pat is talking to Kate this six months, they'll soon be married (M.S.M.). [Amer. Judge Jackson's son has been talkin' to my daughter nigh on a year, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 374.] (9) Shr.[1] 'I thought theer wuz summat gweïn on; I sid owd Mister Ambler stan'in' i' the lane talkin' to 'is mommets.' Mr. James Ambler was a man whose opinion was much respected, but he seldom gave it without taking counsel with himself, and was noted for 'talkin' to 'is mommets.' The term mommet, thus employed, would seem to have retained some lingering sense of the O.E. *maumet,* an idol to which prayer would be addressed.

2. To say.

War.[3] se.Wor.[1] 'Is your ooman a gwain tŭ Asum to-day, Jums?' 'Well 'er talks a sholl, Betty; uf it keeps dry over yud 'owever.'

3. To talk boastfully or falsely. n.Yks. (I.W.), Der.[1]

4. With *over*: to wander in delirium. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

5. To talk reasonably.

n.Yks. You talk now (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.), Oxf. (G.O.)

6. *sb.* In phr. *bad talk,* bad language.

Ker. Givin' bad talk to a decent woman! Bartram *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 10.

7. Gossip; report.

n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Oxf. This could not go on long without 'talk,' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 143.

TALKATION, *sb.* Chs.[1] A light discourse.

TALKING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* **Talking-bush,** *obs.,* a bush of holly put at the topmast head; see below.

Cor. 'Christmas is Christmas. When I was young at such times there wouldn't be a ship in the harbour without its talking-bush.'

'What is a talking-bush?' 'And you pretend to be a sailor! Well, well—not to know what happens on Christmas night when the clocks strike twelve!' 'Do—the—ships—talk?' 'Why of course they do!' *Pall Mall Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 182.

2. Talkative.

Ayr. He being loose-tongued, and a talking man, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii.

TALKY, *adj.* Yks. Not. [tɔ̄·ki.] Talkative, esp. when slightly intoxicated.

n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. A know the gell's very talky (J.P.K.).

TALLACK, see **Tallet, Tallock.**

TALLAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. In phr. *to go tallage*, to go softly. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

TALLAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **tallin, tallown.** A dial. form of 'tallow.'

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595). Sh.I. Afore da yow wis taen up, her tallin wis cauld sturkn'd, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900). Elg. Lasses braws were spoil'd wi' tallan, GORDON *Poems* (1828) 217.

Hence **Tallowny-faced**, *adj.* sallow.

Ayr. Leezock kent brawlies she was nae great heart-break hersel',—awful' kin' o' tallowny-faced an' coorse-traited, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223.

TALLANT, TALLARD, TALLAT, see **Tallet.**

TALL-BOY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. [tɔ̄·l·boi, ·bai.] A tall, narrow ale-glass, standing on a stem.

ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Missis, the Maister wants a jug o' ale at the 'orse-block, an' two tumbler-glasses—'e said nod to sen' them tall-boys, kigglin'.

TALLENT, TALLERT, TALLER, see **Tallet, Tallow,** *sb.*[1]

TALLET, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tallat** w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1 2] Brks. Wil. Dev. Cor.; **tallit** Stf. Der. War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Dev.; **tallot** Glo. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **tallut** Glo.[1 2] Brks.[1] Dev.[1]; and in forms **tallack** Cor.[2]; **tallant** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2]; **tallard** Hrf.[1] w.Cy.; **tallart** Hmp.; **tallent** Shr.[2] Hrf. w.Cy.; **tallert** Shr.[2]; **tallic** Cor.[2]; **talot** Som.; **tollard** Hrf.[1]; **tollat** Pem.; **tollet** Hrf.[1]; **tollit** Hrf.[2] Oxf.[1]; **tullet** Brks. [ta·lət, tæ·lət, ·it; ta·lənt, tæ·lənt.] 1. A hay-loft, esp. one over a stable; the unceiled space beneath the roof in any building; an attic. Cf. **talfat, tarrat.**

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Gy'et ùp ŭpŭ,th taal·ŭnt, ŭn throa·sŭm ee·daayn i)th bing· fŭr dhŭ ky'ey. Stf., Der. (J.K.), War.[3] w.Wor. Under the lather, sur, as were agin the tallet, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 45; w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] That bit o' clover can göö o' the tallat, it inna wuth mäkin' a stack on; Shr.[2] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1 2] s.Pem. Is'n't it most time for yea to come down from the tallet there? (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1 2], Oxf.[1], Brks. (W.H.Y.); *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 441; Brks.[1], Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. I beseech you let me lie and die in some hay tallat, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) 99; Wil.[1] Dor. Up in the tallet with ye . . . and down with another lock or two of hay, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi; Dor.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] The vloor o' the tallet's proper a-ratted. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 140; Dev.[1] Maester was staunding by the tallut, 4. nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. A truss of hay up in the tallat, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xii. Cor. A tallat—that is a shed, wattled and roofed with gorse bushes, and with an open door, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) xliv; Cor.[1 2]

2. *Comp.* **Tallet-ladder**, the ladder leading up to a hay-loft.

s.Wor. I allus used to have the tallet lather when I was tarring (H.K.).

[Wel. *taflod*, s.Wel. *towlod*, a hay-loft or 'tallit'; cp. OIr. *taibled*, a story; an early Celtic loan word from Lat. *tabulatum*, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 450.]

TALLIATION, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [ta·li·ē̞ʃən.] Adjustment or tally of one thing with another.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Weel wat I that your ellwand would hae been a jimp measure to the sauvendie o' his books and Latin taliations, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxi. w.Yks. (J.W.)

TALLIC, see **Tallet.**

TALLICK, *sb.* Yks. [ta·lik.] A dyer's term: alkali or soda-ash used in scouring. w.Yks. (H.H.)

TALLIN, TALLION, see **Tallan, Italian.**

TALLIWAP, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stroke; a blow.

Per. Dugald . . . general o' the north; Wha gave the Spaniards such a talliwap, *Donald and Flora*, 61 (JAM.).

TALLOCK, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Also written **tallack** Chs.[1] Flt.; and in form **tallocker** w.Yks. [ta·lək.] A good-for-nothing, idle person; a ragamuffin; a slatternly woman.

w.Yks. Shoo is a tallocker, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 12, 1898). Chs.[1] A dirty tallack. s.Chs.[1], Flt. (T.K.J.) Stf. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 417. nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Tallocking**, *ppl. adj.* idle, good-for-nothing; slovenly, untidy.

s.Chs.[1] Hoo's a hoozy tallockin' brivit. Didna hoo look tallockin?

TALLOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Also in form **taller** n.Yks.[4] [ta·lə, tæ·lə.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Tallow-cake**, (*a*) the fat of animals rolled up in the form of a cake ready for the chandler; (*b*) a cake made with the fat from about an animal's kidney; (2) **-core**, (3) **-craps**, (4) **-crawt**, the scraps of fat and skin which remain after the tallow has been rendered; (5) **-hued**, pale, wan; (6) **-jack**, a candle; (7) **-leaf**, the covering of fat which envelops the entrails of an animal; (8) **-powk**, a bag through which melted tallow is strained when refining.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 12, 1898); w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] (2) Lin.[1] (3) n.Yks.[14], w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] The tallow-craps are pressed into cakes and used as food for dogs. (4) Lin.[1] Used as food for pigs. (5) w.Yks.[1] (6) w.Yks.[3] (7) Gall. When an ox or sheep has a gude tallow-leaf it is considered to have fed well, and to be deep on the rib, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (8) 'Her tallow-powk hide she scryng'd in the tide.' People with tanny skins are said to hae hides as din as the tallow-powk, *ib.*

2. *Obs.* Fat.

s.Sc. Ance I was a fat stark fallow. . . Now I've neither flesh nor tallow, A' my sap and fushion's gane, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 360.

3. Concrete stalactite found in oolitic rock.

Glo.[1 2] So called from its appearance. Oxf. Beautiful plumose stalactites are often found in the fissures of the rock, and are called by the workmen, from an obvious though coarse analogy, tallow, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 185.

TALLOW, *sb.*[2] Sus. [Not known to our other correspondents.] ? A sapling. (F.H.)

[Cp. OE. *telgor*, a shoot, twig, plant (SWEET).]

TALLOWN, TALLUT, see **Tallan, Tallet.**

TALLWOOD, see **Talwood.**

TALLY, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [ta·li, tæ·li.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tally-board**, a board on which an account is notched or chalked; esp. one on which the record of a weaver's work is kept; (2) **-fellow**, a travelling draper, esp. one who gives secret credit and takes payment in small instalments; (3) **-husband**, a man living with a woman to whom he is not married; (4) **-man**, (*a*) a hop-picking term: the man who marks the tallies used to record the hops picked, and who measures the hops in a bushel basket; (*b*) see (2); (*c*) see (3); (5) **-wife**, a woman living with a man to whom she is not married; (6) **-woman**, a married man's mistress; a concubine.

(1) Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (4, *a*) w.Wor.[1], Ken.[1] (*b*) Lakel.[2] w.Yks. Yo didn't tell uz wot t'tally-man charged yo for that cap yo've gotten on, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1895) 29. Lan. Thoose tallymen theaw oft may see Wi' wawkin' stick un wallet, CHARLESWORTH *Thrums*, 31. s.Lan.[1], War.[3], Hrt. (H.G.), Ken. (D.W.L.), Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Wil. (K.M.G.) (*c*) Lakel.[2] Yks. BREWER (1870). (5) w.Yks.[2] n.Lan. Thaär are threescore queens, and fourscore tally wives, an maäds weowt number, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (6) w.Yks.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *to keep tally*, to keep count; to keep accounts; (2) *without tally*, innumerable.

(1) Nhb.[1] In delivering cargoes, one of the porter-pokemen usually 'keeps tally.' n.Yks.[2] I'm a bad hand at keeping tally. e.Yks.[1] Thoo mun keep tally, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) Nhb. Maidens wivoot tally, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8.

3. Half of a stick given by the pound-keeper to the person on whose property the pounded animal has trespassed.

Brks. The constable is our pound keeper. When he puts any beasts into the pound he cuts a stick in two and gives one piece

to the person who brings the beasts and keeps the other himself; and the owner of the beasts has to bring the other end of the stick to him before he can let them out. Therefore the owner, you see, must go to the person who has pounded his beasts, and make a bargain with him for payment of the damage which has been done, and so get back the other end of the stick, which they call the 'tally,' to produce to the pound keeper, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxix; **Brks.**[1]

4. A coal-mining term: a metal or leather label attached to a tub of coal showing the number of the collier who has sent it up. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). n.Stf. (J.T.) **5.** A reckoning; a memorandum. n.Yks.[2]

6. The last unit of a number specified; see below.

Nhb.[1] The number of bricks, or cheese, or bundles is counted as they are passed from hand to hand, the last man but one repeating the figures aloud. If the articles are counted singly they are called out up to the nineteenth; but instead of calling out 'twenty' the word 'tally' is substituted; thus—'eighteen, nineteen, tally.' The score is then marked by a simple line drawn with a piece of chalk. After four strokes are made, the fifth is drawn through them diagonally from left to right, like the cross-bar of a field gate, and the symbol one hundred is thus indicated. In counting articles that can be lifted in groups the tale is thus made—'five, ten, fifteen, tally.' **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] In counting any articles sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred that is called the tally. **Nhp.**[1] They are usually given in to the purchaser. **Cor.** Into this [boat] the fish [mackerel] are counted by two men, who in turn take up three fish at a time and count them as one. When forty-one has been counted in this manner the next one says 'Tally!' which signifies the completion of a hundred—really one hundred and twenty-six, or three times forty-two, *Good Wds.* 1896) 18.

7. A specified number or weight; see below; in hop-picking: the number of bushels for which the picker receives a shilling.

Glo.[1] 25 sacks of corn. **Lon.** I buy turnips by the 'tally.' A tally's five dozen bunches, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 92. **Sur.**[1] What's the tally? He was making ninepence a tally of his cabbages; the tally in that case was sixty.

8. A match; a pattern.

w.Yks.[5] Whear's that bit o' tally I gah thuh this morning?

9. *Obs.* A company or division of voters at an election. Cum.[24], ne.Lan.[1], Som. (HALL.) **10.** *Obs.* A term used in playing ball when the number of aces on both sides was equal. n.Cy. (HALL.) **11.** Traffic, trade, profit.

Cor. Coo, coo, my dear, 'tes poor tally to have to do weth spirits, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 30; Coasting was but 'poor tally' in the winter months, *ib.* 168.

12. *Fig.* Score, ground.

Dev. I ain't got no fault to find wi' him on that tally, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 80.

13. *v.* To reckon by fives; marking four perpendicular strokes with another across. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) **14.** To keep count of goods supplied or of work done. Nhb.[1], Lan. (S.W.) **15.** A hop-picking term: see below.

Sur.[1] To tally at seven or eight is to get a shilling for seven or eight bushels. When they first begin to pick they will say, 'We've not yet heard what we shall tally at.'

16. To match, correspond.

e.Yks. What's tha browt theeas for? They deean't tally, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 84; **e.Yks.**[1] Theease gleeaves dizn't tally, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] 'Ah bowt a remnant at a auction-sāale; ah thowt it ad du to mend me garn wi' if t'colour didn't tally like.' 'Does that bit tally?' 'Aye, it tallies weel eniff.' **Oxf.** (G.O.)

17. To agree, accord.

n.Yks.[2] I deeant tally wi' ye. **e.Yks.**[1] Oor idees nivver tallied, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] They doan't tally weel together. **s.Lan.**[1] Him an' her conno' tally t'gether. **e.Dev.** He an' all th' workmen tally, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 23, ed. 1853.

18. To live as man and wife without being married. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[3] **19.** *adv.* In phr. *to live tally*, to live together as man and wife without being married. See **Live**, *v.* **II. 1** (4).

Lakel.[2] **w.Yks.** They're noane wed, they're nobbut livin' tally, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 12, 1898); **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 292. **s.Chs.**[1] They bin livin' tally. nw.Der.[1]

TALLY, see **Tally-iron.**

TALLY-CAKE, *sb.* Som. Also in form **-cheese.** A kind of trifle. (W.F.R.)

TALLYDIDDLE, *sb.* Der. [ta·lididl.] A foolish or untrue tale.

Yo may tell her aw t'tallydiddles yo can think on, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. i.

TALLY-HO, *sb.* Cor.[1] [tæ·li-ō.] A wide, covered passage between two houses.

TALLY-HO-THE-HOUNDS, *sb.* Sc. A boys' game.

Lth. Many of their games needed little but swift limbs and good lungs; such as ... 'Foot an' a half,' 'Cuddy-loup,' and 'Talley ho the hounds,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

TALLY-IRON, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Oxf. Dev. Also in forms **talian-iron** w.Yks.; **talion-** Oxf.[1]; **tallian-** Dev.; **tally** Ir. Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. s.Lan.[1]; **tally-ine** Der.; **tallyin-iron** Nhb.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **tally-oiron** s.Lan.[1] [ta·li-, tæ·li-aion.] **1.** *sb.* A corruption of 'Italian-iron'; see below. See **Italian-iron**, s.v. **Italian** (1).

Ir. (A.S.-P.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**[1] A hollow, round cast iron about an inch and a half diameter and nine inches long, one end open to receive a heater; the other smoothly rounded. It is mounted on a stand and used to make the series of wavy folds in women's caps. 'The pan-lids, an' tallys, an' snuffers, se breet,' ROBSON *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 236. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** We keep the tally-iron in memory of my grandmother (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 12, 1898). **Lan.** (C.J.B.), **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** They be Sarah Andrew's tallyines, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 178. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Yet the big talion iron, *MS. add.* **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

Hence **Tally-yetter**, *sb.* a heater for a 'tally-iron.'

Lan. Redden thi nose till it looks like a tally-yetter, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) 61, ed. 1882. **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *v.* To crimp the borders of a cap, &c. with a 'tally-iron.'

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Summat like Billy Copperpeg's noaze wor when hiz wife tallied her cap screed on it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 14; **w.Yks.**[5] 96, **s.Lan.**[1]

TALLY-WAG, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] [ta·li-wag.] Membrum virile.

TALTIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A wig.

TALWOOD, *sb.* Ken. (HALL.) Sus.[1] Also written **tallwood.** [tō·lwud.] Wood cleft and cut into billets for firing.

[For charcole and sea cole, as also for thacke, For tallwood and billet, as yeerlie ye lacke, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 119.]

TALYEE, see **Tailyie.**

TAM, *sb.* and *adj.* Cor. Also in form **tame.** [tæm.] **1.** *sb.* A morsel; a piece. Cor.[2] **2.** *adj.* Short, dwarf. (B. & H.), Cor.[1] Hence **Tam-Furze** or **Tame-Furze**, *sb.* the dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus.* (B. & H.), Cor.[12]

[OCor. *tam*, a morsel; a bite (WILLIAMS).]

TAM, see **Taum, Tom, Tum.**

TAME, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Lin. Hmp. I.W. Wil. [tēm, teəm.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Tame bee**, a stingless fly not unlike a bee; (2) **—flowers**, a child's word for garden flowers as distinguished from wild-flowers; (3) **—flyer**, a tame duck which has been attracted from a farm-yard by wild-ducks and has joined them in a decoy-pond; (4) **—withy**, the rosebay, *Epilobium angustifolium*, when cultivated in a garden.

(1, 2, 3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (B. & H.)

2. *v.* *Obs.* ? To cultivate or till the ground.

Wil. By that time the ground will be tamed, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 100; **Wil.**[1]

TAME, *v.*[2] w.Cy. Som. Dev. [tēm, teəm.] To begin to cut; to cut; to prune.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Rare. To tame a bush. **Dev.** Of a rose-bush, 'I think you have tamed him enough, sir,' *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 17. **s.Dev.** We shall have to tame the rick (J.B.).

[Cp. ME. *attamin* (OFr. *atamer*), to pierce, broach (a vessel) (STRATMANN).]

TAMER, *sb.*[1] Sc. [tē·mər.] **1.** The sharp-nosed eel, *Anguilla acutirostris.* Gall. (J.M.) **2.** The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris.* *ib.*

TAMER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Nrf. Suf. Also in form **taamer** Nrf. A team. See **Teamer**, *sb.* 1.

Nrf. I ha' likened yow, O my love, to a taamer o' hosses in Pharer's charrits, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 9. Suf.[1]

TAMLIN-COD, *sb.* Cor. [tæ·mlin-kod.] A young cod-fish.

The young, or tamlin-cod, may be eaten in the summer, COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 113.

TAMLYN, *sb.* Cor. [tæ·mlin.] A miner's tool.

Ef I doan slam this tamlyn souse into their jaws, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33; Cor.[12]

TAMMACHLESS, *adj. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) 1. Of a child: not eating with appetite. 2. Tasteless, insipid.

TAMMAS, see **Thomas**.

TAMMAT, *sb.* s.Pem. Also written **tammot**. [tæ·mət.] A small load; as much hay or straw as a man can carry. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421; (W.M.M.) Cf. **tam**.

TAMMIL, *v. Obs.* Lth. Rxb. (JAM.) 1. To scatter from carelessness. Lth. 2. To scatter or strew from design, as money amongst a crowd by candidates at an election. Rxb.

TAMMOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **tomack**, **tommack** Gall. (JAM.) [ta·mək.] A hillock; a little knoll in a marsh or in damp grazing land. Cf. **tummock**.

Gall. A rouch curr tyke, seated in a comfortable manner on some foggy tomack, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 9; (JAM.) Kcd. Twa herds . . . straught down on tammocks clap Their nether ends, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5. N.I.[1] Ant. It has generally a boulder in the centre, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

TAMMY, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [ta·mi.] In *comp.* (1) **Tammy-board**, a thin slab of wood used for folding waistcoatings or light cloths round; (2) **-hall**, *obs.*, the place where goods of tammy were exposed for sale.

TA-MORN, TAMPERY, see **To-morn, Temporary**.

TAMSIN, *sb.* Ken. [tæ·mzin.] A little clothes' horse.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] Tamsin, or Thomasin, is a woman's name, as if it did the servant's business called by that name.

TAMSON, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **Thamson** Rnf.; and in form **Thomson** Edb. [ta·msən.] In phr. (1) *John Tamson's news*, stale or unimportant news; (2) *Tamson's mare*, 'Shanks' pony,' walking; (3) *to be John Tamson's bairns* or *man*, to be on an equality; to be of one stock or family.

(1) Tyr. (D.A.S.) Don. All that's John Tamson's news, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 794. (2) Sc. Tamson's mear would never be the thing for me this day of all days, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xix. (3) Frf. 'We're a' John Tamson's bairns,' ye say; Hech, birkies, but I doot ye're wrang, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 72. Per. It's o' the Lord's mercies we're no consumed, gentle and simple thegither; we're a' John Tamson's bairns sae far as that gangs, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887; Endit were my misfortunes than, If ye were ance John Tamson's man, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 62. Rnf. We're a' John Thamson's bairns, In unity let us agree, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 19. Lnk. We're a' John Tamson's bairns, guid wife, NICHOLSON *Hame Idylls* (1870) 122. Edb. Women here, as well we ken, Would have us all John Thomson's men, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 329, ed. 1815.

[(3) God gif ȝe war Johne Thomsounis man! DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 218.]

TAMTARRIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tamtary** (JAM.). The state of being detained under frivolous pretences; the state of being hindered.

Sc. To hold one in tamtary, to vex or disquiet him, RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773) (s.v. Tary) (JAM.). S. & Ork.[1]

TAMTEEN, *sb.* Sc. A corrupted form of 'tontine.'

(JAM.); Lucky Dods can hottle on as lang as the best of them —ay though they had made a tamteen of it, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i.

TAM-TRAM, *v.* Bnff.[1] [ta·m-tram.] To play; to play fast and loose.

TAN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Stt. Ken. Sus. Dev. [tan, tæn.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tan-flawing**, the business of stripping the bark off trees; (2) **-turves**, turfs manufactured out of tan for the purpose of fuel; (3) **-yard**, *obsol.*, a slang expression for the poor-house.

(1) Sus. (HALL.); Sus.[1] If I can get a job of tan-flawing I shall make out very well. (2) Dev.[1] (s.v. Turves). (3) Cai.[1] Very common for some years after the Poor Law Act, 1845. The paupers had the greatest aversion to indoor relief and called the Poorhouse by this name.

2. Bark, esp. the bark of a young oak. Ken.[12], Sus.[1]

3. *v.* In phr. *to tan the land*, to walk quickly; to cover the land with shoe-leather.

s.Stf. I could tan the land when I was younger, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

TAN, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Lan. A twig.

(K.); DAVIES *Races* (1856) 272. s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 15. [OE. *tān*, a twig, branch (SWEET).]

TAN, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Suf. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* (HALL.) Cf. **tantickle**.

TAN, *sb.*[4] Sc. A temporary hut.

Gall. Dirty low reeky tans were set here and there, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii.

TAN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Chs. Not. Wor. Shr. Som. Also written **tann** Not. [tan, tæn.] 1. *v.* To worry, tease; to harp on one string; esp. in *comb.* **Tan-tan-tanning**.

s.Chs.[1] Óo)z bin on au· mau·rnin, taan·, taan·, taan·in', dhŭn óo)z mai·d mi ŭz maad· ŭz ŭ tùp in ŭ au·tŭr. w.Wor. To tan him loike and rile him, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 251. Shr.[1] I dunna know whad's the matter ŏŏth our Missis; 'er's bin tan, tan, tanin' ever sence 'er got up this mornin'.

2. To touch; to fondle. Not. Tickin an tannin (J.H.B.).

3. *sb.* A rage; a tantrum.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); I went away without bidding him good-bye—he was in such a tan (W.F.R.).

TAN, TANBASE, see **Take, Then**, *adv.*, **Tanbast(e**.

TANBAST(E, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Som. Dev. Also in form **tanbase** Som. Dev. 1. *sb.* Unruly behaviour; scuffling, struggling, pulling about.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). n.Dev. Than tha wudst ha' enny more champ . . . and tanbast wi' en, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 219.

2. *v.* To beat, switch. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. ada.* (M.); Dev.[1] Cf. **baste**, *v.*

TANCEL, *v.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **tancil** w.Yks.[2]; **tansel** Stf. Shr.[2] Hrf.[12] Glo.[1] [ta·nsil, ta·nsl.] To beat, thrash; to ill-use.

w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1] s.Stf. I'll tansel him well for playin' the wag, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], War.[2], ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Ŏŏn yo' lave them apples alone, an' come out o' that orchut? else I'll tancel yore 'ide for yo'; Shr.[2] Tansel your jacket. Hrf.[12], Glo.[1]

TANCELLOON, *v.* Wor. Hrf. Also written **tansiloon** Wor. Hrf.[2] To beat, thrash. See **Tancel**.

s.Wor. Naow mind 'ee, a'll tancelloon 'ee if hever a ketches 'ee at it agen. Wot 'e waants is a good tancelloonin' (H.K.). Wor., Hrf. I'll tansiloon your hide for yer, mind (R.M.E.). Hrf.[2]

TANCHIMENTS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Chs. [ta·nʃiments.] 1. Frippery; articles of finery; fanciful appliances. s.Lan.[1] Cf. **tanklements**. 2. Apparatus or materials for doing or making anything.

Lan. Put a shovel o' sawt on th' fire, for between eaursels I verily believe my tay tanchiments are o' witch'd, LAHEE *Bewitched Teapots* (1883) 11. Chs. (R.P.)

TANCY, see **Tansy**, *sb.*[1]

TAN-DAY, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. Som. The second day of a fair; the day after a fair; a fair for fun. w.Cy. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TANDER, *sb.* Pem. [ta·ndə(r).] A rotten phosphorescent stick. s.Pem. (W.M.M.), (E.L.) Cf. **tend**, *v.*[2]

TANDER, see **'Tandrew**.

TANDIDDLED, *ppl. adj.* Hrf. [tæ·ndidld.] Imposed upon, bewildered, cheated. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

TANDLE, 'T'ANDRA, see **Tawnle, Saint-Andrew**.

'TANDREW, *sb.* Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms **tander** Nhp.[2] Hnt.; **tandre, tandry** Bdf. 1. The festival of St. Andrew, Dec. 11, O.S. Nhp.[2] 183. See **Saint-Andrew**. 2. *Comp.* (1) **Tandrew-cake**, a cake eaten on St. Andrew's Day; (2) **-fair**, a fair held on St. Andrew's Day; (3) **-wig**, a small bun eaten on St. Andrew's Day.

(1) Bdf. A cake—consisting of little more than bread adorned with currants and carroway seeds—eaten on St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30). Since the lace trade has been so unprofitable, the manufacture of Tandre cakes has been discontinued in some places (J.W.B.). (2) Hnt. (T.P.F.); *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 308. (3) Bdf. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 138.

3. Phr. *to keep Tandre*, to keep the festival of St. Andrew, the patron saint of lacemakers. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

T'ANDREW, T'ANDRY, see **Saint-Andrew.**

TANE, see **Take, Tone,** *num. adj.*

TANG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Brks. e.An. w.Cy. Som. Also in forms taing Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1]; **teang** Cum.[1]; **teng** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15]; **tyang** Sc. (Jam.) [taŋ, tæŋ; teŋ.] 1. *sb.* The prong of a fork; the spike of a knife or other instrument which fixes into the handle; the pointed end of a shoe-lace; any point. Cf. ting, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. The taing o' a graip. The taing o' a fow (*ib.*). Cld. (*ib.*), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. Ah like a fork wi' a langer teàng ner that (E.W.P.); Cum.[14] Wm. Get the smith to put a teng on that hook (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[1] A fork wi three tangs; w.Yks.[24], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Der.[2], Shr.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Can't put nother 'an'l to thick there 'ook, 'cause the tang o' un's a-brokt.

2. A pike; a knife; a piece of iron used for fencing; anything ending in a point.

s.Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Wm. The tang wants sharpening (B.K.). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. I're whettin' an owd tang upo' th' boiler top, *Ab-o'th'-Yate's Dinner* (1886) 11. ne.Lan.[1]

3. The fang of a tooth; a main root or branch of a tree.

e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] Not. It' got three tangs to it tooth (J.H.B.).

Hence **Tanged,** *ppl. adj.* forked, as a tree.

w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] A two-tanged tree, a three-tanged tree.

4. The tongue of a buckle or of a jews'-harp.

Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. n.Lin.[1], e.An. (Hall.) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. Suf.[1] The tang of a shoe buckle used to be that point which passing through the strop confined it to the rim; like a harness buckle.

5. *Comb.* **Tang-o'-the-trump,** (1) the tongue of a jews'-harp. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]; (2) *fig.* the active partner in a firm; the principal person in any popular outburst. *ib.* 6. The T-fastener of a cow-chain. n.Yks. (I.W.) 7. A low tongue of land projecting into the sea; a narrow strip of land. Cf. **ting,** *sb.*[1] 2.

Sh.I. On the east of the Ness a narrow stripe of land stretches out that is named the Taing of Torness. The word Taing expresses the character of the low projecting cape, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 228, ed. 1891; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 95; S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (J.G.), Cai.[1] nw.Der.[1] That feelt shoots up wi' a lung tang.

8. The tongue of a snake or viper.

n.Lin.[1] People believe it has the power of stinging.

9. A sting; an acute pain. Cf. **ting,** *sb.*[1] 3.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2] s.Not. The fly allus leaves its tang in (J.P.K.). Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 369. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

10. A disease in cattle affecting the tongue-roots and causing a large flow of saliva. n.Yks.[2] 11. *v.* A cutlery term: to make the tapering part of the blade which fits into the handle.

w.Yks. He mood'st blade. Then he tangs it, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 33. s.Yks. (W.S.)

12. To sting; also used *fig.*

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Ah gat teng'd wi' a wamp. Cum.[4] His een was blufted wi' bein' tenged wi' bees, *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897). Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] T'wasp teng'd t'dog. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Bees nobbut tengs yance. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1235], ne.Lan.[1] Der. Come and tak' the wapses' nest; . . they wunna tang now, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vi; Der.[12] Not. The bee's tanged me (J.H.B.). s.Not. A dunno what sort of a insect it is as tangs it (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] My bitch was tang'd wi' a hetherd. sw.Lin.[1] It tangs a bit yet. Brks. (M.J.B.)

Hence (1) **Tanged,** *ppl. adj.* of cattle: afflicted with a disease affecting the tongue-roots; see **Tongue-tenged,** s.v. **Tongue, 1** (28); (2) **Tanged-stone,** *sb.* an 'adder-stone' (q.v.); (3) **Tanger,** *sb.* (*a*) anything which stings; (*b*) *fig.* a deceitful person; (4) **Tang-fish,** *sb.* the sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*; (5) **Tanging,** *ppl. adj.* of a pain, &c.: shooting; (6) **Tanging-ether, -edder, -nadder,** or **-nether,** *sb.* the dragon-fly; (7) **Tanging-nettle,** *sb.* the common stinging-nettle, *Urtica dioica*; (8) **Tang-tongues,** *sb.* the common watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*; (9) **Tangy-leather,** *sb.*, see (6).

(1) n.Yks. Hee's teng'd, hee'l dee, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 149; n.Yks.[1] Any animal of the ox kind is liable to an affection which by the Dale's people is attributed to the venom of a small insect; 'a small red spider, . . attacking the roots of the tongue.' The symptoms are swelling of the parts and copious or excessive discharge of saliva. Tongued-tenged is the customary expression; but a tenged Ox or Owse amply conveys its own meaning to country ears; n.Yks.[2] The spider notion of the complaint is not now entertained, but the swelling of the tongue often goes further downwards and proves fatal. To 'slavver like a teng'd owce.' e.Yks. An egg, broken upon the part, is considered as a remedy, if applied in time, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) n.Yks.[2] (3, *a*) w.Yks. Hornits 's waur tengers nor hummabees, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 17, 1898). (*b*) w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* (4) n.Yks. (T.S.) (5) w.Yks. T'wind i t'stomach, t'rewmetism, An tengin pains it goom, Preston *Poems* (1864) 6; Troublesome tengin corns, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (6) N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), m.Yks.[1] (7) e.Yks. (B. & H.) (8) n.Yks.[2] As being pungent to the taste. (9) n.Yks. (T.K.)

13. To deprive an insect or reptile of its sting.

w.Yks.[5] 'Catch't a hummle-bee, Bil!' 'Let's teng it, then!'

[7. ON. *tangi*, a spit of land, a point projecting into the sea or river (Vigfusson).]

TANG, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. [taŋ.] 1. A species of sea-weed; tangle. See **Sea-tang,** s.v. **Sea, 1** (11).

Sh.I. Curse apo Jeemson an' his dirt o' tabaaka. Hit's as weet as tang, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). Or.I. (Jam.), (J.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], m.Yks.[1], Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tang-bow,** the round hollow growth on sea-weed; (2) **-cow,** a bunch of sea-weed; (3) **-fish,** the smaller seal, *Phoca vitulina*; (4) **-sparrow,** the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; (5) **-whaup,** the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus.*

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. (3) Sh.I. There were many of the smaller seals, or Tang-fish, so named from being supposed to live among the Tang, or larger fuci that grow near the shore, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 274, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] (4) Sh.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 46; S. & Ork.[1] (5) Sh.I. From their being found among the tang or seaweed, searching for crustacea, Swainson *ib.* 199; S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *tang*, sea-weed, tangle (Larsen).]

TANG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Ken. I.W. Dev. Cor. [taŋ, tæŋ.] 1. *sb.* A strong or peculiar taste or flavour, esp. an unpleasant one. Cf. **twang.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.) sw.Lin.[1] It had a bit of a tang, but I weshed and cleäned it well. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 127. e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.) ne.Ken. There's a peculiar tang in this cheese I don't like (H.M.). I.W.[1] It leaves a nasty tang in the mouth; I.W.[2] Dev. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; Theer's a funny tang to it tu. 'Twas from the cask—eh? Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 62. Cor.[12]

2. *v.* To taste unpleasantly. Lin. (W.W.S.) 3. To contaminate. n.Yks.[2]

[1. Cp. Tongge, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge, *acumen* (*Prompt.*).]

TANG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in form **tong** Sc. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Shr.[12] Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] w.Cy. [taŋ, tæŋ.] 1. *v.* To ring or toll a bell; of a bell: to sound loudly, clearly, or with a measured sound; esp. used of a harsh bell. Cf. **ting,** *v.*[2]

Abd. Oh! that noisy, brazen bell, with its dull, unpleasant knell, It will drive me to a cell, as it tongs, tongs, tongs, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 159. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23] Shr.[1] The girld never pŭt the net o' tatoes i' the biler till 'er 'eärd the bell tong; Shr.[2] Properly applies . . . to a large heavy one, the great bell. Glo.[1] Brks.[1] 'I yerd the bell tang dree times zo ut mus' be a man as has died.' It is customary for the bell to 'tang' three times on the death of a man, twice for a woman, and once for a child, and the tolling of a deeper toned bell follows after. It should be mentioned that three strokes on four other bells usually precede

the numbers 'tanged' as above referred to. Hmp.[1] The bells be tonged. I.W.[1] Tang that bell; I.W.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.) Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

2. To make a noise; to make 'rough music' (q.v.).
Glo. (H.S.H.), Wil.[1]

3. *Obsol.* To make a loud noise by beating on shovels, &c. while bees are swarming; *gen.* in phr. *to tang bees.*
N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Countrymen tang bees when swarming by beating on shovels, tea-trays, or tin-vessels, to induce the swarm to settle. Not.[1] Lei.[1] To tang bees . . . for the double purpose, it is said, of asserting a claim to the ownership of the swarm and of collecting the bees together. Nhp.[1], War.[2,3], w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] To call bees (when swarming) by making a noise, usually with a fire shovel or warming pan and a door key. It is said that if bees fly away, whoever follows and tangs them can claim them wherever they may settle. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Mak' 'aste an' fatch the warmin'-pon an' the kay o' the 'ouse to tang the bees, or they'n be off, they flyen mighty 'igh; Shr.[2] Tang the frying-pan, and they'n soon knitt. Hrf.[1,2], Glo.[1] Brks. The process in question, known in country phrase as 'tanging,' is founded upon the belief that the bees will not settle unless under the influence of this peculiar music, and the constable, holding faithful to the popular belief, rushed down his garden 'tanging' as if his life depended upon it, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] Maken a middlen tangen . . . wi' the zifter and pot led, enough to frighten all the bees in the parish. Wil. To make a noise with a key and a shovel at the time of swarming of a hive, not, as is supposed, to induce them to settle, but to give notice of the rising of the swarm, which could not be followed if they went on a neighbour's premises, unless this warning was given, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

4. *sb.* The sound of a bell, esp. the sound produced by a slow, single stroke on a church bell; the stroke itself.
War.[3] Shr. Giving a few tongs on the bell, BURNS *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) xxxvii; Shr.[1] 'The bell gies a tong or two w'en they comen out o' Church, jest to tell folks to get the dinner ready.' This was said with reference to a usage which obtained at Churton Church of sounding the bell as the congregation left, by way of conveying a timely warning to their respective households —far or near—that they were 'out,' and to have all things in readiness for their return. Wil. It's Johnson's flock; I know the tang of his tankards, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) vi.

5. *Comp.* **Tang-rang,** *sb.* a noise; an uproar, esp. used of the noise formerly made when bees were swarming.
War.[3] What a tang-rang they are making after those bees. Wor. ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 125, ed. 1852.

6. The timbre of the voice; a twang.
Gall. A brisk stirring voice followed him with the snell Scottish scolding 'tang' in it, which is ever more humorous than alarming to those whom it addresses, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) iii.

7. A sweet and pleasant sound. Shr.[2]

TANG, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[5] Pem. Glo. Som. Dev. [tæŋ.]

1. *v.* To tie. Cf. **ting,** *v.*[3]
Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355.

2. *sb. Obs.* A large girth used to fasten the load or panniers on to the pack-saddle. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426. Cf. **ting,** *v.*[3] 3. 3. A withe used for tying; a bent stick used in thatching.
s.Pem. *Gen.* in *pl.* A withe bent double with a special twist and driven as a double peg into the thatch (M.S.C.); (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

TANG, *adj. Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) Straight, tight.

TANGHAL, *sb. Obs.* Per. (JAM.) A bag, satchel. Cf. **toighal.**

TANGIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. [ta·ŋi.] 1. A sea-spirit; see below.
Sh.I. Ye're no like a bodie ava dat hes düins wi' evil speerits—tangies, brownies, witches, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 5; S. & Ork.[1] A sea-spirit which frequents the shores, supposed at times to assume the appearance of a horse, at other times that of an old man. Or.I. This imaginary being is supposed to have his origin from the luminous appearance of the tangle, when it is tossed by the sea (JAM.).

2. A young seal. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

TANGLE, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ta·ŋl, tæ·ŋgl.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tangle-backit,** long and lean in the back; (2) **-grass,** the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (3) **-leg(s,** strong beer; (4) **-picker,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (5) **-toad,** see (2); (6) **-wise,** long and slender.
(1) Sc. Ye were aye yin o' the tangle-backit kind, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 172. (2) se.Yks. (I.W.) (3) e.An.[1] Wil. [They] cry for some more 'tangle-legs'—for thus they call the strong beer, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv. (4) Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 187; Called . . . the tangle-picker, from its habit of turning over seaweed as well as stones in quest of its living, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 369. (5) w.Yks. (I.W.) (6) Cld. (JAM.)

2. All plants of the water milfoil, *Myriophyllum*, and the pondweed, *Potamogeton*, tribes. Cum.[4] 3. The long fibre of a root, as of a potato.
n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] When t'tang'ls is brokken they can't taatie.

4. A lock of hair.
Lan.[1] s.Lan. Her bonny tangles Were hung wi' star-spangles, BAMFORD *Poems*, 148.

5. An icicle.
Sc. (JAM.) Abd. The chilly tangles drippin' fa' In mony an icy string, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 314. Frf. The waterspout that suspends the 'tangles' of ice over a gaping tank, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) i. Rnf. Frae ilk buss, the tangles gay, Hang skinklin' in the mornin' ray, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 77.

6. Anything hanging, as a torn piece of a dress.
w.Yks. Her gown was all rives and tangles (C.C.R.).

7. A thriftless, slatternly person; also in *pl.* w.Yks. (C.C.R.), w.Yks.[8] 8. *Obs.* A tall, lank person.
n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. We'll behad a wee, She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812.

9. *Fig.* A difficulty; a state of mental confusion or perplexity.
Abd. 'Sir John wha?' says he, putting on a show of being in a tangle, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 180. Brks.[1] I be veelin' in a tangle zomehow an' wants to thenk a bit. Cor. You ave got yerself in a putty tangle, *T. Towser* (1873) 20.

10. *pl.* The knots of scroll-work cut on Celtic crosses, &c. Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) 11. *v. Fig.* To entangle; to ensnare; to embarrass; also with *up.*
Arg. You're nothing but a fool to be tangled up with the creature, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 259. Gall. Our minister will never tangle himsel' wi' marriage engagements, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 165. Dwn. Mony a lad wud dee tae win ye—Why sae tangle me? SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 25.

12. *adj.* Tall and feeble; loose-jointed; relaxed in consequence of fatigue; too weary to stand.
Sc. MACKAY. Fif. A lang tangle lad (JAM.). Slk. (*ib.*)

TANGLEMENT, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Som. [ta·ŋlment, -mənt.] 1. A tangle; a knot; *fig.* a difficulty; anything involved or confused.
Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhis roa·p)s in ŭ praat·i taangg·lmünt. w.Som.[1] However's anybody gwain to get droo these yer brimmles, nif they an't a-got nother 'ook vor to cut 'em—they be all to a proper tanglement.

2. *pl.* Fanciful appliances; frippery; articles of female finery. s.Lan.[1] Cf. **tanklements.**

TANGLENESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Indecision, fluctuation; pliability of opinion.
(JAM.); Donald's the callan that brooks nae tangleness, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 102.

TANGLESOME, *adj. Obs.* Suf.[1] Discontented, fretful; obstinate.
[Cp. *tanggyl*, or froward and angry, *bilosus* (*Prompt.*).]

TANGLING, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **tangleing** n.Cy. [ta·ŋlin.] Untidy, slatternly; lounging, loitering; esp. used of a woman. Cf. **tangly,** 2.
n.Cy. A poor tangling sort of a body, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* n.Yks.[1,2], ne.Lan.[1]

TANGLY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [ta·ŋli.] 1. Entangling, entangled.
n.Yks. This crowfoot is tangly. A tangly tree (I.W.).

2. Untidy, slatternly; lounging, loitering; esp. used of a woman. Cf. **tangling.**
n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A lang tangly lass, as lazy as she's lang; n.Yks.[4]

3. Long and slender.
Per. A tangly tappin for a rod He in his nervous right hand claspit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 141. Edb. Tanglie taperin' tails, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 57. n.Yks. He's a great tangly lad (I.W.).

TANGS, *sb. pl.* Nrf. [tæŋz.] In phr. *to be in pretty tangs*, to be in a fine mess. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv.

TANGS, see **Tongs.**

TAN-HILL APPLE, *phr.* Wil. A 'Quarrender' apple.
n.Wil. So called because it comes in about the time of the fair at Tan Hill (G.E.D.).

TANJAKE, *sb.* Cor. [tæ·ndʒēk.] The house-snail. (J.W.)

TANK, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wil. and Amer. [taŋk.]
1. A piece of deep water, natural or artificial; a pond.
w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). ne.Lan.[1] [Amer. Drive your horse into the tank, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 426.]
2. The insoluble sediment from the dissolving tanks in alkali works; also in *comp.* **Tank-waste.** Nhb.[1] 3. A milk-churn; a vessel for sending milk by rail.
n.Wil. Defendant came . . . through her garden with an empty 'tank'—that is, a milk churn. . . They took 'tanks' across it instead of . . . round the road, *Devizes Gazette* (June 20, 1895).

TANK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in forms **tenk** Chs.[1]; **tonk** Nhp.[1] [taŋk.]
1. *sb.* A blow; a knock; a kick from a horse.
w.Yks. Whot didta break that spoon for? Aw tae thi a tank fur that (D.L.). Chs.[1] Fetch him a tank o'th' maw; Chs.[3] Gee him a tank o'er the ear. s.Chs.[1] Tŭ faach· ŭ mon ŭ taangk· ŭpŭ dhŭ yed widh ŭ pahy·kil. Stf.[1], Not.[2] Lei.[1] Shay gen 'er yead a tank agen the lather. Nhp.[1] He fetch'd him a tank o' th' yed; Nhp.[2], War.[2 3 4]
2. *v.* To strike, knock; to beat with a switch or other light instrument.
Lei.[1] Tank at the door. War. To give a tanking [i.e. not so severe as 'a thrashing'] (C.T.O.); War.[2 3]
3. To hit a stone against a basin so as to attract attention; to make a ringing noise by striking anything together.
w.Wor. (H.B.); Didna yer hear ma a tankin'? S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 143.

TANK, *sb.*[3] Dev. [tæŋk.] An old-fashioned country dance.
She was engaged to me for the tank, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) II. 70.

TANK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Stf. War. w.Cy. [taŋk.] 1. *v.* To gossip, chatter; to loiter idly about.
Stf. They go tanking around (W.H.). War.[2]; War.[3] Get on with your work—don't be tanking about after those chaps.
2. *sb.* An idle amusement. w.Cy. (HALL.)

TANKARD, *sb.* Midl. Wil. [tæ·ŋkəd.] 1. In *comp.* **Tankard-turnip,** *obs.*, the long-rooted turnip. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 2. A sheep-bell.
Wil. It's Johnson's flock; I know the tang of his tankards, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) vi; Wil.[1] It is said that the whole of the 'tankards' in use in England are made at Great Cheverell.

TANKER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **tankar, tankor.** [ta·ŋkər.] A dial. form of 'tankard.'
e.Sc. I've broken the jug, mother, but I'll fetch the ale in a tankar', STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 258. Edb. Caused the emptying of so many ale-tankers, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Gall. The smirking lady gay And faeming tankor, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 401, ed. 1876.

TANKER, *sb.*[2] Bnff.[1] [ta·ŋkər.] Anything large and ugly, esp. of a person or lean animal.

TANKER, *v.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [ta·ŋkə(r).] To make a noise.

TANKERABOGUS, see **Tantarabobus.**

TANKEROUS, *adj.* e.An.[1] [tæ·ŋkərəs.] An aphetic form of 'cantankerous.'

TANKERSOME, *adj. Obs.* Suf.[1] Fractious, fretful, ill-humoured. 'Haw tankersome yeow dew fare.'

TANKLE, *sb.* Sc. [ta·ŋkl.] An icicle. See **Tankling, 1, Tinkel-tankel.**
Per. The linn wi' lang tankle is hingin', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 18.

TANKLE, *v.* Lan. Der. [ta·ŋkl.] 1. To repair, tinker up. Cf. **tinkle,** *v.*[1]
s.Lan.[1] Aw mun tankle it up th' best road aw con.
2. To idle, trifle. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

TANKLEMENTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **tankliment** w.Yks.[3] [ta·ŋklments.] Implements; accoutrements; litter; small ornaments; articles of finery, &c. Cf. **tanglement, 2.**
w.Yks.[3] The tankliments of the mantelshelf are its ornaments; the tankliments of a gardener, his spade, rake, &c. Lan. Let thi bits o' tanklements stop where they are, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 246. s.Lan.[1] (s.v. Tanglements).

TANKLET, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ta·ŋklit.] An icicle. See **Tankle,** *sb.*

TANKLING, *sb.* and *adv.* Nhb. Lan. [ta·ŋklin.]
1. *sb.* A dangling thing; a pendant. See **Tankle,** *sb.*
Lan.[1] 'Hello, Dick, what's that bit o' th' tanklin' thou's getten thrut o'er thi shoolder?' 'It's a cock-chicken, owd lad,' WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 216, ed. 1879.
2. Harness, fittings, 'tackle.' s.Lan.[1] 3. *adv.* Dangling.
Nhb.[1] He toss'd the grey gyus ower his back, An' her neck it hung tanklin doon, O, *Old Rhyme.*

TANNAGE, *sb.* Sc. [ta·nidʒ.] A tannery.
Bnff. There are also in the Parish, a Tannage, a Distillery, and of late, a Bleachfield, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 12.

TANNER, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Glo. Hnt. [tæ·nə(r).] In *comb.* (1) **Tanner's apron,** the garden auricula, *Primula Auricula*; (2) **-'s clots,** (3) **-knobs,** *obsol.*, bark after it has been deprived of its astringent properties, made into small squares, and dried for fuel.
(1) Glo. Apparently confined to the yellow variety (B. & H.); Glo.[1] (2) Nhp.[1] (3) Hnt. (T.P.F.)

TANNER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. [ta·nər.] 1. A small root of a tree; the fang of a tooth; the root of a corn, boil, &c. Lth. (JAM.), Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1] 2. That part of a frame of wood which is fitted into a mortice. Sc. (JAM.)

TANNO, TANNY, see **Tino,** *adv.*, **Tawny, Tino,** *adv.*

TANNYIKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also in form **tynicks.** The teeth.
'Lat me see if du's gotten dy tannyiks!' is a Fetlar phrase addressed to a small child, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 45; Wir bairn is a pör ill-triven ting gaain' in his trid year an' no gotten his tynicks (J.S.).
[Cp. ON. *tönn* (gen. *tannar*), tooth (VIGFUSSON).]

TANO-, see **Tino,** *adv.*

TAN-PIN, *sb.* Chs.[1] [ta·n-pin.] A plumber's tool for stopping a pipe temporarily.

TANRACKET, *sb.* Dev.[2] [tæ·nrækit.] A racket, noise, confusion; a noisy crowd.

TANSEL, TANSILOON, see **Tancel, Tancelloon.**

TANSY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Also in form **tancy** Cum. [ta·nzi, tæ·nzi; ta·nsi.]
1. In *comp.* (1) **Tansy-cake,** (*a*) a girdle-cake flavoured with tansy; (*b*) a merrymaking; (2) **-night,** see below; (3) **-pudding,** a pudding flavoured with tansy; (4) **-tea,** an infusion of tansy.
(1, *a*) Nhb.[1] (*b*) Nhb. Tansy cakes and other merry makings were held, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 388. (2) Cum. Tansy nights . . . were presided over by the ladies, who provided tansy puddings and rich rum sauce, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 26, 1902) 3, col. 3. (3) Nhb.[1] A pudding made of flour and eggs and seasoned with tansy. It is still occasionally met with. Cum. *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 26, 1902) 3, col. 3. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A sweet pudding in which the juice of tansy is a compound, eaten on a particular day in spring. (4) Nhb.[1] Brks. Patent pills and soothing syrups have taken the place of calamint and tansy tea, *Spectator* (Apr. 12, 1902).
2. Phr. *my delight's in tansies,* a children's singing game; see below.
Sth. 'And my delight's in tansies, My delight's in pansies; My delight's in a red red rose, The colour of my Maggie, oh! Heigh oh! my Maggie, oh! My very bonnie Maggie, oh! All the world I would not give For a kiss from Maggie, oh!' In the third verse [? first] you should 'clap your tails' till the end of the verse. Take some one out at 'The colour of my Maggie, oh!' NICHOLSON *Golspie* (1897) 130.
3. A village feast held on Shrove Tuesday; a merry-making in a public-house.
Nhb.[1] The fund was expended in refreshments for the (football) players after the game was ended, consisting of hot ale and cake, *ad libitum,* the feast being followed by a dance. This feast the villagers (of Rothbury) called 'The Tansy,' DIXON *Shrove-tide,* 4. Cum.[4] Tansy belongs to the Borders, and amongst other places, to the neighbourhood of Hesket, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 82. There were 'cellar-openings' and annual suppers . . . and tancies patronised by the women of the place, BURN *Brampton* (1893) 11.

4. The leaf only of the tansy, the flowers being called 'buttons.' n.Yks. (B. & H.) 5. The silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina.* Cum., n.Yks., Nhp. (B. & H.) See **Goose-tansy**, s.v. **Goose, I. 2** (11). 6. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.*

Chs. From the finely cut leaves resembling those of the true Tansy (B. & H.); Chs.[1]

7. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Glo.[1]

TANSY, *sb.*[2] Dev. [tæ·nzi.] The fish, *Blennius pholis.*

The smooth shan, shanny, or tansy, of our southern shore-boys, *Good Wds.* (1864) 671.

TANT, *v.*[1] Ken. [tænt.] To place anything out of the perpendicular. (P.M.) Hence *to go a tanting, phr.* to play at see-saw. (*ib.*)

TANT, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Wor. [tant.] 1. *v.* To argue or dispute in a captious, quarrelsome manner; to rage. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) See **Tanter.** 2. *sb.* A rage, temper.

s.Wor. A wuz 'mos' ready to be in a despret tant afoer I telled 'e annythin' on it (H.K.).

TANT, *v.*[3] m.Yks.[1] [tant.] To potter or idle about.

TANT, see **Taunt**, *v.*[14]

TANTABLET, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] An open tart ornamented with strips and twirls of pastry. Cf. **tantadlin(g.**

TANTABOMING, see **Tanterboming.**

TANTADDLEMENT, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tanta·dlmənt.] A trifle. Cf. **tantadlin(g.**

s.Chs.[1] It is often contemptuously used of all mere accomplishments, which seem wanting in solid value, of confectionery as opposed to plain food, &c.

TANTADLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Also written **tantaddlin** s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **tantaflin** Not.; **tantatlin** s.Lan.[1]; **tantatlin(g** w.Yks. Not. [tanta·dlin.] 1. A small tart; an apple-dumpling; light delicacies, esp. sweets, in contradistinction to more substantial food; also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. Tan tadlin's, or owt else, e't paistry way, at wor wanted, Tom Treddlehoyle *Exhebishan* (1857) 12; *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897); w.Yks.[2] 'All kinds of tantadlins,' applied to any small tart made of pastry and jam. nw.Der.[1] s.Not. She made cakes an' tantaflin sorts o' things. A bit o' that beef for me; a don't care for non o' yer tarts an' tantaflins (J.P.K.). Hrf. An apple dumpling made in circular form, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Tantadlin-tart**, (1) a small, light tart; any kind of dainty; fancy food; (2) unpalatable food; see below; (3) cow-dung.

(1) s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] The word is not always confined to tarts, but is sometimes used for all the small sweets at a dinner, such as cheese cakes, custards, &c., in contradistinction to the more substantial roast joints and plum pudding. s.Chs.[1] The word has generally a depreciatory sense. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) War.[2] Children are sometimes promised a tantadlin-tart, when there is no intention to provide a delicacy of any kind. (2) Lin.[1] Lei.[1] The composition of this delicacy varies considerably, but apples, onions, and fat bacon are among the most constant of its elements. Unwary enquirers into its constituents are apt to find themselves the victims of a curiously unsavoury joke. War.[2] A pasty, the true contents of which have been abstracted and replaced by some nasty compound. (3) nw.Der.[1], War.[2]

3. *Fig.* A contemptuous term for anything strange, fanciful, or fantastic. s.Lan.[1]

TANTAFLIN, see **Tantadlin(g.**

TANTALLON, *sb.* Sc. Also written **Tantallan.** In phr. *to ding down Tantallon*, to surpass all bounds.

Bnff.[1] T'ding Tam-tallan [*sic*]. Hdg. The rhyme, generally given with a preliminary sort of sneering 'Ou, aye,'—'Ding doun Tantallon, An' build a Brig tae the Bass,' indicating something deemed to be impossible, before the days of dynamite and Forth Bridges, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); Situated directly opposite to the Bass at a distance of 1½ miles across a frequently tumbling sea, its redoubtableness of character gave rise to the pithy popular saying 'Ding doon Tantallon? Mak a brig to the Bass,' *Gazetteer of Sc.* (1842).

TANTAMUS, TANTANY, see **Saint-Anthony, Tantony.**

TANTARA, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **tantarra** Dev.[1] Cor. [tæntā·rə.] A noise; a disturbance; an outcry. Cf. **tantaran.**

Dev.[1] 'Poor dame is amost off her legs; turmoil'd to death between wan thing and t'ether: quite a cow'd out.' 'How happ'd thecca tantarra then?' 3. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Nort—no, not the screech o' horns blawed by all the angels in heaven—could be awfuller than the tantarra o' this gert tempest, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 302.

TANTARABOBUS, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tankerabogus** Dev.; **tantarabobs** Dev.[1]; **tanterabobus** Cor.[1]; **tantrabobus, tantrumbobus** Cor.[12] [tæntərəbō·bəs.] 1. A name for the devil; a bogie.

w.Som.[1] Usually preceded by 'old.' It is also used very often as a playful nickname for any boy or man. A frequent saying in reply to a question as to the age of any one lately deceased is—'Oh! I reckon he lived same's Tantarabobus [tan·turuboa·bus]—all the days of his life.' 'Nif thee disn mind and alter thy hand, th'old Tantarabobus 'll be arter thee!' Dev. Now, Polly, yû've abin a bad, naughty maid, and ef yû be sich a wicked cheel again, I'll zend vur tankerabogus tû come and cār yû away tû 'is pittee-'awl, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] The jail take her father, say I, 'twas his doing; I did'n care if the old tantarabobs had'n, 6. Cor.[1] 'Like tantrabobus, lived till he died.' Sometimes, 'like Tantra-bobus' cat.'

2. A term applied to a noisy, playful child.

Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Oh! you tantra-bobus!

TANTARAN, *sb.* I.Ma. Noise, uproar. Cf. **tantara.**

A tantaran . . . to waken the dead, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 23.

TANTARA-STILE, *sb.* War.[3] A 'fall-stile' (q.v.).

TANTARROW, *sb.* Nhp. War. [tanta·rō.] A pie made of meat, apples, &c., something similar to a 'squab-pie.' Nhp.[1] We shall have a tantarrow for dinner. War.[3]

TANTARUM, see **Tantrum.**

TANTASSA, *int.* w.Wor.[1] In phr. *tantassa, tantassa pig, tow a row, a row!* a call to pigs. (s.v. Calls.)

TANTATLING, see **Tantadlin(g.**

TANTAWDHERLY, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **tantawdhryly.** [tantō·ðəli.] Tawdry, slovenly. See **Tawdherly.**

e.Yks. What a tan-tawdherly woman Bess Robinson is, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 95; e.Yks.[1]

TANTER, *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [ta·ntər.] To quarrel; to argue, dispute in a captious manner; to rage. See **Tant**, *v.*[2]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *tandra, tantra*, to scold, to rate (Aasen).]

TANTERABOBUS, see **Tantarabobus.**

TANTERBOMING, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Also written **tantaboming.** [tæntəbō·min.] Faulty; crooked; out of place.

He had fixed a stone in my garden, and I made him alter it, after which he said that 'it did not look so tanterboming,' meaning that it was not so much awry, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); In common use at this present time among the middle and lower classes, and is applied to anything which happens to be faulty, or in any way not as it should be, *ib.* (1893).

TANTERLICK, *sb.* Fif. Ayr. (Jam.) [ta·ntərlik.] A severe stroke.

TANTFELLYIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A young animal, esp. a horse, losing its teeth. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 45. Cf. **tannyiks.**

TANTHUNDER, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Dur. A commotion. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

TANTICKLE, *sb.* e.An.[2] Suf.[1] [tæ·ntikl.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Cf. **stanstickle.**

TANTIDDY, see **Saint-Anthony.**

TANTIVY, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. War. Also in form **tantwivvy** Lakel.[2] [tanti·vi.] 1. *sb.* Quick speed; great haste. See **Tivvy.**

Lakel.[2] He was gaan efter t'hoonds at seck a tantwivvy. War. (J.R.W.)

2. A rage.

Yks. Here's Jack, an' I guess in a fine tantivy, Holmes *Farquhar Frankheart*, 271.

3. *adv.* Quickly, hastily.

Dmb. Your horn, Jock Griffe, Blaw out tantivy; blaw, man, for your life, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 49.

TANTLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **tontle** w.Yks. [ta·ntl.] 1. To walk slowly and feebly; to totter, as a young child; to dawdle, loiter, waste time; to trifle, potter about.

n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4] Deean't tantle on leyke that. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Shoe feels seea leetsome an cobby, an can tottle an tantle about a bit, ii. 291; w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[1] Lin. You come tantling about i' my garden, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 35.

Hence **Tantling-job**, *sb.* a small, trifling job; one that does not require all one's energy.

n.Yks. T'Maister set ma ov a bit ov a tantling job till neet (W.H.). Lin.[1] I cannot abear such tantling-jobs. n.Lin.[1] I like sum'ats one can stick to, not a tantlin' job like this here.

2. To dangle after; to attend officiously.

ne.Lan.[1] 'She tantles after him'; often said of the attentions of an anxious mother. Lin. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) sw.Lin.[1] Thou tantles after me, and thou hinders me. Nhp.[1] When two persons are particularly attached, and generally accompany each other in their walks, it is commonly said, 'They are always tantling after each other.' War.[3]

3. To pet, fondle, caress; to humour a child; to pay much attention to; to nurse and feed with care.

w.Yks. Shoo does nowght but tontle wi' t'barn t'day thriff, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 19, 1898). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I shall buy a pig and tantle it up by Christmas. War.[3]

TANTONY, *sb.* Chs. Nhp. Hnt. Dor. Also written **Tantany** Dor. [ta·ntəni, tæ·ntəni.] 1. In *comp.* **Tantony('s-pig**, (1) the smallest pig of a litter. Dor. (H.E.); (2) in phr. *to follow one like a Tantony-pig*, to stick close to one. Chs.[13] See **Anthony-pig**. 2. A small bell; see below.

Nhp.[1] The small bell over the church-porch, or between the chancel and the nave: the term is also applied to any small hand-bell. 'Ring the tantony' is evidently a corruption of St. Anthony, the emblem of that saint being a bell at his tan-staff, or round the neck of his accompanying pig. Hnt. The name given to a bell which is rung at the entrance gate of the grounds of Kimbolton Castle to give notice of the arrival of visitors (T.P.F.).

TANTONY, see **Saint-Anthony**.

TANTOOZLE, *v.* Not. [tantū·zl.] To whip soundly.

I'm main glad yer tantoozled her as yer did, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 86. s.Not. Ah'll tantoozle yer when a cop yer. It wor a tantoozling 'e gen 'er (J.P.K.).

TANTRABOBUS, see **Tantarabobus**.

TANTRIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **tantrel** N.Cy.[2] n.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3]; **trantrell** n.Cy. Chs.[2]; **trantrill** n.Yks.[12] [ta·ntril.] 1. An idle person, esp. a girl; a vagrant, vagabond; a gipsy.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] n.Yks. Some tantril has been here and stown 't away, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 207; n.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A freak; a whim. Chs.[23]

TANTRUM, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tantarum** Dev.; **tanterum** Der.[2]; **tanthrum** Ir.; **tantrim** Wil. [ta·ntrəm, tæ·ntrəm.] 1. In *comp.* **Tantrum-fit**, a fit of ill-temper.

Lnk. Ba's wee brither when he's sleepy, Soothes him in his tantrum fit, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 29.

2. A foolish fancy; a whim, vagary; a fluster; *pl.* high or affected airs. See **Antrims**.

Sc. In his tantrums (JAM.). Arg. If it had been no more than that, I should have thought it a girl's tantrum, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 23. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Don. What was the nixt tanthrum come intil his head but to carry Billy right slap through the middle of Archie's bee-skeps, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 606. Dur.[1], Cum.[4], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[23], Der.[2] (s.v. Antrims), Not.[1], Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] My lady was in her tantrums to-day; there was no bearing her airs and her whims. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Suf.[1] He's in his tantrums. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Trapesing about and gitting in hes tantrums, *Exhibition* (1873) 108.

TANTRUMY, *adj.* w.Som.[1] [tæ·ntrəmi.] Passionate; given to bursts of ill-temper.

I can't think hot we be gwain to do way thick bwoy, he's that there tantrumy 'pon times, I be most afeard to zee un go off in fits.

TANTRUN, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [ta·ntrən.] To potter about; to drudge or plod slowly, as old people.

He's tantrunning about in the garth, now.

TANTRUPS, *sb. pl.* Mid. [tæ·ntrəps.] Ill-humoured disturbances.

Not that we means to make tantrups, you know, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. viii.

TANTUM, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Bdf. Also written **tantem** Wm. [ta·ntəm, tæ·ntəm.] 1. A fixed quantity; a due proportion; a stint of work, &c.

n.Cy. In one or two old piecework trades—notably some branches of the potters and glass bottle makers—a similar limitation of individual output has prevailed under the name of stint or tantum. In our light metal shops . . . the society has a tantum fixed which the men are not allowed to exceed, WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 447. Wm. Ah've deun mi tantem, Ah'll gah tu bed (B.K.). w.Yks. 'Hev some mooar puddin?' 'Nay, nooa mooar this tahme; Ah've hed mi tantum.' 'Hah mitch hez ta gitten?' 'Oh! t'owd tantum' (*ib.*). Bdf. A man drinks his tantum. A farmer has not got his tantum of men (J.W.B.).

2. State, condition.

Wm. He's back at t'auld tantem, drinkin o' afoor him, it's shamful (B.K.).

TANTUM, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [ta·ntəm.] A dial. form of 'tantrum.' (J.W.)

TANTY-RANTY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Fornication.

Edb. Which ever way ane maks a seizure O' the fair, i' the auld affair Ca't tanty-ranty, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34.

TANY-, see **Tino**, *adv.*

TANYIE-MAW, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A small species of sea-gull.

TAOWLT, see **Tolt**.

TAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **tapp** Yks.; and in form **tep** Cum.[14] [tap, tæp.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Tap-and-go**, 'tip-and-run,' a form of cricket in which the batsmen run every time they hit the ball; (2) **-it**, the game of 'Up-Jenkins.'

(1) s.Not. Let's play at cricket: let's play Tap-and-go (J.P.K.). (2) Nhp. (C.W.)

2. To break stone for road metal. n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

3. To re-sole or heel boots and shoes.

Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], War.[2] Shr.[1] I've made yore boots aumust as good as new; I've tapped an' 'eeled 'em, but I'd much ado, fur the in-sole wuz gwun. Hrf.[12], Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] Dev. Ef zo be yū taps thews būtes, they'll lēast awl drū tha zummer, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] Tap a tap shoe, that would I do, If I had but a little more leather, *Old Nursery Rhyme*; Cor.[2]

4. *sb.* A sharp stroke on the head; a smart blow. Cum.[14] 5. A rate of speed.

s.Chs.[1] Óo wūz kùm·in daayn)th roa·d aat· ū praat·i uwd taap·.

6. The sole of a boot or shoe; the metal shield on the heel of a boot or shoe.

Dor.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] The tap of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping; Cor.[2]

TAP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [tap, tæp.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tap and cannel**, a spigot and faucet; (2) **-blash**, the refuse of the tap, weak inferior beer or ale, thin drink; (3) **-dish**, a dish with a plug in the centre, to enable the dish to be emptied without removal; (4) **-dressing**, a custom of decorating wells with flowers, &c.; see below; (5) **-droppings**, sediment left at the bottom of a cask of beer, &c.; (6) **-lap**, (7) **-lash**, see (2); (8) **-ooze**, the wicker strainer placed over the mouth of the tap in a mash-vat when brewing, to allow the wort to ooze through, and to prevent the grains passing; (9) **-tree**, a conical pointed stick inserted in the hole in the bottom of the mast-vat; (10) **-wad**, (11) **-whisk**, see (8).

(1) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 726; Lin.[1] (3) Nhp.[1] (4) Der. We are sure all our readers—especially those who have seen a tap dressing—will hail with pleasure the announcement, that steps are about to be taken to have the taps at Wirksworth dressed on Whit-Wednesday next. . . It is remarkable that not a single objection can be made to the custom. Another circumstance is, that it is strictly local; it belongs to Derbyshire alone, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 345; In 1855, while passing an evening hour at a garden-gate in . . . Baslow, a youth arrived bearing . . . a very large basket well garnished with flowers of divers kinds and colours; an increase of which he solicited by a selection from my

friend's garden. . . I was informed that [he] was collecting them for the Pilsley 'Well' or 'Tap' dressing. . . I found that . . . the festival . . . answered exactly to an account in a letter by a brother in 1851, describing the well-dressing which he witnessed at the above named place. It was as follows—'In the morning a procession passed through Baslow on its way to Pilsley. It consisted of nine carts and waggons of all shapes and sizes, containing the boys and girls of Eyam school, with their dads and mams, uncles and aunts [&c.], . . a few flags, and headed by some stout fellows armed with cornopeans and trombones, blowing discordant sounds. . . They march round the village where the 'well-flowering' takes place, carrying their flags, and headed by their bands. In the afternoon we saw them come back, the chaps in the cart blowing away as fresh as ever. When we went up in the evening, we found quite a throng in the village. People come from all parts; and it seems to be the custom with those who can afford it to keep open house for the day. A great deal of taste and fancy is exhibited in the . . . 'tap-dressing.' Behind two of the taps that supply water to the village, was erected a large screen of rough boards; the principal one was about 20 ft. square. The screen is then plastered over with moist clay, upon which the Duke of Devonshire's arms, and a great variety of fanciful devices and mottoes, are executed in various colours by sticking flowers and buds into the clay, by which means they keep fresh for several days. The background to the device is formed with the green leaves of the fir. Some of the ornaments are formed of shells stuck into the clay. Branches of trees are arranged at the sides of the screen; and in the front a miniature garden is laid out, with tiny gravel-walks, and flower-beds with shell borders, and surrounded by a fence of stakes and ropes. Opposite the principal screen they had . . . attempted a fountain; formed by the figure of a duck with outstretched wings, straight neck, and bill wide open, from which a stream of water shot up about a yard high. . . There was a . . . flag flying on the village green, and the same at the inn; and a pole decorated with flowers, and a young tree tied to the lower part; and a few stalls for nuts and gingerbread. A very large tent in which tea was served at a shilling, and as much dancing as you liked afterwards for nothing; or the dancing without the tea for sixpence; and some third-rate itinerant posturers in the street. There was to be a grand display of fireworks between 11 and 12 o'clock; and besides, there was dancing at the inn, *ib.* 431. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **e.An.**[1] (7) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[1] The weakest part of a brewing of ale; *gen.* three kinds—yel or yal, smo' beer, and tap lash; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] (9) **Sc.** Put a cork or dottle in the under end; or you may make use of a tap-tree, and then you need not a cork. Let the water stand four hours upon the ashes; then take out your cork, or tap-tree, and have a tub below to receive the lee that comes off, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 284 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **w.Lth.** There is in the brewhous . . . ane maskeine fatt, ane taptrie and ane maskine rudder, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844-5) I. 372. (10) **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.), **se.Wor.**[1] (11) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

2. *v.* To change a note or sovereign.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It'll soon go now it's once tapp'd. **War.**[3]

3. To begin cutting or consuming.

w.Som.[1] I didn want to tap thick there cave o' taties vore arter Kirsmas. Jim, urn out and tap in a cut o' hay, will 'er? **nw.Dev.**[1]

TAP, TAP-AN-TEERIE, see **Top, Tapsalteerie.**

TAPE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lin. [tēp, teəp.] **1.** In *comp.* **Tape-needle,** a bodkin. n.Lin.[1] **2.** Phr. *to have the tape,* to have authority.

Nhb.[1] 'He hes the tape' [applied to a farm worker who has instructions from his superior to order his fellow-workmen].

3. A weaving term: a length of warp used for threading the machine. w.Yks. (S.K.C.) Hence **Tapeworm,** *sb.* a long warp with about 10 to 20 ends. *ib.*

TAPE, *sb.*[2] s.Cy. I.W. Also written **teype** I.W.[1] A mole. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1] Hence **Tape-taker,** *sb.* a mole-catcher. I.W.[1]

[Cp. And either shall thees talpes voide or sterve, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) 931. Lat. *talpa.*]

TAPE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **teep** Lnk. (JAM.) Dmf. [tēp, tīp.] To use sparingly; to make anything go a long way; to stint.

Sc. (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

TAPEE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** The fore part of the hair when put up with pins. Sc. **2.** A small cushion of hair worn by old women, in what is called the open of the head, for keeping up the hair. Ayr.

TAPER, *v.* and *adj.* Nhb. Chs. e.An. Also written **taypor** Nhb. [tē·pə(r.] **1.** *v.* To reduce gradually; to diminish the quantity or potency of one's drink; to dilute wines, spirits, &c.

Nhb. Gie's a drain, not a drop! whei aw mun taypor, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7. **s.Chs.**[1] A woman said her cat had been feeding on milk and 'wūd·)nū lahyk tū bi tai·pūrd daayn tū wee·.'

2. *adj.* At an end, nearly exhausted.

e.An.[2] My purse grows taper.

TAPERED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. In form **teypard.** Of a building: high and frail. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TAPERELL, *adv.* Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] Feebly.

s.Hmp. In the month of April He [the cuckoo] singeth taperell, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 447.

TAPER-TAIL, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Topsy-turvy.

s.Sc. (JAM.); The warl' wad a' gang taper-tail thegither, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 365.

TAPET, see **Tabet.**

TAPEY, *adj.* Yks. [teə·pi.] Plastered or stuck together with size so as to represent the appearance of tape. w.Yks. (J.G.)

TAPIE, see **Tawpie.**

TAPLOCH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **tawploch.** A giddy-brained girl. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **tawpie.**

TAPLY, *adv. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **tapely.** At break of day, early in the morning; privately, quickly.

n.Dev. Chell g' in to Moulton To-marra pritty taply, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 630; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 427.

TAPPER, *sb.*[1] Lei. Also in form **tapperer.** [ta·pə(r).] The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 99.

TAPPER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. An innkeeper. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 174; (HALL.)

[OE. *tæppere,* a tavern-keeper (B.T.).]

TAPPERER, see **Tapper,** *sb.*[1]

TAPPET, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ta·pit.] A piece put on a shoe.

TAPPID, see **Tappit.**

TAPPIE-TOORIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **tapi-toorie** Edb. Ir.; **tappie-tourie** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **tappy-tourock** Ayr. [ta·pi-tūri.] **1.** Anything raised very high to a point; also used *attrib.*

Frf. Each having a little peg at the top, like the tappie-toorie of a Balmoral bonnet, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 94. **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** The tappie-toorie fir-tree shining a' in green, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 12. **Edb.** Chignons, tapitoories, and bannits, SMITH *Jenny Blair* (ed. 1871) 15. **n.Ir.** She hadnae a big tapi-toorie heid o' hair like the maist o' lasses in them days, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 45.

2. Anything resting on an insecure foundation and swinging at the top. Sc. (A.W.) Cf. **tappiloorie.**

3. The knob of pastry which fills up the hole in the centre of a pie.

Ayr. (JAM.); When he's getting his dinner wi' you the day, I would gie him the tappy-tourock o' the pie, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii.

TAPPILOORIE, *sb.* Sc. Anything raised high on a slight or tottering foundation; also used *attrib.* (JAM.), MACKAY. Cf. **tappie-toorie, 2.**

TAPPIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **taupin** Abd. **1.** The root of a tree; the tap-root of a turnip, carrot, &c.

Abd. (G.W.) **Per.** A tangly tappin for a rod He in his nervous right hand claspit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 141.

2. *Fig.* A long, thin person.

Abd. Sic a lang taupin o' a lassie, *or* o' a loon (G.W.).

TAPPIN, see **Topping.**

TAPPISH, *v.* Der. Also written **tapish.** [ta·piʃ.] To waste or pine away; to begin to be mortally ill.

Der.[2] Hur tappish'd yest' morn. **n.Der.** He tapished and died, ADDY *Gl.* (1891) 58. **nw.Der.**[1] Inquiring on Sunday last what ailed a man who was sick, his brother said he thought he was 'tappished' with a decline. The word is common in the mining district near Bakewell, *Manch. Guardian* (Mar. 1, 1875); 'Tappish'

is current as a neuter verb at Taddington. I am also informed by a native of Winster that the word is used there in a passive form, as 'He's tappished;' he's poorly or ill. The word is also used there in reference to an unsound arm or leg, for instance, 'This arm's tappished.' It is, moreover, applied to a piece of wood or a board which is decaying, 'This wood's tappished,' *ib.* (Mar. 29, 1875); When the word 'tappish' is made use of, and it is applied to persons, animals, and vegetables, it is understood or intended to mean that the person, animal, or vegetable is afflicted with a disease which is probable may cause death. It is very commonly used with respect to potato crops, as, 'Ahv a good crop a taters, bur theer tappished,' *ib.* (Apr. 8, 1875).

TAPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Hmp. Also in forms **tappëd** Cai.; **tappid** Sh.I.; **tappity** Sc. (Jam.) [ta·pit, tæ·pit.] Crested, tufted; *gen.* used of fowls. See **Top, 6, Toppy.**

Sh.I. What tinks da o' Mansie's tappid hen 'at haes a egg i' da moarnin? *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** A tappit hen Wi' yellow spurs lang on her heels, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 56. **Rnf.** Pawkie Auld Robin cam up frae the glen, Wi' a dozen o' eggs and a white tappit hen, Barr *Poems* (1861) 73. **Ayr.** His head powdered and frizzled up like a tappit-hen, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. **s.Hmp.** Ursley, as is more like a tappit hen nor aught else, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xi.

Hence **Tappit-hen**, *sb.* a drinking vessel containing a Scotch quart of ale or claret; a larger vessel containing three pints of wine.

Sc. (Jam.); A huge pewter measuring-pot containing at least three English quarts, denominated a Tappit-hen, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi; It was a pewter measure, the claret being in ancient days served from the tap, and had the figure of a hen upon the lid. In later times the name was given to a glass bottle of the same dimensions, Hislop *Sc. Anecdote* (1874) 4. **Ayr.** The tappit hen, gae bring her ben, Burns *On a Tumbler*, st. 2.

TAPPY, see **Tawpy, Toppy.**

TAPPY-LAPPY, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Nhp. [ta·pi·lapi.] As fast as possible; at top speed, helter-skelter; anyhow; *gen.* used of running.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] The twee boxers went ti'd tappy-lappy, like a lowse winda shutter flappin i' the wind. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312. **n.Yks.** They'd all geean in, tappy lappy, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

TAPPY-TOUROCK, see **Tappie-toorie.**

TAPPY-TOUSIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A children's game; see below.

In this sport, one taking hold of another by the forelock of his hair, says to him, 'Tappie tappie tousie, will ye be my man?' If the other answers in the affirmative, the first says, 'Come to me then, come to me then,' giving him a smart pull towards him by the lock which he holds in his hand. If the one who is asked, answers in the negative, the other gives him a push backward, saying, 'Gae frae me then, gae frae me then.'

TAPSALTEERIE, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **tapsalteery** Dmf.; **tapsalterie** Lnk.; and in forms **tap-an-teerie** Sc.; **tapsalteeries** Per.; **tapsee-teerie** Rxb.; **tapsie-teerie** Rxb. (Jam.); **tapsill-teerie** Sh.I.; **tapsilteery** Lth.; **taupsaleery** Edb.; **topsy-teery** Uls. 1. *adv.* Topsy-turvy, upside down; also used *attrib.*

Sc. He was na widower lang ago, Till he grew tap-and-teerie; And he has thro' the kintry gane, To seek anither dearie, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 77, ed. 1868. **Sh.I.** I'll fiddle until my fiddle an' I Baith gengs tapsill teerie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 83. **Per.** I think the year's gane tapsalteeries, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 111. **Ayr.** (Jam.); May a' gae tapsalteerie, Burns *Green grow the Rashes*, st. 4. **Lnk.** The man's mind's clean reversed, an' turned tapsalterie a'thegither, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 103. **Lth.** Dealing round strong punch and joke, Good humoured mad, near twa o'clock Turns a' things tapsilteery, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 176, ed. 1856. **Edb.** A' my fine castles in the air . . . had been sent taupsaleery, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 113. **Slk.** Wi' ae desperate wallop we baith gaed tapsalteerie—frae ae sliddery ledge to anither, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 10. **Dmf.** Nae madcap schemes turnin' a' thing tapsalteery, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 144. **Rxb.** For tapsee-teerie lie the sheaves, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 100; (Jam.) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

2. *sb.* A topsy-turvy manner; a state of disorder.

Dmf. So on in a glorious tapsalteery, till I led up the rear wi' daft Meg o' the Shields, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 95.

TAPTEE, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) [ta·ptī.] A state of eager desire. 'What a taptee he is in!' how eager he is.

TAPTIRE, see **Toptire.**

TAPTOO, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Ayr. (Jam.) 1. A gaudy ornament on the head. 2. Phr. *to put one into a taptoo*, to excite one's wrath; to produce violent passion. Cf. **tiptoo.**

TAPYAH, see **Tawpie.**

TAR, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [tar, tā(r).] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Tar-bant**, a thick tarred string, used for tying sacks, &c., sometimes used for thatching; (2) **-bottle**, a 'hanger' in copy-book writing; (3) **-buist**, the box containing tar for marking sheep; (4) **-cord**, (5) **-mar-band**, (6) **-marl** or **-marline**, see (1); (7) **-pitched**, covered with tar; (8) **-rope**, rope-yarn; the thread of old cables, &c.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Rut.**[1] (s.v. Ship-hooks). (3) **Twd.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.) (4) **War.** (J.R.W.) (5) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) (6) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (7) **Dev.** A grey stone house wi' the granite white-washed awver an' the slate roof tar-pitched, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 87. (8) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. Phr. (1) *to be tarred with the same stick*, to share undesirable qualities; in *gen.* colloq. use; (2) *to tar the fingers to do a thing*, to meet with difficulty in accomplishing it; to be unwilling to do it.

(1) **Sc.** I doubtna it has been Rashleigh himsell, or some other o' your cousins—they are a' tarr'd wi' the same stick—rank jacobites and papists, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; The allusion is to the bit of wood used as a brush for putting the tar-mark on sheep (Jam.). **Abd.** Mony o' them tarr't wi' the same stick, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Lth.** I'm afraid that I am 'tarred with the same stick,' for I am fond of horses, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 170. (2) **Bnff.**[1] **w.Sc.** Generally said regarding wet, dirty work (Jam.).

TAR, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [tar.] In phr. *to set on tar*, to relieve any one who has got into low water; to set him on his feet.

TAR, see **Tare**, *sb.*[13], **Taw**, *sb.*[1], **Tear**, *v.*[1]

TARBLE, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [tā·bl.] A corruption of 'tolerable'; esp. used of health. Cf. **torable.**

Brks.[1] I be a veelin' pretty tarble now zur, thenk 'e kindly vor axin. **w.Cy.** (Hall.), **Dor.**[1]

Hence **Tarblish**, *adj.* and *adv.* tolerably; pretty well.

Brks.[1], **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** My cough he's a deal worse; there's summat tarblish wrong a-goin' on in my inside, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** Tarblish middlin', thankee, Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.**[1] 'How b'ye?' 'Tarblish.'

TARBLE, see **Terrible.**

TARBOR, *sb.* Nhb. [ta·rbər.] The frill inside a child's bonnet. (R.O.H.)

TARBOTTLE, *sb.* Oxf. [tā·botl.] The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.* (B. & H.)

TARD, see **Tear**, *v.*[1]

TARDIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Knr. (Jam.) Also in form **tairdie.** Peevish, ill-humoured, sulky; satirical.

TARDLE, *v.*[1] Dor. [tā·dl.] To entangle. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1]

TARDLE, *v.*[2] Nrf. [tā·dl.] To dress gaily.

The neighbours say I take their money for 'tardling' out my 'mawthers' (A.A.G.).

TARDRY, see **Tawdry.**

TARDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **tawrds** (Jam.). [tardz.] A leather strap used for punishment.

Abd. (Jam.); Whack, Robbie W—sh's tards came down Upon their shouthers, Robb *Poems* (1852) 189.

TARDY, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. A fine for being late.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] The accounts of the company of smiths, cutlers, pewterers and cardmakers at Chester contain many similar entries to the following:—'Nov. 11, 1679, received from Reignold Woods for a tardy, 3*d.*'

TARE, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **tar** e.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Stf.[1] Not. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] s.Cy. Ken.[12] I.W.[1] Dor.; **tor** Shr.[2] w.Cy. [tēr, teə(r; tā(r).] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Tare-fitch**, (2) **-grass**, (3) **-vetch**, var. species of wild vetch, esp. the tufted vetch, *Vicia cracca*, and the hairy vetch, *V. hirsuta.*

(1) **Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) [Tarefytche, *lupyn*, Palsgr. (1530).] (2) **Stf.**[1], **Ken.**[12] (3) **s.Cy.** (Hall.), **I.W.**[1], **Dor.** (B. & H.)

2. A name given to various species of vetch, esp. the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*, and the hairy vetch, *V. hirsuta*.
s.Sc., n.Cy. (B. & H.), e.Yks.[1], Chs.[1] s.Not. When shall uz mow that field o' tars (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] There's such a quantity of wild tars to-year. Mid. (B. & H.), Suf. (C.T.), Ess. (B. & H.)

3. The common bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.
Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813).

TARE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. See below.
w.Yks. The net weight of sliver obtained from any lather which had been 'livered out' to the comber. On this tare, payment was made, so as to prevent waste as much as possible (J.T.).

TARE, *sb.*[3] Irel. Also in form **tar**. [tēr.] In phr. (1) *tare an' age(s*, (2) *— an' ouns* or *an' onus*, (3) *— an' ounty*, exclamations; expletives.
(1) Ir. 'Tare-an-ages!' said Dan's father, 'and is that the way of the win' with you?' Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 200. n.Ir. Tare-an-age! Wirrasthrue! What we say, shure, it's true, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 52. Wxf. Oh! tare an' ages, that's seven, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 46. (2) Ir. Tar an' ouns! did you see Father Rafferty lift his hand to his hat? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 251; Oh! tare an' onus [*sic*], Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 101. w.Ir. 'Tare an ouns,' says I, 'do you tell me so?' Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 163. (3) Ir. Tare an' ounty, woman! who ever heerd of sich a thing? Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) ix; 'And by tare-an-ounty!' say she, 'I'm unworthy to be either his wife or yours,' Carleton *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 45.

TARE, *adj.* Hrf. Rdn. [teə(r).] Of flies: eager, restless, troublesome.
Hrf.[1] How tare the flies be. Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

TARE, see **Tear**, *v.*[1]

TAREING-TUB, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A coal-mining term: the tub chosen to be weighed to obtain the average tare.
There are various methods of obtaining the average tare, one of which is for the weighman and checkweighman to agree when the tubs are in the shaft which are to be taken, and the tubs so named are tared as they come to bank, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

TARE-NATION, TARESTRIL, see **Tarnation, Taistrel.**

TARF(F, *adj.* Or.I. [tarf.] Coarse, harsh, acrid; rough in manner. (S.A.S.); Dennison *Sketch Bk.* (1880) 101 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

TARGAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **target**. 1. A tassel; an ornament for the hat.
Sc. (Jam.); There hang nine targats at Johnie's hat, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 412, ed. 1848.

2. A tatter, shred.
Sc. (Jam.) Edb. The weight o' ilka codroch chiel, That does my skin to targets peel, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 177, ed. 1785. Kcb. The strings [of her apron] in targets flew, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 120.

3. *Comb.* **Targat-of-skate**, a long dried slice of skate. Ags. (Jam.)

TARGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **tairge** Sc. (Jam.) [tērdʒ.] 1. *v.* To beat, strike, thrash.
Frf. Targed him tightly till he fell, Sands *Poems* (1833) 105. Per. (Jam.) Cum.[1] He'll gi' thee a targin', my lad; Cum.[4]
Hence **Targed-tow**, *sb.* scutched tow. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

2. *Obs.* To keep in order or under discipline.
Sc. Targed him tightly until the finishing of the job, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii.

3. To scold loudly; to reprimand severely.
Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Rxb. I wadna' hae dared gie him the tairging I did, only that Whithaugh has but six men riding the night, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 47. Gall. A thorough-gaun, tairgin', satisfactory kind of woman is Kirst, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 271. N.I.[1]

4. To cross-examine; to question closely.
Sc. I was just wissin' o' a' things to see ye a wee gliff, that I micht targe ye, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 163 (Jam.). e.Fif. Mr. Penman tairged him tichtly in the cross-examination, and garred him shak in's shoon, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. Ayr. I on the questions tairge them tightly, Burns *Inventory*, l. 41. Lth. (Jam.) Rxb. I'll gie him a tairgin (*ib.*).

5. To copulate. Cum.[4] 6. *sb.* A scold; a 'vixen.'
Cai. Fat wud ye do wi' a targe lek her? Horne *Countryside* (1896) 40. Ayr. Bessie Graham was a terr'ble tairge, and had a tinkler tongue in the heid of her, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67. N.I.[1]

[3. Cp. OE. *tiergan, tergan*, to irritate, annoy, afflict (Sweet).]

TARGED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Shabby in appearance, tattered.

TARGER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Also written **tairger, terjer** Sc. [tē·rdʒər.] 1. A scold; a virago; a quarrelsome woman. See **Targe**, 6.
Lnk. Happily rid o' his awful terjer o' a mither-in-law, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 59. Gall. O, she's a tairger. . . She wadna gie ye ony mutton ham, though ye micht hae a chance to get the shank bane on the side o' your head, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xxix. Ant. (S.A.B.), Cum.[4]

2. A person of bad or eccentric character; a rough fellow; a mischievous person. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] 3. Anything very large or out of the common; a monstrous lie. See **Targing**.
n.Ir. A schrouger an' targer, an' twinty times larger Thin iver wis heerd av in Ballynascreen, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 45. Cum.[4]

TARGET, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [tā·gət.] A leg and breast of lamb combined. *MS. add.*

TARGING, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Cum. Also written **targein** N.I.[1] [tē·rdʒin.] Large, monstrous. See **Targer**, 3.
N.I.[1] A targein' fine horse. Cum.[4] Thoo is a targin' leear.

TARGLE, *sb.* Yks. Not. Also written **targel** Not.[2]; **targill** w.Yks.[2] [tā·gl.] 1. Anything worthless or inferior.
Not.[2] This knife is a targel. s.Not. Well, I call this here anthern a targle (J.P.K.).

2. A despicable person, esp. a dirty, slovenly woman
w.Yks.[2] Tha nasty targill.

TARGUS, *adj.* n.Lan.[1] Worthless.

TARING, *sb.* Sh.I. [tē·rin.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 202. Cf. **tarrock**.

TARKY, *adj.* *Obs.* Suf. Dark. (P.R.) Cf. **thark**.

TARLACK, see **Tarloch**.

TARLE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tērl.] 1. *v.* To work lazily; to be of a lazy disposition; a dial. form of 'trail.'

2. To labour under disease.
She tarlet aboot a day or twa or she took the bed.

3. *sb.* A small, weak person or animal.

TARLOCH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **tarlack** w.Yks.[2]; **tarlogh** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. ta·rləχ.] 1. *sb.* A contemptible fellow; a person not over-particular; a sturdy, brawling woman; a dirty female tatterdemalion.
Sc. It is commonly applied to beggars and the lowest people (Jam.). Lnk. Tae loup like a cock at a grosset At ilka bit bodie we see, May dae unco weel for some tarlochs, But, lad, it'll no dae for me, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 44. w.Yks.[2] Tha'rt a nice tarlack!

2. A silly, inactive girl. Abd. (Jam.) 3. Any creature or thing small, weak, and worthless of its kind. Bnff.[1], Ayr. (Jam.) 4. *v.* To go about in a lazy manner. Bnff.[1]

5. To show symptoms of disease. *ib.* 6. *adj.* Weak, peevish, grumbling. Ayr. *Gl. Surv.* 693 (Jam.).

7. Squeamish as to food; reluctant to eat. Sc. (Jam.)

8. Of the weather: stormy. Lnl. A tarlogh day (*ib.*).

TARM, see **Term**.

TARMANACK, *sb.* Cor.[3] [tā·mənək.] A slovenly person.

TARMINED, *pp.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Nrf. Also in form **tarmint** Lan. [tā·mind.] An aphetic dial. form of 'determined.'
w.Yks. Common (J.W.). Lan. He wur tarmint to mak o reet, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 23. Glo. I started early on Monday marnin', 'tarmined to see as much as possible, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 90. Nrf. I wor 'tarmined not to move, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1902) 40.

TARMIT, see **Turmit**.

TARN, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; also Dev. [tarn, tān.] 1. A small mountain lake; a deep pool; a sheet of water fed by many small streams; a shallow pool fringed with rushes.
Sc. (Jam.) e.Sc. Tarns spot it, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 55. Per. Leavin' their rooks amang the tarns o' Stormont vale, Stewart *Character* (1857) 121. Dmf. A lonely loch or mountain tarn, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 229. Gall. The wavelets of the tiny tarn, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) iv.

N.Cy.[12], Dur.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[4] Wm. A tarn of melted brimstone, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 239. n.Yks.[123] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

Hence **Blind-tarn**, *sb.* a 'tarn' without visible outlet. Lakel.[1] **2.** A tear. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wm. *Kirkby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

[I. ON. *tjörn* (gen. *tjarnar*), a small lake (VIGFUSSON).]

TARN, see **Tarnd**, **Turn**, *v.*

TARNAL, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Brks. Ken. I.W. Som. and Amer. Also written **tarnel** s.Cy. I.W.[12]; and in form **ternal** Ir. [ta·rnl, tā·nl.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* An aphetic dial. form of 'eternal'; used as an intensitive or to express strong abhorrence. See **Eternal**, **N-etarnal**.

Ir. Matther! oh, you 'tarnal villains, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xli. w.Yks.[1], Brks.[1], s.Cy. (HALL.) Ken. Dare was a tarnal sight of meat, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 62; Ken.[1] I.W.[1] There's a tarnel deeul on't; I.W.[2] There's a tarnal gurt heap on't. w.Som.[1] 'Tis a tarnal shame. Her's tarnal fond o' un. [Amer. It's a scorpion. . . I darsn't skeer the tarnal thing, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 58.]

2. *adj.* In phr. *by the ternal war*, an expletive.

Ir. By the 'ternal war! if you say another word, I'll throw the jug at you! LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) ii.

TARNATION, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tahnation** Suf.[1]; **tarnaayshun** Brks.[1]; **tarnashun** I.W.[1]; and in forms **tare-nation** Ir.; **ternation** Sus. [tarnā·ʃən, tānē·ʃən.]

1. *sb.* An expletive; a disguised form of 'damnation'; esp. in phr. *tarnation seize you*. Cf. **nation**, *sb.*[2]

Ir. Tare-nation to the rap itself's in my company, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 26. Don. Tarnation saize ye; let go me throat! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 33. I.W.[1]

2. *adj.* and *adv.* Used as an intensitive.

Sh.I. We've edder made a michty big miscalcalation, or a tarnation quick passage, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 80. Ayr. I was held as no artist by him, but simply a tarnation sweep-maker, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 218. Don. What's this tarnation tom-foolery about in my front parlour? MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 66. n.Cy. (J.W.) e.Yks.[1] Bob's a tarnation seet betther then Jack, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. What tarnation game's this? *Manch. Even. Mail* (Aug. 27, 1901) 2. Chs.[13] Der.[2] A tarnation big lie. se.Lin. A tarnation fool (J.T.B.). Brks.[1] w.Mid. I did feel a tarnation fool (W.P.M.). e.An.[2] Nrf. There wus a tarnation rōke (W.R.E.). Suf.[1] A tahnashun sight of folks. Sus. I cum away ternation crass, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 125. w.Som.[1] Tarnation ugly. [Amer. He is in a tarnation hurry, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. ix.]

Hence **Tarnationally**, *adv.* very, exceedingly.

e.An.[2] Fäaither is tarnationally grumpy to-day.

TARN'D, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **tarn't** Cum.[14]; and in form **tarn** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] [tarn(d.] Ill-natured, fierce, crabbed.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. Just pinch'd te deeth they're tarn and snarly, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 29; Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] E'en telt my tarn'd auld mudder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 44; Cum.[4]

TARNELLY, *adv.* I.W.[1] [tā·nəli.] An aphetic dial. form of 'eternally.' 'She's tarnelly talkun about et.'

TARPIT, *v. Obs.* Sc. An aphetic dial. form of 'interpret.'

Per. Giftit intil sic things as the tarpitin a dreams, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 91, ed. 1887.

TARPORLEY-PEACH, *sb.* Chs. A kind of pear; see below.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] The Aston town pear is so called, as it is generally ripe about the time of the Tarporley races and the meeting of the club, which takes place in the first week in November.

TAR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wor. Sur. Also in form **thar** Wxf.[1] [tā(r).] **1.** *v.* To excite to anger or violence; to tease; also with *on*. Wxf.[1], Chs.[128], se.Wor.[1] Hence **Tarry**, *adj.* irritable, verging towards spiteful anger. se.Lin. He got quite tarry (J.T.B.).

2. With *off*: to put a person off with useless information. Sur. (T.T.C.) **3.** *sb.* A mischievous character; used esp. of a child.

w.Yks. We say tut' barn 'Eh, tha'rt a tar!' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 10, 1897); w.Yks.[5]

[And like a dog that is compell'd to fight, Snatch at his master that doth tarre him on, SHAKS. *K. John*, IV. i. 117.]

TARR, see **Tor(r**.

TARRADIDDLE, *sb.* Sus. [tæ·rədidl.] A liar.

Squire Darling were a tarradiddle, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) v.

TARRADIDDLED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* w.Cy. Imposed upon, as by lies; puzzled; bewildered. (HALL.) Cf. torrididdle.

TARRAGAT, *v.* Sc. A corrupted form of 'interrogate.' Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Tarragatin**, *vbl. sb.* a strict examination; the act of examining strictly. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1]

TARRAN, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A peevish, ill-humoured person. See **Tirran**, *sb.* **2.**

TARRANT, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ta·rənt.] **1.** *adj.* Mean, disreputable; a corruption of 'the arrant.'

e.Yks.[1] Tarrant awd hussy tell'd ma Ah was a leear.

2. *sb.* A crabbed, ill-natured person. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). n.Lan.[1]

TARRAS, *sb.* Yks. [ta·rəs.] A troublesome, mischievous lad.

w.Yks. He's a regular tarras and nubdy can say him (H.L.).

TARRAS, see **Terrace**, *sb.*[2]

TARRAT, *sb.* Hmp. w.Cy. Cor. Also written **tarret** Cor. [tæ·rət.] A loft. The same word as 'tallet' (q.v.).

Hmp.[1] Hmp., w.Cy. A hay tarrat (J.R.W.). Cor. (F.R.C.)

TARRET, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To tarry. (HALL.)

TARRET, see **Tarrat**, **Tarrock**.

TARRICROOK(E, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **taricrook**; and in form **taricrocke** (JAM.). A bent pitchfork.

(JAM.); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 45; S. & Ork.[1] A pitchfork having the prongs at right angles with the shaft, used for gathering and spreading seaweed as manure.

[ON. *pari-*, seaweed (VIGFUSSON).]

TARRIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Trouble.

Gin ye ca' me fairy, I'll work ye muckle tarrie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 324.

TARRIE, see **Terrie**, *sb.*[1]

TARRIER, *sb.* Lon. An instrument used to extract a bung from a turpentine-barrel.

It is made in the shape of three tapering cork-screws, united at their bases. Any two serve as a handle to the third (W.W.S.).

[Fr. *tariere*, an augur (COTGR.).]

TARROCK, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Cor. Also in forms **tarret** Sh.I.; **tirracke** Sh.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **tirrik**, **tirrook** Sh.I. (JAM.) [ta·rək, tə·rək.] **1.** The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*.

Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 202; Whaar da piltiks bul an da tirriks dip, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 13.

2. The arctic tern, *S. macrura*. SWAINSON *ib.* **3.** The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*; esp. used of the young bird before the first moulting.

Sh.I. (JAM.); The querulous cry of the tirracke, and kittiewake, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) x; S. & Ork.[1], s.Sc. (R.H.H.) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 315.

TARRON, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [ta·rən.] A scamp, rake; lit. 'tar' one. See **Tar(r**, 3.

TARROODEAL, *sb.* I.Ma. [ta·rūdīl.] A kind of beetle; lit. 'devil's bull.'

Maybe flowers for her to look at, or tarroodeals or ladybirds, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 235, ed. 1889.

TARROO-USHTEY, *sb.* I.Ma. [ta·rū-uʃti.] A fabulous water-bull.

Freckened she'd come in some shape or another, like a corpse... or a tarroo-ushtey, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 83.

TARROW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [ta·rō, ta·rə.] **1.** *v. Obs.* A dial. form of 'tarry'; to delay; to linger.

Sc. (JAM.); DALRYMPLE *Gl.* 32; Be still taking and tarrowing [Take what you can get, though not all that is due], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 63; Lang tarrowing taks a' the thanks awa, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 100, ed. 1881.

2. To complain; to find fault with one's food; to refuse food, &c. merely out of peevishness.

Sc. Children are said to tarrow at their meat, when they delay taking it, especially from some pettish humour, or do it so slowly that it would seem they felt some degree of reluctance (JAM.); A tarrowing bairn was never fat, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 42. Sh.I. The mair he tarrows the less he gets, SPENCE *Flk-Lore*

(1899) 216; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Abd. But she's as weak as very water grown, And tarrows at the browst that she had brown, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812. w.Sc. Her tongue never lay frae mornin' till night; aye tarrow tarrowing, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 86. Cld. I darena tarrow (JAM.). Ayr. I hae seen their coggie fou, That yet hae tarrow'd at it, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st. 15. Kcb. Sic was the fate o' norland Gib, Wha tarrow'd at his coggy, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 21.

Hence **Tarrower**, *sb.* in phr. *beggars* or *tiggers should not be tarrowers*, beggars should not be choosers. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 212.

3. To be sick and weakly; used also of ill-thriven springing corn. Mry. *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.) Bnff.[1] 4. *sb.* A slight illness. Bnff.[1] 5. Phr. *in the tarrow*, of grain: having the strength of the seed exhausted, before the plant has power to draw sufficient sustenance from the soil.

The corn's i' the tarrow, *ib.*

TARRY, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. [ta·ri.] 1. To await, linger, stay.

Lan. Children are said to 'tarry at noon' who do not go home to dinner, but stay in the school-room, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 237. Der.[2] Tarrying at home. nw.Der.[1] Glo.[1] I don't know who the gentleman was, but he tarried at the door some time, speaking to the girl.

2. With *by*: to linger over.

w.Yks. If we get [another] job this will sooin be done; if not we shall tarry by it, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 19, 1896).

TARRY, *adj.* Sc. Dur. Also in forms **taurrie, taury** Sc. [tā·ri.] In *comb.* (1) **Tarry-breeks**, a sailor; (2) **-fingered**, dishonest, pilfering; (3) **-fingers**, a dishonest hand; hence a dishonest person; (4) **-handed**, see (2); (5) **-neives**, see (3); (6) **-towt**, a single strand of rope steeped in tar; (7) **-trick**, cheating, pilfering.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Tarry-breeks should ay go free, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43. Ayr. Young, royal Tarry Breeks, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st. 13. Dmf. A tarry-breeks fighting the Spaniards somewhere in the Southern seas, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 127. (2) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Bnff. To prevent 'tarry-fingered' customers, all the wobs were hooked in unison, with a chain or rope of cleeks, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 74. e.Fif. Graspin' my solitary saxpence in my loof that it michtna be abstrackit by some o' the tarry-finger't gentry, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. (3) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. The gipsies hae tarry fingers, and ye would need an e'e in your neck to watch them, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) I. Lnk. Wha was't put a bawbee in the kirk-plate, an' lifted oot the four-penny bit, eh? Answer me that, auld taurrie fingers! MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 25. (4) Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Man sets the stamp [trap]; but we can tell He's aften taury haun'd himsel', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 65. (5) Dmf. Tweed-shaw's tarry neives are here, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 98. (6) e.Dur.[1] (7) Edb. Ye'll ne'er gie o'er that tarry trick, Likewise that way o' cheating folk, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 108.

TARRY, see **Terrier**, *sb.*[2]

TARRYMICHIE-CLAY, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A fine kind of clay. Cf. **tawnymichie-clay.**

TARSE, see **Tas(s.**

TARSET, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] In phr. *Tarset and Tarraburn, yit, yit, yit*, a rallying cry; see below.

Upwards of fifty years ago the old people used to relate how, in their early days, young men from the districts beyond Bellingham came to Stagshawbank in groups or clans for no other purpose than to provoke a fight, which they never failed to do. When the well understood battle cry of 'Tarset and Tarraburn, yet, yet, yet!' resounded through the fair, then dogs and human beings joined in a scene of wild confusion, FORSTER *Corbridge* (1881) 45.

TARSIE-VERSIE, TARSY, see **Tersy-versy, Tersy.**

TART, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Lan. A meat pie.

We dined upon beef tarts, BYROM *Remin.* (1734) in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXIV. 542.

TART, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **taat** w.Yks.[5]; **teart** w.Yks.[5] War.[2a] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf.[2] Pem. Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **teert** s.Wor.[1] Glo.; **tert** Brks.[1] Som.; **tiert** Hrf.[12]; **tort** Wil.; **turt** Hmp. [tart, tāt; tiət.]

1. *adj.* Sour, esp. of beer or cider; acrid; of cheese: sharp-tasting.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum. (E.W.P.), w.Yks.[5], Not. (J.H.B.), War.[2], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] This cheese is very teart. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Wil.[1] The North Wilts horses, and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke-river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and tort, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 23-4. Dor.[1], Som. (J.S.F.S.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Of the wind or weather: sharp, keen, piercing, bracing.

War.[2] w.Wor.[1] The wind's teart this marnin', an' no mistake! se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] It's a mighty teart day. Hrf.[2] Oxf. It's tart here (A.L.M.). Dor. Here were the downs, with their delicious tart air, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. viii.

3. Painful, tender to the touch, smarting, stinging.

War.[2] A teart wound; War.[3] A cut or wound which produces sharp pain is said to be teart. Wor. (W.C.B.) w.Wor.[1] I run a pikel into my fût, 'twas mighty teart. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] My 'and's despert bad; theer inna much to be sid, but it's that teart sore I canna bar a fither to touch it; Shr.[2], Hrf.[12] Glo. My eye is so teart from the lotion being put in (A.B.); Glo.[1], Brks.[1], Hmp.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.), Wil.[1] Som. Carns are very teart—when you go nigh the fire (W.F.R.). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. Brittle.

s.Pem. This calico is awful teart, it wonna do for the jackat (W.M.M.).

5. Wild.

Glo. The partridges when wild are 'teert,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 163.

6. *Fig.* Harsh, severe.

Brks.[1] Dor.[1] A teärt miaster. Som. She got a tert temper, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) ii.

7. Of gossip, &c.: stinging, striking.

Sh.I. A fleein report Tärt as da mind o' mortal can create... Whin eence a start is made, Da nearer mooth meets lug, da tale's da tärter, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 18.

8. *sb.* A sharp pain. Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 107.

TARTAN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [tä·tən.] 1. A coarse variety of woollen or worsted cloth. w.Yks. (M.F.) 2. *Fig.* The Scottish Lowland or Highland dialect; Highland manners or customs. Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827).

[1. Cp. Fr. *tiretaine*, linsie-woolsie (COTGR.).]

TARTAN-PURRY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tart-and-purrie** S. & Ork.[1] A kind of pudding or porridge; see below.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Cabbage entered largely into the winter dietary, in such preparations as lang kale, short kale, and tartan-purry, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177; S. & Ork.[1] Porridge made with the water in which cabbage has been boiled. Bch. Had... Tartan-purry, meal and bree, Or butt'ry brose, Been kilting up her petticoats Aboon her hose, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 35. Abd. A sort of pudding made of red colewort chipped small and mixed with oatmeal, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

TARTAR, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] A covetous, grasping person.

TARTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **tertle** (JAM.). 1. *v.* To hesitate, esp. to hesitate in recognizing a person.

Sc. A toom purse makes a tartling merchant, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Per., Lth. I tartled at him (JAM.). Rxb. I tartle not to say, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 338.

2. Of a horse: to shy, jib. Lth. (JAM.) 3. To recognize, take notice of. Rxb. Her never tertled me (*ib.*).

4. *sb.* Hesitation in the recognition of a person or thing. Lth. (JAM.)

TARTLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. [ta·rtl.] 1. *v.* To rend, tatter.

Rnf. Raxin' tae a shot, Braced as ticht's a drum, Tartled a' his tither pair [of 'breeks'] Richt across the bum, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 94. n.Ir. The goat wis a divil—repulsive to sight; Both tartl'd an' shaggy, an' thin as a post, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 78. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

2. *sb. pl.* Fringe-like projections from an old torn garment. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

TARTRE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ta·rtər.] A noise made by scrambling about. 'Fat ir ye kickan ip sicna tartre far?'

TARTUFFISH, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Sour, sullen, stubborn.

TARTY, *adj.*[1] Wor. [tä·ti.] Tart, sour.

s.Wor. The cider's a bit tarty an' ropy; 't yeant bad drink else (H.K.).

TARTY, *adj.*[2] Hmp. [tä·ti.] Dainty, particular as to food. (H.E.)

TARVE, see **Tervee.**

TARVEAL, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **taweal** (Jam.). **1.** *v.* To fatigue; to plague, vex; ? a dial. form of Fr. *travailler.*

Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Gin ye anes begin, ye'll tarveal's night and day, Sae 'tis vain ony mair to be speaking o't, Ross *Helenore* (ed. 1789) 134 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* Fatigue.

Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

3. *adj.* Ill-natured, fretful.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. The vile tarveal sleeth o' a coachman began to yark the poor beasts, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15.

TARVIZZEEN, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **tharvizeen.** Struggling; contending, scolding, tormenting. Cf. **tave**, *v.*[1] 'Zitch vezzeen, tarvizzeen,' 86.

TARVY, TARY, see **Tervee, Teery.**

TARYLUG, *v.* Wor. To tear and pull about.

s.Wor. Thahy two folks 'a mauled an' tarylugged an' bamboozled one another about oonderfu'; a wuz despret rough. The follah be oncommon rough an' scutchy, a'll a to gie it a good taryluggin' afoer a'll be hup to much (H.K.).

TASCAL-MONEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The money formerly given in the Highlands for information regarding cattle which had been carried off.

Besides tracking the cows, there was another means whereby to recover them; which was, by sending persons into the country suspected, and by them offering a reward (which they call Tascal money) to any one who should discover the cattle, and those who stole them, Burt *Lett.* (1754) II. 243 (Jam.).

[Gael. *taisgeal*, finding of anything (Macbain).]

TASH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **tach(e** Sc. (Jam.); and in form **tass** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] [taʃ.]

1. *v.* To soil, tarnish, stain, dirty; to bespatter; to spoil slightly. Cf. **tashled.**

Sc. (Jam.); You will hear it said 'The flowers have got tashed wi' the rain,' but that does not mean either soiled, tarnished, or seriously or irrecoverably injured. This is another Scotch word that has no exact English equivalent. It means slightly spoiled, in such a way that things will come right again, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); They're tash'd-like and sair torn, And clouted upon ilka knee, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 336. Cai.[1] Abd. In a rubbish heap of ancient and discarded literature I came across a tashed Bible, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 12, 1901). Ayr. Her silk gown had been turned, and looked sair tashed, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 299. Lnk. Has an unco' han'-me-doon look, an indoor face, no tashed wi' the weather, but sair blotched wi' the dram, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Gall. Long man with the tashed coat, say after me! Crockett *Love Idylls* (1901) 35. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

2. *Fig.* *Obs.* To slander; to cast a stain on a person; to upbraid, taunt.

Sc., n.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Their frien's gat word an' gather roun' Determin'd sair to tease an' tash, Watt *Poems* (1827) 101.

3. With *about*: to throw about, so as to injure.

Abd. (Jam.) Lnk. I howked up thae stanes by the Burn, so they havenae been lyin' tashin' aboot, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

4. To fatigue, weary out.

Ayr. Sair toutit an' tasht, the body came wast, For the gaet it lay deep in the snaw, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 243. Rxb. To tash dogs, to weary them out in hunting (Jam.). ne.Lan.[1]

5. *sb.* A stain, spot, drop, blemish, flaw. Sc. (Jam.)

6. *Fig.* A blot, stain; a reproach, affront; disgrace.

Sc. Her marrying a man commonly judged her husband's murderer, would leave a tash upon her name, Scott *Melvil's Memoirs* (1735) *Introd.* 23. Abd. I would sooner die forever than that the good name of my lord should be sullied by one tache, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 165. Rnf. This was a new tash put on the Commissioner, as was thought, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 191, ed. 1843.

7. A dirty, fatiguing journey. w.Yks.[1]

[**1, 2.** Fr. *tacher, tascher*, to spot, blot, stain, blemish; to disgrace (Cotgr.).]

TASH, *sb.*[2] Nhb.[1] [taʃ.] A shortened form of 'moustache.' 'Him wi' the tash.'

TASH, *adj.* *Obs.* Dur. Fretful, captious, hard to please; ill-natured; forward. (K.), (Hall.)

TASH, TASHEL, see **Tosh**, *sb.*[2], **Tassel, Tassle.**

TASHELLIE, *adj.* Sc. Of animals: having the hair or wool matted together with dirt.

Gall. A rouch curr tyke seated . . . on his ain twa tashellie hurdies, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* ix; (J.M.)

TASHELTON, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. One who in walking covers himself with mire. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

TASHLED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Bespattered with wet. Cf. **tash**, *v.*

TASK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [task, tāsk.] **1.** *sb.* A given quantity of work; work to be done by the piece; also in *comp.* **Task-work.**

n.Cy. He sets them [coal miners] their task by the great, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 149. Yks. Labourers reap or mow by the acre, thrash by the bushel, or quarter, or do any other task work, *ib.* II. 141. ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] Shr. I agree with my workmen to thrash most of the wheat and barley by task, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 242; Shr.[2] My present job is task-work. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. (G.O.) Brks. A horse is kept or shood by the task, i. e. at so much a year (K.). Ken., Sus. Holloway. Hmp. The forests, wastes, and woodlands, allure many to task-work in such places, cutting wood and raising fuel, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 336.

2. A school lesson.

Uls. An Ulster lad, when at school, gets his 'tasks' (a more expressive word than lessons), *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Have you got your tasks ready, boys?

3. *v.* To do work by the piece.

Shr.[2] He's left his plack at the pits and gwon a tasking.

Hence (1) **Tasker**, *sb.* a labourer who works by the piece; a thresher; a reaper; (2) **Tasker's-corn**, *sb.* a blow with a whip; (3) **Tasker's-leasers**, *sb. pl.* the wives and children of 'taskers,' who are allowed to glean in the harvest-field before all comers are admitted.

(1) Sc. We'll take auld Cuddie, the muckle tasker, wi' us; he kens the value o' the stock and plenishing, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. Lth. A labourer who receives his wages in kind, according to the quantity of work he performs (Jam.). e.Lth. The taskers are those who are employed in threshing out the corn; and they receive one boll of every 25, or the twenty-fifth part for their labour; and this has been their fixed and stated wages as far back as can be remembered, *Statist. Acc.* II. 353 (*ib.*). Edb. The meikle tasker, Davie Dallas, Was telling blads of William Wallace, Mitchell *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 3. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] My own men bin a cutting the lent tillin, and the taskers a-swiving the wheät. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. Hrt. A tasker who threshes out his quota of grain, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 125. Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Wil. In cutting the Lent corn few 'taskers' are employed, the resident labourers being generally sufficient, Davis *Agric.* (1811) 211; Wil.[1] (2) w.Yks.[2] This is a phrase used by a man who drives a horse. (3) Shr.[1]

TASK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. The angel or spirit of any person. Cf. **taisch.**

Rs. The ghosts of the dying, called tasks, are said to be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of the sick. . . The corps follow the tract led by the tasks to the place of interment; and the early or late completion of the prediction is made to depend on the period of the night at which the task is heard, *Statist. Acc.* III. 380 (Jam.).

TASKED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in form **taskit** Sc. (Jam.) In full work; much fatigued with hard work. Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy. (Hall.) Hence **Taskit-like**, *adj.* having the appearance of being greatly fatigued.

n.Sc. Right baugh, believe it as ye will, Leuks Scotland, taskit-like an' dull, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 133 (Jam.).

TAS(S, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Also in form **tarse** Ken.[1] [tas, tās.] **1.** A small heap of earth. Sc. Mackay. **2.** A mow of corn; a heap of hay. Ken.[12] Cf. **toss**, *v.*[1] **5.**

Hence **Tass-cutter**, *sb.* an implement with which to cut hay in the stack. *ib.* **3.** A large bunch; a cluster of flowers. Sc. Mackay.

[Tasse, of corne, or oþer lyke, *tassis* (*Prompt.*).]

TASS(E, *sb.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also in forms **tais, taisie** Sc. (Jam.); **taizie** Rxb.; **tassie** Sc. A cup, glass; a bowl, goblet.

Sc. (Jam.); And now, Laird, will ye no order me a tass o' brandy? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. Abd. A pewter tassie doth

give wine a vile taste, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 169. **Per.** The tass o' pleasure at his lip, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 34. **Ayr.** Go fetch to me a pint o' wine An' fill it in a silver tassie, BURNS *My bonie Mary*, l. 2. **Rxb.** When we've thegither taen a taizie In hamely rhyme, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 75. **Gall.** A tass of water—nay, no wine, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 13. **w.Yks.** PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1825) 18. **e.An.**[1] A tass of tea, a tass of brandy.

[Fr. *tasse*, a bowl or cup to drink in (COTGR.).]

TASSEL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **tashel** n.Lin.[1]; **tassal** w.Yks.[4]; **tassil** w.Yks.[2]; **tazzle** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] [ta·sl.] **1.** A good-for-nothing man or woman; a 'taistril'; a drunkard; a slovenly woman; a troublesome child.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); Thah't not a drunken tassel, John, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 64; **w.Yks.**[24], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's a bonny tassel, hoo is. **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[12], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] You mucky little tashel get awaay wi' yĕ.

Hence **Tassel-rag**, *sb.* a mild term of reproach.

Chs.[1] Aw'll fettle yo, yo young tassel-rag. **s.Chs.**[1] Kùm aayt ŭ dhaat·, yŭ lit·l taas·il-raag! kon)ù bi reyt bŭ wot yŭ bin i sùm mis·chif!

2. *Obs.* A silly fellow. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **3.** A shapeless, ugly object; anything of little value.

w.Yks.[2] A man said of a knife, 'Oh, what a tassil!' **Der.**[1] In slight use, 1890.

TASSEL-RAG, *sb.* Chs. [ta·sl-rag.] The catkins of the willow, *Salix Caprea.* (B. & H.), Chs.[1]

TASSET, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [ta·sit.] An ill-behaved woman.

TASSIE, see **Tass(e.**

TASSLE, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Also in forms **tashel** n.Lin.[1]; **tassil** s.Lan.[1] [ta·sl.] A dial. form of 'teasle,' *Dipsacus Fullonum.* e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] [BAILEY (1721).]

TASSLE, see **Taissle.**

TASSOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [ta·sək.] A good-for-nothing person. 'Ŭ drùngk·n taas·ŭk ŭv ŭ fel·ù.'

TASSY, *adj.* Cum.[14] [ta·si.] Nice, pleasant.

TASSY, see **Tazzy.**

TASTE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Brks. s.Cy. Also written **taest** Sh.I.; and in forms **taayste** Brks.[1]; **teaste** Cum. [tēst, teəst, tiəst.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to taste of the water*, of beer: to be very poor. Brks.[1] (s.v. Rattletap). **2.** To partake of refreshment; to take a little drink; to join in drinking; *gen.* used of alcoholic drink.

e.Sc. Weelyum, will ye taste? STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900 20. **Per.** A wheen bannocks . . . an' aiblins just a drappie o' something to wash a' down. Will ye taste, hinnie? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 58, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** He continued to haver with him, till the ale was ready, when he pressed my grandfather to taste, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Lnk.** Tasting an' tipplin' till rag tag the waur o't, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 92. **Dmf.** An awfu' heidache that forbad him 'tastin',' PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 20.

Hence **Tasting**, *sb.* a small quantity of anything, a mouthful, a sip, esp. used of food or drink.

Sh.I. A taestin' o' fresh sillocks wid be a rarity, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897). **Frf.** Capital stuff; ye can tak a tastin', MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 316. **Slk.** At the fairs . . . all contracts, settlements, and old friendships had to be sealed with a tastin'; and . . . these frequent tastings had a tendency 'to rin to the heid,' THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 70.

3. To give appetite to; to please the palate; to appease the appetite; *gen.* in phr. *to taste the gab* or *mou'.*

Abd. Some stuffs, they said, would taste your gab, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 74. **Frf.** Our bonny [Easter] eggs, o' ilka hue . . . To charm the e'e an' taste the mou', SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 89. **Lth.** Bairns may pu', when yap or drouthy, A neep or bean, to taste their mouthy, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 188. **Edb.** Good fat geese and turkies dainty To taste our gabs, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 7.

4. *Fig.* To appreciate; to relish mentally.

Per. As Lachlan's first effort it was much tasted, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 166.

5. *Obs.* To smell.

N.Cy.[2], **Der.**[1] **s.Cy.** It is not uncommon to hear a man desire another to let him taste his snuff, GROSE (1790).

6. *sb.* A small dainty or delicacy eaten as a relish to plainer food.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw've getten a black-puddin' for thee for a taste to thi baggin'.

Hence **Tastely**, *adj.* savoury, appetizing.

Cum. A cut o' dry't salmon's a teastely thing When flesh meat cannot be hed, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* ed. 1876 254.

7. Of drink: a very small quantity; a sip; *gen.* used of alcoholic drink.

Abd. Tho' whiles we're happy owre a 'taste,' We're better far without it, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 136. **w.Sc.** It's no lucky, ye ken, no to hae a taste ower a bargain, or what may be ane, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 221, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Gi'e us a refreshment on the road gaun, and maybe a taste on the road hame, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 143. **Ir.** A small taste of the rale good stuff, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 21. **n.Ir.** Wull ye tak a taste o' sumthin'? LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 37. **Nhb.** I'm tae hae a wee taste o' the whisky as weel, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 211. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

8. The least portion of anything; a soupçon; a jot.

e.Sc. I gied a wee taste o' polish to their hooves, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 17. **Gall.** One speaks of giving axles, &c. a 'taste of oil' to make them work easily (A.W.). **Ir.** 'Wasn't there any life in him when he was found?' 'Not a taste,' LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) vi; I told you the man was not dead—not a taste of it, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) III. vii. **N.I.**[1] A taste o' matches. **Con.** I found me mother a taste better, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 90.

TASTEFUL, *adj.* Nhb. Having many different tastes or hobbies.

Grandfeythor was . . . a fine spender but an ill saver: . . he was a tarrible tasteful man—lasses, greyhounds, an' horses, racin', drinkin', cockin', an' card-playin' were aal hobbies ov his at one time or another, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 8.

TASTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A dram; a sip of spirits.

Slg. I kik'd a saxpence frae my master, Then hous'd to get a morning taster, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 31, ed. 1792.

[Cp. *tastour*, a lytell cuppe to tast wine, PALSGR. (1530).]

TASTRIL, *sb.* Lan.[1] [tē·stril.] A small keg or barrel.

TASTY, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **taesty** Sc.; and in form **teeasty** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [tē·sti, teə·sti, tiə·sti.] **1.** *adj.* Savoury, appetizing, palatable.

Sc. (JAM.); This ewe-milk cheese is very tasty, FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) I. xviii. **Sh.I.** Soor fish is mony a time a mair taesty morsel, as dow'd fish is, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Frf.** It's gey teuch, teuch, but it's very tasty, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 248. **Ayr.** It was just this bit end o' a ham. I thocht maybe it would be tasty for her, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 224. **Dmf.** A toothsome, tempting, tasty haggis, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 73. **Ir.** It's uncommon tasty. You might be nearly smellin' them bakin', BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 266; I think they're tastier when their [*sic*] stinkin', savin' your presence, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 134. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** They're a deal tastier. Boiled and steamed, yo' known, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 71. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nbp.**[1] Plain food is best for her, but she likes something a little tasty. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Some people do say it's more tasty, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 256. **Ken.** I've got tastier ones in the 'Arrow Road many's the time off a barrer, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 66. **Dor.** A drap or two thease marnen would be tasty, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 318. **Dev.** 'Wor the tea to your liking?' ''Twas tasty tea,' ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 165. **Cor.** Brave and tasty these onions are, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 54. [**Amer.** They'd make your mouth water, they sounded so good and tasty, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 13.]

Hence **Tastiness**, *sb.* savour, flavour.

Nrf. The bully be a useful sorter plum, but he ain't to comparison in tastiness to th' gage, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 39.

2. Neat, natty; with dainty habits; attractive; agreeable.

Ayr. Chambers tells us that Willie Wastle's wife, wha was a dirty drab, was less tasty than the cat, wha washed her face wi' her loof, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 28. **Gall.** The heartsomest, bonniest, most tasty bit lassie in a' the countryside, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) v. **Kcb.** Rob would be preferring some tasty black or brown hizzie from the Cannibal Islands to the shilpit peaky white lassies hereaway, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 245. **N.I.**[1] Oh, he's a very tasty man. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Anything nice is said to be tasty (S.M.); The tastiest woman there, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 72.

3. *adv.* Tastefully, prettily.

n.Dev. Your hair do grow mortal tasty on your head, mother, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 93.

TAT, *sb.*[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] [tat, tæt.] A child's word for 'father,' 'dad.' Cf. **tatsy.**

TAT, *sb.*[2] Glo.[1] [tæt.] A year-old sheep.

TAT, *sb.*[3] Nhp.[2] [tat.] A child's game on a slate, the same as 'kit-cat-cannis' (q.v., s.v. **Kit,** *sb.*[7]).

TAT, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **tot** Ant. [tat.] 1. *sb.* A tuft of hair, wool, &c.; a matted mass; a small quantity. Cf. **tait,** *sb.*[1], **taut,** *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.[1] In tats. Cum.[4] A lock of matted wool clipped off the hinder parts of sheep.

Hence (1) **Tatty,** *adj.* tangled, matted, rough, unkempt, shaggy, ragged; (2) **Tatty-Jack,** *sb.* a sheep with a ragged and tattered fleece.

(1) Sc. A tatty dog (JAM.); Wha wad hae thought there had been as muckle sense in his tatty-pow? SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv. s.Sc. An' John the Baptist wad be a youngish man wi' lang tatty black hair, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) xiv. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] What a tatty heed Nanny hes. Cum. Her thick tatty hair is aw leyke a ling besom, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 43; Cum.[14] (2) Nhb.[1]

2. *v.* To mat; to entangle; to run into tufts, as hair, wool, &c. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Ant. (S.A.B.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14]

TAT, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[2] Yks. Der. Lon. [tat, tæt.] 1. *sb.* A rag.

Lon. Now I'll tell you about the tat gatherers, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 424.

2. *pl.* Odds and ends; small victuals. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

3. *v.* To gather rags.

Lon. He goes tatting and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 417.

Hence **Tatter,** *sb.* a collector of rags, bones, &c. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 26, 1898).

TAT, *sb.*[6] and *v.*[3] Hmp. [tæt.] 1. *sb.* A very slight tap or blow. HOLLOWAY; Hmp.[1] 2. *v.* To touch gently. HOLLOWAY.

TAT, *dem. adj.* and *pron.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in form **tad** e.Lan.[1] A dial. form of 'that.'

Cum.[1] A fell-dale word exclusively and nearly obsolete, 1860. 'Is tat tee, Bobby?' Cum.[4] Whaa's tat? DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (ed. 1876) 165. s.Wm. Father, what's tat? HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 46. Lan. Tat tung o thoine, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 23. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

TATA, *sb.* and *int.* *Obs.* Dev. 1. *sb.* Excrement; filth. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 427. 2. *int.* An exclamation used to frighten children when naughty. *ib.*

TATCH, *v.*[1] m.Yks.[1] [tatʃ.] To 'tat.'

TATCH, *v.*[2] Yks. [tatʃ.] To set grass, &c. on fire; to burn the undergrowth. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897).

TATCH, *sb.* Glo.[1] Also written **tach.** [tætʃ.] An unpleasant flavour. Cf. **tack,** *sb.*[3]

TATCHY, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. w.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also written **tachy** Dev. [ta·tʃi, tæ·tʃi.] Touchy, irritable, peevish, fretful, cross. See **Tetchy.**

ne.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dev. 'Er's bad tempered, an' no mistake; I niver zeed zich a tatchy, ill-contrived little twoad in awl my life, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Ya purting tatchy . . . theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 21. Cor. I don't like to be tatchy, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27.

TATE, TATEE, see **Tait,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Tatie.**

TATH(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. e.An. Also written **taith** Sc. (JAM.) Nrf.; **taythe** e.An.[1]; and in forms **teath**(e e.Yks. e.An.[12] Nrf.[1]; **toath** Bnff. (JAM.); **toth**(e Sc. [taþ, tēþ; tīþ.] 1. *sb.* The dung of sheep and cattle, esp. when pastured on a field in order to manure it. Cf. **tad,** *sb.*[2]

Sc., Bnff. (JAM.) n.Cy., e.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.An.[12], Nrf. (E.M.), Nrf.[1] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 34. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849.

Hence **Toth-fold,** *sb.* an enclosure made for sheep or cattle on a place requiring their manure. Sc. (JAM.) Bnff., Abd. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). 2. *Obs.* An ancient manorial right; see below.

Nrf., Suf. The lords of the manor claimed the privilege of having their tenants' sheep brought at night upon their own demesne lands, there to be folded for the improvement of the soil; and this liberty was called Tath, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 149.

3. A tuft of coarse, luxuriant grass growing up where manure has been dropped; springy grass land.

Sc. All grasses, which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called tath, by the stock farmers, who distinguish two kinds of it; water tath, proceeding from excess of moisture, and nolt tath, the produce of dung, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 468 (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Tath, rich soft grass without seed stalks (J.H.). Lakel.[2], Cum.[2] e.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Tath-grass,** *sb.*, (2) **Tath-heaps,** *sb. pl.* tufts of coarse grass growing where cattle have dropped dung; (3) **Tathy,** *adj.* of grass: rich, rank, lacking firmness; (4) **Tathy-grass,** *sb.* soft grass growing under trees; coarse grass.

(1) N.Cy.[1] (2) Cum.[14] (3) Lakel.[2], Cum.[2] (4) n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[14]

4. *v.* To dung; to manure land by pasturing sheep and cattle upon it.

Sc. Applied to black cattle only (JAM.); The dung of horses is not proper for sandy grounds, being too hot, as may be observed from the grounds they tathe upon in summer; where in place of throwing up a fresh tender grass, as it does on clay grounds, it commonly burns up all under and about it, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 123 (*ib.*). Bnff., Abd. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. Sheep-tathing [is] confining sheep on a piece of land until they tathe or manure it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 128. e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] It moreover includes the idea of 'trampling in.' Nrf. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, folds no sheep, and finds no want of it; keeps a greater stock than he could do with it, and finds his lays equally tathed, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 437; Tathing consists in carting turnips on to wheat in February and March; they call it pull and throw on wheat, eating them on that crop by sheep and bullocks, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 381. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849.

Hence **Tothed-fold,** *sb.* a 'toth-fold' (q.v.). Mry., Bnff. (JAM.)

[1. ON. *taðr,* manure, dung (VIGFUSSON). 4. ON. *teðja,* to manure (*ib.*); Taþin, *stercoro* (*Prompt.*).]

TATHE, *v.* nw.Dev.[1] [tēð, teəð.] To gather corn into bundles, to be afterwards bound into sheaves. Cf. **tething.** Hence (1) **Tather,** *sb.* a woman or boy who follows the mowers, and forms the bundles from the swaths; (2) **Tathing-crook,** *sb.* an implement used in 'tathing,' shaped like a sickle, but blunt; (3) **Tathing-rake,** *sb.* an implement used in 'tathing,' about a foot wide and having four long teeth.

TATHER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Irel. Chs. Shr. [ta·ðə(r.]

1. *sb.* A tangle; a complicated state of things. Cf. **tether,** *sb.*[2], **tother,** *sb.* 2.

Shr.[1] Yo'n got this skein o' thrid i' sich a tather, it'll a to be cut.

Hence (1) **Tatherum-a-dyal,** *sb.* complicated or unintelligible language; (2) **Tathery,** *adj.* unkempt.

(1) s.Chs.[1] A man told me he liked to listen to a certain preacher, because he had 'none o' this dicsonary tatherum-a-dyal.' (2) Ant. Your tathery pow—your uncombed hair, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Frog's spawn. Shr.[1] 3. *v.* To entangle; to twist; to knot; to involve; also used *fig.*

ib. 'The winde's wassled an' tathered the corn till it'll be impossible to rape it, an' I canna bar mowin' w'eät—it looks so slovenly.' Used chiefly in the preterite or participial form, as of persons or things. 'I tell yo' whad, Jim, if yo' getten blended up an' tathered among that lot, I've done ööth yo'.'

TATHER, *v.*[2] Shr. [ta·ðə(r).] To lay out work. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Shr.[2] Hence **Tathering-chain,** *sb.* a chain by which work is laid out and planned. Shr.[2]

TATHER, see **Tether,** *sb.*[1]

TATHERY-OUTERY, *adj.* *Obs.* Glo.[1] Tawdry, flaunting.

TATIE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tatey** Dur. n.Yks.[2] Dev.; **taty** n.Cy. Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. Yks. Lan. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.; and in forms **taatie** S. & Ork.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **taaty** Som. Cor.[3]; **tatee** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; **tater** Lan. Chs.[1] Not. Lin.[1] War.[234] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] Oxf.[1] Nrf. Wil.[1] Som.

Dev.; **tatoe** Sc. w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **tattie** Sc. Ir. Dev.; **tatty** Chs.[3]; **tatur** Shr.[2] Ken.; **tautie, tauty, tawtie, tawty** Sc.; **tayter** Brks.[1]; **teaty, teddy** Som.; **tetty** Nhb.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.[12]; **tittor** Shr.[1] [tē·ti, teə·ti; tē·tə, teə·tə.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Taties-and-dab**, potatoes boiled in their skins and eaten with salt; (2) **Tatie(s-and-point**, a dish of potatoes with a small piece of fish or meat merely to be pointed at; see below; (3) **Taties-and-touch**, a dish of potatoes and milk; see below; (4) **Tatie-apple**, (5) **-ball**, the round seed-bulb of the potato; (6) **-basket**, a basket for carrying potatoes; (7) **-beetle**, a potato-masher; (8) **-bing**, a heap of potatoes; (9) **-blots**, water in which potatoes have been boiled; (10) **-boggle**, (11) **-bogie**, (12) **-boodie**, a scarecrow in a potato-field; also used *fig.*; (13) **-broo**, (14) **-broth**, potato-soup; (15) **-bury**, a heap of potatoes partially buried and entirely covered with earth, for protection from the frost; (16) **-cake**, a cake made of mashed potatoes and flour; (17) **-champer**, (18) **-chapper** or **-chopper**, see (7); (19) **-crab**, the fruit of a potato; a potato-top; (20) **-creel**, see (6); (21) **-demmuck**, the potato-disease or epidemic; (22) **-dibble**, a potato-dibble; (23) **-digger**, a kind of double mattock; (24) **-doolie**, see (10); (25) **-drill**, a potato-drill or furrow; (26) **-field**, (27) **-garth**, a potato-field or plot; (28) **-getten**, potato-gathering; (29) **-grab**, a manner of grabbing and eating potatoes; see below; (30) **-graip**, a fork with flat prongs, used for digging potatoes; (31) **-grave**, see (15); (32) **-ground**, see (26); (33) **-grubber**, an implement for digging up potatoes; (34) **-gun**, a pop-gun made of a goose-quill; (35) **-hands**, women and children employed in planting, picking, and sorting potatoes; (36) **-happing**, straw used for covering potatoes; (37) **-harrows**, a small convex pair of harrows to harrow potato-rows; (38) **-hash**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) meat and potatoes boiled together; (39) **-haum** or **-om**, a potato-haulm; (40) **-heel**, a hole in the heel of a stocking; (41) **-hobbin**, see (16); (42) **-hock**, see (15); (43) **-hoggan**, a potato pasty; (44) **-hon**, a nook in a barn where potatoes are piled; (45) **-house**, a house or room in which potatoes are kept; (46) **-howker**, a potato-digger; (47) **-ingin**, the potato-onion, which is propagated from the bulb and not from seed; (48) **-kail**, see (13); (49) **-kro**, a boarded corner in a house for preserving potatoes from frost; (50) **-laek**, having the look of a potato-field; (51) **-lifting**, the potato-harvest; (52) **-lot**, a thousand yards of potato-drill allotted to a hind as one of his wage payments; (53) **-market**, a market for the sale of potatoes; (54) **-mowd** or **-müld**, see (26); (55) **-pairer**, a peeler of potatoes; (56) **-pasty**, see below; (57) **-patch**, see (26); (58) **-peck**, a peck measure for potatoes; (59) **-peels** or **-pillins**, potato peelings; (60) **-pickers**, see (35); (61) **-pie**, (*a*) see (38, *b*); (*b*) see (8); (62) **-pie-beawt-lid**, see (38, *b*); (63) **-pie-talk**, conversation between women sorting potatoes round a 'pie'; any loose or foolish gossip; (64) **-pikers**, gatherers of potatoes after they are turned up on the ground; (65) **-pin**, an instrument for making holes in the ground in which to plant potatoes; (66) **-pit**, see (8); (67) **-poke**, a sack for holding potatoes; (68) **-pot**, (*a*) a pot for holding potatoes; (*b*) a dish; see below; (69) **-pourings**, see (9); (70) **-pudding**, see below; (71) **-rattle**, Cornish stew; (72) **-rig**, see (25); (73) **-rines**, see (59); (74) **-rowzer**, ? an instrument for raising potatoes, a two-pronged mattock; (75) **-sack**, see (67); (76) **-scoose** or **-scowse**, a dish very similar to 'taty-hash'; (77) **-settin**, potato planting; (78) **-shaw**, see (39); (79) **-sick**, of land: exhausted as regards potato-sowing; (80) **-skep**, see (6); (81) **-skin**, a potato-skin; (82) **-soup**, see (13); (83) **-store**, see (45); (84) **-time**, see (51); (85) **-top**, see (39); also used as a term of contempt; (86) **-trap**, the mouth; the stomach; (87) **-traw**, a potato trough; (88) **-tump**, see (15); (89) **-walin(g**, sorting out potatoes; (90) **-women**, women who work as 'taatie-hands' (q.v.); (91) **-wushins**, water in which potatoes have been washed; (92) **-zull**, a kind of plough; see below.

(1) **Sc.** When the potatoes are laid on the table each person takes a quantity of salt, and lays it in a small heap before him. Each potato, when peeled, he dabs into this heap. . . When the potatoes are eaten from the pot, . . it is set on the floor, and the party sit round it. Salt is placed on a stool within easy reach of all, and each one helps himself from the supply by dabbing his potato on it (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** A guid meal o' tatties an' dab, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 45. **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Sarcastically said to be common in Ireland. For this repast a plentiful supply of potatoes is said to be provided, with a small bit of meat or fish which is merely to be looked at. For the improvement of the potatoes, however, each one before it is eaten is pointed at the luxury (JAM. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] People too poor or niggardly to buy flesh meat have been said to provide a very small piece of butter, or bacon fat, to be placed on the centre of the dinner-table; and, having loaded their spoons with mashed potatoes, the diners were allowed to point towards but not to touch the morsel—hence the name. Sometimes the piece of bacon was hung up to the ceiling; **Cum.**[4] **w.Som.**[1] It is very common to hear old people, when expatiating upon the hardships of their youth as compared with the luxury enjoyed by the young of the present day, say, 'Mate, sure 'nough! we never had'n a-got none, 'twas always taties and zalt, or taties and point, when father'd a-made shift vor to git hold o' a bit o' bacon like for his Zunday's dinner.' (3) **Shr.**[1] A dish is lined with mashed potatoes, a well being left in the centre, which is filled with hot milk having a lump of butter in it; into this each helping of potatoes is slightly dipped. A story is told of a farmer's wife that, as she placed before 'the men' a supper of potatoes and milk prepared in the manner here described, she said—fearing they would help themselves too lavishly to the buttered milk—'Now, chaps, yo' maunna tak' it all at wunst, yo' maun touch it, an' touch it:' whence arose the term—'Tittoes an' touch!' (4) **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **War.**[2] (5) **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] (6) **Dmf.** Everybody in Castlebraes wanted Tattie Baskets, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 20. (7) **Ayr.** She's a boul-horned guidwife wi' a custroune carl o' a man who kaimbs her heid wi' the tattie-beetle, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 113. **Lnk.** Armed with a sentiment of just wrath, a tattie-beetle in her right-hand, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 65. (8) **Lth.** On a tattie bing she last did fail To wake one inch more, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 124. (9) **Sh.I.** Shü emptied da mylk i' da tub wi da tattie blots, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). (10) **Sc.** (JAM.); Woman, . . do you mean to set up for a tattie-bogle or—a Queen of Sheba? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 126. **Fif.** Standin' up yonder like tautie-bogles afore the hale kirk, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 64. **Lnk.** Borrow an old lum hat from the nearest 'tatiebogle,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iv. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (11) **Sc.** (A.W.) (12) **Sc.** A potato field in which the proprietor had put what is known as a 'tattie-boody' for the purpose of protecting his crop from the ravages made by the crows, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 7. (13) **Lth.** She's great at kial and tatty-broo, Or genty things, like pancakes good, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. (14) **Sh.I.** If ye're ta hae tattie broth fir da supper his [it's] time ye wir tinkin' aboot hit, *Sh. News* (Jan. 26, 1901). (15) **se.Wor.**[1] (16) **n.Cy.** (B.K.), **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[3] Tak that tatty cake out o' th' oon (s.v. Oon). **Cor.** Fat pork an' tatie-cake, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 260. (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Abd.** Tip-top timmer tooters, an' trim tawty-chappers, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.) (19) **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Thar, we lang switchers, we slang 'taty crabs, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 38. (20) **Kcd.** Skeps o' bees, an' sowen sieves, An' skulls, an' tatie creels, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **s.Sc.** I'll rin up for a tauty-creel to haud them in, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 338. (21) **n.Lin.**[1] What queer naames them Lunnun chaps does give to the'r newspaapers noo-a-daays! why, I lay thaay've called that paaper th' parson's talkin' on th' *Speckt taater* all up' accoont o' us hevin' th' taatie-demmuck. (22) **Som.** You would have thought it was a 'teddy dibble' running between your ribs, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 205. (23) **w.Som.**[1] (24) **Frf.** His outward man so stiff and grave, His arms like tatie-doolies brave, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 49; 'Oh, the tattie-doolie!' cried Gavinia, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxx. (25) **n.Sc.** 'Gie me a tatie drill, this year,' said Meg, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 195. **Per.** Broad rigs o' corn an' tatie dreels The braes bestride, STEWART *Character* (1857) 120. (26) **Frf.** The Retery's in flood; T'now-dunnie's tattie field's out o' sicht, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. **Dmf.** For 'tatie fields the craws are bent aye, An out them pick, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 42. **Don.** His mother toul' him to go out an' start in on the tattie fiel', for it was full time they'd be gettin' them dug in, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 44. (27) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Garth). **Dur.** Houts man! thou nivver dus nowt bit howk about i't tatey-garth (W.H.H.). **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (28) **w.Cy.** Joan and me was worken tatie-getten,

Cornh. Mag. (Apr. 1895) 394. (29) **Sc.** In former days—thirty years ago—potatoes were boiled and poured, and the pot was placed within the circle of feasters; the salt was placed within reach, and every man, woman, and child seized a tatie, devoured it, and seized another (G.W.). **Per.** The last time that we had a spree He shared the tatie grab wi' me, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 167. (30) **Lnk.** Tatoe grapes an' sickles Gae tapsalteerie in the flicht, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 41. **Nhb.**[1] (31) **n.Lin.**[1] Perhaps more correctly the surrounding hollow from which the covering earth has been taken. The word is rare. (32) **Sh.I.** Pieces of tattie grund here an' there through the parish . . . she generally obtained for 'dellin' a day in voar,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 78. **Per.** Like . . . corbie craws on tawtie grun', FORD *Harp* (1893) 156. **Som.** I vound . . . thic zixpuns, deggin in my teaty ground, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 51. **Cor.** I got sum tetty ground, DANIEL *Budget*, 22. (33) **Frf.** Tearin' up the grund as if it was a kind o' improved tattie-grubber, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 14, ed. 1889. (34) **Cum.**[1] The quill punches the bullets out of a slice of potato; **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (35) **n.Lin.**[1] (36) When potatoes are picked they are first gathered into small heaps on the land and 'happed down' with straw. When all the potatoes in a close are picked they are then made into a large heap or 'pie.' This 'pie' is first 'batted' down with a thick coat of straw and then after a time covered with earth; if the earth is put on too soon it causes the potatoes to rot, *ib.* (37) **n.Yks.** Harrow t'taties down wĭ t'taty-harrows (I.W.). (38, *a*) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Made with potatoes whole or cut into slices, cut-up onions and dripping; sometimes there is no meat. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Lan.** She wod ha' warm't me sum taty hash, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 14. (*b*) **Lan.**[1] What, han we 'tatoe-hash again to-day? Let's have a bit of a change to-morrow! **s.Lan.**[1] (39) **n.Lin.** As well as taatie-haums, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69. **Wor.** (H.K.) (40) **Cor.**[3] (41) **Cor.**[2] (42) **S. & Ork.**[1] (43) **Cor.**[2] (44) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Hon). (45) **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Ouze). (46) **Ayr.** There was a wheen tattie howkers in a field, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 43. **Lth.** As wrinkled and stany as an auld tattie-howker's face, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 256. (47) **nw.Dev.**[1] (48) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (49) **S. & Ork.**[1] (50) **Sh.I.** I sew a tattie rig wi' bere-seed, an' sic a job as dey hed whin da scruffin-time came afore dey got da bere a' pooed out an' da rig made tattie-laek agen, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246. (51) **e.Lth.** We started to the pleuchin an the tattie-liftin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. (52) **Nhb.**[1] (53) **Nhb.** The tatee-market iv a tift, Ti the Parade Ground sent it, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 16. (54) **Sh.I.** I gae him his lent apo' da tattie müld, an' I tink da maist o' da tar is owre his ain breeks, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898). **w.Yks.** Thou went away I' taty mowd to scrat, TWISLETON *Poems* (c. 1876) II. 3. (55) **Sh.I.** Diel better tattie-pairer is been i' wir place foar Laeder Breeks deed, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898). (56) **Cor.** Their favourite dish being a standing pie made chiefly of potatoes, and which they call 'Taty pasties,' TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 42. (57) **Don.** He was workin' in a tattie-patch, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602. **Cor.** He'd fenced a small 'taty-patch that winter, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 8. (58) **Lth.** A forpit-dish, a tatie-peck, A firlot, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 113. (59) **Dmf.** I snouk aboot For 'tatty peels and banes o' herrin', That fouk fling oot, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 76. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.** (J.R.W.) (60) **n.Lin.**[1] (61, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** WILSON *Bacca Queen* (1901) 77. **s.Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He had nowt but an old sad 'tatoe pie. (*b*) **n.Cy.** Stored against the wall of a barn or other building and covered with a sloping roof of sods, straw, &c. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (62) **s.Lan.**[1] (s.v. Lobs-ceawse). (63) **n.Lin.**[1] You may tell 'em I'm not a gooin' to hev' taatie-pie-talk like that whcäre I'm, maister; its real howerly, thaay mud be shaam'd o' the'r sens. (64) **n.Yks.**[2] (65) **Wor.** A wooden pin, iron shod, with a cross-piece at the top, and a foot-rest on one side, held in the hand and worked by the foot, for pin-setting potatoes. The length varies. A short one of two feet is worked under-hand: a longer one of 3 ft. 6 in. or 4 ft. is worked from above (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] (66) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] Carefully thatched with straw or dried fern, and covered with soil to exclude frost. (67) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (68, *a*) **Lnk.** Then came three lusty fiends that swate, Bearing a monster tattie pat, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 44. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] Consisting of beef or mutton, cut into pieces, and put into a large dish along with potatoes, onions, pepper, salt, &c., and then baked in the oven. 'But something did come out, and that a most delicious smell of——"Begok, it's tatie pot!" says Ben,' *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 5, col. 4. **Wm.** (B.K.) (69) **Ayr.** A cap on her heid that appeared to be washed in the tatie-pourin's an' bleached up the lum, GLASS *Tales* (1873) 90. (70) **Cum.**[1] Potatoes and groats boiled in a bag among broth; **Cum.**[4] Potatoes are cut up into small pieces, put into a linen bag and boiled in broth, then taken out, mashed up with pepper and salt; sometimes butter and milk are added, but only in quantities sufficient to moisten the mass, which must be stiff when ready. **Wm.** (B.K.) (71) **Cor.**[1,2] (72) **Sc.** Though the cornland and the tattie rigs were very fine, she couldna help missing the quiet green braes, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 205, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** Ae dey I sew a tattie-rig wi' bereseed, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246. (73) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (74) **Dev.** Vor Varmer B —— de zee ad got A gurt big 'tatey rowzer,' HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 19, ed. 1887. (75) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Gi'e us hod o' them tatie-sacks, Nanny, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 172. **Cor.** Maybe you keep the winds put up in tatie-sacks in your cellar, an' squeeze 'em out to suit yourself! LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 38. (76) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Differs from Taty hash in that the boiling has been so long continued that there is no liquid, but the whole is a stiff mass. **Wm.** (B.K.) (77) **Lnk.** I was short o' workers for the tatie settin', so says I, 'Can ye set taties, think ye?' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. (78) **Frf.** The tattie-shaws were beginnin' tae fill the drill, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 89. **Per.** The colour of amber or ripe tatie shaw, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 77. **Nhb.** A pilfered nest, stow'n tatie shaw Oor conscience grieves, PROUDLOCK *Muse* (1896) 325; (R.O.H.) (79) **War.** This ground is getting tater sick, ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 22; **War.**[3], **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Sick). (80) **n.Yks.**[2] (81) **Sh.I.** Elt [grovel] i' da dirt o' da eart for a meal bannock or a tattie skin, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17. (82) **ne.Sc.** 'That's the ticket for 'tatie-soup!' cries a burly ploughman, as he stands by the well-set [turnip] drill that he has chosen. This exclamation expresses the highest form of approbation, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 300. **Abd.** (A.W.) (83) **Frf.** A too-fa' at the back, to be used as a washin'-hoose, coal-cellar, tattie-store, an' sic like, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 130, ed. 1889. (84) **n.Lin.**[1] (85) *ib.* Be off wi' yĕ, you ohd taatie-tops. (86) **Lnk.** Shut up yer tautie-trap, ye drucken auld ool, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 143. **n.Yks.** Ah . . . nivver oppen'd me taty-trap tiv him, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48. **e.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Shut up his tater-trap fur him! BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxiii. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **Shr.**[2], **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** I adwised them fellers at tha pub ter keep their tater-traps shut, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 38. **Dor.** Vlee away, blackie cap, Don't ye hurt measter's crap, While I vill my tatie-trap, And lie down and teak a nap, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 313. **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**[1] Doa·n maek dheezuul· u fèo·l—taek·-n shuut· dhee tae·udee-traap. **Dev.** Cureit's tattie-trap an' muzzle, Like a bwoy's, be smooth an' bare, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 74; **Dev.**[3] Shut yer tetty-trap theäse minit. (87) **Dev.** Auf tha colt wid urn an draw Hiszul rite in tha tetty traw, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 61. (88) **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] (89) **Ayr.** He fell to sorting out the potatoes, throwing the bad ones on a heap aside—'tattie-walin' as they call it in the north, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 233. (90) **n.Lin.**[1] (91) **Sh.I.** Yon's as grumly as tattie wushins, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900). (92) **w.Som.**[1] Called also a 'combing-zull,' used for the purpose of throwing up a comb or ridge on each side, and so earthing up ranks of potatoes, or other crops requiring to be so treated.

2. Phr. (1) *bless my taters*, a mild oath; (2) *just the taty*, just the thing, exact, fit, suitable; (3) *to be not the tatie*, not to be trusted; (4) *to settle one's taturs*, to bring one to account; to give one a sound thrashing; (5) *to take a share of one's tattie*, to share one's home; to marry.

(1) **Dev.** Bless my 'taters if he ben't right, too! MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 113. (2) **Nhb.** For tipple just the taty, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 82; **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] He's not the tatie. (4) **Shr.**[2] (5) **Kcb.** At length she consented to gang wi' him hame, An' for life to tak' share o' his tattie, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217.

3. The head; used as a term of contempt.

Lnk. There's no much in the tatie O' ane that writes havers like that, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 19. **Lth.** The boys said, 'He's a saft tattie;' 'He's a muckle calf'—words which happily only school-boys use and understand, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 24.

Hence **Tattie-head**, *sb.* a stupid head.

Edb. Surely noo it's clean, even to your tattie heid, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 174.

4. *v.* To set, dig, or pick up potatoes.

s.Not. Our folks is all busy tatering just now (J.P.K.). **War.**[4] I be goin a taterin; come an go with me. **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Our little Jack's gwun tittorin' alung wuth 'is faither. **Hrf.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Ken.** 'Keptatometugoataturin.' Letter of excuse to school-master for keeping boy at home from school (W.G.P.).

TATOO, *v.* Irel. To scold, abuse, 'bally-rag.'

Ir. I should not only have got my full portion of the tatooing

(as they termed it), BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) I. xxxv. Ant. (S.A.B.)

TATSHIE, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Dressed in a slovenly manner.

TATSY, *sb.* e.An.[2] [tæ·tsi.] A child's word for 'father.' Cf. **tat**, *sb.*[1]

TATTA, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [ta·ta.] A child's word for 'father.' See **Tat**, *sb.*[1]

TATTARAT, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] An unruly person; one wanting in stability.

A farm lad who was continually leaving or being dismissed from his situations would be called a 'tattarat' [taat·ûraat]. 'Yô tattarat' was used to an unruly horse.

TATTENHALL GIRDER, *phr.* Chs.[1] Also in form **Tatna girder.** A kind of pear.

Much cultivated about Frodsham. It is considered about the poorest pear that grows, but it is a wonderfully free bearer, good looking, and sells well in Warrington and the neighbouring markets. It is a good pear for stewing.

TATTER, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Ken. Also in forms **tatther** Ir.; **tetter** n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] [ta·tə(r, tæ·tə(r).] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tatter-clout**, (2) **-rags**, (3) **-wallets**, a poorly dressed, ragged person; a ragamuffin; a beggar; (4) **-wallop**, (*a*) fluttering rags; also in *pl.*; (*b*) *pl.* a tatterdemalion; an indecorous woman; (*c*) to hang or flutter in rags.

(1) **Lan.**[1] A mon owd enough to be thi faither—a poor tatter-clout 'at's nought noather in him nor on him—a clemmed craiter 'at doesn't get a gradely belly-full o' meight in a week's time, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 153, ed. 1879. **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] (4, *a*) **Abd.** That's naethin' gin yer breeks be auld, An' hangin' in a tatter-wallop, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606. **Lth.** Upo' their tails there wad be knots, Or in their place a tatter-wallop, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 184. **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Often applied jocosely to one who wears a much-torn dress. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Bnff.**[1]

2. *v.* To tear, rend, tug to pieces.

Sc. (JAM.); In kase he raeive my saul—tatterin' it in pieces, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) vii. 2. **Bnff.**[1] **Dmf.** What gars ye tatter At a dead sheep amang the water? HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 24. **Ir.** Tatterin' it he is into nothin' you could give a name to, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 227. **w.Ir.** I'm tatthered to pieces, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 167.

3. To curl or tangle into a confused, intertwined condition; to be rough or ragged, as an animal's coat; *gen.* in *pass.* n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] Hence **Tatter-foal**, *sb.* a hobgoblin which appears under the form of a rough-coated horse or foal; also used of other ghostly animals. n.Lin.[1] 4. *adj.* Tattered, ragged.

n.Yks. That's a tatter jacket (I.W.). **Ken.**[12]

Hence **Tattery**, *adj.* tattered, ragged, frayed out.

Rnf. They tried to hide their bases Wi' tattery duds, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 24. **Nhb.**[1] She had on an aad tattery goon. **Ken.**[1]

TATTER, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. Irel. Cum. e.An. Ken. Som. Also in form **tatther** Ir. [ta·tə(r, tæ·tə(r).] 1. *v.* To chatter; to tattle.

w.Som.[1] Come now, there's to much tatterin' by half, let's have less noise and more work! Her's a tatterin', neighbourin' sort of a thing; better fit her'd look arter her chillern and keep 'em to school, and tidy like.

2. To scold; to chide; to be furious or cross.

Ir. I never see him in sitch a tattherin rage, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xiv. **Cum.**[1] She gev him a rare tatteran. **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tatter-can**, *sb.* a kicking cow; a termagant; (2) **Tatterer**, (3) **Tatters**, *sb.* a scold.

(1) **Cum.**[14] (2) **Nrf.** (HALL.), (E.G.P.) (3) **Cum.**[1] She gev him a rare tatteran' for she's a fair tatters hersel; **Cum.**[4]

3. To hurry; to bustle; to go at a great speed.

Gall. Running fleet-foot . . . as though the devil himself had been tattering at his tail, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) v. **Lns.** Away they went tattering along the road, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 250. **Cum.**[4] A tatterin' day's run on Widdup Fells, *C. Pacq.* (June 8, 1893) 5, col. 3.

4. To stir actively and laboriously.

e.An.[1] Commonly used in conjunction with 'tow,' which, if not equivalent, is closely connected in meaning. 'He is a very painstaking man; always towing and tattering after his business.'

5. *sb.* A rage; a long-continued condition of grumbling discontent. Cum.[4], e.Ken. (G.G.) Hence **Tattery**, *adj.* cross, peevish, ill-natured, ill-tempered. **Ken.**[1] 6. A hurry.

Cum. He set off in a tremendes tatter, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 54; **Cum.**[1] In a tatter; **Cum.**[4]

7. *adj.* Scolding, cross, peevish, ill-tempered, grumblingly discontented.

Cum.[4] **Ken.**[1] The old 'ooman's middlin' tatter to-day, I can tell ye; **Ken.**[2]

[1. Tateryn, *garrio, blatero* (*Prompt.*).]

TATTER, *v.*[3] Mid. [Not known to our correspondents.] To make a fool of any one. (HALL.)

TATTHERATION, *sb.* Irel. Used to express annoyance in phr. *tattheration to some one* or *something.*

'Tattheration to me,' says the big Longford fellow, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 209; Oh, tattheration to that thief of a gardener, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 47.

TATTLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. [ta·tlin.] Apparatus, tools, necessary equipment; small requisites or appliances; a dial. form of 'tackling.'

n.Yks.[1] 'Ah aimed they wad ha' been wed by now. Ah heared they'd getten t'tattling a week syne'; of the marriage-license and wedding-ring; **n.Yks.**[24]

TATTREL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A rag.

Rxb. The wind gars a' thy tattrels wallop, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 105 (JAM.).

TATTY, *adj.* Ken.[1] [tæ·ti.] Testy, cross.

TAU, TAUCH, see **Thou, Taugh**, *sb.*[1]

TAUDY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tawdy**; and in forms **todie, towdy** (JAM.). A child. Sc. MACKAY. Abd., Ags. (JAM.) Hence **Taudy-fee**, *sb.* a fine for having an illegitimate child.

Sc. MACKAY. **Abd.** Nor kirk nor consterie, Quo' they, can ask the taudy-fee, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43.

TAUGH, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **tagh, tah; tauch** (JAM.). Tallow.

Sc. This is properly the name given to the article by tradesmen, before it is melted. After this operation it receives the name of tallow (JAM.); Taugh was sold by Tron weight, merely to make allowance for the garbage or refuse, which was unavoidably mixed with it in slaughtering the cattle and sheep, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Oct. 5, 1805) (*ib.*); Kaiset up in thair ain taugh, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xvii. 10.

Hence (1) **Taughie**, *adj.* greasy, clammy; of the weather: warm and moist or misty; (2) **Taughie-faced**, *ppl. adj.* greasy-faced.

(1) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (JAM.) **Gall.** Tahie day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Cld.** (JAM.)

[Dan. *talg*, tallow (LARSEN).]

TAUGH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) The threads of large ropes. [Cp. ON. *taug*, a string, rope (VIGFUSSON).]

TAULEY, see **Tawl**, *sb.*

TAUM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Dor. Also written **tawm** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[12] w.Yks. Der.[1]; **torm** w.Yks.; and in forms **taam** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **tam** N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[1] Dor.; **toam** S. & Ork.[1]; **tom** Sc. (JAM.); **tombe** Sh.I.; **tome** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **toom** Cum.[14]; **toum** Sc. (JAM.); **towm** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur. [tōm, tām; tōm, tom.] 1. *sb.* A rope; a line; a partially untwisted cord or string.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **Lakel.** A small piece of wood called the paillie to which is attached the tome [in a woodcock-snare], MACPHERSON *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 454. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[1]

Hence **Taumy**, *adj.* untwisted, stringy. Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312; Cum.[4] 2. A fishing-line, esp. one made of horse-hair.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Prior to the introduction of iron or steel hooks fish were caught by means of a small bit of hard wood or a splinter of bone from two to four inches long, attached to the end of the tome or skoag, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 128; He tuik da skuin, an' sneed da tombe, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] Toums were made by the fishermen from horse hair. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** Cleekit a hantle o' . . . perches out of the loch wi' his toum, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] A lang twine tam. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** When he wez pull'n' horse hairs

oot ed tail te mak fish 'n' towms, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 13; **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** GROSE (1790); **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Short line about nine inches long, generally of twisted horsehair or worsted, joined to the main fishing-line and having a hook at the end. These are commonly used for eel-fishing. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Tome-spinner**, *sb.* a whorl used for twisting hair-lines; (2) *to throw the long tome, phr.* to angle for information.

(1) **Sh.I.** A sail needle, a tomespinner made of peat, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 39. (2) **Wm.** He axt ma o maks a things; bet a thowt he was nobbet tryan ta throw t'lang tome, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 15.

3. A long thread of any ropy, glutinous substance, as sealing-wax, half-melted rosin; gossamer. **Cld.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) Hence (1) **Taumy**, (2) **Toums**, *adj.* ropy, glutinous, drawing out like toasted cheese.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (2) **Rxb.** (JAM.)

4. *v.* To draw out any viscous substance into a line; to hang in long glutinous threads, as saliva from the lips.

Cld., **Rxb.** It cam towmin' out. To hing tawmin' down (JAM.). **Lakel.**[2] 'Linked sweetness long drawn out'—that's tomin taffy oot.

5. *Fig.* To spin out a tale.

Wm. He could tome a teeal oot as lang as mi leg (B.K.).

[1. ON. *taumr*, a rein, bridle (VIGFUSSON).]

TAUM, see **Tawm**, **Toom**.

TAUNDEL, TAUNEL, see **Tawnle**.

TAUNT, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also in form **tant** se.Wor.[1] [tǭnt; tant.] 1. *v.* To dare; to tempt.

se.Wor.[1] 'Why did you run away from school, Johnny?' 'Cos Billy Taylor wanted to run away, un tanted me to goo ooth 'im.'

2. To tease; to pester with questions or requests; to plague, meddle with.

s.Wor. 'Em kep' on a tantin' we a' the time, till a gen 'em what a exed fur (H.K.). **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] **e.An.**[1] 'How this child does taunt me!' It conveys no sense of scoffing or insult.

3. *Obs.* With *at*: to mock at.

Edb. Laughs an' taunts at a' the waes I bear, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 123.

4. *sb.* In phr. *to make taunt of*, to make fun of.

w.Yks. Tha'll noane ha'e to mak' taunt o' me, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 26, 1898); **w.Yks.**[3]

TAUNT, *v.*[2] Lin. Nhp. [tǭnt.] To toss the head. See **Tauntle**.

n.Lin.[1] **Nhp.** The Meadow-sweet taunts high its showy wreath, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 202.

TAUNT, *v.*[3] Chs. [tǭnt.] To taint, as butter. (C.J.B.)

TAUNT, *v.*[4] Sh.I. Also in form **tant** S. & Ork.[1] To sicken from eating disgusting food; to upset the digestion.

Doo's no ill aff, Sibbie. A'm shüre I can aet a bit o't wi' a tattie, an' doo kens foo little taunts my puir waik stammik, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); Food is said to taunt a person when it remains in the stomach too long undigested (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

TAUNT, *adj.* Ken. Cor. Also in form **taant** Ken.[2] [tǭnt, tānt.] 1. Tall; too high in proportion to the breadth; an aphetic dial. form of 'ataunt.'

Ken. A taant house, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[2]

2. *Fig.* Pert, saucy; 'high and mighty.'

Cor.[1] A taunt piece of goods; **Cor.**[2]

TAUNTIFY, *v.* Dev. [tā·ntifai.] To taunt.

n.Dev. Then I saw what a vool I'd been to tauntify un, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 50.

TAUNTLE, *v.* Lin. [tǭ·ntl.] To toss the head. See **Taunt**, *v.*[2]

There she was, turtling and tauntling (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] She is tauntling and playing up.

TAUNTRIL, *adj. Obs.* Nhb.[1] Bold, impudent. Cf. **tantril**.

TAUNTY, *sb.* Chs.[1] [tǭ·nti.] Human excrement.

TAUPIE, TAUPIN, see **Tawpie**, **Tappin**.

TAUPSALEERY, see **Tapsalteerie**.

TAURD, *sb.* Sc. [tārd.] A large piece.

Abd. That parsley's nae half choppet; cut these muckle taurds wi' yer scissors (G.W.).

TAURRIE, TAURY, see **Tarry**, *adj.*

TAUT, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Glo. e.An. Dev. Also written **tort** Glo.[1] Dev.; **tought** e.An.[1]; and in form **tote** Glo.[1] [tǭt, tōt.] 1. *adj.* Of a boat: watertight. e.An.[1]

2. Large, fat, inflated, ready to burst.

Glo. As tote as a tike or tick, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 436; **Glo.**[1] **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 436.

3. *v.* To set fast; to tighten a skein, &c. so that it cannot be unravelled easily. **e.An.**[1] This skein is toughted.

[2. With bely stif and toght As any tabour, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 2267.]

TAUT, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Also written **tawt** (JAM.); and in form **taat** Sh.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] [tāt.] 1. *v.* To mat, entangle; to run into tufts. Cf. **tait**, *sb.*[1], **tat**, *sb.*[4]

S. & Ork.[1], **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.)

Hence **Tauted**, *ppl. adj.* matted, esp. of the hair; shaggy; ragged.

Sc. God's truth it's the tautit laddie, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xix. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Ayr.** Nae tawted tyke, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 20. **Lnk.** His tautit hair Hung owre his face, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 41.

2. To make rugs, &c. with 'taats.'

Sh.I. Persons of artistic skill whose business it was to taat bed-rugs with wool dyed in blue lit, skrottie, kurkalit, aald man, or yellowin' girs, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Tawted-rug**, *sb.* a thick bed-coverlid. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 3. *sb.* A mat; matting; a tuft of hair, wool, &c. Sh.I. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Hence (1) **Tawty**, *adj.* of the hair, &c.: matted, shaggy; (2) **Tawty-headed**, *ppl. adj.* shaggy-headed.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **s.Sc.** He hotched, an' leuch, An' clawed his tawtie heid, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 106. **Slk.** A wee wizzened, waif-and-stray-lookin cretur—sic a tawty hide, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 78. (2) **Dmf.** He is a long, thin, tawtie-headed man, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1831).

4. *pl.* Thick worsted yarn for making rugs. S. & Ork.[1]

TAUT, see **Tawt**.

TAUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tā·ðər.] 1. *v.* To abuse by dragging hither and thither. See **Tauthereeze**, **Tawt**. 2. *sb.* Abuse by dragging hither and thither.

TAUTHEREEZE, *v.* Bnff.[1] [tā·ðərīz.] To abuse by dragging hither and thither. See **Tauther**.

TAUZE, see **Touse**.

TAVAELS, *sb. pl. Obs.* e.An.[1] The claws of a cat; the talons of a hawk.

TAVAR, see **Taiver**.

TAVE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Dor. Som. Also written **taive** Glo.; and in forms **taave** Sc. (JAM.) Som.; **teav(e** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **teavv** Cum.[1]; **teeave** Wm. n.Yks.[23]; **teauve** Elg.; **tiave** Lakel.[2] Dor.[1]; **tyaave** Sc. (JAM.); **tyauve** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **tyav** Dur.[1]; **tyeav** Nhb.[1]; *pret.* **tyeuve** Bnff.[1] Abd. [tēv, teəv, tiəv.] 1. *v.* To rage; to storm; to fly at angrily. Cf. **tervee**, 2.

m.Yks.[1] To act violently, in any way, as to be rampant in speech, or physically demonstrative. **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 370; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. To toss; to throw oneself about, esp. to throw the hands about wildly as a person in fever does. Also in phr. *tewing and taving.* See **Tavering**.

N.Cy.[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] Applied also to the action of picking at the bed-clothes, as a delirious or dying person does. **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe teughs and taves about seea mitch, at shoe's seure to poit aff aw her happin, ii. 291. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** RAY (1691); Almost invariably used with 'tewing'; 'tewing and taving' is *gen.* used to express the restless tossing of a sick person, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 370; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Tewing and taving aboot is the restless condition of one in fever. **sw.Lin.**[1] He was taving about all night. **Dor.**[1] 'E drow'd Hizzuf about, an' tiav'd, an' blow'd, 143. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. To struggle; to tumble or wrestle in sport. Cf. **tervee**, 1.

Mry. I saw them tyaavin' and wrestlin' thegither (JAM.). **Elg.** Wi' ae fauld heart, and honest joy, They teauve and touzle rare, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 161. **Bch.** I was lying taavin an' wamlin under lucky-minny like a sturdie hoggie that had fa'en into a peat-

pot, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 3, 4. **Abd.** Tyauvin' wi' a deevil o' a shehorse, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Dor.**[1] The chile did tiave zoo to goo to his mother. **Som.** 'For about a two or a dree hours he did tave for breath.' 'It taved to get out' (of anything confined) (W.F.R.).

4. To strive, toil, labour.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** He tyeuve and wrocht hard, late an' ear', ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16; But gin ye tyauve at it aboon yer strenth ye'll be clean forfochten, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 121.

5. To tumble anything about; to upset, make a commotion, esp. in phr. *taving and tewing.*

n.Lan.[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] To fumble in a meaningless manner. **Lin.** I beant noways fond o' bairns, they're allost a-tewing and a-taving about, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **se.Lin.** She's always taving and tewing about (J.T.B.).

Hence (1) **Tavin,** *sb.* in phr. *tavin and gules,* an upset, commotion; a fluster; (2) **Tavus,** *adj.* easily excited and flustered; (3) **Teeaving,** *ppl. adj.* agitating.

(1) **Brks.** A country farmer's daughter was objecting to travel in a stage-coach about sixty-five years ago, and said, in support of her opposition to that mode of conveyance, 'They do drive so hugeous fast they puts me in a Tavin and gules,' *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 152. (2) **Hnt.** I was . . . saying that so-and-so was much older than he appeared to be: 'Yes, Sir,' replied the woman, 'but he's very tavus.' Then she told me that when the dog barked he was tavus, and when the children screamed, he was dreadful tavus, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 227. (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

6. To hurry along; to gad about.

Glo. Well, Nan, how you da taive along, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1864) 5. **Som.** An' where have you bin a-taven about! RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix.

7. To sprawl with the arms and legs; to kick or fidget with the feet.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. To walk heavily through dirt, snow, &c.; to wade; to struggle on.

Bnff.[1] **Nhb.**[1] Tired wi' teavin through the snow. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] We tiaved aboot laiten mushrooms. **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** I wur sae teerd wie maanderin up an dawn an teaavin ith ling, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 40, ed. 1821. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.**[1] 'To tave in the mud,' to be so entangled as scarcely to be able to move the feet.

9. To distress; to over-tire; to labour under a disease; to recover of a very severe illness.

Bnff.[1] He tyeuve on a weenter in consumption an' deet i' the spring. **n.Yks.** 'T wad teeave t'lass te deeath, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 46.

10. *sb.* A difficulty, struggle, pinch; hard labour; the act of labouring hard.

Sh.I., Bnff. To do anything with a tyaave. 'I have a great tyaave'; applied to means of subsistence, &c. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1]

11. A hurry, stir, commotion. ne.Sc. (W.G.)

TAVE, *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Also in forms **taave** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1]; **tyaave** Sc. (JAM.); **tyauve** Bnff.[1] Abd. [tēv; tāv.]

1. To knead dough; to work up plaster or anything adhesive. Cai.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[2] **2.** To make anything rough by working it with the hands, &c. Also *fig.* to meddle.

Mry. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] The act of masticating much; spoken in disgust or dissatisfaction. **Abd.** A curn ill-fashionet nowt comin' kirnin' an' tyauvin' aboot his peer remains, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900).

TAVER, see **Taiver.**

TAVERING, *ppl. adj.* Som. Printed **tabering** (HALL.). [tē·vərin.] Restless in illness. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **tave,** *v.*[1] **2.**

TAVERN, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A cellar. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

TAVERNRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Tavern expenses.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** They had compted and reckoned for their tavernry with their mistresses, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 340.

TAVORT, see **Tovet.**

TAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **taa** Sc.; **tar** Nhb.[1]; **to** Cum.[1]; **toy** Nrf. [tō̞, tō̞ə, tā.] **1.** *sb.* The marble with which the player shoots; a large, choice marble, *gen.* streaked or variegated; also in *comp.* **Taw-alley.**

Lth. The bools were of various sorts and values; those played with were called 'taas,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Ir.** (P.W.J.) **Nhb.**[1] Smaller than a 'bullocker' and larger than an ordinary sized marble. **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A boy in playing marbles always has his fancy marble to shoot with: this he calls his 'taw.' **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** Taw is the marble which boys use for shooting with at the game and is therefore the specially prized one (S.S.B.). **Oxf.** (J.E.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** We stood one side of the ring and bowled for the other with our toys, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 8. **Suf.**[1], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 220.]

2. A game at marbles played with 'taws' only; the game of 'ring-taw.'

s.Lan.[1] **War.**[3] A boy 'shoots' his taw as far as he can: the object of his opponent, 'shooting' from the same place with his taw, is to hit the first taw or to pass it for a sufficient distance from the succeeding shot of the opponent at his taw; when one hits the taw of the other he wins it. **ne.Ken.** (H.M.)

3. The mark from which marbles are shot; the mark or line from which runners, leapers, or players in any game start; also in *comp.* **Taw-line.**

Lakel.[2] **Stf.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] 'Shoot from taw.' 'You don't stand at taw.' Termed long or short taw according to the distance. **War.**[23] **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **ne.Ken.** Another marble called a taw is flirted at them from the taw-line (H.M.). [**Amer.** One may 'knock' the 'middler' from 'taw.' The players 'go to taw' to 'shoot,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 24.]

4. *Comp.* **Taw-laking,** marble-playing.

w.Yks. Nah scholars, if they could, wod due away wi' tasks, an' devote ther schooil ahrs to taw-lakin' an' crackit-lakin', *Yksman.* (1880) 392.

5. Phr. (1) *in taw,* between the marble-ring and the 'taw-line'; anywhere on the side of the line away from the ring; (2) *to be down on a person's taw,* see below; (3) *to bring a person to taw,* to compel him to do anything; (4) *to come up to taw,* 'to come up to the scratch'; (5) *to take off taw,* to leap or start from the line.

(1) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) (2) **Ir.** When you watched another boy's taw, following it with your own, seeking for a good opportunity to get a shot at it, you were said to be 'down on his taw.' Hence in general when you have an edge on some one, when you are watching him, on the look out for some opportunity to pounce on him to punish him—you are said 'to be down on his taw' (P.W.J.). **Lim.** (J.F.) (3) **Nhp.**[1] If you don't do so and so I'll bring you to taw. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (4) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (5) **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

6. *v.* To shoot with a 'taw'; to eject a marble from the middle joint of the thumb; to shoot at with a marble; also used *fig.* to pay.

w.Yks. Tha mud just as weel ha' taw'd thi brass dahn t'causa, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) i. 3; Get out o' t'gate and let me taw thee (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[3] First they taw up to a hole. . . When . . . the one who is on for his pizings manages to taw into the hole, the game is concluded (s.v. Hundreds).

Hence **Tawer,** *sb.* the player who shoots the 'taw.'

w.Yks. If one player knocks out a marble, he is entitled to 'taw' at the rest in the ring until he misses; and if a sure 'tawer' not one of the others may have the chance to 'taw,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 113.

7. To place the foot on the right side of the 'taw' or mark in a game. Also with *up,* and in phr. *to taw the line.*

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** It is one of the first lessons of childhood to 'taw fair' (B.K.).

TAW, *sb.*[2] Chs. [tō̞.] **1.** A mischievous person.

s.Chs.[1] He's a regilar taw—up to aw sorts o' tricks an' weinats.

2. A strange man. Chs.[1]

TAW, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. A streak of light.

It was just aboot da first taws o' daylicht, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 32; Geng du da morn's mornin' wi' da first taws o' daylicht, *ib.* 85.

TAW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. s.Cy. **1.** *v. Obs.* To beat or dress hemp. s.Cy. RAY (1691) (s.v. Tew). Cf. **tew,** *v.*[1] **2.**

2. To knead; to work as mortar. Cf. **tave,** *v.*[2], **tew,** *v.*[1] **3.**

Ags. Be sure you taw the leaven weel (JAM.).

3. To tumble about; to spoil by over-handling; to pull, lay hold of. Sc., Bwk. (*ib.*) Cf. **tew,** *v.*[1] **4.** **4.** To whip. Cf. **taws(e.**

Per. I would have her tawed through the town at the cart's tail, CLELAND *Inkhbracken* (1883) 126, ed. 1887.

5. *sb.* The point of a whip; a whip. Cf. taws(e.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. The nippy taw Comes whiskin' whiles athort us a'. WATSON *Poems* (1853) 28. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

6. Difficulty, a great to-do. Abd. (JAM.) Cf. tew, *v.*[1] 13.

[2. I tawe a thyng that is styffe to make it softe, *Je souple*, PALSGR. (1530).]

TAW, *v.*[3] Yks. Stf. Lei. War. [tǭ, tǫə.] To twist; to get crooked or out of shape; to crease, wrinkle; to entwist, as the end of a rope.

w.Yks.[1], Stf. (Miss E.) Lei.[1] Applied more especially to woven fabrics when the threads do not lie straight. 'This collar taws so, I can't hardly cut it straight.' War.[3]

TAW, *v.*[4] Rxb. (JAM.) To suck greedily and with continuance, as a hungry child at the breast.

TAW, *v.*[5] Som. To tie, fasten. (HALL.)

TAW, *int.* Pem. [tǭ.] Silence! hark!

s.Pem. Taw! taw! taw! that's bosh (W.M.M.).

TAW, see **Thou**, **Tow**, *v.*[1]

TAW-BESS, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A slatternly woman. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

TAWDERED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Also in form **tawderied**. With *up*: dressed in vulgar finery. (HALL.), Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] Cf. **tawdherly**, **toldered**.

TAWDHERLY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [tǭ·ðəli.] Dressed in bad taste. See **Tantawdherly**.

TAWDRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Shr. Hrt. e.An. Also in form **tardry** e.An.[1] [tǭ·dri, tā·dri.] 1. *sb.* Cheap finery; cheap, sham jewellery. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). e.An.[1] 2. *adj.* Immodest; loose in conduct. e.An.[1]

TAWDY, **TAWEAL**, see **Taudy**, **Towdy**, **Tarveal**.

TAWEN, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **tawan** (JAM.). 1. *v.* To pull, lay hold of; to tumble about; to spoil by overhandling. Cf. **taw**, *v.*[2] 3.

Sc. (JAM., s.v. Taw). Bnff. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 304. Abd. I watna fa we'll get to red it: . . They've tawen't sae till now they've made it An' unco sight, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 89.

2. To knead. Bnff. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 304. Cf. **tave**, *v.*[2], **taw**, *v.*[2] 2. 3. *sb.* A difficulty; a great to-do. Abd. (JAM., s.v. Taw). 4. Hesitation, reluctance.

Sc. He callit me sometimes Provost, and sometimes my Lovd [*sic*]; but it was ay with a tawan, *Prov.* (*ib.*) Abd. (*ib.*) Ags. To do anything with a tawan [to do it reluctantly] (*ib.*).

TAWER, *sb.*[1] Stf. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **tawyer** Lei.[1] [tǭ·ə(r); tǭ·jə(r).] A maker of husbandry harness. Stf. MOOR *Wds.* (1823). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1]

TAWER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dor. Aftergrass. *Gl.* (1851).

TAWFY, *adj.* Yks. [tǫə·fi.] Soft, watery, pasty. w.Yks. (R.H.R.)

TAWIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Tame, tractable. Cf. **towen**.

Rnf. Tho' bauld whan at hame, He fand, whan afiel', he was tawie an' tame, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 134. Ayr. Hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie, An' unco sonsie, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 5.

TAWL, *sb.* Brks. Ken. Also in form **tauley** Ken.[1] [tǭl; tǭ·li.] A marble; a 'taw.' Brks.[1], Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

TAWL, *v.* w.Cy. Som. To stroke or smooth down, as a cat's back; *gen.* with *down*. w.Cy. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TAWL, see **Toll**, *v.*[2]

TAWLING, *sb.* s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. [tǭ·lin.] The mark from which a marble is shot at the beginning of a game; a corruption of 'taw-line.' s.Cy. (HALL.), Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

TAWM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **taum** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Yks.[14] w.Yks.[1]; **tawme** n.Yks.; and in forms **tawn** Lan.; **tome** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.; **toom** n.Cy. Cum.[14] Lan. [tǭm, tōm.] 1. *v.* To fall gently asleep; also used with *over*.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] He'll soon tawm over. e.Yks.[1] Ah was just tawmin ower to sleep, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. To swoon; to fall from faintness or sickness; *gen.* with *over*.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] n.Yks. Ise like to tawme, this day's seay varry warme, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 169; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] She tawm'd ower. e.Yks.[1] Shā just tawmed ower, an siled doon, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Then shoe maddles an taums ower in a sweb. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Tooming**, *sb.* an aching or dizziness of the eyes. n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[14] 3. *Obs.* To vomit. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Lan.[1] 4. *sb.* A fit of drowsiness. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) 5. A fit of faintness or sickness. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) s.Lan. BAMFORD *MS. Gl.* (1846). 6. Heartburn, flushings. n.Cy. (HALL.) 7. An ungovernable fit of temper.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. She never annoy'd me wi' sulks or wi' taum, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 119; Wee taums she tak's, wee taums betimes, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 368.

TAWM, see **Taum**.

TAW-MAKER, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.[1] Work in weaving which makes flowers. ARDERON *Coll. Dial.* (1745–60).

TAWN, see **Tawm**.

TAWNLE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **taunel**, **taunle**, **tawnel**; and in forms **taanle** (JAM.); **tandle**, **taundel**. [tǭ·nəl.] A bonfire; any large fire. Cf. **teanlay**.

w.Sc. (JAM.) Cld. The custom of kindling large fires or Taanles, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland, . . and to this day is continued all along the strath of Clyde, SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). Dmb. The news of his douncum was noe shooner known than tawnels were burning in every dyreckshon, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiv. Rnf. Had I our Dochter's [flirds o' gauze] at a candle, They'd mak' a bein an' rousin' tandle, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 123; Any large fire made out of doors is so designated. It is often an amusement to boys in rural districts to go out into the fields and collect the cuttings of hedges, dried grass, &c. into a heap for the purpose of making a taunel, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 547. Ayr. Burning whins on Gilly-flower-bankin', . . bigging great taunles on the holms o' the Garnock, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28.

TAWNY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Shr. Wil. Som. Also written **tawney** Sc. (JAM.) Wil.[1]; and in forms **ta'aney** Wil.[1]; **tanny** Ir. [tǭ·ni.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* **Tawny-hooting-owl**, the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*. Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 129. 2. *sb.* A dark-complexioned person; a mulatto. Sc. (JAM.), N.I.[1] 3. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*. Wil.[1] Som. SWAINSON *ib.* 67.

TAWNYMICHIE-CLAY, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A fine kind of clay. (s.v. Tarrymichie-clay.)

TAWPEN, see **Topping**.

TAWPENNY, *sb.* N.I.[1] A hen with a tuft on its head. Cf. **topping**.

TAWPIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **taupie** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; and in forms **taapie** Sc. N.I.[1]; **tapie** Sc.; **tappy** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ir. Nhb.[1]; **tapyah** Ir.; **tawpa** Sc. (JAM.) [tǭ·pi, tā·pi.] 1. *sb.* A foolish, giddy, awkward, idle, or slovenly girl.

Sc. (JAM.); She formally rebuked Eppie for an idle taupie, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Cai.[1] Bch. The tither wis a haave colour'd smeerless tapie, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Frf. 'Mother, she flouted me!' 'The daring tawpie!' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. Fif. An awkward girl was reprimanded for a 'muckle tawpie,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. s.Sc. Tak nae notice o' the idle taupie that opens the door to ye, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 168. Ayr. A taivert tawpie, wi' her hair hingin' doon her back in pennyworths, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 73. Wgt. I wadna gie a snip o' thread for ane o' your smirking sonsiefaced tawpies, *Good Wds.* (1881) 403. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] She's a greet tappy, an' a canny bit throwother ti boot.

2. A foolish fellow; a blockhead.

Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lnk. Ye big tawpie! sneevlin' awa' there like a lassie! GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 99. Cum.[14]

Hence **Taupiet**, *ppl. adj.* foolish. Sc. (JAM.) 3. A fidgety person. Cum.[4] 4. *adj.* Foolish, awkward, slovenly, ill-conditioned; tawdry.

Sc. Taupy wives in Bruntland, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 244. Abd. An unedicat taupie chiel in a kwintra chop, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. Ayr. The tawpy taunts of her pridefu' customers, GALT *Entail* (1823) xvi. Peb. Taupie Meg is just as bad, A commom limmer, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 80. Cum.[4]

[Cp. Swed. *tåp*, a simpleton (ÖMAN).]

TAWPLOCH, **TAWRDS**, see **Taploch**, **Tards**.

TAWS(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in forms **taas** Nhb.[1]; **taz** Sc. (Jam.) [tǭz, tāz.] **1.** *sb.* A leather strap cut into thongs at one end, used as a schoolmaster's instrument of punishment; also used *fig.*, and in *comb.* **Pair-of-tawse.** See **Taw,** *v.*[2] **5.**

Sc. (Jam.); Never take the taws when a word will do the turn, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 266. Or.I. Nine-tailed taws, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 105. Abd. Their dread of an application of the tawse, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 85. Fif. The tawse which he laid down were taken up by Walter Raeburn, Meldrum *Gray Mantle* (1896) 190. Ayr. Dinna, Lord, . . skelp us oure sair, as at this time, with the taws of Thy wrath, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. Gall. The master's taws were a wholesome deterrent, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 185. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. All the subjects of my taws, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 102; Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1] Cum. When twee bits o' scholars, we'd laik roun the hay stack, . . But ne'er fan the taws, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 78; Cum.[4]

Hence (1) **Burnt-nebbit-taws,** (2) **Burnt-told-tawse,** *sb.* 'tawse' having the ends hardened in the fire; (3) **Tawse-swasher,** *sb.* one who uses the 'tawse'; (4) **Tawse-toes,** *sb. pl.* the thongs into which one end of the 'tawse' is cut.

(1) Edb. I am quite willing to receive any amount of literary birch and 'burnt-nebbit-taws' castigation which the critics may be pleased to bestow, Johnston *Edina* (1864) xi. (2) Per. Nae burnt-taed tawse o' strong nowt-hide Need they for paumies, Stewart *Character* (1857) 58. (3) e.Lth. This ballad of the . . . dominie's . . . met with an encore, . . but the ancient tawse-swasher pled weariness, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 142. (4) Lnk. From the faint odour of burning leather we knew that he was roasting the tawse taes, a sure method of increasing the efficacy of his instrument of torture, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 18.

2. A few strips of leather tied to a shaft, used by boys in spinning tops. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **3.** A piece of tanned leather. n.Cy. (Hall.) **4.** *v.* To whip, scourge, belabour. Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

TAWSTOCK-GRACE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. The end. (Hall.)

TAWT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **taut** (Jam.). [tāt.] **1.** *v.* To drag or dash to the ground; to drag hither and thither. See **Tauther.**

Bnff. (Jam.); Bnff.[1] The ween tawtit the kail plants a day or so aifter they wir set, an' they niver cam t'onything it signifeet.

2. *sb.* A heavy dash; abuse by dragging or dashing about.

Bnff. (Jam.); Bnff.[1] He ga' the loon a tawt our o' the grun.

TAWT, see **Taut,** *v.*[2]

TAWTIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tā·ti.] A stupid person.

TAWTREES, *sb. pl.* Shr.[1] Also in form **toitrees.** [tǭ·, toi·triz.] Swingle-trees.

Two sets tawtrees, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (1877).

TAWWN, TAWYER, TAWZY, see **Town, Tawer,** *sb.*[1], **Tousy.**

TAX, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [taks.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tax-man,** a tax-collector; (2) **-master,** a task-master.

(1) Dmf. Drap snug intae yon taxman's chair, Frae whilk he's flitted, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 137. Ir. Duck a taxman or harry a bum [bailiff], Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xiv. (2) Abd. Then was their tale of brick increast, And tax-masters did more afflict them, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 88.

2. *v.* To find fault with; to scold.

Abd. He taxed the faults of the parochinars bitterli, Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 76. Fif. He ken'd his choice wad be taxed; A' his friends wad at him spurn, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 103.

TAX-WAX, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Also in form **taxy-waxy** w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] War.[2s] Shr.[1] Any strong tendon in meat; gristle; a portion of meat composed mainly of skin or cartilage. Cf. **pax-wax.**

w.Yks.[4], Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2] War. (C.T.O.); War.[2]; War.[3] A children's term for any hard gristle in cooked meat. Shr.[1] Gie the baby that piece o' taxy waxy, it's better than india-rubber.

TAY, see **Take, Tea, The,** *dem. adj.*, **Thou, Tye,** *sb.*[1]

TA-YEAR, TA-YEERE, see **To-year.**

TAYOO, *sb.* Nrf. [tē·ū.] [Not known to our correspondents.] A set or company of labourers on a farm, &c. *Morning Post* (Aug. 30, 1897).

TAYSTRAGGELT, *sb.* Cum. A loose, idle person. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 312.

TAYTHE, see **Tath(e.**

TAYTY, *sb. Obs.* Som. A see-saw. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). See **Hayty-tayty,** s.v. **Hayty.**

TAZ, TAZIE, see **Taws(e, Tazzy.**

TAZZ, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. [taz.] A tangle, esp. used of a rough head of hair; a heap of knots and loose ends. Cf. **tas(s.**

Lei.[1] What a tazz you have! Do put it tidy! All of a tazz. Nhp.[2]

Hence **Tazzy,** *adj.* fuzzy, tangled, knotted. Lei.[1] (s.v. Tazzled).

TAZZED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[1] [ta·zd.] Overmatched, defeated; unable to accomplish one's purpose.

TAZZLE, *v.* and *sb.* Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wil. [ta·zl, tæ·zl.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'teazle'; to entangle. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] Hence **Tazzled,** *ppl. adj.* tangled, fuzzy, twisted, knotted. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] **2.** *sb.* A tangle; a state of disorder; esp. used of the hair.

Wil.[1] Her hair be aal of a tazzle.

TAZZLE, see **Tassel.**

TAZZY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **tazie** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **tassey, tassy** n.Cy. [ta·zi; ta·si.] A mischievous child; a foolish, romping girl; a silly fellow.

Rxb. Up Parnassus, wi' a tazie, Ye'll leg, A. Scott *Poems*, 133 (Jam.). n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

TCHAT, see **Chat,** *sb.*[1]

TCHEW, *int.* Irel. [tʃiu.] An exclamation used to drive away a dog or to hound him on to another animal. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **chew,** *int.*

TCHEY, *int.* Irel. [tʃē.] An exclamation used to call or quiet a cow. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Cf. **chay.**

TCHUCHET, see **Teuchit.**

TE, *conj.* Chs. Than. See **Till,** *prep.*[12]

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'Greater te that'; very common.

TE, see **The,** *dem. adj.*, **Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Thou, Thy.**

TEA, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **taay** Brks.[1]; **tae** Sh.I.; **tay** Ir. w.Yks.[2] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Brks.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[3] Cor.; **teah** Cum.[1] w.Yks.; **teea** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. [tī, tiə; tē.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tea-and-eating,** a 'high tea,' a tea-party at which substantial food is provided; (2) **-and-rum-bagging,** a tea-party; see below; (3) **-bagging,** the afternoon meal or tea; (4) **-board,** a tea-tray, esp. a wooden tray; (5) **-boy,** a man-servant; (6) **-bread,** var. kinds of fancy bread eaten at tea; (7) **-cake,** a slang expression for a child's seat or fundament; (8) **-cally** or **-carry,** a tea-caddy; (9) **-chit-chat,** cakes, &c. eaten at tea; (10) **-dish,** a tea-cup, esp. an old-fashioned one made without a handle; (11) **-do,** see (2); (12) **-doing,** (13) **-drink,** (14) **-drinking,** a tea-party, esp. a public affair; (15) **-feast,** a school feast, of which tea and cakes form a part; (16) **-fight,** see (14); (17) **-graithing,** the tea-things; (18) **-hand,** a tea-drinker; (19) **-kitchen,** a tea-urn; (20) **-man,** (*a*) a travelling seller of tea, &c.; (*b*) a tea-drinker; (21) **-meeting,** a meeting with prayer in dissenting chapels, with tea and cake, &c. for those assembled; (22) **-milk,** skim-milk with a small admixture of cream; (23) **-party,** see below; (24) **-royal,** tea with spirits in it; (25) **-run,** see (19); (26) **-scent,** the plant *Nephrodrium Oreopteris*; (27) **-shine,** (28) **-skittle,** see (14); (29) **-soda,** carbonate of soda, used in pinches to make the tea draw; (30) **-splash,** (31) **-stur** or **-stir,** see (14); (32) **-tackle** or **-tackling,** (33) **-tattling,** see (17); (34) **-tea,** tea; (35) **-tongs,** sugar-tongs; (36) **-towel,** a tea-cloth; (37) **-treat,** a school treat; also used *attrib.*; (38) **-twine,** thin string or twine with which bags of tea are tied; (39) **-water,** water for making tea.

(1) Lth. A 'towsie tea,' or 'tea and eating,' followed the [marriage ceremony], Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 175. (2) s.Lan.[1] A popular festivity among women, who club their money together to buy tea, rum, muffins, &c., and have a jollification at one of the subscriber's houses. (3) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (4) Cum.[1] Usually of mahogany or walnut—and formerly accounted a mark of gentility; Cum.[4], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (5) Ir. Mrs. Fogarty's man-servant or 'tea-boy,' as he was called, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 146. (6) Lan. 'Mowffin,' a generic name for tea bread in all its varieties,

FOTHERGILL *Lasses of Leverhouse* (1888) xviii. (7) **w.Yks.** Nah then, be quahet, wi' ye, er Ah'll slap yer teea-cakes for ye (B.K.). (8) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Nrf.** His mother took care on't by putting it into the tea-carry, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 52. (9) **Edb.** Leek-rife kail, wi' guid sheep's pate, Waes-zucks! that ever tea-chit-chat Or ghaists o' meat Soud ever fill your halesome plate, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 50. (10) **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** If you caan't drink out of the putcher, taake a taydish, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 95. (11) **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (12) **Lnk.** Flatter the lairds for tea-doin's an' dinners, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 47. (13) **Cor.** No popular movement ever took root in our town without a 'tea-drink' or some such public function, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 220; Going up tay-drink I spect, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 163. (14) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** If sum fowk ud nobbud be decent when they went tuv a teah-drinkin', CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 20. (15) **n.Lin.**[1] I was at a teä-feäst at East Butterwick o'must fifty years sin. (16) **Sc.** The man's no better than a death's head at a feast, if you call Merran's tea-fight a feast, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvii. **w.Yks.** The teah-feyt afterwards, everybody said, was the best 'doo' of the sort that had ever been in the village, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 19. **Lan.** Were you ever at a Lancashire tea-fight? FOTHERGILL *Lasses of Leverhouse* (1888) xviii. **Cor.**[3] (17) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (18) **Ayr.** The doctor was no tea-hand, he was fond o' a glass o' toddy wi' the guidman, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 168. (19) **Sc.** MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1787) 49; (JAM.) **w.Yks.**[2] (20, *a*) **Shr.**[1] Some folks thinken they get great bargains off the packmen, but I dunna like thar flaunty trash, so I never 'arbour 'em nor taymen (s.v. Packman). (*b*) **Gall.** (A.W.) (21) **Brks.**[1] **Cor.** I went to tay-meetin' to Churchtown, an' a purty time et was, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 165. (22) **e.Yks.**[1] (23) **n.Yks.**[1] An institution in connection with School-feasts, Chapel, or Mechanics' Institute matters, and the like. Sometimes the object is to raise a fund, when the tickets of admission are paid for: in this case the viands may be provided by a committee, and the profits only be available. But freq.—and invariably in the case of a school-treat—the provision is made gratuitously by the farmers and well-to-do people in the district: and a richly-spread board such tea-table is; **n.Yks.**[4] (24) **s.Lan.**[1] (25) **w.Som.**[1] My wife told an under-gardener to go for a large 'tea-urn.' The man not knowing what that was, said, 'What did you plase to want, mum?' Upon which I said at once, 'The tay-run.' Instantly he answered, 'Oh yes, sure, mum!' (26) **w.Cum.** (B. & H.) (27) **Dmf.** Frequent little treats, picnics, and tea-shines betwixt the families, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 249. (28) **Sc.** (G.W.) (29) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) (30) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Loiners' Olm.* (1881) 16. (31) **w.Yks.** Ruth Racklesum at a tea-stur i' Bradford, threw all t'cups and saucers intut street, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 9. (32) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Tackling). **Dev.**[1] (s.v. Tackle). (33) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (34) **Ir.** Ask her guests whether they would prefer 'tay-tay, or coffee-tay,' *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 143. (35) **n.Yks.**[4] (36) **Nhb.** The guid lady shakes her lap an' rubs an' scrapes at her gown wi' the tea-towel it the guid wife o' the house haunds her, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 116. (37) **Cor.** Whas our lil tay-trait to a townser? PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 153; Go long up tay-trait field, *ib.* 168. (38) **Sh.I.** Twa yards o' tae-twine an' a haddock hook attached, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 60. (39) **Abd.** I gaed doon tae the stripe for a pan o' tea water, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 15, 1901).

2. Phr. (1) *a cup of tea*, see below; (2) *a dish of tea*, a cup of tea; see also **Dish**, *sb.* **3**; (3) *a pitcher of tea*, see (2); (4) *the tea is fit* or *is like*, the tea is ready; (5) *pl.*, *to have his*, *her*, or *our teas*, see below.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] 'You're a nice cup o' teä, you are'; that is, a very fine fellow. The phrase is commonly used in irony. A 'sore cup o' teä' is something sad, painful, or disgusting. 'It's a sore cup o' teä for her to drink, poor lass, and what's happen'd's been through no fault o' her's naaither.' (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dev.** 'Dish o' tay?' the girl asked, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 76. **Cor.** Shall I fit 'ee a dish o' tay? HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 338. (3) **Don.** She put on what she called a 'pitcher of tay,' for him, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 88. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Sc.** (A.W. **e.Dur.**[1] She haves her teas (= frequent teas) sometimes at the Sewing Meeting. No, thank you, we've hadden our teas.

3. *v.* To take or drink tea with another.

Kcb. He had a substantial tea at Adam Beck the weaver's, and tea'd again at five with the Widow Milroy, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 29. **n.Lin.**[1] He cum an' teä'd wi' us when Sam was buried. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Will you tea with me this evening? BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An.**[1] We say he is to tea with me. **Nrf.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

TEA, TEAALY-PYET, see **Tone**, *num. adj.*, **Tale-pyet.**

TEACH, *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [tītʃ, tētʃ, teitʃ.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Tache**, (2) **Taich**, (3) **Taych**, (4) **Teich**, (5) **Teighch**, (6) **Teigkh**, (7) **Teitch**, (8) **Teych**, (9) **Teyche**, (10) **Teytch.**

(1) **Ir.** Pity ye didn't get Mick to tache ye how to put 'em an, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 126. **Uls.** She'll tache him with a stick, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 91. **Ker.** I'll tache you, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 41. **Dev.** Now I'll tache 'ee vor viddle, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 15. **Cor.** I'll tache en! LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 61. (2) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47. **Dev.** That beant the way tü taich the people duty, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 49. (3) **Lan.** Taychin folk, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 33. (4) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Der.**[1] (5) **Lan.** Some wanted it teighchin, CLEGG *Gatin th' Warp* (1890) 5. (6) **Wxf.**[1] (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (8) **w.Yks.** Teych her hoo to play her paart, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 19. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (9) **e.Dev.** Her ed zoon teyche me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 2. (10) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader* 11.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Taiched**, (2) **Taucht**, (3) **Teached**, (4) **Teight**, (5) **Teigkh**, (6) **Teitch't**, (7) **Teych't**, (8) **Toht**, (9) **Tought**, (10) **Towt.**

(1) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 47. **Dev.** I taiched um how to read, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 79. (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Abd.** The tongue his mither taucht him, MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) i. (3) **Per.** I . . . there the people teach'd, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 85. **se.Lan.** He teached some o' th' rest o' us a bit, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1898) 829. **s.Chs.**[1] 85. **Brks.** Me as bred 'im from a pup an' teached 'im what a knaws, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 311. **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 26. (4, 5) **Wxf.**[1] (6) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (7) **s.Lan.**[1] (8) **n.Lin.**[1] (9) **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] (10) **Wm.** It towt me this'n, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 45. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Moud). **Lan.** He towt mi to read out o' this varry book, BANKS *Manch. Man.* (1876) iii. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** The curate towt her a new waulse, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 32.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Taeched**, (2) **Taucht**, (3) **Teached**, (4) **Toht**, (5) **Toughten**, (6) **Tou't**, (7) **Towght**, (8) **Towt.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Could a taech'd baith dee an' me, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). (2) **Abd.** The seener ye're taucht the better, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (3) **w.Sc.** The pairish schule, Then teached by Johnny Meek, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 159, ed. 1877. **Dwn.** Get him teached tae read, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 29. **n.Lin.**[1] I've teäch'd school at Butterwick afoore you was born! [**Amer.** I'd been teached to believe, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xx.] (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **e.Yks.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** This mon has tou't it me, BYROM *Poems* (1814) I. 98. (7) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (8) **n.Yks.** T'best towt wad flinch, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 51. **w.Yks.** Been towt an' browt up to speyk Yorkshur, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1889) 37; **w.Yks.**[1] He wad a towt him . . . to com to t'moorside ageean, ii. 303. **Lan.** We're towt, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 308. **ne.Lan.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. *teach your grandmother to lap ashes*, see below.

Dev. A common variant of the well-known prov. 'Teach your grandmother to suck eggs.' Used in the *s.* of Dev., and apparently as if ashes = hashes, *Reports Provinc.* (1895) (s.v. Proverbs).

2. *Obs.* To preach.

Elg. He . . . causit sum of his brethren to occupy his place in teaching upon the Sondaye, CRAMOND *Session Rec.* (1897) 19. **Abd.** Heard sermon in the abbey kirk, taught by Mr. David Lindsay, Bishop of Brechin, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 23. **e.Lth.** I taucht in the fields besyd Chousley, WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 122.

3. To guide, direct.

Suf. 'That will teach it,' i.e. will guide it. 'The rafters will have to be taught by the gable,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

4. *Obs.* To hand or give. **Wxf.**[1]

TEACHING, *sb.* **Oxf. Brks.** In form **taychin'**. [tē·tʃin.] Education.

Oxf. (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] I didn't hev no taychin' when I was a bwoy.

TEACHY, TEAD, see **Tetchy, Ted**, *v.*[1]

TEAD(D, TEAD'N, see **Toad, They.**

TEADY, TEAE, see **Teaty, Tone**, *num. adj.*

TEA-FISH, *sb.* Som. Salt-fish, salt-cod. (W.F.R.)

TEAGIE, see **Tag**, *sb.*[1]

TEAGLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Som. Also written **teegle** ne.Yks.[1]; and in forms **teakle** n.Lin.[1];

teeagle n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] [tī·gl, tiə·gl.] **1.** *sb.* Tackle. e.An.[12] **2.** A movable crane or lift for heavy goods.

N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] Three posts used as a crane for lifting stones, &c. Lan. The creaking of a teagle that had seen better days, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 40; Lan.[1] Som. A block of a pulley (W.F.R.).

3. *Comp.* **Teakle-poles,** a crane.

n.Lin.[1] A machine for raising heavy weights, formed of three poles meeting at the top, with a pulley at their junction.

4. *v.* To raise by means of a crane or 'teagle.'

n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Wa mun start ti teeagle 'em up wi' t'hosses. w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355. n.Lin.[1] A woman who had visited Scarborough said that at the Grand Hotel there, 'Thaay teakled iv'rything upstairs, eäven the'r dinners.'

TEAGLE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. To hinder, delay, detain; to loiter.

s.Sc. Teaglin' bus'ness winna yet allow, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 365. Ayr. He . . . forgot all things which might teagle him in the way. . . Even so should we do—forget things past that would teagle us, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 194, ed. 1845; (F.J.C.)

TEAGLE, *v.*[3] Yks. [tī·gl.] To arrange, dress, put on one's clothing; to tie. Also with *up.*

w.Yks. After teaglin Natty a pair o' horns on, *Pudsey Olm.* (1876) 25; Tommy gat teagled up as weel as he could, an' went hooam, *ib.* (1894) 25.

TEAGUE, *sb.* Irel. Yks. [tēg.] **1.** A contemptuous name for an Irishman.

Ir. The admirable Irish portraits drawn by Miss Edgeworth, so different from the 'Teagues' and 'dear joys,' who so long . . . occupied the drama and the novel, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxii.

2. A Roman Catholic. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **3.** A plague of a person. m.Yks.[1]

TEAK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **tek.** [tik; tek.] An otter. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27; S. & Ork.[1]

TEAK, *sb.*[2] Som. A whitlow. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TEAKERS, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. A running of watery matter from a sore. (HALL.), Nhb.[1] See **Teicher.**

TEA-KETTLE, *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **tā-** War.[2]; **tay** s.War.[1] Wil. Dev. [tē·ketl.] In *comb.* **Tea-kettle broth,** (1) a mess made of bread, butter, salt, &c., with boiling water; see below; (2) any sloppy mixture of the nature of soup.

(1) Nhp.[1], War.[24] s.War.[1] Broth made of bread, hot water, and an onion or two. se.Wor.[1] Bread and hot water, to which is added a little butter, herbs, and salt. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] A very common and popular mess. It is made of slices of bread put into a basin, upon which are poured boiling water. When the bread is well soaked, the water is strained off, some butter, salt, and a *soupçon* of pepper are added, then the basin is filled with boiling skimmed milk, in which is usually some chopped organ (q.v.). Dev. I likes a dish of licky-brath or taykittle-brath ov a vrasty marning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 97; Ingredients: 1 slice of bread cut in dice-shaped pieces, 1 spit-ov-butter, 1 tablespoonful of milk, 1 pint boiling water, pepper and salt to taste. Sometimes chopped leeks are added, when it is called Licky-brath, *ib.* nw.Dev.[1] Tiggitle-brauth. (2) Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

TEAKLE, see **Teagle,** *sb.*

TEAL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **teil** (JAM.). A busybody; a mean fellow.

Bch. Ony peevish near-gaun teal, Wi' a' his girnel's grist, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 35 (JAM.).

TEAL, *v.*[1] Dev. Cor. Also written **teel** Cor.[12]; and in form **tail** Cor.[1] [tīl, tēl.] **1.** To bury in the earth; to bury. *Gen.* in *pp.* Cf. **till,** *v.*[1]

Cor.[1] The owld mon was teeled to-day; Cor.[2] w.Cor. Orig. it appears to have meant simply to bury in the earth, and in this sense it is commonly employed in w.Cor., where even the nearest friends of the deceased speak of teeling a corpse instead of burying it, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440.

2. To till, dig; to plant in the ground, esp. to set potatoes.

Dev. 'Avee teel'd tha wuzzuls 'et, Bill? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. He tealed in his bit of potatoe ground, LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 61; Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] I was out in the garden, tealin' 'taties.

3. See below.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) w.Cor. With us it is usual for a person, who has gone through mud or water, to say that 'it teeled him up' so high as he was immersed or covered, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440.

TEAL, *v.*[2] Sc. Not. Also written **teel-** S. & Ork.[1] Not.[1] [tīl.] To entice, wheedle; to inveigle by flattery. *Gen.* with *on* or *up.* Ags. (JAM.), Not.[1] Cf. **till,** *v.*[2], **toll,** *v.*[2] Hence (1) **Tealer,** *sb.* one who entices or wheedles; also with *on.* Ags. (*ib.*); (2) **Teelie,** *adj.* encouraging, offering an inducement. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *tæla,* to entice, betray (VIGFUSSON).]

TEAL, see **Tail, Teel,** *v.*[1]

TEAL-DUCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **tael-duik.** The common teal, *Querquedula crecca.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 158.

TEALE-PIET, TEALLY-PYET, see **Tale-pyet.**

TEAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Lin. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **teem** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **chem, tchem** Chs.[23]; *pret.* **tem** sw.Lin.[1] [tīm, tiəm.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Team-man,** one who drives or has charge of a team of horses; see **Teamer,** *sb.* **2**; (2) **-system,** a method of subdividing workmen in a shoe-factory; (3) **-work,** work done with wagon and horses.

(1) Nrf. Robbud . . . who is first team-man up to Rober'son's farm, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 226. (2) Glo. In 1894 a Bristol firm was charged . . . with having introduced a new system of working in Bristol—the so-called team system, WEBB *Indust. Democracy* (1901) 403. (3) sw.Lin.[1]

2. A litter or a number of young animals of any kind, esp. pigs.

Ken. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 174; Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] A team of pigs. Sur.[1] 'A good team of cows' is the *gen.* expression for a nice lot of cows. Sus.[1] I have got a nice team of young pigs here.

3. A brood of young ducks.

N.Cy.[1], Dur. (K.), Chs.[23] Ken. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 174; Ken.[1]

4. A chain to which oxen are yoked in lieu of a pole.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). n.Lin.[1] Harness for a draught of horses or oxen. [Teame, cheane, *temo,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

5. An iron chain; see below.

w.Yks. An iron chain usually with a ring at one end and hook at the other. Used for putting round stones to fasten the crane chain to when lifting (H.V.); w.Yks.[1]

6. Phr. *a team of links,* a string or chain of sausages. e.An.[12] **7.** *v.* To drive a team.

Yks. Aw can . . . team, an' arra, LISTER *Rustic Wreath* (1834) 31. w.Yks. He teams for t'Lanky [Lanc. and Yks. Ry. Co.] (J.T.F.).

8. To lead or carry with wagon and horses.

sw.Lin.[1] They started teäming this forenoon. I don't know if they've gotten all the loads tem. They tem a load after that.

TEAM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. Chs. Also in forms **tem, theam, theme** Chs.[23] **1.** A royalty granted to the Lord of the Manor for the restraining and judging of bondmen and villains in his court. Chs.[23] **2.** The right of compelling the person in whose hands stolen property was found to name the person from whom he received it. n.Yks. ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 280.

TEAM, see **Teem,** *v.*[12]

TEAMER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. e.An. [tiə·mə(r).] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A team of five horses. Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **2.** A carter or wagoner, who has the care of a team of horses. Also in *comp.* **Teamer-man.**

w.Yks. He's teamer for t'Railway Company (J.T.F.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 3, 1898). n.Lin.[1], e.An.[2] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

TEAMER, *v.* e.An. To pour out copiously. Also used *fig.* See **Teem,** *v.*[1]

(HALL.); e.An.[1] We use it also of a multitude pouring along like a stream. Of a thronged congregation issuing from a church, &c., it is said 'how they came teamering out.'

TEAN, see **Teen,** *sb.*[1], **Tone,** *num. adj.*

TEANAL(E, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **teanel** Cum.[24] ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **tennil** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [tiə·nl.] A large basket, esp. a basket used for 'cockling.'

Lakel.[12], Cum.[24] Wm. Last neet he lickd me wie steal, threw a teanale wi cockls at me, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16, ed. 1821. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

[OE. *tǣnel,* a basket (B.T.).]

TEANE, TEANER, TEANG, see **Tone,** *num. adj.*, **Toner, Tang,** *sb.*[1]

TEANLAY, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Also written **teanla.**

1. In *comb.* **Teanlay night,** the 31st of October, the Eve of All Saints; see below. Cf. **tindle.**

The last evening in October was called the 'Teanlay night,' or 'The fast of All Souls [*sic*].' At the close of that day, till of late years, the hills which encircle the Fylde shone brightly with many a bonfire, . . kindled for the avowed object of succouring their friends whose souls were supposed to be detained in purgatory, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1867) 99; GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 15.

2. The bonfire kindled on the Eve of All Saints. Cf. **tend,** *v.*[2]

Giles had tried the exorcism of the teanla, a superstition descending from the earliest inhabitants of the island when the worship of Bel prevailed, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 105; A field near Poulton, in which this ceremony of the Teanlays was celebrated (a circle of men standing with bundles of straw raised high on pitchforks), is named Purgatory, and will hand down to posterity the farce of lighting souls to endless happiness from the confines of their prison-house, THORNBER *ib.*

TEAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written **teep** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; and in forms **teeap** Wm. n.Yks.[24]; **teaup** n.Yks. [tīp, tiəp.] A ram or tup. Cf. **tip,** *sb.*[2], **tup,** *sb.*

Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] Wm. Tornd it sel intul a girt black teap, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 35; Lile Bobby Deeaker aald black feeast teeap, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 9. n.Yks. What ails yon teaup? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 153; (K.); Like teeaps an' yowes! TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 61; n.Yks.[2] The 'ram caught in a thicket by its horns,' as it was said by a roadside preacher to a country congregation, 'means an aud teeap cowt iv a breer' [a briar]; n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Leicester teäps, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32.

TEAP, *sb.*[2] Som. A point, peak. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TEAP, *v.* Wxf.[1] m.Yks.[1] To tip, tilt; to toss, overturn.

TEAR, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **taer** Sh.I. Cor.[12]; **tare** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Nhp.[1] Hrf. w.Cy. Dor. Som. Dev.[1]; and in forms **taar** Sh.I.; **teear** n.Yks.[2]; **teer** Nhb.[1] I.W.[1] Cor.; **tir** Sh.I. [tēr, teə(r, tiə(r.] I. *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Preterite*: (1) **Tar,** (2) **Tare,** (3) **Teared,** (4) **Tord,** (5) **Tored,** (6) **Tuer,** (7) **Tuir,** (8) **Tuore,** (9) **Ture.** [For further examples see II below.]

(1) w.Yks.[1] He tar his breeks to fatters. (2) w.Yks. (J.W.) (3) w.Yks. (J.W.), Stf. (F.R.C.), Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (4) w.Som.[1] Thick there bwoy hained a stone and tord the winder. Cor. He . . . tord un up in bits, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Troubles*, 9. (5) Glo. Her run'd and tored her 'air, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. Dev. Tim . . . tored off his leather apern, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 122. (6) Sh.I. *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (7) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. Sh.I. Dey loupit up an' tuir an' peegh'd, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 127. (8) Sc. MURRAY *ib.* (9) Sh.I. Samson türe a lion within da merest bruck ae time, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. Frf. I rugg'd, I rave, I stealt, I ture, Frae high and low, frae rich and puir, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 26.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Tard,** (2) **Teared,** (3) **Tore,** (4) **Tored.**

(1) Shr.[1] I've tard my throck. (2) Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (3) Peb. Stinking, soil'd, and tore, He got away, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 33, ed. 1817. Gall. The stratas stiff by you are tore, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876. Ir. They might have tore it to pieces, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 191. I.W.[1] Dor. Her frock an pinny . . . all tore to rags, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 30. Dev. There's a great piece tore out o' the tail, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 191. [Amer. He's tore three aprons and two dresses offen me this week, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 676.] (4) w.Som. Dhae·ür nuw! dhee-s u-taord dhu püch·ur [There, now! thou hast broken (torn) the pitcher], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 32. Dev. [Of fowls destroyed by foxes] They wad'n all a car'd away, but they was all a killed and a tor'd abroad, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 23. Cor. Just a rag tored off a petticoat, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 60.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to tear along*, to succeed or get on; see below; (2) — *in*, to reclaim and cultivate land; (3) — *over*, to stir or poke vigorously; (4) — *soul and body sindry*, *fig.* to work and strain to the utmost; (5) — *the moor*, to get very drunk; (6) — *to mammocks*, to tear in pieces.

(1) w.Cy. 'How do hare tare along?' how does she go on, or succeed in the world? GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* n.Dev. Go zee old ont Nell:—And how do hare tare along? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 541. (2) Sc. The waters shall wax, the wood shall wene, Hill and moss shall be torn in, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 217. (3) Sh.I. Shü took da tengs aff o' da hertstane an' töre ower da fire, *Sh. News* (Apr. 13, 1901). (4) Sh.I. I wiss sae hed been da wye whin we tüer saul an' body sindry wi' da aires [oars], *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (5) Brks. About Hungerford. 'They tore the moor bitterly,' RAY *MS. add.* (U.); (HALL.) (6) Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tear-away,** (*a*) one who is smart or striking in any way; (*b*) one who works or plays with great energy and violence when gentler methods would be more efficacious; (2) **-back,** a romping child; a romping, hoydenish person; (3) **-brass,** rowdy, boisterous; (4) **-em-rough,** see (1); (5) **-in-two,** violent, savage; (6) **-rag,** a rude, boisterous child; a romp, one always getting into mischief and tearing his clothes; (7) **-tathers,** torn shreds.

(1, *a*) Ir. Now that lassie's a tear-away, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 100. (*b*) Lakel.[2] (2) n.Yks.[12] (3) Dor. Ah! when I be gone he won't find another old man to . . . provide goods for his breaking, and house-room and drink for his tear-brass set, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) ix. (4) Wm. He's a tear-em-rough an's gaan ta be owder ower er through (B.K.). (5) Ayr. They stampit an' flet, at a tear-in-twa rate, An' bann'd whan they couldna win in, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 244. (6) Ken.[1] (7) Rxb. Tam got naething for his fechtin' but his coat into tare tathers (JAM.).

3. To break. Also with *abroad* and *up*.

Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hmp. *Wheeler's Mag.* (1828) 481. Wil.[1] In n.Wil. old folk used formerly to tear their crockery, and break their clothes, but 'tear' now seems *obs.* in this sense there. At Deverill this is still used of breaking crockery, &c. s.Wil. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. Dor. (W.C.), Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] Mind you don't tear the pitcher. Who've a-bin an' a-tord the winder? He wadn a-tord 'smornin'. Dev. Joan's pitcher is tore, and cannot be mended again, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 427; Dev.[1] I . . . ruged away the tea-tackle, or a woud a het all off the board and tore it all in shords, 4. n.Dev. That cloam buzza . . . was tored abroad to-day, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 119. nw.Dev.[1]

4. To pull down; to demolish. *Gen.* with *down*.

Dev.[1] Slam'd the door arter en as thof a wid a tore down the darns, 5. s.Dev. An old house is always 'torn down,' not 'pulled down'; so is a fence that has to be removed (G.E.D.).

5. To romp, behave boisterously; to handle roughly in sport; to tease. Also with *about*.

Sh.I. If doo wid gie him less aff-taks, he widna taer dee sae muckle, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900). w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] Gi'e oher teärin' aboot e' that how, bairn; its enif to sicken a dog to hear thē.

Hence **Tearation,** *sb.* romping; noisy, boisterous play. n.Lin.[1]

6. To move fast; to hurry along; to make rapid progress. *Gen.* with *along*. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. Tearin' along like that's the very way to make them run at him, BARLOW *East unto West* (1893) 199. N.I.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. It's no use tearan like a crazy thing, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 187; Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. They went tearing across th' yort, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 18. n.Lin.[1] When I met him he was teärin' along, raate o' five or six mile an hooer. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] I tore madly to the station. se.Wor.[1] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Ess.[1] Hmp. 'I sim'd as if I could just teer along.' Of the buds coming out on the trees in spring-time, 'If it keeps like this the trees will very soon teer out' (W.H.E.). I.W.[1] Where bee'st thee teerun to? w.Som.[1] Sober! 'tidn no good to tear along like that is. Dev. Zo vrim the kitchen then es tares, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1858) 1st S. 48. Cor. (M.A.C.), Cor.[2]

7. To bustle about; to make a great stir or commotion.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 428. Cor.[2]

8. To work hard and strenuously; to do anything with great speed and energy.

Sc. Hoo aften hae I wairned ye no' to tear yersel' dune as ye've been daein' a' yer days, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xiv. Sh.I. I töre at fil I got da kirn brokkin', an' dan I left hir ta mam, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901); I kent shü wis tirrin', fir her face wis red, *ib.* (Oct. 26, 1901). Abd. (JAM.) Wgt. They . . . found the father busy threshing the barley with the big flail, and tearing on fearful, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 33. Ir. It was well known that he could not tare off mass in half the time that Father Con could, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 156. Ant. Fishin' an' fightin'

an' tearin' away, O'Neill *Glens* (1900) 31. **Nhb.**[1] He's tearin through wi'd. **Hrf.** He went taring at it, Bound *Prowse* (1876). **s.Oxf.** I on't 'ave your mother tearin' and workin' 'erself to pieces when I'm gone to make a livin', Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 64. **Dev.** Wan gude lady come i' tha marnin' . . . When I was tearin' wi' work, an' wanted tû zit an' pray, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 71.

9. To eat voraciously.

Nhb.[1] He'll tear through his bait. Tearin an' eatin.

10. To knock or ring violently at a door. N.I.[1]

11. To rage; to get in a passion or rage.

Dmb. He came to me in my laboratory afterwards and raged and tore about, Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 34. **Cum.** T'girt fella startit noo teh rip, an tear, an curse an swear, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** Shoo coom abaht An flang, an tare an rave, Preston *Poems* (1864) 8. **Midl.** She stamped and foamed, and swore and tore, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 132. **n.Dev.** Tha wut lustree . . . and tear and make wise, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 292. **Cor.** Cussing and sweering, . . and larving and teering, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 43; **Cor.**[2]

12. *sb. pl.* Rents, cracks.

Sh.I. I tink hit's grey paper, in place of ledder. See foo hits a' in taars, *Sh. News* (Sept. 15, 1900).

13. A great hurry; a frantic rush. Also in phr. *at full tear.*

Sh.I. Aald Hackie cam' up in a tear dis mornin', Nicolson *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 26. **N.I.**[1] 'There's a tear in yer e'e like a threv'lin' rat,' saying. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Dev.**[3]

14. A passion, rage, temper.

Wil.[1] He wur in just about a tear. **Dor.** I dunno why us be all in zich a tare, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 203. **Som.** Me do get in a fine tare, I tell e'e, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) vi. **w.Som.**[1] Maister's in a purty tear, sure 'nough, 'cause the bulliks brokt out into the trefoy [trefoil]. **Dev.** He raged off in a proper tear to find 'e, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1900) 284. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] She got into a pretty taer; **Cor.**[2] Vaather's in a putty taer. [**Amer.** He's on one of his tears, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

TEAR, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Dev. [tiə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *the tears were running down his cheeks like beetles up a hill,* said in ridicule of a child who is crying for nothing. N.I.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Tear-blob,** *obs.,* a tear-drop.

Dmf. She wiped the tear-blobs frae her ee, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 244.

3. *v.* To shed tears; to weep.

Abd. I fell in wi' Geordy Brown, And he, poor saul, was tearin'. I ferlyt fat cud ail the gowk, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 103. **Hdg.** Mak ane mock of repentance by putting sneishen in his eyes to mak them tear, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 88.

Hence **Teared,** *ppl. adj.* in *comb.* **Fluent-teared,** easily moved to tears.

Dev. 'A fluent-teared child-bearing woman,' she called her, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 44.

TEAR, *sb.*[3] Irel. [tēr.] In phr. *tears and ages* or *ayjers,* an exclamation or mild oath.

Ir. Tear and ages, but you're going right for the clock, Lever *C. O'Malley* (1841) viii. **Lns.** Tear and ayjers! what ill luck I had, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 244.

TEAR, see **Teer.**

TEARANSY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **taerincy; tairensie** S. & Ork.[1] [tē·rənsi.] Rage, passion; violence; outrageous haste. Cf. **tear,** *v.*[1] **14.**

He can't touch a scaar of dram without Kirstie gettin' into a taerincy, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 54; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.*

TEARD, see **Turd.**

TEARER, *sb.* Sc. [tī·rər.] A virago, shrew.

Rnf. I shudder to come near her, For faith she is a tearer, She frights the very swine, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 56. **Kcb.** That minister had a wife o' his ain at hame, if A'm no mistell't; an' they said she wus a tearer, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 68.

TEARING, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tairin' Cai.;** and in forms **taering** Cor.[2]; **tarin(g** Ir. nw.Der.[1] w.Cy. Dev.[1]; **tar'n** Ir.; **teeran** Wm. & Cum.[1]; **teerin(g** Nhb.[1] Cor. [tē·rin; tī·rin.] **1.** Very great, excessive; used as an intensitive; also used *advb.*

Cai. Yer shins maun be black and blue wi' him. He's a tairin dancer, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 183. **Dmf.** What chance is there of lighting on man, or beast, or biggin in sic a tearing drow as this? Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 200. **Ir.** If you get Val Blake, little woman, you'll do tarin well, McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) iii. **nw.Der.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** I tellee whot 'tez, 'er wuz that tearing mad wi' me, that I widden go a stap varder wi' 'er, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] How taring fine they were! **8. Cor.** Doan't 'e be in a tearin' hurry, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 185. [**Amer.** The bay side is a tearin, rippin fine country, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) and S. xix.]

2. Boisterous, blustering; noisy; bustling.

Sc. Nane o' yer rantin', tantin', tearin' winds, but an oughin', soughin', winnin' wind, Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 48. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] What a teärin' bairn thoo art. Ther' was a straange teärin' wind caame on all of a sudden yisterdaay. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] A gurt tearin', holler-mouth—the parish idn big enough vor he. **Cor.** Tes sitch a teerin' town, Daniel *Muse,* 44.

3. Active, energetic; strong, strenuous. See **Tear,** *v.*[1] **8.**

Abd. He . . . was a tearin' worker, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 8, 1902). **Rxb.** A tearin' worker; a tearin' throwgaïn fallow (Jam.). **Lnk.** I'm past howkin' coal mysel', bit oor Pate's a tearin' worker, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 210. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Geordy Waugh, a teeran haund At berry 'an bigg, 195.

4. Passionate, headstrong; violent. See **Tear,** *v.*[1] **11.**

Lnk. Tearin', swearin' Johnnie Law, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 44. **Ir.** In a tar'n rage, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 126. **Don.** Bouncin' intil the middle of the skillets, he lets a tearin'-ouns out of him, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 66. **Nhb.**[1] A teerin fella, a headstrong, swearing, tearing man. **Cum.** When young tearin' chaps were we, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 110. **e.Dev.** For all that he seemed in a tearing way, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 238. **Cor.**[2] He was in a taering passion.

5. Wonderful, well. Also used *advb.*

nw.Dev.[1] 'Ow be 'ee, Jan?—Aw, nort tearin', thenk 'ee all the zame. I rack'n he idn a-doin nort tearin', is a, think?

TEARING, see **Tiering.**

TEARN, *v. Obs.* Yks. To compare, liken. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

TEARN, TEART, see **They, Tart,** *adj.*

TEART, *adj.* Dev. A dial. form of 'tight,' firm.

n.Dev. So, Giles, go geese ould Brock up teart, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 46.

TEARY, *adj.*[1] Sc. Dor. Amer. [tiə·ri.] Tearful. Also in *comp.* **Teary-eyed.**

Lnk. My e'e grew dim an' tearie, Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 55. **Dor.** It meäde me a'most teary-ey'd, Barnes *Poems* (1869–70) 3rd S. 51; **Dor.**[1] Thy hangèn head an' teary eyes, 120. [**Amer.** Kind o' smily round the lips, An' teary round the lashes, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.]

[Whan she him saw, she gan for sorwe anoon Hir tery face a-twixe hir armes hyde, Chaucer *T. & Cr.* iv. 821.]

TEARY, *adj.*[2] Shr. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **teery** Shr.[1] Dor.[1] Som. [tiə·ri.] **1.** Weak, frail, delicate; faint.

s.Hmp. You're but a teary thing to come o' such a rough 'un as he, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. Tall, tapering; slender.

Shr.[1] Said of persons and plants—'a teery girl,' &c.

TEASE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Also written **teaze** Sc.; and in forms **taese** Sh.I.; **taise** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **teease** e.Yks.[1]; **teeaze** n.Yks.[2] [tīz, tiəz, tēz.] **1.** To disentangle; to pick to pieces, esp. to pick old rope into fibres for oakum. Also used *fig.* in phr. *to have other tow to tease.*

Sh.I. He held da hesp in afore Sibbie fil shû taes'd oot twartree raevl'd treeds, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). **Gall.** To light her pipe she thought nae sin in—Teazin' her tow, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 128, ed. 1897. **Nhb.** To pick or tease oakum, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 240. **n.Yks.**[2] 'I have other tow to teeaze,' other pursuits to follow. **e.Yks.**[1]

2. To open or prepare matted locks of wool preparatory to 'scribbling' or 'carding.'

Wgt. In the lang winter forenichts we teazed 'oo, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 6. **w.Yks.** Baines *Yks. Past* (1858) 632; Now done by revolving cylinders with hooked teeth, it was in old times done by the fingers (W.T.); (E.G.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. To handle roughly; to tear; to toss about; also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** See doo, shû's inunder da restin shair, taesin hit [worsted sock] in bruck, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900).

Cai.[1] Ayr. His name was teased about in kintra clatter, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 159.

4. To harass; to drive.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Som.[1] The only way to get rid o' they rabbits is to keep on tazin' o'm.

[**4.** Bi þay were tened at þe hyȝe, & taysed to þe wattreȝ, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1169.]

TEASER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Slang. Also written **teazer** Dev.; and in forms **teäzer** w.Cy.; **teeazer** n.Yks.[2] [tī·zə(r, tiə·zə(r).] **1.** A tease; a person who teases.

w.Cy. My Joan allus be a teäzer, zur, and when I's wanted to kiss zhe, zhe zes, 'Noa, it ain't proper,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 395.

2. A young ram allowed to run with the ewes but artificially prevented from copulation. w.Som.[1] **3.** A difficult problem; a puzzle; a 'poser.' In *gen.* slang use.

Nhb.[1] That's a teaser for ye, noo. w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp. (F.R.C.) Dev. It's a teaser, this business, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 127. Slang. It's rather a teaser, ain't it? LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1830) 1017, ed. 1853.

4. A fireman at a glass-house furnace, whose business it is to keep the fires going.

Nhb.[1] The glass-house teasers wore broad-brimmed felt hats, with arm-guards and greaves of the same material, to protect them from the scorching fires. They also wore 'hand-hats' of thick felt, to enable them to hold the long iron teasing pokers, &c.

5. *pl.* Combs; flax-dressers' implements. n.Yks.[2]

TEASLE, TEASTRIL, see **Taissle, Taistrel.**

TEASY, *adj.* Wil. Cor. Also written **teazy** Wil.; and in form **taisey, taisy** Cor. [tī·zi, tē·zi.] **1.** Teasing, troublesome.

Cor. A poor woman wethout a man, an' three gert stramming maids to keep, es like a cow wethout a tail when the flies is taisey, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 164.

2. Fretful, fractious; ill-tempered.

n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Cor. My owld 'umman was . . . so taisy that I cudden live in the house, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 5; Cor.[3]

TEAT, *sb.* Cor.[12] [tīt.] A draught of wind. Hence **Teating,** *sb.* the whistling of the wind.

TEAT, see **Tait,** *sb.*[1]

TEATA, *adv. Obs.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Overmuch; very, exceedingly. Cf. **too-too.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wm. It is a teata conny verse, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 119; Lads, poor things, were teata dry, *ib. Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 84. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

TEATER, TEATH(E, see **Titter,** *v.*, **Tath(e.**

TEATHER, TEATHY, see **Tether,** *sb.*[1], **Teethy.**

TEATLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **teeatle** e.Yks.[1]; **teutle** Cum.[4]; **tewtle** Lin. [tī·tl, tiə·tl.] To dawdle, trifle; to idle away time.

Cum.[4] He teutles an' daddles about o' t'day and gits laal or nought done. n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). e.Yks.[1] He teeatles aboot like mah poor awd granfayther. n.Lin. Tewtling about (J.T.B.).

Hence (1) **Teeatler,** *sb.* a dawdler, trifler; (2) **Teeatling,** *ppl. adj.* inert, apathetic, without push or energy. e.Yks.[1]

TEÄTT, see **Tait,** *sb.*[1]

TEATY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **teety** n.Cy. ne.Lan.[1] Not.; and in forms **teady** N.Cy.[1]; **tedy** se.Sc.; **teedy** Bwk. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [tī·ti; tī·di.] Peevish, fretful, fractious, cross; used esp. of children. Cf. **teethy.**

se.Sc. I'd be as tedy as a child, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 170. Bwk. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] She's varry teedy wiv her bit teeth, poor thing. As teedy as a child. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), (H.E.B.) s.Not. The child wants to go to bed; it's gettin teaty (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] Babe's so teäty.

TEAU, TEAUP, TEAUVE, see **Thou, Teap,** *sb.*[1], **Tave,** *v.*[1]

TEAV(E, TEAW, see **Tave,** *v.*[1], **Tew,** *v.*[1], **Thou.**

TEAWSLE, TEAWZER, TEAYD'N, see **Touzle, Towser,** *sb.*[2], **They.**

TEAZ, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* The nodule of earth or prop on which a golf-ball was placed when first struck off. See **Tee,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

Baculus, Pila clavaria, a goulfe-ball. *Statumen,* the Teaz, WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (1673) 37, 38 (JAM.).

2. *v.* To prop a golf-ball.

Statumina pilam arena, Teaz your ball on the sand, WEDDERBURN *ib.*

TEAZLE, TEBBIE, TEBBIT, see **Taissle, Tibby, Tabet.**

TECK, see **Tack,** *v.*[2], **Take, Theak,** *v.*[1]

TECKLE, see **Tackle,** *sb.*[3]

TECKTAIL, *sb.* Yks. Also written **tectail** and in forms **tegtail, ticktail.** [te·k-, ti·kteəl.] A somersault. Also used *advb.*

w.Yks. They wor tumlin' their tectails, *Yksman.* (Apr. 28, 1877) 11; He had seen some divers 'Topple the'r ticktails when they louped into t'watter,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 18, 1899); He tumbled teg-tail (J.J.B.); w.Yks.[5] Turning tecktails.

TED, *v.*[1] and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tead** w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Brks.[1]; **tede** s. & e.Cy. [ted.] **1.** *v.* To turn and spread abroad new-mown grass for hay.

Lnk. A maiden . . . Leant on her rake 'mid the tedded hay, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 148; RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* Slk. Spare a few hours from the tedding and turning of their own hay, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 96. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Uls. (M.B.-S.) w.Ir. She was all day teddin' the new-cut grass, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 188. N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Yonnd lads are fond of the saint [scent] of new-cut hay when . . . teddin' it, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 132. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[123] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 239. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Der.[2], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[1], Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[2], War.[34], Wor. (W.C.B.), w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I shouldna ted the 'ay awile the weather's so casertly, it'll keep better i' the swath; Shr.[2] Hrf. Meadow grass, when mown, is spread thinly over the whole surface, and this operation is called tedding, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 342; Hrf.[12] Glo. The hay-making machine is put to work in the field to ted or shake out every day's work, the day after it is cut down, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 14; Glo.[12], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] Bdf. (J.W.B.); It is common to ted the grass, or distribute it regularly over the ground immediately it is mown, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 441. Hrt. The same morning the grass is mown, we ted or throw it out as fine as possible, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) (s.v. Haymaking). Mid. The business of the second day is to ted all the grass, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 106. w.Mid. When you've done tedding out here, you can windrow the further side (W.P.M.). e. & s.Cy. To tede grass, RAY (1691). Ken.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil.[1] Dor. (C.W.); Dor.[1] Wher men an' women in a string Da ted ar turn the grass, 122. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Tedder,** *sb.* (*a*) a haymaker, one who 'teds' hay; (*b*) a haymaking machine; (2) **Tedding-machine,** *sb.*, see (1, *b*); (3) **Ted-pole,** *sb.* a pole used to turn hay.

(1, *a*) w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lei.[1] (*b*) Ir. The whirr of the mowing machine, the hum of the tedder, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 95. Not.[1] (2) Not. (J.H.B.), Glo. (J.S.F.S.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Som. (F.A.A.) (3) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To scatter, spread abroad; to spill.

Rnf. I wish our fowks meetna some dool; Megg tedd the saut upo' the stool, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 120. Ayr. Jock's vile muck fork has ted them out o' a gathering, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 99. Lnk. Aft teddin' frae their careless hauns, Their bits o' pieces on the grun, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 264.

3. To turn flax when it has been laid on the ground to dry; to dress hair or flax.

N.Cy.[12] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Tedding-** or **Ted-pole,** *sb.* the long stick or pole used for turning flax. w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **4.** To spread out; to arrange in order; to tidy, smooth.

w.Sc. Ted your hair and tedd up the house (JAM. *Suppl.*).

5. *sb.* In phr. *to carry hay on ted,* to rake hay together hastily, before putting it into rows, in order to carry it at once. Sur.[1] **6.** The act of setting right, arranging or putting in order. w.Sc. Gie the room a ted up (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[**1.** Item paied for mowyng and teddyng ijs. ijd., *Nott. Rec.* (1494), ed. Stevenson, III. 278.]

TED, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. Also in form **tet.** To have leave or permission to do a thing; to be bound or under obligation.

n.Dev. Zwer thy torn, or else tha tedst net carry whome thy pad, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 113; 'I ted go home,' I am to go home, GROSE (1790); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 429.

TED, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Lin. To burn wood fires. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

TED, see **Tid,** *sb.*[5], **Toad.**

TEDD, *pp. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Ravelled, entangled.

TEDDED, *pp.* w.Yks.[2] [te·dəd.] Indented, serrated, teethed. Sickles are tedded to make them cut better.

TEDDER, *v.* Nhp.[2] [te·də(r).] To perplex; to tease. Don't tedder me.

TEDDER, see **Tether,** *sb.*[1]

TEDDERY, *adj.* Cum. Wm. [te·dəri.] Of grass, plants, &c.: long and matted, entangled.

Cum.[4] Said of plants which are liable to be matted together by means of their tendrils, as the Vetches. 'Locally applied to *Vicia Cracca*, and possibly to other teddery plants of the same order,' *Flora*, 88. Wm. (B.K.)

TEDDISOME, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written **teddisum** n.Lan.[1]; **tedisome** Slg.; **tedisum** n.Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **tediousome** Sc.; **teidsome** Rxb. (JAM.); **tiddysom** Cum.[14] [te·disəm.] 1. Tedious, wearisome; formed from 'tedious'+'some.'

Sc. It was an unco pleasant show, . . only it was a pity it was sae tediousome, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxii. n.Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.) Slg. Noo, no' to be lang, for a foreword should never be tedisome, HARVEY *Scotch Thistles* (1896) 9. Rxb. (JAM.) Dmf. We'll get through with this teidsome work the t'ane way or the t'ither, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 218. Cum.[14], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1]

2. Fretful, fractious, tiresome.

Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] T'barn's fearfle teddisome.

TEDDY, TEDE, see **Tatie, Ted,** *v.*[1]

TEDIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tadious** Don. Shr.[12]; **tageous** War.[24] s.War.[1]; **tayjous** Cor.; **tayjus** Dev.; **teddious** Wm. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Sus.[1]; **tedy** n.Cy. (HALL.); **teedus** Suf.[1]; **teejous** s.Pem.; **teejus** Ken.; **teejy** e.Dur.[1]; **tegious** Sus.[2]; **tejous** Cor.; **tejus** Sus. [tī·diəs, te·diəs; tī·dʒəs, tē·dʒəs.] 1. *adj.* Peevish, fretful, fractious, irritable, difficult to please; fidgety, restless.

e.Dur.[1], Wm. (J.M.), n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] This barn's feaful teddious. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] A cross child is said to be very tedious. Der.[2], War.[24] s.War.[1] The boy's not well, he's so tageous. Shr.[2] Grows mighty tadious. Suf.[1], Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Gipsy [a cow] do keep on belvin arter her calve; her's that tai·jus anybody can't hardly come aneast her. Dev. 'E 'th agot a black-head pon 'is leg, an' that maketh 'en cruel tayjus, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 53.

2. Trying, tiresome; unpleasant; aggravating.

Per. The Doctor was tedious Sabbath a fortnicht, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 215. n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[5] 'How's t'barn this morning, missis?' 'Haw, he's better thenk yuh, bud he's hed a varry tedious neet.' Chs.[1] A long protracted harvest is 'a tedious time.' Wor. The nettlerash is very tedious, nights (H.K.). s.Pem. I don't know to my goodness which way shall I do with her, for she's a teejous old piece, and that's the truth (M.S.C.). n.Dev. Go ye rearing . . . tedious cutted Snibblenose, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 107. Cor. Tejous weather, young chap—frall the world like the back-kitchen on washing-day, LEE *Cynthia* (1900) 219.

3. Lasting a long time; long, slow, but not necessarily wearisome or tiresome.

s.Chs.[1] Wi)n got·n ŭ tee·jŭs job lŭg·in dhaat· bit ŭ ee· of Bik·li Mos. Ken. He sed dare was a teejus fair, Dat lasted for a wick, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 8; Ken.[1] Sus. Poor Sal is gone a tejus way, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1872) st. 7. Cor. I've worked out a sort of a plan in my slow tayjous way, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 220.

Hence **Tediousness,** *sb.* slowness.

Don. A horse-baste that gets through considerable odds an' ends iv wark, considherin' his age an' tadiousness, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 312.

4. Careful, scrupulous, particular.

Lan. Ask a man if he will have a glass of beer or a glass of porter, and he will answer that 'he is not tedious about it,' i.e. he is not particular which kind of drink he takes. The use of the word is very common, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 175. s.Chs.[1] Yoa· bin sŭ tee·jus ŭbuw·t yŭr kleeŭn fuwdz.

5. *adv.* Very, exceedingly; used as an intensitive.

Ken. A lad at a cricket-match would say, 'That was a tedious swift ball,' or 'That was a tedious hard hit,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 107; Tedious pleasant, GROSE (1790); Ken.[1] Tedious bad, tedious good; Ken.[2] Sus.[1] I never did see such tedious bad stuff in all my life; Sus.[2]

TEDS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [tedz.] Socks. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1]

TEDY, see **Teaty.**

TEE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. [tī.] 1. *sb.* A mark set up in playing at quoits, pennystone, &c. n.Sc. (JAM.) 2. A curling term: a mark made in the ice at each end of a rink towards which the stones are pushed.

Sc. The stone took the wick exactly, and stood on the tee dead-guarded, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 164; The place for the rink being chosen, a mark is made at each end, called a 'tee,' 'toesee,' or 'neitter.' It is a small hole made in the ice, round which two circles of different diameters are drawn, that the relative distances of the stone from the 'tee' may be calculated at sight, HAREWOOD *Dict. of Sports* (1835) (s.v. Curling); *Gen.* a cross surrounded by a circle (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Tee·head,** *sb.* the circle round the 'tee' at each end of the rink, within which the stones must lie in order to count in the game; (2) **·shot,** *sb.* a stone resting on the 'tee' when played.

(1) Slg. The tee-head's a graund leveller. I can order aboot the very Curnel whan I'm skip and he's playin' third, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 159. (2) Lnk. Our hin haun, unrivall'd at drawin', Sen's up a tee-shot to a hair—Game! game! WATSON *Poems* (1853) 64.

3. A golfing term: a small cone or nodule of earth, &c. from which a golf-ball is driven or 'teed.' Also used *fig.* See **Teaz.**

Sc. (JAM.) Heb. Each [shell] is seated on a sandy 'tee,' formed by the wind sweeping away the sand around it, SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 147.

4. *v.* A golfing term: to raise a ball on a nodule of earth, &c. preparatory to driving it. Hence **Tee'd·ball,** *sb.* a ball placed on a cone or 'tee' preparatory to the first drive.

Sc. Persuaded that I was to fly high and far, they had taken a word from the golfing green, and called me the 'Tee'd Ball,' STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xviii; That's a tee'd ba', HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 138, ed. 1881.

TEE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Hmp. [tī.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Tee·hole,** the entrance to a bee-hive.

As thick as bees at a tee-hole, DOYLE *White Comp.* (ed. 1901) vi; WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185; Hmp.[1] [At the bottom of your little [beehive] doors, make an open square just against the tee-hole, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. *v.* Of bees: to buzz. WISE *ib.*; Hmp.[1]

TEE, *sb.*[3] Sc. See below.

Sc. The muirland laddie That rides on the bonny grey cowt, . . With hair pouthered, and a feather, And housings at curpen and tee, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 584.

TEE, *v.*[3] s.Lan.[1] [tī.] With *in*: to set in; to tide in. He had th' inflooenzy, an' then breawn-titus tee'd-in, an' that top't him off.

TEE, see **T, Take, Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Tie,** *v.*[1], **To.**

TEEA, see **The,** *dem. adj.*, **To.**

TEEAF, TEEALY-PYATT, see **Tough, Tale·pyet.**

TEEAR, TEEAT, see **Their, Tait,** *sb.*[1]

TEEATH, TEEATHY, see **Tooth, Toothy.**

TEEAVE, TEECHY, see **Tave,** *v.*[1], **Tetchy.**

TEED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [tīd.] Of a cow: in full milk. Whether the cow was teed, forrow, or yield, the cog was filled to the brim, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 166.

TEEDEE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tī·dī.] A lump of ordure.

TEEDLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To sing a song without words; to croon. Cf. **deedle,** *v.* 3.

Gall. 'Rock your weeane in a scull And teedle Heelan sing,' Old edit. of *Had awa frae me, Donald* (JAM.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TEE·DRAW, TEEDY, TEE·FA(LL, see **To·draw, Teaty, To·fall.**

TEEGLE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [tī·gl.] With *up*: to entice, lead on from step to step.

TEEGLE, see **Teagle,** *sb.*

TEE·HEE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks.; also Som. Dev. Also written **te·he(e** Sc. Ir.; and in forms **tie·hie** Lnk.; **ti·he** w.Yks.[1]; **ti·hi** Per. 1. *sb.* Foolish,

silly laughter; giggling, tittering; a loud laugh. Also used as an *int.* expressive of loud or derisive laughter.

Sc. He got up with a tehee (JAM.). **Abd.** The lasses skirled a loud 'tee-hee,' *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 40. **Per.** Sanny syne will heertsome be, And for lang groans gouf up, Ti-hi, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20. **Ayr.** She laughed loudly and vacantly. The silly tee-hee echoed up the street, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 1. **Lnk.** Tie, hie, Sandy, the kirk will kittle your hips for you yet, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 225. **Ir.** Wee James went te-he, te-he between his teeth, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 106. **Nhb.** He gies a sort o' tee-hee at this oot loud, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 11.

2. *v.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to giggle, titter; to laugh in a silly, foolish manner.

Arg. Tee-heeing till his bent shoulders heaved under his ink-stained surtout coat, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 112. **Ayr.** The two o' them tee-heeing owre the lads thegither, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 47; (JAM.) **Peb.** Ky rout, lambs bleat, the dees [dairy-maids] te-heed, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 66, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** There, boys teheeing, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 98. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 444, ed. 1876. **Ir.** You be aisy there, tee-heein', Pat Lencham, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 250. **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Kas'-n keep kwuy'ut, yu teehee'een yuung fèo'l? [Canst (thou) not keep quiet, you giggling young fool?] **n.Dev.** Ye tee-heeing pixy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 130.

3. To laugh loudly. **Bnff.**[1]

[1. Cp. 'Tehee!' quod she, and clapte the window to, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3740.]

TEEHOSS, *v.* **Dev.** [tī'-os.] To romp vulgarly or rudely.

Be quiet theäse minit! I niver did zee sich a gert teehossing vùle as yù be! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 1892); **Dev.**[3] Now you chillern, stap that teehossing or you'll tear all the clothes off yer backs.

TEEHT, TEEJUS, TEEJY, see **Tait,** *sb.*[1], **Tedious.**

TEEL, *v.*[1] Cum. Wm. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **teal** Glo. Dor.; and in forms **tail** Dor. Cor.[1]; **teil** Glo.; **tile** Cum. Wm. Shr.[1] Glo.[12] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1]; **till** Hrf.[1] Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor. [tīl; tail, til.] **1.** To set up on end; to prop or lean up against a wall, &c.

War.[2] Teel this dish agen the sink, to drain. **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** The roll of paper is teeled agen the wall (S.S.B.); **Glo.**[1] The pole was tilled up against the house. **Hmp.**[1] 'Teel 'un up,' set it on its end against something. **Wil.**[1] *Gen.* used with *up*, as 'Teel it up agen th' wall, wull'ee?'

Hence **Teeling,** *ppl. adj.* sloping, leaning, slanting. Also used *advb.*

Hmp. Pliace it a little teelin' (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1]

2. To pile up, as wood against a tree. Glo. (H.S.H.), (W.H.C.), Glo.[1] **3.** To set open.

Glo.[1] To tile a gate; **Glo.**[2] **Dor.** *Monthly Pckt.* (1874) 180.

4. To place anything so that it may easily fall, esp. to bait or set a trap, snare, &c.

Cum. In setting the old figure-of-4 trap the slate or flat tile which in its fall had to kill the vermin, required very nice and delicate adjustment. The trap had to be 'tiled kittle' (J.Ar.). **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 201. **Shr.**[1] To bait a trap by hanging a morsel of food on a hook. It is said of small eaters that they 'dunna yet as much as ŏŏd tile a trap.' **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 428; **Glo.**[1] To tile a trap. **Dor.** You wouldn't like a gin tiled then, would you? (C.V.G.); To tail a trap (C.K.P.); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** 'Mus Caper he tiled a gin.' 'How did he tile it?' 'Oh, tiled un—why he tiled un wi' a bit o' cheese—and he catched three mice' (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] I must till a snap vor thick there want. There's a new farshin mouse-snap what don't lack no tillin'—he do till 'iszul. **Dev.**[1] Took a bard out o' a springle that zumbody had a'teel'd, 5. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**[12]

Hence (1) **Tiller,** *sb.* the part of a trap or gin to which the bait is attached; (2) **Till-trap,** *sb.* applied to anything unsteady or unsafe; also used *attrib.*

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Dhee'uz yuur jún' úd'n noa gèo'd, dhu tee'ulur oa' un-z a-broa'kt [This here gin is not no good, the tiller of it is broken]. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **w.Som.**[1] An insecure scaffold would be a 'till-trap consarn.' A rickety chair, a weak ladder, a broken stool, would all be so described, implying that a person trusting to their support would be trapped. 'I baint gwain up 'pon no jis till-trap's that there an' tread 'pon nort!'

5. *Fig.* To prepare; to make ready.

w.Som.[1] **Dev.** A farmer, . . speaking of the sharp practice of some neighbours, said, 'But there, didn' make no odds, I was a-tilled vor 'em' (i.e. prepared for them), *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.** He and his mates went out and tilled the trammel [fishing-net], 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 80.

6. To be obstinately set or determined on doing anything.

Cor. So Mary Ann teel'd for to do un harm, *T. Towser* (1873) 70; We're plissunt soas, We aren't for fighting teeld, DANIEL *Muse in Motley*, 28; **Cor.**[2] 'He's teeled for it,' i.e. he's ripe for it.

[4. Cp. Tristre is þer me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen þe hearde, oðer tillen þe nettes aȝean ham, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 334.]

TEEL, *v.*[2] Sc. [tīl.] **1.** To till or prepare the ground for sowing.

Sc. Teel't as ye like ye hae nae rewaird, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) v, *heading.* **Sh.I.** He 'at nedder teels nor saws be bliss'd 'at A'm wun it, *Sh. News* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Per.** We teel'd the laund, An' cuist oor corn into the yird, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 45. [Teele, *aro*, DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

2. To work at, toil. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. The thrifty wife she teels the pirns, THOM *Amusements* (1817) 36.

[OE. *teolian*, to till (B.T.).]

TEEL, see **Tail, Teal,** *v.*[12], **Till,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3]

TEELER, see **Tailor.**

TEELYTOON, *sb.* **Nhb.**[1] [tī'litūn.] A teasing, fretful, wearisome child.

TEEM, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **team** N.Cy.[2] Dur. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der. Not.[2] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Cor.; and in forms **teeam** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **teeom** s.Lan.[1]; **teim** w.Yks.[5]; **tem** w.Yks.; **tim** Dmb. Lnk.; *pret.* **tame** m.Yks.[1]; **tem** m.Yks.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **tem'd** w.Yks. Lan.; **temmed** Lan. Not. [tīm; tiəm.]

1. *v.* To pour, pour out; to empty liquid from one vessel to another. Also used *fig.* Cf. **toom.**

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Kcd.** They an' Davit teem't the stoup Till a' the three were fou, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 19. **Dmb.** I'll gang in an' get your paste-pail and tim it ower your heid, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 175. **N.I.**[1] **N.Cy.**[1] Teem out the tea, hinny; **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It was just like teamin' cau'd watter down mi' back, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 10; **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Seun hed it boilen To teem doon her throat, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 7. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.**[4] Teeam all t'cau'd tea oot. **ne.Yks.**[1] Teeam t'watther oot o' yon can. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo then, get thä gone and teeam slaps. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He tem'd aght th' teah, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. Lan.* (1895) ii; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** Heaw aw tem'd o mi love an' hope into four little pages o papper, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 90; **Lan.**[1] Come, teem eawt, an' let's be suppin'; aw'm dry. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Teeom me another dish o' tay eawt. **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Cum, missis, teem us a sup of tay. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[12] **Not.** The sun . . . slanting like it was teemed out of something, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 76; **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** Teem the watter down the drain (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Th' soft thing teäm'd a lot o' watter oot o' th' teä-kettle up o' me. **sw.Lin.**[1] When I teem him some tea, he'll tak' and fling it at me. I tem some tea into a cup. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2] This teapot don't teem well; **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] Canna yù drink yer tay, lad? Teem it inta the sahrcer [saucer] then. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer's summat got i' the spout o' the tay-pot, it dunna teem well. **Glo.**[12], **e.An.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.** Teeming out her licker, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 59; **Cor.**[1] Teem out the liquor; **Cor.**[2]

2. To rain heavily; to pour in torrents.

Sc. It teems wi' rain, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dmb.** An awfu' wat day, teemin' doon in bucketfu's, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 170. **Dmf.** It's just teeming, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354; Teeming and raining is a common expression (JAM.). **Ir.** (A.S.-P.); Troth, it's teemin' powerful this instiant up there in the mountains, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 45. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** It is 'teeming and pouring' means 'raining cats and dogs' (A.T.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] It rains and teeams on. **ne.Yks.**[1] It fair teeam'd down. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Bi th' time they gat to th' Church it wor teemin' daan, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 29; **w.Yks.**[5] It wur teiming darn at four o'clock, 37. **n.Lan.**[1] It's fair rainin' and teemin' down. **Chs.**[1] **Not.**[1] It fair temmed down. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Team down wi' rain. **sw.Lin.**[1] It tem down with rain; it did teem. **Rut.**[1] Where the slates is broken, the wet teems down ever so. **War.**[2] Hark at the rain; it does teem.

3. To empty or empty out solids.

Nhb. Two banksmen, who take off the corves at the top, and empty, or, as the workmen call it, 'teem' them, BRAND *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 684, *note.* **Cum.**[3] T'steans was liggin, aside o' t'steel, just as I'd teem't them oot, 15. **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Teeam't coals oot at t'backside. **w.Yks.** J.W. **Lan.** Th' potatoes wur nicely dried an' temd, *Ab-o'th'-Yate Xmas Dinner* (1886) 11. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] You may teem eggs or corn. **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I axed the Maister, could 'e change me a sovereign, an' 'e teemed 'is pus, but 'e 'adna got it.

Hence **Teemer**, *sb.* the large bag into which gleanings are poured out of the smaller bags carried at the waist. sw.Lin.[1] 4. To unload a cart, &c.; esp. to lift hay or corn from the wagon on to the stack.

Abd. Teem yer cairt, min (G.W.). **n.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhb.**[1] Teemin muck, emptying manure from a cart with a teemin-hack. **ne.Yks.**[1] Com an' help us ti teeam this keeak. **e.Yks.** The leader ought to teame the waine, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 46; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Going to teem a lōad o' coil, an' nobbud just wesh'd t'door-stans! **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] To shoot out, as coals from a cart. **Not.**[2] Those men have teamed that load very quickly. **s.Not.** Me an' Jim 'll goo on the stack; but who'll teem to uz? (J.P.K.) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Nhp.** To teem the loaded corn, CLARE *Poems* 1821) 92.

Hence (1) **Teamer**, *sb.* the man who empties the grain from a laden cart to the stack; (2) **Teeming-hack**, *sb.* a fork with teeth set at right angles to the shaft, used for hauling stable manure out of a cart in the field.

(1) **Lin.**[1] The teamer and the stacker are certain officials for whom work is plentiful during the harvest season. (2) **Nhb.**[1]

5. Coaling term: see below.

Nhb.[1] In loading ships with coals the contents of the waggons are said to be teemed down the loading spouts. Teemin bye, or teemin ower, is laying coals aside at bank instead of sending them away in waggons. **Nhb., Dur.** Teeming over or teeming bye, when trade is bad or wagons scarce, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Teemer**, *sb.* the man at a coal-shipping staith who lets the coals out of the wagons.

Nhb. A teamer, named John Grierson, 29, of Monkwearmouth, was killed instantaneously whilst working at the Lambton drops, Sunderland, *Newc. Dy. Chron.* (Mar. 22, 1900); **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *ib.*

6. To pour molten metals into moulds. s.Yks. (W.S.)

Hence **Teemer**, *sb.* the man who pours or 'teems' molten steel into the ingot-mould. *ib.* 7. To bale or dip out water by means of a bowl or scoop.

Sc. (A.W.) **Wmh.** Teem out the boat (E.M.). **Cor.** Tregagle is a giant, condemned 'to team' out Dosmary Pool with a limpet shell, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 283; **Cor.**[23]

Hence **Teeming-day**, *sb., obs.*, see below.

Cor.[3] There was—twenty years ago—a day in Camborne when the young people flung cups of water at one another. It was called Teemin'-day.

8. To drain the water off potatoes, &c. when boiled.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.** Team the taters or they'll be water squalled. Pour the water off the potatoes or they will be sodden (L.W.).

9. To strike out a bolt from a bolt-hole with the aid of another bolt. Nhb.[1] 10. *sb.* A heavy downpour or long-continued fall of rain. Also used *fig.*

s.Sc. It s'all be a sooplin teem o' rain, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 366. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ir.** Step in out of the teems of rain, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 113. **N.I.**[1] I was out in a perfect teem. **I.Ma.** In the teems of tears and sobs, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 146.

11. A cart-load to be emptied.

n.Yks.[2] 'An unheeasty teeam,' a cart load of materials which cannot be shot forth at once, but require taking out by degrees.

12. *adj.* Empty. See **Toom.**

Cai.[1] **Elg.** Is yer muckle greybeard teem? TESTER *Poems* (1865) 148. **Abd.** It [the house] o' sic a muckle jamb . . . an' mair nor the tae half o't 'll hae to stan' teem, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 134. **Lnk.** At length their purse grew bare and tim, EWING *Poems* (1892) 13. **Edb.** Shaw's your pose; Forseeth, my ain's but teem An' light this day, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785. **Rxb.** Rustic brains thus teem o' rhymes, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 15. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** He was as helpless as a teeam sack, WAUGH *Lake Cy.* (1861) 186. **Wm.** Many hands make light wark, Many mouths a teem ark (B.K.).

13. Phr. *to work teem*, to work for nothing.

n.Yks. Better sit idle then work teaum, *Prov.* in MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) No. 22.

14. Thin. **Nhb.**[1] He's varry teem leukin.

[1. Temyn, or maken empty, *vacuo, evacuo* (*Prompt.*). Icel. *tæma, tœma*, to empty (VIGFUSSON).]

TEEM, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **team** N.Cy.[2] Yks. n.Lin.[1]; and in form **teeam** n.Yks.[2] [tīm; tiəm.] 1. *v. Obs.* To be pregnant; to bring forth; to produce in abundance. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889). [(K.)] Hence (1) **Teeming**, *ppl. adj.* of a woman: child-bearing, apt to bear children; (2) **Teeming-time**, *sb.* the time of parturition.

(1) **N.Cy.**[2] A teeming woman is still in use for one that is apt to bear children (s.v. Bearn teams). **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4] (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. To overflow; with *up*: to fill up to the brim. Also used *fig.*

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Edb.** The least untentit, lowse spoke word, Gars them draw the duellin' sword; An' syne infuriate murder teems, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 61. **Peb.** Wi' fury [he] teems, For being affronted here On sic a day, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 35, ed. 1817. **s.Lin.** (C.K.)

Hence **Teeming-full**, *adj.* full to running over, brimful. Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) 3. *sb.* A large quantity, abundant supply.

n.Yks.[2] 'There's a whent teeam on't,' a great quantity of it 'Teeams o' fooaks,' a large assemblage.

4. *adj. Obs.* Full.

Yks. If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton hough, and Burton bream Were all in thy belly 't would not be team, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 339.

Hence **Teemful** or **Temful**, *adj.* brimful, full to the brim. **N.Cy.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[2], **Der.**[2], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

[1. OE. *tieman*, to be pregnant (SWEET).]

TEEM, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [tīm.] 1. *v.* With *on*: to beat with severity. 2. With *on*: to work with great energy and speed. 'They teemt on at the cuttan a' day.'

3. *sb.* With *on*: a heavy beating.

TEEMONEER, *sb. Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A naut. term: the man on the look-out.

A sea term in common use among the Woodbridge seamen and prob. elsewhere (HALL.).

TEEMS, see **Tems(e.**

TEEN, *sb.*, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. e.An. Also written **tean** Ayr.; **tene** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **tein** Sc.; **tynd** Lnk. [tīn.] 1. *sb.* Sorrow, grief.

Sc. Her flouchtrous heart near brast wi' teen, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 241. **Per.** In that hour o' tein, She wander'd to the dowie glen, And never mair was seen, FORD *Harp* (1893) 40. **Ayr.** The cause o' a' my grief an' tean, Is still thy shy disdain, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 125. **e.Lth.** I, for dounricht teen, could greet! MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 92. **Gall.** I have tried so mickle of bliss and teen, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 2. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

2. Wrath, anger, rage; vexation; revenge.

Sc. He waxed wrath and vowed tein, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 67. **Bch.** To gar me rise in sic a teen An' pit my tongue a-scabblin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 69 (JAM., s.v. Scabble). **Ayr.** Last day I grat wi' spite and teen, BURNS *Petition of Bruar Water*, st. 3. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Rxb.** In spite and teen the beldam mourns, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 21. **Chs.**[23], **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Teenful**, *adj.* wrathful; troublesome, vexatious.

Sc. Wept in teenfu' mood, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 25. **e.An.**[1]

3. See below.

Chs. 'Good or fow teen,' good or bad taking (K.); RAY (1691); **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[2] When any one is in misfortune or bad plight he is said to be in fow teen; **Chs.**[3] When any one has come to grief he is said to be 'in fouteen.'

4. *v.* To trouble, vex; to tease, worry. Sc. (JAM.), e.An.[1], Nrf.[1], Suf.[1] 5. *adj. Obs.* Angry. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1]

[1. Thus liveth fair Anelida the quene For fals Arcite, that did hir al this tene, CHAUCER *An. & Arcite*, 140. OE. *tēona*, suffering; injury, injustice. 4. OE. *tienan*, to irritate, annoy (B.T.).]

TEEN, *v.*[2] Yks. Lan. Ken. Dev. Cor. [tīn.] 1. To close, shut. See **Tine**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. Teen th' dur to an' keep th' cowd eawt (D.L.). Lan. Hie tho' off . . . or th' dur may be teen'd, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 75, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hast teen't that dur? Dev.[1] Many many nearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o' thee, 22. Cor.[1] I haven't teen'd my eye; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Teening**, *sb.*, (2) **Teening-time**, *sb.* closing time, lighting-up time.

(1) Dev.[1] Jist bevore candle-teening the passon peep'd in upon us, 18. (2) *ib.*

2. *Obs.* To enclose or hedge a field. Lan. (K.) 3. To make a hedge with 'raddles.' Ken.[12] Hence (1) **Teenage**, *sb.* wood suitable for raddling a hedge; (2) **Teened**, *ppl. adj.* made with 'raddles'; (3) **Teener** or **Tener**, *sb.* a man who 'teens' or keeps a hedge in order; (4) **Teenet** or **Teenit**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Ken. (K.), (W.F.S.) (2) Ken.[2] A teened hedge. (3) Ken.[1] (4) Ken. (W.F.S.)

4. *Fig.* Of the moon: to wane, change. Dev.[1]

[OE. *tȳnan*, to fence, enclose; to shut, close (SWEET).]

'TEEN, *adv.* Sc. [tīn.] An abbreviation of 'at even.' Also used *subst.*

Sc. Ye're aff your eggs for ance, gif ye ettle to come on us the 'teen at unawares, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 168 (JAM.). Rnf. On Saturday teen I'll be there, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 7. Ayr. O wat ye what my minnie did On Tysday 'teen to me jo? BURNS *O wat ye.* Lnk. Tryst their lasses to come yon' Twa hours on Furesday 'teen, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 39. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 484, ed. 1876.

TEEN, see **Teind**, **Tend**, *v.*[2], **Tine**, *v.*[1], **Tune**.

TEE-NAME, **TEEND**, see **To-name**, **Teind**, **Tend**, *v.*[2]

TEENGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A colic in horses.

TEENS, *sb. pl.*[1] Cum. I.Ma. Chs. [tīnz.] 1. Tens.

I.Ma. Aw, have you known me these teens of years? CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xiii. Chs.[3] Teens of pounds.

2. Something over ten or twelve; see below.

Cum. The strokes hed oot-growen the'r 'teens,' an' wer' fast comin' to 'tys,' BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 9. Chs.[1] Something above ten. *Gen.* applied to money. 'What did So-and-so get for his cow?' 'Au dunno know, but it wur i'th' teens.'

TEENS, *sb. pl.*[2] Pem. [tīnz.] Hay-bands. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

TEENY, *adj.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. and Amer. Also in form **teenty** w.Yks. se.Lin. Amer. [tī·ni.] Small, tiny, minute; also in *comb.* **Teeny tiny**, **Teeny weeny.**

n.Cy. (J.W.) Cum.[3] That teenie lump o' land Is t'dearest grund . . . bowte, 83. w.Yks. Two sich little teenty hands i' little teenty gloves, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1880) 40; w.Yks.[24], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A teeny, tiny, tinchy bit, 12. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] A little teeny-tiny ŭn. Midl. A teeney-weeney little critter she were at fust, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 66. nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1], Lei.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] What a dear little teeny lamb. s.Wor. A teeny martal, . . as teeny as teeny, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896). se.Wor.[1] A little teeny apple. Shr.[1] It's a pretty babby, but a teeny-weeny thing, yo' met'n pŭt it in a quart jug. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). s.Wal. That teeny weeny crumb of comfort! RAINE *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 289. Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] I awnly yetted a teeny-tiny bit on't but ut maayde I bad. e.An.[1] Nrf. A few teeny, witty little things, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 17. I.W.[1] He's a poor little teeny buoy. w.Cy. Only teeny children and almost babies, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 47. Som. There was a gurt black rock wi' a teeny white chapel on it, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 165. Cor. A lot of teeny flags, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 107. [Amer. A teenty, teenty speck o' myrrh, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 16.]

TEENY, *adj.*[2] Lan. Fretful, fractious, said of a little child. (HALL.), s.Lan.[1] See **Teen**, *sb.*

TEEOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **teeuck**. [tiək.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus.* See **Teuchit.**

Teeocks bleatin skimmed alang The gladsome yerth, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 7th S. 246. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184.]

TEEP, see **Tape**, *v.*[1], **Teap**, *sb.*[1]

TEEPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A slight touch or stroke. 2. *v.* To touch or to strike lightly.

TEER, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Lei. Nhp. Ken. Also written **tear** n.Cy. Lan.; **tere** n.Cy. Nhp.[1]; and in form **tire** Lan. [tiə(r.] 1. *Obs.* To daub with clay. n.Cy. (K.), (HALL.) Hence **Teer-wall**, *sb.* a clay wall. Ken. (K.) 2. To smear, daub; to spread; to dirty. See **Teery.**

Lei.[1] 'Teer the treacle,' spread it on bread. Nhp.[1] The child's face is teer'd all over with treacle.

3. To stir the colours for block calico-printing.

Rnf. A boy or girl employed to teer or stir the colour-sieve stretched on a frame at printworks, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Teer-boy**, (2) **Tiring-boy**, *sb.* a boy employed to stir the colours in printing cloth, &c.

(1) Lan. Tear-boys were very common in Lancashire. Their duty was to attend upon a block printer by hand—one to each man, but as printing by machine was developed tear-boys had to find other employment (S.W.). (2) Lan. (HALL.)

TEER, see **Tear**, *v.*[1], **Their.**

TEEREN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [tī·rən.] The common tern, *Sterna hirundo.* (s.v. Sea-swallow.)

TEERIBUS, see **Teribus.**

TEER WAR, *int.* Nhb.[1] A signal that men at the bottom of a pit are ready to ascend.

TEERY, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Cor. Also written **teary** Nhp.[2] Cor.[12]; and in forms **tary** Cor.[2]; **terry** War.[12] [tiə·ri.] 1. Sticky, smeary; adhesive. See **Teer.**

Lei.[1] Handling the sugar will make your hands teery. Nhp.[1] Handling moist sugar and plums will make the hands teery; Nhp.[2] The dressen them ship's made my hands teary. War.[12]

2. Soft, smooth, mellow; soft like dough. Also used *advb.*

Shr.[1] If yo' pŭtten a spot o' 'ot waiter i' the churn, it'll mak' the butter work teery. Cor.[12]

3. Of the ground: easy to work. Also used *advb.*

Shr.[1] The ground works nice an' teery after the fros'. Cor.[2] In mining, ground which is easily dug out, because of its numerous small joints or fissures.

TEERY, see **Teary**, *adj.*[2]

TEES, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. [tīz.] 1. Two small pins in the tail-board of a cart, which fit into corresponding holes in the 'ear-brig.' Cum.[4] See **T.** 2. Ties; studs.

w.Yks. Wee'll meh that arridges o' gode wi' tees o' silver, LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 11.

TEESICKER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **teeziker.** [tī·zikər.] An overpowering quantity; see below.

When a man has got a task that overtaxes him, or an overdose of medicine or too much drink, it is said, 'He's got a teesicker.'

TEESIE, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) A gust of passion. Cf. **teasy**, 2.

TEESSIT, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tī·sit.] The line first shot from a fishing-boat; the man whose line is first shot.

TEESTY-TOSTY, see **Tisty-tosty.**

TEET, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [tīt.] 1. *v.* To peep; to peep or pry in a sly, clandestine manner. Cf. **toot**, *v.*[2]

Sh.I. Peerie Aandrew wis sittin' at Arty's side tryin to teet at Liza noo an' agen, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 75. Cai.[1] Bch. I can teet an' hitch about, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 36. Frf. Stowlins teetin' wi' a wishfu' e'e, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 185. Per. Now like a timid fawn he teets Amang the woods, STEWART *Character* (1857) 120.

Hence **Teet-bo** or **Teetie-bo**, *sb.* peep-bo; a game at peep-bo. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*

Sc. (G.W.) Bnff. John Grumphie, teet, teet bo, O willawins, whare art thou, jo, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 181. Edb. Play teet-bo fra nook to nook, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 224, ed. 1785.

2. *sb.* A stolen glance; a peep.

Sc. I saw Eppie stealin' a teet at him, *Campbell* (1819) I. 331 (JAM.). Cai.[1]

3. *Fig.* The smallest sound; the least word.

Bnff.[1] He sat i' the neuk wee a face as lang's a rehp, an' nae ae teet cam oot o's hehd.

TEET, *adj.* Or.I. [tīt.] Nimble. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 806.

TEE-TAK-UP-O', *sb.* Cum. Lin. Also in form **tee-tak-'em-all** n.Lin.[1] A teetotum.

Cum.[1] (s.v. Dally); Cum.[3] A shap' standin' up like a tee-tak-up-o', 160; Cum.[4], n.Lin.[1]

[So called because the player who spins the tee-totum so that the side marked T turns up, takes all the stakes.

The sense of *T-totum* is the same; from L. *tōtum*, the whole. STRUTT *Sports*, bk. IV. iv. § 6.]

TEETAMATORTER, see **Titter-totter.**

TEETAN, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. [tī·tən.] 1. The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.*

Or.I. [So called] from its short and feeble note, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45.

2. The rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus.* Sh.I. *ib.* 46.

TEETAWTER, see **Titter-totter.**

TEETEE, *sb.* Sc. Dor. A total abstainer, a teetotaller.

Sc. (A.W.) Dor. Converted volks be gen'rally teetees, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 317.

TEETER, see **Titter**, *v.*

TEETER-CUM-TAUTER, TEETERMATORTER, TEETERY, see **Titter-totter, Tittery.**

TEETH, *sb. pl.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. 1. In *comp.*(1) **Teeth-ache**, toothache; (2) **-haler**, a dentist; (3) **-rife**, palatable, toothsome.

(1) Sh.I. 'Oh!' gasped Geordie, 'it's dis confoundit teethache,' NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 14. e.Dur.[1] He's getten the teethache. Nrf. For teethache we rub the inside wi' rum, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 96. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 211.] (2) w.Cor.[1] (3) Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *the run of one's teeth*, free board; see **Run**, 33; (2) *to be after teeth*, to be cutting teeth; (3) *to be naught but teeth and eyes*, to be ill-favoured; (4) *to make one's teeth rin water*, to make one's mouth water; (5) *to tack one's teeth into anything*, to set about it heartily.

(1) Ir. Other times 'twould be welcome to the run of its teeth in the field, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 252. (2) Dev. If he is after teeth, you rub his gums, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 19. (3) Wm. He's nowt but teeth-an-een (B.K.). (4) Dwn. The smell o' them was makin' my teeth rin water, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 47. (5) Chs.[123] (s.v. Tack).

3. *sg.* A tooth.

Cai.[1] Frf., e.Per. I've a sair teeth (W.A.C.). Ayr. What! anither teethie through, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 133. Wgt. A big drainer . . . came to him to have a teeth pulled, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 188.

TEETH, see **Teth**, *sb.*

TEETHE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **teeth.** 1. To fix teeth in a spiked instrument.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ayr. O merry hae I been teethin' a heckle, BURNS *Merry hae I been*, st. 1. Bwk. Out through the mark the arrows flew, They teeth'd it like a harrow, W. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 153.

2. Phr. (1) *to teethe upon*, to make an impression on; (2) *to teeth with lime*, see below.

(1) Abd. (JAM.) (2) Sc. To build a wall either dry or with clay in the inside, using a little lime between the layers of stones towards the outside (JAM.). Fif. Stone walls teethed with lime, *Statist. Acc.* XI. 482 (JAM.).

3. To face; to venture out of doors. Also with *out.*

Bnff.[1] They wirna aible t' teethe the blast.

TEETHED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

Dmb. A lang-teethed heckle, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. Ayr. The instrument used for reaping in our young days was the teethed sickle, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 49.

TEETHFUL, *sb.* Sc. A toothful, a small quantity of any liquid. Cai.[1] To tak a teeth-fu'.

TEETHING-BANNOCK, *sb.* Sc. [tī·ðin-banək.] A cake given to a child when first teething; see below.

ne.Sc. The teethin bannock . . . was baked of oatmeal and butter or cream, sometimes with the addition of a ring, in presence of a few neighbours, and without a single word being spoken by the one baking it. When prepared it was given to the child to play with till it was broken. A small piece was then put into the child's mouth if it had not done so of its own accord. Each one present carried away a small portion. Such a bannock was supposed to ease the troubles of teething, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 9. Bnff.[1] It must be given whole to the infant, who, as a matter of course puts it to its mouth and breaks it; and herein lies the virtue of the bannock to render dentition easy.

TEETHING-PLASTER, *sb.* Sc. A cake given to a child when first teething; the same as 'Teething-bannock' (q.v.). ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 9.

TEETHLESS, *adj.* Sc. Toothless.

Cai. Yer stairvin', teethless grannie, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 117. Per. He cannot use them all at once More than a teethless wife can gnaw hard bones, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 86, ed. 1853. Dmb. She would be ower runkled an' teethless by that time, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 167. Edb. An auld teethless harrow, a brechem ring rent, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 174. Dmf. Your bloodless cheek an' teethless mou', JOHNSTON *Poems* (1820) 133.

TEETHY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **teathy** w.Yks.[14] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] [tī·ði.]

1. Fretful, fractious, 'tetchy,' *gen.* applied to children or infants. Cf. **toothy.**

N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Teady). w.Yks.[1] Shoe begins to be vara tim'rous an keisty, an as teethy as a steg in a yate, ii. 291. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

2. Ill-tempered, peevish, cross; crabbed; pugnacious; inveterate.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) s.Sc. 'A teethy answer,' a tart reply (JAM.). Lnk. She was aye a terrible sherp teethy creatur', FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 157. Rxb. At his expense our teethy faes are fed, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 160. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. A question is asked whether the old man . . . will come down to-day, when the remark is, that he is very teethy, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 311; w.Yks.[34], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Lin.[1]

3. Having many or large teeth; biting; given to biting.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Rnf. With hero's heart and teethy jaw, Nane like him could badger draw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 136.

TEETICK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **tietick** and in form **teetuck.** [tī·tik, -ək.] 1. The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.*

Alauda pratensis, Tee-tick, Tit-lark, EDMONDSTON *Zetl.* (1809) II. 236 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45; S. & Ork.[1]

2. The rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus.* SWAINSON *ib.* 46.

TEETLIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] [tī·tlin.] 1. The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* 2. The rock pipit, *A. obscurus.*

TEE-TOLLY, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **tee-tully** Cum.[4] [tī·toli; -tuli.] A teetotum; a small top spun with the fingers.

Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.D.) Wm. Make us a tee-tolly, please (B.K.).

TEETOTAL, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dor. Also written **teetottle** Dor.; and in form **tee-tot** Rnf. [tī·tōtl.] A teetotaller, a total abstainer; teetotalism, esp. in phr. *to join* or *sign teetotal.* Also used *attrib.*

ne.Sc. Neither the 'teetotal,' nor the 'templars,' nor his pledge to Mr. Love had cured Scorgie, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 112. Per. I maun join the Teetotal, STEWART *Character* (1857) 149. Rnf. Tee-Tots wi' their lecturing lash us, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 16. Gall. They join teetotal because when they taste they gane mad wi't entirely, IRVING *Lays* (1872) 230. Wgt. Teetotal will prevail in spite of all the durt in h—l, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 308. Dur. Thoo'll hev nee objection if I sign teetotal, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 165. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. My owd grandam sent me out wi' th' teetotals on Whit Monday, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 209. Lin. You know, mother, I'm a teetotal now (R.E.C.). Dor. I'm teetottle myself, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 308.

TEETOTAL, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Chs. Amer. [tī·tōtl.] Perfect, complete, entire; used as an intensive.

n.Ir. The Divil knowin' . . . his teetotal want av contrition, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 69. s.Lan.[1] He's a teetotal foo'.

Hence **Teetotally**, *adv.* totally, quite.

Lnk. I'm doonricht teetotally bauld, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 102. Lth. 'Darling' was, both for go and beauty, an out and outer, teetotally, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 220. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] [Amer. I'm teetotally ershamed of ye, Dave, *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 680.]

TEETOTALLER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The small tortoise-shell butterfly, *Vanessa urtica.*

TEETOTUM, *v.* Dev. [tī·tōtəm.] To wheel or whirl about; to twist round. Also used *fig.*

There was times when he teetotummed round past Christian patience, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 131; He's been teetotuming in and out of the house the livelong day, *ib.* 46.

TEE-TOUCH-WOOD, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A children's game. See **Tig**, *v.*

Another party engaged in the games of prison-bars, tee-touch-wood, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90.

TEETY, TEEUCK, see **Teaty, Teeock.**

TEEV, TEEVA, TEEVER, see **Tiver.**

TEEVOO, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tevoo.** A male flirt. Sc. MACKAY. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TEEWHEEP, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **teewhoap.** The lapwing or peewit, *Vanellus cristatus.* See also **Tewit**, &c.

The Teewhoap, which from the sound it utters, has the name of the teewhoap here, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 307 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184; **S. & Ork.**[1]

TEE-WHEET, TEEYUM, see **Tewit, Toom.**

TEEZLE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. In phr. *to teezle wool*, to pull it asunder with the fingers. GROSE (1790). Cf. **tease**, *v.* **2.**

TEFT, *v.* Hmp. Wil. [**teft.**] To try the weight of anything by poising it in the hand. Prob. a corruption of 'to heft.' Cf. **heft**, *v.*[1] **6.**

Hmp.[1] **Wil.** Teft this, wul ye? BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] 'What heft do you think this bundle is?' 'I don't know, let's teft it.'

TEG, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in midl. and s. counties. Also in form **tig** Glo.[1] [**teg.**] **1.** A yearling sheep before it has been shorn. Also in *comb.* **Ewe teg, Wether teg.** See **Tag**, *sb.*[4]

Stf., Der. (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A lamb becomes a 'teg' about the first Michaelmas after its birth, and remains so till after the second shearing. **Nhp.**[1] The Ewe or female lamb, after Michaelmas or going to turnips, till the first shear-day, is called a Ewe teg. The Wether or male lamb after Michaelmas is a Wether teg. The yearling sheep after shear-day is called a Teg (s.v. Sheep). **War.**[234], **s.War.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** One o' the tegs wur a-took middling, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 138; (A.B.); **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); The winter keep of tegs, whether consisting of turnips or grass, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 93. **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Tegs, lambs of last yeaning, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 197. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.** (W.C.P.), **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** Yo can buy good tegs and wethers at a half a crown a piece, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 65. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] [Sheep bear the name of lamb until 8 months old, after which they are ewe and wether teggs until once clipped, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213.]

Hence **Teg-man**, *sb.* a shepherd.

Wil.[1] I am a teg-man (or shepherd) in the employ of Mr. White, *Wil. Cy. Mirror* (Oct. 28, 1892) 8, col. 5.

2. The fleece of a yearling sheep. Also in *comb.* **Teg's-wool** or **Teg-wool.**

Nhp.[1] The fleeces of the first shearings amongst wool-dealers are called indiscriminately Tegs or Hogs (s.v. Sheep). **Shr.**[1] The wool known as teg's-wool is distinguished by a little curl at the end, which that of an after-shearing never has. **w.Som.**[1] This word is not so often applied to the sheep as 'hog,' but more freq. to the wool—Teg-wool being the same as hog-wool, i.e. wool of a year and a half's growth.

TEGGY, *adj.* Ess. Foggy, damp. (W.W.S.)

TEGIOUS, TEGTAIL, see **Tedious, Tecktail.**

TEH, see **Thee**, *pers. pron.*, **Thou, Thy.**

TEICHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **teigher** Nhb.[1]; **ticher** Sc. (JAM.); **tieheer** Nhb.[1]; **tigher** Bwk. (JAM.) [tī·χər, ti·χər.] **1.** *v.* To ooze from the skin; to distil almost imperceptibly.

s.Sc. When the skin is slightly cut it is said to 'teicher and bluid' when the quantity of blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop (JAM.). **Bwk.** Applied to blood and other liquids (*ib.*). **Nhb.**[1] *Gen.* used in the participial form, 'teicherin.' A newly-broken skin on which matter is just forming is said to be teicherin, as when maggots are on the skin of a sheep, or when a watery humour issues from a wounded place.

2. *sb.* The appearance of a fretted sore. Rxb. (JAM.)

TEIDSOME, see **Teddisome.**

TEIGHT, *pp.* Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fatigued.

TEIL, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To ail, to be amiss.

Fade teil thee, zo lournagh, co Joane, zo knaggee? [What ails you so melancholy, quoth John, so cross?] 84.

TEIL, TEIM, TEIN, see **Teal**, *sb.*, **Teem**, *v.*[1], **Teen**, *sb.*[1]

TEIND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **teen** Dmb. Ayr. n.Cy. Cum.[124]; **teend** e.Yks.; **tein** n.Sc.; **tiend** Sc. [tīnd, tīn.] **1.** *sb.* A tithe; a tenth part payable to the Church. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It may be a grant of kirklands and teinds, SCOTT *Nigel* (1824) xxxi. **Sh.I.** To Urie the udallers came with the 'teinds' or tithes they had to pay, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 4. **n.Sc.** There's nane that comes to gude greenwood But pays to me a tein, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 235, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Every seven years they [i.e. the Fairies] had to pay 'the teind to hell,' and this they endeavoured to do by a human being rather than by one of themselves, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 5. **e.Sc.** Sooner or later they that follow the sea maun pay their teind, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 208. **Frf.** The . . . parsonage teinds of the lands of Halcortowne and mill lands thereof, WRIGHT *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 148. **Dmb.** He is raizin a plea against the laird for sumthing they call the teens, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Ayr.** Claiming out of the teinds an augmentation of my stipend, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvii; What would be the sense o' listening to lang sermons, payin' teens, and a' the rest? JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 100. **e.Lth.** The teinds didna belang to the kirk ava, but the nation, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 162.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Teind-barn**, a tithe-barn; (2) **-collecting day**, the day on which the tithes are collected; (3) **-free**, exempt from the payment of tithes; (4) **-lamb, -pig**, &c., a tithe lamb or pig, &c.; (5) **-leath**, see (1); (6) **-sheaves**, sheaves payable as tithes; (7) **-skate**, *obs.*, a skate or fish payable as tithes.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Cum.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** Old teind-collecting day. Still noticed in Northmavine, *Manson's Sh. Alm.* (1893). (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** His head mouldy, his tiend lamb and pig all scouthered, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 16. (5) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[14] (6) **Sc.** An easy tack of the teind-sheaves, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii. **Frf.** The tiend sheaves, WRIGHT *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 148. **Lnk.** The tiend-sheaves or parsonage-tiends of the foresaid lands of Kippelrig, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 76, ed. 1828. (7) **Fif.** He'd sooner fling them [fish] back i' the sea Than gi'e ae teind-skate to the bishop, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 13.

3. Phr. *Court of Teinds*, the court of law dealing with the tithes of the Established Church of Scotland. Also called **Teind Court.**

Sc. When a clergyman considers his stipend too small, he may institute a suit in the Court of Teinds for having it increased, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 75. **w.Sc.** He was also thoroughly up in the mysteries of the Teind Court, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 65, ed. 1877.

4. *v. Obs.* To tithe.

Bnff. From the time that teinding is finished, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 97. **Lnk.** When their cornes are shorne, stoukd, dead, and dry, They cannot get them teinded, LITHGOW *Poet. Rem.* (1618–60) *Scotland's Welcome*, ed. 1863. **e.Yks.** Not to suffer them [some fleeces] to be teended, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 26.

[1. ON. *tiund*, a tithe. 4. *tiunda*, to pay tithes, or have one's property taxed for tithe (VIGFUSSON).]

TEIND, see **Tind, Tine**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

TEIST, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A handful.

TEISTIE, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. Also in forms **taiste** Or.I. (JAM.); **testie** ne.Sc.; **tiestie** Sh.I.; **tyst(e** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Nrf.; **tystie** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] The black guillemot, *Uria grylle.*

Sc. Hear the maws and tystie's roar abune, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 7th S. 248. **Sh.I.** He turned as fat as a tiestie and as round as a pellick, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 27; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218; The taiste or black guillemote builds her nest in the cliffs, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 264 (JAM.). **ne.Sc.** The black guillemot (*Uria grylle*), or, as it is there called, the Testie, SMITH *Sea Fowls in Moray Firth*, in *Zoologist* (1850) VIII. 2913. **Cai.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50.

[ON. *þeist* or *þeisti*, Mod. N. *teiste*, the sea-pigeon, *Uria grylle* (VIGFUSSON).]

TEITY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [tei·ti.] Squeamish. Also in *comp.* **Teity-stomached.**

Ée)z sŭ des·pŭrt tey·ti-stŭm·ŭkt, yŭ)kn gy'et nuwt ŭz dùz for im.

TEJOUS, see **Tedious.**

TEK, *sb.* Sh.I. [**tek.**] A dog. See **Tike**, *sb.*[1]

Tak' a hair o' the tek that bett dee, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 225.

TEK, see **Take, Teak**, *sb.*[1]

TELEGRAFT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Dor. Amer. Also written **telegrapht** Lin.; and in forms **talegrapht** Not.; **talligraft** s.Lan.[1] [te·li-, ta·ligraft.]

1. *v.* To telegraph.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] **Not.** I never heard of talegraphting

coffins, sir, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 46. **Lin.** I'm not much for writin' so I went to th' poüst office an' she [post-mistress] telegraphted to him (E.P.). [**Amer.** He'll put in up above, and telegraft to Boston, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 865.]

2. *sb.* A telegram. Also used *attrib.*

e.Sc. To send awa' a telegraft message, STRAIN *Elmslie's Dragnet* (1900) 270. **Rut.**[1] I reckons that the old beacon wur a telegraft. It says in the history as how they was invented by Potelmy. **Dor.** I have had a graft, my dear, a telegraft, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. ix.

TELESCOPE, *sb.* **Yks.** A kaleidoscope. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

TELEWAG, *sb.* **Lan. Dor.** Also in form **taliwag** **e.Lan.**[1] [te·li-, ta·liwag.] A telegram; a telegraph wire.

Lan. It ud cost him a deeal o' brass, I reckon, if he wur t'come on th' telewag, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xvii. **e.Lan.**[1] **Dor.** 'Tis tha [wires] da car the telewags, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) I.

TELFER, see **Tilfer.**

TE·LICK, *adv.* **Cum.** In phr. *te-lick, te-smack,* as fast as possible, 'helter-skelter.'

It's Robbie ; . . te-lick, te-smack. . . They are coming down jumping, leaping, flying, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 301 ; **Cum.**[1] *Gen.* applied to persons in the act of running ; **Cum.**[4]

TELL, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [tel.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Tald,** (2) **Tau'd,** (3) **Taul,** (4) **Tauld,** (5) **Tawld,** (6) **Teld,** (7) **Telled,** (8) **Tell't,** (9) **Telt,** (10) **Tild,** (11) **Tole,** (12) **Tolth,** (13) **Toould,** (14) **Toud,** (15) **Toul,** (16) **Tould,** (17) **Towd,** (18) **Towld,** (19) **Towlt,** (20) **Twould.**

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** He tald mysel, BURNS *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 2. **Lth.** I tald to her the hale affair, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 28. **Edb.** I . . . tald her a' my pain, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 122. (2) **Dwn.** A tau'd ye this wud be yer game, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 119. (3) **ne.Sc.** Here's the man it taul a', GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 14. **Abd.** He taul' me that it sent them up, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) ; My father tauld me sae forty years sin, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii ; MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Kcd.** The shepherd tauld his queerest tale, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 55. **Ayr.** The Souter tauld his queerest stories, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 49. **Gall.** SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 53. **Dwn.** Nivver een in fiel' or toun Tauld a love sae deep as they, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 25. (5) **Dev.** He tawld me 'bout it, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 52. (6) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (7) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Sh.I.** Young Lowrie Legaboot tell'd me sae, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 71. **Per.** I tell'd ye afore, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 86. **Twd.** I don't know who telled you, BUCHAN *Weather* (1890) 93. **Slk.** I telled her the story, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 19. **Dmf.** My mither tell'd me, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 158. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Nhb.** She tell'd how after o the grandeur oh this it mhead ne mater, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[3], **ne.Yks.**[1] 35, **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He telld me, ii. 319 ; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** I just telled Williams I'd had enough, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1890) 395. **s.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] **Not.** I telled her so, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 17. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' almanac man tell'd me on it. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] He tell'd me so his-sen. **Nhp.**[2], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr., Hrf.** The common usage, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** I telled un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **Oxf.** She only laughed when I telled her that (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] **Dor.** Her telled I she mun go over to the doctor, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 19. **Dev.** Her telled she her shudd'n du't, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) 27. **Cor.** I tell'd un that night, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 59. (8) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Gien ye tell't me, that wad mak a' the differ, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Per.** He tell't me yestreen, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 26. **Lnk.** Wha tell't it the road? NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 16. **Gall.** I tell't my way o't, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 123. **Nhb.** The yen I tell't ye aboot, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 134. **Dur.** She tell't me to do that too, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 586. (9) **Ayr.** Dr. Congalton telt the schulemaister, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 10. **Wgt.** Don't say that A telt ye, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 84. **Cum.**[3] Willie furst telt them, 43. **Wm.** He telt her what ed happened, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 140. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (10) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 42. (11) **Der.** I want the gowd, as Dick tole ye, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) vii. **Dev.** He . . . tole me to come an' let 'ee knaw, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 28. [**Amer.** He tole me to go 'long home, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 159.] (12) **Wxf.**[1] (13) **I.W.**[1] (14) **e.Lan.**[1] **Der.** I tou'd hur that I lov'd hur, M.A. *Poems* (1668) 29. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Sur.** I toud a chap, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. (15) **Don.** His mother toul' him to go out, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 44. 16) **Ir.** If you tould him, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 17. **Cor.** He tould th' ould doctor, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 170. (17) **Lan.** Aw towd the captain misel, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 157. **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** As I towd yo' afore, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 35. **Lin.** An' a towd ma my sins, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. **Shr.** Todley Tum was a good while afore he towd him, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv. **Nrf.** I up and I towd missus, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 9. (18) **Ir.** The story ye towld us wanst about the Indian custom, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1822) 197. **Yks.** Mind what thee father towld thee, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 23. (19) **Ir.** I towlt them that I found it in wan o' the volumes, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1822) 197. (20) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Taul,** (2) **Tauld,** (3) **Teld,** (4) **Telled,** (5) **Tellen,** (6) **Tell't,** (7) **Telt,** (8) **Tild,** (9) **Toad,** (10) **Tohd,** (11) **Toul,** (12) **Towd,** (13) **Towld,** (14) **Twold.**

(1) **Abd.** I've taul ye aft aneuch, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 85. (2) **Sc.** A' the truth shou'd na be tauld, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Frf.** Come in whan ye're tauld, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 61. **Ayr.** I'm tauld ye're driving rarely, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st. 10. **Gall.** There tales were tauld, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 52. (3) **n.Yks.** Sum kahnd frinnd had teld him, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 19. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 142. **Lan.** She can't bide to be teld of her fauts, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 79. **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Fif.** I had no sooner telled her, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 292. **Twd.** Let it be telled a' ower the toun, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 150. **Nhb.** If I'd telled ye that he'd tummled into the burn, LILBURN *Bordeser* (1896) 335. **Dur.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] 35, **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1234] **Lan.** Tales 'at aw've alreddy telled, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 11. **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** She's telled tha play-actors, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) viii. **Lin.** Moother 'ed tell'd ma to bring tha down, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Glo.** I've telled Michael, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **Brks.**[1] **e.Sus.** Gin you'd telled that chap, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 261. **Dev.** The secret what he hed so careful telled to me, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 158. (5) **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Shotten). **e.Dev.** Look'ee, have thee tellen she on't? JANE *Lordship* (1897) 226. (6) **Cai.** Noo 'at I've tell't ye a', HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 127. **Ayr.** She was tell't to tak her wither-shins nine times through a hesp o' unwatered yarn, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100. **n.Ir.** A wush ye had a tell't me suiner, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 13. **Wm.** I've tell't thee afoor, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 19. (7) **Slg.** I'm telt he gaed straucht to the polis office, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 135. **Ayr.** She jealoused that I had telt you, GALT *Gilhaise* (1823) xvii. **Rxb.** I'm telt there's naebody that'll bide intil't, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 15. **Uls.** You might have telt me sooner, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 111. **Nhb.** Aw've telt the young cheps, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) xi. 9. **Cum.** By Jingo, somebody's telt ye, *E. C. News* (Apr. 15, 1893) 8. **n.Yks.** Ah've telt tha all as t'used te be, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 5. **n.Lan.** I've telt you before partly what there is, WILSON *Bacca Queen* (1901) 9. (8) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 42. (9) **Ess.**[1] (10) **n.Lin.**[1] (11) **n.Ir.** I've been toul' By oul' Widdy Gallagher, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 5. (12) **s.Lan.**[1] **se.Lan.** Dunna let on as Aw've towd yo', *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1898) 839. **Der.** As I've been towd, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 7. (13) **Sur.** So I'se bin towld, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **Cor.** I've towld the passon mine, dame, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1862) 7. (14) **Glw.** That story is asy twold, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xvii. **Dor.** I've twold nobody down to Barleigh about it, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 172.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *d'ye tell o't!* an exclamation of surprise, 'you don't say so!' (2) *not to tell,* not to be told, not to be surmised or guessed at ; (3) *tell me!* see below ; (4) *tell thee,* or *I tell thee, what,* an expression used to commence a statement ; see below ; (5) *tell your Sam,* to put to one's account when ready money is not given ; (6) *to tell a speech,* to say a sentence or connected phrase ; (7) — *a tale,* (*a*) to produce an effect, to have consequences ; (*b*) to answer well, to have a good effect ; (8) — *a tell,* to say a word, to speak ; (9) — *in,* to fill up ; (10) — *of,* to give evidence of, used *fig.* ; (11) — *on,* (*a*) to inform against, betray ; to tell tales ; (*b*) to speak of ; (12) — *one his own,* to speak freely ; (13) — *one's name,* used with *neg.* ; see below ; (14) — *out,* to exorcise, to remove by spells or charms ; (15) — *the bees,* to inform the bees of the occurrence of a death in the family ; see **Bee,** *sb.*[1] **I. 2** (8) ; (16) — *to,* (*a*) to tell about ; to speak of a thing from personal knowledge ; (*b*) to tell any one where to find a

thing; (17) —*up*, (*a*) to relate, to narrate with some idea of exaggeration underlying; also used *subst.*; (*b*) to confess; (18) —*up stuff*, to talk nonsense.

(1) **Dor.** 'And 'a can play the peanner, so 'tis said.' . . . 'D'ye tell o't! A happy time for us, and I feel quite a new man!' HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) vi. (2) **w.Yks.** It isn't to tell what tha'd du if tha fan thisen in a reight tight corner, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1898). (3) **w.Som.**[1] This is a mere asseveration and implies a challenge to contradict the speaker. It usually takes the form 'Nif 'tidn zo and zo, or Nif thick fuller idn a fool, tell me!' (4) **w.Yks.** Ah'll tell tha what! mah beleeaf is that if too disn't mend thoo'll cum ti gallas, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 25, 1891). **Brks.** HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 30. **w.Som.**[1] A very common beginning to a statement, either of bucolic wisdom or of angry dispute. 'Aay tuul· ee haut tai·z! yùe mus ai·t zum moa·ur bee·f-m tae·udeez fuust' [you must eat some more beef and potatoes first, i.e. wait till you are older—a very common phrase]. 'I tell ee hot 'tis, I do zee purty plain, you've a got a darn sight more guts-n brains.' (5) **Lan.** A quart of ale, Mary, and tell yo'r Sam, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, i. (6) **Dev.** Her [an infant] can talk, but her ca'nt tell a speech, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 110. (7, *a*) **Sh.I.** Dis pain 'ill tell a tale yet, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. **s.Lan.**[1] It's beginnin' for t'tell a tale, 18. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I guanner'd sum o' my sweädes, an' gev t'uthers noht bud manner, an', my wod! th' guanner duz tell a taale! you maay see wheäre it's gone to a inch. (8) **Ir.** But niver a tell she'll tell onless she happens to take the notion in the quare ould head of her, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 10. (9) **n.Yks.** Apples tells in fast (I.W.). (10) **w.Som.**[1] Wuul! yùe aa·v udras· dhik vee·ul u graew·n prau·pur, ee·ul tuul· oa ut púr·tee kwik, aa·l wau·rn un [Well! you have dressed that field thoroughly, it will show the effects of it very quickly, I'll warrant it]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 22. (11, *a*) **Abd.** Ye winno tell on's? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 12, 1901). **Frf.** I had vexed him by my lang silence. I wadna tell on ye, PATON *Inveresk* (1896) 126. **Edb.** Bobe . . . used to get mair than his fair share o' the tawse as it was, without my tellin' on him, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 16. **w.Yks.** But isteead o' tellin' on ma, he took ma tul a glass, SPEIGHT *Craven Highlands* (1892) 144. **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Lon.** Don't tell on me this time, *People* (Sept. 1, 1889) 6. [**Amer.** She made him promise he'd never tell on her, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1883) 369.] (*b*) **w.Yks.** 'Wor ther a lot o' fowk at t'funeral?' 'Nowght to tell on,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1898). **Lan.** In days that owd folk tell on, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (12) **Dor.** (W.C.) **Cor.** The first Monday after Twelfth-day . . . young people . . . disguised, . . visit their neighbours in companies, where they dance, and make jokes upon what has happened during the year, and every one is humorously 'told their own,' without offence being taken, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 392, ed. 1896. (13) **Don.** I would't tell me name for the couple o' scraps he's peggin' on them [boots]. Hoots! ay, indeed! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 101. (14) **Sh.I.** Burning and toothache were 'told out' by uttering over the patient certain formulas of words in Norse, only known to the speaker, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 158; Persons who professed the healing art, such as 'telling oot' toothache or ringworm, *ib.* 26; The religious charmer of Shetland would mutter some words over water, in imitation of the practice of the Catholic priest, and the element was named 'forespoken water': . . boats were then sprinkled with it, and limbs were washed with it, for the purpose of telling out pains, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 272, ed. 1891. (15) **Wm.** (B.K.), **Hrf.** (E.M.W.) **Sus.** *Longman's Mag.* (July 1889) 269. (16, *a*) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Will you tell the master to this threepence? 'Had you ever seen defendant before?' 'Not as Ah could tell tew.' **War.**[3] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] (17, *a*) **Oxf.** No time to hearken to any such tell-up, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) vii. **Wil.**[1] I mind thur wur a lot on 'em thur from Ca'an [Calne] as wur a tellin' up zuch tales as was never about the Cannin's vawk, 214. **Dor.** Do ee tell oop how it all comed about, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 124. **Som.** I don't listen to all everybody do tell up, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 95. **e.Dev.** Some of which letter may have been a mere telling up, but no matter, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 310. **Cor.** You could tell that up in Devonshire, a Cornish equivalent for telling things 'to the marines,' CAHILL *Wheal Certainty* (1890) 105. (*b*) **Dor.** I can't bear et no longer; I mun tell up what a wicked lass I've a-bin, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 250. (18) **w.Som.**[1] 'Do not talk nonsense' is usually 'Don't tell up such stuff.'

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tell-clack**, (2) **-clat**, (3) **-pie** or **-pye**, (4) **-pienot**, (5) **-piet** or **-piot**, (6) **-pie tit**, a tale-bearer; (7) **-post**, a direction or finger-post; (8) **-tale**, the engineman's index as to the position of the cage in the shaft when winding; (9) **-taler tit**, (10) **-tit** or **-tale tit**, see (6); in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 351. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15] (4) **m.Yks.**[1] (5) **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** It's a lee, I'm no! Ye wee tell-piet, wait till I get ye oot! CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) iv. **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Tale-pie). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Children about Doncaster say: 'Tell Pie Tit Laid an egg and couldn't sit.' **w.Yks.**[5] (7) **Nhp.**[1] (8) **n.Stf.** (J.T.) (9) **w.Som.**[1] Tuul-tae·ulur-tee·t. (10) **w.Sc.** He was greeted by cries of 'Clip-cloots! Clip-cloots!' and 'Tell-tale tit, Your tongue shall be slit, And every little dog shall have a little bit,' WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 197. **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** Tell-tale-tit, His tongue shall be slit, And every little dog shall have a little bit, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Lon.** (A.B.C.), **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[1]

3. To count; to reckon up. Also with *on* and *over*.

Sc. He . . . pulled out a small bag of gold and . . . proceeded to tell out the contents, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iv. **Frf.** They tell'd ilka cut [of yarn] that they ty'd up, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7. **Rxb.** Now ye'll hae less [money] to tell, WILSON *Poems* (1824) 5. **Cum.** Our butter tells to fourteen pun, BLAMIRE *Poems* (1842) 215. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Tak tent o' thah brass an tell 't. 'Tell'd ower,' counted or told; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] 'Go and tell the ewe lambs over; I am afraid one of them is missing.' 'I can't tell on them now; it's ower dark.' **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Lan.** So the moneys collected was told, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 21; (S.W.) **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** We'll tell them over, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 258. **Glo.** Have you told the sheep? (A.B.) **Brks.**[1] Tell them ther ship 'ooll 'e an' let I knaw how many ther be on um. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Doan't yow tell yer chickens afore yer hatch 'em, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 123; (W.R.E.) **Suf.** Did you tell the clock when it struck? (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** I told the clock every hour of the night (W.W.M.). **Ken.**[1] Here's the money, will you tell it out on the table? **Sur.**[1] **Sus.**[1] Otherwhiles I be forced to tell the ship over six and seven times before I can get 'em right. **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** I told the clock, I believe, every hour all night, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **Som.** (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**[1] Hau·n yùe bee aak·st oa·urt, muy·n yùe au·vees tuul vuy·v voa·r yùe du spai·k [When you be asked anything, mind you count five, before you speak]. **Cor.**[123]

Hence **Teller**, *sb.* a counter, one who counts.

Nrf. Merchants, fishermen, tellers, &c., &c., . . all of 'em gettin' more or less benefited by one little fish, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 128.

4. To pay or pay down; to count down in payment. Also with *down*.

Sc. If telling down my haill substance would have saved her, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) x. **Bch.** They must tell down good five pounds Scots, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Frf.** She down the clink did tell, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 21. **Per.** He would have telled doun twelve pounds Scots, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 192. **Som.** Biddlecombe drew a bag from his pocket and told the money out in gold, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) ii.

5. To recognize; to distinguish, know; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. A braw cork leg that canna be telt frae flesh an' bluid, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 6, ed. 1889. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** Ah couldn't tell him so far off (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Them's varry good 'uns ti tell. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1] I couldn't tell him, an I sa him, ii. 192. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] He conno' tell a bitter-bump fro' a gill-hooter, 34. **n.Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1]

6. To remember; to recall to mind.

Cum.[1] I can tell sen' ther' was n't sec a thing as a shorthorn; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] I can tell sin there war naa turnpike ower't moor.

7. To repeat; to say by heart.

Cor.[1] Can you tell your lessons? **Cor.**[3] 'Can 'ee tell your A B C yet, Willie?' To tell the Lord's prayer.

8. To talk, speak, say.

Dor. What you told about = spoke about (G.M.M.). **w.Som.**[1] He do tell in his sleep ter'ble. Do what I wid I couldn' get'n vor to tell a word. **Dev.** 'e's behind telling tü Mr. Baker, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 21; **Dev.**[1] A told way en as thoft a war telling to a Christian, 2. **n.Dev.** There's no direct to hot tha tell'st, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 150. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** What are 'ee a-tellen of? LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 34.

9. To advise, warn; to give advice; to scold, reprove; to 'give a piece of one's mind.'

Wm. He's that masterful he woan't be towd, WARD *Helbeck*

(1898) 101. **w.Yks.** He's gettin a peling cough that ye could hear fro' this to Lancashire, but he willun't be telled, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 170. **s.Not.** When I seed 'im again I did tell 'im (J.P.K.). **Oxf.**[1] Her wunt be telled, *MS. add.*

10. To sentence, condemn.

Dev. I seed a high judge to Exeter. An' 'twas at the 'Sizes; an' he told a man for hanging, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 218.

11. To touch bottom when bathing, &c.

Cor.[3] Is it deep where you are or can you tell? The boat sunk close in, where you could tell.

12. *sb. pl.* Rhymes used by children to determine who is to commence any game.

Nhp.[1] Those who are going to engage in the play stand in a circle, or a line, and one of the number repeats a 'tell,' touching each play-mate in succession with the fore finger as she repeats each word, spelling the last, and the one whom the last letter falls to is to commence the game, or to preside over it.

13. A talk, conversation; gossip, chat; tidings, news. Also in phr. *to hear tell.* See also **Hear**, *v.* **II. 1** (9).

Sc.(A.W.) **Cum.** I's warn you'll aw hev h'ard tell o' Billy Brannan, SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 3; **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] I've heear'd neea tell (s.v. Heard). **w.Yks.** 'Have you heard any tell of my lad?' 'There's no tell yet' (C.C.R.). **Lan.** 'Ud flay ony wick soul to yer tell on, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 62. **n.Lin.**[1] We tallygraphted to Doncaster, bud can't hear no tell on him. **Lei.**[1] 'Nivver 'eerd tell o noo sooch a thing,' means 'I never heard anything of the kind,' and *gen.* implies further, 'and I don't believe it.' **Brks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] I' ha' never heard tell on. **Sur.**[1] I hadn't heerd no tell of it. **Dev.** I'm very much wantin' to have a tell with 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 205; Kom een an' ha' a tell wan arternoon (R.P.C.). [**Amer.** As near's I c'n make out f'm Dave's tell, he must 'a' been red-headed, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxx.]

TELLABLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [te·ləbl.] **1.** Fit to be told; used with *neg.* Cai.[1] **2.** Distinguishable, easily recognized, conspicuous. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

TELLE, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To eat hastily. (HALL.)

TELLER, see **Tiller,** *v.*

TELLERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Lei. The successive strokes on a church bell, rung as a toll for the dead.

Nhb.[1] It is usual at village churches to knell the sex of an adult by nine strokes for a man, or six strokes for a woman, repeated on each of three bells. For a child three strokes are given and similarly repeated. Then follow a number of strokes on the treble bell to indicate the age, each stroke counting one year. **Lei.** At Frisby and elsewhere these tolls [for the dead] are called 'tellers,' and it has been suggested that the old saying 'Nine tailors make a man' is a corruption of a saying arising from the thrice three tolls or 'tellers' at the close of the passing bell,—'Nine tellers mark a man,' NORTH *Church Bells* in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 164.

TELLGENCE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **talligence.** Tidings, news, 'intelligence.'

TELLIF, *sb. Obsol.* Shr.[1] A thick tangled crop, said of weeds.

I shall 'äve a pretty job to 'aw them tatoes—theer's a fine tellif o' weeds.

TELLING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Dev. Also in form **talin** Sh.I. **1.** *prp.* In phr. *to be telling,* to be to the advantage of; to have effect; see below.

Sc. It was tellin' him that he did as ye did. It had been muckle tellin' ye that ye had bidden at hame, i.e. it was or it had been to his or your advantage, &c. (JAM.); Raymondsholm is blithe aneuch for me, and it wad hae been telling some that are now safe frae skaith gin it had never been blither, *Corspatrick* (1822) II. 8 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** A'm no tinkin 'at dey'll be muckle talin apo da kye whin der gotten dem, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Arg.** A long strong drink too, and that's telling you, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 27. **Ayr.** It's a gey spite I didna take your advice. It would have been telling me a ten-pound note, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 80. **Dmf.** It wud be tellin' the pairish an' himsel' gin Josey gaed less aboot the Wallace Arms, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 85. **N.I.**[1] 'It would be no tellin',' i.e. it would not tell or count in one's favour—would be hurtful. 'It would be tellin' me a quare dale if I'd knowed that afore,' i.e. it would have been of great consequence to me to have known. **Uls.** It would have been telling you to have been home an hour ago (M.B.-S.).

2. *sb.* A story, narrative; talk, conversation; news, anything worth revealing or telling; also in *pl.* See **Tell, 8.**

Sc. She threeps, an' threeps, he's livin' yet, For a' the tellin' she can get, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 33. **Keb.** Oh, what telling, Oh, what weighing is in Christ, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 241. **n.Yks.** Ah thank you for your tellins, MUNBY *Ann Morgan's Love* (1896) 16. **w.Yks.** It's a fearsome tellin', MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xix. **s.Lan.**[1] 'Hooa did it?' 'Nay, that's tellin's.' **s.Stf.** Ah! that's tellings—ain't it? MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 78. **Dev.** Susanna . . . listened with as much patience as she could muster to 'passon's tellin',' *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 147.

3. A scolding, reproof; warning, advice, esp. in phr. *to take telling,* to listen to advice or warning. *Gen.* with *neg.*

Sc. She's a clever servant in a house but she taks tellin (JAM.). **Abd.** We just took their tellin's, and whiles owned our failin's, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 3. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Mothers threaten to send for Mary with her besom when their children 'wadna tak' a tellin',' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 52. **Dmf.** I warned you to hold your wheest, but you wouldna take telling, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 242. **n.Yks.**[1] Weel he's gettin' a bonny telling noo, onnyways. **w.Yks.** I gave him such a telling (C.C.R.).

TELLY, see **Tiller,** *v.*

TELLY-PIE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **tell-a-pie-tit** n.Yks.; **telly-pie-tit** Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.; **telly-piot** Nhb.[1]; **telly-pye-pit** n.Yks.[4] [te·li-pai.] A tale-bearer. See also **Tell-pie,** &c., s.v. **Tell, II. 2** (3).

Nhb.[1] 'Tellypie-tit, yor tongue shall be slit, an' aall the bairns i' wor street shall hev a little bit,' is the children's rhyme shouted after a tale-bearer. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** (T.S.); She's a regular tell-a-pie-tit (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[14]

TELYIE, TEM, see **Tailyie, Them.**

TEMBA, *sb.* Sh.I. [te·mbə.] In phr. *to be upon temba,* to be upon the alert. S. & Ork.[1]

TEMBERIN, see **Timbern.**

TEMBLE, *v.* Wor. [te·mbl.] With *about*: to care for; to like.

s.Wor. Do you like shrimps? I don't temble about 'em (H.K.).

TEME, *v.* Som. To emit vapour. (HALL.)

TEMES, TEMIS, TEMMING, see **Tems(e, Timming.**

TEMO, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *by the Temo,* an exclamation or mild oath.

Wxf. Be the Temo, I did not spend an evening these seven years in such pleasant company, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 109.

TE-MOOAN, TE-MORN, see **To-morn.**

TEMP, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. [temp.] A dial. form of 'tempt'; to try.

Sh.I. What tempit you ta come sae shüne an' fa' till blackfastin? *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). **ne.Sc.** Seerly it's a tempin' o' Providence t' dee the like o' that wi's gifts, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 61. **Abd.** It's a tempin o' Providence, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Gall.** He wusna gaun a' temp' it wi' brekkin' the Sabbath day ower it, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 72. **Wgt.** The Deil tryin' tae temp' me, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 190. **N.I.**[1] It would temp a sant the way you're gettin' on. **w.Yks.** So Satan temps ma cos ah'm wake, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 257.

TEMPANUS, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] Erysipelas. See **Tempus-fire.**

TEMPER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. e.An. Wil. Som. Cor. [te·mpə(r.] **1.** *v.* To mix one thing with another; to bring to a certain consistency.

w.Yks.[3] To make (butter) soft for spreading. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Mortar is tempered by adding more sand or water. **Wil.**[1] 'To temper down dripping,' to melt it and refine with water.

2. To regulate, adjust. Also used *fig.*

Per. Understanding the great pains and travels of Archibald Steedman in tempering the knock, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) II. 269. **Rnf.** This birkie bodie can wi' speed Temper yer ilka thrum and thread, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 152. **Lnk.** Come, nane o' your impidence, temper your tongue Or I'll come an' temper yer croun wi' a rung, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 47.

3. An agricultural term: see below.

Nrf. A late fallowing, . . or what would be called tempering in Norfolk, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 339; The bastard fallow of a clover-lay, or tare, pea or bean stubble for wheat, which in Norfolk is called tempering, here they term casing, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 194. **Ess.** First to clean plough the land shallow, then to rove across, then stetch up and plough once more, FORBY *Gl.* (ed. 1895).

4. *sb.* Applied to soil when easily tilled; see below.

w.Som.[1] Thick there field o' groun' was in capical temper, we made-n jis the very same's a arsh-heap [heap of ashes]. Cor. Land is in good temper when it pulverizes readily, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Cor.[1] There's no temper in the ground (no moist heat).

TEMPER-PIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [te·mpər-pin.] 1. The wooden screw for tightening the band of a spinning-wheel.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] e.Fif. A hole in her chackit apron claught hauds o' the temper pin, whan doon gaed Bessie an' the wheel aboon a', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. Ayr. She held o'er the moors to spin . . . And ay she shook the temper-pin, BURNS *There was a Lass*, st. 1. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) V. 99.

2. *Obs.* A screw or peg of a violin, &c.

Abd. Gin the temper-pin ye'll screw, And gie's a sang, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 339.

3. *Fig.* Disposition, temper.

Bnff.[1] His temper-pin's oot o' order. e.Fif. Mr. Gowlanthump's temper pin was nae wise improved by the jaw-hole catastrophe, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. Cld. 'She's lost her temper-pin,' she has fallen into a sulky or angry mood (JAM.).

TEMPERSOME, *adj.* Shr.[1] Sus.[1] [te·mpəsəm.] Hot-tempered, passionate; hasty-tempered.

TEMPER'T, *pp.* s.Lan.[1] [te·mpət.] Vexed, out of temper.

TEMPERY, *adj.* Yks. [te·mpəri.] Short-tempered, hasty. n.Yks. She was a tempery body (I.W.).

TEMPEST, *sb.* and *v.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sus. Hmp. [te·mpist.] 1. *sb.* A storm, esp. a thunder-storm, but without the accompaniment of high wind.

War.[2] w.Wor.[1] My! dunna it look black! us 'ull 'ave tempest afore night surelie. s.Wor. Tempus' or tempes' is used for thunder and lightning, never with *a* before it. 'We'm be gwain to 'a tempus.' 'The tempus' wuz strung' (H.K.); s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] e.An. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 271; e.An.[1], Suf. (C.G.B.), (A.B.C.), Hmp.[1]

2. *v.* Of the wind: to blow roughly.

Sus.[1] It tempestes so as we're troubled to pitch the hay upon to the stack.

TEMPESTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Sus. [te·mpisti.] 1. *sb.* A gale of wind. Sus.[1] 2. *adj.* Stormy, blusterous, having the appearance of thunderous or stormy weather.

n.Yks.[1] Varry tempesty t'daay; t'thunnercracks's just flaysome. It has a tempesty look wi' 't, t'daay; n.Yks.[4]

TEMPINS, *sb.* Lan. Suf. [te·mpinz.] The game of ninepins; see below.

Lan. We have like others, ninepins, which we rather unaccountably call ten-pins, or rather tempins, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 134. Suf.[1]

TEMPLE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Som. [te·mpl.] 1. A weaving term: an instrument for stretching the cloth on the loom; see below. Also in *pl.* form. Cf. tenter, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. The temples on looms to-day, which consist of wheels on either side of the woven piece, having projecting pins all round their circumferences, are quite different from those of the old handloom days, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 10, 1898); A small brass wheel with needle-like teeth, to stretch the edges of the web (J.T.); w.Yks.[3], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] w.Som.[1] A wooden stretcher of adjustable length, having points at either end, used by weavers to keep the cloth as woven of the proper width in the loom. The implement is often called a 'pair o' temples.'

2. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Temple rods**, long hazel rods used in holding down thatch, the ends being held down by 'scoubs.' Nhb.[1]

TEMPLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cor. In phr. *to send to Temple Moors*, to proclaim an outcast from society; see below.

The Knights Templar built a church here [at Temple]. . . 'Send her to Temple Moors,' implied that any female requiring seclusion might at one time secure it under the charge of these Christian knights in this their preceptory. . . The church, which was consecrated to the great cause of saving sinners, has perished, . . and to 'send her to Temple Moors,' is to proclaim a woman an outcast from society, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 440, ed. 1896.

TEMPORARY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in forms **tempery** e.Yks.[1] Ken.; **tempory** Suf. Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] [te·mpəri, te·mpri.] Slight, insecure, weak, frail; trumpery. Also used *advb.*

e.Yks.[1] Ah whop [I hope] thoo hezn't-gin mich fo' that tempery thing. s.Lan.[1] My clock-warks are gettin' like owd Gimp's cart-shafts—rayther temporary, 6. Suf. (C.G.B.) Ken. Dat's a tempery sort of fence (W.G.P.). Sur.[1] A common expression is 'It's a very tempory old place.' Sus.[1] You be naun but a poor tempory creetur run up by contract, that's what you be! w.Som.[1] All the place is a-put up tempory, sure 'nough.

TEMPORY, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] An aphetic form of 'extempore.' 'I've . . . heeard what ye call tempory prayer,' ii. 312.

TEMPSE, see **Tems(e.**

TEMPT, *v.* Yks. s.Cy. I.W. [tempt.] To attempt; to essay, try.

w.Yks. 'Which of these apples will you 'tempt?' 'I'll 'tempt t'least, I think' (C.C.R.); (J.W.) s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1]

[Who shall tempt, with wandering feet, The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss? MILTON *P. Lost*, II. 404.]

TEMPTACIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Dev. Also written **temptashous** Lnk. [temptē·ʃəs.] Tempting, inviting.

Lnk. The display there shown was very ample, . . and indeed 'quite temptashous,' as Mrs. Macfarlan graphically put it, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 30. Dev. Lying is a temptacious thing, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 144.

TEMPTATION, *sb.* e.An. A trial. (W.W.S.)

TEMPTSOME, *adj.* Sc. [te·mptsəm.] Tempting, inviting.

Rnf. How temptsome maun the wiling bait O' approbation seem, CLARK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 23. Lnk. Man, Johnny, yer offer is temptsome, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 44. Dmf. Geans . . . Hanging temptsome owre your head, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 370.

TEMPTUOUS, *adj.* Shr.[1] [te·mtjəs, te·mʃəs.] Tempting, inviting.

Thank yo', Missis, I'll tak' a bit, it looks so tem'tuous—as the owd sayin' is, 'the proof o' the puddin' 's i' the ātin.'

TEMPUS-FIRE, *sb.* e.An.[1] Erysipelas. See **Tempanus.**

TEMS, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin.[1] A wooden vessel for carrying water.

TEMS(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nrf. s.Cy. Wil. Also in forms **teems** Rxb. (JAM.); **temes** Nrf.; **temis** w.Yks.[2]; **tempse** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lan.; **temz** Not.; **temzer** Wil.[1]; **timse** se.Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [temz.] 1. *sb.* A sieve, esp. a fine hair sieve used for sifting flour.

Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] A square timse, with a fine hair bottom, was formerly used for sieving flour or meal. Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum.[1], Cum.[4] *Obsol.* Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX; (M.P.) n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] A coarse hair-sieve, used in dressing flour. w.Yks.[1245] Lan. 2*s.* for a half-bushel and tems we bought of him, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 27; Elizabeth came into our house and borrowed our tempse, *ib.* 47; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.*, Lin.[1], Wil.[1] *Obs.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Temse-bread**, bread made of fine white flour; (2) **Timse-sticks**, the small frame supporting two laths or sticks on which the 'timse' slides.

(1) N.Cy.[2], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1] Nrf. Having my table furnish't with good beef, Norfolk temes bread and country home bred drink, CHETTLE & DAY *Blind Beggar* (1600) l. 844–5. s.Cy. BAILEY (1721). (2) Nhb.[1] The timse-sticks were placed on a table or sometimes fixed on the meal ark.

3. A sieve used in brewing.

w.Yks. Still common. Used when speaking of the strainer used in brewing to separate the hops, &c., from the ale. This 'temse' consists of a kind of hoop about a foot in height; across the bottom part of it is passed two sticks at right angles to each other, and on the top of these sticks, and entirely covering up this part, is a woven web of a texture seemingly made of horse-hair, which is woven pretty close, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); w.Yks.[3] Only used in 'hop-tempse,' a hop sieve. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 370. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] We used to sile the beer thruff a gret temse.

4. A woollen-trade term: a hair sieve used for straining the liquid used for scouring cloth. w.Yks. (W.T.)

5. *v.* To sift.

se.Sc. For sifting meal it suits me weel, Or timsing flour when wantin', DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 73. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks. I once heard a man say, referring to some material he was riddling, 'This "tempses" vary badly,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 6, 1890);

Fifty years ago flour was not very common with cottagers esp., and when they wanted some they would temse some rough meal. 'We ev na flour fer a pudding to-day, b't a'l temse a bit' (W.H.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tems'd- or Temmas-bread,** *sb., obs.*, bread made of finely-sifted flour; (2) **Temsings,** *sb. pl.* siftings.

(1) **e.Yks.** Our own tempsed-breade, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104. **Dev.** Tems'd or temmas bread, white [bread] made of flour finely sifted, opposed to Vurried, or made of meal as it comes from the mill, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 428. (2) **Dur.**[1] Efter-temsins, the coarse flour or refuse left after the operation of temsing. **m.Yks.**[1]

[Temze, sive (temse, syue, K., P.; temeze, S.), *setarium* (*Prompt.*). Swed. dial. *tämms*, a sieve (RIETZ).]

TEMTIOUS, *adj.* w.Cy. Wil. Som. [te·mʃəs.] Tempting, inviting.

w.Cy. (HALL.), **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

TEMZE(R, see **Tems(e.**

TEN, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Shr. Suf. Guer. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Ten-a-penny,** a street cry; see below; (2) **-hours,** (*a*) ten o'clock; (*b*) a slight feed given to horses while in the yoke in the forenoon; (3) **-hours' bite,** see (2, *b*); (4) **-o'clock,** slight refreshment taken about ten o'clock, esp. by labourers in the field; (5) **-penny,** (*a*) a coin of the value of tenpence; (*b*) a franc; (*c*) strong ale at tenpence a quart; (*d*) inferior, of a poor description; (6) **-penny kelp,** a felt hat; (7) **-penny nail,** a strong nail; (8) **-penny-piece,** see (5, *a*); (9) **-pennyworth,** in phr. *the height of ten-pennyworth of brass*, very small; in one's earliest infancy; (10) **-pounding,** a punishment inflicted by harvest-men for breaking one of their rules; (11) **-sight,** ten times; (12) **-tails,** the fish *Sepia Coligo*; (13) **-toes,** the foot; *gen.* in phr. *to go on ten toes*, to walk; (14) **-to-one,** Irish stew.

(1) **Nhb.** The timber merchants will ne mare Wiv ten-a-penny deave us, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 16; The price at which street vendors of the period (A.D. 1821), facetiously called 'Timber-marchints,' sold spunks, i.e. long brimstone matches made of slips of wood, used with tinder-boxes before friction matches came into vogue (R.O.H.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Hdg.** The auld lord would hae nae lichts in the house after the ten hours, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 310. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Ayr.** Dealing thro' amang the naigs Their ten-hours' bite, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 2. (4) **Nhb.**[1] Especially at harvest-time. 'He' ye had yor ten-o'-clock yit?' **Dur.**[1] Bread, cheese, and ale given in hay-time to mowers at 10 a.m. **Cum.**[4] He had his ten o'clock and did not feel hungry, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 31, 1899) 6, col. 7 (s.v. Dowin). **Wm.** Noo, lads, will ye come an' hev yer ten-o-clocks? (B.K.) **Der.** Betty meanwhile has put up their 'luncheons' or 'ten-o-clocks'—huge masses of bread and cheese . . . and a bottle of ale if they are going to plough, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 161. (5, *a*) **Ir.** I threw out a 'tenpenny' in the midst, LEVER *Martins* (1856) I. xiv. (*b*) **Guer.** When I get a bad tenpenny I put it in my purse and pass it (G.H.G.). (*c*) **s.Stf.** They keepin' some tenpenny at the Seven Stars as'll mak yer yead rackle, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (*d*) **e.Yks.**[1] (6) **e.Yks.**[1] (7) **Ayr.** Some folk . . . are as hard as tenpenny nails, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 33. **Nhb.**[1] Probably so-called from its weight (ten pennyweights). (8) **Ir.** She had given him a tenpenny-piece, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxi. (9) **n.Yks.**[2] I've knawn you ivver sen you were t'height o' ten pennorth o' brass. (10) **Suf.** A custom exists among harvest-men in Suffolk which is called 'Ten-pounding.' In most reaps there is a set of rules agreed upon amongst the reapers before harvest by which they are to be governed during its continuance. The object of these rules is usually to prevent or punish loss of time by laziness, drunkenness, &c., and to correct . . . any other kind of misbehaviour which might slacken the exertions or break the harmony of the reap. One of the modes of punishment directed by these rules is called 'Ten-pounding,' and it is executed in the following manner: Upon a breach of any of the rules a sort of drum-head court-martial is held upon the delinquent, and if he is found guilty he is instantly seized and thrown down flat on his back. Some of the party keep his head down and confine his arms; whilst others turn up his legs in the air so as to exhibit his posteriors. The person who is to inflict the punishment then takes a shoe, and with the heel of it (studded as it usually is with hob-nails) gives him the prescribed number of blows upon his breech according to the sentence. The rest of the party sit by with their hats off to see that the executioner does his duty, and if he fails in this he undergoes the same punishment, FORBY *Gl.* (1830) 419; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) II. 23. (11) **Shr.**[2] I'd tensight rather. (12) **n.Yks.** FERGUSON *Nat. Hist. Redcar* (1860) 8. (13) **w.Yks**[1] I marvel at thou sud gang o' ten taas, ii. 309. **Lei.**[1] To 'go o' ten-toes.' **War.**[3] He must have some warm socks for his ten-toes. **Suf.**[1] (14) **w.Yks.** It hints ten pieces of potato to one piece of meat (M.F.).

2. *sb.* In phr. *catch the ten*, a card game.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Sc.** A hotly contested game of 'three card loo' or 'catch the ten' is entered upon, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 79.

3. A measure of coals upon which the lessor's rent or royalty is paid.

Nhb. [In 1602-3] The keel load and the ten were at that time synonymous, and both represented ten chaldrons of 42 cwt. each. . . The present ten of 440 bolls became fixed about the middle of the eighteenth century. This ten of 440 bolls is still in use for wayleave rents, and in some cases for mining rents [also a ten of 420 bolls]. The boll above mentioned is a suppositious measure, for it has gone out of use. In practice the number of tens to be paid for is arrived at by dividing the number of tons to be converted into tens by 48·583 or 46·375, as the case may be, DENDY *Newc. Hostmen* (1901) 45; **Nhb.**[1] In the seventeenth century the term meant ten score bolls, barrows, or corves of coal. It now means usually about fifty-one and three-quarter tons, but varies in places. **Nhb., Dur.** It usually consists of 440 bolls, or 48 tons 11¾ cwts., but varies much under different landlords, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Tentale,** *sb.* rent paid to the lessor of coal at so much per 'ten' of coals.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Colliery rent consists of a fixed or certain rent . . . and also of a surplus or tentale rent payable for the coal worked—or worked and rended—above the certain quantity, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) (s.v. Rent).

4. A piece of arable land in a common field. Cf. **scribe,** *sb.*[2]

Nhb.[1] To each freehold burgage at Warkworth was attached one ten and one 'scribe' of land in Newtown. The tens measure from eighteen yards long by eight and a quarter yards wide, or about five perches upwards, to six and a half perches in area. Their size has varied by gradual encroachments upon road or waste lands as circumstances permitted.

TEN, TENANDRY, see **Then,** *adv.*, **Tenantry.**

TENANT, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* **Tenant-stead** or **-sted,** *obs.*, occupied by a tenant.

Kerse being broken, the rest of the rooms were lying waste and this was only tenant-sted, FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Suppl.* (1759) IV. 793 (JAM.); Methinks, Christ's vineyard is but ill tenant-stead (as we used to say of our lands), PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 31.

TENANTRY, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Wil. Sus. Also in forms **tenandry, tennendrie** Sc. **1.** Tenancy; the holding of land by lease; tenure.

Sc. The king may be thereby prejudged in his tennendrie, dewtie, and service, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 83; Williamson then sold the tenandry, by a deed to which Lord Torphichen was a party, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 21.

2. Common-field husbandry. Wil. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 14. **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Tenantry-acre,** a measure of land varying in extent but about ¾ of a statute acre; (2) **-down,** (3) **-field,** a down or field in a state of commonage on the ancient feudal system of copyhold tenancy; (4) **-flock,** a parish or township flock; (5) **-land,** parish land; land held as common land; (6) **-road,** a road about 8 feet in width, dividing the 'laines' of tenantry-land into furlongs.

(1) **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] The proportion between the tenantry and the statute acre is very uncertain. The tenantry land was divided first into laines, of several acres in extent, with good roads, some sixteen feet wide between them; at right angles with these were formed at uncertain intervals, tenantry roads, of some eight feet in width, dividing the laines into furlongs. In each furlong every tenant had a right to his proportion, which was set out for him, not by fixing any superficial quantity, but by measuring along the line of the tenantry road of each furlong a certain number of feet to each paul, the number of feet being the same, whatever was the depth of the furlong; thus, if the furlong, for instance, consisted of what is called a hatchet-piece something like three-quarters of a square, the part where the piece was two squares deep would contain double the superficial contents of the portion at the other end, where the measurement next the road would be similar but the depth only one half, 65. **Wil.** In the common-fields . . . the usual rule is, to allow a thousand sheep to fold what

is called a tenantry acre per night, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii. (2,3) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). (4) **Sus.** A tenantry-flock [of sheep] belonging to Denton parish, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 500. (5) **Sus.** This term is used rather vaguely. I have heard it applied to 'waste of a manor' and to 'common lands.' I think it generally applies to land belonging to a parish or place and let out in parcels or otherwise to individual parishioners or inhabitants, yearly or at other regular periods (E.E.S.); **Sus.**[12] (6) **Sus.**[12]

TENANTSHIP, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Tenancy.

Why my tenantship [taen·unshúp·] will be a-run'd out vore the work's a-finisht.

TENCH-WEED, *sb.* e.An. The floating pond-weed, *Potamogeton natans.*

e.An.[1] Supposed to be very agreeable to that fat and sleek fish, the tench. **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113.

TEND, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. War. Brks. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. [tend.] **1.** To attend to, look after, take care of; to nurse; to wait upon; freq. with *to.* An early aphetic form of 'attend.' See **Tent**, *v.*

Per. Wha has been seeck here that ye haena tendit? HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 38. **Fif.** What better job could Dauvit get than to tend his ain bonnie floo'ers, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 36. **Lnk.** 'Tend to my plaint, ye bonny lasses, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 61. **Wm.** You tend yer business, I'll tend mine! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xxii; (B.K.) **n.Yks.** So . . . Dick tended his wife himself, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 219. **w.Yks.** Meary spun an cairded woo, an' shoo helpt to tend t'shop, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 185. **Stf.** Ye'll get nowt by 'tendin' to 'em! *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 39. **Der.** Men conna stand owd women a-tendin' o' 'em, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 97. **Not.** Yo were a good oad Hasty, to let me tend to the commoners first, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 14. **Brks.** Some folks is allus a-trivettin' arter other folkseses business an' cassn't be satisfite wi' 'tendin' to their own, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 678. **e.An.**[1] To wait on company at table. To take care of children, cattle, poultry. **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** Did they all . . . tend vathers and mothers in faver? GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 17. **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'I must tend my customers or lost 'em.' A mason's labourer always describes his work, 'I do tend masons.' **Dev.** Yer never 'tend to what I tell 'ee, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 212. **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** Tend out on him pretty sharp, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 22.]

Hence (1) **Tendance**, *sb.* attention, care; (2) **Tending-shop**, *sb.* a room in a mill where the foreman receives and gives out the weavers' work.

(1) **Nrf.** I shan't want much 'tendance, as I can very well wait on myself, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 45. **w.Som.**[1] Young turkeys be terr'bl nash, they wants a sight o' tendance. [Hops dried in loft, aske tendance oft, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 128.] (2) **w.Som.**[1]

2. To be present at; to go to regularly.

Abd. Clear-blooded health tends ilka sup O' simple diet, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 63. **Lth.** Our lads are doing little but tending the drill, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 220, ed. 1856. **Nhb.** Aw'd picked up some bits o' lare Wi' tendin' close the skuil at neets, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Brks.** I 'tends church reg'lar, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 168. [**Amer.** One 'tends out on church,' 'tends out on' the public library for the first opportunity to take the new magazines, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 22.]

3. To watch, esp. to watch and scare away birds.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] He's gone bird-tending. **Sur.**[1] Rook-tending. **Sus.** (S.P.H.); **Sus.**[1] He can't sing in church no more, for he goos to work rook-tending. **I.W.**[1]

4. To provide, supply.

Cor.[2] One boy tended the stones as the other threw them at the apples.

TEND, *v.*[2] and *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **teen** N.Cy.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Stf. Shr. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **teend** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Nhp.[2] w.Wor.[1] [tend; tīn(d.] **1.** *v.* To kindle, light, set fire to. Cf. **tind.**

N.Cy.[1] Teen the candle. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw mun teend that foire, it's gone spark eawt. **Chs.**[23] (s.v. Tin.) **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 478. **Nhp.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 478. **w.Som.**[1] Yuur, Jún! tee·n u kan·l, wúl·ur? **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 335. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I declare they'm teening a fire! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Teening-time**, *sb.* lighting-up time, twilight. **Cor.**[12] See **Candle-teening**, s.v. **Candle**, **1** (21). **2.** With *up*: to make up a fire; to add fuel to a fire.

Wm. To put fuel on a fire at the same time as the ashes are removed from the grate. 'Tend t'fire up tell ah side aboot t'hoose' (B K.). **Oxf.**[1] Tend the fires up, to make up the quick fires by placing the quick around the part that is burning on the fire itself, *MS. add.*

3. *sb.* Fire. ne.Lan.[1]

[1. Whanne he shal araye the lanternes, he shal teenden it, WYCLIF *Exod.* (1382) xxx. 7. OE. *on-tendan*, to kindle.]

TEND, *v.*[3] Sc. Der. Hmp. Amer. [tend.] **1.** An aphetic form of 'intend.'

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 172. **Der.** I'm tendin' to do well for them as he's left behind, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 95. [**Amer.** I didn't 'tend to open it, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 13.]

2. To attempt.

Hmp. T'robin comes right in onto sink, an' cat she never tends to touch him (W.M.E.F.).

TENDER, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Cor. [te·ndə(r.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Tender-dear**, a term of endearment.

Cor. So Alice Ann, my tender-dear, Take care what you be at, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 3; Pious es she? Tender dear, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 33.

2. Delicate, weak, sickly; ailing.

Sc. I had been tender a' the summer and scarce ower the door o' my room, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v; A poor Trojan, who was a widow, and a very tender man, *Scoticisms* (1787) 118. **Lan.** His father was worse and his mother tender, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 95. **w.Cor.** He looks tender (M.A.C.).

Hence **Tenderly**, *adv.* poorly, unwell. Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 16. **3.** Friable, easily broken.

Nhb.[1] The top's varry tender, mind.

4. Of cheese: see below.

Glo. If the milk is not warm enough when the rennet is put into it, the cheese will be 'tender,' and will bulge out in the edge, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 31.

5. Of roads: soft, muddy.

Stf., War. (H.K.) **Wor.** Behand Spetchley the roads was very tender (*ib.*).

6. Of the wind: trying, sharp, biting.

Hmp. The wind is very tender, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**[1]

7. Of the weather: inclined to rain, threatening.

Cor. Th' sky is tender, and I mistrust me it may come on to blaw, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 16. **w.Cor.** The weather is looking tender (M.A.C.).

8. *Obs.* Circumspect, careful, considerate; scrupulous.

Sc. I never was a separatist, nor for quarrelling with tender souls about mint, cummin, or other the lesser tithes, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Rnf.** Recommends the Earl of Glasgow as a person very tender of and acceptable to the Church of Scotland, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 3, ed. 1843.

9. Pathetic, touching.

Abd. It was a tender sight yon, sirs, a tender sight, an' ane good for sair e'en, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 15, 1901). **Dor.** 'Twas a very tender sight, goin' along by the top of the hedge, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 269.

10. With *to*: fond of, having a weakness for.

Dev. I always wuz a soft and müty-hearted zort o' chap, An' vury tender tü tha girls, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 61.

11. *Obs.* Nearly related, akin.

Sc. Lodovick, Duke of Lennox, . . whom King James receaved glaidlie and honorablie as one who was so tender of kinred and blood to him, GORDON *Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, 125 (JAM.). **Fif.** He lowit him and was his freind and tender of bluid vnto him, PITSCOTTIE *Cron.* (ed. 1889) II. 197.

12. *adv.* Tenderly, gingerly, with care.

n.Dev. My mother . . . went tender in her best boots, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 62.

13. *sb.* A term of endearment to a baby.

Cor. There, my blessed, my handsome! Look, my tender! 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 190.

14. A soft or crushed condition of strata. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **15.** *v.* To make tender, soft, or delicate.

Sc. The quality of the food in the autumnal quarter has a more

immediate influence in tendering their constitution than at any other period, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 467 (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] As linen sometimes is in 'the bleach.' 'The fibre [of flax] tendered by excess of moisture.' **sw.Lin.**[1] It'll tender him for the winter. Poulticing tenders it so.

16. *Obs.* To have regard for.

Sc. I advise none that tenders the glory of God to meddle with them, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 206, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** All officers of the standing forces, as they tender his majesty's service and the peace of the country, to give their assistance, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 344, ed. 1828.

TENDER, *sb.*[2] Nhb. e.An. Cor. Also written **tendar** Cor.[1] [te·ndə(r).] **1.** A waiter. See **Tend,** *v.*[1]

e.An.[1] **Cor.** Ev'ry tender what's theere, my dears, es a real gen'leman to look upon, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 32; **Cor.**[12]

2. The guard of a train. Cor.[1] **3.** *Obs.* A small rapper or signal rope in a pit. Nhb.[1]

TENDER, *sb.*[3] I.W. Cor. [te·ndə(r).] Tinder. I.W.[1] See **Tend,** *v.*[2] Hence **Tender-box,** *sb.* a tinder-box. Cor.[2]

TENDERNESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** Delicacy, esp. as regards health. See **Tender,** *adj.* **2.**

Rnf. I am grieved to hear of Miss Lillias' tenderness, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) II. 476, ed. 1843.

Hence **Self-tenderness,** *sb.* care of one's health.

Rnf. My self-tenderness will not allow me to spend time at night on the records, *ib.* II. 37.

2. Consideration, regard; scrupulousness.

Sc. I have a tenderness and scruple in my mind anent them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Abd.** Iff yee haue anie tendernes to such as fear the Lord in this place, STUART *Eccl. Rec.* (1846) 136.

TENDERSOME, *adj.* Dor. Dev. [te·ndəsəm.] Tender, gentle, sweet; also used *advb.*

Dor. When a woman do look zweet and tendersome in her worken-clothes, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 71. **Dev.** Imploring o' me to deal tenderzome by ut, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 227.

TENDLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in forms **tennel, tennle.** Firewood; dried twigs or furze, &c. used for fuel. Hence **Tendle-knife,** *sb.* a knife for cutting firewood; a hedge-bill, bill-hook.

TENE, see **Teen,** *sb.*[1], **Tine,** *v.*[1]

TENET, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [te·nət.] A tenon. Hence **Tenet-saw,** *sb.* a tenon-saw; a back-saw.

TENG, TENGS, TENK, see **Tang,** *sb.*[1], **Tongs, Tank,** *sb.*[2]

TENNEL, *v. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Also in form **tinnel.** Of trees: to die away.

TENNEL, TENNER, TENNET, see **Tendle, Tenor, Tinnet.**

TENNIS, *v.* Rut.[1] [te·nis.] To strike with a rebound.

If she'd hit against the corner of the house it would 'a tennised her agin the soft-water tub.

TENNLE, see **Tendle.**

TENNRILLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Dry twigs; a dial. form of 'tendrils.' Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TENON, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [te·nən.] A tendon. n.Yks. (T.S.)

Hence **Tenony-hough,** *sb.* the joint of the hind leg of a beast.

Sc. I daresay this bit morsel o' beef is an unce lighter than ony that's been dealt round; and it's a bit o' the tenony hough, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv.

TENOR, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **tenner** n.Yks. n.Lin.[1] [te·nə(r.] **1.** A tenon.

n.Yks. Thease tenners isn't tight (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Tenor-saw,** a tenon-saw; a thin back-saw.

Abd. You're just as rough's a tenor saw, An' fu' o' slaps, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 116.

3. The cross-bar between the legs of a chair. S. & Ork.[1]

TENSOME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. [te·nsəm.] Consisting of ten.

Sc. The lut wi the tensome thairms, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxxiii. 2. **Lnk.** There durst nae tensome there him take, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 103. **Dmf.** The glee o' Tensome an' Twalsome Faimilies, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 284.

TENSORS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Shr.[1] Persons who, not being burgesses, carried on business in the town as tradesmen upon payment of certain fines.

1449-50. This yeare the burgesses and tenssars in Shrewsbury dyd varye, *Early Chron. Shrewsbury.* The Tensors' fines were imposed by the Court Leet, which required that they should 'be levied before the Feast of St. Catherine [Nov. 25th].' 'In the Corporation Accounts—1519—it is ordered that "Tensors selling ale should pay vjd. quarterly,"' PHILLIPS *Hist. Shrewsbury*, 161, 168.

Hence **Tensorship,** *sb.* the fine paid by 'tensors.'

It was objected to his vote that he was no Burgess, in support of which it was proved that he pd. Tensership several years, *Poll for Shrewsbury* (1747) in *Trans. Shr. Arch. Soc.*; This Richard Muckleston...commenced a suite against the Towne of Shrewsbury for exacting an imposition upon him which they call tensorship, and did endeavour to make voyd their Charter, but they gave him his Burgesship to bee quiet, GOUGH *Hist. Myddle*, 128.

TENT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. [tent.] **1.** An open-air pulpit.

Sc. A square pulpit of wood erected in the fields and supported by four posts, which rest on the ground, rising three or four feet from it; with a trap leading up to the door and a projection in front, which is meant to protect the speaker from the sun and rain as well as to serve for a sounding-board (JAM.). **n.Sc.** The 'tent' is still used in the Highlands at open-air services (A.W.). **Ayr.** But hark! the tent has changed its voice, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 14. **Dmf.** I could fancy a tent and the preachers by turns Proclaiming salvation by Christ to their flock, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 146.

Hence (1) **Tent-preaching,** *sb.* preaching from a 'tent'; (2) **-reader,** *sb.* one who reads the service from a 'tent.'

(1) **Sc.** Tent-preaching has been long in use in Scotland, occasionally at least from the year 1630 (JAM.). **s.Sc.** At the next market or the next tent-preachin, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. (2) **Edb.** He was tent-reader of our service book, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 345, ed. 1815.

2. A slang word for an umbrella.

Ir. Take your tent with you (M.B.-S.).

TENT, *sb.*[2] Irel. [tent.] **1.** The quantity of ink taken up by a pen at one dip. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **2.** A small quantity of liquor. s.Don., s.Ir. SIMMONS *ib.* Cf. **tint,** *sb.*[1]

TENT, *v., sb.*[3] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Ken. [tent.]

1. *v.* To attend to, look after, take care of; to watch or mind animals; to watch birds to drive them away. See **Tend,** *v.*[1]

Sc. He that has but ae ee maun tent it weel, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 6, ed. 1881. **Abd.** At hame a' day My flock to tent, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 21. **Per.** Ye said ye'd tent her for half-a-crown, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** I tentit my lambs through the blythe summer day, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 16. **Ayr.** We'll tent our flocks by Galla Water, BURNS *Galla Water*, st. 3. **e.Lth.** Tentin' his flocks, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 5. **Dmf.** Her premium-winning flowers She tents wi' care, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 40. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** I hev duly tented the flock, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 20. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Why's William Dale not at school?' 'Please, Sir, he's tenting moother's lahtle coo o' t'Howe;' **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's tentin' bo'ds. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Dunnot they tent aw neet? ii. 305; **w.Yks.**[235], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Tenting kye i'th' lone. Tenting crows; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Tent the fire, as it doesna go aït. **Der.**[12] **Not.** The little lad's gone a crow-tenting (L.C.M.); **Not.**[12] **s.Not.** Sometimes 'e addles a penny or two wi' pig-tenting (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] A lad must be put in the 10-hoof to tent the birds. **n.Lin.**[1] Oor Bill's tentin' to'nup-seäd e' th' Beck-boddoms. When I was a lad I spent moast o' my time tentin' craws an' stock-dews. **sw.Lin.**[1] His feyther wants him to tent next week. **Lei.**[1] Ha yo tented the 'osses? **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] 'Jack, the Maister wants yo' to tent them cows as 'e's jest turned i' the leasow.' **Ken.** He's gone rook tenting (W.F.S.).

Hence (1) **Tent-boy,** (2) **Tenting-lad,** *sb.* a boy who 'tents,' or who looks after animals or drives away birds.

(1) **Lin.** Here seated in his rustic grace, The 'tent' boy blew his horn, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 63. (2) **n.Lin.**[1]

2. To pay attention to; to heed; to listen to.

Abd. He never tents sic triflin' matter, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 370. **Per.** Neebour wives, now tent my tellin', FORD *Harp* (1893) 112. **se.Sc.** Tent me, Tam, ye may be sure, We town-bred lads are unco queer, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 34. **Ayr.** Tent me, Nanny, I'll see thee bleezin' yet at the Cross o' Killwinning, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 105. **Kcb.** An' tents the mavis at ilk sten, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 25.

3. To see, observe, notice.

Sc. This aught days I tented a pyot Sit chatterin' upon the house-heid, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 346. **Frf.** Tent her when she hides her face, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 86. **s.Sc.** Wha withouten

pleasure Can tent thy fame, thy pith an' treasure, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 356. **Ayr.** They wha scarcely tent us in their way As hardly worth their while, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (Jan. 1784) st. 6. **Bwk.** Wi' shame I tent the reason For the ruin that I see, Calder *Poems* (1897) 83. **Gall.** Those [charms] still left hae few to tent them, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 99, ed. 1897. **Cum.**[4]

4. To beware, take care.

Sc. Tent what you say! *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 15; The neist time ye dance, tent wha ye take by the hand, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Haud awa frae the bonnie lass, I rede you tent her e'e, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 106. **Lnk.** I'd wary tent ilk flattering tongue, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 145. **Cum.** Ye heedless hauflins that may hap To fa' into their clutches, Tent ye, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 143.

5. To watch; to lay in wait for; to watch for an opportunity to the disadvantage of another person; *gen.* used as a threat.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I'll tent thee for't. **m.Yks.**[1] **Chs.** I'll tent thee, quoth Wood, if I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good, Ray (1691); **Chs.**[1] Th' cat's tenting th' rat-hole; **Chs.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I'll tent 'im if 'e osses to do that agen.

6. To prevent, hinder.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah'll tent tha fre comin ti see mah lass. **w.Yks.** He thinks to come here, but I'll tent him, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** To keep 'em i' baonds, an' tent 'em fro' breyking aot o' th' ranks, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] I'll tent him from doin' that. **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[2] **Lin.** I doan't knaw how I was to tent him fra it, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 63 *footnote.* **n.Lin.**[1] I've tented my bairns fra backin' uther foäks's bills, fer I've niver hed 'em larnt to write the'r naames. **Shr.**[1]

7. To stop, stay, delay.

w.Yks. Robinson *Gl.* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884). **Der.**[1] 'I cannot tent,' I am not at leisure. **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah caint tent to stop now, loike.

8. To compare; to count, tally; to take account.

n.Yks.[2] **m.Yks.**[1] To watch for the purpose of comparing or enumerating. A term much used in ironical remarks.

9. To show, teach; to incline.

e.Lth. 'Tis that towards union it wud tent The sisters three, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 27. **w.Yks.** Ah'll tent thee, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

10. To make hay; to spread and shake about newly-mown grass.

s.Lan.[1] **Chs.**[1] Tenting th' hay, is attending to the making of the hay, tedding it, turning it, raking it up, but it does not include the operations of mowing or leading.

11. With *about*: to occupy oneself.

Cum. He fettles teah at mworns an' neets, An' tents about, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 194.

12. *sb.* Care, heed; *gen.* in phr. *to take tent* (*of* or (*to*, to take care (of; to be careful, heedful; to beware.

Sc. Grizzle, come up here, and tak tent to the honest auld man, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Sh.I.** I hed ta tak tent, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 5. **e.Sc.** Tak' tent how you quote Scriptur', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 331. **Ayr.** I stacher'd whyles, but yet took tent ay To free the ditches, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 3. **Lth.** Tak tent o' your feet in that worn windin' stair, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 122. **Slk.** Dinna mind me—tak' tent o' Mr. North, sir, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 96. **Dmf.** Tak' tent o' the hizzie that's saucy and proud, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 24. **Nhb.** She wad nae tak tent o' me in my sorrow, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 253; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Mind an' tak' tent on 'em; **n.Yks.**[2] Tak thoo tent o' t'meeal-pooak yamwards, an I'll hug t'tatey-skep. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mun tak tent on 'em. **w.Yks.** Tak' tent o' this baking-bowl, sir, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xxiii; **w.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tentless,** *adj.* (*a*) careless, heedless; (*b*) uncared for, untended; (2) **Tently,** *adv.* carefully.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** For lonesome lovers they are meet Who saunter forth with tentless feet, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 33. **Rnf.** I saw them, tentless, wander o'er the hight, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 20. **Slk.** Aye when ony tentless lammie, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96. (*b*) **Cai.** Wi' ye, puir tentless loun, an' yer stairvin' teethless grannie, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 117. **Rnf.** I'm but a stirk Wha tentless staumers i' the mirk, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 91. (2) **Lnk.** Fu' tently they are keekin, Watson *Poems* (1853).

13. A look; observation, notice, attention; *gen.* in phr. *to take tent* (*of* or *to*, to pay attention (to; to notice, observe.

Sc. But you must take tent that I have admitted naebody but you, Mr. Trumbull, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii. **Or.I.** She turned to tak' a tent, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 139, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795, 800. **Abd.** Tak' tent that sticks and stones ha'e lugs, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 28. **Ayr.** Mrs. Craig, ye'll take tent of what I have said, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii. **Lth.** Tak' tent o' me, my word rely on, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 151. **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **n.Yks.**[1] To pay special attention, give watchful heed; as for the purpose of reckoning or keeping count of objects passing in succession; e.g. sheep passing through a gate, bushels of corn measured out, or the like; **n.Yks.**[2] Tak good tent o' thah lear. **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Thah mun tak tent on it. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Tentless,** *adj., obs.,* unnoticed, unheeded, unregarded.

Ayr. I'll wander on, wi' tentless heed How never-halting moments speed, Burns *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 10; The time flew by with tentless heed, *ib. Rigs o' Barley,* st. 1.

14. An engagement to look after animals or birds, &c.

n.Yks.[4] 'Tak tent,' to engage oneself to look after, e.g. as a boy keeping cows off the land.

15. Time, patience; in phr. *to take tent,* to take time, have patience. **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **16.** *adj.* Watchful, attentive; keen, intent.

Kcb. Up started Rosy Dougan As tent as if she had been a puss, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 90 (Jam.); As tent upo' the after game As hound loos'd frae a kennel, *ib.* 77.

[1. Þat fals traitour þat here was lente, And we trewly here for to tente Had vndir tane, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 412. 12. Alle creatures to me take tent, *ib.* 29.]

TENT, see **Taint.**

TENTBOB, *sb. Obs.* Sur. A small red spider. (K.)

TENTER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form **tenther** e.Yks.[1] [te·ntə(r.] **1.** One who takes care of anything; an attendant, keeper. Nhb. (R.O.H.), w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] See **Tent,** *v.* **2.** One who looks after a machine or engine; a weaver's assistant.

Frf. I carena a bawbee For a' the West-end tenters that ever screwed a key, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 87. **s.Sc.** Ye darty workers at Tweed Mill, Ye ken oor tenters up the hill, Watson *Bards* (1859) 72. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.**[2] Generally used in the phrase engine-tenter; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Tha's been dreivin' four looms beawt tenter, Wood *Hum. Sketches,* 6; The name 'tenter' was formerly applied to any person who attended to cotton manufacturing machinery, but it is now generally used in a more restricted sense for the operative who attends to the scutching-machine (J.B.S.); **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] A young woman employed in the card-room of a woollen-factory, or who attends to the 'jack-frames' in a cotton-factory.

3. A person engaged to look after animals or drive away birds.

e.Yks. A pig-tenther, coo-tenther, or bod-tenther, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 85. **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] No cattle allowed in the lanes without a tenter. They want a bird-tenter for the seeds.

4. A watcher, watchman; a watch-dog.

w.Yks.[1] Moor-tenters. **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Will he do for a tenter? will he bark at night? Bamford *Walks* (1844) 47. **Chs.** That dog's a good tenter (C.J.B.).

5. *Obs.* One of the players in the game of 'bear and tenter'; see below.

w.Yks. We have, or rather had a few years ago, a game called the 'bear and tenter.'. A boy is made to crawl as a bear upon his hands and knees, round whose neck is tied a rope which the keeper holds at a few yards' distance. The bystanders then buffet the bear, who is protected only by his keeper, who by touching one of his assailants becomes liberated. The other is then the bear and the buffeted bear becomes the keeper, and so on. If the 'tenter' is sluggish or negligent in defence of his charge it is then that the bear growls and the blows are turned upon the guardian, wholly or partially as the bear-baiters elect, Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 364.

6. The player in charge of the stone in the game of 'squat' or 'stone-stown' (q.v.). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1898); *ib.* (June 11, 1898). **7.** A person employed in making hay. Chs.[1] **8.** *Obs.* A hired collector of tolls. n.Cy. (Hall.), Nhb. (R.O.H.)

TENTER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Colloq. Also in form **tanter-** Nrf. [te·ntə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A frame for stretching cloth; *gen.* in *pl.*

w.Yks.[3] **Lan.** A field . . . which tenters do fence, Tim Bobbin

View Dial. (1740) 127. ne.Lan.[1] Used by dyers and clothiers. s.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tenter-bauk**, a beam to which a butcher's meat-hooks are fastened; (2) **-croft**, (3) **-field**, a field or enclosure where cloth is stretched on 'tenters'; (4) **-frames**, frames for stretching cloth; (5) **-ground**, ground where linen, skins, &c. are stretched on 'tenters'; (6) **-hooks**, (*a*) hooks fastened into a wooden framework for holding the cloth when being stretched; (*b*) hooks from which anything is hung; (*c*) *fig.* in phr. *on tenter-hooks*, in suspense; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Manningham* (1896) 125. s.Lan.[1] (3 w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) 5; w.Yks.[5], s.Lan.[1] (4) w.Yks.[5] The tenter-frames are upright bars placed at a short distance from each other and connected by other horizontal ones, top and bottom, having an array of hooks at equal distances on which the cloth is fastened by the listing of both sides. (5) Ken.[1] (6, *a*) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.M.) s.Lan.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[2] The hooks upon which the valances of a bed are hung. n.Lin.[1] Strong iron hooks put in ceilings and the joists of buildings, on which bacon and other such things are hung. (*c*) Sc. Aunt Judith and the household were on the tenter-hooks of impatience, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xviii. w.Yks. Ah wur on tenter-hooks aw th tahme we wor e yond hoil (B.K.). n.Lin.[1] To keep on tenter-hooks. Nrf. What I said about the name on the card had put my gentleman on the tanterhooks, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 112.

3. *v.* To stretch cloth on 'tenters.'

w.Yks. Returning home perhaps at day-break, the cloth was 'tentered'—that is, if weather permitted, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 466.

Hence **Tentering-machine**, *sb.* a machine used for stretching and drying cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.)

[1. Tenture, for clothe (tentowre, S.), *tensorium*, *extensorium* (*Prompt.*).]

TENTFUL, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Som. [te·ntfl.] Careful, attentive: also used *advb.*

s.Hmp. He's a very 'tentful man, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. Wil.[1] Som. He was brought up so tentful (W.F.R.).

TENTIFLY, *adv. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] With attention.

TENTIVE, *adj.* Sc. Der. Attentive, careful.

Edb. Nouther party's tentive how to please, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 329. Der. Yo're as 'tentive an' as capable as anyone could be, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 97.

[We shullen do so ententif [*Harl. MS.* tentyf] bisinesse . . . that . . . she shal be hool, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 2205.]

TENTLE, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [te·ntl.] A small 'tenter-hook' (q.v.).

TENTY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. [te·nti.] 1. *adj.* Careful, heedful, attentive; watchful, cautious. See **Tent**, *v.*

Sc. Fower tenty lads were on the tap hauldin' the line, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. Cai.[1] Elg. Oure moor and moss, oure hill and dale, Right tenty was his ee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 80. Per. Prudent, douse, an' tentie Throughout thy life, STEWART *Character* (1857) 57. s.Sc. I'm aye a verra tenty and frugal body, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 65. Ayr. Jean slips in twa, wi' tentie e'e, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 8. Peb. Some to be tenty, some advisan', *Lintoun Green* (1685) 153, ed. 1817. Dmf. 'Tweed' micht chase ye tae display His tentie care, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 38. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Tentily**, *adv.* carefully, heedfully, cautiously.

Sc. Syne tentily he it bestowed Within the breist o' my ain Jean, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 221. Sh.I. [He] clamb tentily ower, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 9. Cai.[1] Ayr. Richt gentilie an' tentilie I bore her to a biel, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339. Dmf. Frae mornin' till nicht ye wad tentily gang, REID *Poems* (1894) 46. Gall. Looking tentily to my sheep, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 6.

2. *adv.* Carefully, attentively; cautiously.

Bnff.[1] Gang tentie, an' nae lat thim hear's. Slg. There is ane within your toon Shall tentie watch when ony loon May cater ill, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 36. Ayr. Some tentie rin A cannie errand to a neebor town, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 4. Edb. Sae lassies, tentie hear the chield, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 43.

TEP, see **Tap**, *v.*[1]

TEPPEL, *sb.* Der.[2] [te·pl.] The leather on a boy's cap, the 'neb.'

TEPPIT, TEPPY, see **Tabet, Tippy**, *sb.*

TEPPY-TIN, *sb.* Yks. [te·pi-tin.] A small tin used for cooking tarts, &c. w.Yks. (H.L.)

TEPTIOUS, *adj.* Cum. Lan. [te·pʃəs.] Snappish, captious; irritating; treacherous, changeable, not to be depended upon.

Cum. It was a teptious kind iv a thing teu, for if fwok gat t'wrang way on't, it wassen't to tell t'mischeeves it wad ha' deun them, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) and S. 154; Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1]

TER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Anger, passion, headstrong resolution. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Cf. **tear**, *v.*[1] II. 14, **tirr**.

TER, see **Ta, Thou.**

TERBUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [tərbʊ·k.] 1. *v.* To make a false move in play; to check an opponent for making a false move in play; to catch one tripping. See **Trebuck.**

w.Sc. If a person on making a false move in a game of skill calls out 'trebuck' or 'trabuck me' before his opponent he has the right to move again; but if his opponent is the first to call out 'trebuck' or 'terbuck you,' the player is checked and must pay the forfeit (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Trebuck).

2. *sb.* A false move in play, a slip; a check or trip in a game of skill. *ib.*

TERCE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **tierce.** A legal term; see below.

Sc. A liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision of the third of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infefts, ERSKINE *Instit.* bk. ii. tit. 9, s. 44 (JAM.); The mute of ane reasonable terce perteining to women as lauchfull wives, be reason of the decease of their husbandes, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 116. Abd. Proper wadsetters, pensioners, conjunct fiars, ladies terces, and others, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 97.

Hence (1) **Terced**, *ppl. adj.* divided into three parts; (2) **Tercer** or **Tiercer**, *sb.* a widow who is legally entitled to the third part of her deceased husband's property.

(1) Sc. With terced estu by mumjanc'd chosen post The sufferer's restor'd to what he lost With respect to the clame of right, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 186. (2) Sc. A term still commonly used in our courts of law (JAM.).

TERD, TERE, see **Taird, Teer.**

TERECKLY, see **To-reckly.**

TEREY, *adj. Obs.* Shr. Tapering to a point. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); (HALL.)

TERI, *sb.* Sc. [tə·ri.] A name given to a native of Hawick. See **Teribus.**

Rxb. Here's to each Teri true, At hame and o'er ocean blue! MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 28.

TERIBUS, *sb.* Also in form **teeribus** (JAM.). In phr. *Teribus ye* (*and*) *teri odin*, the war-cry of the town of Hawick. See **Teri.**

Rxb. This, according to tradition, was that of the band which went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants of the borough, when they annually ride the marches (JAM.); The war-cry of the men of Hawick at the battle of Flodden, and still preserved in the traditions of the town. The full chorus is often sung at festive gatherings. . . 'Teribus ye teri odin, Sons of heroes slain at Flodden, Imitating Border bowmen Aye defend your rights and common,' MACKAY.

TERJER, see **Targer.**

TERM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Dev. Cor. Also written **tirm** Dev.; and in forms **tarm** Cum.[1]; **tearm** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; **teeram** Cum.[1]; **tierm** Lakel.[2] Wm. [tərm, tēm.] 1. *sb.* Half-yearly holidays at Whitsuntide and Martinmas; hiring day.

Sc. At Mairtinmas; I daursay it micht be suner were I oot the road; but I canna get a place till the term, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii. Lnk. Marrit at the term! The morn if ye like, Jean, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 177. Lakel.[2] Cum. Oor man hed geàn off to tak his tearm, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; He dudn't knoa bit he wad a hire't meh, theer an then, well t'teeram, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 77; Cum.[1]

Hence (1) **Term-time**, *sb.* Whitsuntide or Martinmas; hiring time; May-day; (2) **-week**, *sb.* a week's holiday observed at Whitsuntide or Martinmas.

(1) Per. Here we're at our hin'most neep, An' term-time near! HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 65. Cum. Martinmas credit and

Teeram time done, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Wm.** Ah'll cum ta see ye at t'tierm week if o bi weel (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *term an' life* or *termin life*, for ever, finally; (2) — *of a time*, a long time.

(1) **Sh I.** Der fa'n oot, an' sinder'd for term an' life, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898). **Lth.** It will last termin life (JAM.). (2) **Cor.**[1] She's bin a term of a time over her work.

3. *v.* To bound, border.

e.Dev. Yer belly's a wheyte-heap a-tirm'd off wi' lilies, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 2.

TERM, see **Terrem.**

TERMAGANT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The ptarmigan, *Lagopus mutus. Gl. Sibb.* (1802) (JAM.).

TERN, *sb.* Nhb. Cor. [tərn, tān.] **1.** The sandwich tern, *Sterna cantiaca.*

Nhb. In the Farn Islands this species is called 'the tern' *par excellence*, all other kinds having the name 'sea swallows,' SWAINSON *Birds* 1885) 204.

2. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.* Cor.[1 2]

TERNAL, TERNATION, see **Tarnal, Tarnation.**

TERNER, *sb.* Nrf. The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis.* EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 306.

TER-OUSEL, *sb.* Yks. The ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus.*

w.Yks. So the word is pronounced by some in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, the two words being pronounced as one word, and the accent being on the second syllable (S.O.A.).

TERR, TERRA, see **Tir(r, Turr**, *sb.*[1]

TERRACE, *sb.*[1] Lin. Wor. [tə'rəs.] **1.** A raised footpath by the side of a road. n.Lin.[1] **2.** A slope or cliff.

Wor. The Avon flows at the foot of the terrace, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1849) 94, ed. 1852; The wide spread terrace that slopes upward from the river's bank, MAY *Hist. Evesham* (2nd ed.) 363, in ALLIES *ib.* 337; The terrace here spoken of is the natural slope (on the top of which are the traces of a Roman road) descending from the table-land of this part of the Cotswolds to the Avon, and is known as the Marl Cleeve, or Marl Cliff (E.S.).

TERRACE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. Also written **terras** n.Yks.; and in form **tarras** Chs.[1] [tə'rəs.] A particular kind of mortar; also in *comp.* **Terrace-mortar.**

n.Yks. A brick floor is laid in terras, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 104. **Chs.**[1] Strong lime and hair mortar, such as is used for pointing slates. [Lined it throughout with bricks set in terrace mortar, HUNTER *ib.* III. 276.]

TERRAS, see **Terrace**, *sb.*[2]

TERREM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **term.** A long small gut of a sheep; the wheel-band of a spinning-wheel. See **Tharm.**

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 183; **S. & Ork.**[1] With [it] the 'posh' is strung; used also for bands to a spinning-wheel.

TERRIBLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **terrable** Cum. s.Lan.[1]; **terribl'** Sc.; and in forms **taarble** Cum.[1]; **tarble** Sh.I. N.I.[1] Dev.; **tarrable** Cum.[14] I.Ma.; **tarr'ble** Nhb.; **tarrible** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **terble** Ir. Dur. Lakel.[2] Wm. ne.Lan.[1] Brks.[1] Wil. Dor.; **terraayble** Brks.[1]; **terr'ble** Sc. w.Yks. e.Ken. Som.; **tirrible** w.Yks.; **turble** Dor.; **turrabul** Dev. [tə'ribl, tə'rəbl.] **1.** *adj.* Used as an intensitive: great, tremendous, extraordinary.

Per. He was a terrible scholar and a credit tae the parish, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895 i. **Ayr.** We took terr'ble traiks on the Saturdays, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28. **Wgt.** She was an awfu' religious buddy, and a terrible hand at Scripture, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 10. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Thor's a tarrible site o' weeds i' that crop. **Dur.** Meg Toppin's a tarrible comfort, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 107. **Lakel.**[2] We've a ter'ble lot on't doon. **Cum.** She was a terrable body fer axen questins, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 174; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I've a terrible wish to make you known to each other, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv. **n.Lin.**[1] You've gotten a terrible lot o' books e' this here big room o' yours, squire. **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] Ther be a terraayble lot o' young rabbuts this year to be zure. **e.Ken.** A terr'ble lot (G.G.). **Dor.** It be a ter'ble lwoad off my mind, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 36. **Dev.** The teäties be all a getten coold, an' tes a tar'ble pity! *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 156.

2. Very intimate, 'thick.'

Oxf.[1] They be terrible folks, they be. **w.Som.**[1] Her's terrible way my missus, but I baint no ways a-tookt up way her myzul. They two young osbirds be terrible together.

3. *adv.* Used as an intensitive: very, very much, exceedingly, extremely; extraordinarily.

Sc. He . . . misca'd him terrible, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. **Sh.I.** Da fire wis smokin' most tarble, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 56. **ne.Sc.** He's a terribl' clever fallow is P. W., GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 53. **Per.** They're terrible disappointed, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 9. **Lnk.** He was terrible pleased, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 149. **Ir.** She did be terrible short o' company, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 7. **n.Ir.** A wuz aye terble fand o' horses, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 10. **Nhb.** Aa've heard tell he's a tarr'ble fine scholard, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 28; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** February's a ter'ble long time for to wait, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 257. **Lakel.**[2] We're hev'n ter'ble fine wedder fer oor hay. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** A wes terble flaete, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. **w.Yks.** I'm in terr'ble good an' sound health o' body (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Th' warlt's gerrin ter'ble wickit, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 65. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** The cow was still tarrable bad, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 114. **Chs.**[1] I'm terrible glad to see you; **Chs.**[3] **Der.** I'm terrible much obliged to he, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[24] **s.War.**[1] He's terrible fond of the little 'un. **Oxf.** These be terrible hard times (G.O.). **Brks.** 'Tis a ter'ble girt way off, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 23. **Ken.**[1] He's a terrible kind husband. Frost took tops terrible. **Sur.**[1] 'How's your missus?' 'Oh! tarrible ornary sure-ligh.' **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] He gets terrible handy. **Wil.** 'See's terble nippy on young rabbits, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) vi; **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I s'pose we mun't expect this weather to last tur'ble long (C.W.); 'Terrible comical' [very unwell] (C.V.G.). **Som.** Meäster took to the man terr'ble, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 50. **Dev.** Idden Mrs. Joss turrabul fine tü-day? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138; So tarble weist, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii. **Cor.** Terrible shy he looks, poor chap! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 12.

TERRIBLY, *adv.* Cum. Lan. Also written **terrably** Cum. [tə'ribli.] Much, considerably.

Cum. We hed a cup o' tea, an' fand ooarsels terrably freshened, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 110. **Lan.** He's kept hissel' terribly to hissel, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 163.

TERRICK, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A trifle; a little thing.

I have another terrick for you to do, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 428.

TERRIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **tarrie** Sc. (JAM.) [tə'ri; ta'ri.] A terrier; also used *attrib.*

Per. (G.W.) **Rnf.** We clamb the braes like tarries, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 124; PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) **Ayr.** A tarrie dog (JAM.). **Lnk.** Our wee hairy terrie his courage could chill, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 5th S. 235.

TERRIE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [tə'ri.] A kind of loft or shelf in the roof of a house. S. & Ork.[1]

TERRIER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Also in form **tarrier** Cum. **1.** A keeper of terriers.

Cum. Theer was tarrier Gash, an' tyelleyer How, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 273.

2. *Fig.* A man of bad temper and character; a pugnacious fellow.

Ayr. Ye're a terrier when in a passion, Charlie, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Cum.** Thoo nasty, durty, impident tarrier (E.H.P.).

TERRIER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chs. Lin. Rut. Sus. Also in forms **tarrier** n.Lin.[1] Rut.[1]; **tarry** n.Lin.[1] A survey and register of lands; a catalogue of lands.

Chs. We have required a certificate . . . and a true terrier of the estate, GASTRELL *Notitia Cestriensis* (c. 1707) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) VIII. 351. **n.Lin.**[1] For giuinge in a tarrye of the vickarage land, iiid., *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* (1638). **Rut.**[1] The survey of ecclesiastical estates. 'For a tarrier of the gleb land, 2s.,' *Chwarden's Acc.* (1720). **Sus.**[1] Two terriers were made at Brighton in the last century.

[Fr. *papier terrier*, a court-roll, or catalogue of all the several names, parcels, rents, and services belonging to, or yielded by, the tenants of a Manor (COTGR.).]

TERRIER, *sb.*[3] Cum.[14] A tuber on the stem of a potato-plant. (s.v. Top-'taties.)

TERRIFICATION, *sb.* Sc. [tərifikē'ʃən.] Terror, anything causing terror.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.** To go scouring the hills in search of adders, or to bring them home to the 'terrification' of his neighbours, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) 47, ed. 1893. **Ayr.** There was an outcry and a roaring that was a terrification to hear, GALT *Provost* (1822) x.

TERRIFICK, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Afraid, terrified.

Edb. Made mony guid chiels melancholy . . . And terrifick of futurity, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 205.

TERRIFY, *v.* and *sb.* Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tarrafy** Nrf.; **tarrify** Lin. Brks. Cmb. Sus.[1]; **torrify** Ken.; **turrivy** Brks.[1] [tə·rifai.] **1.** *v.* To annoy, irritate; to tease, worry; to importune; to torment, pain.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I can't terrify myself with no books. The rash did terrify me so. War.[3] Wor. It is a complaint about amongst children; it ain't no hurt, only it is so terrifying (H.K.). w.Wor.[1] 'E canna get a wink a slip uv a night; 'is cough is terrifyin'. s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] This cut o' my finger terrifies me mightily, I canna get on ŏŏth my work. These gnats do so terrify the child. Hrf.[1] Stones 'terrify' a man digging; Hrf.[2] Glo. 'Terrify him, sir; keep on terrifying of him.' This does not mean that you are to frighten the fish; on the contrary, he is urging you to stick to him till he gets tired of being harassed, and succumbs to temptation, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 164; Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks. All them carters and foggers gin up tarrifyin' ma fur bein' a shepherd arter that, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 317; Brks.[1] What dost want to turrivy the child vor, gie un back his marvels, an' let un alo-an. Bdf. My bobbins do terrify me (J.W.B.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. e.An.[1] A blister or a caustic is said to terrify a patient. Nrf. How the flies do tarrafy the poor hosses this showery weather! (W.P.E.) Suf. He has been terrified all night by those insects, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 56; Suf.[1] Ess. That hoss, with flies, poor thing, Look how he's terrified, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 100; Ess.[1] Ken. When a boot pinches, it is said to terrify (G.B.); Ken.[1] Sur.[1] We've had a good deal of what I call terrifying sickness, colds and suchlike, but nothing serious. Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Her husband, who had been out in the fields, came home and began to 'terrify' her, *Marlborough Times* (Nov. 26, 1892). w.Som.[1] Uur-z au·vees tuur·eefuy·een ur mau·dhur vur tu lat ur goo·. Dhai bwuwy·z bee nuuf· tu tuur·eefuy· ŭn·ee bau·dee tu dath·. Dev. A workman said his work was so difficult that it terrified him. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 140. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev., e.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 6. Cor. *ib.* i. 434.

2. To damage, injure, destroy.

War.[24] s.War.[1] They've been terrifying my cabbages. Glo.[1] Brks. Thay wapses do terrify our plums (C.W.). Ken.[1] The rooks 'terrify the beans.' Sus.[1] The meece just have tarrified my peas (s.v. Meece). Wil. A hailstorm terrifies the apple-blossoms (W.C.P.).

3. To seize, tear out; to shake.

War. I terrified the cloth out of the window, *N. & Q.* (1868) 3rd S. iv. 126; War.[3] More frequently applied to animate things, such as a dog shaking a rat. e.An.[1] Nrf. I'll terrify your vitals, *N. & Q. ib.* 178.

4. To puzzle, perplex.

w.Wor.[1] It's terrifying to knaow what to do far the best. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

5. To astonish. s.Wor.[1] **6.** To fret, to be anxious about nothing. Hmp.[1] **7.** To break up land fine; to hoe constantly.

Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] You can't never get urd o' that there stuff, nif you don't keep on terrifyin' o' it.

8. *sb.* A source of worry or trouble.

Wil.[1] A bed-ridden woman who has to get her neighbours to do everything for her is 'a terrible terrify' to them.

9. The treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides.*

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x. Cmb. (B. & H.)

TERRILOO, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. [tə·rilū.] **1.** *sb.* A great commotion.

Lakel.[2] Set t'dog on amang t'geese, an' ther'll be a terriloo.

2. *v.* To make a great commotion. (B.K.)

TERRIT, *sb. Obs.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] A clump of trees. (HALL.)

TERRY, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *what the terry?* an oath, expletive.

What the terry do you mean? What the terry is this all about? (G.W.)

TERRY, *v. Obs.* Nhp.[2] To provoke, torment. See **Ter**, *sb.*

TERRY, see **Teery.**

TERRY-ALT, *sb.* Irel. See below.

The man was suspected of being a 'Terry-Alt,' or a member of a local agrarian conspiracy, MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* 1898 22.

TERRY-DIDDLE, see **Terry-divil.**

TERRY-DIVIL, *sb.* Chs. Also in form **terry-diddle.** The bitter-sweet nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara.* Chs.[13] Cf. **tether-devil**, s.v. **Tether**, *sb.*[1] **1** (2).

TERSE, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *sb.* A dispute, debate. **2.** *v.* To dispute, contend.

TERSY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. I.Ma. Lin. Also in forms **tarsy** Nhb. e.Dur.[1]; **terzy** n.Lin.[1]; **turzie** Nhb. [tā·zi; tā·zi.] A round game; the game of 'twos and threes.' Also in *comp.* **Tarsy-warsy.**

Nhb. (R.O.H.); For tarsy-warsy some did cry, While cricket balls around us fly, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 288. e.Dur.[1] The players form a double ring by standing in a circle with a space between each, while each player has another standing immediately behind him. There is one odd player who stands, as third, behind any of the other two. A player standing in the centre then tries to 'tig' or touch the inside player who has *two* behind him, while the latter, to avoid being caught, must either run behind the two standing behind him, or behind any other two in the ring. Thus another is brought to the front rank, and if caught before he can place himself behind another couple, becomes in his turn the pursuer, while the late pursuer takes his place in the ring. I.Ma. They were playin' at tersey, and a big ring of them, and Nora had the han'kercher and drapt it behint a gel, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 39. n.Lin.[1] Any number of players form in a double circle, except two, one of whom runs in front of any two. The other outside the circle runs round and touches the back of one of the three, who in his turn becomes the catcher, and the one who had been catching goes into the middle of the circle to take the place of the first.

TERSY-VERSY, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **tarsie-versie** Rxb. (JAM.) [tə·rzi-vərzi.] Topsy-turvy, in confusion or disorder; walking backwards.

Slk. Doiting up . . . amang the sheep . . . putting them a' tersyversy, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. Rxb. (JAM.), Cum.[14]

TERT, TERTCHY, see **Tart**, *adj.*, **Tetchy.**

TERTIAN, *sb.* Sc. [tə·rʃən.] A student of the third session. Sc. (JAM.) Abd. At Abd. University (A.W.).

TERTLE, see **Tartle**, *v.*[1]

TERVEE, *v.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tervy** w.Som.[1]; **turvee** n.Dev.; and in forms **tarve, tarvy** Cor.[12]; **turve** Som. [tə·vi.] **1.** *v.* To struggle; to writhe. See **Tave**, *v.*[1] **3.**

Som. Some one describing an ill—indeed, dying child—said 'he seemed just to turve and turve and keep on turving' (G.H.L.). w.Som.[1] Dev. Yŭ nidden keep on trying to tervee with Jackie; 'e'll be a güde bwoy ef yŭ lets 'n bide, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. But thof ha ded vigger and . . . tervee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 216. Cor.[12]

2. To rage, storm. See **Tave**, *v.*[1] **1.**

Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Tarving about in a rage.

3. *sb.* A stir, commotion.

Cor. There's no hurry. There is no reason to be i' such a tarve, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi.

TERVY, TERYVEE, see **Tervee, Tirrivee.**

TERZY, TESMENT, see **Tersy, Testament.**

TESSY, *adj.* Sus. [te·si.] Angry, fractious, cross; a dial. form of 'testy.'

A tessy child. A tessy cat (G.A.W.); Sus.[1]

TEST, *sb.*[1] Sc. See below.

Ayr. The first peculiarity of the school days sixty years ago . . . is the use and abuse of the test. . . The test was a little bit of wood of cylindrical form, about ten inches in length, and was placed in an aperture of the door, and in sight of the master. When a pupil wished to go out of school . . . he went up to the master and said, 'Please, the test, Sir.' If the test was in the aperture near the door, the boy was allowed to go, and no individual could get out till the test was returned to its place, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 66.

TEST, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. [test.] **1.** *sb.* A will, testament.

Ayr. By an eik to his test he left to Peter Searle the soom of five shillings, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13.

2. *v.* In phr. *to test upon it*, to bequeath, to leave by will.

Sc. I will test upon it at my death, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) vi.

TESTAMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **tesment** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **test'ment** Sc. [te·stəment.]

1. *sb.* A last will.

n Sc. (Jam.); He made his tesment ere he gaed, And the wiser man was he, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) II. 130, ed. 1875.

Hence *to make one's tesment in a rope, phr.* to be hanged.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. To think to lead my life wi' sic an ape, I'd rather mak my tesment in a raip, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 36, ed. 1812.

2. The thing bequeathed, a legacy. Abd. (Jam.)

3. The New Testament.

Sh.I. I didna hear what point o' da Bible or Testament hit wis in, *Sh News* (Jan. 26, 1901). Cai. The Testament, and next 'the Bible,' are regular class-books, M'Lennan *Peas. Life* (1871) I. xvii. Dmf. The Testament was his school-book, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 53. Uls. A' wud like tae commit tae ye'r care a wee bit Taestament, M'Ilroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 26. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. *Comp.* **Testament-man,** *obs.,* a Protestant.

Fif. Skail that mad ill-gainshon'd byke O' Test'ment-men that doth us fyke, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 103.

5. *v.* To leave by will; to bequeath.

Bnff.[1] Ayr. What's cross'd the craig Can ne'er be testamented, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 198.

TESTIE, see **Teistie.**

TESTIFF, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Wilful, headstrong.

[Testif they were, and lusty for to pleye, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 4004.]

TESTIFICAT(E, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A certificate, testimonial.

Sc. A certificate of character in writing in consequence of which a person has liberty to pass from one place to another (Jam.); The said commissioners are hereby ordained to deliver to every such person a testificate—which testificate is to serve as a free pass to all who have the same, Crookshank *Hist.* (1751) II. 236 (*ib.*); The attestation given by a kirk session of the moral character of a church-member when about to leave the district (Jam.). Abd. With a testificate that their presents were read at their churches, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 190. Ayr. No other parish would admit strangers within its bounds without testificates of character from the one they left, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 66. e.Lth. To produce 'testificats' or 'testimonials,' either of their respectability, or that they 'had been helpit by uther Kirkis,' Waddell *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 62.

TESTIFICATION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A certificate, testimonial.

Per. To bring ane testification from the Minister of Cupar-in-Fife, Lawson *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 219. Ayr. It's a great honour and testification, my lad, that ye should be invited to dine at the Place, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxix. Hdg. He has shawin to me his testification yt he is maryit sen he came out of our parochin, Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 174.

TESTORN, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Testy, quick to anger. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 429.

TESTREL, TESTRIL, see **Taistrel.**

TESTY, *v.* Glo. [te·sti.] To testify.

I can testy to that, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi.

TET, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **tetty** Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. [tet.] A teat, the nipple of a breast or udder. See **Tit,** *sb.*[3], **Titty,** *sb.*[3]

Brks. (s.v. Tit). Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Er babby . . . for tha tetty cried, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 176. w.Som.[1] One o' Daisy's tets is so zore I can't hardly tich o' her. n.Dev. Es wont ha' ma tetties a grabbled zo, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 376. e.Dev. We've got a smoäl sister, an' her got no tetts, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 8. [The cow's dug by some is called the tet, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

[On was tette he sone aueð lagt, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2621.]

TET, *v. Obs.* Glo. To tease, provoke; to chafe. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 499. See **Tit,** *v.*[2]

TET, see **Ted,** *v.*[2]

TETAW, *sb.* Ken.[12] [te·tɔ̄.] A simpleton, fool.

TETCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cum. [tetʃ.] 1. *sb.* Obstinacy, restiveness; *gen.* in phr. *to take t'tetch,* to be restive, to refuse to move. Cf. **tetchy.**

Nater began to tak t'tetch wid him, an' wadden't be meàd ghem on enny langer, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 73; Cum.[14]

2. *v.* To be obstinate or restive. Cum.[14]

TETCH, *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [tetʃ.] A habit, gait.

w.Som.[1] Dev. It's a tetch she's got, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 101.

[Tetch'e, or maner of condycyone, *mos, condicio* (*Prompt.*).]

TETCH, TETCHUS, see **Touch, Touchous.**

TETCHY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **techy** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] War.[4] s.Cy. Amer.; and in forms **teachy** n.Lin.[1] Glo.; **teechy** s.Lan.[1]; **tertchy** Not.; **titchy** Brks.[1] e.An.[1] I.W.[1] Som. [te·tʃi.] 1. Peevish, irritable, short-tempered; easily offended or angered. See **Tatchy, Tetch,** *sb.*[1], **Touchy.**

Fif. Her lean-cheek'd tetchy critics, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 38, ed. 1871. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (W.C.D.), ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. How tertchy the child is, to be sure (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] War.[4] She be mortal techy about summat. w.Wor.[1] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 429. Oxf. There's no need to be so tetchy (G.O.). Brks.[1], e.An.[1], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.), Suf.[1], Ess.[1] s.Cy. Ray (1691). Ken. She was so tetchy (D.W.L.). I.W.[1] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Uur-z u maa·yn túch·ee oa·l dhing, uur úz· naew. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 93. Cor. (M.A.C.) [Amer. Them mount'n boys is apt to be a bit techy with strangers, Bradley *Virginia* (1897) 220.]

Hence **Tetchiness,** *sb.* ill-temper, crabbedness.

w.Som.[1] Her's good-lookin' enough, but there's too much tetchiness about her vor me.

2. Applied to land that is difficult to work or manage.

e.Cy. (Hall.) Nrf. You can't get on that land when yer like, not ivery day; if yer plough or roll when 'tis wet yer dew more harm nor good; that land's wonnerful tetchy, I can tell yer (M.C.H.B.).

3. Of the weather: changeable, fickle. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

[1. And he's as tetchy to be woo'd to woo As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 99.]

TETER-CUM-TAWTER, see **Titter-totter.**

TETH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **teeth** (Jam.). Temper, disposition; spirit, mettle. Sc. Mackay. Fif. (Jam.) Hence **Ill-teeth'd,** *ppl. adj.* having a bad temper, ill-humoured. Fif. (Jam.)

TETH, *int.* Sc. [teþ.] An exclamation.

Sc. But teth! we'll open't first, I ween, *Ballads* (1885) 9. Rnf. Here teth nae langer he durst stay about, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 22. Lnk. I . . . began to read, But teth it gart me claw my head, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 50.

TETHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tather** Shr.[1]; **teather** Sc.; **tedder** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum. ne.Lan.[1] [te·ðə(r.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tether-chack,** a piece of iron or wood affixed to a tether by which it is secured to the ground; (2) **-devil,** (*a*) the bitter-sweet nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*b*) the bind-corn, *Polygonum convolvulus*; (3) **-end,** (*a*) the end of a rope; (*b*) the posteriors; (4) **-'s end,** in phr. *to run to the tether's end,* to go to extremity, to go as far as possible; (5) **-faced,** having an ill-natured aspect; (6) **-grass,** the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (7) **-herin,** a tether made of hair; (8) **-length,** the length of a tether, a long distance; *fig.* in phr. *to run one's tether-length,* to pursue a reckless course which leads to calamity; (9) **-stake,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the upright post in a stall to which a cow is fastened; (10) **-stick,** see (1); (11) **-stone,** a stone to which a tether is tied; (12) **-string,** a tether, rope, halter; also used *fig.*; (13) **-toad,** the creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*; (14) **-tow,** a hawser, cable.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2, *a*) Chs.[123] (*b*) Chs.[1] (3, *a*) Lnk. Tuggin' at the tether en', Ae nicht as he was ringin' ten, Something played crash, Watson *Poems* (1853) 11. (*b*) n.Dev. Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' thy tether eend wi' chuering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 280. (4) Edb. Shall Man, a niggard, near-gawn elf! Rin to the tether's end for pelf, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 216, ed. 1785. (5) Sc. (Jam.) (6) Nhb.[1] (7) S. & Ork.[1] (8) Cai.[1] Rnf. A tether length he back did gae, Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Ep. to Mr. W. M.* (9, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Slk. His tethe are reide-hot tedderstakis, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 318. Lakel.[1] Cum. A tedder styake ov iron, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 3. nw.Der.[1], Ken.[1] (*b*) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (10) Sc. His teeth they were like tether sticks, Sharpe

Ballad Bk. (1823) 83, ed. 1868. **Abd.** Drive this tether-stick through the spine-bone o' the very saul o' ye, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 36, ed. 1889. (11) n.Ir. To keep down the baste there's wan thing needed still—Put a tether-stone up on the face av the hill, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 13. (12) **Ayr.** OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 24; Gude keep thee frae a tether string, BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 52. (13) **w.Yks.**[3] (14) **Sc.** *Whistle-Binkie* (1878) I. 233 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. Phr. (1) *in one tether*, married; (2) *length of tether*, full scope; (3) *like a tether*, at great length; (4) *to get the wrong end of the tether*, to make a mistake, to misunderstand; (5) *to go the length of one's tether*, to use up all one's resources, to exhaust one's means; (6) *to graze beyond one's tether*, to live beyond one's means; (7) *to live within the tether*, to live within bounds; (8) *to make a tether of only a hair*, to make much of a small matter; (9) *to put a tether to a person's tongue*, to restrain from speaking, to reduce to silence; (10) *to run one's tether*, to come to the end of one's resources; (11) *to slip the tether*, to throw off restraint, to break loose; (12) *to take tether*, to take licence; (13) *to tighten a person's tether*, to restrict, restrain.

(1) **Lnk.** In the hopes that we'll dee in ae tether, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 32. (2) **Edb.** If I gae her length o' tether, MCNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 17. (3) **Ayr.** He gied them 't like a tether for twa coos in the Kirkyaird, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 284. (4) **Lnk.** Dinna blether, Ye've got the wrang end o' the tether, MCLACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 49. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Shr.**[1] It is said of a spendthrift that ''e'll soon gōō the lenth on 'is tether.' (6) **n.Yks.**[2] They're grazing beyond their tether. (7) **Ken.** (HALL.) (8) **Sc.** 'He wants only a hair to make a tedder o',' applied with respect to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on anything however trivial (JAM.); Since that national defection of taking that bundle of unhappy oaths, . . the swearers have sought but a hair to make a tether of, against that small handful of non-swearers, WALKER *Remark. Passages* (1727) 65 (*ib.*). (9) **Edb.** A rebuke of this kind would put a tether to his tongue for a wee, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. (10) **Ayr.** When they their tether baith had run, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 142. **Bwk.** I let them rin their tether, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 254. (11) **Gall.** Unlike them skilled in city wiles, That aften slip the tether, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 124, ed. 1897. (12) **Ayr.** The tether ye hae taen, Sir Knight, Has been baith lang an' wide, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 300. (13) **Shr.**[1] It'll tighten 'is tather.

3. A halter; a hangman's rope.

Sc. What wad I gi'en for sic a crack Upo' the leather? I dinna mind a word I spake When in the teather, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 17. **Per.** Then in a tether he'll swing from a ladder, FORD *Harp* (1893) 58.

4. *Obs.* A tow-rope.

Slg. I saw her in a tether Draw twa sloops after ane anither, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 12.

5. A bandage. n.Yks.[2] **6.** The long part of a fence; wood put upon a fence to bind it together. ne.Lan.[1]

7. *Fig.* A tie, obligation. n.Yks.[2] **8.** *v.* To moor; to fasten a vessel.

Bch. A' the barks That tedder'd fast did ly Alang the coast, FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 1. **Abd.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** They wur roozers,—ye could 'a' tether't a vessel tae ony o' them, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 391.

9. *Fig.* To confine in any way; to bind, fasten; to restrain, hold in bonds.

Bnff.[1] She niver gangs oot our the door bit tethers hirsel at haim wee that bairn o' hirs. **Abd.** Tether Your lilties in a buik together, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 204. **Frf.** Terror had tethered her tongue, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 96. **Rxb.** Neither wind nor rain can tether His joy that day, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 27. **Cum.** Each glowrin' lad semm'd tedder'd by the ear, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 208. **n.Yks.**[2] Tether'd, bound up. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence *to tether by the tooth* or *teeth*, *phr.* to attract by good feeding, to detain by eating.

Lakel.[2] Betty, whars your Bob?—He's here si'tha tedder'd-bi-t'-teeth. **ne.Lan.**[1]

10. To marry; to get married.

Cld. Tethered to a tawpie (JAM.). **Edb.** The neebours assembled to see Wattie tether'd, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 53. **War.**[123] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

TETHER, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [te·ðə(r).] A tangle, as of weeds. See **Tather,** *sb.*

The so-called Mountain Flax is said 'to pis'n the filds an' mak 'em all of a tether,' *Suppl.* (s.v. Mountain Flax).

Hence **Tethery,** *adj.* of weeds, &c.: entangled, entwined. See **Teddery.**

TETHER, *sb.*[3] e.An. See below. Cf. **tath(e,** 4.

e.An. The refuse of clover planted for sheep-feeding; usually with barley. After the harvest the sheep are driven on to the clover and eat it off. What is left is 'tether' (E.G.P.). **Nrf.** Tether includes refuse of roots fed to sheep, dung, wool, and 'jammed' ground; primarily, it should be applied to turnip, swede, or mangold refuse only (M.C.H.B.); Fairhead . . . harrows the pasture crossways to scatter as evenly as possible the 'tether' left by the sheep which . . . have been penned upon this field, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 234.

TETHER, see **Tother,** *adj.*

TETHERMENT, *sb.* Yks. [te·ðə(r)ment.] **1.** A wrapping or bandage of any kind. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Fig.* A besetment. n.Yks.[2]

TETHING, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. [te·ðin.] A stack of sheaves—*gen.* ten—set up in a field. See **Tithing,** 1.

Glo.[1], **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Tithing), **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** Men often engaged to cut for so much the tething. Beans used to be cut at a penny or sometimes a half-penny a tething (W.F.R.).

TETSAN, see **Titsum.**

TETSTICK, *sb.* Not. [te·tstik.] The stretcher in trace-harness. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

TETT, see **Tait,** *sb.*[1]

TETTER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Wor. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Cor. Also in forms **titter** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Wor. Glo.[1] e.An.[1]; **titther** Chs.[1] [te·tə(r); ti·tə(r).] **1.** Ringworm; *gen.* in *pl.*

Lan.[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 434.

2. A small pimple or pustule; a small ulcer; a blister; a wart.

Chs.[1] **Wor.** There's two or three titters like come up where th' swealth is sence I put the powltice on (H.K.). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Wil.** Any small boil, but especially one on the edge of the tongue. I remember being told by my nurse when a child that tetters on the tongue were a punishment for lying, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 434. **Cor.** Charm for a Tetter: 'Tetter, tetter, thou hast nine brothers. God bless the flesh and preserve the bone; Perish, thou tetter, and be thou gone. In the name, &c. Tetter, tetter, thou hast eight brothers. God bless the flesh, . . &c.' . . Thus the verses are continued until tetter, having 'no brother,' is imperatively ordered to begone, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 414, ed. 1896.

Hence **Tettered,** *ppl. adj.* having sore places; having the skin roughened by the wind. Glo.[1] w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 434. **3.** A white scurf on the skin. n.Yks.[2] **4.** Hoar-frost. n.Yks.[2] **5.** *Comp.* (1) **Tetter-berry,** the berries of the white briony, *Bryonia dioica*; (2) **-worm,** a cutaneous affection, a series of minute pimples.

(1) **Hmp.** Children have an idea that the juice of the fruit will, if it touches the skin, produce tetter (B. & H.). [SKINNER (1671).] (2) **e.An.**[1]

[1. OE. *teter*, ringworm (SWEET).]

TETTER, *v.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [te·tər.] To hinder, delay. Cf. **tether,** *sb.*[1] 9.

TETTER, see **Tatter,** *sb.*[1]

TETTY, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **titty** Som. [te·ti.] A nosegay. See **Tutty,** *sb.*[1]

Som. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dev.**[1] Wid always dole out zomething—a tetty o' rosen, or ripe deberries, 52, ed. Palmer. **n.Dev.** *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 259.

TETTY, see **Tatie, Tet,** *sb.*, **Titty,** *adj.*[2]

TETUZ, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Anything tender; a delicate person. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TEU, TEUCH, see **Tew,** *sb.*[1], **Thou, Deuch.**

TEUCHIT, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **tchuchet** Kcd.; **teuchat** Abd. Fif.; **touchet** Sc. (JAM.); **touchit** Bch.; **tuquheit** Sc. (JAM.) [tjū·χit, -ət.] The lapwing or peewit, *Vanellus cristatus.* See **Teufit, Tewit.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The teuchat cries for her harried eggs, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 3. **Frf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184. **Fif.** The teuchat was followed as it wailed out in circles round the intruder, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12.

Hence (1) **Teuchit- or Tuquheit-storm,** *sb.* a storm *gen.* coincident with the arrival of the lapwing or peewit; (2) *to hunt the teuchit*, *phr.* to be engaged in any fruitless or frivolous pursuit. Cf. *hunt the gowk*, s.v. **Gowk,** *sb.*[1] 3 (3).

(1) Sc. Some days of severe weather, which occur in March about the time of the re-appearance of the lapwing (Jam.). Abd. This term is understood as equivalent to the equinoctial storm, as the tuquheits make their appearance about the time of the vernal equinox (*ib.*). Kcd. The green plover or peasweep arrives here so very correctly about Candlemas term, that the storm which *gen.* happens at that season of the year, goes by its name, the Tchuchet-storm, *Agric. Surv.* 396 (*ib.*). (2) n.Sc. It probably alludes to the artful means employed by the lapwing, for misleading those who seek for her nest in order to carry off her young (Jam.). Bch. The senseless fools, Far better for them hunt the touchit Or teach their schools, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 41.

TEUCKIE, see **Tewkie.**

TEUD, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A tooth. Hence **Teudless**, *adj.* toothless.

TEUDLE, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) 1. *sb.* The tooth of a rake or harrow. Cf. **toodle.** 2. *v.* To insert teeth.

'To teudle a heuk,' to renovate the teeth of a reaping-hook.

TEU-DRAW, see **To-draw.**

TEUFIT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **tewfit** Cum. e.Yks. w.Yks.; **tufit** Dur.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.; **tuiffit** N.Cy.[1]; **tuifit** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **tea-fit** Lakel.[2]; **teeafit** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1]; **teufet** Cum.[14]; **tewfet** n.Cy. Cum. Wm. [tiu·fit.] The lapwing or peewit, *Vanellus cristatus.* See **Teuchit, Tewit.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.[14] n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 175.

Hence (1) **Teufit-** or **Tuiffit-land**, *sb.* cold, damp, bleak, and barren land; (2) **-storm**, *sb.* a storm in the spring, *gen.* coincident with the arrival of the lapwing or peewit.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] So called from being the common haunt of the peewit. Cum., Wm. 'Puir tewfet-laand,' sometimes said in scorn of ill-managed, undrained ground, as of barren soil (M.P.). (2) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (s.v. Storm).

TEUG, see **Tug**, *v.*[1]

TEUGH, *int.* Sc. Also in form **tew.** [tjūχ.] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or impatience.

Ayr. Teugh! what woman wad be sneakin' through public houses? Hunter *Studies* (1870) 188; An'rock Boyd's mother, ye ken; but tew! what need I tell thee she was An'rock Boyd's mother for? Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 218.

TEUGH, see **Tew**, *v.*[1], **Tough.**

TEUGHSOME, see **Tewsome.**

TEUGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. 1. Trousers; the thighs of a pair of breeches. S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (Jam.) 2. Clothes, 'togs.' Cld. (Jam.)

TEUK, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Ess. Ken. Also written **teuke** Nrf.; **tuke** Ken.[1] [tiuk.] 1. The redshank, *Totanus calidris.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. Ess.[1], Ken.[1]

2. The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *ib.* 3. The whimbrel, *N. phaeopus. ib.* 4. The godwit, *Limosa lapponica. ib.*

TEUK, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in forms **took, tuik** (Jam.). A disagreeable taste, a by-taste. Cf. **tack**, *sb.*[3], **tew**, *v.*[2]

Lnk., Lth., Rxb. 'That meal has a teuk.' 'This maun be sea-borne meal, it has a vile muisty teuk.' When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack the peculiar taste is denominated the 'het tuik' (Jam.). Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

TEUKIN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Quarrelsome, troublesome. n.Sc. 2. Of the wind: variable, shifting. s.Sc.

TEUL, TEULY, see **Tool, Tewly.**

TEUM, TEUMB, TEUMM, see **Toom.**

TEUNY, *adj.* Dor. Weak, sickly, undersized. Cf. **tewly.**

Alway a teuny, delicate piece; her touch upon your hand was as soft as wind, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. iv; Mostly used of children (T.H.).

TEUP, TEURD, see **Tup**, *sb.*, **Turd.**

TEUT, TEUTLE, see **Toot**, *v.*[2], **Teatle.**

TEUT-MEUT, TEUTTLE, see **Toot-moot, Tootle**, *v.*[1]

TEVEL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **tevvel** (Jam.). [tī·vl; te·vl.] To confuse; to put into a disorderly state.

Dmf. Gawn up and down the country tevelling and screeching like a wild bear, Carlyle *Lett.* (1828); (Jam.)

TEW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Stf. Wor. Som. Also written **teu** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **tu** Stf.[1]; **tue** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in form **too** se.Wor.[1] [tiu, tū.] 1. The nozzle or tube of the bellows of a forge or furnace. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 2. The long pincers with which a blacksmith draws a piece of iron from his forge. *ib.* 3. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron. Sc. (Jam.) 4. The leather catches of a drum by which the cords are tightened.

Sc. Often applied to both cords and catches (Jam. *Suppl.*). Per. Allows the drummer to get as many new tews as will serve the drum, Beveridge *Culross* (1885) II. 90.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Tew-iron** or **Tuarn**, (*a*) the nozzle or tube of the bellows of a forge or furnace; (*b*) the long pincers with which a blacksmith draws a piece of iron from his forge; (*c*) one of the stones at the bottom of a furnace which receive the metal; (2) **-iron bore**, iron hardened with a piece of cast iron for making it stand the fire in a forge; (3) **-iron wall**, *obs.*, see (1, *c*).

(1, *a*) Per. To be discharged of their worke by stryking out of their teu iyron, and thair other workloums to be disposed upon our pleasour, Beveridge *Culross* (1885) II. 166 (Jam. *Suppl.*). w.Yks.[2] A tube of iron put on the nose of a bellows to prevent the nose from being destroyed by fire. Often pron. tewern. se.Wor.[1] The short iron tube at the back of a blacksmith's forge, into which the nozzle of the bellows is inserted. w.Som.[1] (*b*) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (*c*) Stf. In iron works the hearth of the furnace into which the ore and coal fall is built squere [*sic*], the sides descending obliquely and drawing narrow to the bottom like ye hopper of a mill. At this bottom or bosches there be four stones set perpendicular that make a square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls that next the bellows is called the Tuarn or Tuiron wall (K.); Stf.[1] (2) Rxb. (Jam., s.v. Lew arne bore); Thro smeekie flame they him addrest Thro pipe and lew arne [mistake for 'tew arne'] bore, A. Scott *Poems*, 144 (*ib.*). (3) Stf. (K.)

[1. Fr. *tuyère*, a blast-pipe (Hatzfeld).]

TEW, *sb.*[2] Not. Bdf. w.Cy. [teu, tiu.] A quantity or crowd.

Not. Such a tew of sheep (L.C.M.). Bdf. A great tew of sheep, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. w.Cy. (Hall.)

TEW, *sb.*[3] Som. A hempen string. (Hall.)

TEW, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Suf. A ducking-chair.

Women that bene common chiders amonge their neighbours, and will not chastize their ill tongue to missaye folke, leutt them be chastized bi the Justice called ye Tew (ducking chair), or else leutt them make grievous ransome, *Liber Secundus, Domesday of Ipswich*, in *Catal. R. Acad.* (1891) 59.

TEW, *sb.*[5] *Obsol.* w.Cy. Materials for work. (G.E.D.)

TEW, *v.*[1], *sb.*[6] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. s.Cy. and Amer. Also written **teugh** w.Yks.[1]; **tu** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **tue** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Yks. Der.[1] Lin.; and in forms **teaw** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] e.An.[2]; **too** Yks.; **tyaou** Abd.; *pret.* **tew** Bnff.[1]; **tyu** Abd. [teu, tiu.] 1. *v. Obs.* To beat or dress hemp. s.Cy. Ray (1691). Cf. **taw**, *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.* To dress or tan leather. See **Taw**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[2] 'Tewing,' the process with animal skins for making them into soft leather. 'Item, pro tewing xiiii pellum luporum, 1s. 9d.,' *Whitby Rolls* (1396). [(K.).]

3. To stir up; to mix, blend; to pound; to knead. Cf. **tave**, *v.*[2], **taw**, *v.*[2] 2.

Abd. She tyu a cyahk an' Jock gyapit it up (G.C.). n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[2] Tew't weel. e.Yks. Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 138; e.Yks.[1] A bricklayer will tell his labourer to tew his mortar well, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1] He teugh'd mortar; w.Yks.[3] That lime wants better tewing.

4. To shake, toss; to keep in motion; to rumple, disarrange, tumble; to pull about; with *over*: to turn over. Cf. **tow**, *v.*[2], **taw**, *v.*[2] 3.

N.Cy.[1] Ye'll tue all my cap. Nhb.[1] Mi goon wis aal tew'd. Dur.[1] My gown's sadly tew'd. e.Dur.[1] Yks. They tued and poised me shaamefool, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 75. n.Yks. He tewed amang t'cleeas (I.W.); n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] T'lahtle lass tews hersen sadly in bed. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A table-cloth or shirt-front is said to have 'gotten very much tewed' when all the stiffness has been taken out of it, and instead of being smooth it has become much wrinkled. ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. Don't tew it about a' that how (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.)

Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] That haay wants tewin' oher. Hes that mo'ter been well tew'd? ne.Lin. (E.S.) e.An.[1] To pull, tear, and tumble about, as hay with the fork and rake, a weedy soil with plough and harrow.

Hence **Tewing,** *ppl. adj.* in phr. *a tewing haytime,* one which involves additional trouble in turning over the hay owing to rain. n.Yks.[2] **5.** To exhaust, fatigue, tire; to trouble, harass, bother; to overcome.

Abd. Sair tewed wi' wark I laid me down, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 54. Dmf. Often used in regard to sickness (JAM.). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. They wud be sair tue't afore they gat him, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 233. N.Cy.[1] He tues himself. Nhb.[1] 'Tew'd ti bits,' overcome with exertion. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] S— went down before K—, who was sair tewed in the operation. . . . The two giants could not be said to have tew'd themselves much, *C. Patr.* (June 30, 1893) 3, col. 3. n.Yks.[4] Ah 'ed'nt need git mysen tew'd at a do leyke this, 59. ne.Yks.[1] Noo thoo maun't tew thisen wi' t'job. e.Yks.[1] Ah's ommost tew'd ti deeath. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I's parfitly teughed to death; w.Yks.[24] Lan. No matter heaw awm teawd wi' th' child Theaw sleeps, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 19. n.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[12] Not.[2] Doan't mek 'er tew 'ersen. Lin. Doānt tew thee-self a that how (J.C.W.). n.Lin.[1] What wi' sun, an' what wi' flees, I was fairly tew'd when I got to chech door. sw.Lin.[1] Doctor told me not to tew mysen. [Amer. I'm tewed and fretted, CARRUTH *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

Hence **Tewing,** (1) *ppl. adj.* toilsome, wearying; worrying, tedious; (2) *sb.* fatigue, worry.

(1) N.Cy.[1], e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] It's tewin' deed. ne.Lan.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2] I cannot bide tewing. sw.Lin.[1] Doctor told me . . . not to do owt to cause any tewing.

6. To annoy, vex; to tease, importune, pester; to urge, persuade.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (J.L. 1783). e.Dur.[1] She fairly tewed his life out. Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Git oot wid the, Jwohnny, Thou's tew't me reet sair, 41; Cum.[4] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Mester's straange an' tewed 'cos his parshil fra Lunnun hesn't cum'd.

7. To tow. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Hence **Tewing-rope,** *sb.* a tow-rope. e.An.[2] (s.v. Teaw). **8.** To toss, shake about; to be restless or constantly moving; to fidget; *gen.* with *about.*

Abd. Fat are ye tyaouin' at? (G.C.) n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. He was tewing about in bed (Miss A.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. T'poor lass was desperit bad all yesterday neeght an' tossed an' tewed aboot till on ti bedtahme, STONEHOUSE *Tom Keld,* 26, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1899); w.Yks.[1] ii. 291. Lan. It [a tree] tosses, thaa knows, an' tews i'th' tempest, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 269. Not. The dog's had it tewing about in his mouth ever so long (L.C.M.). Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Deary me, bairn, do sit still; I niver seed noābody tew aboot as thoo dūz e' all my life. sw.Lin.[1] He always tews about like that.

9. To toil, labour; to work hard; to pull, struggle; to contend, strive; freq. in phr. *to tug and tew* (q.v.).

Sc. (JAM.) Buff.[1] He tew through a' the logs o's nout (s.v. Tyauve). Slk. (JAM.) Rxb. To see a lass . . . gae tewin' day and night to put anither lass in his airms, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 206. Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. He tue'd at it for an hour or twa (J.M.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Aa've tew'd at the job till aa's paid. e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Ye o know what 'tis ta hev ta tew an' slave. Cum. Beāth teyke-leyke tuing roun' the barn, GILPIN *Sugs.* (1866) 204; Cum.[14] Wm. The double o' t'wark . . . Wi' riving an tewin' ta have ther ane way, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 31. Yks. The loving fat mother hawf a mile below, tooing at her young uns, FETHERSTON *Farmer,* 61. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Sha's had ti tew hard, sha's browt up a stthrong fam'ly. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] He's tew'd with it long enough; w.Yks.[5] 'Nobbud to luk here! ye may rive-an'-tug-an'-taew an' yuh can't hardly brek 'em,' says a vendor of bootlaces. Lan. O yo pined and teawed for, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 18; Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin. But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issén deād, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 13. Nhp.[1] An old asthmatic patient replied, 'Oh! Sir, I go tewing and tewing along.' War.[2], Ess.[1]

Hence (1) **Tewer,** *sb.* (*a*) a hard worker; an industrious, energetic person; (*b*) an agitator; (2) **Tewing,** *ppl. adj.* hard-working, industrious, energetic.

(1, *a*) Lakel.[2] He's a tewer is yon. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. In a world 'at contains a good deal moar idlers nur tewers, *Yksman.* (July 1878) 10. (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (2) N.Cy.[1] A tuing soul. Nhb.[1] By Jove! thou is a tuing sow, CHICKEN *Collier's Wedding* (1729). w.Yks. The blacksmith wor a steady, tewin', sober chap, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 678. ne.Lan.[1]

10. To fuss over work; to bustle about; to move about quickly; *gen.* with *about.*

Wm. She was tewing round like an old hen (A.T.). Not.[18] se.Lin. What are you tewing about? (J.T.B.)

11. With *in*: to examine; to look into a matter.

n.Yks. He dizn't like t'matter to be tewed in (I.W.).

12. Phr. (1) *to tew amang it,* to work hard; to struggle on through life; (2) *—one's shirt,* to trouble oneself; to worry; (3) *—up,* to give up, abandon.

(1) w.Yks. Ha's yaar Mally? Tewin' ameng it th' same as me, aw reckon, HARTLEY *Seets i' Lundun,* 135, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1899). (2) n.Lin.[1] I'm not agooin to do onything o' soort, an' soā you neād n't tew yer shet (s.v. Shet). (3) w.Yks. If he didn't tew it up, *Yksman.* (Feb. 3, 1877) 10, col. 2.

13. *sb.* A struggle, difficulty; a laboured effort; fatigue, trouble; an annoyance, worry; a disturbed state.

Abd. I've an ahfu' tyaou every nicht to get my shooder stappit (G.C.). s.Sc. Sair tews (JAM.). Dmf. 'Twas in sair tews we was, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 279. N.Cy.[1] We have got here at last; but we had a great tue. Nhb.[1] Aa'd a hivvy tew ti get here. Man, we'd sair tews amang us to manage wor keel. Cum.[1] He's hed a sare tu on't; Cum.[4] Ey! it was a sair tew that, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (ed. 1876) 71. Wm. She had a hard tew to bring up her family (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] 'The last tew,' the final struggle.—death. e.Yks.[1] Ah've had a sad tew wi temptation. w.Yks. It's been a weary moild an tew, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 5; w.Yks.[24] Lin.[1] I need-na put myself into such a tew. sw.Lin.[1] It puts me in such a tew.

14. A pulley for raising weights. e.An.[2] **15.** *adj. Obs.* Fatigued. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

[**2.** Tewyn lethyr, *frunio, corrodio* (*Prompt.*). **6.** Cp. OE. *tāwian,* to treat badly, insult, scourge (HALL).]

TEW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[7] ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* Of grain: to become damp and acquire a bad taste. **2.** *sb.* A bad taste, esp. that occasioned by dampness. Cf. **teuk,** *sb.*[2]

TEW, *v.*[3] w.Sc. (JAM.) To overdo in cooking; to make tough.

Meat is said to be tewed when roasted with so slow a fire that it becomes tough.

TEW, *adj.*[2] Hmp. I.W. [tiu.] Tender, sickly, small, weak. See **Tewly.**

Hmp.[1] I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] That bwoy sims terbul tew vor hes age.

TEW, TEWAT, see **Teugh, Tewit.**

TEWEL, *sb. Obs.* Dur. Stf. e.An. Dev. Also written **tuel** Stf. Dev. **1.** The vent or fundament of a horse.

Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) e.An.[1], Nrf. (HALL.) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 429.

2. A tail. Dur. (K.)

[At his flank and also at his tuell, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 37. OFr. *tuel,* a pipe, tube.]

TEWEL, TEWEN, see **Tool, Towan.**

TEWER, *sb.*[1] War. Glo. Oxf. Also written **tuer** War. Glo. Oxf.; and in form **ture** War. Oxf. [tiu·ə(r).] A narrow lane or passage; an alley. See **Chare,** *sb.*[1]

War. Go up the tewer to the right (W.K.W.C.); War.[24] s.War. (E.S.); s.War.[1] 'Which Mrs. Hancox do you want?' 'Her as lives up the tewer.' Glo. My father's grandfather lived in that 'ere houssen up that 'tuer,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 388. Oxf. A narrow path between two fences (M.A.R.); *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 476. n.Oxf. The narrow alley or passage between two rows of houses which is so frequently met with in the villages round Banbury, *ib.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 75.

TEWER, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Shr. Also in forms **tuer** War. Wor.; **tweer** Shr.[12] The ventilating passage of a blast furnace; also in *comp.* **Tweer-hole;** *pl.* the bellows of a furnace. Cf. **tew,** *sb.*[1]

War., Wor. The aperture surrounded with water in a blacksmith's hearth through which the air from the bellows reaches the fire (E.S.). Shr.[12]

TEWEY, *adj.* Glo. e.An. [tiu·i.] **1.** Delicate, qualmish.

Glo. I be that tewey and narvous, I don't know what I be about, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 276.

2. Squeamish in eating, dainty. e.An.[1]

TEWIT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **tee-wheet** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **tee-wit** Sc. (JAM.

Suppl.) w.Yks.; **tewat** n.Lan.[1]; **tewet** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1]; **tewhit** Gall.; **tewith** w.Yks.; **tuet** Wm. Lan.; **tuwit** Chs. [tiu·wit, -ət.] The lapwing or peewit, *Vanellus cristatus.* See **Teuchit, Teufit.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Slk. The plover whistles in the glen, The tewit tilts above the fen, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 117. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899). Gall. Eggs, somewhat like tewhit eggs in size and colour, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 383, ed. 1876. Kcb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184. Cum.[14], Wm.[1], n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284; Land at willat summer a tewith, *Yksman.* (1875) 32; Swainson *ib.*; w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. I shan't sweep no chimbleys so long as tuwits' eggs is agate, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 138.

Hence (1) **Tiuiters,** *sb. pl.*, (2) **Tiuit-land,** *sb.*, (3) **-landers,** *sb. pl.*, see below.

(1, 2, 3) w.Yks. The districts of Hanging Heaton and Earlsheaton are in derision termed 'tiuit-land' in Batley and Dewsbury. The natives are spoken of as 'tiuit-ers,' or 'tiuit-landers.' In the phr.—the use of which is not confined to one locality—reference is made to the loneliness and barrenness of the places affected by the melancholy peewit (B.K.).

TEWITISH, *adj.* Lan.[1] [tiu·itiʃ.] Wild, foolish.

TEWKIE, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Also written **teuckie** Sc.; **tukey** Ant.; **tukie** Sc. [tjū·ki.] **1.** *sb.* A hen; freq. used as a nickname; also in *comp.* **Tukie-hen**; a dial. form of 'chucky.'

Sc. Her mither aye flytes at her wee tukie hen, Edwards *Mod. Poets.* Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *int.* A call to fowls.

Sc. (A.W.) Cai. At the dairy-woman's feeblest 'Teuckie!' not a wing was left aside, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 306; Cai.[1] Lnk. Heard ye weans cry 'teuckie, teuckie!' Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 10. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

TEWLY, *adj.* Bdf. e.An. s.Cy. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also written **teuly** Ess.[1]; **tewley** w.Cy. Wil.[1]; **tuley** Wil.[1]; **tuly** e.Cy. Suf.[1] Ess. s.Cy. Hmp.; and in form **tooly** Bdf. Ess. Hmp.[1] [tiu·li, tū·li.] **1.** Weak, sickly, delicate; poorly, unwell.

Bdf. A tewly child (J.W.B.). Cmb. Charnock *Gl.* (1880). Suf.[1] Ess. (S.P.H.); Ess.[1] [Of] a person feeling rather poorly in the morning and not relishing his breakfast, 'You are rather teuly this morning.' e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). Hmp. A tuly little thing (H.C.M.B.); A tooly man or woman, Grose (1790); Hmp.[1] w.Cy. Grose (1790). Wil.[1], Dor.[1]

Hence **Tewly-stomached,** *ppl. adj., obs.*, having a weak stomach. Suf.[1] e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). **2.** Bad, poor.

Hmp. 'Tis a tuly season for lambs, they say (H.C.M.B.).

3. Improving in health.

Ess. 'Thomas is tuly to-day, he'll soon be at work again.' Getting very uncommon (H.H.M.).

TEWSOME, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **teughsome** w.Yks.[1]; **tusome** Cum.[14] [teu·səm, tiu·səm.] **1.** Troublesome, tiresome; restless, unquiet. See **Tew,** *v.*[1] **6.**

Cum.[1] He's been a tusome bairn; Cum.[4] Wm. A mair tewsome barn Ah nivver nursed (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] For seur, this is a lile teughsome barn, ii. 195; w.Yks.[5] 'Doan't be so tewsome!' a mother says to her baby. ne.Lan.[1]

2. Hard-working, industrious.

w.Yks. He's t'moast tewsome chap 'at ivver ah knew (Æ.B.).

TEWTER, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Chs. Shr. **1.** *v.* To beat or dress hemp; a dial. form of 'tew-taw.' See **Tew,** *v.*[1] **1.**

Shr.[1] To beat and break the hemp-stalk after it had been subjected to the action of fire. . . Tewtering was the second process of hemp-dressing. . . Hemp and flax were treated alike. [To tew-taw hemp, to beat or dress the same in an engine made for that purpose, Worlidge *Dict.* (1681).]

2. *sb.* An implement for breaking flax or hemp.

Chs. (Hall.), Chs.[1] Shr.[1] The tewter consisted of two parts, upper and lower, respectively; the latter being a long, narrow, oaken frame, standing upon four legs, about two feet three inches in height, and furnished with a range of four strong bars, extending its whole length. These bars were of 'cloven quarter oak'—the triangular segment of a squared block—and were fixed with the keen edge topmost. The upper part had three bars of like kind, so set as to fit the interspaces of those beneath. It was joined to the lower part at one end by a pair of 'gudgeons,' which acted as hinges in such a manner, that it could be plied up and down by means of a handle, which the operator worked with his right hand, while he held the hemp with his left, to be tewtered between the several parts of the implement.

TEWTLE, see **Teatle, Tootle,** *v.*[1]

TEWTRUMS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Odds and ends, pieces of finery; all sorts of small tools. e.An.[2], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

TEXT, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] [tekst.] To write an engrossing hand or German text.

TEY, see **Take, Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Thy, Tye,** *sb.*[1]

TEYA, TEYCH(E, see **Tone,** *num. adj.*, **Teach.**

TEYDN, TE-YEAR, see **They, To-year.**

TEYEN, TEYKE, see **Tone,** *num. adj.*, **Tike,** *sb.*[1]

TEYL-PEYAT, TEYN, see **Tale-pyet, They.**

TEYPARD, TEYPE, TEYRN, see **Tapered, Tipe, They.**

TEYSTRILL, TEYTHER, see **Taistrel, Titter,** *adv.*

TH', see **Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Thou.**

THA, see **Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **They, Thou, Thy.**

THAAF-CAKE, THAAVLE, see **Tharf-cake, Thavvel.**

THABBLE, *sb.* Yks. [þa·bl.] The plug in a leaden milk-trough.

n.Yks.[1] Having a shank long enough to project above the surface of the milk, [it] may be removed without breaking the cream, and on its removal the milk flows away and leaves the cream behind; n.Yks.[24], m.Yks.[1]

THACH, see **Thac(k.**

THAC(K, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Glo. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **thak** Dev.; and in forms **thach** Glo.[2]; **thackey** Dev.; **thacky** Cor.[1]; **thact, thakka** Dev. [ðæk; ðæ·ki.] **1.** *dem. pron.* That. Cf. **thic(k.**

Glo.[2], Wil.[1] (s.v. Pronouns). s.Wil. Thac's the way I do do, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27; A taply moment for sich a quandary as thact, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. i. iv. n.Dev. Britting o' thick an crazing thack, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. Cor.[1]

2. *dem. adj.* That, yonder.

Dev. Down to the caunder o' thackey lane, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 163.

THACK, *v.*[1], *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Also written **thak** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lin.; and in form **taek** Sh.I.; **thake** Nhb.[1] [þak, þæk.] **1.** *v.* To thatch, roof; to cover; to lay on. Cf. **theak,** *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. I min see an' get as mony pones oot o' da ert as can taek wir byre, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). ne.Sc. She's nae able to get her bit hoose thackit, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 122. Frf. A thackit house upon a muir, Jamie *Emigrant's Family* (1853) 39. Ayr. Had not Providence been pleased . . . to cause a foul lum in a thacket house in the Seagate to take fire, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. Lnk. Weel I like the bit wee thackit biggin . . . Whaur I first saw licht, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 5. Edb. A low thacked cottage, a but and a ben, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 71. Nhb.[1] Dur. Big eneugh to ha' thack'd a peat-moo, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 11. Lakel.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. Thak it well up (B.K.); Wm.[1], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12345], n.Lan. (W.H.H.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. There's not many left as knows how to thack (L.C.M.); Not.[2], n.Lin.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.) s.Lin. Go and thack yon hay-stack (F.H.W.). se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] He's agate thacking stacks. Rut.[1] The roof's very bad. I must get Johnny Clarke to thack it. Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[1234], s.War.[1], w.Wor.[1], Brks. (W.H.Y.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Ken. As many cloaths as he could thack on (K.).

Hence (1) **Thacker,** *sb.* a thatcher; (2) **Thacking,** *sb.* (*a*) the thatch of a building; (*b*) in phr. *a thacking of bread,* a bread-creel full of bread, oatcake, &c., hanging from the ceiling; (3) **Thacking-peg,** *sb.* a peg used in thatching; (4) **-rope,** *sb.* a rope of straw used for thatching; (5) **-spurkle,** *sb., obs.*, a broad stick for thatching with; (6) **Thackster,** *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Sc. *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1820) 14 (Jam.); The thacker said to his man, Let us raise this ladder, if we can, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Abd. I took Willie Norry, the thacker, intae the hoose, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). N.Cy.[1], Lakel.[2] Wm. They throw t'barns on t'riuf, if he stops up they mak him intul a thacker (B.K.). n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] ne.Lin. To work like a thacker (E.S.). sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] As 'oongry as a

thacker. A goos like a thacker. **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Yks**[3], **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. *sb.* A thatch; a roof or covering, esp. of straw; materials for thatching.

Sc. (JAM.) **Kcd.** Gin the thack sud catch 'Twill burn like tarry towe, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 28. **Lnk.** Wi' velvet fug the thack was green, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 89. **Gall.** The thack's aff the byre, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xii. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] As thick as aud thak to-gedder [said of persons on terms of close intimacy]. **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Yo'n a good thack o' yure, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 308. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **n.Stf.** The swallows as was under the thack, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 167, Cabinet ed. **Der.** Th' cottages es med o' coork, wi' real rye-grass thack, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 22. **Not.**[2] It blew the thack off on it. **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It wanted summas doing at it: it were oppen reiet away to the thack. **Rut.**[1] Used sometimes of the hackle covering a bee-hive. **Lei.**[1] This 'ere thack's a very bad un, it lets the reen in. **Nhp.**[1] In the old adage: 'Thack and dike, Northamptonshire like'; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[24], **w.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 364. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence (1) **Thackless,** *adj.* (*a*) without a thatch, roofless; (*b*) *fig.* uncovered; hatless; (2) **Thacky,** *sb.* a thatched cottage.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** The auld Redheuch tower stands thakless and woefu' this day, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 209. **Dmf.** Some priest maun preach in a thackless kirk, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 284. (*b*) **Sc.** Want minds them on a thackless scaup, Wi' a' their pouches bare, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 17 (JAM.). (2) **Cum.**[4] T'roof was offen meade o' streeah, an' than t'hoose was dubbed a thacky.

3. Long, coarse grass, &c. growing on moors.

Lin. In the Lin. sea marsh, 'thack' is used of rushes and grasses growing in dykes, though never now used for thatching, and esp. of *Arundo Phragmites*, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 370. **n.Lin.**[1] 'We've so many snaakes and hetherds we're forced to set th' thack afire to get shut on 'em.' . . The thack . . . meant was the rough grass growing around.

4. Waste corn left in the fields unraked. **Nrf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **5.** *Comb.* (1) **Thack-and-mortar,** *fig.* in good earnest; with all one's might; (2) **-and-raip** or **-rape,** the thatch and rope used in covering a stack; *fig.* cover, shelter; good order; control; (3) **-band,** a rope of straw for securing thatch; (4) **-bottle,** a bundle of thatching material; (5) **-brod,** a peg used in fastening down thatch; (6) **-bunch,** see (4); (7) **-cord,** thick tarred string used in thatching; (8) **-covered,** thatched; (9) **-gate,** the sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; (10) **-lead,** *obs.,* a leaden roofing; (11) **-nail,** (12) **-peg,** (13) **-pin,** (14) **-preg,** (15) **-prick,** (16) **-prod,** see (5); (17) **-rape,** see (3); (18) **-rovven,** roof-damaged; (19) **-skew,** projecting stones walled in to cover the junction of slating with walling; (20) **-sparrow,** the house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*; (21) **-spelk,** see (5); (22) **-spittle** or **-spurtle,** a tool used in thatching; (23) **-sting,** a thatching needle; (24) **-stob,** see (5); (25) **-stone,** stone used for roofing houses; (26) **-stopple,** a handful of straw prepared for thatching; (27) **-straw,** straw for thatching; (28) **-teng,** see (23); (29) **-tiles,** *obs.,* roof-tiles.

(1) **Not.**[1] **Lin.** He went at it thack and mortar, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 727; **Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah een't doon mooch woo'k to-dee, nur ah shain't dew non to-morra; but ah shall set tew next dee thack-an'-mortar. **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Sc.** If it's your honour, we'll a' be as right and tight as thack and rape can make us, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) I; 'In thack and rape,' in order, denoting what is completely secured or perfectly well regulated. 'Under thack and raip,' snug and comfortable. 'Out of a thack and raip,' applied to one who acts in a disorderly way (JAM.). **ne.Sc.** The corn is all 'in' now, and stands safe under 'thack and rape' in the barnyard, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 165. **Ayr.** An' nought but his han' darg to keep Them right an' tight in thack an' rape, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 78. **Rxb.** Call me cut-lugs if I dinna . . . hae Joan safe under thak and rape at Hermitage before the first note o' the gowk rings through Liddesdale, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 211. **Gall.** The crops of corn . . . should be in the stackyards under thack and rape by the second day of September, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) *Foreword.* (3) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[14] (5) **w.Yks.** A pair a leather gallases teed tut end ov a thack-brod, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann.* (1855) 18; **w.Yks.**[2] 6 **e.Lth.** She . . . sheltered herself in his huge bosom, like a scared little mousie under a thackbunch on a thrashing day, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 171. (7) **s.Lin.** We want a new ball o' thack-cord (F.H.W.). (8) **Lnk.** Our hame was a thack-covered biel', NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 155. (9) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (10) **Flf.** Capper and thack-lead aff were tane; Kirk-guttin' clean was finish't, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 214. (11) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.**[1] (12) **s.Lin.** Ye haven't half driven in them thack-pegs (F.H.W.). (13) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (14) **Lin.**[1] I'll lay this thack preg about your back. **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **w.Yks.**[1] (16) **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (17) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Thack-prods). (18) **n.Yks.**[2] (19) **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.) (20) **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60; **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* 60. (21, 22) **Cum.**[14] (23, 24) **n.Yks.**[2] (25) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Hdg.** Houses, . . instead of being covered with straw, deals, or boards, should henceforth be covered with slates, lead, tiles, or thack-stones, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 37. **Dmf.** I have seen these, square slabs of red sandstone on cottages (A.W.). (26) **Cum.**[14] (27) **Sc.** Lay some wevses o' thack strae on my house, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 17. (28) **n.Yks.**[2] (29) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

6. *adj.* Thatched, made of thatch.

Sc. I think it's been a thack ane, an' there's some o' the stoure in my throat yet, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 127. **Rnf.** Ye are undoubted lairdie O' mony a guid thack-house an' yardie, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 23. **Ayr.** Ye ken whaur he leeves, in the wee thack hoose in the Doocot Lane, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 15. **Dmf.** I hae a bit thack house, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 334. **Nhb.**[1]

[1. Thakkyn howsys, *sartalego* (*Prompt.*). OE. *þacian.* 2. *þæc,* thatch, *þaca,* a roof (SWEET).]

THACK, *v.*[2] Sc. e.An. Cor. Also in form **thock** Cor. [þak, þæk.] To thwack, beat, flog.

Dmf. Ye weel deserve a thackin' For tellin Bacchus oft did blacken Town Jemmy's een, QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 22. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** He rarely thacked th' old dicky [donkey] (E.M.). **Cor.** Likewise a thong to thock thee, ef Thee d'st ever go askew, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 7.

[OE. *þaccian,* to pat, flap (SWEET).]

THACKER, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small open cupboard. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

THACKEY, THACKY, THACT, see **Thac(k.**

THAE, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **thea** Cum.[14]; **theae** s.Sc.; **thee** Nhb.[1]; **theea** n.Yks. [ðē.] **1.** *dem. pron.* Those; occas. these.

Sc. 'Thir' and 'thae' have curiously enough not penetrated beyond the Grampians, the north-eastern Scotch using 'thys' and 'that' in the plural as well as the singular, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184; Thou sall hae thae, thou sall hae mae, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 317, ed. 1848. **Elg.** Are thae thy mournful cries? COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 175. **Bnff.** Thae to herry Wha simply trust the h—born rogues, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 10. **w.Sc.** Thae's curus cups thae, surely! WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 147. **s.Sc.** Dynna teake theae, thay wunna weir weill, MURRAY *ib.* 182. **Rnf.** Meikle mair than thae, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 94. **Lnk.** Sic cracks as thae were nichtly tauld, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 1. **Dmf.** Fie, fau't na thae for moral's glory Sip tea, na wine, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 21. **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Thur), **n.Yks.**[1], **ne Lan.**[1]

2. *dem. adj.* Those; occas. these.

Sc. Thae duds were a' o' the colour o' moonshine in the water, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. **Abd.** The like o' thae things, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 69, ed. 1889. **Frf.** Ye've pallached the snoots o' thae yins, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 25. **Per.** Thae auld men wi' snaw beards, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 59. **Dmb.** Thae hempies on the lan' let loose, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 29. **Ayr.** Hearken to thae cutty queans, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Lnk.** Brisk, laughin', jokey creatur' in thae days, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 195. **Slk.** It was ane o' thae lang midsummer nichts, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 9. **Rxb.** He's been gane thae twa hoors an' mair, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 96. **Gall.** I think thae plants will shift fine, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 124. **Uls.** Oot o' a' thae letters ye canna even fin oot whor 'is folk leeves, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 125. **Nhb.**[1] Thee kye. Thee folk. **n.Yks.** Wheea's theea tweea bairns, sa' thee? MURRAY *ib.* 184.

[1. Thomas Randell wes ane off tha, That for his lyff become þar man, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) II. 463. 2. For he had drede of thai thre men, *ib.* VII. 185. OE. *þā,* pl. of *se,* the.]

THAF, THAF(F-CAKE, see **Though, Tharf-cake.**

THAFFER, THAFT, see **Thoffer, Thoft.**

THAGGY, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Thick and misty. (HALL.)

THAIM, THAIRN, see **Them, Theirn.**

THAIRSEL(S, THAIT, see **Theirselves, Theat,** *sb.*

THAIVIL, THAIVL, see **Thavvel.**

THAK, see **Thac(k, Thack,** *v.*[1]

THAKE, THAKKA, see **Thack,** *v.*[1], **Thac(k.**

THALLACK, *int.* Oxf.[1] [þæ·lək.] An exclamation of surprise: there look! (s.v. Yallack.)

THALLURE, *adv.* I.Ma. [ðæ·ljə(r).] Enough.

But kind—aw bless ye! kind thallure, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 3; She is grand thallure [Manx, *Dy liooar*], with her rings and watch (S.M.).

THALM, see **Tharm.**

THALTHAN, *sb.* I.Ma. Also in form **tholthan.** [to·lþən.] A half-ruined cottage.

She needn't be so proud, her father lived and died in that thalthan you see up on the hill there [Manx *tholt*, a barn] (S.M.); She lived in a thalthan up the river, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 16; I know about the sad story connected wis that ould ruined 'tholthan' across the ravvar [river], RYDING *Tales* (1895) 26.

THAM, THAME, see **Then,** *adv.*, **Them, They.**

THAMP, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [þamp.] Soft; pliable, not easily broken; moist.

s.Lan. Lennock meyns thamp, un owt what's raythur lennock ur thamp mun be sauft, ORMEROD *Felly fro Rachde* (1851) 69; But little known, and not now in common use (F.E.T.).

Hence **Thampy,** *adj.* damp. Yks. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

THAMSON, see **Tamson.**

THAN, *conj.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in form **thun** Lan. [ðən.] 1. *conj.* In phr. *Deil than*, used to express a wish: would that.

Dmb. Deil than your tongue were hookit neb and root, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 10. Ayr. Deil than she may break her neck, GLASS *Tales* (1873) 18.

2. Till, until.

Lan. Be qwatt thun I've done, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). s.Lan.[1] Aw conno' do it than neet. Chs.[3] Stop than oi get hout on thee, an oi'll tan thoi hoide for thee! s.Chs.[1] We delayed writing than now, because of getting the harvest over. Shr.[1] I run than I thought I'd a dropt, *Introd.* 82.

3. *adv.* Else. Cf. **thanse.**

n.Sc. Come hame sune, or than I'll be angry (JAM.).

4. Elsewhere. *ib.*

THAN, THANDER, see **Then,** *adv.*, **Thonder.**

THANE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'vane.'

Abd. Both these isles had battalines, and buttrages round about them, with cross thanes of iron on the top of each of them, OREM *Chanonry Abd.* (1791) 62 (JAM.).

Hence **Cross-thanes,** *sb. pl.* crossed vanes.

The two lesser steeples have both cross-thanes of iron upon their tops, *ib.* 60.

THANE, *sb.*[2] Dor. Bracken, *Pteris aquilina.* (G.E.D.)

THANE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Also written **thain** and in form **thene** Wm. 1. Of meat: raw, underdone. See **Thone.**

The meat is thain; raw, little done, SINCLAIR *Obs.* (1782) 109; (JAM.)

2. Damp, moist; esp. used of meal.

Lnk., Lth. I dinna like thain meal, i.e. made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln (JAM.). Wm. (K.)

Hence **Thany,** *adj.* damp. w.Yks.[1]

THANE'S TOWER, *phr.* Nrf. See below.

The tower of the church . . . is what is called a 'Thane's tower,' that is a tower such as, according to tradition, Thanes alone were allowed to build. The peculiarity of Thanes' towers seems to be that . . . they have four little windows in them looking to the cardinal points of the compass, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1899) 40.

THANG-NAIL, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A small piece of reverted skin at the side of the finger-nail; prob. for 'the ang-nail.' See **Agnail.**

THANK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Shr. Hrf. Cor. Also in form **thenk** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [þaŋk, þæŋk; Yks. þeŋk.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *be thankit*, thank God; (2) *thank God, thank you*, a form of address to the host at the conclusion of a dinner after grace is said; (3) *thanks tha* or *thanksto*, thank you; (4) *thank you* or *thankee*, used in narration, to emphasize a denial or to express surprise; (5) *—you for me*, used as a form of thanks for hospitality; (6) *—you for them*, used in answering an inquiry after absent friends; (7) *—you, sir*, a second-hand article of clothing.

(1) Rnf. Be thankit, I'm meanwhile Safe frae thy stoorie, mad turmoil, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 159. (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (3) n.Yks. (T.S.), e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), w.Yks.[1] (4) Hrf.[2] (5) Shr.[1] 'Now, Nelly, mak' the lady a curchey, an' say thank you for me, an' I'm greatly obleeged fur sich a nice tay.' This singular expression seems to be an elliptical one, signifying, I thank you for—what you have given to—me. (6) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (7) w.Yks. He'd got on a regular 'thank-you-sir,' you never saw such a guy (H.L.).

2. To suffice.

Ayr. I've eaten ower muckle o' yon fat haggis, . . an' I'll gar the bouk o' black pea o' either sybo or leek thank me for the feck o' twa days, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 69.

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *in one's thank*, in one's obligation; (2) *to serve one's thank*, to be thankful for; (3) *thanks be*, (4) *thanks be praised*, expressions of gratitude.

(1) Don. I didn't wish the poor man dead, but, God forgive me! I was wishin' that his legacy would come till us afore May, that we might get Micky the Rogue's farm. Poor man, he died in our thank after all, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 433. Cum.[1] He com i' my thank an' I mun pay him weel; Cum.[4] (2) Rnf. Ye . . . that hae umbrellas aye laid bye To ser yer thank, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. (3) e.Sc. Thanks be! he's no in his bed yet, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 140. Cor. Two expressions of every day occurrence, which spring out of the piety of the people. One is the abbreviated Doxology, 'Thanks be': the other an expression of resignation, 'If it be so pleasin',' HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 346. (4) n.Yks.[2]

THANKSOMELY, *adv.* Not. [þa·ŋksəmli.] Thankfully. (J.H.B.)

THANSE, *adv.* Sc. [ðanz.] Else. Cf. **than, 3.**

Abd. It's geyan ill for makin' young folk rebellious or thanse deceitfu', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). Kcb. The farmer had tae . . . set twa o' his men tae carry them tae the next farm, or thanse help tae do't hissel, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 160.

THAPES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Chs. e.An. Also in forms **theabes, thebes** Nrf.; **thepes** Sc. Nrf. [Not known to our Sc. correspondents.] [þēps.] 1. The fruit of the gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.* See **Feaberry.**

s.Sc. MACKAY. e.Yks. (B. & H.), Chs.[2], e.An.[1] Nrf. BROWNE *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 233, ed. Bohn; (A.G.F.); *Science Gossip* (1869) 188. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence **Thape-pie,** *sb.* gooseberry-pie.

e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86; *Science Gossip* (1869) 188.

2. The fruit of the gorse, *Ulex europaeus.* s.Sc. MACKAY.

3. The fruit of the thorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* *ib.*

THAR, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **thair** Dmf. (JAM.); **thaur** Cai.[1]; **ther** Dmf. (JAM.); *pret.* **thurst, thurt** Sc. (JAM.) To need; *gen.* followed by a *neg.*

Cai.[1] Ye thaur-na fash. 'Ye thaur noor,' you need not. Thurstna. Dmf. Ye thair n'fash. 'You thurtna stop,' you should not stay. Ye thurstn' (JAM.).

[Trwe mon trwe restore, þenne þar mon drede no waþe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2355.]

THAR, THARDS, THARECKLY, see **Their, Towards, Thereckly.**

THARF, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **thairf** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **tharth** Cum.[14]; **thauf** m.Yks.[1]; **theeaf** e.Yks.[1] [þarf.] 1. Stark, stiff; heavy, 'sad.' w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1] Hence **Tharfish,** *adj.* 'sad,' heavy. Nhb.[1] 2. Of heavy countenance; lumpish; reluctant, unwilling; hesitating; shy; slow; forbidding, cold, unsociable.

w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] He was varry theeaf at gannin. Nearly *obs.*, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Tharf-comer,** *sb.* one who comes slowly and reluctantly; (2) **Tharfish,** *adj.* of heavy countenance;

lumpish; reluctant, unwilling, backward, timorous, shy; forbidding; (3) **Tharfly**, *adv.* reluctantly, unwillingly, deliberately, slowly.

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2) w.Sc., s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] She's rather a tharfish kind of a bairn; n.Yks.[2,4], m.Yks.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] 'She's gan varry tharfly' (said of a clock that appeared to be ready to stop at any moment). 'He spoke tharfly aboot it.' n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] She chews her cud varry tharfly. He mends varry tharfly; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1]

THARF-BREAD, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Unleavened bread. (K.) See **Tharf-cake.**

THARF-CAKE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **thaaf-cake** Nhb.[1]; **thaf(f-** Nhb.[1] Dur.; **thar-** N.Cy.[2] Cum.[14] w.Yks.[14] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1]; **tharth-** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **thauf-** N.Cy.[1]; **thaugh-** Nhb.[1] Dur. [þāf-, þā-.] **1.** An unleavened cake of flour or meal, mixed with milk or water, rolled out thin and baked.

N.Cy.[12] Nhb. They never gat owse better than thaaf keahyk, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11; Nhb.[1] A thicker tharf-cake was sometimes made of hinder-end wheat, pea-meal, and dressed 'chisel,' baked in the oven. Dur. (J.H.), Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Baked on the hearth among the embers; Cum.[4] w.Yks. (D.L.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14], e.Lan.[1], Der.[12]

2. A kind of cake made of oatmeal, butter, and treacle; 'parkin.'

w.Yks.[24] Lan. As thodd'n as a tharcake, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 31; Lan.[1] Eaten on the night of the fifth of November. s.Lan.[1], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Tharcake-Monday**, *sb.* the first Monday after Oct. 31.

Lan. I'se be thirty-five next Tharcake-Monday, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 276; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

[1. A fewe cruddes and craym and a therf cake, *P. Plowman* (A.) VII. 269. OE. *þeorf*, unleavened (Sweet).]

THARFY, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [þā·fi.] A 'tharf-cake'; stiff, unleavened bread. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Tharf-kyek). w.Yks.[1]

THARK, *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms **thurck** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **thurk** Nrf. Dark.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Hickes *A.S. Gram.* (1689); Browne *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 233, ed. Bohn; Ray (1691).

Hence **Tharky**, *adj.* dark, dusky.

Suf. Ray (1691). s.Cy. Grose (1790).

[Therke, or dyrk, *tenebrosus, caliginosus* (*Prompt.*).]

THARM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **thalm** Lin.; and in forms **thairm** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1]; **thairn** Sc. (Jam.); **theim** Sc.; **therm** Sc. (Jam.) Wm.; **thurm** Lakel.[1] [þarm, þām; þērm.] **1.** *sb.* The belly or intestines of a man or beast.

Sc. (Jam.); He that has a wide theim had never a long arm, Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 137; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lth. A wide thairm has seldom a long arm (Jam.). Wm., Yks. (K.), Lin. (J.C.W.) n.Lin.[1] The colon or large bowel.

2. The intestines twisted into a cord; catgut; a fiddle-string.

Sc. The best fiddler that ever kittled thairm with horse-hair, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. Or.I. Regularly, as summer returned, the man of thairms had his peats carted to his door gratis, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 108. Abd. The puir man's thairms [fiddlestrings] are a' hingin' lowse, an' there's no grip eneuch i' the pegs to set them up again, Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) III. 40. Rnf. The witching tones o' Patie's therm Maks farmer chiels forget their farm, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 60. Ayr. Hing our fiddles up to sleep . . . And o'er the thairms be tryin', Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 7. Dmf. [He] Took Dauvid's fiddle on his knee, An' twanged the haly thairm, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 146. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Used in spinning-wheels. Nhb.[1] As dry as thairm. Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. Come ye, who're blest wi' tuneful fire, Who scrape the tharm, or thrum the wire, Strike up, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 158; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[3]

Hence (1) **Cat-tharm-whip**, *sb., obs.*, a whip made of catgut; (2) **Tharm-band**, *sb., obs.*, a cord made of catgut for turning a spinning-wheel; (3) **-inspiring**, *ppl. adj., obs.*, inspiring by music played on a fiddle; (4) **-whip**, *sb., obs.*, see (1).

(1) Yks. (K.) (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) Ayr. O had M'Lauchlan, thairm-inspiring sage, Been there to hear this heavenly band engage, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 1787 l. 202. (4) Yks. (K.)

3. Intestines prepared for puddings; sausage-skins.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks[2,4], Der.[1] *Obs.* Lin. Ray (1691); Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

4. *Fig. pl.* Bonds.

Frf. Deidly thairms huid her mortal chairms Alow the castle wa', Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 93.

5. *v.* To play on a stringed instrument.

Dmf. Yer herp again be thairmin', Quinn *Heather* (1863) 99.

[1. OE. *þearm*, entrail (Sweet).]

THARN, *v.* *Obs.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To mock, scorn. (Hall.)

THARRY, *adj.* *Obs.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dark. (Hall.)

THART, THARTH, see **Think, Tharf.**

THARTH-CAKE, THARVIZEEN, see **Tharf-cake, Tarvizzeen.**

THAT, *pron., adj., adv.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **dat** Sh.I. Ken.; **thot** Lin. [ðat, ðæt; unstressed ðət.] **I.** Dial. forms. *Contractions*: (1) **Tha'd**, that would; (2) **Tha's**, that is *or* that has; (3) **Thattle**, that will.

(1) I.Ma. The sea tha'd be there, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 151, ed. 1889. (2) Cor. My ould wumman, thas gone, *T. Towser* (1873) 139. (3) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Thattle doo, sed I, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1809) 59. Oxf. (G.O.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *dem. pron.* This.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. The usual salutation—'that's a braw day,' Robertson *Provost* (1894) 119. Gall. A Scotchman will say, 'that is a fine day,' when an Englishman would say, 'this is a fine day,' or simply 'a fine day' (A.W.). N.I.[1] That's a soft day.

2. Used in place of the personal pronouns, esp. of the neuter singular *it.*

w.Yks.[3] Used peculiarly for *him, her, it,* &c.; w.Yks.[5] That (says a mother, speaking of her married son) ne'er comes near-hand now. Patty cawal'd o' Munday, an' ah gav' that what belonged her. I.Ma. I don't know about gulls, but lekly not That's a dale more innocenter altogether, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 146. e.An.[2] How that du snow! Nrf. 'It looks as if it were going to rain all day, Mrs. B.' 'That do, Miss' (A.B.C.). Suf. Of a child, 'That don't fare no butter to-daa.' Of an animal, 'That on't hurt that, that that on't,' Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; (M.E.R.)

Hence **That's**, *poss. pron.* his, hers, its.

w.Yks.[5] 'Whoas is that bonnet?' 'It's that's,' says the person asked, with a side inclination of her head towards her daughter. e.An. That [the fairy] looked out o' the corners o' that's eyes, Clodd *Tom Tit Tot* (1898) 12. Nrf. That wagged that's tail (U.W.). Suf. That looked out of the corners o' that's eyes, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 12.

3. Used emphatically to avoid the repetition of a previous word or sentence.

Sc. It sometimes serves to return the sense of a word or sentence going before. 'He was ance a thief and he'll aye be that' (Jam.); He asked if he recollected him. 'Weel that, weel that; and ye're welcome hame,' Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) ii. ne.Sc. 'Do you understand his sermons?' 'Finely that, mem,' Grant *Keckleton*, 186. Cum.[1] It's a gay nice horse that; Cum.[4] w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. Used in emphatic reiteration of an assertion.

Sc. 'She has married somewhat late in life, I think.' 'That has she, mem,' Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 100, ed. 1894. n.Yks.[2] I did it, that did I. I know I can walk it, that can I. I wad, that wad I. e.Yks.[1] He was a good husband tl mä as lang as he lived; he was that. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. I mind the day she took leave of you, I do that, well, Castle *Light of Scarthey* (1895) 75. Lin. But a cast oop, thot a did, 'boot Bessy Marris's barne, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 4. n.Lin.[1] He's a quiet man, bud a rare un at oht; yes, he is that. sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] 'Do you like apples?' 'Oi dew that.' 'Can you eat one?' 'Oi can that,' 27. War.[2] Lon. 'I suppose . . . you're in a hurry, Mr. Tinker?' 'I am that, mum,' Baumann *Londinismen* (1887). Suf. Soo she set to work and eat 'um all, . . that she did, Fison *Merry Suf.* (1899) 9. Ken. Used emphatically at the end of a sentence—thus, 'they have that' (G.B.).

5. Phr. (1) *and that*, (2) *—the likes of that*, and so forth, et cetera; (3) *if all was to that*, if nothing else was wanting; (4) *or that*, or such things, or so forth; (5) *that I leave*, that is a point I will not decide; (6) *—licks the natives*, that

surpasses everything; (7) — *o't*, a crisis, point; the very thing; (8) — *'s me lad*, an exclamation used to encourage boys; (9) — *'s the damn*, an expletive; (10) — *'s the doll*, (11) — *'s what*, (12) — *'s where 'tis*, that's the matter or the point; just so; (13) — *there*, (*a*) an emphatic form of 'that,' used to point out a thing more definitely; (*b*) *obs.*, a London rider, one who comes from the east of England; (14) — *thereimy*, see (13, *a*).

(1) **Wxf.** Father James knew everything about religion, and prayers, and confessions, and that, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 188. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[2] I've been gardening and that. **Wil.**[1] Well, he do have a drop tide-times and that. **w.Som.**[1] Oh! he do do middlin' like way little caddlin' jobs, and urnin arrants and that. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **n.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (3 **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Ir.** Almanacks, or books of ballads, or that, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 99. (5) **Suf.** So folks sah, but that I leave, MOOR *MS.* (HALL.) (6) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (7) **e.Sc.** It's an unco thing to confess ane's sel' a failure in the very thing that was ane's pride. But it came to that o't wi' me last Sabbath day, STRAIN *Elmslie's Dragnet* (1900) 162. (8) **Wm.** That's-me-lad, leuk sharp an' gah fer t'milk (B.K.). (9) *ib.* Ahr miln's o' fahr—that's the damn. (10) *ib.* (11) **n Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.**[1] (12) **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) (13, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** That theer's a graidely big 'un, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) iv. **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Put this here i'to th' pantry an' fling that theäre i'to th' swill-bucket (s.v. This here). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] 50. **s.Oxf.** There ain't no call to beat 'im like that there, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 51. **e.An.**[2] (s.v. This-here). **Ken.** That 'ere's my boy that I told ye of, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 17. **n.Hmp.** (E.H.R.) **I.W.**[1] I axed Meyastur about that are last night, 51. **w.Som.** When the noun, whatever be its quality or number, has been already mentioned or is to be named in the same sentence, it is referred to by the neuter or indefinite form of the demonstrative. 'Ez dhaat dhae·ŭr yoa·ŭr chúl·urn?' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 32. (*b*) **Lon.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 429. **Dev.** (HALL.) (14) **Glo.** I've never troubled my yead about such things as that thereimy, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xix.

6. *rel. pron.* Who.

Frf. I am the mother of him that writes about the Auld Lichts, BARRIE *M. Ogilvie* (1896) iv. **Ir.** It's he that's the bashful boy, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 27. **I.Ma.** When it is desired to lay the emphasis upon the nominative case of the verb, that word is brought to the front. 'It is I who am here' becomes 'It's me that's in' (S.M.). **Midl.** (J.W.), **War.**[2] *Introd.* **Shr.**[1] A girl that can milk, 50. **w.Som.** Dhu maa·yd dhut ad ur yuung mae·ŭn u-kee-ŭld [the maid that had her young man killed], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1879) 42; **w.Som.**[1] Dhai· dhut noa·uth bas· du zai·aew twaud·n noa· jis dhing [those who know best say that it was no such thing].

7. *dem. adj. Obs.* This.

Sc. He and his army saw a vision in the heavens with that motto upon it, 'In Christ ye shall overcome,' WALKER *Peden* (1727) 84 (JAM.).

8. Those.

Sc. That things, *Scoticisms* (1787) 93. **ne.Sc.** Thys beuks and that pens, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184; That scheen, *ib.* 81. **Abd.** Maybe ye wad like to luik at that anes, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 136; That tools (J.M.).

9. Such, so much.

Sc. He was no longer able to go through the business with that vigour as he wished, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 82. **Nhb.** He hit wi' that force 'at he broke the shank (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.). **Dev.** I felt myself in that alarm that go away I couldn't, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) 41.

10. Phr. (1) *that-a-road* or *thatta-road*, (2) *-a-way*, *-away(s*, or *thatta-way*, that way, that direction; that fashion; *gen.* used *advb.*; (3) — *how*, that manner, that fashion; *gen.* used *advb.*: so; (4) — *lids*, in that manner; (5) — *road*, see (2); (6) — *same*, the same, it; (7) — *there*, an emphatic form of 'that,' used to point out a thing more definitely; (8) — *way*, of that kind, like that.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] Here, here, cleean yur feyt an' not go off a' thatta road, 70. (2) **Ir.** When I sees him that a way the second time, your Reverence, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889); It's very careless I hear they are that aways, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 137. **Yks.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (s.v. This-a-way), **s.Chs.**[1] 70. **Not.** There's a nice gap hafe a furlong off: it's out o' my road or I'd show yer; that-away, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 42; **Not.**[1] **Lin.** Down in the marsh lands, that-a-way, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 174. **sw.Lin.**[1] She couldn't hav gotten thruff that-a-way. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2 3] **w.Wor.** Ween git her in atween us that awaay, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 282. [**Amer.** They'd . . . come an' snatch 'em up an' bundle 'em off that-away, HARRIS *Tales*, 283.] (3) **Wm.** And so we built 'em that how, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884). **e.Yks.**[1] Deeant dee it that-hoo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** He wanted it done a that-how (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's better that how. It's no use knocking oneself up that how. (4) **ne.Lan.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[3] What's th' use o' tawkin a-that-road? it's aw rubbish! (6) **Ir.** But do you see the big brick house, with the cow-houses by the side of that same? BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xii. (7) **Wm.** Thoo's niver bin the same man . . . since thoo'd that there newmoanin', OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 72. **w.Yks.** A kānt eit ðat ðiə meit, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124; **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] That theer lad o' thine's a born foo'. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It don't seem as there'll be much lumber ower that theer gate wi' him, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 37. **Lin.**[1] Bring me that there mell. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] That there whip's mine. **s.Oxf.** I was 'elpin' the men build that there new porchugal onto the 'ouse, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 74. **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Lon.** That there thing, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 4. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** The face of 'that there Jimmy,' BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 76. **Ken.** GROSE (1790). **Sur.** I'd found out a way to clear that thear pond, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 74. **n.Wil.** Bean't you going to yet up that there juicy bit, you? JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 17. **Dor.** 'Twas a quare job about that there fire up to Varmer Yeatman's, HARE *As We Sow* (1897) 151. **w.Som.** 'Dhaat dhae·ŭr' is used with anything of the indefinite sort, as corn, grass, lime, to denote its position as more remote than 'dhúsh yuur,' i.e. close at hand. In speaking, however, of any defined article as a book, a key, or a man, if altogether absent, we should use 'dhaat dhae·ŭr.' 'Aa·vĕe zeed dhaat dhae·ŭr nai·v oa muyn?' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 31; **w.Som.**[1] Referring to some person or thing absent or out of sight. 'Where's that there book?' meaning a book not in sight. **Dev.** All Dick's children have been took to church in that there shawl, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 85. [**Amer.** I give Hiram that there red shote I'd been fattenin' fer a bawrel o' cider, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 195.] (8) **Ir.** He called it 'gauze' or 'gaze,' or something that way, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 115.

11. *adv.* So, to such a degree; very.

Sc. Is he that frail that he canna rise? (JAM.); Nae that ill, nae that wet (*ib.*); The brae is that easy to climb, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 132, ed. 1894. **Sh.I.** Da folk tell dat mony lees, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Or.I.** He was a dour deevil, an' no that canny, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 22. **Inv.** That bad (H.E.F.). **e.Sc.** Tam'll no be that lang now, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 128. **Per.** A've seen waur; they're fillin' no that bad, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 61. **Dmb.** I wasna that ill-fa'ured mysel ance in a day, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. **Ayr.** She canna have that muckle saved o' her ain, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 76. **Edb.** The skaith ye've met wi's nae that sma' Sin Gregory's dead, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 114, ed. 1785. **Kcb.** He likit her that weel he thocht anither yin he'd hae, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 82. **Ir.** I'd twenty minds in me heart agin quittin' little Katty, and she that bad, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 303. **N.I.**[1] He was that heavy we couldn't lift him. **N.Cy.**[1] He's not that old. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Ah was that vex't Ah could ha' bitten't side oot of t'butter-bowl; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[4] Ah fund mysel that sho't. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was that bad. **w.Yks.**[2] My mouth were that sore that I couldn't abide. **Lan.**[1] He's that nowt he doesn't know what to do wi' his-sel. **e.Lan.**[1] We could have eaten a dog, we were that hungry. **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** He was that full that he couldn' walk (S.M.). **Chs.**[1] I were that vexed I did not know what I said; **Chs.**[3] **Der.** I were that distrowt I daredna answer, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 165. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Lin.** A'm that tired a could cry (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.**[1] The lass was that pleasant. **Rut.**[1] She were that drenched, as you might have draw'd the water from her apurn. **Lei.**[1] Ah wur that mad, ah wur fit to boost. His butes was that mauled as his toos coom out atwixt the leathers. **War.**[2] This lad's that idle as I can do nothing with him; **War.**[3 4] **s.Wor.**[1] 'E's got that fat I must be to kill 'im soon. **Shr.**[1] 'E inna that owd, *Introd.* 82. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.) **s.Oxf.** And to think as 'ee's lyin' there that knocked about as she oodn't know 'im, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 125. **Brks.** Lard love 'ee, he 'udn't be that soft, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 37. **Hrt.** 'Ere I be comin' 'ome that wearied, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 46. **Nrf.** I don't know what to dew, I am that out of my latitude (E.M.). **Suf.** They was that overbaked, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 9. **Ess.** Made me feel that mad I could a swore, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) II. 10. **Ken.**[1] He's that rude, I doänt know whatever I shall do with him. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.** The little maid that knowing! GRAY *Annesley* (1889) III. 171. **Wil.** I tried to read 'em but couldn't, because I was that weak, TENNANT

Vill. Notes (1900) 17. **Dor.** Straw do get that dear, HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. III. ii. **w.Som.**[1] The clay was that there lovin', 'twas jist the very same's birdlime, eens mid zay. **Dev.** 'Er wuz that tearing mad wi' me, that I widden go a stap varder wi' 'er, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Tearing). **Cor.** Her . . . can milkey that purty, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 33. [**Amer.** He's that sick he can't speak, CARRUTH *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892); Not that far, *ib.*]

12. Phr. (1) *all that mair*, all the more, so much the more; (2) *that much off* so knowing; clever to such an extent; (3) — *there*, to such a degree, so.

(1) **n.Yks.** It'll smart all that mair I.W.). (2) **n.Yks.**[4] If you chaps is sharp eneaaf an' ez that mich off 'at ya can manish ti to'n tweea coos intiv a hoss, it's neea ewse cumin' ti me, 189. (3) **w.Yks.** Ah wor that theare mad Ah could hardlee bide i' mi skin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 7, 1899). **s.Stf.** I was that theer tired, I couldner crawl, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

13. *conj. Obs.* Because, seeing that.

Sc. The people were the more incensed at this injury, that there had been an old grudge between the Asiaticks and Europeans, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117.

14. Alas! that; used to introduce an apology for an oath.

Frf. The fint a rock, that I should ban, He saw, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 92. **Ayr.** The devil-haet, that I sud ban, They ever think, BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] 'That ever I should say so!' This is the commonest of exclamations, half apologetic, whenever an oath or other very strong expression has been used in speaking before a 'jin·lmun.' Dhu yuung oa·uzburd! neef aay doa·n lat·-n ae·u-t, aa·l bee daa·md! dhut uv·ur aay shud zai· zoa! [The young rascal! if I don't thrash him well, I'll be d—d! that ever I should say so!]

THAT-A-DONNET, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **that-at-dannat** n.Cy. w.Yks.; **-at-t'donnat** Dur.[1]; **-au'd Donnot** n.Yks.[1]; **-oal-donnet** n.Yks.[2]; **-o' t'donnat** Cum.[1]; **-o' t'donnot** n.Yks.[2]; **-oth-donnot** Wm. & Cum.[1] The devil; an idle, worthless person. See **Donnot.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1] (s.v. Donnat). **Cum.** When vile mosstroopers . . . By war than that-a-donnet led, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 61; **Cum.**[1] She's that o' t'donnat (s.v. Dormat). **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Tha thout that oth donnot was imma (s.v. Donnot). **Wm.** She declared the thing she saw belonged to that a[uld] donnet, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 43, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

THATCH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Som. [þatʃ, þætʃ.] **1.** In phr. (1) *as wet as thatch*, very wet; (2) *to lift the thatch*, of noise: 'to raise the roof.' See **Thack**, *v.*[1]

(1) **Chs.**[1] 'As weet as thatch' is a common simile. The straw for thatching being partially rotted with water before it is put on a roof. (2) **Som.** He was wont . . . to make noise enough, as the saying is, 'to lift the thatch,' RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 26.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thatch-gate**, the sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; (2) **-hooks**, iron hooks, driven into the spars, to hold down the first layers of straw in thatching a house; (3) **-peg**, (4) **-prick**, a stick sharpened at one end to fasten down thatch; (5) **-sparrow**, the house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

(1) **Rnf.** Fire was also lodged in the thatch-gate of his corn-barn, HECTOR *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 244. (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** Busily whittling thatch pegs, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 62. **nw.Der.**[1], **Wor.** (W.B.T.) (4) **Chs.**[123] (5) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60. **Shr.**[1]

3. Any kind of vegetable matter suitable for bedding. Cf. **thetch.**

n.Som. The substance might include ferns (bracken), browse (brambles), rexen, or even leaves (F.T.E.).

4. *Fig.* A head of hair.

w.Yks. Leet hair, thin blood—that's what they allus say. Ay, sure, ye can niver trust yond sort o' thatch, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 46.

THATCH, see **Tach, Thetch.**

THATCHAVER, *sb.* Wor. [þa·tʃēvə(r).] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* (E.S.)

THATCHEN, *adj.* Dor. [þæ·tʃən.] Thatched, made of thatch.

The brown thatchen roof o' the dwellèn, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869) 10; We did zee the red O' dawn vrom Ash-knap's thatchen oves, *ib.* 74.

THATE, see **Think.**

THATN, *dem. pron.* Sh.I. Cum. Wm. Der. Not. Wor. Hrf. Also written **that'an** Cum.[4]; **thattan** Wm.; **thatten** se.Wor.[1]; **thatun** Hrf.; **that 'un** Sur.; and in forms **dat an** Sh.I.; **thattins** Der. **1.** That, that one. Cf. **thisn.**

Lakel.[2] **Cum.** Ah think that'n was'nt far aslew that thoo gat, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] *Pref.* 28. **Wm.** Thool varra seean want a new shaft int, fer thattan et thoo hes noo nobbet leeaks raedthre waeke, *Spec. Dial.* (1883) pt. iii. 4. **Der.** I tak' no account o' thattins at all, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) viii. **Not.** A crack'-pot's speech like, thatn may be remembered agen yer, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 18. **s.Not.** Gie me that'n; sharp (J.P.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Sur.** I'll nae lend mysen to that 'un for Miss Fee's saäke, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi.

2. Phr. *that an a*, such a(n.

Sh.I. Sibbie is in dat an a ontack aboot da supper, *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900).

THATNA, *adv.* e.An. Also in form **thatney** e.An.[1] [ðæ·tnə.] Thus, so, in that way. e.An.[12] Suf. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266. Cf. **thisneys.**

THATNESS, *sb.* Nrf. That way, that manner. Cf. **thisness, athatn(s.**

There bor, don't go on in thatness (W.P.E.).

THATNIN(G, *sb.* Stf. [ða·tnin.] That way, that fashion; in phr. *in thatning.* See **Athatning.**

What d'ye want, to beller at the gell i' thatnin for? MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxxix.

THATN(S, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Also written **thaten** ne.Lan.[1]; **thatens** ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **thatten(s** Lan.[1]; **thattuns** Ess.; and in forms **i' that'n** Not. Nhp.[1]; **o' thatunce** Lan.; **that-on** w.Yks. **1.** In that way, in that manner, so. See **Athatn(s**; cf. **thisn(s.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); It's o' thatunce wi' Nathan, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 107; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** I' that'n (J.H.B.). **Nhp.**[1] I shall do it i' that'n. **War.**[23], **Shr.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Ess.** You nedn't ha' let me topple over like thattuns, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 205.

2. Phr. *and that-on*, and so forth, and such matters.

w.Yks. He talkt a lot abaht t'war an that-on (B.K.).

THATSES, *dem. pron.* Yks. [ða·tsəz.] That.

w.Yks. 'Whoses thatses' is commonly used for 'whose is that?' (Æ.B.)

THAUF, THAUF-CAKE, THAUGH-CAKE, THAUR, see **Tharf, Tharf-cake, Thar, Thur**, *dem. pron.*

THAUT, THAUVEL, see **Thout, Thavvel.**

THAVE, see **Theave, They.**

THAVEL, THAVELESS, see **Thavvel, Thieveless.**

THAVVEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also written **thavel** n.Yks.[1]; **thavvle** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **thaavle** n.Cy. e.Yks.; **thaivil** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **thaivl** Cum.; **thauvel** n.Yks.[4]; **thavil** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [þa·vl; þē·vl.] **1.** *sb.* A stick used for stirring or pushing down the contents of a pan likely to boil over; a ladle without a bowl. Cf. **thabble, thible, thivel.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. *v.* To stir porridge. Cum. (J.B.B.)

[**2.** Cp. ON. *þefja* (pret. *þafði*), to stir porridge (VIGFUSSON).]

THAW, *v.* Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **tho** Chs.[1]; **thow** Sc. Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2]; **tou** Or.I. [þō, þoə, þou.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Pret.* (1) **Thew**, (2) **Thowed.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** It thew w'en t'snaw com, an' ther wur a flood (F.P.T.); (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**[13], **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Fust it blew, and then it snew, and then it friz, and then it thew. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 59. **Suf.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** The whusky thowed their Hielan' bluid, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 98. **Dmf.** Lang afore it thow'd I kent the name o' him that lay Aneth its spotless shroud, REID *Poems* (1894) 65.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Thawen**, (2) **Thawn**, (3) **Tho'en**, (4) **Thone**, (5) **Thowed**, (6) **Thowet**, (7) **Thown.**

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Ah think it's thawn a bit to-day (F.P.T.). (3) **sw.Lin.**[1] It'll be slape where it's tho'en. (4) **Lin.**[1] (5) **Frf.** Storms that time had thowed, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 107. **s.Sc.** T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 366. **Lan.**

Well, it's a winterly sort of a day an' aw've noa bin thowed yet, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 142. (6) **Sc.** The gangrel gang hae thowet awa, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xviii. 45. **Cum.** When they gat him thow't he was oa reeght ageaan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 156. (7) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

II. Dial. uses. In *comb.* (1) **Thow-hole,** the south; so called because a south wind *gen.* accompanies a thaw; (2) **-lousin,** a thaw; (3) **-pans,** the hollows in the moors, roads, &c. when filled with melted snow; (4) **-wind,** a wind which brings a thaw.

(1) **Gall.** The mermaids can ought thole But frost out o' the thow-hole, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **Lnk.** Send forth a thaw-wind, and spring-tide day of the gospel, to thaw the frozen face of affairs, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (ed. 1827) *To the Reader,* xxxvi. **Lakel.**[2] Owt can I bide, But a cauld thow-wind On a hee fell side. **w.Yks.** Robin Hood could stand anything but bud a thaw-wind, *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Chs.**[1]

THAW, see **Though.**

THAWART, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cross, crabbed; obstinate; forward. Cf. **thrawart.**

Slg. In anither moment he was in the saddle administering some 'rib-benders' to the thawart animal, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 143. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

THAYKETY, *int.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **thickety.** [ðē·kəti.] An exclamation; see below. Cf. **thiccy.**

When a child has been in mischief and got into trouble, another child will say to him: 'Thaykety!' meaning 'You'll catch it.'

THE, *dem. adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Dial. forms. (1) **D',** (2) **Da,** (3) **De,** (4) **E, Ee,** or **Eee,** (5) **T',** (6) **Ta,** (7) **Tay,** (8) **Te,** (9) **Teh,** (10) **Th(e** [þ(e], (11) **Thee,** (12) **Thi.** [ðə; þ(ə, də; t.]

(1) **ne.Yks.**[1] Sometimes (and this is especially the case in the Holderness district) the 't' is softened down to 'd',' thus: 'Gan inti d'hoos,' 19. (2) **Sh.I.** Da nicht o' rejoicin' cam', OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10; **S. & Ork.**[1] Da man. (3) **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. **Sus.** I can't swallow it nohows in de wurreld, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 34; **Sus.**[1] 8. (4) **Cai.** HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 13; **Cai.**[1], **Wxf.**[1] **Sur.** Let 'ee words as did vor vather do vor son, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. (5) **Nhb.** Only heard in the extreme s.-west corner of the county (R.O.H.); Thoo's hit t'reet nail on't heed, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong.* **Cum.**[1] Contracting the article 'the' into 't'' in the southern and central parts of the county, but not in the north-eastern part... 'Twether an' twasps hes spoilt o' trasps,' *Introd.* 6; **Cum.**[4] Scarcely used in the north of the county... To follow more correctly its use in speech, it should be coupled to the word immediately preceding, spite of the awkward appearance presented, thus: 'Tak t'bottle to t'doctor's' is more accurately represented by 'Tak't bottle to't doctor's.' **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] He's getten t'faarm (s.v. Tak'); **n.Yks.**[2] Takken by t'heart (s.v. Takken); **n.Yks.**[3,4] **ne.Yks.**[1] The indefinite article should be invariably written 't'' whether before a vowel or consonant; e.g. T'airm, t'bairn, 19. **w.Yks.** The definite article 't,' the, is generally attached to the following word, as 'tman,' 'tkoilz.' When the word following the definite article begins with 't' or 'd' the only trace of the article is that 't' and 'd' become suspended or, popularly expressed, lengthened. We make a clear distinction between 'teəbl,' table, and 't'eəbl,' the table, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 111; We however always use 'ðə' before 'loəd' when it means God. 'Ðə' (never 't') is also used after 'uə,' who, 'wot,' what, in such expressions as: 'Uə ðə divl did ðat?' *ib.* 112; **w.Yks.**[1,3] **n.Lan.** T'rose, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes,* 3. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Suf.** (F.A.A.) **Sur.** Up here from t'village, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (6) **Sc.** The Highlanders could not comprehend what he meant until one who had picked up a little English, or rather Lowland Scotch, exclaimed . . . 'ta useless baste,' SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x. **Dmf.** (JAM.) (7) **War.**[4] (8) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* (9) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *ib.* (10) **w.Yks.** Let's sit o' th' hearth (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[3] Th' man i' th' mooin. **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] One scarcely ever hears 'th' [th] from persons under twenty years of age... The general rule regulating the use of the soft and hard 'th' is that the soft 'th' [dh] is used before a vowel, the hard 'th' [th] before a consonant. 'Tak th' bowk i' th' haise' [Taak·)th buwk i)dh aays]. But to this rule the exceptions are not few. I have heard 'I)th' óo·n,' and the soft 'th' before a consonant is fairly frequent in the more southern part of my district. It seems generally to occur before a liquid. 'Góo·in fúr)dh let·úrz . . . mi nai·m)z ŭpŭ)dh rej·istúr,' 54. **Der.**[2] Hast fleck'd th' beds? (11) **s.Chs.**[1] 'Thee' [dhěě] I have only met with at Norbury Bickley and the immediately surrounding district. 'Go i' thee cellar an' fatch thee beer for thee men,' 53. (12) **Nhb.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *dem. adj.* Used instead of the *poss. pron.* my, his, their, &c., esp. in phr. *the wife.*

Sc. Your aunt's very infirm in the feet, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. **ne.Sc.** The wife an' I sat up till past eleven o'clock, GRANT *Keckleton,* 45. **Frf.** Fat's the maitter wi' the airm? INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 165. **s.Sc.** What shall I say to the wife? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 9. **Ayr.** He . . . took to the bed, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 176. **Kcb.** She wud cure him o' lickin the wife, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 441. **Mun.** I couldn't tell you,. . the wife would know those things, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 22. **Nhb.** Thor's one thing aul not share wi' thoo, an' that's the wife, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 23. **w.Yks.** T'wife begins o' me agean, *Yksman.* (Xmas. No. 1888) 23.

2. Used in a general indefinite sense before certain words, such as—church, school, grace, bed, &c.

Sc. Go to the school, the church, *Scoticisms* (1787) 95; Go to the bed (A.W.). **Inv.** He goes to the school. Say the grace (H.E.F.). **Fif.** It's a wearisome thing lyin' i' the bed, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 71. **Ayr.** I got him lyin' in the bed, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Edb.** Sent my auldest laddie to the school, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** Varra nice an handy fer oor laal Annie ta ride ta t'scheul on, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. Used before the names of diseases or illnesses.

Sc. He has got the cold, the fever, *Scoticisms* (1787) 91; I've got the cold, *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Inv.** The measles, the cold, the small-pox (H.E.F.). **Ayr.** Granin' to himsel' wi' what he ca'd the rheumatics, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Ir.** An old woman, suffering from the toothache, MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 332. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. Used before the names of sciences or branches of learning.

Sc. He has studied every part of natural history except the botany, *Scoticisms* (1787) 90. **Bnff.** The Latin puzzles him a bit but he likes the countin' (W.C.). **Abd., Per.** Not now common, but in use. 'He's nae great scholar at the coonts [arithmetic] but he's getting on first rate at the Latin' (G.W.).

5. Used before the names of commodities, in a general sense.

Sc. The sugar is cheaper, but the rum as dear as ever, *Scoticisms* (1787) 90. **Bnff.** The sugar is cheap (W.C.). **Abd., Per.** In current use (G.W.).

6. Used before the names of trades with a frequentative force implying the practice or learning of such.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lei.**[1] She's teaching me tent-stitch and the lace mending. He put him to the boot-uppering, *Introd.* 23. **War.**[2] I'm teaching him th' paper-hanging. **w.Som.**[1] One o' my boys do work the dyein', an' tother's gwain to larn the paintin'. 'Apprentices and improvers wanted to the millinery, to the dressmaking, to the currying,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Feb. 3, 1887).

7. Used before the names of the days, months, seasons, or years, esp. when speaking of any particular circumstance connected therewith.

Sc. He was born in the forty-five [in 1745], *Scoticisms* (1787) 87. **w.Yks.** T'Setterday, t'Sunday, &c. (J.T.) **Rut.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I wuz theer i' the June 'e died i' the Christmas, *Introd.* 49.

8. Used before proper names.

Cum. There was t'Enry, an' t'Ebe, an' t'Ant, an' t'Atlas, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (ed. 1876) 68. **w.Yks.** Brough's a good bit aboove th' Hawes (F.P.T.); T'Hawes (J.W.); T'Skipton, t'Keighley (J.T.).

9. Used before the names of persons when qualified by an adjective.

w.Som.[1] Almost always inserted redundantly when speaking of a person if described as poor, young, old, big, little, &c. 'Who do'd it?' 'Why 'twas the gurt Jim Baker.' 'The young Squire Jones is gwain to be a-married, idn 'er?' **n.Dev.** Nif tha young George Hosegood had a had tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 290.

10. Used before ordinals when *advb.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Dur.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 76. **w.Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Shr.**[1] It's a pity as 'e adna done it at the first. Tum come in the second and Jack the third, *Introd.* 49.

11. Used before the names of weights in a distributive sense instead of the indefinite article.

Inv. How much the pound? (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** So much the pound (W.C.). **Abd., Per.** In common use. 'If the ounce of tea cost 2*d.*

how much will the pound cost?' 'The peck of so an so is valued at so much' (G.W.).

12. *Comb.* with *day, morn, night,* &c.: this, 'to-.' See **Day, Morn,** &c.

Sc. The morn! what am I saying!—the day I mean, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi; I winna be married the year, *Patie's Wedding* (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** We'll gie the sheep a rip o' corn The day—and, ablins, gin the morn, They'll a' win forth to shift, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 35, ed. 1873. **Frf.** It's my last words to you the nicht, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii. **Per.** We're here the day and there the morn, Tammas, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 42. **Ayr.** Before ye gang to the kirk the morn, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 132. **Lnk.** A bit dander up the glen the nicht, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. **Bwk.** A spate the day, and toom the morn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 18. **Slk.** The achings and the stitches hae been sair on me the year, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 18, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Ye stand the day. Ye shall be scattered the morn, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlv. **Wgt.** I'll tae the kyrke the nicht! FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. **n.Ir.** I'll banish the charm the morrow, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 12; **N.I.**[1] Will you go the day, or the morrow? **Dwn.** The-day or the-morra, what luck'll fly hither, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 150. **Don.** Ye wrought hard in the fiel' the day, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. **Cav.** (M.S.M.), **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Day). **Nhb.**[1] The-day, the-morn, the-neet. **e.Dur.**[1] **Der.** What ha' gotten tha morn, Dick? OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) ii. **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] T'year [lately, or this year], t'week, t'day. **Hrt.** The night, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-1881) III. Cashio 321. [**Amer.** The year, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

13. *Comb.* (1) **The ben,** in an inner apartment of a house; (2) **— both,** both; (3) **— butt,** in an outer apartment of a house; (4) **— forth or furth,** out of doors; abroad; (5) **— piece,** apiece, each; (6) **— self,** itself.

(1) **Abd.** But for her we had been bare the-ben, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 54, ed. 1812. (2) **Myo.** Here is the both of them, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) i. **s.Chs.**[1] 62. **Shr.**[1] I'll tak the both, *Gram. Outl.* 46. **War.**[2] I'll buy the both. **w.Som.** It is most common to place the article before 'both' when used alone: ee teòk dhu boo·ŭdh. This form is used habitually even by better educated people, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 26. **Dev.** (F.H.), **Cor.** (F.R.C.) (3) **Edb.** In case the judge will not permit That you come ben, bide still the butt, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1815) 400. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Seein' that neen o' the creaturs wasna restin the furth, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. (5) **Sc.** We have gained five shillings the piece, *Scoticisms* (1787) 89. **ne.Sc.** Mary an' Nelly hae five an' eleven littlens the piece, GRANT *Keckleton*, 98. **Inv.** Sixpence the piece (H.E.F.). **Frf.** I hae tippence, I'll gie ye a penny the piece, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 30. **Ayr.** A rest for twa three minutes and a bucket the piece wad be acceptable, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 143. **Lnk.** A nate sixpence worth—that's a taste to the piece o' us, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 71. (6) **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **e.An.**[1] The child will cut theself, if you do not take away the knife.

14. Phr. (1) *the one of us,* &c., with a *neg. v.*: neither of us, &c.; (2) *what's the clock?* what o'clock is it?

(1) **I.Ma.** The one of us hadn a thing on our head, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 47, ed. 1889. (2) **Inv.** (H.E.F.)

15. Omitted esp. before anything to which attention is called, or after certain *prep.* to denote a locality which it is unnecessary to further distinguish.

Ayr. Brews gude ale at shore o' Bucky, BURNS *Lady Onlie*, st. 1. **Cum.** Eh, but dog was a fair skeleton hissel' when he was fouud, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 390. **Wm.** I buckled Galloway into the cart, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 75. **e.Yks.**[1] 5. **s.Chs.**[1] 'Pon wunna stond theer.' It may always be omitted before 'same.' 'Tha't gooin same road as thy fayther,' 54. **Midl.** We'll hang up th' door at fur end o' the shop, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) i. **Lei.**[1] Look at neck! Whoy, it's all bĕer [bare]. Very generally omitted after 'at,' 'on,' or 'under,' *Introd.* 23. **War.**[2] Sometimes omitted, for emphasis, as 'Look at crows,' i.e. the vast number of crows. **Brks.**[1] Omitted in cases where there can be no doubt as to what place, &c. may be referred to. 'Hast a-bin to verm this marnin'?' 'A zed as a'd be at crass-ro-ads,' 5. **Hmp.**[1] Be'est a gwine to vyer [fair]? You'd best call at house. He was up agin stable, *Introd.* 6. **Som.** He walked up street so big as a house, an' comed in barton so straight as a arrow, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* 1894) 109; He's to howse (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] Often omitted—Before 'same.' ''Tis same's I always told 'ee.' In the phr. 'to doors,' 'to shop,' 'to road,' 'in house,' 'to hill,' 'to harbour,' 'to pound,' 'to load,' &c. Before names of public-houses or places. In phr. 'up in town,' 'in to King's Arms,' 'to fair.' 'I'll be to Half-moon to vower o'clock.' **Dev.** Us went up to cemetery. He can't put his feet to ground, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 90.

16. *adv.* Used before *adj., gen.* with an inversion of the verb and subject to give special stress: very, so, how.

I.Ma. The sick I am (S.M.); Howavar the happy you'll be, it's well to remember Him, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 61; In Kings it's tellin, ould David's son, the wise he was, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 8; That's the man that was the clever. *ib.* 8.

THE, see **Thee,** *pers. pron.,* **Thy.**

THEA, THEABES, see **Thae, Thou, Thapes.**

THEAD, *sb.* Lei.[1] e.An.[1] Also in form **fead** e.An.[1] [þīd.] A wicker strainer placed in the mash-tub over the hole in the bottom, that the wort may run off clear. Also called **Batwell** (q.v.).

[Thede, bruarys instrument, *qualus* vel *calus* (*Prompt.*).]

THEAE, THEAF, see **Thae, Though.**

THEAK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **theek** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[3] Nhp.[2]; and in forms **teck** S. & Ork.[1]; **tek** Or.I.; **theck** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] Lin.[1]; **theeak** n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **theick** Bch.; **theik** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.[5]; **thek** Or.I.; **theyk** w.Yks.; **thick** Lnk. Edb. [þīk; þek.]

1. *v.* To thatch. Cf. **thack,** *v.*[1]

Sc. Wi' ae lock o' his gowden hair We'll theek our nest when it grows bare, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 360, ed. 1848. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** Item, for thecking the grammar school with hedder, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 8. **Fif.** Their house . . . Snug theakit o'er wi' rushes, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 90. **Ayr.** A' the vittel in the yard, An' theekit right, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** The roof to thick . . . cam' Robin Hill, Wi' lang wheat strae, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 65. **e.Lth.** We had the stuff a' into the yaird an' the stacks theekit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. **Edb.** Neatly thicket o'er wi' lead, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 6. **Dmf.** The Laird had several Bee Skeps to theek, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 19. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A weel-theeked house and bit of a stye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1815) 85; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** The strea theck'd cottage, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 45. **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[5] Theiking t'hynder-end o't' laithe—time it wor theiked tu. **Nhp.**[2] (s.v. Thack).

Hence (1) **Theaker,** *sb.* a thatcher; (2) **Theaking,** *sb.* thatch, thatching; *fig.* roof; (3) **Theaking-band,** *sb.* a tie or band of twisted straw used in thatching; (4) **-prod,** *sb.* a rod or stick sharpened at one end and used in thatching for securing the 'theaking bands.'

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** A theeker fell aff a hay-soo he was workin' at, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 67, ed. 1889. **Ayr.** Robin Rigging the theeker, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thous ower bissey tiggen on woh Jemmy Grame the theaker lad, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Young Filly's dung owre the lang stee, An' leam'd peer Andrew the Theeker, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 256. **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* (2) **Sc.** A fireside, and theeking ower our heads, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. **Frf.** 'Neath the theekin' o' the ruif, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 121. **Slk.** Noo Mr. Awmrose has gotten him out o' the theekin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 56. **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1] (3, 4) **n.Yks.**[4] (s.v. Thack).

2. *Fig.* To cover; to clothe; to protect.

Sc. Theekit wi' hair, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 22. **Bch.** Well theicket in Achilles' graith, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 27. **w.Sc.** Theeking the perishing innocents with leaves, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275. **se.Sc.** To theak the caldrif wizend hide O' ilk poor creature, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 52. **Gall.** A pump theekit frae the frost, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 283. **N.Cy.**[1] A 'theaking snow' quietly but continuously falling, so as to cover thickly everything, as thatch does a house. **n.Yks.**[2] 'You mun theeak weel this caud weather,' put on extra clothing. 'A well theeak'd back,' as that of a person thickly clad, or very fleshy.

Hence **Thecking** or **Theeking,** *sb.* clothing, covering to the body, &c.

Ayr. Though ance she had a guid theekin' to her banes, she grew shilpit as she grew auld, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Slk.** Bread . . . and theeking for the back, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 405, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *sb.* Thatch, thatching; grass, straw, &c., cut for thatching.

Sh.I. Shu tried ta shak' da bits o' teck an' moss oot o' Bawby's

hair, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Owre it's braw theek rase the cry o' despair, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 128. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The riggan o' the barn had broke, The theak had fa'en in, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896 69; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**, **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] (s.v. Thack).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Theak-band,** a tie or rope of twisted straw or tarred band used in thatching; (2) **-brod,** a rod or stick sharpened at one end and used in thatching for securing the 'theak-bands'; (3) **-leisher,** *fig.* a comb for the hair; (4) **-prod,** see (2).

(1) **n.Yks.**[14] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Thack-brod). (3) **w.Yks.** A horn comb (vulgarly called a theik-leisher), *Yksman.* (Aug. 9, 1879) 88. (4) **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1]

5. Heather brought to the farm-yard as litter for cattle. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *þekja*, OE. *þeccan*, to cover, thatch (VIGFUSSON).]

THEAK, *v.*[2] Not. [þīk.] To smart, sting.

s.Not. Did it theak, when 'e whipped yer? (J.P.K.)

Hence **Theaker,** *sb.* a smart, stinging blow.

'E did gi' me a theaker (*ib.*).

THEAL(E, *sb. Obs.* Lei. War. A board, plank, joist.

Lei. (K.); (HALL.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 174. **War.** Pd. for two theales for the Church gates, *Old Deed, Southam* (1609).

[OE. *þel, þell*, a plank (SWEET).]

THEAM, THEAR, see **They, Thir,** *v.*

THEASAMY, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Wil. Som. Also written **theeäzamy** Som. [ðiə·zəmi.] These. See **Theasum.**

Wil.[1] About Malmesbury (and elsewhere in N. Wilts.) (s.v. Pronouns). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 115; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

THEASE, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **theas** Som.; **thees** Wil. Dev.; **these** Hrf.[12] Glo.[1]; and in forms **deos** Dor.[1]; **theaze** Som.; **theeuz** n.Wil.; **theeze** Cor. [ðīz, ðiəz.] This; used of objects having a definite shape; *hic.* See **He.**

Hrf.[12] **Glo.** I can do et theäse time, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**[1] **Wil.** Let's knaa thease very day, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 49; **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns). **n.Wil.** What be gwain to do wi' theeuz? (E.H.G.) **Dor.** The demonstrative pronouns for the personal class [i.e. of formed individual things, as, a man, a tree, a tool] are 'theäse' and 'thik,' and of the impersonal class 'this' and 'that.' We say, 'Theäse tree by this water,' BARNES *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes*, iii; *ib. Gl.* (1863) 21; **Dor.**[1] I da look All down deōs hangèn on the brook, 101. **Som.** Look in any time you do come theäs way, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 47; JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.** When 'dhis' or 'dhee·uz,' 'dhik' or 'dhaat' are used alone, the distinction between the kind of thing referred to is still carefully maintained. Of a knife it would be said 'Dhee·uz' or 'dhik·ĕe-z muyn.' . . But of a quantity of hay or corn, or any substance of undefined shape, it would be said 'dhúsh yuur·z' or 'dhaat dhae·ŭr-z yoa·ŭrz.' But when the noun, whatever be its quality or number, has been already mentioned, or is to be named in the same sentence, it is referred to by the neuter or indefinite form of the demonstrative 'dhaat, dhis,' and not 'dhik, dhee·ŭz.' Ŭe·z au·s ez dhaat? Ez dhaat dhae·ŭr yoa·ŭr chúl·urn? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 32. **Dev.** Not in thees parish, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 145. **Cor.** Theeze Rabbart 'es a rimer, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Christening*, 6.

Hence (1) *thease here* (*here, phr.* this, this one; (2) **Theaseyerimy,** *dem. adj.* this; (3) **Theesum,** *dem. pron.*, see (1).

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Twaud·n dhik· dhae·ur, aay tuul·ee, twuz dhee·uz yuur [It was not that I tell you, it was this]. (2) **Glo.** Un arl theaseyerimy tork a bin putt inta books, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8. (3) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

THEASEM, see **Theasum.**

THEASUM, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **theesum** Hmp.[1] Wil.[1]; **theseum** Wil.; and in forms **theasem** Dor.; **theeazam** Som.; **theesem** Wil.; **theezam** Som.; **thesem** Glo.[1]; **thesum** Wil. Som. [ðī·zəm, ðiə·zəm.] **1.** These. Cf. **theseun.**

Glo. Jest 'ee heft one o' theasum, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 197; **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.* **n.Wil.** What be us to do wi' theesum? (E.H.G.) **Dor.** The kiare that I've a took All theasum years, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 2; In theäsem gambols, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 74. **Som.** (HALL.); (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. Phr. *theasum here*, these.

Glo.[1] **Hmp.**[1] Theesum here things. **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns). **s.Wil.** What are theseum here? *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **Som.** You'll smile at theeäzam here veo lains, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 126.

THEAT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **theet** Sc. (JAM.) Abd.; **thete** Abd. (JAM.) Per.; and in forms **thait** w.Sc.; **thet** Sc. [þīt.] **1.** A rope, chain, or trace by which a horse, &c., draws a plough, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** He hed latt'n im oot amon' 's han's i' the theets, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Per.** Away the wheelless carriage flew As if the thetes the furies drew, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 92. **w.Sc.** Crack gaed the thaits; and the swingletrees flew ower the craft in splinters, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 163. **Fif.** COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. **Slg.** A muckle cairt horse . . . was yok'd till't wi' rope theats, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 146.

2. Phr. *out of theat, fig.* (1) applied to any one out of training from want of practice; (2) out of order, out of all reason or bounds. *Gen.* in *pl.*

(1) **Abd.** (JAM., s.v. Thetis). (2) **Sc.** One is said to be quite out of thetes when one's conduct or language is quite disorderly, like that of a horse broken loose from its harness (JAM.); Hence the ordinary expression in Scotland, 'Ye are out of theet,' i.e. ye are extravagant or in the wrong, RUDD. (*ib.*) **Ayr.** The puir sowls o' the guard . . . Some o' them loup oot o' the theats a'thegither, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 160. **Lnk.** Mr. G— B—, and Mr. R— L—, .. had more influence upon that singular good man Mr. Peden to put his feet out of the theats than all the six and twenty years tyranny of persecution he endured, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (ed. 1827) I. 94.

3. *Fig.* A liking or inclination for.

Frf. The puir body no haein' muckle theat o' siller that was won in a way she didna ken o', WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 110, ed. 1889. **Per., Cld.** I hae nae thete o' that (JAM., s.v. Thetis).

[The renis and the thetis, Quharwyth hys stedis 3okkit war in thretis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) IV. 134, ed. 1874.]

THEAT, *adj.* Or.I. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **theet** n.Yks.[124] e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **thight** S. & Ork.[1] Nrf.; **thite** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **thyte** Nrf. [þīt.]

1. Impervious to water, &c.; close in texture; not leaky, watertight or proof. Also used *fig.*

S. & Ork.[1] **n.Cy.** A barrel is theat, when it holds liquor without leaking (K.); **N.Cy.**[2], **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[1] Gif t'vessel beean't theet, t'watter 'll wheeze; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.**[1] A theet roof. A theet cask. **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 371. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); **Nrf.**[1]

2. Tight, close, thick-set, applied esp. to crops, &c.

e.An.[1] As applied to the fitting of apparel. **Nrf.** Applied to a wood (A.G.); Applied to turnips, or other crops; close, thick-set, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; The happy pair [of reed-pheasants] fly about the 'thyte reed,' plucking reed-feathers, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 56; **Nrf.**[1]

Hence **Thightness,** *sb.* of turnips or other crops: closeness, the state of being thick-set.

Nrf. There are men who are fully aware that the 'proof' of their turnip-crop depends more on its thightness than on the size of the plant, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) I. 271.

[Thyht, hool fro brekynge, not brokyn, *integer* (*solidus*, P.) (*Prompt.*). ON. *þéttr*, tight, opp. to leaking (VIGFUSSON).]

THEAUM, see **Thumb.**

THEAVE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in midl. and s.Eng. Also written **theeve** Der.; and in forms **thaive** Hrt.; **thave** w.Yks.[2] Chs.[13] Not.[1] Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Oxf.[1] Bdf. [þīv; þēv.] A young ewe sheep that has not yet borne a lamb. Also used *fig.* of a young woman. Cf. **teg.**

w.Yks.[2], **Chs.**[13] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888); **Der.**[1] A sheep of three years; **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Just see how many o' them shearlings is thaves (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A female sheep in its second year, before it has had a lamb. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A female sheep of the second year. **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] A ewe sheep of the first year. **Hrf.**[1] A female sheep in the second year which has ceased to be a lamb and is not yet a ewe. **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** The mutton is exceptionally good, and included in this sale are 40 very choice ripe Southdown Theaves, *Oxf. Times* (Dec. 1, 1900) 2; **Brks.**[1]

Bdf. Female lamb 1¼ yr. old, or when sheared, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 1809) 145; J.W.B.) Hrt. The third year we call a ewe a thaive, ELLIS *Experiments* (1750) 43. Suf.[1] Ess. RAY (1691); Ess.[1] w.Cy. Ewes that have been shorn once, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil.[1] A ewe of the third year. Dor.[1] A sheep three years old and therefore having six incisors.

[Item, at a nother tyme, uppon the same ground, iiij^{xx} hoggys and xl. theyves, *Paston Letters* (Oct. 14, 1465) III. 434.]

THEAWM, THEAYK, THEAZE, see **Thumb, Take, Thease.**

THEBES, THEC(CA, see **Thapes, Thic(k.**

THECK, see **Theak,** *v.*[1], **Thic(k, Thick.**

THECKA, THECKEE, THECKY, see **Thic(k.**

THE(E, *v. Obs.* Sc. Lan. To thrive, prosper; to grow.

Sc. Let's drink, and rant and merry make, And he that spares ne'er mote he thee, RITSON *Sngs.* (1794) II. 132 (JAM.); But wearie fa' the fairy wicht That's tane my bairn frae me; . . May he never thee! *Edb. Mag.* (June 1819) 527 *ib.*). Lan. (K.)

[OE. *þēon, þīon,* to flourish, prosper (SWEET).]

THEE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **tee** S. & Ork.[1]; **theeagh** n.Yks.[2]; **theegh** Kcb. w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **theigh** w.Yks.[1]; **theye** Cum.[1] [þī.] A dial. form of 'thigh.'

Sc. (G.W.), S. & Ork.[1] Per. I wade the ditches to the thees, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 71. Peb. Stands wi' his untheeked thees, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 168, ed. 1817. Gall. (A.W.) Kcb. His theeghs an hurdies was punsh't tae a jeely, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 443. N.I.[1] Nhb. His hands in his kwoat pockets, beayth thimpt owr his thees, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. Dur.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[1 2 4] w.Yks. T'eea theegh kittles (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1 2], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], n.Lin.[1]

[I shalle toche now thi thee, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 47. OE. *þēoh,* thigh (SWEET).]

THEE, *pers. pron.* and *v.* Sh.I. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. s.Wal. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **Dee,** (2) **Die,** (3) **T',** (4) **Ta,** (5) **Te,** (6) **Tee,** (7) **Teh,** (8) **Tey,** (9) **Th',** (10) **Tha,** (11) **The,** (12) **Theh,** (13) **They,** (14) **Thi,** (15) **Thie,** (16) **Tho,** (17) **Thur.** [ðī; unstressed ðə.]

(1) Sh.I. Gude guide dee, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 243. (2) S. & Ork.[1] (3) s.Lan.[1] T'. (4) Cum.[1] Fares ta weel (s.v. Fares-ta). ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 24. w.Yks. Sit ta dahn, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 5. Not. What ails ta? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 69. (5) Cum. I send te thisan, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1846). Lei.[1] 26. (6) Cum. Monie . . . Wad like to sit wi' tee and me, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 68; Cum.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[1] *Obs.* (7, 8) s.Lan.[1] (9) Nhb. How way hehaym wouth th', BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (10) Cum. We'l mak tha fringes o' gold, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. Wm. *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 4. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] He sent tha, 23. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 24. w.Yks. All i' t'rahm envyin' tha, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 6; WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. n.Lan. Off with tha, WILSON *Bacca Queen* (1900) 10. ne.Lan.[1] Lin. I cleän forgot tha, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). Shr.[1] *Gram. Outlines,* 47. Dev. Tha uprite luv tha, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. Cor. I'll put tha in my Fayther's spiritual Court, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 110. (11) Nhb. ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes.* Cum.[3] Get oot wid the', Jwohnny—I tell the', be deùn, 41. e.Yks. (R.S.) w.Yks.[1] I'll tell the aw, ii. 303. Lan. TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* Glo.[1] Nrf. Far thĕ well, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes,* 3. (12) w.Yks. Ah'll speik to theh in a minnit, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (13) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 24. s.Chs.[1] Emph. 64. Shr.[1] *Gram. Outlines,* 47. (14) w.Yks. Ah'll tak thi hooam, *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7, col. 7. Lan. Si thi, Bess, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) i. s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1] 64. (15) Der.[2] Surrie, hie thie doo'not throotch. (16) Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Here, get this into tho. (17) Dev. I'll write thur, deer Jan, a banging girt letter, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 8.

2. *Contractions*: (1) **Thee'rt,** thee art; (2) **Thees,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) thee hast; (3) **Thee'se,** thee dost; (4) **Thee'st,** (*a*) see (2, *b*); (*b*) thee hadst; (*c*) see (1); (5) **Thee't,** see (1).

(1) Cor. Behowld, thee'rt feer, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 15; Thee'rt braave and bloody, Tom, TREGELLAS *Tales, Tremuan,* 8. (2, *a*) Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). (*b*) w.Som. Dhee-s ú-broa·kt dhi· buur·ches, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 40. (3) Wil. Thee'se crawl and stretch, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 36; Ta baig vrim thay thee'se know caant speer, *ib.*; Wil.[1] What's thee'se want to knaw vor? (s.v. Pronouns). (4, *a*) Der. Hear how thee'st fared, and . . . what thee'st done, *Good Wds.* (1881) 845. Brks.[1] Thee'st best be aff. I.W.[1] Dev. Wait till thee'st tried a French prison, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 104. (*b*) Brks.[1] n.Dev. I thort thee'st got et all by heart, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3. (*c*) Wor. Why theest as fussy as a thrush with her young uns, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). (5) Midl. (GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 11.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pers. pron., acc. sing.* You.

Nhb. How way hehaym wouth th', BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. Cum. 'Tee,' which is emphatic, and is somewhat limited locally, is employed in place of the 'you' of standard English, when contempt or familiarity are to be indicated (E.W.P.). Wm. Lile saarvisable waark et ennybody can git oot o tha, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 4. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] 23. e.Yks. I bids thee get out of my house, SIMMONS *Lay-Flks. Mass-Bk.* 399; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] The forms of the 2nd pers. sing., though naturally the expression of familiar feeling, is yet associated with contemptuous treatment on the part of a speaker, *Introd.* 24. w.Yks. Still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 118. s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Implies familiarity, or at least absence of constraint. . . Also adopted to express anger, contempt, or strong emotion, 65, 66. nw.Der.[1] Not. What ails ta, child? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 69. Lin. I doan't knoa thee, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 63. sw.Lin.[1] Used . . . in familiar conversation. 'Thou likest to hear Mr. C. read to thee' (s.v. Thou). Lei.[1] 26. Glo. The laws that govern the use of 'thee' and 'thou' amongst agricultural workers are not to be violated. . . A co-mate or inferior is to be so addressed, but when they quarrel the 'thou' and 'thee' should not be dropped since that would be an admission of the adversary's superiority, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii; Glo.[1] Used . . . not only familiarly amongst friends but also contemptuously and in anger (s.v. Thou and thee). Oxf. 'Thee' is used by the boys to each other. Also in quarrels and very familiar conversation; but not before superiors (A.P.); Oxf.[1] It is considered a liberty for a stranger to say 'thee' to any one. Nrf. Almost entirely disused, being only retained in some salutations. 'Far' thĕ well.' . . 'Sam' onto thee,' the constant response to the toast, 'Here's t'ye,' GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes,* 3. Hmp. Often used between near relations or old friends (H.W.E.); Hmp.[1] Very commonly used. s.Wil. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. w.Som. Most generally used by seniors to their juniors, by boys to each other, and by farmers to their servants or labourers. It is used to express anger, contempt, and also endearment, but it usually implies much familiarity, and would never except for intentional impertinence be used by an inferior; but its form is always 'dhee.' 'Thou' is never heard, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 35. n.Dev. Dhu [thee] is again rather more heard in North Devon than with us, *ib.* Cor. I'll get a twig, and drive thee out, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 57, ed. 1896.

2. Used for the *nom. sing.*: thou, you.

Chs.[3] Thee nōän? Midl. Thee't like thy dog Gyp, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 11. Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). s.Stf. (G.T.L.), Der.[1] Not. Thee can't dream, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 113. Lei.[1] Not common except in addressing children. 'Will thee 'av some, love?' *Introd.* 25, 26. Wor. Thees no more brains nor a maggit, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). w.Wor.[1] Hrf. 'Thou' is never used, but often 'thee' is substituted for it. 'Thee hast' (J.B.). s.Wal. Thee must have paid a lot for that, RAINE *Garthowen* (1900) 89. Glo. Thee bist a queer un, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi; Glo.[1] Brks. Thee bist wunnerful cheerful, Phoebe, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 9; Brks.[1] Sur. Thee do look abon a bit hot, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. Hmp. Thee casn't cast thee (H.R.). s.Hmp. Thee beest a fool (J.B.P.). I.W.[1] Wil. If thee cant read, thee knows what a book is, thee gawney, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) v; Wil.[1] (s.v. Pronouns). Dor. Thee've a-got a young chile to mind, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 11. w.Som.[1] Dev. Ef thee dissent mend thee ways, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 60. e.Dev. Thee wast boärn o' thy mauther, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 5. Cor. Thee doesn't deserve it, because thee aren't playing fair, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 58, ed. 1896.

3. Used with an *imper.*

Cum. Fares-te-weel, Watty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 53; Cum.[1] Far tha weel. Fares ta weel. w.Yks. Thee read it, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); (J.W.) Lan. See tha, Jim, DONALDSON *Larnin' to Sing* (1886) 5. s.Chs.[1] 'Dhey' is used with an imperative affirmative when emphasis is required and always precedes the verb: 'Thee mind thy own business.' With an imperative negative [dhaa] may also be used, but is less strong than [dhey]. 'Dù)nŭ dhaa goa· dhéeur' is not so strong as 'Dù)nŭ dhey goa· dhéeur,' but stronger than 'Dù)nŭ goa· dhéeur,' 67. Wil.[1] Never thee mind (s.v. Pronouns).

4. *Reflex.* Thyself.

Nhb. Thou can get thee on thee sister's shoun, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. **w.Yks.** Kum forad, lad, ən sit ðe dän, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 120. **Lan.** Sit tho deawn, WAUGH *Tufts* (ed. Milner) II. 7. **s.Chs.**[1] Get thee dressed, 69. **Not.** Thee can't dream to hurt thee after 'Jesus Christ's sake, Amen,' PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 113.

5. Used for the *pl. nom.* and *acc.*: you.

Lan. Thee men are a' alike, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 123; Thee men when thee gets together at th' beer-house, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 216. **Brks.**[1] 6.

6. Phr. *thee by thou is a quaker's son*, prov. Hrf. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[On the disjunctive use of 'thee' see the Grammar.]

7. *v.* In phr. *to thee and thou*, to address in the 2nd pers. sing.; to talk familiarly with. See **Thou, 5.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Familiarly he 'thee'd' and thou'd' the men, And cheekily they 'thee'd' and 'thou'd' again, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 28. **Oxf.**[1] I can't abar'n a thee-in an' thou-in about. **Wil.**[1] 'He thee'd and thou'd us,' said of a clergyman who was very familiar with his flock. A man complained of the way in which his neighbours had been abusing him, the climax of it all being reached when they began to 'thee and thou' him.

THEE, see **Thae, Thy.**

THEEA, THEEAF, see **Thae, Tharf.**

THEEAZAM, THEEÄZAMY, see **Theasum, Theasamy.**

THEEDLE, *sb. Obs.* Knr. (JAM.) A stirring-rod for porridge, &c. See **Thible, Thivel.**

THEEF, *sb.* Cai.[1] Also written **thief.** [þīf.] **1.** An escape of wind, flatulence. **2.** A stench; a bad smell. Cf. **feff**, *sb.*[1]

[ON. *þefr*, a smell (VIGFUSSON).]

THEEGH, THEEK, see **Thee**, *sb.*, **Theak**, *v.*[1]

THEEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **theil** (JAM.). [þīl.] A stirring-rod for porridge, &c. See **Thivel.**

Fif. A vigorous use of the porridge stick or 'theel,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 41; (JAM., s.v. Theivil).

THEENE, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To close. See **Tine**, *v.*[2]

THEER, see **There.**

THEE'S, *poss. adj.* Dev. [ðīz.] Thy, your. Cf. **thoo's.**

Robert Biles shall be thee's man, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 40; I don't sense thee's talk, *ib. Ever Mohun* (1901) 44.

THEESEM, THEESEN, see **Theasum, Theseun.**

THEEST, *pers. pron.* Cor. Also in form **thees.** Used for the *nom. sing.*: thee, thou.

Theest must larn some traade or 'nuther, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 375; Pick up, Bill Hosken, an' go thee'st home, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 32; Theest talk of sillin' sheers, thee hoogly zape! DANIEL *Budget.* **w.Cor.** 'Thees must.' I have never heard it without 'must' (M.A.C.).

THEESUM, THEET, see **Theasum, Theat**, *sb., adj.*

THEETEN, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [þī·tən.] To tighten. Cf. **theat**, *adj.* Hence **Theetening**, *sb.* the cementing materials in a building.

[Thyhtyn, or make thyht, *integro, consolido, solido* (*Prompt.*).]

THEEVE, THEEVIL, see **Theave, Thivel.**

THEFNICUTE, see **Fefnicute.**

THEFTUOUS, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Thievish.

Per. Winked at the theftuous outrages of those under their command, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 20, ed. 1887. **Gall.** Like a theftuous schoolboy, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 287.

Hence **Theftuously**, *adv.* by theft.

Arg. He would hang a Cowal man for theftuously away taking a board of kipper salmon, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 50.

[Was not the theftuous stealing away of the daughter... the first ground wherupon all this great noise hath since proceeded? KING JAMES I, *to Bacon*, Aug. 23, 1617 (C.D.).]

THEFTY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [þe·fti.] Thievish.

THEG, see **Thig.**

THEGGY, THEGIDDER, see **Thic(k, Thegither.**

THEGITHER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **the gither** Gall.; and in forms **thegether, thegidder** Sc. [ðəgi·ðər, -ge·ðər.] Together.

Sc. A' the time ye are thegither, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Mry.** When bairns we were a' douk'd thegither, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 14. **e.Sc.** The twa aye gang thegether, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Abd.** Ca' a bit framie thegidder, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Per.** A' wes juist doin' what a' could tae keep things thegither, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 10. **Fif.** Twa cronies link'd in love thegidder, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 11. **Gall.** Aye sin syne we liv'd the gither, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 7. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** We've had three happy years thegither, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong*; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. The).

'THEGLUM, THEIGH, see **Metheglin, Thee**, *sb.*

THEIK, THEIM, see **Theak**, *v.*[1], **Tharm.**

THEIR, *poss. pron.* Var. dial. forms in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ðeə(r; unstressed ðə(r.] **I.** Dial. forms. (1) **Aar**, (2) **Dere**, (3) **Dir**, (4) **Dyr**, (5) **Teear**, (6) **Teer**, (7) **Thaïre**, (8) **Thar**, (9) **Thear**, (10) **Theer**, (11) **Ther**, (12) **The're**, (13) **They**, (14) **Thir**, (15) **Thor**, (16) **Thur.**

(1) **Wxf.**[1] Aar gentrize ware bibbeen, 84. (2) **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. **Sus.**[1] 8. (3) **Sh.I.** Dey micht get dir een apo' me, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 17. (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] Dyr ain. (5) **s.Lan.**[1] (6) **Lan.** An' t'kine drop teer cauves, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 36. (7) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (8) **Shr.**[1] It's thar fence. **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. (9) **Sur.** Look at thear hands, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 217. (10) **Lan.** Th' farmer's wife at the end theer yerd seed summat, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **s.Lan.**[1] 'He's gooin' to theer heawse.' No rule can be laid down as to the distinctive use of 'theer' and 'ther' when used as possessive pronouns. Their use is entirely a matter of custom. **Der.** The childer'll be off theer yeads at the thowt, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 6. **Dev.** Theer mother's brother, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 50. (11) **Wm.** When they dra up ther cortan, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 113, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**[3] **m.Yks.**[1] 'Dhu' unemph. In the case of this form and corresponding ones, *r* is added when a following word begins with a vowel, *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 122. **s.Lan.**[1] They liv'n i' ther own heawse. **s.Chs.**[1] 68. [**Amer.** Ther Sabbath-breakin' to spy out, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 27.] (12) **Nhb.** The're fingers, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. (13) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 25. (14) **n.Ir.** But'll tell thir uncomfort, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 83. **Lin.** Them or thir feythers, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 13. (15) **Nhb.** Doon they gans on thor knees, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 30; **Nhb.**[1] (16) **Lan.** Help folk wi' thur sledges along, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 246.

II. Dial. use. In phr. *oa their* or *their oa*, all of them.

Cum. (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] Denman was oa ther daddies (s.v. Daddies).

THEIR, see **They.**

THEIRN, *poss. pron.* Stf. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Amer. Also in forms **thaayrn** Brks.[1]; **thairn** Glo.[2]; **thern** Hrf.[2] Sur. Wil. [ðeə·rən.] **1.** Disjunctive use: theirs. Cf. **hisn.**

Stf. *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **s.Stf.** If they thinkin' it's theirn, let em tak it, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**[1] 26. **War.**[2] 'Whose cat's this?' 'Theirn next door'; **War.**[4] (s.v. Hisn), **s.War.**[1] (s.v. Hisn), **Shr.**[1] 49. **Hrf.**[2] Most on 'em be theirn. **Glo.**[2] 15. **s.Oxf.** It's no business o' theirn, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 146. **Brks.**[1] 6. **w.Mid.** I finished my job, but they hadn't done theirn (W.P.M.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**[1] (s.v. Hisn). **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] *Introd.* 7. **s.Hmp.** So there were his'n, and her'n, and their'n ye see, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns). [**Amer.** When other folks lost their'n from the boys, his'n always hung there like a bait to a hook, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. x.]

2. Conjunctive use: their.

Sur. Too proud to tell thern name in Christian fashion, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi.

THEIRS, *poss. pron.* Suf. [ðeəz.] Their house. (S.J.), (C.T.)

THEIRSELVES, *reflex. pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **thaayrzelves** Brks.[1]; **thairsel, thairsels** Sc.; **tharselves** Shr.[1]; **tharsilves** Cor.; **theerselves** Der. Dev.; **theezelves** Brks.[1]; **theirsells** Wm.; **theirsels** Sc. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Dur. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **theirzels** w.Som.[1]; **theirzulves** n.Dev.; **thersel** e.Lan.[1]; **thersells** Wm.; **thersels** ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **thirsel** Sc.; **thirsells** Nhb.; **thirsels** Sc. Uls. Lan.; **thorsels** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] [Unstressed ðə(r)se·lvz, -se·lz.] Themselves. See **Theirsen(s.**

Sc. 'Thair-sel' [is] used when the idea is collective: 'thairsels' when the idea is segregate. 'Ye maun keip thyr be thairsel,' MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 197; Folk'll hardly gang the length o'

thirsel' withoot a train, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 32. **Frf.** Gin they wad only reise theirsel's, REID *Heatherland* 1894 26. **Lnk.** Dae ye think for a meenit that they are spendin' a shillin' the less on thirsel's, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116. **Edb.** They were puir bodies theirsels, CAMPBELL *Dellie Jock* (1897) 155. **Dmf.** To keep theirsel's frae cauld, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 113. **Keb.** The ministers is no fond o' 'caul kail het again' theirsels, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 7. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** Amusin' thirsel's for a fortnicht, M'ILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 27. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** Ere they kent thirsells stricken ava! *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 112; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Sel). **Dur.** Liberty to please theirsel's, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 104. **Wm.** T'younger end, amang thersells, meead fun, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37; Folks leeve in caves . . . by their sells, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 196. **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] 24. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.**[1] Help their selles; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** When misfortins are bad o' thirsels, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 287; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Der.** A bad lot; as lives for theerselves, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) v. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** They've only theirselves to blame (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** They think they'll look big by makin' theirselves look like our maisters, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 275. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Servants are often told 'to keep theirsels to theirsels.' **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 48. **Glo.** They can't look after theirselves like me, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. ii. **Brks.**[1] 6, 7. **Nrf.** Men twistering theirselves into all mander o' forms, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 87. **w.Sus.** The swearers by theirselves, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 106. **Dor.** Let 'em please theirselves, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 40. **w.Som.** Dhai oa·n uurt dhae·ürzuul·z *or* -zuul, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 42; **w.Som.**[1] Tidn same's off anybody could do it theirzels. **Dev.** Let 'em bide an' find men for theerselves, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 211. **n.Dev.** All of a minute the wuds stopped o' theirzulves, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 25. **Cor.** They thinks tharsilves quait ansom, DANIEL *Muse*, 41. [All mostly sounded to be a-talkin to theirselves, DICKENS *Bleak House* (1853) xlvii.]

THEIRSEN(S, *refl. pron.* Yks. Lan. Midl. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Also in forms **theersens** n.Yks. Midl.; **thersens** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. s.Lan.[1]; **theseln, thesen(s** w.Yks.; **thessen** Lin. [Unstressed ðəse·n(z.] Themselves. See **Theirselves.**

Yks. They sud do it reight theirsens, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiii. **n.Yks.** Sum of them chaps at went thruf the whole thing fra the forend theersens, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **ne.Yks.**[1] 24, **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 122; (C.E.F.) **Lan.** Hoo knows th' company would think theirsen too good fur her, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 275. **s.Lan.**[1] **Midl.** Folks a-fancyin' theersens, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 37. **Not.** (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); **Not.**[2] They took theirsens off. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Says to thessen naw doubt, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 14. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They do it within theirsens a deal (s.v. Sen). **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 48.

THEIVEL, THEK(KA, THEKKY, see **Thivel, Thic(k.**

THEM, *pers. pron., dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ðem, ðēm, ðeəm; unstressed ðəm.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Dem,** (2) **Tem,** (3) **Thaim,** (4) **Thame,** (5) **Theem,** (6) **Thim,** (7) **Thum.**

(1) **Sh.I.** She flang dem i' da peerie grice pan, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**[1] 8. (2) **Cum.** Whar men feeds tem in at, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310; **Cum.**[1] (3) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184. **Cum.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] (4) **Cum.** RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1847) 122. **w.Yks.** Ah'm noan o' thame 'At calls at t'time by t'clock, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 5. (5) **e.Lan.**[1] (6) **n.Ir.** They ach had a toothful till help thim till wink, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 82. **Nhb.** She says te thim, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 20. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 25. (7) **Cor.** Knack thum down, DANIEL *Budget*, 13.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pers. pron.* Providence, the Heavenly Powers; freq. in phr. *Them above.*

Per. It's juist a most terrible nicht, though nae doubt them 'at sent it kens best, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 9, ed. 1887; Them at sends a' things kens what's for our gude, *ib.* 75. **Ir.** Sure 'tis from far enough it's com', if 'twas the likes of Them sent it, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 25. **Cum.** And whae, Torquatus, can be sworn 'At thame abuin 'ill grant To-mworn? RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1847) 122. **s.Stf.** There's times when you'd think the very words we speak was put into our lips by Them Above, MURRAY *Church of Humanity* (1901) 72. **Ken.** I don't want to presume to interfere with Them above, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 61.

2. Used for the *nom.* 'they.'

e.Yks.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them is a thuskin' pair o' twins. **Lei.**[1] Them be dal'd, 26. **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. **Brks.**[1]

3. Used instead of 'their' before participial constructions.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Sur.** What's the use o' them growing turnips? HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 160, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1]

4. *Comp.* Them-lane, by themselves, alone. See **Lone,** *adv.* 5.

Abd. The lasses left them lane began to won'er, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 102. **Gall.** It shall never be said that Mardrochat left twa weel-faured lassies them-lane, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl.

5. *dem. pron.* Those.

Sc. As the antecedent of the relative. 'Thaim ăt dyd it,' MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184. **Frf.** Them as says there's no has me to fecht, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 18. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **n.Yks.** Them's them (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Them's good uns. Them 'at wants onny may lead 'em for thersens. **e.Yks.**[1] Them's them. **m.Yks.**[1] Whether it's um or them there's no counting, *Introd.* 25. **w.Yks.** Ðemz vari guid, bad ðiəz ez *or* ə betə(r) [Those are very good, but these are better], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124; Them's um fer mah money (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[3] **n.Lan.** Such as them enjoys thersells, WILSON *Bacca Queen* (1901) 89. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 69, **Der.** (J.B.), **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** I never thought to 'ear you say words like them (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] 26. **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. **Hrf.** (R.M.E.), **Hrf.**[2] **Oxf.** Them's the very ones I wants (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] Them be um. **Nrf.** Them cats wor given me, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 46. **Sur.** Them be my two children, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 39; **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Yes, them are the broilers, WIGGIN *Goose Girl* (1902) 33. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**[1] Them be'ant the ones we wanted. **Dor.** Them be the ways to chuck away good money, HARE *As We Sow* (1897) 11. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Cor.** Them were times, I tell 'ee, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 8. [**Amer.** Them wasn't our only troubles, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 11.]

6. Phr. *them there,* those, those ones.

w.Yks., **Lan.** (J.W.), **s.Chs.**[1] 70, **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 50. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

[On the disjunctive use of 'them' see the Grammar.]

7. *dem. adj.* Those.

Sc. I mind none of them things, *Scoticisms* (1787) 91; (A.W.) **Ir.** The back of me hand to thim blamed ould throopers, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 57. **n.Ir.** What's the meanin' o' them riles laid through the streets? LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. **Qco.** As good a chance, at any rate, as them villains, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. **Nhb.** Thame days the sarvin' lads was train'd to de yen's biddin, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] *Pref.* 28. **Wm.** En them days, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 68. **ne.Yks.**[1] In order to give 'them' a more demonstrative force, 'yonder' is frequently added, as 'them bo'ds yonder,' 26. **e.Yks.**[1] Them pigs, 6. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 22. **w.Yks.** 'Ðem' is the only word used for 'those,' WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124. **Lan.** Some o thaim chaps, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 25. **s.Lan.**[1] It wur them lads 'at made o th' row. **Chs.**[1] **Der.** She's partial to them things, *Good Wds.* (1881) 850. **Not.**[2] Give us them apples. **Lin.** Them words be i' Scriptur, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] Fetch them plaates off o' th' pantry shelf. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] What are you a-doing among them apples? **se.Wor.**[1] Them pigs don't get on much (s.v. They). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Them white-feaced divils, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **e.An.**[1] Whose are them books? **Nrf.** In them days, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1900) 817. **Ken.** Them sands and lanes be nasty places for a young 'ooman, CARR *Arm of Lord* (1899) 30. **Sur.** How's them sort o' farmers to be put an end to! HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 161, ed. 1857. **Sus.** None of them things for me, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 4. **Hmp.**[1] Did 'ee fetch them tools? **Dor.** To carry them flowers, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 335. **Som.** Aunt Joshua did not care so very much about them pack-fellows, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 67. **Dev.** Them little legs is drawed up, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 22. [**Amer.** See all them bees drownded in the honey! *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 376.]

8. Phr. (1) *them here,* these; those; (2) —*there,* those.

(1) **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. [**Amer.** Them ar' 'cadamized roads, BRADLEY *Virginia* (1897) 138.] (2) **w.Yks.** Ðem ðiər aplz kost tupms, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124. **Der.** If one may b'lieve them there pennies [penny stories], OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) ii. **Not.** Them there fower faces, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 10. **Nhp.**[1] Who do them there sheep belong to? **War.**[2] Gi'e me them there nails. **Oxf.**[1] Them thar uns, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] I'm sure them-there gals of ours must ha' gone cranky. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** Goo you and git one of them there pies, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 9. **Sur.**[1] Do you suppose he would sell one o' them there cottages? JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 137.

Dor. Them there legs o' yourn should be pretty well stretched by now, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. v. **Som.** The washen o' them-there broidery collars, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 9.

THEM, see **They.**

THEMMIN, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Glo. Wil. Also written themen Glo.[1]; **themmen** Glo.[2] [ðe·min, -ən.] Those; also in phr. *themen there.* See **Mun**, *pron.*

Glo.[1], Glo.[2] 15. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns).

THEMMY, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Wil. Som. Dev. [ðə·mmi.] Those.

Wil.[1] About Malmesbury (and elsewhere in n.Wilts.) (s.v. Pronouns). **Som.** (HALL.), **e.Som.** (G.S.) **Dev.** Themmy zalt-zellar things, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 114.

THEMS, *poss. adj.* Dev. In phr. *thems own selves*, themselves.

e.Dev. What the Force knows they keeps to thems own selves, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 202.

THEMSELVES, *reflex. pron.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **demsels** Sh.I.; **thaimsel', thamesel(f, themsel(f** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **thimselves** Ir. **1.** In phr. (1) *at themselves*, in the full possession of one's mental faculties; in a state of mental composure; cf. **at, VI.** (11); (2) *to come to themselves*, to perish, die.

(1) **Sc.** Such as are at peace with God . . . will be in a very composed frame and at themselves in the height thereof, HUTCHESON on *Job* xviii. 4 (JAM., s.v. Himself). (2) **Sh.I.** He [a raven] 's awa ta feast apo' da hjodens o' som' o' da sheep 'at cam' ta demsels last ook, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899); It was considered unlucky to speak of death or loss (J.S.).

2. Used for the *sing.* himself, herself.

Sc. Every ane for themsel (JAM. *Suppl.*).

3. Used as a *nom.*: they.

n.Ir. Thimselves . . . Detarmin'd . . . till ransack the nation, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 80.

THEN, *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Dan,** (2) **Dann,** (3) **Den,** (4) **Nan,** (5) **Tan,** (6) **Ten,** (7) ? **Tham,** (8) **Than,** (9) **Thin,** (10) **Thon.**

(1) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) **Sh.I.** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 70. **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. **Sus.**[1] 8. (4) **Ayr.** Nows and nans, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 34. (5) **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 282. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Ken.** Now and tan a song, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 70. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (6) **s.Lan.**[1] *Obs.*, **e.An.** (HALL.), **Suf.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) (7) **Lan.** So tham tell him tha's let ov a job, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 43. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Weel-a-wuns than, Jinsie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **w.Sc.** Nae wonder than you're like to gang dementit, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 263. **Kcb.** But than, ye see, women's ay mair resoursfu nor men, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 74. **Cum.** 'Varra weel than,' sez he, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 176. **Wm.** Ivver sen than, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Tan). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (9) **Ir.** Ah, thin, may be ye an't fat, LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) vii. **Nhb.** Lie doon thin tel the morn, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iii. 13. **Lin.** Thin 'e coom'd to the parish, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 8. **Suf.**[1] (10) **Cor.** 'Arreah! thon,' replied Mrs. Brown; 'that's the way the maggot do jump, es et?' FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 8.

II. Dial. uses. In phr. (1) *by then*, (*a*) by the time that; see **By**, *prep.* **II. 14** (12); (*b*) *obs.*, in an instant; (2) *nows and thens*, now and then; (3) *then abouts*, about that time; (4) — *in* or *of days*, in former times; some time ago; (5) — *was then, but now is now*, circumstances have altered; (6) *with then*, then, thereupon.

(1, *a*) **n.Cy.** By then I return, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhp.**[1] It'll be done by then you return. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Der.**[1] (2) **w.Sc.** Noos and tans I crackit my thooms like a whip, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 282. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Very convenient to adjourn nows and nans, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 34. **Not.** 'Does ta say tha prayers?' 'Nows an' thens,' PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 113. **s.Oxf.** A game o' crickuts nows and thens, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 113. (3) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** He'll come then-abouts (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] It was then or then aboots, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** It wor thenabouts as ah fust begun to tek particlar notice on 'im (J.P.K.). (4) **Sh.I.** Dat'll gie you a idee o' what da men guid troo dan i' days, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899); Folks 'een wirna sae opened dan-a-days ta da evils o' dram-drinkin', J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 4. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Cai.** The promenade, without which no marriage then-a-days was a marriage, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 26. **Abd.** They had a queer custom then o' days, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 132. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (5) **Sh.I.** Dan wis dan, bit noo is noo, *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). **Abd.** That's a' true, But then was then, my lad, and now is now, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 101, ed. 1812. (6) **Gall.** Whan naething mair fra it dis seep, Wi' than they move the shankie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876.

THEN, *conj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin.; also Dev. Also in forms **den** Sh.I.; **thin** Dev. [ðen, ðən.] Than.

Sc. (JAM.); Thou hast sent her love tokens More now then two or three, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 12. **Sh.I.** Mair den I sud say, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 8. **n.Yks.** They're neea happier then we wer, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43. **e.Yks.**[1] Jack can maw bether then Jim. **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Dev.** Thy luv es better thin wine, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2.

THENDER, THENE, THENK, see **Thonder, Thane, Thank.**

THENNUM, *adv. Obs.* or *obsol.* Suf.[1] In phr. *by thennum*, by that time.

Dee yeow dew that there job, and by thennum I'll be woo ye aginn.

THE NOW, see **Now.**

THEOREM, *sb.* Dev. [þī·rəm.] A theory.

He'd got a theorem as the two Testaments didn't zactly go 'pon all fours each with t'other, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 243.

THEPES, THER, see **Thapes, Thar.**

THERE, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **dere** Sh.I. Sus.; **thair** Sc. (JAM.); **theer** Lan. Glo.; **ther** Sc.; **thur** Glo. Wil.[1]; **thure** Glo. [ðē(r, ðiə(r; ðē(r).] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **There-abouts,** about, very nearly; (2) **-after,** (*a*) after that; (*b*) at that rate, in proportion; (3) **-again,** an exclamation of surprise or assent; (4) **-along,** there; used to imply continuance of direction; (5) **-anent,** (*a*) concerning that; (*b*) thereupon; (6) **-away(s,** (*a*) thereabouts; those parts; in that quarter or direction; (*b*) of time: thereabouts; (*c*) *obs.*, that way, to that purpose; (*d*) in phr. *out of thereaway*, from about that quarter; (7) — **ben,** in an inner apartment; (8) — **but,** in an outer apartment; (9) **-by,** (*a*) near that place; (*b*) see (6, *b*); (10) — **east,** in the east; towards the east; (11) **-fra** or **-from,** thence; (12) **-in,** at home, within doors; (13) **-out,** (*a*) outside; out of doors; (*b*) out; (14) **-right,** (*a*) on the spot, then and there; used both of place and time; (*b*) a call to horses at plough: straightforward; (15) **-till,** (*a*) thither; (*b*) thereto; (*c*) in addition to; (16) **-with,** with it.

(1) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Scotter's theäreaboots two mile fra Messingham. (2, *a*) **Sh.I.** Derefter . . . Maekie gathered up da slumberin' Oliver in his airms, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 36. (*b*) **I.W.** SMITH *Gl.* in (HALL.). (3) **Pem.** (W.M.M.) (4) **w.Som.**[1] Dhai aew·zez dhae·ur lau·ng bee au·l oa·m vauy·d. (5, *a*) **Abd.** Thereanent, sir, I had a word o' a proposal to mak', MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xlix. **Per.** If in this life ye've lairdship sma', The less your fasherie thereanent, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 57. **Kcb.** MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 47. (*b*) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (6, *a*) **Sc.** The term is used indefinitely, when it is not meant to specify the particular spot (JAM.). **e.Sc.** He would belong thereawa? SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Per.** Brocht t'ey auld manse frae there-awa, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 227, ed. 1887. **Gall.** They maun 'a been awfu' teegers for fechtin' thereawa yince, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 70. **Lakel.**[2] He was gaan tull a sial at Kendal er theer-away. **n.Yks.** They live thereaway (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] 'Bat! bat! bear away, Here-away, there-away, Inta my hat.' Said by boys when a bat is flying about. **Lin.**[1] I flung it down in that corner, and it's there aways. **Nhp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (*b*) **Sc.** Swaggering about the country with dirk and pistol at my belt for five or six months, or thereaway, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Sus.** Half a hundred years agoo or dereaway, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) 3, ed. 1872. (*c*) **Sc.** Confirming the same by many mighty works in Scripture tending there away, GUTHRIE *Trial* (1775) 210 (JAM.). (*d*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **Sc.** (JAM.); He is well boden there benn Who will neither borrow nor lend, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 150. **Lnk.** 'Tis ill brought, but that's no there ben, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 525 (JAM.). (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9, *a*) **Yks.** (C.C.R.) **w.Som.**[1] Nif I baint there, you'll vind me thereby; I shan't on'y

be in to Mrs Ridler's to Crown. (*b*) **Sc.** He is thirty years old or thereby, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 81. (10) **Sc.** Wherefore the Tables there east thought they should not conjoin but divided them in four, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 164 (JAM.). (11) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Carried there frae to his own lodging, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 53. **w.Yks.**[1] **Glo.** The missus and the vamily went right away thure-from, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* 1890 55. **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Túd-n neet ubèo· dree guun·shauts dhac·ur-vraum·. **Dev.** They took it therefrom, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (12) **Slk.** Bessy Chisholm—Heh! Are ye therin? HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 202 (JAM.). (13, *a*) **Sc.** A hen that lays thereout should hae a white nest egg, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 66, ed. 1881; To lie thairout (JAM.). **n.Sc.** If ye'll work therein as we thereout Well borrowed should your body be, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 111, ed. 1875. **Abd.** It's black theroot, an' dingin' oot, wi' great thuds o' win, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xx. **Frf.** Rin! Betty, rin an' look thereoot! REID *Heatherland* (1894) 47. **Lnk.** WATSON *Poems* (1853) 35. (*b*) **Ayr.** Like caller trout I'd gane thereout Wi' fresh an' ruddy cheek, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 323. (14, *a*) **Glo.** Er picked un up thurrite un went, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8; BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 61. **I.W.**[1] Begin there-right; **I.W.**[2] Pitch in there-right. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.**[1] Dall'd if I hadden a mine to ha' gien he what-for thur-right, if 't hadden a bin fur the narration as they'd a made on't, 214. **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I took-n pared-n down, there right. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (15, *a*) **Sc.** Cauld Carnousie stands on a hill, And many a fremit ane gangs theretill, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 268. (*b*) **Sc.** A shower of rain in July, when the corn begins to fill, Is worth a plough of owsen and a' belangs theretill, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 129, ed. 1881. (*c*) **Fif.** Wi' angry bill, and wing theretill, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 63. (16) **Glo.** 'Twill be better gwine thur-with, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 112.

2. Phr. (1) *there and thereaways*, approximately; (2) — *is*, it is; (3) — *now for you*, an exclamation; (4) — *or thereabouts*, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in the neighbourhood; (5) *there's hot it is*, how hot it is; (6) *there then haps*, an exclamation of dismay; (7) — *you*, an exclamation; (8) *to be there*, to be master of one's wits; to be equal to the occasion.

(1) **e.An.**[1] Is the horse worth twenty pounds?—There and thereaways. (2) **s.Wal.** Well, indeed, there's missing you I'll be, Gethin, RAINE *Garthowen* (1900) 8; There's glad they'll be to see you at Garthowen, *ib.* 9. (3) **Ir.** MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 334. (4, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Is t'well dry?—It's there or thereabouts (I.W.). (*b*) **Not.** (J.H.B.) (5) **Gmg.**, **s.Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 129. (6) **Ess.** (C.D.) (7) **s.Wal.** I have done it, there you (J.Y.E.). (8) **s.Not.** He is a good scholar; yer can't set 'im fast. **Ax** 'im out, an' 'e's there in a moment (J.P.K.).

3. Used redundantly at the end of a sentence.

n.Yks. When he wanted ti gan ti t'castle, there (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Der.**[1] What dun ye cō him there?

THEREAST, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] Approximately in that place. *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. hereast.

THERECKLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Oxf. Ken. and Amer. Also written **the·reckly** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **thareckly** e.Yks.[1]; **the·recklies** Nhb.[1]; **therectly** Ken.; **therickly** w.Yks.[5]; **threkly** Oxf.[1] [ðəre·kli.] **1.** A corruption of 'directly.' Cf. **toreckly.**

Wgt. If ye see them [wraiths] at night, they're gaun tae dee thereckly, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 175. **Nhb.** She'll be dry thereckly, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 8; **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] When yä tell him tī deeah owt, he diz it thareckly, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[5] Therickly Sir, 53. **Ken.** (G.B.) [**Amer.** I . . . put 'im in a good humor thereckly, *Cent. Mag.* (June 1883) 190.]

2. Phr. *threkly minute*, this instant, at once. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

THEREFORE, *adv.* w.Cy. Som. Also in form **therevor.** In phr. *therefore I say it*, that is my argument; used as an *int.* w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

THEREIMY, *sb.* Glo. [ðē·rimi.] An emphatic form of 'there' when used *subst.* after 'that.' See **That, 5** (14).

I've never troubled my yead about such things as that thereimy, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890 180; **Glo.**[1]

THERENCE, *adv.* Glo. I.W. w.Cy. Dor. Som. [ðē·rəns.] Thence; from that place.

Glo.[1] **I.W.**[2] Come out o' therence, or else I'll be aater thee. **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

THERL(E, THERM, see **Thirl,** *adj.*, **Tharm.**

THERN, THERSELS, see **Theirn, Theirselves.**

THERSENS, THERT, see **Theirsen(s, Thwart.**

THERTING, *sb.* Dor. [þē·tin.] A landmark or bearing for boats.

w.Dor. To find a spot they take three bearings, offing, therting, and boat (C.V.G.).

THERY, *adv.* w.Som.[1] [ðə·ri.] A dial. form of 'very.'

Aay bee dhuur·ee zaur·ee, búd aay kaa·n uulp oa· ut.

THESE, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [ðīz, ðiəz.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Dese,** (2) **Tese,** (3) **Thaise,** (4) **Thase,** (5) **Theas,** (6) **Thease,** (7) **Theeas,** (8) **Theease,** (9) **Theese,** (10) **Theose,** (11) **Theuse.**

(1) **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cor.** They calth thaise parteys pek-neks, you, DANIEL *Budget*, 25. (4) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (5) **w.Yks.** Tha nivver cums theas doors within, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 8. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 22. **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Dev.** PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, iii. (7) **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** O' one side bein' printed i' white letters theeas words, BINNS *Originals* (1889) 4. (8) **n.Yks.** TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 35. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284. (9) **Lan.** What, upon theese cheears? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii; TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* (10) **w.Yks.**[1] (11) **Cor.**[3]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *dem. pron.* Those.

Sc. These, who were present, chose Agamemnon, *Scoticisms* (1787) 117. **n.Yks.** Theease was t'wods, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. Phr. *these here*, these.

w.Yks. Dus tə laik ðiəz i(r)? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124. **s.Chs.**[1] 70. **Shr.**[1] Emph. form, *Gram. Outlines*, 50.

3. *dem. adj.* Those.

Sc. Helen, the prettiest woman of these days, *Scoticisms* (1787) 115; 'These regions,' distant counties. 'These ages,' the days of other times, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Thur.) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284.

4. Phr. (1) *these here*, these; (2) — *uns* or *ans*, these ones, these; (3) — *yerimy*, see (1).

(1) **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.), **Lei.**[1] 26. **War.**[3] These 'ere boots are a misfit, *Introd.* 15. **Brks.**[1] Theuz yer wuts be wuth double o' them ther, 7. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Ken.** To understand these 'ere things, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 53. **Som.** It was one o' these here Tussores, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 34. **w.Som.**[1] Uez bee dhèo·zh yuur bee·us? [Whose be these here beasts?] Dhai·z yuur tae·udeez bee dhu bas·soa·urt u-groa· [These (particular) potatoes be the best sort grown]. **n.Dev.** One of these here stillish days, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 4. (2) **Cum.**[4] *Pref.* 28. **Oxf.** (A.P.) **Brks.**[1] Be the-uz uns thaay? 7. (3) **Glo.** I never 'ad no yead fur these-yerimy thengs, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv.

5. Used with *pl.* nouns denoting time: for, for the space of. Cf. this, 6.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cor.** She's dead an gone now theuse thirty eers, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 9.

THESE, THESELN, THESEN(S, see **Thease, Theirsen(s.**

THESEUN, *dem. pron.* Hrf. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **theesen** Wil.[1]; **thesun** Hrf.[2]; **the·uz·un** Brks.[1] [ðia·zən, ðī·zən.] These. Hrf.[12], Brks.[1], Wil.[1] (s.v. Pronouns). Cf. theasum.

THESS, THESSEN, see **Let,** *v.*[1], **Theirsen(s.**

THESTREEN, *adv.* Sc. [ðəstrī·n.] Last night, yesterday evening. See **Streen,** *adv.*, **Yestreen.**

Abd. They war unco wersh thestreen, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) x. **Kcd.** A reamin' burn cam' rum'lin' doon Faur burn wis nane thestreen, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. **Lnk.** I mind it as weel as I mind thestreen, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1810) 503 (JAM.). **Edb.** As if he gat nae sleep thestreen, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 151.

THESUM, THESUN, THET, see **Theasum, Theseun, Theat,** *sb.*

THETCH, *sb.* War. Wor. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **thatch** War.[3] Wor. Oxf. Bck. Hrt. w.Cy. Wil.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] [þetʃ, þætʃ; w.Cy. also ðetʃ, ðātʃ.] **1.** A dial form of 'vetch'; applied esp. to the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; and the bush vetch, *B. sepium*; *gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **thatch, 3.**

War.[3] **s.Wor.** A tidy lot o' thatches 'em be (H.K.). **Oxf.**, **Bck.** (B. & H.) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** A Thetch will grow through The bottom of an old shoe, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. viii. 242, in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 35. **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Wil.**[1] All vetches are known as 'Thetches' or 'Thatches' in Wilts, being 'Blue,'

'Yellow,' or 'Red' Thetches according to the colour of the flower. **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Tristram 've a-zend word to zay he can spar-ee zo many thatches as you be a mind to. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Thetch-hay,** dried vetches. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 59. **3.** The meadow pea, *Lathyrus pratensis.* Dor. (G.E.D.)

THETE, THE-UZ-UN, see **Theat,** *sb.*, **Theseun.**

THEW, *v.*[1] Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To threaten.

THEW, *v.*[2] Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To tire. (J.S.O.)

THEW, see **Thaw.**

THEWED, *adv. Obs.* n.Cy. 'Towardly'; hopefully. (K.), N.Cy.[1]

THEWLESS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [þiu·ləs.] Feeble, inactive. Also used *advb.* Cf. **thowless.**

Abd. Like some puir dwinin' thewless wicht Wi' death in view, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 85. **Gall.** He was a quiet, thewless, pleasantly conforming man, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) I. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** I seemed to stand thewless, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) 72.

THEY, *pers. pron.*, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **thaay** Brks.[1]; **thay** Wil. Dev.; **theye** Nhb. [ðē, ðeə; unstressed ðə.]

I. Dial. forms. *Contractions*: (1) **Tead'n,** they had; (2) **Tear'n,** (*a*) they were; (*b*) they were not; (3) **Teayd'n,** they would; (4) **Teyd'n,** see (1); (5) **Teyn,** (*a*) they will; (*b*) they have; (6) **Tey'rn,** they are; (7) **Tha,** see (5, *b*); (8) **Thame,** they are; lit. they am; (9) **Thave,** see (5, *b*); (10) **Thay'm,** (11) **Theam,** see (8); (12) **Thear,** (13) **Their,** see (6); (14) **Them,** see (8); (15) **Ther,** see (6); (16) **They'd'n,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (1); (17) **They'm,** see (8); (18) **They'n,** (*a*) see (5, *b*); (*b*) see (5, *a*); (*c*) see (2, *a*); (19) **They'rn,** (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) see (6); (20) **They's,** (*a*) they shall; (*b*) they are; lit. they is; (21) **Thid,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (3); (22) **Thi'dd'n,** see (1); (23) **Thi'd'n,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (1); (24) **Thi'n,** (*a*) see (5, *a*); (*b*) see (5, *b*); (25) **Thir,** see (6); (26) **Thirn,** see (2, *a*); (27) **Thor,** see (6).

(1) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* **s.Lan.**[1] (2, *a*) **Lan.** So I asht him what tearn far? TIM BOBBIN *ib.* 21. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** I'd awlus a notion at tear'n no gonnorheeods, TIM BOBBIN *ib. Reader,* 11. (3) **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *ib.* 23. (5, *a*) **Lan.** Teyn mey no bawks o telling fok, TIM BOBBIN *ib. Reader,* 6. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** Teyn turned me eawt o' t'work-heause, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 285. **s.Lan.**[1] (6) **Lan.** Teyrn loike a faucon's, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *ib.* 33. (7) **Wil.** Tha' ael got zwords, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 8. (8) **Wil.** Thame on the brink, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 90. **s.Wil., Som., Dev.** (E.H.G.) (9) **n.Yks.** Thave gitten t'Mell (W.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (10) **Dev.** If thay'm wulling, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) *Introd.* l. 18. (11) **Wil.** If theam com yer ta buy, SLOW *September Vair.* (12) **Sur.** Thear gal's hands, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 217. (13) **Nhb.** Meynde what their o toakin about, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. (14) **Ken.**[12] (15) **n.Yks.** If ther bad, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 24. (16, *a*) **Lan.** They'd'n a foughten a lion apiece, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 265; TIM BOBBIN *ib. Reader,* 8. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *ib.* **s.Lan.**[1] (17) **Dev.** They'm of a mind, pretty much, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 209. **n.Dev.** They'm different, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 42. **Cor.** They'm all a-foot, I do b'lieve, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 93. (18, *a*) **w.Yks.** O think they'n good gin at Beggar'd Choild, BYWATER *Gossips,* 19. **Lan.** Iv they'n a table, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 15. **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** They'n be sure to ax me, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 6. **s.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Chs.**[1] (19, *a*) **Lan.** They'rn tellin, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii; An they'rn o meterly greyte lott then, ORMEROD *Felly fro' Rachde* (1851) i. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Lan.** When they'rn brokken deawn, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii; They'rn at wark, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 33. (20, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.** They's lig him in irons, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 61; Money they's git neane, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 169. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (21 *a*, *b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (22) **Lan.**[1] Thi'dd'n just getten a yure o' th' owd dog into 'em, WAUGH *Life and Localities* (1855) 28. (23, *a*) **Lan.** What thidn wear, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 8. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (24) **s.Lan.**[1] 25 ne.Sc. Thir i' the Lord's han's, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 50. (26) **Lan.** Aw meyde sur ut thirn laffen, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 4. (27) **Nhb.** Thor as like as two peas, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 27; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Used instead of 'he' or 'she' when the speaker does not wish to make known the sex of the person spoken of. Sc. (W.A.C.), n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.)

2. Used as an *indef. pron.*: one.

Gall. (A.W.), **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Excludes the speaker except when representing 'anny body' [used previously in the sentence]. 'They sen 'at haï owd Fakener's jed in Ameriky,' 67; 'Anny body mid see as they'd noo business theer,' *ib.* **n.Lin.**[1] When I fo'st got it thaay could n't tell what it was maade on fer dirt. **w.Som.** 'Dhai dŭ zai.' 'Dhai bee gee·ĕen vaaw·ur-n ziks vur baa·rlĕe,' means that 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel is the market price for barley, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 38; 'Dhai' . . . excludes the speaker, *ib.* 39; **w.Som.**[1] Anybody widn never believe it, nif they didn zee it (s.v. Indefinite Pronouns).

3. *Emphat.* form of the *acc.* or *dat.*

War.[3] Lave thay alooan. **se.Wor.**[1] That's a no good tŭ thay, is it? **Glo.** I don't understand anything about they, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv. **Brks.**[1] **Ess.** I gave they to she (W.W.S.). **Sur.** It 'ud be a sight better if he kept they to hissen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Sur., Hmp.** She's uncommon fond o' they, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Wil.** To thay I zed, Have ye zee'd he as my zowl do love? KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 3. **Dor.** Leave they to t'other place—not she! HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 23; *N. & Q. ib.* **Dev.** As if hur was too proud tu ztap and look at tha likes ov thay, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. **Cor.** The cookin all left to they? PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 37.

4. *dem. pron.* Those; such-like.

Suf. Under they she hid herself, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 31. **w.Som.** In cases where 'those' forms the antecedent to a relative we always say 'dhai.' 'Dhai dhut dŭed ut ul ae·ŭ tu paa·y vaur ut. 'Dhur-z dhai kun tuul ee au·l· ubaew·d ut,' ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 32. **Dev.** Ben Lupin be one o' they that things fall to, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 13; The devil damn they that keeps me here, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 108. **Cor.** The gentry and they, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 227.

5. Phr. *they there,* those.

w.Som.[1] They things be dearer'n they there. Dhai·zh yuur aa·plz bee duub·l zu gĕo·d-z dhai dhae·ur [These apples are double as good as those].

6. *dem. adj.* Those.

Rut.[1] They boys! **War.**[2] Call they dogs in, *Introd.* 15; **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] They pasen, 50. **s.Oxf.** Scarin' they rewks, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 52. **Brks.** Thaay stwuns that built, HUGHES *Scour. W. Horse* (1859) vii; **Brks.**[1] **Sur.** They rooks as you see on bärson's pläce, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37; **Sur.**[1] She doesn't give much milk out of they quarters. **Hmp.** 'Did you shake the mats, Tom?' 'They three I did, miss' (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**[1] Drive they cows out of that field. **n.Hmp.** (E.H.R.) **Dor.** There be a tidy few o' they flints, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. **w.Som.**[1] Dhai· yuung peg·z mus bee u-tĕok·t ee·n. **Dev.** Bagger they pixies, if they bant at they colts again! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) *Pref.* 10. **n.Dev.** If I didn't reckon to have hidden they boots safe from me in the stick-rick, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 65 **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[3] Bring they three.

7. Phr. *they there,* those.

Ken. Look at they there birds (G.B.). **w.Som.** Used of things absent. 'V-ee zoa·ld dhai dhae·ur buul·iks?' . . . referring to some that had been previously spoken of but not now present, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 31. **Dev.**[3] Gie me they-there bŭtes. **nw.Dev.**[1]

THEY, see **Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Their, Thou, Thy.**

THEYE, see **Thee,** *sb.*

THEYSELVES, *refl. pron.* Nrf. Dor. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **theysel** Nrf.; **theysell** Dor. Dev. Themselves.

Nrf. Those gents expect you to keep as clean as theysels, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 256. **Dor.** Passon didn' like for they to be locked in by theysells, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 255. **Dev.** They mid talk an' talk theysells hoarse, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 154. [**Amer.** They're pretty peart at the game theyselves, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 892.]

THEYSEN, *refl. pron.* Sur. Themselves.

Afore I'd take an' ask they as hanna enou' for theysen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i.

THI, see **Thee,** *pers. pron.*, **Thy.**

THIBLE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **thybel** Nhb.[1] Wm.; **thyble** Lan.; and in forms **thibble** N.Cy.[2] s.Lan.[1]; **thibbo** s.Lan.[1]; **thorble, thribble** w.Yks.; **thwibble** w.Yks.[2] [þai·bl; þi·bl.]

1. *sb.* A smooth stick or spatula, used for stirring broth, porridge, &c. See **Thavvel, Thivel.**

N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] A round stick, usually of willow, peeled or barked; about fifteen inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter; used to stir porridge. Lakel.[2] Wm. They gav him a wooden sword, I thout it wur liker a girt thible, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 94; (J.M.) n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1235] Lan. I've a new thyble for yo, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 239; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (s.v. Slice), s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) *lean licking of thibles, phr.* poverty, penury, a state verging on starvation; (2) **Tommy-Thibel,** *sb.* a name given to the first finger. Also called **Lick-pot.**

(1) w.Yks. They've hed nowt comin' in this nine weeks so there 'll be lean lickin' o' thibles theare (S.K.C.). (2) w.Yks.[2]

2. *Obs.* A dibble or setting-stick. n.Cy. (K.); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[2] **3.** *v.* To stir porridge, &c. with a 'thibel' or stirring-rod.

Wm. To brew his aan coffee, to thybel his poddish, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 61.

THICCA, THICCY, see **Thic(k.**

THICCY, *int.* Wm. Der. Also written **thikki** Der. [ðiˑki.] An exclamation used to call attention to anything, 'there.' Cf. **thaykety.**

Wm. See, thiccy—his work, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 173. Der. 'Thikki, you'll catch it!' Common, especially amongst children, ADDY *Gl.* (1891).

THIC(K, *dem. pron., dem. adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **thik** Hmp.[1] Wil. Dor. Som.; and in forms **dhicka, dhicke, dicka, dicke** Wxf.[1]; **dik** Dor.[1]; **thec** I.W. Dev.[1]; **thecca** Dev.[1]; **theck** I.W.[1] Cor.; **thecka, theckee** w.Cy.; **thecky** Som. Cor.; **theggy** Dev.; **thek** w.Cy. Dev.; **thekka** Cor.[12]; **thekky** Dev. Cor.[1]; **thicca** Dev.[1]; **thiccy** w.Cy. Dev.; **thicka** s.Dev.; **thickee** Dev. Cor.[2]; **thicker** Dev.; **thickey** Dev.[2]; **thicky** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; **thike** Pem.; **thikke** Dev.; **thikky** Cor.[2]; **thiky** Som.; **thoc** Wil.[1]; **thock** Glo.; **thuc** Glo. Wil.; **thuccy** Dev.; **thuck** Wor. Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Brks.; **thuckee** Cor.[2]; **thucker** nw.Dev.[1]; **thuk** Hmp.[1] [ðik; ðek, ðɛk.] **1.** *dem. pron.* This, that; this one, that one. Cf. **thac(k.**

Wxf.[1], Hrf.[1], s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 5; Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] Thic, Thik, this. Never used for 'that' in North Hants. Thuck, Thuk, that. I.W. (HALL.); I.W.[1] Theck, that; thick, this. w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Thuck always = that, but is mainly a N. Wilts form, its place in S. Wilts being usually taken by Thick. Thic or Thick often = this in N. Wilts, but far more frequently = that,—in fact, the latter may probably now be taken as its normal meaning, although it would appear to have been otherwise formerly. In Cunnington MS., for instance, it is stated that 'The old terms *thic* and *thoc* almost constantly exclude the expressions This and That' (s.v. Pronouns). n.Wil. Thuck's our feyther's, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) ix. Dor. (C.V.G.); The demonstrative pronouns for the personal class [of formed individual things, as, a man, a tree, a tool] are 'theäse' and 'thik.' . . 'Thik cheese,' BARNES *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes*, iii; *ib. Gl.* (1863) 21. n.Dor. (S.S.B.) Som. Thic, That, and Tother (F.A.A.); West of the Parret thecky, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som. When...'dhik' or 'dhaat' are used alone the distinction between the kind of thing referred to is still carefully maintained. Of a knife it would be said... 'Dhikĕe-z muyn.' . . But when the noun, whatever be its quality or number, has been already mentioned, or is to be mentioned in the same sentence, it is referred to by the neuter or indefinite form of the demonstrative 'dhaat,' 'dhis,' and not 'dhik,' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 32. Dev. What dee cal thic a-head? N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 19; Thuccy were Miss Toney's, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 87; Dev.[1] A . . . takes up the tea-pot and stram-bang thecca go'th out of the winda, 4; Dev.[2] n.Dev. Britting o' thick an crazing thack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. nw.Dev.[1] Used as often as Thick or Thicky. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* 1874). Cor. We must be braave and theck, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 6; That's thecky weth the rings, DANIEL *Budget*, 24; Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] 'Thickee and thuckee,' this and that.

2. Phr. (1) *thick here,* this, this one; (2) — *there,* (3) — *there there,* that, that one.

(1) Wil. To borrow a neighbour's tub to save thick ere in the pantry, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 17; Wil.[1] In 'thick here' . . . the use of the adverb defines the meaning more precisely (s.v. Pronouns). (2) Glo. Th' owld wimin couldn't git arf so much o' thuc thur in to 'um, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); (K.M.G.); Wil.[1] The use of the adverb defines the meaning more precisely (s.v. Pronouns). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. I say thiccy there is the gown that missus wore, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 87. Cor.[2] (3) w.Som.[1] Mine's a rare knive, but I widn gie much vor thick there there (s.v. There). e.Dev. When the Devonshire man directs attention to two objects, for example, he points to one of them as 'thick there there,' and to the other as 'theäse here here,' PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 3.

3. *dem. adj.* This, that. See **Thease.**

Wxf.[1] 'Dhicka poake.' 'Na dicke wye, nar dicka.' Wor. (K.) Hrf. The vook may laugh at thick news, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 69. s.Pem. Look ye at thike thing (W.M.M.). Glo. We brought un thuc gurt blue stone to try wi', BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 167. Brks. Fot I out o' all thuck caddle, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. w.Cy. Thiccy work be turr'ble dry and onpromisin', *Globe* (Feb. 23, 1895). Wil. He can't stroddle thuck puddle, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) I. 335; Ta zee thick two together, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 6. Dor. A small brass dog, found in a barrow and now in the County Museum at Dorchester, was nailed up over the door of a sick man, whose mother believed that 'thic brass dog 'ud do him a power o' good' (J.B.P.); Goo under thik tree, an' zit on that grass, BARNES *Gl.* (1863) 21. Som. Tes no good to come wi' thik tale, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 47. w.Som. All articles or things of specific shape or purpose which can be individualized by prefixing *a* or *an,* as a cloth, a tree, . . may be classed as definite nouns having their own demonstratives . . . dheeˑŭz, . . dhik, *or* dhikˑee, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 29; 'Dhik' or 'dhikˑĕe' corresponds almost precisely to Latin *iste.* . . 'Lat dhu kaaˑfmdur puut dhik staeˑŭl eenˑtu dhikˑee dhaeˑŭr maup' [Let the carpenter put that handle into that (yonder) mop], *ib.* 31; w.Som.[1] Dev. Why, thek blamed sheep o' mine waunt stop nowhere, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 334; They've a-zot upon thicker poar blid that was a-drownded, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19; Dev.[1] Cor. Now thecky night I cudden blink my eyes, DANIEL *Portfolio* in PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 153; Cor.[2]

4. These, those.

Wor. Thuck things (K.). Dev. *N. & Q.* (1859) 5th S. xi. 6.

5. Phr. (1) *thick here,* this; (2) — *there,* (*a*) that; (*b*) those.

(1) Wil. Why John be so certain about thick e'er thing, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 44. Dor. Do 'ee think as I be a-comed to thik here shameful work o' my own choosing, lass? HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 11. e.Dev. The lordship, against who thic here caucus is founded, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 53. (2, *a*) I.W.[1] Come tell me, I proy, About theck there rooap, 54. w.Cy. Who lives in thic thur house now, down agen th' old tree stump? *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 601. Dor. He wer twice too wide Vor thik there door, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 138. w.Dor. Rat thick there cheeld! ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. (W.F.R.); Spooase yo wanted thic ther sammon vor ta grow, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 101. w.Som. 'Dhik dhaeˑŭr' or 'dhikˑee dhaeˑŭr' [corresponds] to Latin *ille.* 'Lat dhu kaaˑfmdur puut dhik staeˑŭl eenˑtu dhikˑĕe dhaeˑŭr maup,' ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 31. Dev. Thickee there bwoy's 'nuff tū drāve me mazed! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Wat mort'l changes Hath occur'd in thic thare time, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 3. (*b*) Dev. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 6, 116.

6. *adv.* So.

n.Dev. He hurried along thic fast I thought he must be wonderful set on zeeing the maid, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 237.

Hence (1) *thikketheor aways, phr.,* (2) **Thuck-wise,** *adv.* thus, so.

(1) Dev. When young gentlemen do overlook young ladies, tain't thikketheor aways, I knoo, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 50, ed. 1889. (2) Wor. (K.)

[3. Sin thilke day that they were children lyte, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1193. OE. *þylc,* such.]

THICK, *adj., adv., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **theck** n.Dev.; **thik** Chs.; **tic(k** Sh.I. [þik.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Thick-bill,** the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea*; (2) — **dicks,** thick porridge; (3) — **end,** the greater part, the majority or most part; (4) **-hots,** porridge made of water and oatmeal; (5) **-knee,** the great plover, *Oedicnemus scolopax*; (6) **-lifted,** short-winded, wheezy, breathing with difficulty; (7) **-listed,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) dull, stupid; (8) **-milk, hot milk**

thickened with flour, and then sweetened; (9) **-neck**, a false growth in corn; the growing of several stalks together; (10) **-pelted**, thick-skinned; (11) **-podditch** or **-porridge**, oatmeal porridge; (12) **-set**, thick cloth; *pl.* a suit of clothes made of strong thick cloth; (13) **-set wheat**, see below; (14) **-spinning**, *fig.* bad conduct; (15) **-thumbed**, sluttish, untidy; clumsy; (16) **-tollols**, a jocular name for oatmeal porridge; (17) **-wet**, of clothes: saturated with water; (18) **-winded**, bad at breathing, husky.

(1) **Lan.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 67. (2) **n.Lan.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] The thick end of a job of work, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** We've waited for the'y cumin heame T'thick end ov hofe an hooer, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 241. **Stf., Der.** Most part (J.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I've gotten th' thick end o' th' job finished wi'. Thick end o' last week we got noht dun, i' a waay o' speäkin'. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's the thick-end of a mile. They've gotten the thick-end of their harvest. (4) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 142. **Sur.** That small representative of the noble bustard . . . the thicknee or great plover, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 68. **s.Sus.** The stone-curlew, or thick-knee, sometimes called Norfolk plover, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 356. (6) **w.Som.**[1] Poor old fuller, he's a-come terr'ble thick lifted, sure 'nough. **n.Dev.** In a tingling vrost than tha art theck-lifted, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 126. (7, *a*) **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 255. (8) **Don.** Norah . . . put down also the tail of a herring and a bowl of thick-milk, *Harper's Mag.* (Oct. 1900) 795. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] Milk boiled and thickened with flour and sweetened with sugar or treacle. **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.**[1] (9) **Lan.**[1] (10) **nw.Dev.**[1] Thuze sheep be thick-pilted toads; there's no proof in 'em [they will not fatten easily]. (11) **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (12) **Sc.** Our landlord wore . . . a pair of bran new velveteens, instead of his ancient thicksets, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) i. **Ayr.** His breeches, of olive thickset, were carefully preserved from stains, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. (13) **Bdf.** Velvet-cased wheat, which is called in this county white-chapped led wheat, and thick-set wheat, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 362. (14) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] What I guess thou's turn'd off for thick spinnin. (15) **Ken.**[12] (16) **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** A gret big fat butcher, now wi' thiktollols fed, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 183. (17) **n.Lin.**[1] (18) **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *the thicker skin holds the longer out*, see below; (2) *thick and threefold*, strongly; (3) *—in the clear*, see below; (4) *— of speech*, indistinct; (5) *to bite a bit quicker and run a bit thicker*, see below.

(1) **Cum.**[1] In law contests a common saying is, 'T'thicker skin hod t'langer oot'—implying that the heaviest purse will win the suit; **Cum.**[4] (2) **w.Yks.**[2] Shoo gav it me thick-and-threefold. (3) **Nhp.**[1] An expression commonly used when any one who is hoarse and husky from a cold is attempting to clear his voice. 'Why, you are thick in the clear.' (4) **w.Som.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] 'Thaay'll bite a bit quicker an' run a bit thicker,' said of well-bred sheep in contrast with those of base pedigree, and meaning that the well-born ones will eat a little more, and that the same land will be able to sustain a greater number.

3. Short, squat, thick-set.

Sc. (G.W.) **Fif.** Thick Jamie Bud, lang Sandy Kay, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 69.

4. Of the weather: cloudy, misty, foggy.

Sc. (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Hit wis i' da hömmin, an' da lift wis tick, *Sh. News* (Aug. 31, 1901). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A thick day is a foggy day. **w.Som.**[1] Thick wet, a dense mist. ''Twas a proper thick wet, you could-n zee not a gunshot.' **Dev.** I never zeed it so thick afore or zince, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 290.

Hence (1) **Thickness**, *sb.* fog, mist; (2) **Thick-set**, *adj.* cloudy or set in for rain.

(1) **Sh.I.** We didna ken him i' da tikness, *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

5. Stupid, dull, slow of comprehension. Also used *advb.* and in phr. *thick in the head.*

Cai. I was aye thick in the heid, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 108. **Frf.** I'm thicker i' the heid than I gie mysel' creydit for, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 145. **Cum.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Talking thick is to talk without reason, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** He's very thick of hearing and very thick of understanding too (J.P.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

6. Partially deaf, esp. in phr. *thick of hearing.*

Cum.[14], **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A more usual though less gainly expression is 'thick i' t'lug.' **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Sus.**[1] Speak a little louder, sir, I'm rather thick of hearing. **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** Doubtless I may be thick o' hearin, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 97.

7. Numerous, plentiful; frequent, in quick succession. Also used *advb.*

Gall. As bairns turned thick and thicker, A' her beauties changed their hue, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897; Thick, sma' rain—description of much Gall. weather (J.M.). **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's had childer very thick-on. They're very thick uppo' th' sod. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Wor.** Mine is a good summer-house, the doors be so thick, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 31. **se.Wor.**[1] Thick on the ground = crowded. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Dor.**[1] The leazers thick da stoop to pick the ears, 158. **Cor.**[3]

Hence phr. (1) *thick and threefold*, (2) *thicker and faster*, in great numbers or quantity; thickly, with little intermission.

(1) **Sc.** Ills come thick and three-fauld on him (JAM.). **Lnk.** Thick-an'-threefauld in the trance Bright forms strain'd to be near The glowing hearth, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 41. **n.Yks.**[2] Flocking in thick and threefold. **Lan.**[1] They'd nobbut been married abeawt three months when trouble begun o' comin' on 'em thick-an'-threefold. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] He's a bonny lot o' childer i' this short time; they'n com'n thick an' three-fowd. **s.Chs.**[1] The bills come droppin' in thick an' three-fowld. (2) **s.Chs.**[1]

8. Thorough, complete, downright.

w.Yks. I've niver known him tell so thick a lee afore, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 245.

9. Friendly, intimate, on very familiar or intimate terms. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Dey wir very tic, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 72. **Frf.** Sae thick an' pack wi' yon sour-mou'd whaup, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 34. **Ayr.** They were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick thegither, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 37-8. **Lth.** He's fast an' thick wi' Hootsman, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. **Ir.** Himself and Alec Hardwick always being so thick, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 102. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** Him an' Charlie wes the thickest o' marrers tegither, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 19. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** They wer sea thick, her an t'lile jack ass, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39. **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** Thee and me has allis been thick, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 227; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **e.An.**[12] **Nrf.** EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 190. **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** Him and me's very thick, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 200. **w.Som.**[1] **e.Dev.** That mighty kewer, but rich gentleman, Mr. Bolde, was thick in with young Mohun, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 230. [**Amer.** There's others that I should rather have Ellen thick with, *Harper's Mag.* (June 1901) 73.]

Hence **Thickness**, *sb.* familiarity, intimacy, friendliness.

Lnk. Willie and his father-in-law to be were now, in a manner, scunnersome wi' their thickness, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 171.

10. Phr. (1) *as thick as bees*, (2) *— as blackberries*, (3) *— as crowdy*, (4) *— as Darby and Joan*, (5) *— as Dick and Leddy*, (6) *— as Harry and Mary*, (7) *— as herrings in a barrel*, (8) *— as inkle-weavers* or *-makers*, (9) *— as thack*, (10) *— as thick*, (11) *— as thieves*, (12) *— as three in a bed*, (13) *— as two dogs' heads*, (14) *— as two in a bed*, very friendly and intimate; on exceedingly good terms; (15) *to make thick with*, to ingratiate oneself with.

(1) **Brks.** You an' she were as thick as bees, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 142. (2) **Ir.** I thought you an' he were as thick as blackberries before you went away, MCNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) iii. (3) **Ags.** In the company o' twa derf lookin' English chields as thick wi' them as crowdy, REID *Howetoon*, 95. (4) **Lan.** Hoo an' it's as thick as Darby an' Jooan, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 172. (5) **w.Yks.** As thick as Dick an' Leddy (J.R.). (6) **w.Cor.** They used not to speak; but now they are 'as thick as Harry and Mary' (M.A.C.). (7) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (8) **Ayr.** Confabbin' thegither as thick as inkle weavers, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[3] Stumpt away togidder as thick as inkle weavers, 15. **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They'n be as thick as inkle-wayvers, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) vii. **s.Lan.**[14], **Chs.**[3], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** Adam, you and Miss Deller ought to be as thick as inkle-makers! STOOKE *Not Exactly*, vii. (9) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** All the lot as thick as thick, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 13. **Midl.** Carter were as thick wi' Rollins as thick

could be, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 62. (11) Sc. (A.W.) Gall. CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 28. Ir. Your sweetheart an' her sweetheart, thick as two thieves, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 123, ed. 1893. Dur. Thick as thieves were the two of them, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 156. s.Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), War.[2], e.An.[2] Dev. She an' Bill got so thick as thieves afore the picter was out o' hand, *Black and White* June 27, 1896 824. (12) Uls. (M.B.-S.), n.Lin.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (13) Nhb. It wasna you nor her jauntin' off to Brantham as thick as two dogs' heads, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 262. (14) Der.[2] (15) Cld. (JAM.)

11. In love; criminally familiar or intimate, esp. in phr. *over* or *too thick*.

Sc. She had fa'en a wee ower thick wi' a cousin o' her ain, SCOTT *Antiquary* 1816 xxiv; (JAM.) Frf. As the weeks flew by, Jamie and Miss Smith grew thicker, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. Edb. She's ower thick wi' the Auld Arie, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 249. Lakel.[2] Wm. 'Liggin tagiddur will mak swines thick,' common saying (B.K.). n.Yks. T'talk that cam oop aboot mah bein thick wi' her, wur set aflooat by sum gooid-for-nowts, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 41. w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Persons are said to be 'oher thick wi' one anuther' who carry on an intrigue.

12. *sb.* Phr. (1) *the thick of the thrang*, the midst of the bustle or crowd; the busiest part or time; (2) *—on it*, the major or principal part; (3) *to have neither thick nor thin in the house*, to have neither meat nor drink.

(1) Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Cum.[1] She browt a heap o' kelter an' t'thick on't o' hard gold; Cum.[4] (3) w.Yks.[1]

13. *Obs.* A crowd; a mass of people.

Edb. My uncle . . . keeping well among the thick, to be as little kenspeckle as possible, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

14. *pl.* Groves and woods with thick, close underwood; thickets. Suf. (HALL.), Suf.[1] **15.** *pl.* A rag-trade term: a linsey in which the weft is made of cotton and wool, but in which the cotton preponderates. w.Yks. (M.F.)

16. *v.* To thicken.

m.Yks.[1] He begins to thick i' t'lug a bit [to grow deaf]. w.Yks.[2] T'day's thicking [getting cloudy].

Hence **Thicked-milk**, *sb.* milk thickened with flour and boiled. Dor.[1]

THICK, THICKA, see **Theak**, *v.*[1], **Thic(k.**

THICKEDNESS, *sb.* Glo. [þi·kidnəs.] Thickness. (W.H.C.), Glo.[1]

THICKEE, see **Thic(k.**

THICKENING-STUFF, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Victuals of any kind.

THICKENS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also written **thickans.** [þi·kənz.] Oatmeal porridge; lit. 'thick ones.'

w.Yks. Thickans sweetand we trakle to their breikfast, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Matty Muffindoaf* (1843) 36; Let thi thickens keel, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); w.Yks.[5]

THICKER, see **Thic(k.**

THICKET, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A faggot.

n.Dev. Yen thick auther thicket, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9.

THICKETY, THICKEY, THICKSELL, see **Thaykety, Thic(k, Thixle.**

THICKUMY, *dem. pron.* Som. Also in form **thickemny.** [ði·kəmi.] That; also in *comp.* **Thickumy-there.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (HALL.)

THICKUN, *dem. pron.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written **thicken** Wil.; **thick'un, thicun** Glo.; and in forms **thuck'un, thucun** Glo. [ði·kən.] This one, that one.

Hrf.[12] Glo. Thick 'un hut thuck 'un and not thuck 'un hut thick 'un, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46; Thicun = this one, Thucun = that one (H.S.H.); Glo.[1] Wil. PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) *Introd.* 3. Som. (W.F.R.)

THICKY-DUDDLE, *sb.* Dor. Flour and water. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Duddles).

THICUN, see **Thickun.**

THIEF, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **theef** Dmb.; and in forms **thieve-** Dmb.; **tief** Or.I. [þīf.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Thief-animal**, a term of opprobrium for a thievish person; (2) **-club**, an association for the prosecution of thieves; (3) **-handsel**, see below; (4) **-like**, (*a*) having the appearance of a blackguard; (*b*) plain, ugly; hardlooking; also used in *compar.*; see below; (*c*) applied to dress: unbecoming, not handsome; (5) **-loon**, (6) **-riever**, a thief, thievish rascal; (7) **-thrum'd**, made of stolen 'thrums'; (8) **Thieves'-hole**, *obs.*, a gaol, prison; esp. a particularly bad dungeon reserved for thieves.

(1) Frf. I was mighthies beguiled i' the buyin' o't by that thief-animal, Ratty Mairtin, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 276. (2) Wm. The members of the thief club, as they are commonly called, should all pay in proportion to the property they wish to protect, *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 177. (3) n.Yks.[2] 'That new house has had thief-handsel,' something stolen from it in the first instance; a bad omen for the future luck of the house. (4, *a*) Sc. If ye binna thief, binna thief-like, *Prov.* (JAM.) (*b*) *ib.* The thiefer-like the better soldier. Ye're like the swine, the aulder ye grow, ye're ay the thiefer-like. (*c*) *ib.* That's a thief-like mutch ye've on. (5) Dmf. My stomach fair rebounds at the thought of thae thief-loons gawping up Buccleuch's mutton, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 213. (6) Dmf. We tynt the hogs, but we got the thief rievers fast enough, *ib.* 273. (7) Dmb. Thieve-thrum'd waft can mak' but rotten harn, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 100. (8) Sc. Put the poor man in arms, and lay him in the dungeon called the Theeves' Hole, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 209. Slg. He . . . allowed them to try him with their thieves hole or axe, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 129, ed. 1843. Gall. Instantly thrust into the thieveshole, as the greatest malefactors, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 57.

2. Phr. (1) *as fast as a thief in a mill*, prov., quite safe, with no means of escape; see below; (2) *a thief's bargain*, a very cheap bargain, such a bargain as a thief makes with a receiver of stolen goods; (3) *he's such an old thief, he'd rob Jesus Christ of his shoe-strings*, said of a notorious thief; (4) *the black thief*, (5) *the old thief*, (6) *the thief of the world*, the devil; (7) *the thief and reaver bell*, see below; (8) *thief take you*, an imprecation or oath: the devil take you.

(1) e.Yks. The mill referred to would be one of the old wooden windmills, built on posts, with only one way of ingress and egress, and which could easily be surrounded, thus giving no chance of escape to the thief therein, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 18. ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] (2) e.Sc. Ou, ay, ye may weel glower, it's a thief's bargain an' nae mistake, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 249. (3) War.[2] (4) Or.I. The devil [is called] da Auld Chield, da Sorrow, da ill-healt, or da black tief, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 166. (5) Lnk. The pair [Adam and Eve] gat a fa'—Foul fa' the Auld Thief for that sinning o't! RODGER *Poems* (1838) 101, ed. 1897. (6) Ker. May the thief o' the wurld turn it all into whishky an' be choked wid it! BARTRAM *Whitehcaded Boy* (1898) 84. (7) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] At the time of sounding the curfew on the evening of the day on which each fair was proclaimed, the great bell of St. Nicholas was rung, and called by the common people the 'thief and reaver bell.' It was meant as announcing that the fair had begun, all people might freely enter the town and resort to it, no process being issued from the mayor's or sheriff's courts without affidavits being made that the party could not at other times be taken, RICHARDSON *Newc. Municip. Accts.* 90. (8) Lnk. Ye maun gar Kate tak me, or thief tak you a' thegither, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 56.

3. A term of contempt or vituperation used with no implication of dishonesty; a rascal, scamp. Also applied to things.

Sc. She's an ill-laur'd thief (JAM.). Fif. Mak the thief wallop out o' sicht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 128. Dmb. The steem-bott was a dour theef, and snoor't awa and snoor't awa tho' the water was jaupin up to the lum-tap, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix.

4. An imperfection in the wick of a candle which causes it to gutter and waste. In *gen.* colloq. use.

n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 4. w.Yks.[2], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], War.[23], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Look at the thief i' the candle, 'ow it's wasting it. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1], Suf.[1], w.Som.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.)

5. A bramble, hawthorn, *Rubus fruticosus.*

e.Yks.[1] A prick of the hawthorn, briar, &c., only so called when catching at a passing object or puncturing the flesh, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Lei.[1], War.[3]

THIEFY, *adj.* Sh.I. In form **tiefy.** [tī·fi.] Thievish, thieving. Also used *fig.* stealthy, furtive.

Hit's no da first 'at Jonathin Hughson haes gotten his tiefie haunds ower, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 95; Tamy, wi' a kind o' tiefy luik at Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Aug. 21, 1897).

THIEVAL, see **Thivel.**

THIEVELESS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **theeveless** Ayr.; and in forms **thaveless** Ir.; **thiveless** w.Sc. [þī·vləs.] **1.** Listless, spiritless, wanting in energy or force; aimless, ineffectual, bootless. Cf. **thowless.**

Sc. 'A thieveless excuse,' one that is not satisfactory (JAM., s.v.

Thewles). **Per.** He had a broken-down look and appeared listless, or, as he himself expressed it, 'rale thieveless,' FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 80. **w.Sc.** She answered in a gay thieveless-like way, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 289. **Ayr.** At ilka thing I'm thieveless, And frae seching canna keep, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 261. **Lnk.** Ye thieveless, thowless pack o' ghaistlin's, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 23. **e.Lth.** Archie Howden's but a thieveless, daidlin cratur, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 45. **n.Ir.** 'A thaveless body.' 'A thaveless bit of work.' 'I was thaveless at her,' I regarded her as acting or talking foolishly, senselessly (M.B.-S.).

Hence **Thievelessly,** *adv.* feebly, weakly, aimlessly, without force or energy.

Ayr. Peter . . . gaed doitin' awa up the road, theevelessly, by himsel', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 11.

2. Cold, bleak. Also used *fig.* shy, reserved; cold, frigid in manner, forbidding.

w.Sc. 'To look thieveless to one,' to give one a cold reception (JAM., s.v. Thewles). **Rnf.** 'It's a thieveless morning,' a phr. used by old people. 'Thieveless' is applied to weather in a sort of intermediate or uncertain state. Thus 'a thieveless day' is one neither properly good or bad (*ib.*); Used to denote frigidity or insipidity of manner (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Wi' thieveless sneer to see his modish mien, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 89.

THIEVELY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [pī·vli.] Thievish, dishonest.

THIF, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To blow with wind or rain.

THIG, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **theg** Abd.; **tig(g** S. & Ork.[1] [þig.] **1.** To beg, borrow; esp. to solicit gifts or alms on certain occasions, such as on setting up housekeeping, &c.

Sc. Maun gang thigging and sorning about on their acquaintance, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; At a young Highlander's first setting up for himself . . . he goes about among his near relations and friends; and from one he begs a cow, from another a sheep, . . till he has procured for himself a tolerable stock. This they call thigging, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 99. **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Sc.** One or more days were given to the thigging of wool from her friends and neighbours, GREGOR *Olden Time,* 109. **Abd.** The bridegroom gaed a theggan' among the friends, an' got presents o' corn an' ither gear in token o' their well wishes, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 132. **Ayr.** He gaed to the gaits' [goats'] hoose to thig 'oo' [wool], SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 262. **e.Lth.** Ye'll see them waste their siller on drink or dress, an' syne thig a' they can get aff the pairish, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 145. **Gall.** He tried to thig it awa' frae his faither, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 378. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Thig,** *sb.* begging, borrowing; (2) **Thigger,** *sb.* a beggar, mendicant; (3) **Thigging,** *sb.* the quantity of grain collected by begging; (4) **Thigster,** *sb.,* see (2).

(1) **Arg.** Studying through his horn specs the tale of thig and theft which the town-officer had made up a report on, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 315. (2) **Sh.I.** Tiggers soodna be tarrowers, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 212; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Edb.** Scotch penal enactments against sturdy beggars, thiggers, sorners, and such like, LORIMER *West Kirke* (1885) 34. (3) **Kcd.** I'll get a thigging frae auld John Watt, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 69, ed. 1868. **Per.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. *to tig nine mothers' meat,* see below.

Sh.I. The mother is further instructed to 'tig the nine mothers' meat' for the bairn's restoration, i.e. nine mothers whose first-born were sons are each solicited for an offering of three articles of food, to be used during the convalescence of the patient who has been thus snatched from the power of the trows, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 147.

3. To entice; to entreat; to tease. S. & Ork.[1]

[1. And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to þigge At doris vpon dayes, þat dayres me full sore, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 13549. OE. *þicgan,* to take, receive, accept; Dan. *tigge,* to beg (LARSEN).]

THIGHT, THIK(E, see **Theat,** *adj.,* **Thic(k.**

THIKKE, THIKKI, THIKY, see **Thic(k, Thiccy, Thic(k.**

THILK, *dem. pron.* Glo. [ðilk.] That, the same. See **Thic)k.**

GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (1898) 84. **ne.Glo.** 'Ou haven't come in.'.. 'I suppose I cowd ha' told thee thilk,' *Household Wds.* (1885) 141.

THILL, *sb.*[1] Sc. and in *gen.* dial. use in Eng. and Amer. [þil.] **1.** The shaft of a cart or wagon. *Gen.* in *pl.* Also used *fig.* See **Fill,** *sb.*[1], **Tills,** *sb. pl.*[1]

Gall. Now you yourself are in the thills, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 316. **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Shill), **Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY; Moses Snow was sitting on the thill, dangling his legs, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 27. **Wil.**[1] [**Amer.** I'm like a bronco in a buggy. I want to bust a thill every time I feel the rein, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 452.]

Hence **Thilling,** *prp.* working in the shafts. Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thill-bells,** the chain part of the shaft-horse's harness, which, fixed on the wooden fore-part of the collar, hooks on the tugs of the shafts; (2) **-hanks** or **Thillanks,** (*a*) the leather thongs fastened into the 'hames' of the shaft-horse; (*b*) *obs.,* the twist or rope that came over the saddle of the shaft-horse; (3) **-harness,** harness for the shaft-horse; (4) **-horse,** the shaft-horse; (5) **-tugs,** see (1).

(1) **Suf.**[1] (2, *a*) **Dur.** (K.), **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Filanks). (*b*) **Dur.** (K.) (3) **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.** A thill harness will be run for by cart-horses, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Sur.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Dor.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 126. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horse). **Sus.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Hmp.** (H.R.); HOLLOWAY. **Wil.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.] (5) **Brks.** Varmer Mifflin's mare run for and won a new cart-saddle and thill-tugs, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **I.W.**[1]

[*Thylle,* of a cart, *temo* (*Prompt.*).]

THILL, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [þil.] **1.** The floor of a coal-seam.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] On this, flat deals of beech wood were formerly laid to form the 'ways' for the sleds or trams. A 'holey thill' was one of these tramways when worn into holes by the passage of the trams. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** (J.H.B.), **w.Yks.**[2]

2. A thin bed or stratum of fire-clay.

Nhb.[1] The underlayer of a coal seam freq. consists of a thin bed of fireclay; hence thin strata of that material are called 'thill,' irrespective of their position with regard to a seam of coal. 'The thills or underclays of coals,' LEBOUR *Geol.* (ed. 1886) 12. **Nhb., Dur.** Grey thill with water, *Borings* (1881) II. 4.

Hence **Thilly,** *adj.* partaking of the nature of indurated clay. Nhb.[1]

[1. *þille,* a structure of planks; flooring (SWEET).]

THILLER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in midl. and s.Eng. Also written **thillur** I.W.[1] [þi·lə(r.] **1.** The shaft-horse or wheeler in a team. Also called **Thill-horse** (q.v., s.v. **Thill,** *sb.*[1]). See **Tiller,** *sb.*[2]

Lan.[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] (s.v. Filler), **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[3] **Wor.** Deceased was by the thiller's head, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 18, 1897). **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 187. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Hole bridle and saddle, whit lether and nall, With collers and harneis, for thiller and all, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Thiller's gear(s,** harness for the shaft-horse; (2) **-horse,** the shaft-horse or wheeler in a team, &c.; (3) **-tackle,** see (1).

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Suit of thiller's gear, *Auct. Catal.* (Stoddesden) (1870). **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849. (2) **War.**[4], **Hmp.**[1] (3) **War.** (J.R.W.)

THILSE, *adv. Obs.* Bch. (JAM.) Else, otherwise, 'the else.'

THIMAL, see **Thimble.**

THIMBER, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Gross, heavy, cumbrous.

Thick and thimber was his thie, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 332.

THIMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **thimal** w.Yks.; **thimell** Der.; **thimmel** Lth. Nhb. Dur.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **thimmle** e.Yks.[1]; **thimmy** Der.; **thumble** Sc. (JAM.) [þi·m(b)l.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Thimble-ha',** a tailor's workshop; (2) **-pie,** a rap on the head with a thimbled finger; in *gen.* colloq. use; also called **Dame's thimble;** (3) **-pie making,** see (2); (4) **-work,** needlework, tailoring.

(1) **Abd.** He . . . ca's their lear but clippings a'; And bids them gang to Thimble-ha', KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 14. (2) **Dur.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Missis pullin me ears, broddin me wit knittin needle, an giein me sa mich thimal-pie, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 6; **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Years

ago there was one variety which little boys and girls knew as 'dame's thimell.' It was in constant use in the making of 'thimell-pie' or 'thimmy-pie,' the dame of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble—a great iron one—upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary, *N. & Q.* (1890 7th S. ix. 95. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **nw.Dev.**[1] I'll gie 'ee thimble-pie dreckly, if thee dis'n behave thezel'. (3) **Der.** The dame of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble—a great iron one—upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary. This was called 'thimell-pie making,' and the operation was much dreaded, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 95. (4) **Nhb.** I could na settle tae stitchin' an' thimmel-wark like an' auld-wife, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 19.

2. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* Wtf. (B. & H.), Cum.[14] **3.** The sea-campion, *Silene maritima.* e.An. (B. & H.) **4.** *pl.* The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia.* **Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*, s.v. Witch-bells). **Lth.** Foxgloves, blue-bells, thimmels, an' spinks, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 145. **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

5. The iron socket in which any pivot turns; the ring of a gate-hook on which the gate turns.

Chs.[1] **Midl.** WRIGHT. **Stf.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The ring which receives the hook in the hinge of a gate, having two clamps or wings which clip or go round the wood. Without these last, and when the ring is only at the end of a spike which runs into the wood of the gate, it is called a 'band,' 'hooks' and 'bands,' but 'gate-hooks' and 'thimbles.' **War.**[3]

6. The socket into which a bolt shoots. Chs.[1] **7.** *v.* To insert a stone between the axle-tree and the inside of a wheel. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

THIMMERLY, THIMMY, see **Tymerly, Thimble.**

THIN, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Ircl. and Eng. Also in form **tin** Sh.I. [þin.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Thin cake,** see below; (2) **-chopped,** small-faced; (3) **—drink,** small beer; (4) **—fur ŏr furrow,** (*a*) a shallow furrow; (*b*) to plough land with a shallow furrow; (5) **—land,** land having very shallow soil; (6) **—nose,** a nose keenly susceptible to smells; (7) **-nosed,** keen-scented; (8) **—pikeing,** poor living; (9) **-skinned,** of land: having a thin surface-soil.

(1) **Wm.** A cake baked on a girdle (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Cake made from ordinary dough without any fruit or preserves. 'What hev we fer breckfast?' 'Thin cake and bacon' (*ib.*). (2) **Cum.** The thin-chop'd, hawf-neak'd beggars, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 175. (3) **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (4, *a*) **Mid.** Then ploughed these ashes in with a very thin furrow (to avoid bringing up to the surface the wretched subsoil), MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 122. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I thin-furr'd them seeds fur wheät e'steäd o' breäkin 'em up, an' ther' wasn't hairf a crop. (5) **n.Lin.**[1] (6) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Wm.** He's a gay thin nooaze when ther's owt ta eat stirrin' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Shoe said I'd a thin nose, and ah 'ed a thin nose to smell a dirtiness like that (F.P.T.). (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1899). (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] It's bin thin-pikein' at eawr heawse o' lat'. (9) **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *thin of clothes,* scantily clothed; (2) *to be thin i't kit,* to break one's word or engagement; (3) *to make thin linings,* of the wind: to be cold and piercing; lit. to make one's clothes feel thin.

(1) **Dmb.** The poor wha're thin o' claise, And pining in starvation, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 9. (2) **w.Yks.** SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Runs-thin). (3) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1]

3. Few, scarce.

Frf. John Tamson's bairns—ah! whaur are they? Amang us noo they're grown sae thin That ye micht search frae Tweed to Spey Ere ony trace o' them ye fin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 73. **Lnk.** Originals hae now worn thin, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 20.

4. Of the wind or weather: cold, keen, piercing.

Ir. BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 315; During a cold easterly wind the clay is said to be thin, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106. **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] One frequently hears it said, 'My word! but it's a thin wind this morning; it'll go through you before it'll go round you.' **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** The wind blows thin, it's in the East (H.R.). **s.Wor.** The wind blows thin (H.K.).

5. *sb.* In phr. *the thin of the side,* the waist.

Sh.I. Yon pain at shū gits i' da tin o' her side is gaein ta finish her, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901); (J.S.)

6. *v.* To lessen in numbers; to diminish.

Sh.I. Dis ill wadder 'ill tin da sheep, i.e. kill them (J.S.). **Edb.** They're Satan's traps To thin the Kirk, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 44.

7. To pick out the bones of fish.

Sh.I. To tin a fish head (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1] To pick the bones out of the boiled heads of fish and collect the fleshy parts.

THIN, see **Then,** *adv.*, *conj.*

THINDER, see **Thonder, Thunder.**

THINE'S, *poss. pron.* Sh.I. In forms **dine's, dyns** S. & Ork.[1] Thine.

I saw Robbie Broon, yon chum o' dine's, MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 125; **S. & Ork.**[1]

THING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **ting** Sh.I. [þiŋ.] **1.** In phr. (1) *a bonnie thing,* a fine state of affairs; used *iron.*; (2) *a thing and a half,* a term applied to a conceited person, as indicative of the value he sets upon himself; (3) *a wee thing,* somewhat; just a little; (4) *Davie do a' things,* a Jack of all trades; (5) *John A'things' shop,* the general shop of a village or small town; (6) *no great things,* of little worth; nothing to boast of; see **Great, 3** (4); (7) *no the thing,* not what it should be; of a person: not what he pretends to be; (8) *the thing on it,* the crucial point, the difficulty of the whole matter; the pith or marrow of anything; (9) *thing of nothing* or *of nought,* a trifle, next to nothing; (10) *up the thing,* 'up to the mark,' well in health.

(1) **Cld.** A bonnie thing, that I man pay for't a' (JAM.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Per.** A wee thingie quiet, maybe, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 24. **Flf.** If he had a wee thing main confidence in himsel' it would be better for him, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 66. **e.Lth.** I thocht his voice sounded a wee thing shaky, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 25. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **Slg.** John A'things' shop was the place for gear, For everything you'd mention, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 43. (6) **Sc.** My hospitality . . . is nae gryte things in itself, *Modern Athens,* 110 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] He's nae great things. (7) **Sc.** That's no the thing. I doubt he's no the thing (JAM.). (8) **Nrf.** To be brief the thing on't is this here, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893 40; (M.C.H.B.) (9 **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2] They gat it for a thing o' nowt [bought it . . . for next to nothing]. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah bowt that stee for a thing-o'-nowt, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**[1] He bought a lot o' taters for his cows, and got 'em for a thing o' nothing. **nw.Der.**[1] (10) **Dev.** Jan, this here ol' sow baint lookin' up the thing, FORD *Larramys* (1897) 5.

2. Used in a depreciatory sense of a person or thing.

Sh.I. Da taen a fail'd body o' a man an' da tidder a ting o' a lass, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** Spilt it? Yo thing! All the milk? What next I wunner? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 337. **w.Som.**[1] A bad tool is [u rig·lur dhing·], with much emphasis in all cases on 'dhing.' Tūd·-n noa yūe·s vur tu' mack dhing·z, dhai wūd·n buy· um [It is no use to make things (i. e. bad articles), they would not buy them]. A drunken woman is [u puur·dee oa·l dhing·]. I never heard the word applied to a man, but very often to a horse. Dhee-s u-gau·t u dhing· naew, shoa·ur nuuf· [Thee hast got a thing now, sure enough], is a very common expression.

3. A gamekeepers' word: ground vermin.

w.Som.[1] 'I've a-lost a lot o' birds way thick there thing.' Said of a fox. 'How we have a-bin a-terrified way [dhing·z] the last vortnight; we've a-killed up a dizen stoats and varies.' Complaining of not finding game in a favourite spot, I was told, 'They zess 'tis the [dhing·z] things have a-killed it, but I knows better'n that.'

4. A term of endearment for a child or girl; esp. in phr. *my ain thing.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** I ken the precious things at hame Are thinkin' upon me, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 87. **Ayr.** She's a bit braw takin' lass yon, and a wise-spoken thing forbye, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102. **Lnk.** Whan thou art my ain thing, O I will love thee, I will love thee, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 162. **Lth.** Saw ye my wee thing? Saw ye mine ain thing? Saw ye my true love down on yon lea? MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 82, ed. 1856. **Dev.** Kitty Combe or Betty Butt, an' all they other purty things, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 61.

5. Used with the *def. art.* to express great approbation.

Sc. Aye, that's the thing (JAM.). **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] So you'll come too; that's the thing. Nif mother'll let us come, 'twill be the very thing. Thick there maid's the thing vor me.

6. With the *rel. pron.*: that; those.

Abd. Send me mair bukes; I've read the thing that I hae (JAM.).

7. An amount, quantity, number; *gen.* with intensive *adj.*

Bnff.[1] With the adjectives 'unco,' 'gey,' 'awfou.' **Abd.** An ondeemas thing o' siller, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **w.Sc.**

What an awfu' thing o' port the doctor drank yon day, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 131.

8. *pl.* Cattle, sheep, live stock.

s.Chs.[1] His last duty at night is to 'look his things' n.Lin.[1] I hev to stir my sen; me an' that lad hes oher sixty things to do ivery day as is. Hrf.[2] Meaty things. Oxf.[1] Sar all the things, but dwun't gi' they thar pigs n' moor cabbage stoms. w.Som.[1] This noun of multitude always has a singular construction. 'Anybody wid be a fool vor to keep a passle o' things and starve it.' Dev. I'll sit down wishin' gude fortune to all at Endicott's—fields, an' things, an' folk, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 90. nw.Dev.[1]

9. *pl.* Ghostly appearances.

Brks. The more elastic term 'Summat' or 'Things' is preferred [to 'ghost'], as being less personal, and covering spiritual appearances of any shape and size, *Spectator* (Feb. 15, 1902).

THINGAM, see **Thingum.**

THING-A-ME-TOY, *sb.* Yks. War. Oxf. Also in forms **-tight** Oxf.; **-am-te-toy** w.Yks.[5]; **-em-ti-toy** n.Yks. [þi·ŋəmitoi.] 1. A word used when the name of the person or thing referred to is forgotten or unknown; a curious article, esp. one of unknown use and little value; a person of small account.

n.Yks. What soort ov a thingemtitoy's that ta's gitten hod on, predhə? Ā niver sō sike a thingemtitoy as that i mi life. What's ta gāin to mack ov a thingemtitoy like that, a wundr? (W.H.) w.Yks. Miss Thing-a-me-toy, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] What sort'n a thing-am-te-toy's that? Thing-am-te-toys o' awal soarts. Oxf. (G.O.)

2. A foolish act. War. (J.R.W.)

THINGAMTIJIG, *sb.* Yks. [þi·ŋəmtidʒig.] A dial. form of 'thingamejig.'

w.Yks. Side that thingamtijig aht t'gate, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1899); Common (J.W.).

THINGAMY, *sb.* Cum. Wil. Dev. Also written **thingammy** Cum.[1] [þi·ŋəmi.] A contemptuous expression for a worthless person or thing.

Cum.[1] What is yon daft thingammy about? Cum.[4] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dev. Tha thingamy [a crinoline] stared hur irt bang in tha veace, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 14.

THINGEMTY-THANGEMTY, *sb.* Dur. 'Thingum-a-bob.'

Gan on wu the stooery, aboot t'Egyptian thingemty-thangemty, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 7.

THINGIMENT, *sb.* Cai.[1] [þi·ŋimənt.] Something the name of which is unknown or forgotten.

THING-O-WOLD, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] A paltry, insignificant person.

Ah wadn't demeean mysen by heven owt te deeah wī sike a thing-o-wold as thoo.

THINGUM, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Also written **thingam** w.Yks.[5]; **thingem** Yks. [þi·ŋəm.] 1. A nondescript article; esp. used of a person or thing whose name is unknown or forgotten.

Elg. I countit the paper ower to thingum the draper, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144. w.Yks. Ther wor a long thingum 'at aw tuk to be a piece o' stooav pipe, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1878) 19.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Thingum-bob**, (2) **-dairie**, (3) **-magee**, (4) **-stick**, (5) **-ti-bob**, a knick-knack; a useless, trifling article; something the name of which is unknown or forgotten.

(1) Cum.[1], w.Yks.[5] (2) Bnff.[1] (3) I.Ma. Your face as bright as a thingummagee, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 44. (4) w.Yks.[2] (5) n.Yks. (W.H.) w.Yks. A gurt heigh wooden thingemtibob, somat like a wardrobe, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 29; w.Yks.[3]

THINK, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [þiŋk.] I. *v.* Dial. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Thate**, (2) **Thinked**, (3) **Thoat**, (4) **Thocht**, (5) **Thoft**, (6) **Thort**, (7) **Thot**, (8) **Thoucht**, (9) **Thoughten**, (10) **Thout**, (11) **Thowcht**, (12) **Thowt**, (13) **Thowte**, (14) **Thunk.**

(1) Brks.[1] (2) Brks. I was on piquet duty an' I thinked of you, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 209. (3) Dev. All the maids wuz mad on Cureit—Thoat'n sich a purty thing, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 75. (4) Sc. (JAM.); I aye thocht ye had a wull o' yer ain, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 11. Cai.[1] Frf. She thocht I was ower glib, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vii. Ayr. He thocht it was gaun to be a real enterteenin ane, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 5. n.Ir. Yin Christmas Day a thocht a wad gang tae Bilfast, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 9. (5) Ken. (G.B.) Ken.[1] s.Dev. I thoft ee'd be home hours agone, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 47. Cor.[1] I thoft it was you. (6) Yks. I thort of you all the journey, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 156. n.Dev. Why es thort you coudent a vort zo, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 333. [Amer. I sorter thort that nothin a'most would tempt me, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. iii.] (7) Cor. I thot you'd be reckoning I waddun comin' no more, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 79. [Amer. I thot it wasn't safe to go mailin' letters, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 13.] (8) Abd. WILLIAMS *Fairmer's Tint Laddie* (1900) st. 2. (9) Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (10) Nhb.[1] Wm. I thout tae selt it, WHEELER *Dial.* (1791) 112, ed. 1821. n.Lin. (E.P.) (11) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (12) Nhb. I thowt he looked a bit uncanny mysel', RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 27. Dur. We thowt, as he'd distinguished hissel, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 26. Cum. I thowt I'd bidden you good bye, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 3. Wm. He thowt ye were goin' for to bang the lad, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 19. n.Yks. He thowt 'at he knew, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 60; n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Th' doctor thowt he war shamming, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 12. Lan. We'n thowt o' sendin' him t' th' cotton fact'ry, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) viii. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] 85. Der. Hoo thowt more on him nor most women think o' their husbands, GILCHRIST *Willow-brake* (1898) 74. Lin. I thowt to mysen, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 18. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. s.Hmp. I thowt as it weren't for nowt as I heerd the old ash-tree a-groaning, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 37. (13) Cum.[3] I niver thowte he wad finnd owte on t'fells, 2. w.Yks.[1] I lile thowte at thou . . . wad ha' been sike a daft fonlin, ii. 302. (14) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 43.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Thart**, (2) **Thinken**, (3) **Thocht**, (4) **Thochten**, (5) **Thoft**, (6) **Thoughted**, (7) **Thoughten**, (8) **Thout**, (9) **Thouten**, (10) **Thowcht**, (11) **Thowt**, (12) **Thowten**, (13) **Thunk.**

(1) w.Cy. Who ever'd ha' thart o' doin' sich a thing? *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1897) 10. (2) e.Yks.[1] (3) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Cai.[1] Abd. Fa cud 'a thocht it? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Rxb. Ye should hae thocht o' sic things afore, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 163. n.Ir. You'd have thocht 'twas the devil gone mad, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 7. (4) Kcb. Ye wud 'a' thochten it wus craws, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 377. (5) Cor. I wur thoft to be pretty 'cute, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 13. (6) Cai. If ye're mindit tae pit aff yer coat, for am thoughtit the day will be het, e'en throw it in there, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 30. Dor. It was thoughted worthy of being recorded in history, HARDY *Laodicean* (1881) bk. i. iv. Dev. 'Twas never thoughted that the stuff would work so bad, *Reports Provinc.* (1882). (7) Shr.[1] *Introd.* 55. (8) s.Chs.[1] 85, n.Lin. (E.P.) (9) Nhb.[1] (10) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (11) Nhb. They've aye thowt they were a kind o' uncanny folk, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 123. Wm. Yis, mum, . . ya might ā thowt it, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. i. ii. w.Yks. I may be thowt a brazzened hahnd, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 13. e.Dev. If ai mit thee out o' deur ai ked kiss ee an' nit be thowt laight o', PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 1. (12) e.Yks.[1] Ah'd thowten thoo wadn't deean owt sī feealish. (13) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 43.

3. *Contractions*: (1) **Ah 'ink.** n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1]; (2) **I'nk**, I think. e.Lan.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *v.* In *comb.* **Think-so**, a passing thought, a vague suspicion.

I.Ma. All the dread that I had hitherto felt was no more than a think-so, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 253, ed. 1889.

2. Phr. (1) *now particular to think on*, nothing of any importance; (2) *thought on*, esteemed, respected; (3) *to think back on*, to recall to mind; (4) — *bad*, to be unwilling; (5) — *bad on a person*, to think him likely to do wrong; (6) — *black*, or *black burning*, *shame*, to be greatly ashamed; (7) — *ill*, see (4); (8) — *long of* or *on*, to weary for; to be long expectant of; see **Long**, *adj.* 3 (7); (9) — *more*, to remember; (10) — *much*, (*a*) to care, mind; to bear a grudge; to be envious; see **Much**, *adj.* 3 (8); (*b*) to be ashamed or bashful: (11) — *no other*, to feel sure; (12) — *on a wife*, to think of marrying; (13) — *one on*, to remind one; (14) — *one will*, to like, choose; to make up one's mind; esp. after *when*; (15) — *on of*, see (9); (16) — *pity of*, to pity; see **Pity**, *sb.*[1] (2); (17) — *scorn*, *obs.*, to scorn; (18) — *shame*, to feel ashamed; see **Shame**, 1 (7); (19) — *sin*, to feel vexed; (20) — *small of oneself*, to consider oneself of little importance; (21) — *summat*, to think something is wrong; to feel offended; (22) — *to* (with

inf.), *obsol.*, to think of (with *prp.*); (23) — *weary*, to feel weary or bored; (24) — *well*, to approve, agree.

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **Abd.** She's a muckle thocht o' 'oman, Jinse. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Cum.**[1] He's girtly thought on about heamm; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** My old man was always so much thought on, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 12. (3) **n.Dev.** I thought back on the days us had been together, ZACK *Dunstable Wer* (1901) 231. (4) **Ir.** Would himself think bad of loanin' me the boat for half an hour may be? BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 86. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** They wadn't think bad on him (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (7) **Lnk.** Some wha had skill, an' a wheen wha had nane, Thocht ill to let Janet be lyin' her lane, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 32. (8) **n.Yks.**[1] Aye, Ah had begun t'think long o' you. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah thowt lang o' ya comin'. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo, bayns, did yä think lang o' mä coming whom'? **n.Lin.**[1] You'll think long on Mr. Jewlian letters cumin' fra Americaay. You've gotten here at last; bud oh, muther, I did think long on yer cumin'. (9) **e.Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 21. (10, *a*) **Stf.**[1] **s.Not.** A let 'em goo cheap; but a didn't think much, for a'd made such a good price o' the tothers (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] They think much with me for my work. If they gi'e you owt, they think much with you. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] Aa theout much. (11) **n.Lin.**[1] I think no uther then 'at all Paapists is damned whativer the'r works maay be. **sw.Lin.**[1] I thought no other but what I'd come to my end. We thought no other but what she would ha' died. The horse was slape shod, and I thought no other than I should have had him down. (12) **Rnf.** Be na shy, an' trowth! ye'se get me, For I'm thinkin' on a wife, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 104. (13) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Mind think me on when at the toun Te get the drop black-beer, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** I'll pay the' o' Settherda if thoo'll think me on (J.M.). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Think me on tĭ get sum taties, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Think me on abaht it. **Lan.**[1] Tha mun think-me-on to-morn. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Yo mun think me on, or I shall be sure to forget; **Chs.**[23], **Stf.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Mind you think me on aboot it, and doän't let me forget till you are gone. (14) **n.Yks.** They deea as they think they will (I.W.). **Not.** He'll pay when he thinks he will (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] It's to noä ewse botherin', he'll nobbud do it when he thinks he will. **sw.Lin.**[1] He can do it reiet enough when he thinks he will. She'd do it when she thought she would. She waän't if she thinks she waän't. **Oxf.** (G.O.) (15) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Think on o' that (I.W.). (16) **N.I.**[1] I thought pity o' the chile he was that cowl. (17) **Fif.** I houp thou'lt think na scorn to take Some fashery to do richt, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20. (18) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Think shame o' yersel', min! ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 174. **se.Sc.** Think nae shame the truth to tell, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 164. **Ayr.** She, honest woman, may think shame That ye're connected with her, BURNS *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 4. **Lnk.** Ye micht think shame, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. **Rxb.** For this they dinna think nae shame, W. WILSON *Poems* (1824) 13. **Kcb.** I thought perfect shame to be thinking of such things so soon, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 53. **N.I.**[1] Think shame o' yersel', child! **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Wey, man, ye should think shyem! **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** You ought to think shame o' yourself a-screechin' and a-moanin' there like a Methody, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 121. **Suf.**[1] I should think-shame to 'a done so. **w.Som.**[1] I should think shame of anybody belonging to me if they'd a-bin there. (19) **Sh.I.** Berry fled inunder da restin' shair yalkin, till I tought sin ta hear him, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). (20) **Abd.** Na, he thouchtna sma' o' himsel'! MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. (21) **s.Not.** Yer mun speak t'im, or 'e'll think summat (J.P.K.). (22) **Abd.** He cudna think to see the knight, Till he sud mak' himsell mair snod and tight, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 163. **Ayr.** O Jean fair, I lo'e thee dear; O canst thou think to fancy me, BURNS *There was a Lass*, st. 10. (23) **Abd.** We will mairry at Whitsunday, And syne we'll ne'er think weary, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 118. (24) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A's sent wan, an' if you think well a'll send another. **Nhp.**[1] I'll do it, if you think well. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. *Obsol.* To feel, experience.

Gall. Dinna think . . . Tho' now I wipe my face, And drop the heart-felt friendly tear, I think the least disgrace, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 8.

4. To expect; also with *on*.

Frf. Ta same stirks wull putt fin she's no thinkin', LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 187. **w.Yks.** Theaze not sa menny things here az yod think on, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnun* (1851) 28; (J.W.)

5. To think something is wrong; to feel hurt or offended.

s.Not. She would think if yer comed to the town wi'out seein' on 'er (J.P.K.).

6. At the end of a clause: to wonder.

n.Sc. Fat's that, I think? (JAM.)

7. Used elliptically for 'to think so.'

Guern. 'Will you be able to go?' 'I think' (G.H.G.).

8. With *on*: to recollect; to bear in mind.

Sc. It's weel laid by; but I canna think on where I put it (JAM. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa didn't think-on. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **Wm.** (J.M.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[1] Noo mind and think on and coom an' see us next time. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah lay t'lad's clean forgot, he can nivver think on. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah didn't think on tĭ get it. **w.Yks.**[1] I . . . bensil'd her purely, to mack her think on, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.**[1] Mi head's noan worth a rap; aw connot think-on beawt [unless] aw put it deawn. **ne.Lan.**[1] I'se be sewer ta think on. **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Think-on an' get mi bacca. **Chs.**[13] **Der.**[2] Think of it. I will if I think on. **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I'll buy some more yarn o' Saturd'y, if I can think on (s.v. On). **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dev.** I think on the past with a smile and a sigh, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 102.

9. With *for*: to intend. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah thowt for ti cum, 230

10. With *up*: to arrange, plan, originate.

n.Yks.[4] It'll 'a'e ta'en a lot o' thinking up, will a do leyke yon.

11. *sb.* Thought, opinion; esp. in phr. *one's own think.*

Abd. He cudna but 'a hed's ain think, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk* (1882) 209. **Per.** Culzie, who had always his ain think, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 37, ed. 1887. **Edb.** He his think to nane wad tell, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 4. **w.Yks.** Av me awn think after all, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 11.

THINKING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Cor. [[þi·ŋkin.] 1. *prp.* In phr. *I'm thinking*, I think or expect; I feel certain.

Sc. He is not at home, I'm thinking, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 79. **Cai.** The waddin' canna gang on wi'oot ye, I'm thinkin', MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 107. **Dmb.** Thae wee anes mak' it a hantle easier for daith an' me, I'm thinkin', STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 7. **Ayr.** He's owre often in his gig, I'm thinking, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 5. **Rxb.** I'm thinking Mary Samson 'll be in a fine fluster when she hears't, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 171. **Kcb.** But I've tell'd ye a' this before, I'm thinkin', MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 45. **Ir.** Francy's went off somewheres wid his gun, after the rabbits, I'm thinkin', BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 83. **Nhb.** Hoots noo, Master Josh, ah'm thinkin' you're laffin', *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1902) 762. **w.Yks.** There's waste somewheer, I'm thinking, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 121. **Cor.** 'Tis you'm most like to be leavin' me to live a widderman, I'm thinkin', QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 29.

2. *Comp.* **Thinking-work**, thought.

Cor. There's more thinking-work in a picksher than you'd think for, LEE *Cynthia*, 71.

3. *sb.* An opinion.

s.Chs.[1] Yo wunna auter my thinkins. **nw.Der.**[1]

4. Phr. *to one's thinking*, in one's opinion.

Fif. He's ower lassie-like a sodger, to my thinkin', MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 178. **Rxb.** To my thinking there's never a styme to choose betwixt him and James Hepburn, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 102. **Gall.** Porridge . . . that is mair like hen-meat than decent brose for Scots thrapples, to my thinkin', CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 71. **Nhb.** The chestnut at the Mains is better by at least ten pund to my thinkin', GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 261. **Wm.** Thoo's niver bin the same man to ma thinkin' since thoo'd that there newmoanin, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 72. **w.Yks.** I was reared on hard words an' haverbread, an' they both of 'em stiffen a chap, to my thinking, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 55. **Der.** An ounce o' good temper, lass, 'll match the best baccy as ever were growed, even to a man's thinking, *Good Wds.* (1881) 844.

THINKINGLY, *adv.* Wor. [þi·ŋkinli.] Probably, seemingly.

'Well, Tom, you've dug up some nice potatoes there! Going to have them fried for supper to-night?' 'Thinkingly, Sir' (R.L.).

THINKLE, *sb.* Shr.[1] [þi·ŋkl.] A dial. form of 'thingful'; a glass- or cupful.

''Ăve a drop more drink, Dick.' 'No, thank yo', I'm gweïn.' 'Whad 'urry? Jest 'ăve another thinkle.'

THINLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Cum. 1. *adj.* Rather thin. **Cum.**[1] 2. *adv.* Sparsely.

Gall. John's groun' was thinly dyket, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 48, ed. 1897.

THINNINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [þi·ninz.] Trees felled to prevent overcrowding in a wood.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Cy. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 23. w.Yks. (J.W.)

THINNISH, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [þi·niʃ.] In *comp.* **Thinnish-deed**, a salesman's expression: very little to do.

THINNY, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To whine. (HALL.)

THINTER, see **Thrinter.**

THIR, *v. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **thear.** 1. To frighten out of the senses; to hurt; to strike dead. Cf. dare, *v.*[2]

n.Dev. And vath, nifs do vall over the desk, twont thir ma, *Exm. Crtship.* (1746) l. 475; GROSE (1790).

2. To hurry a person. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 430.

THIR, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **ther** Wm. n.Yks.[3]; **thirr** w.Yks.; **thur** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.[1]; **thurr** Cum.[3]; and in forms **thaur** Nhb.; **theer** e.Lan.[1]; **thoer** ne.Lan.[1]; **thooar** Lan.; **thoor** e.Lan.[1]; **thoore** w.Dur.[1]; **thor** Nhb.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **thore** ne.Lan.[1]; **thour** Nhb. [ðir, ðər, ðūr.] 1. *dem. pron.* These; those.

Sc. Thir was the Days of the Persecution, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. se.Sc. Thir they'll roar out midst bacco-smoke, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 18. Ayr. I'll make a patch-work quilt o' thir! DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 312. Edb. Waefu' times thir, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 81. Rxb. Quhat dui-ye thynk o' thyr? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 185. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Nhb. Weel pleased tae hear sic things as thour said aboot him, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 66; Nhb.[1] What's a' thor? Cum.[3] Creunin' away at sec bits of rhymes as thurr, 23. Wm. He isn't fit et be draan e thor, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 167. n.Yks.[123], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sic trash as thor, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. III. iii.

2. *dem. adj.* These, those.

Sc. In thir present days, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv; 'Thir' [has] curiously enough not penetrated beyond the Grampians, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184. Abd. And by thir presents condescended That he shall put in execution, MESTON *Works* (1723) 25. Abd., Per. Almost never now used in Aberdeenshire, although still in use in Perthshire (G.W.). Per. Here's to the health Of thir new-married couple, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 50. s.Sc. Hilton's at the bottom o' a' thir stories, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 1. Ayr. I've been lost amang thir houses for hours, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. Peb. Thi'r people (A.C.). Slk. Humbled wi' a' thir trials, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. Rxb. Yt's noa easie geattin ænd-ways i' thyr dærk days, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 185. Dmf. I write that a' thir three may ken, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 32. Gall. You an' him may baith lauch at thir news o' mine (J.M.). Uls. Hoo af'en dae thir letters come? M'ILROY *Craiglinne* (1900) 125. n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. As she spak thaur words, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 115; Come here, Mary, an' kill thur yetts, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 36; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] Cum. Thur taxes! thur taxes! Lord help us! Amen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 184; Thurrans at ah hed afooar meh noo, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 59; Cum.[14] Wm. He war yan o thor fowk war Dixon, ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 5; In thur days nea idle hours Cud there be spar'd at o', WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14; Will ta put ther shun on? (B.K.) n.Yks. Thur cael tasts strang of reeke, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 55. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 285; w.Yks.[1] I' thur hard times, ii. 289. Lan. Just wring thooar bits o' hippins through, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 20. n.Lan. Sucked up by thore sands, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) I. 8. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1]

[2. Lord forgif me þir angers all! *Leg. Holy Rood*, ed. Morris, 64.]

THIR, see **Their.**

THIRAW, *sb.* Irel. A hubbub.

Don. When he was coming near home he finds the thiraw coming behind him, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 202.

THIRD, *num. adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **thrid** Sc.; **trid** Sh.I. 1. *num. adj.* In *comb.* **Third-foot-land**, *obsol.*, grass land in which the ownership of the soil is vested in one person, and the right to the hay grown thereon in another. n.Lin.[1]

2. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Thirds-man**, *obs.*, an arbiter between two; (2) **-of-kin**, a relative in the third degree.

(1) Sc. MacCallummore's blood wadna sit down wi' that; there was rosk of Andro Ferrara coming in thirdsman, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 29. s.Sc. Ye'll never gree, Tho' fient-haet ye'll make o't I see; Let me be thirds-man and I'll gie My mind at ance, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 333. (2) Sh.I. Auld Ibbie Bartley dat wis trids o' kin ta my wife's foster midder and her oey, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 71.

3. Phr. *two part and thridd, obs.*, see below.

Gall. Anciently the quarter-staff was held 'twa-part and thridd,' one-third part of it beneath the hand, the other two-thirds above, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

4. A golf-term: a handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) 5. *pl.* Coarse flour or grain; seconds with a larger proportion of bran.

Sc. A very common name given by cowfeeders to grain got from brewers and maltsters after having been used by them, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). w.Yks.[2] Sharps are sometimes called 'thirds' (s.v. Sharps). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1]

6. *v. Obs.* To do a thing for the third time; esp. used of hoeing turnips.

Suf. 'Ar them there tahnups done woth?' 'No, we are thirding 'em' (HALL.).

THIRDER, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Coarse flour or grain. See **Third**, 5.

s.Yks. A chaff-cutter suffering from the persistent efforts of seconder or thirder to push more straw through the revolving wheels than even their fortitude could bear, FLETCHER *Harvesters* (ed. 1900) 100. Stf. Thirder refers to the quality of oats produced by the threshing-machine. There comes first good corn. Then a second quality known as 'seconder,' then—almost valueless—'thirder' (T.C.W.).

THIRDLE, see **Thirl**, *adj.*

THIRDY, *adj.* Yks. Also in form **thoddy** n.Yks.[4]; **thudy.** [þə·di.] A term used by children at play: third in order of playing; also used *subst.*

n.Yks. (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[4] Bags ah fuggy, bags ah seggy, thoddy, thoddy, 258. w.Yks.[3] (s.v. Furry).

THIRL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Shr. Also written **thirle** Sc. Dur. Lin.; **thurl** Cum.[14] Stf. Yks. [þərl, þēl.] 1. *v.* To pierce, drill, perforate; to thrill; to vibrate, or cause to vibrate; to shudder; to tingle. Cf. **dirl, tirl.**

Sc. Their valiant hearts were thirlit through Athir wi' uthir's spear, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 245. Bch. Where now thy groans in dowy dens The yerd-fast stanes do thirle, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 6. Dmb. Yon roof-tree, which had sae often dirled As Willie's gladsome voice around it thirled, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 27. Ayr. It thirl'd the heart-strings thro' the breast, BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 3. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur. (K.) Cum. Her e'en just thirl yen thro' and thro', ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 153; Cum.[124], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Chs. Much used amongst the colliers. . . When a man has bored, pierced, or otherwise made an opening or connection between a new and old working, he is said to have thirled, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; Chs.[1] Lin. RAY (1691); Lin.[1] Shr.[1] Gaffer, we'n thirled out o' our Top-end into Smith's Level to-day; Shr.[2]

Hence (1) **Thirler**, *sb.* a man whose business it is to cut a passage in a mine; (2) **Thirling**, (*a*) *sb.* a passage-way in a coal-mine; an opening for air; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of the weather: piercingly cold.

(1) n.Stf. (J.T.) (2, *a*) Nhb.[1], Stf.[1], n.Stf. (J.T.) (*b*) n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. I admire Fat comes o' fok 'at's scant o' fire; For really this night's thirlin', I never maist fan sic a frost, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873.

2. Phr. *thirl the pin, obs.*, slide the bolt. e.Yks. (W.H.)

3. *Obs.* To pass swiftly through a passage or door; *gen.* with *along.* Dur., Yks. (K.) 4. To turn up, as the thatch of a roof by the violence of the wind.

N.I.[1] The wun thirled the thatch las' nicht.

5. *sb.* A hole; an opening, esp. a sheep-hole in a fence; a boring.

Cai.[1] Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 64; Cum.[4] Openings made between a pair of exploring places or drifts, for the purpose of ventilation. n.Yks. 'E saw a lot o' sheep, an' wantin' to go threw a thirl at yance, an' they got the'r 'eãds stuck (F.P.T.). Lin.[1] Fetch a nail-passer, and make a thirl through this board.

6. *Comp.* (1) **Thirl-hole**, (*a*) a sheep-hole in a wall or fence; (*b*) the hole into which the coulter of a plough is inserted; (2) **-pin**, the pivot on which a door or gate turns.

(1, *a*) n.Yks. Generally between moors and allotments (W.H.).

(*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (2) **Cai.**[1] In the old cottages the doors had no hinges, but at the 'hanging side' had a bit of hard wood affixed which 'played' in hollows cut in the stone sill and lintel. The jamb at this side was merely to prevent draught, and at the 'meeting' side for the same purposes as now. The name comes from the hollow, not from the pin or projection.

7. A nostril. w.Yks.[1] See **Nose-thyrl.** **8.** A thrill.

Ayr. Yer sang . . . gied me a thirl, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 226. **Edb.** 'I kend that,' she said, with a thirl of gladness in her words, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 343.

[1. OE. *þyrlian*, to bore through, perforate, pierce, drill. 5. *þyrel*, a hole, opening, aperture (HALL).]

THIRL, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. [pərl.]

1. *v.* To attach by some legal tie, esp. to bind by the terms of a lease to grind at a certain mill; to subject to; to be dependent on; also used *fig.* A dial. form of 'thrall.'

Sc. I'll no thirl myself to ony tradesman [I will not confine my custom to him, as if I were bound to do it] (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A kin' o' thirled to the vera rigs, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Per.** The inhabitants were not, of course, thirled to any particular tailor, as they used to be to a district mill, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 125. **e.Lth.** Ye've been thirled to them a gey while noo, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 78. **Gall.** This brother of mine, whom for love I served forty years as a thirled labourer serves for his meat, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 36. **Nhb.** RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 240.

Hence (1) **Heart-thirled,** *adj.* bound by the affections; (2) **Thirlage,** *sb., obs.,* (*a*) thraldom, bondage; the obligation to grind corn at a particular mill; the 'multure' paid to the miller; (*b*) *obs.,* a mortgage; (3) **Thirlage-man,** *sb., obs.,* a man bound to grind his corn at a certain mill; (4) **Thirling-mill,** *sb.* the mill to which the tenants of a certain district were bound to bring their corn.

(1) **Per.** I've loved auld Scotland far owre lang, Heart-thirled till her, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 93. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** The service of the miller was paid by 'thirlage,' or multure, the miller having the right to fix the quantity, which was generally about five per cent. of the product milled, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **s.Sc.** I had a bit guid property wi' a yearly rental o' forty merks guid siller, forby the thirlage o' the mill o' Meldrum, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 123. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] Thirtage [*sic*]. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Thirlage to this day means that service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill, HODGSON *Nhb.* pt. ii. III. 149. (*b*) **Sc.** The counsel are of opinion that you should now begin to stir in the thirlage cause, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) ii. (3) **Gall.** While the thirlage men waited for their grist, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xx. (4) **Edb.** How big a birn maun lie on bassie's back For meal and multure to the thirling mill, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785. **Gall.** When mills in this country were rare . . . a few lairds subscribed to build and uphold a mill. . . All erected by such compactions are thirling mills, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Cum.** WILLIAMSON *Etymology* (1849) 113.

2. *sb. Obs.* The obligation to grind corn at a certain mill; the land the tenants of which were bound by such obligation; a tenant bound in that manner.

Sc. Plaguing themselves about baron's mills and thirls, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xi. **Per.** Malt and meal from the mill to which he was 'bound thirl,' SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 82.

[1 (2, *a*). That he put to swylk thrillage, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) i. 101.]

THIRL, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **therl** w.Cy.; **therle** Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **thirle** Dev.; **thurl** w.Som.[1] Cor.[2 3]; and in forms **thirdle** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **thorl** Cor.; **thorle, thurdle, thurrall** Dev. [pə̄l; þə̄·dl.] Of persons and animals: gaunt, lank, thin, hungry-looking; hungry; of grain in the ear: empty, shrivelled.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** (HALL.); He was as thurrall as a greyhound, *Reports Provinc.* (1885); He's looking as thurdle as possible, *ib.* (1887); **Dev.**[1] No wonder a look'th so therle. Wan a was bound out, a was a perty strugg'd boy, 15. **n.Dev.** Thy buzzom chucks were pretty vitty avore tha mad'st thyzel therle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 73; GROSE (1790). **nw.Dev.**[1] Therle's a greyhound. **Cor.** Applied to a man or animal, and means that they are so thin that the belly and back are almost brought together, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440-1; **Cor.**[1] Our horse is very thirl; **Cor.**[2] He's looking quite thirl. I'm feeling very thirl; **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Thurdled,** *ppl. adj.* meagre.

Dev. Aw, poor blid! 'e's a poor thurdled-stommicked theng. Luke's 'z'of 'e wuz 'a'f-starved, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

THIRL, THIRN, see **Thorl(e, They.**

THIRS, *dem. pron.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **thor's** Nhb. These. See Thir, *dem. pron.*

Sc. When 'thir' is used absolutely without a noun following, it generally becomes 'thirs': 'Thirs is meyne,' MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 185. **Nhb.** Thor's is the fem'lies o' Pharez, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 18.

THIRST, THIRSTLE, see **Thurst, Thristle,** *sb.*[1]

THIRSTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Dor. Dev. [þə·rsti, þə̄·sti.] Causing thirst.

Fif. Slices of the thirsty ham, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 82, ed. 1871. **Dmf.** It's a verra thirsty thing, that saut broth, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 15. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dor.** Thirsty wark, thik there fun'ral, HARE *Broken Ares* (1898) 23. **e.Dev.** A thirsty walk up and down terrible bad roads, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 2.

THIRT, THIRTAUVER, see **Thwart, Thwartover.**

THIRTEEN, *sb. Obs.* Irel. Also in form **thirteener.** An English shilling which was worth thirteen Irish pence at the time when the two currencies were different.

Ir. With a bold thirteen in the treasury, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xiv. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 361. **s.Ir.** Golden guineas and lily-white thirteens, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 308. **Wxf.** Each pupil to pay a thirteen to himself and a tester to the fiddler, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 133.

THIRTINGILL, *adj.* Dor. Perverse, wrong-headed. See **Thwart.**

If so be I hadn't been as scatter-brained and thirtingill as a chiel, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 32.

THIRTOVER, THIRZA, see **Thwartover, Thursa.**

THIS, *dem. pron., dem. adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ðis.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **Dis,** (2) **Is,** (3) **'S,** (4) **Tis,** (5) **Thus,** (6) **Thush,** (7) **Uz,** (8) **Z.**

(1) **Sh.I.** Dis aft occurs, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 19; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Ker.** They go dis way an' dat loike the wind, BARTRAM *White-headed Boy* (1898) 131. **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. (2) **Cai.** HORNE *Country-side* (1896) 13. (3) **I.W.** Poor Eln was terble bad 's morning, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 29. **Dor.**[1] Al 's dae. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 100. (4) **Cum.** What'n manishment's 'tis, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 10. **e.Lan.**[1] Let tis be a warning. **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Wil.** Thus yer height uz like to a palm-tree, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 7. (6, 7, 8) **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Genitive*: **Thises, Thisis,** or **This's.**

w.Yks. Whoses thises? (Æ.B.) **Lei.**[1] Henry's cat roon off wi' her an' took to her, but shay's thisis kitlin; *ib.* I loike this's head best, 27. **War.**[2] I like this's book best, *Introd.* 15.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *dem. pron.* Phr. (1) *by this and that,* an expletive; (2) *— here,* (3) *— here here,* this one, this; (4) *to this and to that,* to and fro, hither and thither; (5) *what's this of it?* what's the meaning of this? what's the matter?

(1) **Ir.** By this and that, he's a whopper' LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xi. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** 'Which on 'em are to bahn to use?' 'This here 'at Ah hev ho'd on,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28, 1899). **e.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Put this here i'to th' pantry, an' fling that theäre i'to th' swill-bucket. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[2 3], **Shr.**[1] 50. **Brks.** This year be on'y filthy lucre, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 29. **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** This here be my beloved, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 16. **n.Wil.** Dest about some ripping good ale, this yer, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 179. **Som.** They'll lift their eyes to look up to a wold mill like this-here, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 148. [**Amer.** This hyeh's the bigges' meal I ever straddled, FOX *Vendetta* (1900) 81.] (3) **w.Som.**[1] What's all this here here about? (4) **n.Dev.** Swingy to this and to that till 'twas giddy work keeping count o' they, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 193. (5) **Sc.** What's this o't now, Mr. Sampson? this is waur than ever! SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlvii. **Per.** 'What's this of it, Sibbie?' he called out wrathfully, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 48. **Arg.** Mercy on us! what's this of it? MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 279.

2. *Comp.* **This-ward,** in this direction, this way.

Som. God's good angels coom this-ward in a many different forms' LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 179.

3. This person, he.

s.Lan.[1] His feyther would no' ha' stood sighin' an' yammerin' as this does.

4. This time.

Sh.I. Whaar's du been aa dis? SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 23.

5. *dem. adj.* These.

n Sc. This things, *Scoticisms* (1787) 93; MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 184.

6. Used with *sing.* or *pl.* nouns denoting time: for, for the space of.

Per. Ye'se no wag yer pow in a poopit this mony a day, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 107, ed. 1887. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.**[1] It has rained every day this three weeks. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw hannot yerd owt on him this four yer. **Glo.**[1] I haven't seen him this years. **w.Som.**[1] Aay bae·un kau·meen au·m-z wik· [I be not coming home this week—i.e. for a week]. Aay aa·nt u-zee·d-n-z tüe· ur dree· daiz [I have not seen him these two or three days]. **Dev.** He've a-worked to Woodgate in and out 's ten year, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 100.

7. Phr. (1) *this-a-road* or *thissa road*, (2) *—a-way(s, away(s*, or *thissa-way*, this way, this direction; this manner; *gen.* used *advb.*; (3) *—gate(s*, thus, in this way; (4) *—here*, this; (5) *—here away* or *here way*, this way, in this direction; (6) *—how*, see (3); (7) *—now*, just now; (8) *—side*, less than; (9) *—time*, at present; see below; (10) *—while* (*back*, some time ago, for some time.

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] 70. (2) **Ir.** He went on thissa way for em ever so long (A.S.-P.). **s.Ir.** Don't ruinate me this-a-way, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 322. **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Thissa way, 70. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** He just touched the hoss with the whip on th' off side agen the collar to mek 'im tunn this-away (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo should do it e' this-a-ways, sitha, not e' that how. **sw.Lin.**[1] It's a mucky trick to serve a man this-a-way. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Sane ivver a little doog this-awee? **War.**[23] **Wor.** It be a lot nigher this away (H.K.). (3) **Cum.**[14] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** I'll tell yo' a stooary abaat him an' this here church, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 9, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 28 1899); Ðis iər ās wonts ə lot ə tlionin, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 124. **Lan.** This here 'titus is awful when it gets a real hold on ye, FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 214. **s.Lan.**[1] This-here ale's noan wo'th bally-reawm. **s.Chs.**[1] This here cai dunna doe upo' th' same meat as that theer, 70. **Der.** He'll niver stir out o' this here beast o' a wood a' his days, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) v. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **War.**[2] *Introd.* 15. **Brks.**[1] 7. **Lon.** This here thing, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 4. **Cmb.**[1] This-here bread's as sad as lead. **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Suf.** There's no other thief in this here company that I knows on, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 250. **Ken.**[1] That there man was a sittin' on this-'ere wery chair. **Sur.** It'll never drain so dip as that through this here clay, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 18, ed. 1857; **Sur.**[1] **Dor.** Us never seed un leave this here kitchen, HARE *As We Sow* (1897) 154. **Som.** You don't hold wi' this-here putten all the power into the han's o' Popery, do ee? RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 46. **w.Som.**[1] 'Dhüsh· yuur.' This—indefinite. Dhüsh· yuur uy·ur oa·n düe·; ee mús bee u-au·lturd [This iron will not do; he must be altered]. The use of this phrase, not as an actual demonstrative, is quite common, and implies something new, as 'They tell me this here perforated sinc is better'n lattin.' 'This here mowing o' wheat idn a quarter so good's the old-farshin reapin.' **Dev.** Now this yer chap all smart was dressed, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 12, ed. 1853. **Cor.** Werry too, Weth ritin' this here noat to you, DANIEL *Budget*, 29. [**Amer.** This yer mountain's too good for such as us, BRADLEY *Virginia* (1897) 149.] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] I can't saay wheäre he is, bud he's sumwheäre this here awaay. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 237.] (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** You see he war standing a this-how (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** How ever did yer dirty yersen this 'ow? (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**[1] When I put my leg this how. (7) **Ir.** Where I'm resting this now, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 55. (8) **Ess.**[1] A mile this side. (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] 'Not this time, thank you,' the usual way of declining to take any more food at meal times. (10) **s.Sc.** I hae been thinkin o' something very particular concerning you and me this while back, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 84. **Ayr.** This while ye hae been mony a gate, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook*, st. 11; Ye've heard this while how I've been licket, *ib. Poem to Mr. Mitchell* (Dec. 1795) st. 5.

8. *adv.* So.

Ir. Whatever brought you this far? BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 57. **n.Yks.** About this high (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**[2]

THISAN, THISELN, see **Thisn, Thysen.**

THISEN, THISENEY, see **This, Thisneys.**

THISHNEYS, THISM, see **Thisneys, Thissum.**

THISN, *dem. pron.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. War. Wor. Hrf. Sur. Also written **thisan** n.Cy. Cum.[4]; **thisen** ne.Lan.[1]; **thissan** n.Lan.; **thissen** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Der. se.Wor.[1]; **thissun** Wm. Hrf.; **this un** Cum.; **thisun** Sur.; and in form **tis'n** Cum.[1] [ði·sən.] This, this one. Cf. **thatn.**

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Send me a tail for thisan, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (ed. 1876) 60; This un t'lads uset to caw t'lang walloper, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 18; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] *Pref.* 28. **Wm.** In a neeak sic ez thissun, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 29. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Wheea's thissen 'at cums eouet o' 't wilderness? LITTLEDALE *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 6. **n.Lan.** We sud put off thissan, *Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 18. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** I'd niver heard tell o' thissen, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv; Az fur az this'n, ROBINSON *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 8. **Not.** Thisn's a nice-actioned pretty little mouse, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 94. **s.Not.** 'E wanted this'n (J.P.K.). **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1] **Sur.** I'd give it ye for being late loike thisun, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i.

THISNA, *dem. pron.* and *adv.* Yks. Also written **thisne** w.Yks.[1] [ði·snə.] 1. *dem. pron.* This, this one. n.Yks.[2] 2. *adv.* After this manner. w.Yks.[1]

THISNESS, *sb.* e.An.[1] [ði·snəs.] This way, this manner; also used *advb.* See **Athisn(s**; cf. **thatness.**

THISNEYS, *adv.* e.An. Also in forms **thiseney** e.An.[1]; **thishneys** e.An.[2] [ði·səni.] Thus, so, in this way. e.An.[12] Suf. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 266. Cf. **thatna.**

THISN(S, *adv.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Also written **thissen** Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **thissens** Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in form **i'this'ns** s.Lan.[1] [ði·sən(z.] In this way, in this manner, so. See **Athisn(s**; cf. **thatn(s, thusns.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **Der.** (L.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Shr.**[12], **e.An.**[1]

THISSEN, see **Thisn, Thisn(s, Thysen.**

THISSUM, *dem. pron.* Glo. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Also written **thism** Glo.[2] [ði·səm.] 1. This.

Glo.[12] **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 190; **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns).

2. These. Glo.[2] 15.

THISTERDAY, *adv.* s.Chs.[1] In form **thisterdee.** [ði·stədī.] Yesterday.

22; We won o' the randy thisterdee (s.v. Randy).

THISTLE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **thizzel** I.W.[1] [þi·sl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Thistle-burr**, a thistle-head; (2) **-cock**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (3) **-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*; (4) **-hemp**, *obs.*, a var. of hemp which was early ripe; (5) **-hook**, a hook for cutting down thistles; (6) **-puke**, a donkey; (7) **-spitter**, an instrument with which to root up thistles; (8) **take**, *obs.*, a duty paid to the Lord of the Manor; see below; (9) **-top**, thistledown.

(1) **w.Yks.** Th' name, ye'll mark, stuck to him like a thistle-burr, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 13. (2) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69; **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) **Slg.** From its fondness for thistle seeds, SWAINSON *ib.* 58. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. (4) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**[1] (5) **Nhb.** Wielding such elegant tools as a fork, thistle-hook, or a hoe, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 173. (6) **Sur.** You do not catch the asinus harmonious, grass-organ, thistle-puke, or besweet—all these names are given to that animal in our rural district—eating thistles when he can get better food, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 24. (7) **I.W.**[1] (8) **Chs.** A duty of a half-penny, antiently paid to the Lord of the Manour of Halton . . . for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat but a thistle, BAILEY (1721); **Chs.**[1] In 1375 there was an officer called the taxator, who was to take an account of the swine feeding in the lord's woods, and to receive the pannage due for them. This year the sums received for pannage, thistle-take, and the perquisites of the halmote were twenty-two pence for the pannage and thistle-take, and thirteen shillings and three pence for the Court perquisites; **Chs.**[23] (9) **Dmf.** The saft thistle-tap lines the gowdspinks 'ha', CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 113.

2. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* **Dev.**[4]

THISTRILL, THITE, see **Taistrel, Theat**, *adj.*

THITER, *sb.*[1] Lin. A manure-cart. (HALL.), **Lin.**[1]

THITER, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A foolish fellow; an idiot. (HALL.)

THITHER, *adv. Obs.* n.Yks[2] Further off. Hence **Thitherest**, *adv.* furthest off.

THITTING, *sb.* Lin. [þi·tin.] An unpleasant story concerning a person, not told but held over him as a threat. n.Lin. It was a thitting I alus held ower him (M.P.).

THIVEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **theivil** Sc. (Jam.); **thivle** Dur.[1]; **thyvel** Dur. Lakel.[1] Cum.[1234] Wm. w.Yks.; **thyvil** Wm.; and in forms **theevil** Sc.; **thevil, thieval** Frf.; **thivvle** m.Yks.[1] [þai·vl; þi·vl, þī·vl.] 1. A smooth stick or spatula, used to stir porridge, &c. See **Thible.**

Sc., n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Soup ladles and theevils, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60; The thivel on the pottage pan, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.* 292, ed. Nimmo. Frf. The staff was very short, nearly a foot having been cut, . . from the original, of which to make a porridge thieval, Barrie *Thrums* (1895) vi; Her ladle was a skull, . . A shank her thevil too, Lowson *Guidfollow* 1890 232. e.Fif. Ye'll may be get a blenter i' the side o' the head wi' the theevil, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. Ayr. (Jam.), n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), (K.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Dur. A little wee winky-spinky pipe thing nee bigger than a thyvel, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 10. Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Her man—a durty tike—Wad bray her wid a besom-stick, a thyvel or sec like, 69; Cum.[4] Wm. Tak t'thyvil an' stir t'gruel (B.K.). e.Wm. (J.M.), n.Yks.[23], n.Yks.[4] (s.v. Thauvel), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 26. ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Theivil-pain,** (2) **-shot,** a pain in the side; see below.

(1) Sc. It most prob. received its name from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the theivil. I have heard that it is thus denominated, because confined to a particular spot, as if one had received a stroke on it by a theivil, or some similar instrument (Jam.). (2) Ags. (*ib.*)

3. Phr. (1) *a queer stick to make a thivel of,* said of an awkward person; (2) *to lick a thivel,* to suffer poverty, to verge on starvation.

(1) N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Cum.[3] She'll lick a thyvel 'at weds you, 203.

4. A cudgel.

Sc. For a thivel they did use A sturdy stump o' knotty spruce, *John o' Arnha'* in Mackay.

[1. Thyuil, *rubicula,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

THIVELESS, see **Thieveless.**

THIXLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **thicksell** w.Yks.[2]; and in forms **thizle** Der.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **thyzle** n.Cy. nw.Der.[1] [þi·ksl.] A cooper's adze.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[2], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

[Thyxyl, instrument, *ascia* (*Prompt.*). OHG. *dehsala, ascia, ferrum confertorium* (Graff).]

THIZLE, THIZZEL, see **Thixle, Thistle.**

THO, *adv.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **thoa** Dev. [ðō.] Then, at that time.

Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. I couldn't go tho, but I went afterwards, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] We bide tellin' ever so long, and tho I lookéd to my watch, and zeed we 'adn a-got nit a minute to lost, vor to catch the train. Her told'n he should have his money, but her 'adn a-got it tho. Dev. Her comed tho', vur I zeed 'er, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He went on a little way and tho he turned round, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). n.Dev. Gar, a was woundy mad thoa, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746 l. 351. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 440; Cor.[1]

[To doon obsequies, as was tho the gyse, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 993. OE. *þā,* then.]

THOAL, THOAN, see **Thole,** *v.*, **Thone.**

THOB-THRUSH, THOC(K, see **Throb-thrush, Thic(k.**

THOCK, *v.* Nhb. [þok.] To breathe heavily or pant with exertion.

Here cums little Andra Karr, . . thockin and blowin, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; Nhb.[1]

THOCK, THOCT, THOD, see **Thack,** *v.*[2], **Thought, Thud,** *v.*[1]

THODDEN, *adj.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. [þo·dən.] Sodden; heavy, solid, close; tough; not sufficiently baked.

n.Cy. Hall. Lan. Twur as thodd'n as a thareake, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 31; Lan.[1] Childer, drinkin' nowt strunger than churn-milk, till their bones are gradely set an' their flesh as thodden as leather, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Lond.* (1869) 64. s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Heavy bread is described as thodden. A waxy, watery potato is also thodden. nw.Der.[1]

THOER, THOF(E, see **Thir,** *dem. pron.*, **Though.**

THOFF, *conj.* Lin.[1] [ðof.] Than if.

It's better thoff he came.

THOFF, see **Though.**

THOFFER, *adv.* and *conj.* Nrf. Suf. Also in form **thaffer** Suf. Therefore, because. (E.G.P.), (Hall.)

THOFT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also in form **thaft** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1] [þoft; þaft.] The cross-bench in a boat; the seat for the rowers. Cf. **taft.**

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. In a boat the thoft where the mast stands is called the sailing thoft (J.S.). Cai.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 371. n.Lin.[1]

[OE. *þoft,* a rower's bench (Sweet).]

THOFT, THOFTIN, see **Think, Though, Toft, Toftin.**

THOIGHT, THOIL, see **Thwite, Thole,** *v.*

THOKISH, *adj. Obs.* e.An. Slothful, sluggish, idle, slow, dull.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Browne *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 233, ed. Bohn; Ray (1691); (K.)

THOKY, *adj. Obs.* Lin. Slothful, sluggish. (Hall., s.v. Thokish.)

THOLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Also written **thoal** w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **thoil** Lakel.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Lan.; **thooal** n.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1]; **thool** Lakel.[2]; **thoyl** w.Yks.[4]; **thwole** Cum.[14] s.Lan.[1]; **thwooal** Lan.; **tole** Sh.I. [þōl, þoəl, w.Yks. þoil.] 1. *v.* To bear, suffer, endure, tolerate. Cf. **taal.**

Sc. Weel may yon boatie row or my craig'll have to thole a raxing, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii. Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 24. Cai.[1] Kcd. He had aften to thole for ithers' fauts The dominie's sairest raps, Grant *Lays* (1884) 117. Per. Nae mair I'll thole Tib's haughty pride and scorn, Spence *Poems* (1898) 38. s.Sc. (A.C.) Ayr. How they maun thole a factor's snash, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 96. e.Lth. Dree oot the inch whan ye've tholed the span, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 221. Edb. This was a sore joke against me . . . but I tholed it patiently, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. Slk. The warst has some redeemin quality that enables me to thole it without yaumerin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 55. Dmf. The landlord of the Boar Submits to thole their wicked roar A little time, for sake o' gain, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 44. Kcb. He had a perfect horror o' saip an' water, an' couldna thole to cheinge his claes, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 41. N.I.[1] Uls. Me, that can't thole the taste of whisky, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 36. Ant. A can hardly thole the pain o' my finger, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. A cannae thole ye! Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 71; (C.H.W.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Aa canna thole nee langer. Lakel.[1], Cum.[1234] Wm. Nicolson (1677 *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Bad usage is ill to thole. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I cud not thoal him at onny sike figure; w.Yks.[3] Lan. I cannot thooal th' seet on 'em, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 299; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Stf.[1] Der. (K.); Grose (1790); Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Tholeable,** *adj.* bearable, tolerable; (2) **Tholeless,** *adj.* soft, wanting energy; not adaptable, nearly useless; (3) **Tholemoody,** *adj.* patient; (4) **Tholesum,** *adj.*, see (1); (5) **Thole-weel,** *sb.* in phr. *a haporth o' thole-weel, an' a pennorth o' niver-let-on-ye-hae-it,* used as a recommendation for the cure of a trifling ailment.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. A tholable calamity, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 96. (2) Cum.[4] (3) n.Sc. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). Bwk., Rxb. (*ib.*) (4) Fif. (Jam.); *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 156. (5) N.I.[1]

2. To allow, permit, admit of; to require, stand in need of.

Sc. He wad thole a mends, he would require to be reformed, or require a change to the better (Jam.). e.Fif. This was a thing they cudna an' wadna thole upon ony accoont, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. s.Sc. 'It'll thole a drap mair watter,' it will bear to be farther diluted [of punch]. 'Od woman, yer goun's owr side.' 'I daursay it is: it wad thole to hae a piece taen aff the boddum,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 156. Nhb.[1] Used also in rallying one whose person or character requires improvement. 'We can aa thole amends.' Wm. (B.K.)

3. To wait, stay, hold out; to defer or deny oneself of a requirement; often in phr. *to thole a wee,* or *a while.*

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. You had better cross, dominie, and thole out the

nicht wi' us, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxv. **Per.** I do bid them thole a while Till ance the spring come in again, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 58. **s.Sc.** Ye'll juist hae to thole a wee till I get my breeks on, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 95. **Dmb.** I ken this is nae pleasant tune, But thole a wee, I'se soon hae done, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 105. **Hdg.** Great is our drouth—but thole a wee, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 7. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'No, thank ye; aa think aa can thole.' **Stf.**[1] **Der.** Thole a while, RAY (1691); **Der.**[12]

4. To spare willingly; to afford; to bestow cheerfully and ungrudgingly; *gönnen.*

Lakel.[2] **m.Yks.**[1] Thoil us a shilling. An old miser, he can thole nobody nought. **w.Yks.**[1] I cannot thole t'horse at onny sike price. I could thole him t'meat out o' my mouth; **w.Yks.**[2] He's thoiled to pay me at last; **w.Yks.**[3] She can't thoil her to you; **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] He'll thoil thee nowt depend on't, when he couldn't thoil his awan nevvy's barn t'whoal apple when he went to ax him for a fairing, bud bāat on't afoar he gav t'poor barn it. **Lan.** Aw conno thwooal hur . . . under a ginney, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1760) 30. **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Tholer,** *sb.* a liberal giver.

m.Yks.[1] He's a rare tholer.

5. Phr. (1) *to thole an assize* or *a trial,* to stand a trial; (2) *—off,* (*a*) to admit of a part being taken off; (*b*) to be sufficiently warm without some particular article of dress; (3) *—on,* (*a*) to suffer or wait patiently; (*b*) to admit of anything being laid or put on; (4) *—through,* to 'pull through' an illness, &c.; (5) *—to,* (*a*) to admit the addition of; (*b*) to admit of anything being shut.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); Put in sure firmance untill he have tholed an assize, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 12; (A.W.) **Dmb.** The wretched man had 'tholed his assize' and could not have been tried again, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 302. (2 *a, b*) **Abd.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Abd.** (JAM.) (4) **Frf.** She is 'on the mend,' she may 'thole thro,' if they take great care of her, BARRIE *M. Ogilvie* (1896) 35. (5 *a, b*) **Abd.** (JAM.)

6. To advantage, benefit; to be to one's gain.

Sh.I. At wan time, in fack, ye wir compell'd ta bluid your fish, an' hit wid be tolin da fish curers if dey wid pit dat law in forse noo, *Sh. News* (Nov. 12, 1898); We say to a person 'it wid be tolin de' if a certain thing happened or a certain course were adopted (J.S.).

7. *sb.* A disposition, esp. a generous one; a free wish to give; liberality, generosity.

m.Yks.[1] He's no thoil in 'im. I know his thoil. **w.Yks.** He hes a poor thoil, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] 'He gave it with a thoil,' i.e. willingly; **w.Yks.**[5] Noa thoil in him. **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

[1. OE. *þolian,* to suffer, hold out, endure (SWEET).]

THOLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Ess. I.W. **1.** One of the two short handles of a scythe. Ess. (E.L.), Ess.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Thole-pin,** (1) a peg to fasten a double door; (2) the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws.

(1) **Frf.** He reached up to the thole-pin which kept the loft folding-door in position, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 115. (2) **I.W.**[1]

[Cp. OE. *þol, þoll,* an oar-peg, rowlock (SWEET).]

THOLTER, *sb.* Irel. Cross-ploughing. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Cf. **thwarter, 6.**

THOLTHAN, THOM, see **Thalthan, Thumb.**

THOMAS, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Also in forms **Tammas** Sc.; **Tummus** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **Tummuz** Chs.[3] [to·məs; ta·məs, tu·məs.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Thomas's gifts,** gifts given on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); see below; (2) **-tit,** the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*; (3) **Tummus-an'-Meary,** broad Lan. dialect; also used *attrib.*

(1) **n.Yks.** They had gone out 'St. Thomasing,' that is, visiting the farmhouses on St. Thomas's Day and asking 'Thomas's gifts.' These were usually pieces of 'pepper-cake' (or the customary thick ginger-bread), with perhaps a modicum of cheese or a bite of cake, or maybe a few halfpence, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 379. (2) **War.**[3] (3) **s.Lan.**[1] The name of the famous comic idyl written by John Collier (Tim Bobbin), died 1786. 'Tummus an' Meary mak' o' talk'; the persons who speak it are said to be 'talkin' Tummus-an'-Meary.'

2. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Nai. *Zoologist* (1850) VIII. 2908. **3.** A toad. Chs.[13] **4.** *pl.* Heavy clogs. Lakel.[2]

THOMASER, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [to·məsə(r).] A gift given on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

When the children solicit coppers they ask, perhaps, 'if yo serve Thomasers' (s.v. Thommasin').

THOMASING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Also written **Thomassing** Not. sw.Lin.[1]; and in form **Tummasin** Shr.[1] [to·məsin.]

1. Going from house to house begging on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21); see below; also in *comp.* **St. Thomasing.** *Gen.* in phr. *going a Thomasing.* Cf. **gooding.**

n.Yks. They had gone out 'St. Thomasing,' that is, visiting the farmhouses on St. Thomas's Day and asking 'Thomas's gifts,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 379. **w.Yks.** The widows ask and commonly receive at the farmers' house a small measure of wheat, and they call it 'going a Thomasing,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) 66–7; **w.Yks.**[3] It is still the custom for children to go about on that day. In Mr. Scott's days, at Woodsome Hall, a sack of wheat stood at the door, with a pint measure. All comers who chose to take it were served with a pint of wheat, supposed to be for frumenty. The same custom, in a different form, was followed at the Wood afterwards. There they gave pennies to Almondbury people, a halfpenny each to children, but Farnley folk had twopence. Wheat also was given away. **Stf.** The old women went a Thomassing. Wrapped up in their poor old shawls or cloaks they went to the houses of the better to do, to get a dole on December 21st. Their old rhyme delivered, often with toothless elocution, was this: 'Well-a-day, well-a-day, St. Thomas goes too soon away, Then your gooding we do pray, For the good time will not stay. St. Thomas grey, St. Thomas grey, The longest night and the shortest day, Please to remember St. Thomas Day,' *The Chronicle* (Feb. 22, 1901). **Der.** (L.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** It's a many year sin' I first come here a Thomassin' (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.** (R.E.C.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Old women are the usual performers. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] To go a Thomasing was one of the customs of the widows and old unprovided for women in the village in which they were born. Alms and food were given to them by the well-to-do inhabitants. **Wor.** 'We be come a Thomasin.' Village children at my house 21 Dec. 1901. They sang hymns, but did not know the old Thomasing begging rhyme (E.S.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxix; **Shr.**[1], **Brks.** (W.H.Y.)

2. St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21.

War.[3] Next Thomasin' 'ull be time enough, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899).

THOMASMAS, *sb.* Sh.I. In form **Tammasmas.** The feast of St. Thomas, Dec. 21; also used *attrib.*

This is Tammasmas E'en, and the day following is Tammasmas Day, in which no manner of work can be done. 'Da bairn i' da midder's wime 'Ill mak' woeful döl, If wark be wrought on Tammasmas night, Five nights afore Yule,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 197.

THOMELLE-TOE, THOMSON, see **Thummel-toe, Tamson.**

THON, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. [ðon.] That, 'yon'; yonder.

Sc. Ca' thon a leddy? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i; 'Thon' is used to identify an object remote from both [speakers]. . . 'Thon' is alike in both numbers, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 179; Thys is meyne, that's yoors, but quhae's auwcht thon? *ib.* 186. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Ayr.** A farmer's wife going for to buy an article like thon, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 114. **Edb.** Was thon the best you can do? CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 27. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** There's aye good reason when a girl stays away from a bit o' sport like thon, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 13. **Dwn.** Tae watch thon birdies' crests o' green And red throats glisten, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 14. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**[1] Whe's thon? Do ye see thon hoose ower there? **Nhb., Dur.** About Shields and as far south as Teesdale, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 186.

THON, see **Then,** *adv.*

THONDER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Chs. Flt. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also in forms **thander** Chs.[13] War. Shr.[1] Hrf.; **thender** Flt. Nhp.[1]; **thinder** e.An.[1]; **thonner** Ir. [ðo·ndə(r; ða·ndə(r).] Yonder. Also used as *adj.* and *pron.*

Hdg. Two beautiful girl winches standing down thonder in the passage, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 295. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** A hae a wee terrier dug thonner at hame, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 62. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 15; **Nhb.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'Wheere's our Dick?' 'Crewdling in thander corner;' hiding away in yon corner. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhon·dūr)z ū prit·i gūd ky'aay. **Flt.** (T.K.J.) **Nhp.**[1] He lives over thender. **War.** (HALL.) **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 50. **Hrf.** Thander one is the man, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **e.An**[1]

THONDILL, *sb. Obs.* ne.Yks.[1] A measure of land; see below.

Plots of ploughing land on unenclosed commons seem to have formerly been of three sizes, 'broads,' 'narrows,' and 'thondills,' the last-named being intermediate to the other two, and about three roods in extent.

THONE, *adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Ken. Also written **thoan** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **thooan** s.Lan.[1]; **thwooan** Lan. Damp, moist, wet; soft from dampness. Cf. **thane**, *adj.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); P.R.) Dur. (K.) w.Yks.[2] 'It's thooan land,'used to express the quality of land. s.Lan.[1] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Der.[1] *Obs.*, Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. RAY (1691); Lin.[1] Lei. (K.); Lei.[1] Applied to corn, soil, &c. 'Some on it's a good bit thone.' 'It's a'most to' thone to groind.' Nhp.[1] Corn is said to be 'thone,' whether in the rick or after it is threshed, if it be too moist for grinding; Nhp.[2], War.[3] Shr.[1] Said of corn, and of heavy, clammy bread. Glo. (E.M.W.) e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Ken. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

Hence (1) **Thone-wheat**, *sb.* wheat not dry enough for grinding; (2) **Thonish**, *adj.* damp, wettish; (3) **Thony**, *adj.* damp, moist, soft.

(1) Wor. (J.R.W.) (2) Lan. As awr donnin meh thwoanish clooas, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 28. s.Lan.[1] (3) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.[2] Lin. RAY (1691). Lei.[1] It's but a thony haa'vest. Nhp.[1 2] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

[OE. *þān*, moist; irrigated (SWEET).]

THONG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Shr. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Sc.I. Also in form **thung** Shr.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [þoŋ.]

1. *sb.* A leathern boot- or shoe-lace.

Arg. 'My thong's loose,' said he, stooping to fumble with a brogue that needed no such attention, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 236. Shr.[1]

Hence **Close-thonged**, *adj.* tightly laced.

Arg. His close-thonged brogues that clung to the feet like a dry glove, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 193.

2. An instrument of punishment formerly used in schools; see below.

Cor. A leathern strap, about 15 in. by 2½ in., with a hole in one end to hang it up by, formerly used in schools to strike the palm of the hand with. The end with the hole in it was brought down sharply upon the palm, and thus raised a blister (M.A.C.); Likewise a thong to thock [thwack] thee, ef Thee d'st ever go askew, FORFAR *Poems* 1885, 7.

3. *pl.* Sea-thongs, *Himanthalia lorea.* Sc.I. (B. & H.)

4. *v.* To beat, thrash.

N.I.[1] n.Dev. Chell thong tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 77.

5. *Obs.* To fling or swing round the skirts or tail.

n.Dev. Ya gurt thonging, banging muxy drawbreech, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 6.

6. To twine; to twist together. Brks.[1] 7. To become stringy or viscous; to become heavy and sodden.

Som. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Cider is very often said 'to thongy' when it gets into a peculiar oily or treacly state called 'reamed,' or 'ropy.' Dev. It [a rusk] baint very nice, sur, it thungeth, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

Hence **Thongy**, *adj.* stringy, viscous, tough; like dough or putty.

Som. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. In bread, or like substances, it means the opposite of crisp or crumbly. Cider is often said 'to be thongy,' when it gets into the peculiar state known as 'reamed' or 'ropy,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885). nw.Dev.[1]

THONGY, *adj.* e.An. [þo·ŋgi.] Oppressively hot, as between summer showers. e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2.

THONK, see **Thunk**.

THONKY, *adj.* Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Dank, misty, rainy. (M.P.), Cum.[14]

THONNER, **THOOAL**, see **Thonder**, **Thole**, *v.*

THOOAR, **THOOL**, see **Thir**, *dem. pron.*, **Thole**, *v.*

THOOM, **THOOMACK**, **THOOR(E**, see **Thumb**, **Thummack**, **Thir**, *dem. pron.*

THOO'S, *poss. adj.* Sc. [ðūz.] Thy. Cf. **thee's**.

Ayr. In Thoo's ain name, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 110.

THOO-THISTLE, see **Thow-thistle**.

THOOTLE, *v.* Nhb.[1] [þū·tl.] To endure; to wait.

'Aa canna thootle na langer'—cannot be put off any longer.

THOR, *sb.*[1] n.Yks.[2] [þōr.] A thundering noise.

It com doon with a desperate thor.

THOR, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Durance, confinement. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

THOR, see **Their**, **They**, **Thir**, *dem. pron.*

THORBLE, **THORE**, see **Thible**, **Thir**, *dem. pron.*

THORL(E, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **thirl** n.Yks.[2] The fly of a spindle or spinning-rock; the pivot on which a wheel revolves. Cf. **whorle**.

Slg. The lass is frugal, eident turns the thorle, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 15. Edb. Three of the buttons have sprung the thorls, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 1828 vi. Rxb. (JAM.), n Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Thirled**, *ppl. adj.* pinned or pivoted, as a wheel. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Thorle-pippin**, *sb.* a species of apple in form resembling the fly-wheel of a spindle. Rxb. (JAM.)

THORL(E, see **Thirl**, *adj.*

THOR-MANTLE, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **thors-mantle**.

1. Prob. a corruption of 'tormentil,' *Potentilla Tormentilla.*

We have . . . the thor-mantle, excellent as a medicine in fevers BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xviii. 318; Dev.[4]

2. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

The Devonshire children make us think of the Thunderer, as they gather the foxglove, and call it Thors-mantle, *Monthly Pkt.* (Oct. 1864) 443.

THORN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Nrf. Dor. Also in forms **tharn** Wor.; **thoorn** n.Yks.[2]; **thurn** Lan. Chs.[1] Wor.; **torn** Sh.I. [þorn, þǫən.] 1. In phr. *like licking honey off a thorn*, see below.

n.Yks.[2] 'It's bare wark an poor pay, like licking honey off a thoorn,' said of an employment yielding but small and uncertain profit.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Thorn-back**, (*a*) a small river-fish; (*b*) a bed of good stone in Swanage quarries; (2) **-(s bull**, the thick part of a thorn, the branches being cut off; (3) **-drain**, (4) **-draining**, see below; (5) **-grey**, (*a*) the lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*; (*b*) the grey linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (6) **-hurdling**, putting up hurdles of thorns; (7) **-peckled**, freckled; (8) **-speckles**, freckles.

(1, *a*) War.[3] A small fish with a strong back fin. It abounds in the Avon, but it is not the stickleback. (*b*) Dor. (C.W.) (2) e.Cy. (HALL.) Nrf. Throw the old deke down and use the thorn-bulls for firing, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62. (3, 4) n.Lin.[1] Before drain tiles became common it was the custom among farmers to drain their land by digging trenches and burying sticks, commonly thorns, in them; these were called 'thorn-drains,' and the process 'thorn-draining.' (5, *a*) n.Ir. (J.S.) (*b*) N.I.[1] (6) Wor. This be just the weather for thorn-hurdling the meadow (H.K.). (7) e.Lan.[1] (8) Lan. Lotions, drinks, &c. to restore her yure, remove thorn-speckles, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 15.

3. The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiii. 100. Yks. (B. & H.) Lan. TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 16.

Hence (1) **Thorn-berries**, *sb. pl.* the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (2) **Thorn-bush**, *sb.* a hawthorn tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

(1) Chs.[1] Nrf. I go and get him some berries, 'thorn-berries,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 369. (2) Chs.[1]

4. A sharp prickly spine found on certain fish.

Sh.I. I laid me haands open wi' da torns of da last ane [skate] 'at I peel'd, *Sh. News* (Mar. 9, 1901).

THORN, *v. Obs.* Sc. To eat heartily; to satisfy one's appetite; used of bodily wants.

When they had eaten and well drunken, And a' had thorn'd fine, *Sc. Ballads* (1808) II. 335 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

THORNEN, *adj.* Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **tharnen** Wil. Som.; **tharnin** Brks. [þā·nin, þā·nin.] Made of thorn; having the nature or quality of thorn.

Brks. The tharnin tree you med plainly zee As is called King Alferd's tharn, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv. Wil. (HALL.) Dor. I pass'd the maid avore the Spring, An' shepherd by the thornèn tree, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869) 29. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

THORNY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Glo. Som. Also written **thorney** Nhb. 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Thorny-back**, (*a*) the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (*b*) a small perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; (*c*) the thornback, *Raia clavata*; (2) **-pyett**, the magpie, *Pica rustica.*

(1 *a*, *b*) Nhb. Here may be fund the thorney-back, the Poheed

an Tommy Lodjor, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 13. (*c*) **Fif.**, **Edb.** (JAM.) (2) **Cum.** (J.D.)

2. *sb.* The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* Glo., Som. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 448.

THORO, see **Through.**

THOROUGH, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Shr. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **tharra** Suf.[1]; **thorra** N.I.[1]; **thorow** Sc. (JAM.) [þə·rə.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Thorough-cleaning**, a spring-cleaning; (2) **-go**, diarrhœa; (3) **-gone**, thoroughly good or bad; (4) **-go-nimble**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) small beer; (5) **-grown**, of corn, &c.: sprouted; (6) **-pin**, (7) **-pole**, parts of a wagon; see below; (8) **-stitch**, thoroughly, completely.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1] Thorough-cleaning (s.v. Row). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Shr.**[2] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] He's a thorough-geean raskill, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **w.Yks.**[1], **Shr.**[2], **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The small beer of the college, termed thorough-go-nimble, furnished a poor substitute, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) iv. **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **s.Not.** If the wet keeps on we shall hae the barley thorough-grown (J.P.K.). (6) **Wil.**[1] The pin which fastens the waggon-bed to the carriage. (7) **Dor.** The piece of timber which connects the fore-axle of a waggon with the hinder one, BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* (s.v. Waggon). (8) **s.Not.** I shall have to go thorough-stitch through the house; it's filthy from top to bottom. She's means to do the place up thorough-stitch (J.P.K.).

2. Wise, sane.

Rxb. (JAM.) **N.I.**[1] The poor fellow's not thorough.

3. *sb.* A spavin which shows itself on both sides of a horse's hough or hock. e.An.[1]

THOROUGH, see **Through, Thurrow.**

THOROW, THORP, see **Through, Throp.**

THORP(E, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Also in forms **throp** e.Yks.[1]; **thrup** n.Yks.[1] Not.n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[12] Oxf. Brks. [þorp, þō̜p; þrup.] A hamlet; a village; *gen.* in place-names.

n.Cy. (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] Ainthorpe is Aintrup or Ainthrup, Nunthorpe, Nunthrup, &c.; **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Tholthrup, Helperthrup, Lowtthrup. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 15, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**[1] 'In this thorp.' [*Obs.* as 'village'; only used in place-names.] **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.**[1] Keep on the trod, and you'll reach the thorpe in time. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.* as a separate word, but used in the termination of many village names. **Nhp.**[1] Thrup Malsor, Thrup Mandeville, Althrup, Kingsthrup, Rothersthrup. Ranstrup, for Ravensthorpe; **Nhp.**[2] **Oxf.**, **n.Brks.** (G.O.)

Hence **Thorpsmen**, *sb. pl.*, *obs.*, villagers. n.Yks.[2]

[OE. *þorp, þrop*, a farm, estate; a village (SWEET).]

THOR'S, THORSELS, see **Thirs, Theirselves.**

THOR'S-MANTLE, see **Thor-mantle.**

THORT, THORTER, see **Thwart, Thwarter.**

THORTY, *adj.* Dev. [ðō̜·ti.] Thoughtless, half-witted, stupid.

They'll have a lopping old 'oss, and a thorty driver, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

THOSE, *dem. pron.* and *dem. adj.* Yks. Lan. Som. [ðōz, ðoəz.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **Thoase**, (2) **Thooas**, (3) **Thooase**, (4) **Thoose**, (5) **Toose.**

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] A semi-refined form restricted to a corresponding habit of speech, *Introd.* 22. **Lan.** Babby clooas laid by i' lavender i' thoase drawers, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. (2) **Lan.** Oi'll noan trust thooas chaps, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 73. (3) **n.Yks.** Thooase 'at follow his perswashin, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 22. (4) **Lan.** Look after thoose broth, Sam, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 86, ed. 1884. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Reader*, 14. **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *Contractions*: (1) **Thoose'n**, (2) **Thoosn**, those will.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Thoosn naw doo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 40.

II. Dial. use. In phr. *those here here*, those.

w.Som.[1] I baint no ways a-tookt up way those here here [dheo·zh yuur yuur·] taytotal fullers (s.v. This here).

THOSKS, see **Thusks.**

THOST, *sb. Obs.* Glo. Dung. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 430; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[OE. *þost*, dung (SWEET).]

THOT, see **Think.**

THOU, *pers. pron.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** (1) **A**, (2) **Aw**, (3) **Doo**, (4) **Dou**, (5) **Du**, (6) **T'**, (7) **Tā**, (8) **Tă**, (9) **Ta**, (10) **Taa**, (11) **Tae**, (12) **Tau**, (13) **Taw**, (14) **Tay**, (15) **Te**, (16) **Tea**, (17) **Teau**, (18) **Teaw**, (19) **Teh**, (20) **Ter**, (21) **Teu**, (22) **Th'**, (23) **Thā**, (24) **Thă**, (25) **Tha**, (26) **Thaa**, (27) **Thaaw**, (28) **Thae**, (29) **Thah**, (30) **Thai**, (31) **Thau**, (32) **Thaw**, (33) **Thaww**, (34) **Thea**, (35) **Theau**, (36) **Theaw**, (37) **Theow**, (38) **They**, (39) **Tho**, (40) **Thoo**, (41) **Thow**, (42) **Thu**, (43) **To**, (44) **Too**, (45) **Tou**, (46) **Tow**, (47) **Tu.**

(1) **s.Sc.** Dear Willie lad, how hast a' been? T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 315. **Yks.** Wilt a be sae gude as to exchange civilities? DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 53. (2) **Cor.** What art aw knacken for? FORFAR *Cousin Jan* (1839) st. 2; **Cor.**[3] (3) **Sh.I.** Dat doo sood, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** Believe du me du's gaein' ta hae trouble, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242; **S. & Ork.**[1] (6) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lan.** Ift' does aw'll shake thi shoon, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xi. **n.Lin.** Why doänt t' set sheäves up? PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 64. (7, 8) **w.Yks.** The strong form 'tā' and the weak form 'tă' can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as: 'Wil tā weš it?' [wilt thou wash it?] WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 117. (9) **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Employed when there is no emphasis on the pronoun (E.W.P.); Dis ta think yon was dun for a lark? FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 30; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** What was ta doin in theer? OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 19. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Ta' is used after an auxiliary verb in ordinary familiar conversation; as 'Wilt ta cum wi ma?' and in all questions in the 2nd person, 'ta' is closely connected with the verb so as to form part of it, as 'sa'nt-ta?' 'harks-ta?' 23. **m.Yks.**[1] With the 2nd pers. sg. most verbs, including the auxiliary, coalesce, and in this form are a marked feature of conversation as interrogative forms. 'Wilt-thou [wil:tu], munut-thou [muon·ut-tu], *Introd.* 26. **w.Yks.** Kan tə diut bi ðisen? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 117; **w.Yks.**[2] When ta's said all ta can; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Would it be for us, thinksta? CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 74. **n.Lan.**[1] Will ta ga ta U'ston fair? **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Not.** Does ta say tha prayers? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 113. **s.Not.** The enclitic 'thou' in inverted construction. Chiefly in speaking to little children (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] Are ta gooin' to be wed soon, William? (10) **w.Yks.**[3] What didst taa hit me for? **e.Lan.**[1] (11) **Lan.** Wilt tae have a feyght? KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 283. (12) **Wm.** Nor hes tau followed on, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 126. (13) **s.Wm.** Taw's varra sean, man, *ib. Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 1. (14) **w.Yks.** Nut tay, mun (B.K.). (15) **Nhb.** Stop! where was aw, thinks te, Jack? WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Employed when there is no emphasis on the pronoun. The sound is that of the French 'te' and may be written indiscriminately ta, te (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[3] Hes t'e any foat to finnd? 62. **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.** What art tĕ doin' on? PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 64. (16) **Lan.** Where has tea been roäming, Kitty? KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 236. (17) **e.Lan.**[1] (18) **s.Lan.**[1] (19) **w.Yks.** Can teh read writin? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Whear didst teh flee to, Kitty? HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 76. (20) **s.Yks.** Doster know? FLETCHER *God's Failures* (1897) 73. **Not.**[12] (21) **w.Yks.** 'Wheer at teu for to-neet?' Out of use (D.L.). (22) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (23, 24) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 116. **s.Chs.**[1] 63. (25) **s.Wm.** HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 2. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Tha' is also used instead of 'ta,' but no rule can be laid down with regard to the interchange of these forms, 23. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] Neither 'dhu' nor 'tu' are employed emphatically, *Introd.* 24. **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 63. **Lin.** Tha joompt in thysen, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **Shr.**[1] *Gram. Outlines*, 47. (26) **w.Yks.**[3], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Thaa'lt stan' i' a press full o' Crown Derby, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 94. (27) **Cum.** Thaaw fooal! thaaw, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (ed. 1876) 92. (28) **Lan.** Thae sent it, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake* (1862) i. **s.Lan.**[1] (29) **w.Yks.** Emphatic, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Thah mun give it summat better than cowd wayter, BANKS *Manch. Man.* (1876) 1. **Chs.** Thah gurt cawf, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**[1] (30) **s.Chs.**[1] 63. (31) **Wm.** Trust thau then, Maggy, in the great Father of mercies, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 393. (32) **w.Yks.**[4] (33) **Cum.**[1] (34) **s.Lan.**[1] (35) **Lan.** Theau's gather'd flesh, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) l. 17. **s.Lan.**[1] (36) **Lan.** Theaw knows, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 95. **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] 6. **Chs.** Theaw donders abeawt, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10. (37) **Som.** Theow beäst vair, BAYNES *Sug. Sol.* (1860) i. 16. (38) **s.Chs.**[1] 64. (39) **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** Winnot tho taste wi' mo? WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 14. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (40) **Ayr.** HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 91. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**

All the time thoo was away, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 118. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thoo nivver sah sic a bit a pink en white i' thi life, ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 3. **w.Yks.** Weel thoo knaws, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 30. **ne.Yks.**[1] 'Thoo' is always used when it is the first word in the sentence or elsewhere when special emphasis is required, as: 'Thoo knaws,' 'Dust thoo think at thoo can skelp mah bairn?' 23. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] In emphasis, *Introd.* 22. **w.Yks** Thoo knaws, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 285. (41) **Fif.** MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 65, ed. 1842. **n.Lan.**[1] I knā thow can du it, thow's-like. (42) **m.Yks.**[1] In sharp utterance there is a distinct change of vowel [from oo] to [uw], *Introd.* 22. (43) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.**[1] Mind to dunnot clap thy hand to papper. **Lan.**[1] Wilto, hasto, conto? **e.Lan.**[1] Arto? **s.Lan.**[1] Used as a termination to 'has,' 'will,' 'con,' etc., when asking a question. 'Hasto finish't thi job yet?' (44) **Cum.**[1] (45) **Cum.** For she, tou kens, can always feel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 3; **Cum.**[1] **Yks.** Tou may go back as tou came, HOWITT *Hope on* (1840) viii. (46) **Cum.** Things 'at tow niver saw, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **Shr.**[1] Astow? [hast thou?] (47) **Nhb.** Where has tu John? RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 106; **Nhb.**[1]

2. *Contractions*: (1) **Iftle**, (2) **Ivtle**, if thou wilt; (3) **Teaw'd**, thou hadst; (4) **Teaw'll**, thou wilt; (5) **Teaw'st**, thou shalt; (6) **Tha'd**, thou hadst; (7) **Thae'st**, thou shalt; (8) **Thah'll**, see (4); (9) **Thahm'd**, thou mightest; (10) **Thah'st**, thou shouldest; (11) **Tha'll**, see (4); (12) **Tham'd**, see (9); (13) **Tha's**, thou hast; (14) **Thaww'l**, see (4); (15) **Theaw'd**, (*a*) thou wouldst; (*b*) see (6); (16) **Theaw'l**, see (4); (17) **Theaws**, see (15); (18) **Theawst**, see (5); (19) **Thoo'd**, see (15, *a*); (20) **Thoo'll**, see (4); (21) **Thoo's** (*a*) see (13); (*b*) thou art; (*c*) see (5); (22) **Thoul**, see (4); (23) **Thou's**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) thou art; (*c*) see (5); (24) **Thou'se**, see (5); (25) **Thou'st**, (*a*) thou art; (*b*) see (5); (26) **Thul(l**, (27) **Too'l**, see (4); (28) **Tou's**, thou art; (29) **Tou'st**, see (5); (30) **Tusdoon**, thou hast done.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.** (J.A.P.) (2) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (3, 4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 34. **s.Lan.**[1] (6) **Yks.** Tha'd never seen such a lass, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xix. (7) **Lan.** Thae'st tay thi' dinner wi' me, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 301. (8) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 8, col. 6. (9) **w.Yks.** Thahm'd as weel stop wi' me (Æ.B.). (10) **w.Yks.** Thah'st tak his black coit, BYWATER *Gossips*, 15. (11) **Lan.** Tha'll never get vally, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 132. (12) **w.Yks.** Tham'd as weel go an' all (Æ.B.). (13) **w.Yks.** Tha's thi een oppen, BINNS *Originals* (1889) No. i. 2. (14) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (15, *a*) **Lan.** Aw little thowt whatn a blessin' theaw'd be to us, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xliv. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (16) **Lan.** Theaw'l noa put me in, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x. (17) **s.Lan.**[1] (18) **Lan.** Theawst yer! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 14. (19) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (20) **Nhb.** Ef thoo'll oney sit canny, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 335. (21, *a*) **Nhb.** Thoo's done me a right good turn, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 36. **Wm.** If thoo's got owt to say, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 336. (*b*) **Nhb.** Thoo's a gran' hand at compliment, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 20. (*c*) **Cum.**[1] (22) **Nhb.** Aw warn't thoul leuk as weel as the best, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (23, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.** Ah's pleeas'd thou's cum'd, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 31. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.** Thou's neahn deef, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **Dur.**[1] **Sur.** Thou's a selfish lout, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.** Thou's drink thy tea, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 73. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Thou's stop wi' me, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 15. (24) **Cum.** Thou'se neither wesh dishes, nor sarrah the swine, HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 246, ed. 1886. (25, *a*) **s.Yks.** Thou'st bahn to scald me to death! FLETCHER *Paths of Prudent* (1899) 49. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Thou'st have grass, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 20. (26) **Cum.**[3] Th'u'll be seun ancuf at heam, 61. **Wm.** Thul varra scan hev plenty o' work, TAYLOR *Billy Tyson* (1879) 14. (27) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (28) **Cum.** Tou's owther fuil or font, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2. (29) **w.Yks.** Nay, tou'st niver hae it, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 312. (30) **w.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pers. pron., nom. sing.* You.

Sc. The 2nd pers. sg. pron. has quite disappeared from the spoken dialect, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 188. **S. & Ork.**[1] Generally used in addressing a person. **Abd., Per.** Almost never used (G.W.). **Ayr.** Thoo forgets that thoo'll be a culprit that day, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 91. **Nhb.**[1] 'Thoo' is only used by intimates, or by a superior or senior to an inferior. Used in any other way it expresses the greatest possible contempt for the person addressed. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** 'Tou' in place of the 'you' when contempt or familiarity are to be indicated (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] The second person singular in all its forms betokens familiarity or contempt. **Wm.** Thoo 'earse-'orse, thoo! thoo wormy villain! thoo melancholy maggot! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* 1898 15. **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] In familiar speech between equals it is invariably used rather than the 'you' of modern English, 23. **e.Yks.**[1] Used by parents when addressing children, and superiors their inferiors; never vice versa. **m.Yks.**[1] 'Thou,' though naturally the expression of familiar feeling, is yet associated with contemptuous treatment on the part of a speaker. .. Towards superiors, the objective case of the second person plural is as a matter of course employed, but under circumstances of strong feeling it is apt to be changed for 'thou,' and without that sense of unpardonable vulgarity which would attach to the form if used in a like manner in ordinary conversation, *Introd.* 24. **w.Yks.** Still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: 'ðā' was used in every case except that 'jī' was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their parents; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed 'jī' in speaking to each other, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 118. **Lan.** He used the homely 'thou,' which with him betokened tenderness or emotion, FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 14. **s.Lan.**[1] Used by a superior to an inferior person; by persons of equal degree to one another; as abuse or insult; as a term of endearment. **Chs.**[1] In constant use. **s.Chs.**[1] As generally used implies familiarity, or at least absence of constraint. It is thus employed by parents to their children [less frequently used to the daughters than to the sons], and *a fortiori* by grandparents to their grandchildren; by a husband to his wife and vice versa; by the children among themselves, by schoolboys, less commonly by schoolgirls to one another; by a master to his labourers, though scarcely ever to his foreman or bailiff; by the labourers to one another; by a master or mistress to the maidservants, but this not so frequently; by sweethearts to each other, &c., &c. Outside this general use, the 2nd person singular is also adopted to express anger, contempt, or strong emotion; in each of these cases it may be used by persons other than those mentioned. Towards superiors the 2nd person plural is by rule employed, and in fact could not, except with intentional impertinence, be exchanged for the 2nd person sing., 65. 66. **Stf.** One thing that strikes a stranger is the use of 'thou' for 'you,' the true Black Country man keeping like the Quaker to the older use, *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **Not.** Still used in addressing an equal or inferior (L.C.M.). **Lin.** Thou'll be good, won't thou? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 37. **sw.Lin.**[1] Eh, lad, thou'st not fun the gainest road across that field. **Nhp.**[2] **Shr.**[1] About Newport, *Gram. Outlines*, 47. **Glo.** The laws that govern the use of 'thee' and 'thou' amongst agricultural workers, are not to be violated. .. On no account must 'thou' be used to a superior; a co-mate, or inferior, is to be so addressed; but when they quarrel the 'thou' and 'thee' should not be dropped, since that would be an admission of the adversary's superiority, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Nrf.** Almost entirely disused, being only retained in some salutations, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 3. **Hmp.** 'Thee' and 'thou' are often used here between near relations or old friends (H.W.E.). **s.Wil.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114.

2. Used *emph.* for the *acc.* or *dat. sing.*

Nhb. Aa can dee nowt mair for thoo, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 22. **Cum.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] 'He's com for thoo' and 'he's com for tha' would have a well understood distinction of meaning, the former implying that the person sought was one of many, the latter without regard to others, 23. **m.Yks.**[1] The use of the nominative 'thou' for the objective 'thee' is restricted and general to rural dialect. 'He shall not go.' 'He will for thoo,' *Introd.* 22.

3. Used with an *imper.*

Nhb. Gan thoo back, ROBSON *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 15.

4. Phr. (1) *thou bad 'un, thou!* a term of reproach; (2) *—be far*, get away with you; (3) *—did, 'at did thou*, an expression of certainty on the part of the speaker; (4) *didn't, did thou?* a method of questioning expressive of surprise and doubt; (5) *—never says*, an exclamation of surprise.

(1) **Cum.**[14] In frequent use. (2) **Lan.** Never crooks their backs fur t'meauw gress or t'may a doike. Thae be far, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213. (3, 4) **Cum.**[14] (5) **s.Lan.**[1]

5. *v.* To address in the 2nd pers. sing.; to speak familiarly to; also in phr. *to thou and thee.* See **Thee**, *pers. pron.* 7.

S. & Ork.[1] **Nhb.** Geordy, thou'd Jen Collin—O, *N. Minstrel*

(1806-7) pt. iv. 79. **Cum.**[4] Ah'll thoo theh, if theh thoo's meh. 'Spiteful thoughts that prompted him to thou John,' DALBY *Maynoyd* (1888) I. 77. **e.Yks.**[1] Farmers in general 'thou' their servants; the inferior class (and the lower class of men in general) frequently their wives, and always their children; and the children as invariably 'thou' each other. Superiors in general 'thou' their inferiors; while inferiors 'you' their betters. Equals and intimates of the lower class generally 'thou' one another. These distinctions are sometimes the cause of aukwardness: to 'you' a man may be making too familiar with him; while to 'thou' him might affront him, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); I did thou her, and sorry I is to thou my wife mother, SIMMONS *Lay Flks. Mass-bk.* 399. **w.Yks.** They say 'at it's vulgar to thee an' tha onnybody, but Yorksher fowk dooan't think soa, nur willn't as long as ther's a bit ov t'owd dialect left, an' that ull be awlus, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 10, 1897). **Lan.** In the district about Goosnargh, near Preston, prior to 1850, 'the husband and father "thou'd" his wife and children, but the wife always addressed the husband in the second person plural; children did the same to both parents and all seniors. Persons equal in years and circumstances, and on familiar terms, always "thou'd" each other. For a young man to "thou" an old one was an unpardonable offence. A young man "thouing" his sweetheart served in some sense the part of the "engaged" ring,' *Manch. Lit. Club* (1877) III. 104, in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 259. **Chs.**[1] Equals 'thou and thee' each other, and superiors 'thou' inferiors; but inferiors always address their superiors as 'you.' **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.**[1] 'He thou'd and thee'd me.' As a matter of fact the nominative is never heard.

THOUGH, *conj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [ðou; ðō, ðoə; ðof(t.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Dough**, (2) **Thaf**, (3) **Thauf**, (4) **Thaw**, (5) **Thêaf**, (6) **Thofe**, (7) **Thof(f**, (8) **Thoft**, (9) **Thuf.**

(1) **Ken.**[1] *Introd.* 6. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **m.Yks.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4) **w.Yks.** Nah, thaw ye knaw he's nowt bud stoan, PRESTON *Poems* (1866) 3. (5) **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **sw.Lin.**[1] It's not as thofe I'd a heap of bairns. (7) **ne.Sc.** A wark ye will in nae wise believe thof a man declair't intil ye, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 79. **Abd.** But thof there was nae greitin', na but sic a hullybaloo as rase upo' the corp! MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Thof to the weet my ripened aits had fawn, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 111, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] It leeaks as thoff it wer boun to raan. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (C.F.), **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thoo wraps thỹ sen up, as thoff it was snaw time. **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Do show as thoff we was in vor a hard winter. **Dev.** It sim'd as thof 'twas a dream, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 58, ed. 1853; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** One arter the ither as thof they thoft we was going to part, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1862) 7. (8) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dev.** Thoft 'tis a serious matter, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. st. 7; **Dev.**[1] (9) **m.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Although if.

Wil.[1] A never vound un, thauf he'd gone dree lug vurder on, a cudden a bin off seein' on un.

2. Nevertheless, after all; used to qualify a sentence.

Sc. (A.W.) **I.Ma.** A peculiarity [of the Manx dialect] is the word 'though,' qualifying a sentence. This expresses the caution so characteristically Manx. 'It's a foine day though' = a fine day after all (S.M.).

3. Used as an intensitive: see below.

e.An.[2] 'How it do rain!' indicates a heavy shower; but, 'How it do rain, though!' marks a much heavier.

THOUGHT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **thoch** Bnff.[1]; **thocht** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **thoct** Der.; **thout** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **thowt** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **tought** Sh.I. [þōt, þout; Sc. þoχt.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Thought-bone**, the breast-bone or merrythought of a bird; (2) **-rife**, having a ready memory; (3) **-sure**, clear or sure in point of recollection.

(1) **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) I'm about thowt-seear on't, *ib.*

2. Phr. (1) *it's my thought(s*, it is my opinion, I think; (2) *next thought*, on second thoughts; (3) *to have a thought*, to intend; (4) *—a thought to*, to provide for, take steps for; (5) *—thoughts on*, to recollect, to think of; (6) *to need a thought*, to need to think; (7) *to take* (*a*) *thought*, to think, imagine, intend.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lan.** An' it's moi thowt ut he'd goo spark eawt in no toime, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1800) II. 302. **e.An.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] A very common expression to indicate that you have suddenly remembered something that you had almost forgotten. 'Aw'll go buey some baccy; bu' next thowt aw have na brass enoo.' (3) **n.Sc.** It'll be a cuittle queistion that for the lyer chiels to say whether or no the man had a thocht tae shoot, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 140. (4) **Per.** We maun hae a thocht to the services o' the Sanctuary the morn, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. (5) **n.Yks.** He hez thowts on't (I.W.). (6) **Abd.** I'll need a thought, ere ony thing I say, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 109. (7) **Per.** I took nae thought that was siccan a by-ordinar' supper, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 13. **Keb.** Till even an eyn he took thocht o' a wife To help wi' the warl' an' the fecht o't, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216.

3. Care, grief, sorrow; a burden; a cause of trouble.

Sc. That wild son has been a sair thocht and a heavy burden to his mother (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Fader kens da muck kishie is a tought lat alaene da spaede, *Sh. News* (Mar. 11, 1899). **w.Yks.** It was thought that did for her (C.C.R.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Thochted**, *ppl. adj.* anxious, concerned.

Cai. She can see ne'er a door at a' for hirin', and she's sair thochted for it, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 19. **Ayr.** I was geyan thochted 'estreen, when I heard the win risin' the way it did, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 209.

4. One who is wise or careful beyond his years.

w.Yks. 'An old thought.' Usually employed with reference to children and youthful people (C.C.R.).

5. A small quantity of anything; a short distance; a short time; somewhat.

Sc. But ye were a thought doucer than Valentine, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; 'A wee thought,' in a small degree (JAM.). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Sawney was a wee thochtie sprung, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 150. **Frf.** They gat weddit, fouk said, just a thoctie ower sune, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. **w.Sc.** I hae been a thocht later than usual, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92; Maybe I'm a thocht pithless, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 52. **Ayr.** I'm a wee thocht tired, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 118. **Edb.** It aften kam ower me that she was a thocht oot o' her time, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 213. **Dmf.** Nature's been a wee thocht spairin' In giein' them wit, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 58. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Skift on a thought, will ta? **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.** He war a thowt likelier nor th' rest o' th' men-folk, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 2. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw could eyt a thowt mooar o' that beef. **Der.** Tak a thoct o' brid and cheese, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) v. **e.An.**[1] A thing is said to be a thought too wide, too long, too heavy, &c. **Dev.** A little mouth . . . always a thought open, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 90. **Cor.**[3]

6. A nicety.

Twd. Sheep's heid, singit to a thocht, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 271.

THOUGHTY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **thochty** (JAM.). [þo·χti.] Thoughtful, given to reflection; attentive; intelligent.

Sc. (G.W.); Fanny is two years younger than I am, and not so thoughty, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) II. 110 (JAM.). **Gall.** Just at a glance he mair wad ken Than half a hunner thoughty men, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876.

THOULESS, THOUM, see **Thowless, Thumb.**

THOUMART, see **Thummart.**

THOUSAND, *num. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Oxf. Ess. Cor. Also in forms **theawsun, theawsunt** s.Lan.[1]; **thoosan** S. & Ork.[1] [Sc. Nhb. þū·zən(d, Lan. þē·zən(t.] **1.** *num. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Thousand-flower**, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (2) **-holes**, the hairy St. John's wort, *Hypericum hirsutum*; (3) **-leaf**, (*a*) the common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (*b*) the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*; (4) **-leaf grass**, (5) **-leaved clover**, see (3, *a*); (6) **-legs**, (7) **-taes**, the centipede; (8) **— to one**, a kind of pasty; see below.

(1) **Chs.**[13] (2) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (3, *a*) **Lan.** *Nature Notes*, No. ix. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[3] (4) **s.Stf.** A hontle o' thousand le'f grass 'll improve yo'r herb tay, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (5) **Bwk.**, **Rxb.** (B. & H.) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Hundred-leaved grass). (6) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Ess.** The thousand-legs eats and makes them scabby, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 179. (7) **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* (8) **Cor.** Their pasties called 'A thousand to one,' for folks say you find a thousand bits of taty to one bit of meat in them, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 119.

2. *sb. pl.* Plenty.

s.Lan.[1] No mooar for me, thank-yo', aw've getten theawsuns.

THOUSE, *prep.* and *conj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **th'outs** Dev. 1. *prep.* Without, except. See **Athout.**

Cor. I ain't had nawthin thouse bad speed never sence, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 10; I'd come away Thouse my undergroun' clothes, THOMAS *Flooding of Wheal Owles* (1893); (T.C.P.)

2. *conj.* Except, unless.

Dev. I bant agwaine vur tū dū't th'outs yū'll gie me zommat vur my trubbul, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor.[3] I shent go thouse you go too.

THOUT, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **thaut** Abd. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To sob. Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A sob.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Her heart—Out at her mou' it just was like to bout Intill her lap at ilka ither thout [thaut, ed. 1768], ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812.

THOUT, TH'OUTS, see **Think, Thought, Thouse.**

THOVE, *v.* Ken.[1] The *pret.* of 'thieve.'

THOW, *sb.* Sc. Perspiration, a profuse sweat; a *fig.* use of 'thaw.'

Slk. The night is that muth an' breathless, I'm maist like to swairf. . . An' for you, ye are joost a' in ae thow, I see; an' hae muckle mair need that I suld dash a sowp cauld water on you than steek the door, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866.

THOWGHTS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Pieces of wool matted together, and hanging down in lengths of about four inches. Not in common use (J.C.W.); (HALL.)

THOWL, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] In phr. *to starve like a thowl*, see below.

He'll spend all his money and then starve like a thowl.

THOWLESS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **thouless** Sc. [þau'ləs.] Wanting in energy, inactive, weak, spiritless, lazy; useless; insipid. Cf. **thewless.**

Sc. I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext the curate, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) v. Elg. Thy weak hues, thy thowless pow'r, Hang, languid, oure the town, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 73. Abd. A blate thouless kind o' a cratur, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). Per. The thowless wratch, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. w.Sc. Ither sic thowless rascals that wouldnae dae a hand's turn for their native place, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 126. Ayr. Ye thowless jad! BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 4. Lnk. Them that deal in tongue-repentance, A thowless flame, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 61. e.Lth. I peety ony man wha gets ane o' the thowless, han'less tawpies, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 148. Dmf. Yon great thowless slotch, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 22. Gall. A useless, thowless buddy (J.M.). Nhb.[1], Cum.[2] n.Yks.[2] A poor thowless creature.

Hence **Thowlessness**, *sb.* want of energy, sluggishness.

Lth. She did not quite like some of Bell's remarks about 'wasterfu'ness' and 'thowlessness,' possibly because they were only too true, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 206.

[Prob. a deriv. of OE. *þēaw*, custom, manner, behaviour (B.T.).]

THOWLIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Listless, sluggish. Cf. **thowless.**

Edb. Some said he kept tryst wi' the witches, . . Because at morn he was sae thowlie, An' yokit to his darg but dowlie, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 57.

THOW-THISTLE, *sb.* Yks. Not. Also in form **thoothistle** w.Yks.[2] ? A mispronunciation of 'sow-thistle,' *Sonchus oleraceus.* w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Sowthistle), Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

THOYL, see **Thole**, *v.*

THRA(A, THRAAME, THRACE, see **Throw, Tram**, *sb.*[1], **Trace**, *v.*[1]

THRACK, *v.* Nhp.[1] [þrak.] To pack full; to stow with care. Cf. **frack**, *v.*, **thrag.** 'It was thracked full.'

THRACK, THRAE, see **Track**, *sb.*[2], **Thraw**, *adj.*, **Thro**, *prep.*

THRAG, *v.* Bdf. [þræg.] To throng, crowd. Cf. **frag**, *v.*[1], **thrack.**

The streets were thragged with people (J.W.B.); As full as it could thrag, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145.

THRAIF, see **Thrave**, *sb.*

THRAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. [þrēl, þreəl.] 1. *sb.* A flail.

Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[3] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. *Comp.* **Thrail-band**, the portion of a flail which connects the two 'cappings.' Bdf. (J.W.B.) 3. *v.* To thresh with a flail. War.[3]

THRAIL, THRAILIN, see **Trail, Trailin(g.**

THRAIN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [þrēn.] 1. *v.* To harp constantly on one subject. Cf. **thren(e.**

Sc. (JAM.) e.Fif. Juist ane o' Tibbie's raven ringlets! The very treasure I'd been thrainin' aboot for lang an' had never been able to procure! LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv.

2. *sb.* A refrain, constant repetition.

Edb. Ill do sic wanton thrains become the Holy Name; O sound His praise in the grand auld strains that fill the kirks at hame, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 112.

THRAIP, see **Threap.**

THRAIVELESS, *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Also written **thraveless** Ant.; and in form **threeveless** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [þrē'vləs; þrī'vləs.] Useless, bootless; of a person: careless; disinclined to do anything; silly; silly-looking. Cf. **thieveless.**

N.I.[1] Applied to a person disinclined to do anything, the disinclination arising from weakness. 'I was thraiveless after that long illness.' Ant. A wus jest thraveless at him [meaning he (the listener) who did not believe the story some one told, and was in the nature of a simpleton from astonishment], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Sleeveless). Nhb.[1] 'A threeveless errand,' one where the messenger is sent with 'his fingers in his mouth'—with insufficient information, and consequently bootless.

THRALAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lin. Also written **thrallage** Lin.[1] Bondage; pecuniary difficulty; perplexity. See **Thirl**, *v.*[2] 1 (2).

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lin. (HALL.); Lin.[1] He was in such a thrallage.

THRALDOM, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **traldom** Sh.I. Servitude; oppression; trouble.

Sh.I. Tinks I, 'dis maun be sumtin serious. A'll wager Girzzie 'ill be gaein ta yall apo' me ta come ta me efternön, bit dat's diel stramp, fil I hear da end o' Bawby's traldom,' *Sh. News* (Nov. 9, 1901). Edb. Eild and thraldom never stays, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 235, ed. 1785.

THRALE, *sb.* Hmp. [ðrēl; drēl.] The flower of the oak. (H.E.) Cf. **drale.**

THRALL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Lan. Also in forms **thraw** Sc.; **traayll** Sh.I. 1. *sb.* Oppression; restraint; trouble, worry. See **Thirl**, *v.*[2]

Edb. She wha keeps this heart o' mine Deep in her een's bewitching thraw, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 172. Lan. In my trouble and thrall, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 26, ed. 1872.

2. *Comp.* **Traayll-fangin**, a thrall-captive; used of an odd, small, and square-built person.

Sh.I. It may be seen from the use of this word, that the thralls (war-captives) of the ancient Shetland vikings have been generally of smaller size than their conquerors and masters, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48.

3. *v.* To oppress.

Edb. I'm wi' sic a grievance thrall'd, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785.

THRALL, *sb.*[2] Midl. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Also written **thrawl** Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] War.[3] [þrǫl.] A stand or frame for barrels, milk-pans, &c.; occas. a hand-barrow.

Midl. The dairy thralls, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 109. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Beer-barrels and thralls are advertised for sale in the Northampton Mercury. War.[123] Glo. NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896).

THRALLAGE, see **Thralage.**

THRALLING, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. A wall which formed a barrier. Cf. **thwartner.**

The Roman thralling or barrier wall, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 240.

THRALLOP, see **Trollop**, *v.*[1]

THRALLOPS, THRALY, see **Trollops, Traily.**

THRAM, *v.* Sc. 1. *Obs.* To thrive.

Mry. (JAM.) Abd. While we honest means pursue, We yet may chance to thram, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 360; As yon braw laird, well mat he thram, fand me, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 43, ed. 1812; Ye'll no thram well, as lang's ye lie yon lane, *ib.* 105.

2. In phr. *ill thram ye*, a malediction. Cai.[1]

THRAM, *adj.* War. [þram.] Of grain: in a raw, damp condition. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

THRAM, see **Throm.**

THRAMLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **thrammle.** To wind; to reel; also with *off.* Cf. **thrumble.**

Bch. Fu' fast she's ca'd the rim about, An' thraml't aff wi' awfu' rowt, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 112 (JAM.).

THRAMMEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **thrammle** Abd. [þra·ml.] A rope to fasten cattle in the stall.

Cai.[1] Mry., Bnff. Fastened at one end to the bakie, or stake, at the other to the sele, or yoke, which goes round the neck, having a swivel at the end which joins the sele (JAM.). Abd. Sells an' thrammles, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. Rnf. (JAM.)

THRAMMEL, *sb.*[2] Bnff. (JAM.) A little meal put into the mouth of a sack at a mill, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in, and stirred about. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Meal and thrammel** (q.v.).

THRAMMON, THRAMP, see **Trammon, Tramp**, *v.*[1]

THRAMP-WITH, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Also in form **thrump-.** A sliding noose of withy or rope to fasten cows in their stalls. (K., s.v. Sahl); Chs.[1] Cf. **frampot.**

THRANEEN, THRANG, see **Traneen, Throng.**

THRANGERIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A bustle; a busy time. See **Throng, 3.**

Ayr. (JAM.); She has such a heart for thrangerie, GALT *Entail* (1823) l.

THRANGITY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **thrangatie, thrangetty.** [þra·ŋgiti, -əti.] Press of work; the state of being busy. See **Throng, 3.**

Sc. Ye'll no ha'e been muckle frae hame yoursell, either, wi' the thrangatie, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ix. Fif. (JAM.) Ayr. Now I am near to the gloaming of a lang lifetime of thrangetty, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 185. Lnk. In siccan times, baith air an' late, The thrangity wi' horse was great, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 25.

THRANK, THRANSMOGNIFY, see **Throng, Transmogrify.**

THRAP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Ess. [þræp.] 1. *v.* To crowd. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.[1] Hence **Thrapt-full**, *adj.* excessively crowded. *ib.* 2. *sb.* A crowd. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1]

THRAP, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [þrap.] The windpipe; the throat. See **Thropple**, *sb.* 1.

THRAP, see **Threap, Throp, Trap**, *sb.*[34]

THRAPE, *sb.* Wor. A mark, stripe.

He knew the marrow produced because of the black thrape round it, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 28, 1901); A knaowed the mallah alung o' the thrape as thur wuz ov 'im (H.K.); (R.M.E.)

THRAPE, *v.* Hrf.[2] To kill small birds.

Of an absent Sunday scholar 'He's gone thraping.'

THRAPE, THRAPES, see **Threap, Trapes.**

THRAPPLE, see **Thropple**, *sb.*

THRAPPLE-PLOUGH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **thraple-.** The old wooden plough with one stilt.

The old Thraple plough is now seldom to be seen except in the remote Highlands, or in the Orkneys. It was also called the Rotheram plough, and was entirely composed of wood, with the exception of the culter and sock, and had but one stilt. It was drawn by four garrons or oxen yoked abreast to a cross-bar, which was fastened to the beam by thongs of raw hide or ropes of hair; and he who managed the stilt held it close and firm to his right thigh, to protect which he had the skin . . . of an animal wrapt around it. To keep the plough sufficiently deep in the earth a person was required to press it down, while another performed the office of driver by placing himself between the two central animals, where he walked backwards, protecting himself from falling by placing both arms over their necks. The mould-board was ribbed or furrowed, in order to break the land, *Logal Gaël* (ed. 1876) II. 95-6 in (JAM. *Suppl.*).

THRAPSE, see **Trapes.**

THRAPSING, *sb.* Stf.[1] [þra·psin.] A thrashing. Cf. **threap, 9.**

THRASH, see **Thresh**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Trash**, *sb.*[18]

THRASHAL, THRASHAT, see **Threshel**, *sb.*[12], **Threshet.**

THRASHEL, THRASKAT, see **Threshel**, *sb.*[1], **Threshet.**

THRASSEL, THRAST, see **Threshel**, *sb.*[2], **Thrust.**

THRATCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* To gasp convulsively, as in the death-agony.

Sc. Graenin in mortal agony Their steeds were thratchin near, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 245; She fainted, thratched and groaned, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* 84. n.Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Thratch an' thraw for want of breath, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1882.

2. *sb.* The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agony. n.Sc. (JAM.)

THRATCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. [þratʃ.] 1. *v.* To quarrel. See **Fratch.**

w.Yks.[5] Thuh lēad a sore life;—thratch, thratch, thratch, awlus thratching!

2. *sb.* A quarrel.

w.Yks. A little lass in a thratch wi' 'ursel'n, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 404; w.Yks.[5] Ah'll goa hev a good thratch wi' t'dolly!

THRATH, THRATTLE, see **Troth, Throttle, Trattle.**

THRAVALLY, see **Trevelly.**

THRAVE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Also in forms **thraif** Sc. (JAM.); **threave** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Midl. Stf.[1] s.Wor.[1] Glo.[1]; **threeav** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[4]; **threeave** Cum. n.Yks.[2]; **threefe** n.Yks.[2]; **threeve** Wm. ne.Yks.[1]; **threve** Cum.[14]; **thrieve** Sc. (JAM.); **thriv-** Bnff.[1]; **traeve** Sh.I.; **trave** Sh.I. n.Yks.[4] e.An. [þrēv, þrīv, þriəv.] 1. *sb.* A measure of corn, straw, &c., *gen.* consisting of two 'stooks' of twelve sheaves each. Also used *fig.* Cf. **drave**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. I have thrashed a few thrieves in the minister's barn, prime oats they were, *Lights and Shadows* (1822) 214 (JAM.). Sh.I. What mak's doo o' da twartree traeve o' bare, *Sh. News* (Sept. 22, 1900). Abd. Coont the sheaves I've stookit, by the thrave, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 26. Kcd. He had thrashed a threave, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 92. Per. The Threave was a fixed unit of measurement, and for oats and barley consisted of two stooks of twelve sheaves each. Fourteen sheaves composed a stook of wheat. The sheaf was of course of determinate size. A sheaf of oats or barley required to be ten inches in diameter measured at the band, and a sheaf of wheat twelve inches. When reapers were paid by the piece—that is directly in proportion to the amount of their work and not by the time for which they promised their services—their wages were calculated at so much per threave. Threepence was the ordinary allowance for harvesting a threave of oats or barley, and fourpence for one of wheat, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 144-5. Fif. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14; Twenty sheaves of wheat, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. A daimen-icker in a thrave, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 3. w.Lth. Fourteen sheaves of wheat is a threave, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Dmf. Their corn's put up in 'stampcoles' and in 'thrieves,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] A quantity of straw, consisting of twelve fads or fauds; N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] A bundle of straw equal to twelve battens. Cum.[14] Wm. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Twelve sheaves of corn, or twelve trusses of straw; n.Yks.[34] ne.Yks.[1] Twelve loggins or battens of drawn straw for thatching, each tied with two bands. Sixpence per threeve is the usual payment for drawing straw, and when similarly paid men are said to work 'by threeave.' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] A large pile of sheaves; of wheat, twelve; of 'ling,' or broom-heath, twenty-four; of straw, twelve 'bats,' or sheaves. w.Yks.[123] Lan. Produce was fourteen threave to the acre, and four bushels in the threave, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XLIV. 17. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] A farmer will speak of having so many thrave to the acre. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Stf.[1], Der.[12] s.Not. He paid his thrashers allus by the thrave (J.P.K.). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 371. n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp. Ten sheaves of corn (W.W.S.). War.[3] Three shocks, or 24 sheaves of wheat. The custom was to put 8 sheaves in the shock, but when 'hackling' was introduced, 12 would be sometimes used, but the thrave was always 24. w.Wor.[1] Bundle of straw of twenty-four boltings. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] A term always used in the singular number,—'The Maister's sen' to know if yo' can lend 'im five or six thrave o' straw'; Shr.[2] Twenty thrāve to the ācre. Hrf.[12], Glo.[1] Hrt. If every thrave [of wheat] contained four shocks, and every shock six sheaves, you had at the rate of thirty thrave to the acre, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 96. Suf. (S.P.H.) Ess. A double row of sheaves of corn placed facing each other (C.D.).

2. A portion of tillage ground. Nhb.[1] **3.** A considerable number or quantity; a crowd, throng.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. A pound o' butter is no muckle among a trave o' dogs, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). Slg. Our drunken gallows-slaves, When o'er their gills they meet in thraves, Galloway *Poems* (1792) 31. Lnk. In came visitants a threave, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 463 (Jam.). Rxb. Wi' commentators at his lug, Which he from shelves in thraves did rug, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 130. Cum. They [thieves] wad come i' threeaves, Dixon *Borrowdale* (1869) 6. s.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], Nhp.[1] War. Holloway.

4. *v.* To put corn into shocks. Ess. (J.W.) Hence (1) **Threaver** or **Thrivver**, *sb.* a man who is paid according to the number of 'thraves' he cuts down; (2) **Threaving**, *sb.* the method of payment according to the number of 'thraves' cut.

(1) n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Kcd. While a reaper cuts, in the usual hasty manner of a feed shearer, at the rate of nine threaves a-day, a threaver will, with less labour to himself, cut ten threaves in the same time, *Agric. Surv.* 264 (Jam.). (2) n.Sc. (Jam.) Kcd. Threaving. This consists of paying each reaper individually according to his daily work, ascertained by the number of threaves, of two stooks each, and every stook twelve sheaves, and each sheaf at the band to fill a fork ten inches wide between the prongs. The price commonly given is four-pence the threave, *Agric. Surv.* 264 (*ib.*).

5. To throng, crowd.

Nhp.[1] How they go thraving along to church! War.[3]

[1. Ac I have thouȝtes a threve of this thre piles, *P. Plowman* (B.) xvi. 55. ON. *þrefi*, a number of sheaves (Vigfusson).]

THRAVE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Lin. To urge, importune.

Vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Lin.[1]

[OE. *þrafian*, to urge (Sweet).]

THRAVE, THRAVEL, see **Thrive,** *v.*, **Travel.**

THRAVELESS, see **Thraiveless.**

THRAW, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Also written thra Sc. [þrā.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'throe.' See **Dead-thraw,** s.v. **Dead,** *sb.*[2] **2** (29, *a*).

Sc. (Jam.); To die with a thraw is reckoned an obvious indication of a bad conscience, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) III. 234, ed. 1848. Ayr. If she winna ease the thraws, Burns *Bithe hae I been*, st. 1. N.Cy.[1]

2. *v.* To suffer pain.

Frf. Oor flowrie thraw'd wi' pain, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 18. Ags. (Jam.) Lnk. Altho' wi' pains he girn and greet, And thraw, and twist like any sweevel, McIndoe *Poems* (1805) 39. Dmf. I thought his heart begude to thraw, I thought the tears began to faa, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 37.

THRAW, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) To make rapid growth; esp. used of young people.

THRAW, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **thrae** Sc. (Jam.); **threa** Yks.; **throw** Lan.; **thry** Abd.; **trae** Gall.; **tray** S. & Ork.[1] **1.** Awry. Uls. (M.B.-S.) See **Throw, II. 16, Thrawn.** **2.** Stiff, stubborn; cross; reluctant or unwilling to do anything.

S. & Ork.[1] Abd. He continu'd obstinate and thry, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812. Per. (Jam.) Ayr. Oor present Duke's nae thraw man, Lang *Poems* (1894) 41. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

3. *Obs.* Of fortune: adverse.

Abd. Our fortune's been but thry, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 51, ed. 1812.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Thraw-gabbit,** peevish; (2) **-mule,** a perverse and obstinate person; (3) **-neckit,** having the neck twisted (by hanging); (4) **-sitten,** lazy, stupefied.

(1) Cld. My wife . . . ca's me a niggardly thraw-gabbit carlie, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 117. (2) N.I.[1] (3) Dmf. Buccleuch would sooner get his forty score hogs than a pair of poor thraw-neckit corpses, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 275. (4) Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

THRAW, see **Thrall,** *sb.*[1], **Throw.**

THRAWART, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **thrawort** Sc.; **traaward** S. & Ork.[1]; **trawird** Sh.I. [þrā·wərt, -wərd.] **1.** *adj.* Twisted, crooked. Cf. **throw, II. 16.**

Frf. His chin an' his nosie . . . Werena sae rosie, Sae hookit, and thrawart, in days lang awa', Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 72. Lnk. Man's life's . . . A chain o' mony thrawart links, Watt *Poems* (1827) 15. Edb. Nature is like a flighty jade, . . and gangs at times a thrawart gate, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 211. Gall. Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 125, ed. 1897.

2. Perverse, stubborn, ill-tempered, peevish; unwilling, reluctant.

Sc. If you get impatient it 'a lamp' 'll turn thrawart, and do nothing but smoke and smell, Keith *Prue* (1895) 151. Sh.I. Dat trawird auld deevil, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899); S. & Ork.[1] e.Sc. His thrawart granny, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 168. Frf. He didna care though the warld tumilt overbuird a' thegither, just because his sweetheart is thrawart, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 58, ed. 1889. s.Sc. The wicked thrawart loon, Allan *Poems* (1887) 77. Edb. This sam' lucky Was e'en a dour an' thrawart bucky, *Tint Quey* (1796) 14. Bwk. When thrawart hearts wad frae the richt, On ill-rades gang, Calder *Poems* (1897) 281.

Hence **Thrawart-like,** *adj.* having the appearance of ill-temper or reluctance.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Very thrawart like I yeed in by, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 37, ed. 1812.

3. Of fate, &c.: adverse, unfavourable.

Sc. Since it's sae I'se no repent, Nor at my thrawart fate relent, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) v. e.Sc. In the face o' his granny's opposeetion an' his ain thrawart circumstances, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 165. Per. Let's tak' occasion fra the day To triumph owre a thrawart fate, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 63. Edb. Our thrawart lot we bure thegither, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 174, ed. 1785. Bwk. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 169.

4. *sb.* In phr. *head and thrawart*, with the head of one person against the feet of another; *fig.* in confusion; pell-mell. See **Head, II. 2** (13).

Dmf. The rest of you can streik yourselves doun on the floor, heads and thrawarts, or just any how you will, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 254. Per. Head an' thrawart, back an' face, We sat promiscouslie, Ford *Harp* (1893) 156.

THRAWIN, see **Thrawn.**

THRAWL, *v.* Lan. To argue hotly and loudly. Cf. **threap, 5.**

Thrawlin' an' faytin' abeawt whether reds or blues are th' better liberals, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 9. e.Lan. The word has nearly died out, 'threapin' being substituted more frequently (S.W.).

THRAWL, see **Thrall,** *sb.*[2]

THRAWN, *ppl. adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Also written **thraun** Sc.; and in forms **thrawen** Sc.; **thrawin** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. þrān.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Twisted, distorted, misshapen; uneven; winding; of the brow: knitted. A dial. form of *pp.* 'thrown.'

Sc. A toom purse makes a thrawn face, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 53; I'll be as thrawn 's you, though you were as thrawn 's the woody, *Donald and Flora*, 13 (Jam.). Abd. He was a bit thrawn, too, and gaylins gyke-neckit, For aft on his shouther his head ye wad fin', Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 255. Frf. Juist a wee cripple laddie, A' his backie humped an' thrawn, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 103. e.Lth. He was as thrawn as the hint leg o' a cuddy, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 68. Ant. As thrawin' as a dug's hin' leg, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Thrawn-like,** *adj.* distorted; (2) *thrawn in the neck*, *phr.* stiff-necked.

(1) Frf. Their faces sae thrawn like wi' girnin' an' greed, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 438. (2) Sc. The deil-begotten, cantankerous, thrawn-in-the-neck, ungrateful pests o' society that would far raither gang the wrang road than the right ane, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 128.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Thrawn-body,** a cross person; (2) **-days,** a name for a spoilt, petted child; also in phr. *auld thrawen days*; (3) **-faced,** having distorted features, surly-faced; (4) **-gabbit,** having a twisted or contorted mouth; *fig.* peevish, ill-tempered, quarrelsome; contradictory; (5) **-headed,** (6) **-muggent,** *obs.*, (7) **-natured,** perverse; (8) **-rumplet,** twisted; (9) **-stick,** a queer, obstinate person.

(1) Per. Domsie's a thrawn body at the best, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 32. Uls. (M.B.-S.) (2) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); Transferred perhaps to the child itself from the circumstance of his being occasionally actuated by a perverse humour for a whole day, whence it might be said 'This is one o' his thrawn days' (Jam.). (3) s.Sc. Thrawn-fac't politicians, now as thick I' mony spats as paddocks in a pool, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 365. Gall. Wad ye daur to counter Eppie Tamson wi' your ill-talk, ye wee thrawn-faced atomy? Crockett *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 105. (4) Sc. Mackay. Lnk. Sic a thrawngabet chuck, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 228. Rxb. His shackle-bane bruk by thrawn-gabbit auld

guidwives, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 103. (5) **Sig.** Fortune, that thrawn-headed slut, Has gaen ye your share o' misluck, GALLOWAY *Poems* 1705 11. 6 Ags. (JAM.) (7) **Ayr.** A set of thrawn-natured tenants, GALT *Entail* (1823) xii. (8) **Hdg.** This rare stable Patriarch, Ane-e'e'd, thrawn-rumplet, gaunt, and stark, LUMSDEN *Poems* (1896) 14. 9 **Gall.** Some buiks o' Tammas Carlyle, thrawn stick as he was, hae garred anither thrawn stick o' a farmer body lift his een abune the nowt an' the shairn, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 23.

3. Perverse, obstinate; cross-grained; rebellious; morally wrong.

Sc. (JAM.); A thrawin question should have a thrawart answer, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** For as thrawn as Jock wis t' gae t' the skweel, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 28. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Call to mind what the thrawn wee cr'ature has cost me first and last, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 97. **Arg.** A fine spinner and knitter, but thrawn in the temper, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 225. **Fif.** She . . . soon got out of patience with the thrawin, contermastius youngster, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17. **s.Sc.** My ain opeenion is that the horse is kittle, an' that a thrawn carle sits on it, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 66. **n.Ir.** The farmer, the sowl, was as thrawn as a mule, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 6. **Dwn.** He's as thrawin' as a mule, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 24.

Hence (1) **Thrawnly,** *adv.* crossly; (2) **Thrawnness,** *sb.* perverseness, obstinacy, contrariness.

(1) **Twd.** 'What bird are ye?' he asked thrawnly, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 250. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **e.Sc.** There's just nae end to the thrawnness o' a woman that's in the wrang! STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 186. **Frf.** How thoroughly Scotch the thrawnness! INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 130. **Ayr.** The leg will be stiff for mony a day to come, and like a timmer ane for vera thrawnness when I want to set it doon, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Kcb.** For pure thrawnness they may not. For utter dour devilment commend me to some of your extra-religious folk, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 182.

4. Of the weather: disagreeable, bitter.

Sc. Not in a thrawn wind like this. You'll bide at home, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 56.

5. *adv.* Angrily, crossly.

Frf. He cried it oot fell thrawn, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xix.

6. *sb. Obs.* A scolding, chiding; a sharp reproof. Dur. (K.)

THRAWN, THRAWNEEN, THREA, see **Throw, Traneen, Thraw,** *adj.*

THREAD, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **threead** w.Yks.; **threed** Sc. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **thrid** Nhb. s.Chs.[1]; **treed** Sh.I.; *pret.* **thrid** Dwn. [þred; þrīd, þriəd, þrid.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *from the thread to the needle, fig.* from beginning to end, the whole, every particular; (2) *thread of blue,* any little smutty touch in song-singing, chatting, or piece of writing; (3) *— of life,* the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (4) *to run up* or *sew with a hot needle and burning thread,* to sew hastily and carelessly; (5) *to sing three threads and a thrum,* of a cat: to purr; see also **Three, 1** (34).

(1) **w.Yks.** Micky tell'd him all t'concarn fra t'threead ta t'needle, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 220; **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Nhp.** The threadlike runners giving rise to new plants having suggested the name (B. & H.). (4) **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Sur.** (L.J.Y.) **w.Cor.** This will soon unrip; it's run up with a hot needle and burning thread (M.A.C.). (5) **Ayr.** I took baudrons in my arms, and she sang three threeds and a thrum all the way to the window, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 6.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thread-dry,** quite dry, not the least wet; (2) **-ends,** bits of thread; (3) **-lapper,** a thread-spinner; (4) **-pirn,** a reel for thread, &c.; (5) **-thrum,** a tangle.

(1) **Gall.** Standing thread-dry on solid ground, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 258. (2) **w.Cy.** Don't throw them thread-ends on the floor, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 749. (3) **Abd.** A coterie of weavers, thread-lappers, and hecklers, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 196. (4) **Ayr.** Weavers' 'thread-pirns,' which they turn out in large quantities from the hard birchwood indigenous to the craggy slopes of their native hills, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 8. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] Dhis tlóo·kin)z au· in ŭ thrid·-thrùm.

3. Linen thread in contradistinction to cotton. **e.Yks.**[1]

4. *Fig.* The thread of life.

Dev. 'Tis time your wicked thread was cut an' Yeolands did cease out of the land! PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 39; She'm dead as a nail, an' I'm glad 'twas I as cut her thread, *ib.* 427.

5. *Fig.* A slip, stripling.

Dev. There's many a thread of a boy that 'ud beat'ee at playing the man, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 28.

6. The spiral convexity of a screw.

w.Som.[1] Here, you must cut some more dread to this here bolt.

7. A mining term: a horizontal parting in a stratum.

Nhb.[1] **Nhb., Dur.** 'Sandstone roofs' are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gullets by the colliers, the larger ones being called gullets, *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1830) I. 186.

Hence (1) **Threadings,** *sb. pl.* thin layers or strata; (2) **Thready,** *adj.* in thin layers or streaks; filmy.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** Red and grey metal threadings, *Borings* (1881) II. 150. (2) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Strong thready white post with whin and water, *Borings* (1881) II. 10.

8. *Obs.* A thin stream of water issuing from a horizontal parting in a stratum.

Nhb., Dur. The least thread or leak of water, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 9.

9. *v.* Phr. *thread the needle, — my grandmother's* or *the tailor's needle,* or *— the needle-eye,* a game; see below.

Frf. Then there was thread the needle-e'e, boys, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 99. **N.I.**[1] Thread the needle and sew. **Ant.** [At Belfast] Open your gates as wide as I And let King George's horse by; For the night is dark and we cannot see, But thread your long needle and sew, GOMME *Games* (1898) 228. **Wm.** It is, or was, the custom at Kendal for young people to assemble in the Vicar's fields on Easter Tuesday; and, after spending the afternoon there, to return in procession through the streets, 'threading grandy needles,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 329. **Lan.** Engaged in the games of . . . thread my needle, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. **Stf.** GOMME *ib.* 229. **Lin.** Hop my needle, burn my thread, Come thread my needle, Jo hey, *ib.* **Lei.** It was formerly the custom on Shrove Tuesday for the lads and lasses to meet in the gallery of the Women's Ward in Trinity Hospital to play at 'Thread the Needle' and similar games, BILLSON *Lei. Cty. Flk-Lore,* 114, in GOMME *ib.* 231. **War.** NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 397; The players after passing under the clasped hands, all circle or wind round one of their number, who stands still, GOMME *ib.* 230. **Wor.** One custom of the town [Evesham] is connected with a sport called 'Thread my needle,' a game played here by the children of the town throughout the various streets at sunset upon Easter Monday and at no other period throughout the year. The players cry, while elevating their arms arch-wise—'Open the gates as high as the sky, And let Victoria's troops pass by,' MAY *Hist. Evesham,* 319, in GOMME *ib.* 231. **Shr.** [At Ellesmere] the game of 'Thread the needle,' there formerly called 'Crewduck,' which still survives among the little girls, though it is not now confined to a special day, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 522. **Hrt.** [In the Harpenden version] the two first [children] hold up a handkerchief, and the children all run under, beginning with the last couple, GOMME *ib.* 230. **Lon.** The last line 'To thread my grandmother's needle' is called out in quite different tones from the rest of the rhyme, *ib.* **Suf.**[1] Threading the tailor's needle. **Ess.** Thread the tailor's needle, The tailor's blind so he can't see; So open the gates as wide as wide, And let King George and his lady pass by, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 170. **Ken.** 'Kiss in the Ring' and 'Threading my Grandmother's Needle,' too, are sports which receive their full share of patronage, DICKENS *Sketches by Boz* (1836) *Greenwich Fair.* **e.Sus.** A number of girls form a ring, holding each other's hands, then one lets go and passes under the arms of two, who still join hands, and the others all follow, holding each other's hand or part of their dress, HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.** GOMME *ib.* 229. **Wil.** A game known as 'Thread the needle' used to be the favourite sport with the lads and lasses of Trowbridge on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 226; **Wil.**[1] A very complicated form of this children's game is played at Deverill, under the name of Dred-th'-wold-'ooman's-needle. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **s.Som.** At South Petherton, 60 or 70 years ago, it was the practice of the young folks of both sexes to meet in or near the market-place, and there commence 'threading the needle' through the streets. . . They proceeded still 'threading the needle' to the church, which they tried to encircle with joined hands. . . Old people . . . say that it always commenced in the afternoon or evening of Shrove Tuesday, 'after having eaten of their pancakes,' GOMME *ib.* 231. **Cor.** To 'thread the needle,' now their skill they try; All, joined and rushing, shout 'an eye! an eye!' The hindmost stop, the foremost wheel about: 'An eye! an eye!!' more loudly still they shout. The eye is formed; the couple in the

rear Stand wide apart, their hands clasped high in air; This arch, or eye, the foremost swift pass through, And draw the living thread as if it flew, TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath*, 6. [The children stand in two long rows, each holding the hand of the opposite child, the last two forming an arch. They sing the lines, and while doing so the other children run under the raised arms. When all have passed under, the first two hold up their hands, and so on again and again, each pair in turn becoming the arch, GOMME *ib.* 229.]

10. To pass, follow in succession; to pass through.

Dwn. He thrid the glimmering woodland tall, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 240. **Nhb.** I could not thrid the window-pane, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 197. **n.Dev.** The months kept threading themselves one 'pon top t'other, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 168.

11. To draw in as upon a thread; to let out or 'pay out' a rope slowly and gradually.

Sh.I. Hit's naethin' noo, dae say, für dem to treed oot da sax pakies wi' da sail, an' dan hüve der ancher, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897). **Rnf.** Our corruptions, and so our desolation for a season, are like to be threaded in gradually upon us, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 48, ed. 1843; Provided we be not gradually threaded into greater encroachments on the Church's rights this way, *ib.* 61.

THREADEN, *adj.* e.An.[1] [þre·dən.] Made of thread. Within our memory 'threaden stockings' were an article of Sunday apparel for village servants and apprentices.

THREADLE, *v.* Lan. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **threaddle** Sus.[1]; **threddle** Brks.[1] Ken.[12]; and in form **threedle** s.Lan.[1] [þre·dl; þrī·dl.]

1. To thread a needle; to thread, string.

s.Lan.[1], Brks.[1] Ess. An Essex woman, who talks about 'threadling' her needle, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1898) 808. **Ken.[12], Sur.[1] Sus.** I can't see to threadle my needle (S.P.H.); **Sus.[1] Hmp.** She's threadlin' beads (W.M.E.F.). **I.W.[1]**

2. Phr. *to threadle the tailor's needle,* a game. See **Thread, 9.** Sus.[1]

THREALY, see **Traily.**

THREAP, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. Eng. Also e.An. and ? s.Cy. Also written **threep** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] Dwn. Nhb.[1] w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[3] e.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.; **thriep** Arg.; and in forms **thraep** Cai.[1]; **thraip** Bnff.[1]; **thrap** s.Lan.[1] Wor.; **thrape** Per. Chs.[13] Stf. Lin.[1] War.[23] Wor. Shr. Hrf.; **threeap** Wm. n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **threip** Sc.; **threp** n.Cy. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **threpe** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lan. Lin.; **thrip** Frf. n.Cy. Suf.[1]; **traep** Sh.I.; **traip** Or.I.; **trape, treap** s.Don.; **trep** Or.I. [þrīp, þriəp, þrēp; þrip.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Threp,** (2) **Thrept,** (3) **Thrope.** [For further examples see II below.]

(1) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **e.Yks.[1]** She threp mä doon she didn't dee it. **n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]** (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]** (3) **Chs.[123]**

2. *Pp.*: **Throppen.** w.Yks.[1], Chs.[123]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To assert positively, esp. to persist in or maintain a false accusation or assertion; to insist on; to swear, repeat or reiterate obstinately.

Sc. Monkbarns had threepit on them to gang in, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Sh.I.** Faider is traepid 'at A'm leepid dem, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd.** What for sud I threip 'at I owcht to hae her? MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) i. **Per.** Ye needna thrape that gate, Mistress Tirpie, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. **Arg.** Annapla thrieps there's a ghaistly flageolet aboot Doom, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 57. **Ayr.** She aye threeps that I lose her time when I foregather wi' you, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxi. **e.Lth.** They're aye threepin that he's a terrible gran' scholard, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 20. **Slk.** Twa ither shinin characters were in his rettenue as she threeped, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 26. **Rxb.** I dare threip there's no a dizzen left, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 5. **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** BLOUNT (1681). **Nhb.[1]** He threaped a lie i' me fyess. **Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum.** Will te threep a lee to my feace? (J.S.O.); *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2]** 'He threeap'd me wi' liquor,' protested that I was drunk; **n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.[124]; w.Yks.[5]** He'll threap black's white an' white's noa colour at awal, will that fellah! **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273. **ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin.** Vox agro Linc. usitatissima,—Redarguere, SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.** (E.P.) **Nbp.[1]** Not common. **Shr.[1]** I knowed as that plough-bottle wunna brought in, but that imperent bwoy thrāped me out as it wuz. **Nrf.[1]**

Hence (1) **Threaper,** *sb.* one who asserts or insists pertinaciously and *gen.* falsely; (2) **Threaping,** (*a*) *sb.* a pertinacious reiteration; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* insisting or asserting pertinaciously.

(1) **Sc.** Threepers o' lies against me he's, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxvii. 12. (2, *a*) **ne.Lan.[1]** (*b*) **n.Lin.** Now we've had that threäpin' creed to-day again [i.e. the Athanasian Creed] (M.P.).

2. Phr. (1) *to threap down,* (2) *— down the thrapple* or *throat,* (3) *— one down,* (4) *— one out,* (5) *— out,* to insist or assert with pertinacity, esp. to persist in a false assertion; to protest or argue strongly; (6) *— up,* to refer to bygone mistakes or misunderstandings in an unkind manner.

(1) **Nhb.[1]** He threaped doon through. **Wm.** If Neddy sed craas wer black, Betty wed threeap doon et thae wer es white es dripp, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 28. (2) **Frf.** Another member would 'thrip down the throat' of the auctioneer that he had a right to his former seat, BARRIE *Licht* (1893) ii. **e.Fif.** Mr. Pilkhim . . . threapit doon oor very throats that he had never seen Skrudge afore, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xx. **e.Lth.** An' yet ye wad threep it doun my throat that ye're no fit to be an elder! HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 52. **Gall.** He wad threep a lee doon yer throat (J.M.). **Ant.** A didna' get speakin' a word, as he threeped, or threp, it doon my throat, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **N.Cy.[1] Nhb.** He threapt me down (K.). **Cum.[1]** He threeps me doon 'at aa dud say seah. **e.Yks.[1]** She threapt mä doon it wasn't seeah. **w.Yks.[1]** He com back ageean, . . an began to threeap me down how I'd tell'd him aw wrang, ii. 295; **w.Yks.[235] Lan.** 'It's nowt o' th' soart.' . . 'An' dunnot yo threep me down as it is,' BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xvi. **Chs.[3]** He thraped me down it were noine, but I knowed it were a dozen. **s.Chs.[1] Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 150. **Der.** I threaped him down as I fancied yo' a fat lot more nor him, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 75; **Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]** She threäp'd me doon Sam was deäd, bud I seed him last Setterda'. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.[1]** The bairns threp her down that it was so. **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). (4) **Wm.** If Neddy sed et breead wossent beeakt anuff, Betty wed threeap un oot et it wes faer burnt tle a sindre, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 38. **w.Yks.** Shoo tried to threap me aght on it, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1885) 40. **s.Lan.[1]** He'd threeap yo' eawt 'at black's whoite. **Chs.** He has threeped him out of it (E.M.G.); **Chs.[3]** (5) **Nhb.** When aw's threept out o' what's se clear, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48. **Cum.** T'girt chaps fairly threep't t'laalens oot ont, at their beucks war t'reet end up, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2. **Wm.** Lunnoners wod threap awt intul cuntry fowk, an think they will be soft enuff tae swallow awe their lees, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 93, ed. 1821. **ne.Yks.[1]** He threeap'd oot 'at he hadn't deean it. (6) **n.Yks.[4]**

3. *Obs.* or *obsol.* To urge, press.

Sc. Though you have destroyed yourself, threep kindness upon Him, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 350, ed. 1871. **Slg.** Thou suld threep kindnes of him, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iv, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** If any wilt threap love upon God, they shall not be disappointed, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 42, ed. 1845. **N.Cy.[2]** To threap kindness upon one. **Cum.[3]** Sooa frinds o' beath sides threep't it sair 'At partit we sud be, 73. **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. **w.Yks.[1]** 'To threap a thing upon one,' is to be urgent and importunate with him to accept it. **Der.** These arena goods to threap, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) xlii. **Lin.** (HALL.)

4. To beat down in a bargain or argument; to browbeat, talk down; to haggle over a bargain. Also with *down.*

Sh.I. Lat's turn wiz. If we geng hame, an' spaeks o't neist 'at we come, he'll traep wiz oot o't, *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). **Abd.** Johnny offered sax poun', . . after much threepin, as his ultimatum, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.), **n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.** A man will say of a clamorous talker, he did not convince me, but he threaped me down, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 340; **w.Yks.[2] Lan.** I won't be threeped down, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxviii. **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **Not.[3] n.Lin.[1]** I weän't be threp by a bairn like thoo.

5. To argue, dispute; to wrangle, quarrel, contend.

Sc. Ye micht as weel threep wi' a stane dyke, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xv. **Sh.I.** Efter da bride an' Lowrie wis traepid a while wi' da bridegroom, we took da rod agen, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** They hed threepit on a lang time, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Per.** There's nae gude threapin wi' you, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.**

Weel, I'll no' threep wi' ye, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). Ayr. I'll threep it wi' ye, gin ye like, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 162. **Peb.** To threep hard (A.C.). **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** He threeps about the nation, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 77. **Wm.** Naa brawling or threaping is heard, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 471. **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** He sed he should go, an shoo said he shouldn't, an' they started o' threeapin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872) 48. **Lan.** Noather on um warrit nor thrapt, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 26; **Lan.**[1] He'd threap o' neet if yo'd hearken him. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Him an' her were allus agate o' thrappin'. **n.Lin.**[1] He's alus threapin' aboot sum'ats. **sw.Lin.**[1] We were just threaping a bit. **Shr.**[1]

Hence (1) **Threaper**, *sb.* a contentious, argumentative person; (2) **Threap-ground**, *sb.* a name given to the 'debateable lands' on the Border; land the ownership of which is disputed; (3) **Threaping**, *ppl. adj.* argumentative, contentious, quarrelsome; contradictory; (4) **Threaping-do**, *sb.* a contention, quarrel, dispute; (5) **-fit**, *sb.* a fit of arguing or disputing; (6) **Threap-lands**, *sb. pl.*, see (2).

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah niver knew sich a threaper as thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 18, 1899). (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Part of Wooler Common is still undivided, owing to disputes respecting it. It is called Threap-ground, DENHAM *Flk-Lore* (1858) 55; From Dead Water, North Tynedale, 'a long tract of land stretches southward, which was formerly Debateable Land, or Threap Ground,' MACKENZIE *Nhb.* (1825) II. 257. (3) **Wm.** Betty, silly body, wes a lile, reedan, cankert, threeapan paddock, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 38. **e.Yks.**[1] She's varry threeapin. **w.Yks.**[1] Lile, threapen, complin Dannot, ii. 288. (4) **w.Yks.** We'd a threapin' do ower mi fatther brass, an' we all fell aht, an' noane on us 's iver spokken to one another sin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 18, 1899). (5) **Lan.** Dody's thrappin fit meltud owey ith warmth oth brandy, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 47. (6) **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[1 4]

6. To contradict.

w.Dur.[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (E.G.) **Lan.** I never meet thoose two together but they're certain to be threeapin one another abeawt summat (R.P.). **Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] 'I don't want to threap, but I believe it was.' To a child, 'Don't threap.' **Shr.**[1]

7. To complain, call out; to reproach.

Per. Ye needna threep, I've the feck o' thretty shillin's after payin' the doctor, JACQUE *Herd Laddie*, 27. **Hdg.** *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 381. **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) **Der.** Because my grandad left his money as he chused . . . and then my feyther threeps it at me as if it's my fault, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i.

8. To scold, chide, rebuke.

n.Cy. (P.R.); GROSE (1790); BLOUNT (1681). **Lan.** Who threped an' threped, an' aw to becaw'd me, SHADWELL *Witches* (1718) v. 103. **Chs.** Th' owd lass . . . threap'd me foinly, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

9. To beat, flog, thrash, punish severely.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); (HALL.) **s.Stf.** The news come as he'd bin seed to thrape his wife, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] I shall have to thrape this lad before he will attend to me. **Wor.** I'll thrape you finely (R.M.E.); Thrape the young un well, thot's wot 'e do waant (H.K.). **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Thraping** or **Threaping**, *sb.* a beating, thrashing.

War.[3] I'll give you a good thraping for your impudence. **Wor.** Come home and give her a 'thraping' because she was liquor drinking, *Evesham Jrn.* (Mar. 25, 1899); (H.K.) **Shr.**[2]

10. In thatching: to drive down a peg or buckle into the thatch. **Wor.** Thrap 'im down (H.K.).

11. *sb.* A pertinacious assertion; an indictment, charge, representation of facts.

n.Sc. Let us see what is to be done, and hear patiently all assertions and threaps, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) II. 214. **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** At threeps I am na sae perquire, Nor auld-farren as he, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** 'Bout onie threap when he and I fell out, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 35, ed. 1812. **s.Sc.** The threep was fause, an' he gang'd tae the woodie, an' got a thrawn thrapple for a deed he didna dae, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 67.

Hence **Thraip-knot**, *sb.* an assertion made without any foundation, with the object of finding out the truth of what is suspected or to prevent the doing of a thing dreaded. **Bnff.**[1] 12. Phr. *to keep* or *stick to one's threap*, to adhere to an assertion or purpose.

Sc. Lady Ashton . . . will, as Scotchmen say, keep her threep, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvii; (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] **Dmf.** Walter shall see I'll keep my threep, Though it should cost me dear, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 82.

13. An argument, discussion; a dispute; a quarrel.

Sh.I. Haud your tongue, Magnus, we're no gaun ta git in a traep aboot dat da n'ght, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897). **Abd.** I nae mair sall say this threap about, . . That on my side the bargain didna fa', ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 136, ed. 1812. **Dmf.** I had privately a kind of threap that the brandy should be yours, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Apr. 1866) IV. 331. **Edb.** They stop at last, but still look laith The threap to yield, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 21, ed. 1801. **Cum.** I'll pluck a lock of thy threep, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 30. **w.Yks.** DYER *Dial.* (1891) 68; **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We had a bit of a threap about it.

14. A contentious or quarrelsome person.

n.Yks.[4] **w.Yks.** As often applied to a woman as to a man. 'Shoo is a threeap; shoo's niver done!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 18, 1898).

15. A tradition, legend; an oft-repeated saying; a report.

Sc. They'll . . . hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers . . . rather than they'll hae a minister; . . that's an auld threep o' theirs, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Rxb.** It is a most senseless and unreasonable thing that our name should be so yoked with the Armstrongs because of the lilt of a silly old threip, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 39. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Lin.**[1] There have been many thrapes about me.

16. A smart stroke; a blow causing a mark.

Wor. A gie 'e a smart thrape o' the yed (H.K.); I'll give you a thrape or two across your back in a minute (R.M.E.). **Suf.**[1] 'A gon em a thrip under the short ribs.

[5. Thei thaste hym full thraly, þan was þer no threpyng, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 430. 8. OE. *þrēapian*, to reprove, correct (HALL).]

THREAPEN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. 1. To assert positively; to insist on a thing obstinately.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Lin.** SKINNER (1671).

2. To reprove, rebuke, chide. N.Cy.[2], e.Yks. (K.)

THREAST, see **Thrist**, *v.*[2]

THREAT, *v.* Sc. Irel. Der. Sur. Dev. [þrīt, þret.]

1. To threaten.

Sc. Threating, striking, and burning with matches servants to cause them reveal their master, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) Append. 404. **Per.** Thou threats that Smith by the's be paid, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 24, ed. 1853. **Rnf.** Faither threats tae use the tawse, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** Does haughty Gaul invasion threat? BURNS *Dmf. Volunteers*, st. 1. **Gall.** To threat John Macmillan with your swords and pistols, as if he were a fearful bairn, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 457. **Dwn.** Whun danger threats, return, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 64. **Sur.** 'Ee threats to chuck pigwash over they, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **e.Dev.** I, too, can threat, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 137.

Hence **Threatful**, *adj.* threatening; threatening-looking.

ne.Sc. His eyes more sunk, . . his forehead more wrinkled, his nose and chin more threatful than I had ever before seen them, GRANT *Keckleton*, 7. **Ked.** Threatfulest skies become brichter When Love is the guide o' the way, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 200.

2. To contend or argue persistently.

Der.[1] Ee thraett' mi, daay'n [He thret me down] (s.v. Threap).

[Þer he wat3 þreted, & ofte þef called, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1725. OE. *þrēatian*, to threaten (B.T.).]

THREATEN, *v.* Yks. Chs. [þrī·tən, þriə·tən.] To intend, purpose; to promise.

n.Yks. 'Aw threeatened ti buy my wife a new gown.' In some parts 'threaten' is used quite as often as 'promise' (T.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] I've threatened to go and see him many a time; but I have never been.

THREAVE, THREBBLE, see **Thrave**, *sb.*, **Thribble**.

THREDEGAL, *adj. Obs.* Suf.[1] Unsettled, applied only to the weather. 'The weather fare ta look thredegal.'

THREE, *num. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **dree** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **tree** Sh.I. Nrf. [þrī.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Three-acre land**, see below; (2) **-bob-square**, triangular; (3) **-cocked hat**, a cocked hat; (4) **-cord**, three-ply, three strand; also used *advb.*; (5) **-cornered**, irritable; (6) **-cross-way**, the meeting of two roads without intersecting; (7) **-cunning**, intensely knowing, peculiarly sharp or acute; (8) **-day aguy**, a tertian ague; (9) **-fold**, the bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; (10) **-footed**, having three legs; (11) **-four**, three

or four; (12) **-gill bottle**, a bottle holding 1½ pints; (13) **-girded**, of a cask, &c.: bound or girded with three hoops; (14) **-go**, a measure contained three times in half a pint; (15) **-grained fork**, a three-pronged fork; (16) **-leaved grass**, the white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (17) **-leaved laverocks**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (18) **-legs**, (*a*) three larch poles fastened together at the top by means of a slightly-curved iron pivot; (*b*) see below; (19) **-man**, a cluster containing three nuts; (20) **-neuked** or **-nooked**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (5); (21) **-outs**, see below; (22) **-penny**, a first reading-book; (23) **-plait** or **-plet**, three-ply or plaited; treble, threefold; (24) **-pound-tenner**, see below; (25) **-quarter-bred**, not quite full bred; (26) **-quarter clift**, a mischievous fellow; (27) **-quarter coal**, a seam of coal about three-quarters of a yard in thickness; a stratum of coal in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit; (28) **-quarter man**, (*a*) a well-grown, strong lad; see below; (*b*) a boy or man not equal to full work owing to age, infirmity, &c.; (29) **-releet**, (30) **-road end**, see (6); (31) **-shear** or **-tup**, a sheep that has been thrice shorn; (32) **-square**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (5); (*c*) a triangle; (33) **-staand**, in three layers or portions; (34) **-thrums**, the purring noise made by a cat when pleased; esp. in phr. *to sing three-thrums*; (35) **-toed**, having three prongs; (36) **-to-leet**, (37) **-wantway**, (38) **-way-leet**, see (6); (39) **-year-old**, (*a*) a young animal, applied esp. to cattle; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) *pl.*, see below.

(1) **Ess.**[1] In the 16th century . . . the owners of Canvey gave one-third thereof in fee simple to . . . a Dutchman . . . in consideration of his securing the whole island from the overflowing of the sea . . . at his own costs. . . A third of these lands still goes to the repairs of the sea-walls; hence the term three-acre land is applicable, not only to land held in this way at Canvey, but also to land held in other parts of Ess., 57. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] It was a thing three-bob-square, like th' end on a roof. (3) **Suf.**[1] (4) **Sh.I.** I tried da bit o' treecord tidder ower me shooders, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). (5) **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Yo mun mind what yo sen to th' mester; he's in a very three-cornered wee this mornin'. **Shr.**[1] 'Er's in a mighty three-cornered 'umour to-day. (6) **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Hmp.**[1] (8) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (9) **Gall.** (J.M.), **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (10) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** She next tuke up a three-footed stule, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 5. (11) **Kcd.** Sometimes a three-four sma' farms to unite As a'e big ane, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 101. (12) **Lin.** (J.T.F.) (13) **ne.Sc.** A three girded cog with the girds of wood, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 43. **Ayr.** (JAM.) (14) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (15) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (16) **Cor.** (B. & H.) (17) **Yks.** (B. & H.) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (18, *a*) **Chs.**[1] The legs are spread open at the bottom, and a pulley is fixed under the apex, they then serve for hoisting timber or other heavy materials. Smaller ones are in use to hang scales to when potatoes are being weighed in a field. (*b*) **Shr.**[1] A prop to support the shaft of a loaded cart when the horse is out; it is made of a strong oak-branch having three forks, which serve for feet, the branch being inverted (s.v. Nave). (19) **w.Yks.**[1] (20, *a*) **Sc.** The Captain says a three-nookit hankercher is the maist fashionable overlay, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvi; (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] A three-nooked field. **Lan.** A three-nooked crinoline hung on to th' end ov a clooas-prop, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895). (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's getten rayther a three-nook't soart ov a temper, 39. (21) **w.Som.**[1] Used in the very common rustic sarcasm, 'A ginlman way dree outs—wit, money, and manners.' (22) **Sc.** Learning was no trouble to him; and he was reading in the 'threepenny' before Jamie had mastered the alphabet, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iv. (23) **Abd.** Afore a fortnicht they doubled. Three weeks mair found them threeplet, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901). **Edb.** Their manes how neat, Wi' three-plait kues, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 41. **Dur.**[1] 'Three plat,' a threefold plat (s.v. Plet). (24) **Wil.**[1] The name given by bird-catchers about Salisbury to the 'Chevil' variety of Goldfinch, it being more valuable than the ordinary kind. (25) **Ker.** The fast three-quarter-bred mare between the shafts, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 32. (26) **Ir.** Bob M'Cann, a three-quarter clift, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1846) 4. (27) **Nhb.**[1] The 3 Quarter Coal about 3 Quarters thick or more, all which are foul or bad Coals, and not worth much, *Compleat Collier* (1708). **Shr.**[1] 92, **Shr.**[2] (28, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] In collieries, the trams were formerly dragged along by a boy who held two 'soams' in his hand and pulled, whilst a stronger lad 'put' from behind. The boy in front was called a 'foal,' 'foaley,' or 'quarter-man,' and if there were disparity between the two the stronger lad behind was known as a 'three-quarter-man.' If the two lads were of an equal strength they were called 'half-marrows.' (*b*) **Suf.** (M.B.-E.) **Ess.** Twelve men who drew full wages, and four lads about sixteen to seventeen years old, who went as 'three-quarter-men,' BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 76. (29) **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.G.B.) (30) **Lan.** A'ch-boggarts held revel at every 'three-road end,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (31) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (32, *a*) **Wm.** A three square bit o' wood (B.K.). **n.Yks.** A three-square file (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1], **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z in ŭ veri thrée'-skwae'r yóo·mŭr. **Shr.**[1] The maister seems in a three-squar' temper this mornin'. (*c*) **Wm.** (B.K.) **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Ess.** A yard it had, in shape A sort ov a three-square, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 16. (33) **Sh.I.** Irvine begood ta pit a' da bread—treestaand, i' da sea box, *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899). (34) **Nhb.**[1] D'ye hear pussy singin three-thrums? **Dur.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah like tĭ hear oor cat sing three-thrums, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**[123], **n.Lin.**[1] (35) **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** A three-taed leister, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6. (36) **Ess.** *e.An.* (Apr. 1863). (37) **Hrt.** (H.G.) (38) **Suf.** (HALL.) (39, *a*) **Sh.I.** Doo kens what owertook Tamy's tree-yirl'd—I can say shŭ wis a koo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898). (*b*) **Lim.** 'Two-year-old' and 'three-year-old' are names of two factions in the co. Limerick, that from their continual fighting give the authorities much trouble, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 122.

2. Phr. (1) *not to be able to say three words of a sort*, not to speak coherently; (2) *the three counties*, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, as distinct from the 'shires'; (3) — *sevens*, the year 1777; (4) *three faces under* or *in a hood*, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (5) — *halfpence and two pence*, (6) — *halfpence for two pence*, a slow, ambling canter; (7) — *sheets to* or *in the wind*, partly intoxicated; (8) — *stirs and a wallop*, see below; (9) *to count by threeses*, to count three at a time.

(1) **Not.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 605. (2) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Sheres). (3) **Ayr.** He biggit himsel', he says, in the three sevens, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. (4) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 124. **Yks.** (B. & H.), **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (5) **w.Som.**[1] Dh-oa·l au·s au·vees gèos lau·ng dree aa·pns-n tuup·ns [The old horse always goes along in a slow ambling canter]. **nw.Dev.**[1] (6) **Nhb.** They can hear the occasional rattle of a pair of wheels, or the 'three-ha'pence for tuppence' of a cantering horse, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 35. (7) **e.Lth.** An'ra had taen mair nor was guid for him; he wasna what ye micht ca' fou, but three sheets in the wind, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 235. **e.An.** He teaches them to swim an' takes moast trouble with their eddication when three sheets in the wind, HARRIS *East-Ho* (1902). **Nrf.** Arter tea, I was got verry nigh t'ree sheets to the wind, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 242. (8) **Edb.** Eighty years ago in Edinburgh it was the custom for a man to walk through the town every day bearing a large shin bone of beef. His cry was 'three stirs and a wallop for a bawbee.' All the housewives had their vegetables stewing for the soup and gladly paid their bawbees for the privilege of three stirs with the bone, which was supposed to flavour the stew, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Nov. 26, 1892), in *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 86. (9) **e.An.**[2]

3. *Comb.* and *phr.* in names of games: (1) **Three-card lant**, the card game of 'loo'; (2) **-days' holidays**, (3) — **dukes**, see below; (4) **-holes**, (5) **-hole-teazer**, a game of marbles; (6) — *jolly butchers*, (7) — *jolly Welshmen*, a children's game; (8) — *knights from Spain*, see (3); (9) — *little ships*, (10) — *man's marriage*, (11) — *old bachelors*, see below; (12) **-penny morris**, (13) **-pin morris** or **merels**, the game of nine men's morris; see **Merrils**; (14) — **sailors**, see below; (15) **-stone-ducker**, a game of marbles; (16) — **straws**, a game at pitchback; see below; (17) — **sweeps**, see below; (18) — **up**, a game played by costermongers.

(1) **Cum.** Some at three-card-lant wad laak, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 59; Three-card lant, an lant oa at's on, an beggar me naybor, SARGISSON *Joc Scoap* (1881) 26. **Wm.** BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 237; *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 378. (2) **Shr.** Two players hold up their joined hands, the rest pass under one by one, repeating 'Three days holidays!' . . They pass under a second time, all repeating 'Bumping day, bumping day!' when the two leaders strike each player on the back in passing. The third time they say 'Catch, catch, catch!' and the leaders catch the last in the train between their arms. He has the choice of 'strawberries and grapes,' and is placed behind one of the leaders;

according to his answer. When all have been caught, the two pull against each other, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 522. (3) [In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; see below. Three children, *gen.* boys, are chosen to represent the three dukes. The rest of the players represent maidens. The three dukes stand in line facing the maidens, who hold hands, and also stand in line. Sufficient space is left between the two lines to admit of each line in turn advancing and retiring. . . The alternate verses demanding and answering are thus sung. . . At the 9th or last verse they [dukes] 'name' one of the girls, who then crosses over and joins hands with them. The game then continues by all four singing 'Here come four dukes a-riding,' and goes on until all the maidens are ranged on the duke's side, GOMME *Games* (1898) 248–9.] (4) **Lon.** GOMME *Games* (1898) 256. (5) **Nhb.** Bedstocks—that canny gam's noo duen, An' three hole teazer tee, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 397; **Nhb.**[1] A game at marbles, played with three holes scooped in the ground. (6) **Suf.**[1] (7) **Crn.** One child is supposed to be taking care of others, who take hold of her or of each other. Three children personate the Welshmen. These try to rob the mother or caretaker of her children. They each try to capture as many as they can, GOMME *ib.* 257. (8) [A game somewhat similar to Three Dukes; in *gen.* use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. See GOMME *ib.* 257–79.] (9) **Lon.** Two lines of children stand, hand in hand, facing one another. They advance and retire in line, with dancing steps alternately. The children sing the lines. When the last verse is sung a girl from the end of each line advances and the two dance round together. This is continued until all in turn have danced in the space between the lines, *ib.* 280–1. (10) **Der.** For this game three 'men' are used, and the board on which the game is played contains nine holes or points. . . Two played the game, laying their men alternately on any of the points of the board. The object of each player was to get his men 'all in a row,' and the game was won, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 218. (11) **Yks.** A game resembling 'Silly old man' (q.v.), GOMME *ib.* 282. (12, 13) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Merls). (14) [A game resembling Three Dukes, &c.; in *gen.* use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. See GOMME *ib.* 283–9.] (15) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.) (16) **War.**[2] Three rows of earth, sand, &c., are placed in parallel lines about a foot and a half apart. Each player is careful not to step or descend upon these 'straws' when pitching over the boy who makes the back, lest he himself should be forced to take the other's place. . . When the three straws are passed, and the one 'down' is told to 'foot it,' he does so by placing one foot lengthwise against the other resting sideways, and then bringing the side-long foot, still sideways, in advance, and, lastly, setting the now rear foot beside, but in front of its fellow; and again makes the back. This goes on until the distance is so great that one leaper, less agile than his fellows, fails to reach the 'back,' or steps over or on the last straw to do so, when he is 'down.' . . When the one 'down' has a foot on each side of the middle straw—a position which is called 'the fly'—each leaper must clear his back, and the three straws. (17) **Sth.** First of all there is a number of girls that stands in a row. There are other three girls in front of them. There is another girl at the back of the row of girls. The three girls sings [*sic*]: 'Here's three sweeps, three by three, And on by the door they bend their knee,' NICHOLSON *Golspie* (1897) 169. (18) **Lon.** 'Shove-halfpenny' is another game played by them; so is 'Three up,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 12.

THREEAK, THREEDLE, THREEFE, see **Traik, Threadle, Thrave,** *sb.*

THREEK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [þrīk.] A cluster of thistles growing in a field.

Ĕeŭr, goa· baak· ŭn kŭt dhaat· three·k ŭz yŭ)n left dhéeŭr.

THREEN, THREEP, THREEPLE, see **Thren(e, Threap, Thribble.**

THREEP-TREE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. [þrī·p·trī.] The wooden bar or beam to which horses are yoked for ploughing.

Cld. (JAM.) **Cum.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** When thoo's yoken up ta plew thoo puts t' S-link on t'swinngletree throo t'D-link on t'threeptree, than thoo's e' fettle fer owt (B.K.).

THREESH, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A trace; the traces of a car.

THREESOME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **threesum** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **threesam** Cum.[4]; **thresum** Sc. (JAM.); **thrissome, thrissum** n.Yks.[2]; **treesim, treesome** Sh.I. [þrī·səm; þri·səm.] 1. *adj.* Triple; threefold, esp. in *comb.* **Threesome reel,** a reel or dance performed by three persons.

Ayr. There's threesome reels, and foursome reels, BURNS *Deil's awa'*; The lintie is a weel-faured bird, Wi' threesome sangs o' glee, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 107. **Kcb.** There wus a threesome reel, an' Aul' Sandy wus yin o' the set, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 252. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** Could bang them a' at threesome reels, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 42; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Tou kens we danc'd a threesome reel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. *sb.* Three together; a party or set of three; a reel or game in which only three can take part.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Dey wir a funny lookin' treesome, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 17; Da treesim is staandin' ta der bellies i' da watter, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **Ags.** The threesome were aboot the laist to leave the tents, REID *Howetoon*, 95. **e.Sc.** You and Laurie Lugton and Gipsy Johnstone, you were a wild threesome, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 61. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 497, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Beneath his strokes a' threesome fell, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 94; A threesome then caper'd Scotch reels, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 172; **Cum.**[4]

THREEVE, THREEVELESS, see **Thrave,** *sb.*, **Thraiveless.**

THREE-WEEK, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Also in forms **threewick** Chs.[1]; **threewik** s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **threwik** e.Lan.[1]; **thruick** m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **treek-, trewk-** Lan. [þrī·-wīk, ·wik.] 1. A period of three weeks. Cf. **fortnight.**

w.Yks. Two fond stock-doves that I fund nesting a three-week late up i' Little John's Wood, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 221. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] We speak of a threewick in the sing. number in the same manner as we speak of a fortnight; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Oo)z bin jed gy'et·in on für ŭ threy·wik. **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] Not. For full a three-week after what I have bin telling you, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836).

Hence **Treeksin** or **Trewksin,** *adv.* three weeks since. Lan. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). 2. *Comp.* **Threeweek-street,** the County Court.

w.Yks. They'n nivver to gooa it threeweek-street—nivver botherd wit baileys, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 113; **w.Yks.**[2]

THREFF, see **Through,** *prep.*

THREFT, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) Reluctant, unwilling; perverse. Cf. **tharf,** 2.

THREHEEN, *sb.* Irel. The leg of a stocking without the foot.

Wxf. (P.W.J.); A caubeen, threheen, and a sligeen on his unfortunate head and feet, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 306.

[Ir. *troighin,* a brogue, slipper, a stocking without a sole (O'REILLY).]

THREISH, THREKLY, see **Treesh, Thereckly.**

THREN(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **threen.** [þrīn.]

1. *sb.* A song or refrain; *fig.* a story or tradition of a ghostly and *gen.* superstitious nature. Cf. **thrain.**

Per. The thren of the dove, and the owl, and the bat, Which an old minstrel mason was heard to relate, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 171; (JAM.) **Edb.** With mournful ditties sings the drooping thrush, And tragick Threnes are heard from every bush, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 136.

2. *v.* To tell ghost stories or superstitious tales.

Per. Ae nicht leaning Owre deein' embers, Kate sat threening, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 184.

THRENG, see **Throng.**

THRESCOT, *sb.* Der. Not. Also in forms **threscod** s.Not.; **threscold** Der.[1]; **threskut** n.Der. [þre·skət.] A dial. form of 'threshold.'

Der.[12] **n.Der.** 'Wash that threskut.' Common (S.O.A.). **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** She shall niver come across ma threscod again (J.P.K.).

THRESH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in forms **thrash, thrush.** [þreʃ.] A rush.

Sc. Wi' their teeth green threshes chackit, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Twa Mice.* **e.Fif.** It brocht furth plentifu' craps o' nateral girss, threshies, spretts an' segs, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Slg.** Pliant bends like ony thrash, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 73. **Rnf.** Owre the burn 'Yont the green, an' thro' the thrashes, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 155 (JAM.). **Ayr., Lth.** (JAM.) **Twd.** The frozen lock and the dowie threshes, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 182. **Rxb.** Threshes formed the theekin, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 127.

Hence **Thrush-bush,** *sb.* a rush.

Sc. Their bare preaching now Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 30 (JAM.).

THRESH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Der. Also in form **thrash** Sc. [þreʃ; þraʃ.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to thresh other folk's corn*, to meddle in other people's affairs.

Der. It's niver no good a-threshin' other folk's corn; ye allays gets the flail agin i'ye own eye somehow, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) vi.

2. *sb.* A beating, dashing noise, as of rain.

Gall. The thresh of the rain upon the lattice casement, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 305.

3. In phr. *with a thrash*, 'at one blow'; immediately.

Ayr. I appeared in the court in Edinburgh wi' a thrash, and had the case settled in a jiffy, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 235.

THRESH, see **Thrush**, *sb.*[1]

THRESHEL, *sb.*[1] Lan. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written **threshal** Hrf.[1]; **threshell** Lan.; **threshle** Wil.[1]; and in forms **thrashal** Shr.[1]; **thrashel**(l Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Hmp.[1] Cor.[2]; **thrashle** Som.; **throstle** War. [þre·ʃl.] A flail; also in phr. *a pair of threshels*. Cf. **drashel**, *sb.*[1]

Lan. (S.W.), (K.), **War.** (J.R.W.), **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 430; **Glo.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**[23]

[OE. *þerscel*, *þriscel*, a flail (SWEET).]

THRESHEL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **thrashel** Abd.; **thrassel** Suf.; **thressel** n.Lin.[1]; **thressle** w.Yks.[1] Not.[2]; **throshel** Suf.; **troshel** e.An.[1]; **trostle** Nrf. [þre·ʃl.] **1.** A dial. form of 'threshold.' See **Drashel**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. Luckie out o'er the threshal goes, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 12. **Abd.** To cross the thrashel o' oor hoose, WILLIAMS *Fairmer's Tint Laddies* (1900) st. 4. **N.I.**[1] **Don.** The house crammed, kitchen an' room, all the time, from the threshel to the backstone, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 90. **w.Yks.** Ah see yo've gotten a new thressle on t'door-hoile, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 25, 1899). **Not.**[2] **Lin.** Vox agro Linc. frequens,—Tritorium, SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Polly she tumbled over the trostle, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 15. **Suf.** (C.T.); (M.E.R.)

2. A wooden bar fixed against the bottom of a door to keep out rain. e.Lan.[1]

THRESHER, *sb.* Yks. [þre·ʃə(r).] In phr. *to pull like a thresher*, to pull strongly. w.Yks. HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii.

THRESHER, see **Thrusher**.

THRESHET, *sb.* Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Also written **threshat** Chs.[1]; and in form **thrashat** Shr.[1] [Misprinted **thrasket** Chs.[13]] A flail; occas. in *pl.*

THRESH-FOD, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A dial. form of 'threshold.' w.Yks. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

THRESHIE-COAT, *sb.* Sc. An old working coat.

Sc. My ain auld brown threshie-coat of a short gown, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. **Rxb.** The seams of the old threshy-coat I wore, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 172.

THRESHING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **thrashing** Sc. [þra·ʃin.] In *comp.* (1) **Threshing-board**, the board on which grain is threshed with the flail; (2) **-tree**, a flail.

(1) **n.Ir.** They had the threshin' boards prappit up on fower barrels, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 88. (2) **Edb.** Rest your weary shanks awhile, Come, rest your thrashin'-tree, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 236.

THRESHWOOD, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **threshurt** Cum.[1]; **threshut** m.Lan.[1]; **threshwart** Fif. (JAM.); **threshwort** Fif. (*ib.*) Cum.; **threshwurt** Cum.[1] [þre·ʃwud, -wəd, -wət.] A dial. form of 'threshold'; the sill or wooden beam in front of the door.

Fif. The threshwart is distinguished from the 'dore-stane,' the former denoting the sill or piece of wood above the 'dore-stane,' in old houses, on which the door shut, as it was also meant for throwing off the rain (JAM.). **Cum.** The threshwort's worn quite hollow down, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 234; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Upon this thresh-wood . . . cross straws were laid, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 215. **e.Yks.** As long as there's a threshwood to the door, or a tile on the roof, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 148; (C.E.F.) **Lan.** Mind thou doesno' tumble o'er that threshut, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, x. **m.Lan.**[1]

THRESKLE, *sb.* Not. [þre·skl.] A dial. form of 'threshold.' Cf. **threshel**, *sb.*[2]

s.Not. She were stanning on the threskle; she wouldn't coom in (J.P.K.).

THRESKUT, THRESSLE, see **Threscot, Threshel**, *sb.*[2]

THRESTLE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **thressel** n.Lin.[1]; and in form **thrussle** e.Yks. [þre·sl.] A corruption of 'trestle.' Also used *attrib.*

e.Yks. The things fullockt aboot bahn fleear, undher teeable an atwixt thrussle legs, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* 1889 34. **Der.**[1] **s.Not.** For tables they hed boards on threstles (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1]

THREUCH, THREVE, see **Through**, *sb.*[2], **Thrave**, *sb.*

THREWIK, see **Three-week**.

THRIBBLE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Ess. Ken. Also written **thrible** Ken.[1]; and in forms **threbble** Nhb.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **threble** s.Not. Ess.; **threeple** Abd. (JAM.) [þri·bl; þre·bl.] A corruption of 'treble' from association with 'three'; threefold.

Abd. (JAM.) **Nhb.** Ye've paid just thribble as much for'd as ye owt. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** 'Double handed and thribble throated.' Said of a person who, although he may have a good income, spends a large proportion of it in drink S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[24], **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** I'd give threble the value before I'd loase it (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] Yo'll pee dooble or thribble, an' not so good nayther. **War.**[3] **w.Wor.**[1] The b'ys nowadaays is that fast, thaay'll sahce [sauce] a man thribble thar age. **se.Wor.**[1], **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Threbled**, *pp.*, *obs.*, taking or skimming the cream off milk for the third time. Cf. **fleet**, *v.*[2] **II. 1.**

Ess. It is then threbled or put into tubs, or still deeper vessels, where it is occasionally skimmed and kept as long as any appearance of cream or richer milk is found to form upon the surface, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 164.

THRIBBLE, see **Thible**.

THRIB'LOUS, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] A mispronunciation of 'frivolous.'

THRIBS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Suf. Amer. Also in form **tribs** Suf.[1] [þribz.] Three, used esp. in playing marbles. Cf. **dubs**.

Lin.[1] **se.Lin.** Make it thribs (J.T.B.). **Suf.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 24.]

THRICE-COCK, *sb.* Midl. Lei. War. Shr. Also in form **throice-** Lei.[1] [þrai·s-, þrois-kok.] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. A corruption of 'thrush-cock' (q.v.).

Midl. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[23] **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **Shr.**[1]

THRICE-THRUMS, *sb.* Stf.[1] The purring of a cat. See **Three-thrums**, s.v. **Three**, **1** (34).

THRICHE, THRICKER, see **Thrutch, Tricker**.

THRID, see **Thread, Third**.

THRIDDLE, *sb.* I.Ma. A shiver, a convulsive movement.

The thriddle of thrimblin that shivered the back of this Harry, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 65.

THRIEP, THRIEVE, see **Threap, Thrave**, *sb.*

THRIF, see **Through**, *prep.*, **Thrift**, *sb.*[1]

THRIFT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Der. Also in forms **thrif** e.Yks.[1]; **trift** S. & Ork.[1] [þrift.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Thrift-box**, a money or savings box; (2) **-hod**, the profitable part of a business; (3) **-pot**, see (1).

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** A thrift box, as it is vulgarly called, is put up against the wall and every customer puts in something, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1777) 164. **Dur.**[1], **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] He's gitten thrift-hod on't. (3) **w.Yks.** Yol find all that i' t'thrift-pot at yod a spent, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 54; **w.Yks.**[24]

2. Prosperity, success; luck. Also in *comb.* **Ill thrift.**

Sh.I. Ill trift be ta her fûil face dat put dee aff o't, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 86. **Bch.** Then to his thrift he bid adieu, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 29. **Lth.** Beauty's e'en a doubtfu' gift, Wi' mickle shew, but little thrift, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 71.

Hence (1) **Thriftless**, *adj.* unprofitable, useless; unprosperous, unsuccessful; (2) **Triftin**, *sb.* in *comb.* **Ill triftin**, bad luck, ill success; see below.

(1) **Ayr.** Learmont . . . did much to temper and turn aside the thriftless ordinances of his superior, GALT *Gilhaise* (1823) xviii. **Dmf.** Dinna grieve for me Nor wi' a thriftless sorrow murn, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 90. (2) **S. & Ork.**[1] 'I'll triftin' on dat face,' may your face (fig. for the whole person) not thrive.

3. Work, occupation, employment, business.

Sh.I. Hûve by your trift ane of you, an' help aunty ta scraep,

Sh. News (Oct. 8, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] Work of any kind, but particularly knitting. **Frf.** The darger left his thrift, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 239. **Edb.** When night comes on . . . lasses sit down to their thrift, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 43.

THRIFT, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Chs. [þrift.] Growing pains experienced by young people.

w.Yks.[24] **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] That lad's getten th' thrift. **Chs.**[1] What ails the, pooin thi face? It's nowt bu' th' thrift that tha's getten. **s.Chs.**[1]

THRIFT, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Suf.[1] Loose scurf on the skin of an ill-groomed horse.

THRIFT, see **Through**, *prep.*

THRIFTY, *adj.* Sh.I. Lin. Wor. Glo. Cmb. Suf. Hmp. Also in form **trifty** Sh.I. [þri·fti.] **1.** Thriving, flourishing, in good condition or health. Also used *advb.*

Lin. Geese are the only animals which are at any time thrifty, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 22. **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Cmb.** Plant looks thrifty (J.D.R.). **Suf.** (C.T.), **Hmp.**[1]

2. Thoughtful, considerate, saving of time or trouble.

Sh.I. Doo might a been trifty aneugh til a' come ower wir lent, an' sav'd me dis vaige, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899).

THRILL, *sb.* Chs. [þril.] The shaft of a cart or wagon. *Gen.* in *pl.* See **Thill**, *sb.*[1]

(K.); **Chs.**[1] *Obsol.* (s.v. Cart). **s.Chs.**[1] Less commonly used than formerly (s.v. Cart).

Hence (1) **Thrill-bars**, *sb. pl.* two longitudinal pieces, which are mortised into the 'binders' or end pieces of the body of a cart and which support the boards forming the bottom of a cart. Chs.[1]; (2) **Thriller**, *sb.* the shaft-horse. s.Chs.[1]; (3) **Thrill-gears**, *sb. pl.* the harness of a shaft-horse. *ib.*; (4) **Thrill-horse**, *sb.*, see (2). *ib.*

THRILLY, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Thrilling. (Hall.)

THRIMBLE, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **thrimle** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **thrimmel** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. & Cum.[1]; **thrimmle** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **thrimple** n.Cy. [þri·m(b)l.] **1.** To finger or handle anything as if reluctant to part with it, esp. to dole or pay out money grudgingly and reluctantly. Also with *out.* See **Thrumble.**

Slk., Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) **Kcb.** Taylors, fain the gear to thrimmle Of coward coofs, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 36 (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Nhb.** He thrimmel'd out what he'd to pay, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Upstairs an' down fwoke thrimmelt out Ther sixpenzes, 204. **Wm.** He thrimmel't it ower in his hand many a time afoor he gev me't (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] He thrimbl'd out his sixpence wi a deal to do, ii. 203. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To fumble; to hesitate, trifle.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** He seemed to 'thrimble' about it, though, as if he was in no hurry to light up, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) 135. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.** Whot dusto ston thrimblin' theer for? Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

3. To crumble bread between the fingers. Lan. (K.), Lan.[1] s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854); s.Lan.[1] **4.** To twist or twiddle the thumbs round each other with the fingers clasped. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] **5.** To catch fish by clutching them in the hand. Nhb.[1] Cf. **guddle**, *v.*[1] **6.** To crowd, throng, press; to wrestle. See **Thrumble, 5.**

Sc. With kind embracements did we thrust and thrimble, Adamson *Muse Threnodie* (1774) 23 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** Applied both to a crowd collectively and to an individual pressing into a crowd (Jam.). **Abd.** Wi' great hamstram they thriml'd thro' the thrang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 94, ed. 1812.

THRIMBLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **thrimle** Cum.[3] e.Yks.; **thrimmel** n.Ir. Cum.[4]; **thrimmle** e.Yks.[1] [þri·m(b)l.] **1.** *v.* To tremble, shake, quiver. Also used *fig.* Cf. **thrummle.**

Ir. Dear, dear, how she thrimbles, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxiv. **n.Ir.** Thrimmeld with fear, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 57. **Don.** Jack thrimbled from head to foot, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 45. **w.Ir.** He thrimbled like a dog in a wet sack, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 42. **Cum.**[3] She's thrimlin' for her butter brass, but willn't thrimle lang, 25; **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.** Wi fear an thrimlin he was quiet oot o' breeath, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 43; **e.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Thrimlin-jockies**, *sb. pl.* the quaking or trembling grass, *Briza media.* e.Yks.[1] **2.** *sb.* A tremor, fit of trembling.

Ir. She the craythure woke up all av a thrimble, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889). **Don.** There's a thrimble in me han'—see! a mighty thrimble, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 959. **e.Yks.**[1]

THRIME, *sb.* Sc. A triplet in verse. Mackay (s.v. Twime).

THRIMMER, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Also in form **thrimmo** s.Lan.[1] [þri·mə(r).] **1.** *v.* To finger or handle anything constantly and as if reluctant to part with it. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.[1] Cf. **thrimble**, *v.*[1] **2.** *sb.* Ill-spun yarn. s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854); s.Lan.[1]

THRIMP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **thrump** Sc. (Jam.) [þrimp.] **1.** *v.* To press, squeeze; to press as in a crowd.

Sc. Mackay. **Cld.** I was thrumpit up (Jam.). **Nhb.** His hands in his kwoat pockets, beayth thrimpt owr his thees, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850 10; Nhb.[1]

2. To push; see below.

Cld., Rxb. Esp. applied to schoolboys when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another (Jam.).

3. *sb.* The act of pushing by schoolboys. *ib.*

THRIMPLE, see **Thrimble**, *v.*[1]

THRING, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [þriŋ.] **1.** To press, push, squeeze; to press forward, push one's way in.

Sc. Ye sal thring them a' wi a gad o' airn, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) ii. 9. **Dmf.** I shall just thring on here till I get desperate, Carlyle *Lett.* (1823). **Kcb.** That we may thring in, stooping low, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 282. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. With *down*: to throw down.

w.Yks.[2] He'd thring it down as though it didn't belong to him.

[OE. *þringan*, to press on, crowd (Sweet).]

THRINKUMS, see **Trinkums.**

THRINNEL, *sb.* Lan. Also in forms **trinel, trinnel** s.Lan.[1] [þri·nl; tri·nl.] A boys' outdoor game resembling 'hide-and-seek'; a word of recall used in the game; see below.

Used as a recall to boys playing 'Hide and seek,' when they could not be found by the players. At the close of a game it was shouted loudly and rapidly 'Thrinnel, Thrinnel, Thrinnel,' to assemble the players together (S.W.); A good reaund at thrinnel or duckstone, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 72. **s.Lan.**[1]

THRINS, *sb.* Cum.[14] [þrinz.] Three at a birth.

[ON. *þrinnr*, *þrennr*, triple, threefold (Vigfusson).]

THRINTER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **thinter** Dmf.; **thrunter** Rxb. (Jam.) Cum.[14]; **trinter** Lakel.[12] [þri·ntə(r.] A sheep of three years or winters. See **Twinter.**

Lnk., Rxb. (Jam.) **Dmf.** 'Twinters' and 'thinters,' sic like names for sheep! Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** One of our thrunters, or three-winter-old ewes, sold for 'butching,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 382; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

[OE. *þri-winter*, a period of three years (Sweet).]

THRIP, see **Threap.**

THRIP-BOX, *sb.* Yks. [þri·p-boks.] A money-box for saving; a 'thrift-box' (q.v.).

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897); w.Yks.[5]

THRIPPA, see **Thripple**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

THRIPPLE, *sb.*[1] Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Som. Also written **triple** Chs.; and in forms **thrippa** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **thrippoe, thrippoo** Chs.; **thrippow** Chs.[123]; **thrypow** Chs.; **tripple** Pem. [þri·pl; þri·pə.] A movable or rail framework attached to a cart or wagon, to extend its surface when carrying hay, corn, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.* See **Dripple, Ripple**, *sb.*[4]

Chs. A carte and thripples, *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 303; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (K.); **Chs.**[1] Two thrippas, one at each end of the cart, constitute the harvest gearing; they are movable, and are only put on when hay or corn are to be carried; **Chs.**[23], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.** (K.), **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.**[1] **Som.** For sale, a spring wagon with thripples (W.F.R.).

Hence **Thrippa-slotes**, *sb. pl.* the bars or rails of a 'thrippa.' Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

[Cp. Perrepyllis, *epredia*, *Metr. Voc.* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) I. 628.]

THRIPPLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Chs. Also in forms **thrippa**, **thrippow** Chs.[123] **1.** *v.* To beat, cudgel.

I'll thrippa thee, RAY (1691); Chs.[123]

2. To labour hard. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] A thrippowing pungowing life is a hard laborious life; Chs.[3]

3. *sb.* The beating part of a flail. Chs.[13]

[Cp. OE. *þrīpel*, an instrument of punishment (B.T.).]

THRIPPOO, THRIPPOW, see **Thripple**, *sb.*[1], **Thripple**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

THRISHELL, THRISSEL, see **Thristle**, *sb.*[1], **Thristle**, *sb.*[12]

THRIST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **thrust** Sc. N.Cy.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.; **trist** Sh.I. [þrist; þrust, þrɛst.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'thirst.'

Sc. Heir learne to suffer thrist with those, sall tortur him for ay, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 23. Sh.I. Mind a keg o' blaand Tu slock my trist, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 92. Elg. CRAMOND *Sess. Rec.* (1897) 203. Nhb. After slockenin' his thrist, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 334.

Hence **Thristy** or **Thrusty**, *adj.* thirsty.

Sc. The thristie thistle must no longer stay, Else might she suck my sweetness all away, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844-5) I. 183. Sh.I. Castin' [peats] wis aye tristy wark, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). Slk. Awmrose, ma man, I'm thrusty—yill, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 199. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[1] Hrf. I'm very thrusty, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

2. Phr. *an auld moon mist never dees o' thrist*, a mist round an 'old' moon always foretells rain. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 212, ed. 1876. **3.** *v.* To cause thirst.

Sh.I. Yon corne o' saut pork 'ill be tristin' you. Will doo hae a can o' swatts? *Sh. News* (Apr. 27, 1901).

THRIST, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **threast** Nhb.[1]; **trist** S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. [þrist.] **1.** *v.* To thrust, push; to press, squeeze, hug; to wring. A dial. form of 'thrust.'

Sh.I. I wid trist her i' my bossum, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 248; S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.) Slk. I heard a kind o' rubbing and thristing, as a fox or foumart had been drawing himsel through a hole aneath the ground, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 663, ed. 1866.

2. *sb.* A thrust; a push.

Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Esp. applied to the internal sensation of pain in the bowels felt on pressure. 'Aa feel a thrist.'

3. A squeeze, hug.

Sh.I. I wid trist her i' my bossum; for I wid gie her a kiss wi' every trist, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 248.

4. The action of the jaws in squeezing the juice from a quid of tobacco.

Rxb. Whiles as thou dries the tither thrist, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1811) 101 (JAM.).

THRIST, *v.*[3] n.Sc. (JAM.) To spin, esp. in phr. *to thrist a thread.*

THRISTLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written **thrissel** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; and in forms **thirssle** Cai.[1]; **thirstle** Shr. Dev. Cor.; **thrishell** Dev.[1] [þri·sl.] **1.** The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.* See **Throstle**, *sb.*[1], **Thrustle.**

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 3. Dev.[1] Dev., Cor. SWAINSON *ib.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thristle-cock**, (*a*) the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*; (*b*) the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) **-cock-lairag**, see (1, *b*).

(1) Sc. (JAM.); The thristlecock is the bonniest bird Sings on the evening gale, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 33, ed. 1848. Nhb.[1] Dur. The Thristle-cock sings in the glen, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 57. (*b*) N.I.[1] (2) Cai.[1]

THRISTLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **thrisle** Sc. (JAM.); **thrissel** e.Fif. Bwk. n.Ir. Nhb.[1]; **thrissill** Sc. (JAM.); **thrissle** Sc. Dur.[1]; and in forms **thrusle** Lnk.; **thrussel** Nhb.; **thrustle** Dmf. m.Yks.[1] [þri·sl.] A dial. form of 'thistle.'

Sc. He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge . . . the thristles by the road-side for a bit cuddy, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) iii. Frf. Auld Scotland's burrie thristle Has never lost ae single bristle, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 166. Per. HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 63. Fif. Nae thrisles here your thumbs to prick, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 145. e.Fif. It was mair fruitfu' o' thrissels an' weebos than o' aits an' tawties, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. Ayr. Paint Scotland greetin owre her thrissle, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 7. Lnk. Dry't the heads o' whins an' thrusles, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 35. Bwk. CALDER *Poems* (1897) 81. Dmf. He knockit aff the heds o' twa or three thrustles, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1873) 23. n.Ir. Where good corn was planted Big thrissels grew, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 8. Nhb. B'yekt milk is m'yed be boilin the paps iv a coo in milky thrussels, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1809) 40; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Thrissly** or **Thristly**, *adj.* (1) abounding in thistles; bristly; (2) *fig.* testy, crabbed.

(1) Elg. Dapplin' on his camseach chin His thristly honours grew, COUPER *Poems* (1804) II. 80. Gall. Reapers who have the bad luck to reap thrisly corn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 58, ed. 1876. (2) n.Sc. (JAM.)

[Vpone the awfull Thrissill scho beheld, And saw him kepit with a busche of speiris, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 187.]

THRIV-, see **Thrave**, *sb.*

THRIVANCE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Prosperity, success.

Gall. 'Tis thine the poor man's peace to earn, Wi' thrivance to each dauted bairn, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 152, ed. 1897.

THRIVE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [þraiv, Midl. þroiv.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Preterite*: (1) **Thrave**, (2) **Threave**, (3) **Threav(v**, (4) **Threeve**, (5) **Throv**, (6) **Thruv**, (7) **Trave.**

(1) Cai.[1] Abd. Their grandmothers thrave upo' brose, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 329. Ayr. He had gotten a rest from physick and thrave, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 124. Edb. I thrave sae ill, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. Kcb. They thrave amain, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 312. n.Yks.[2] They thrave badly. ne.Yks.[1] 34, w.Yks.[23] (2) Fif. He never threave nor did guid efter that, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 127, ed. 1842. (3) Cum.[14] (4) Abd. Threeve in trade, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 51. (5) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. Nhp.[2] (6) Ir. No schoolmaster ever thruv in . . . Findramore, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) 204. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] *Introd.* (7) Sh.I. Simon o' Gott never trave, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 32.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Threin**, (2) **Thrived**, (3) **Throven** or **Throvven**, (4) **Thruv.**

(1) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (2) w.Cy. He've never zo to zay thrived sence, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 131. (3) n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] 34, e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 42. w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Lan. His brass has thruv, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 82. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[2] *Introd.* Ken. We've thruv on it, SON OF MARSHES *London Town* (ed. 1894) 113.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To grow; to grow larger, swell.

Stf.[1] Lei.[1] 'How's your leg, John?' 'Whoy, Ah verily think to throives.'

2. *sb.* In phr. *better a late thrive than never do well*, a saying applied to one who marries or otherwise prospers late in life. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

THRIVE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A sod of turf or peat.

THRIVEN, *ppl.adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **thrivven** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **throvven** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **thryne** Gall.; **triven** Sh.I. [þri·vən.] Thriving, prosperous; well-nourished, strong. Used also in *comb.* with **Ill** or **Well.**

Sh.I. Drink dy mylk, doo ill-triven lipper, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). Gall. 'A weel-thryne beast' is one reflecting credit on the breeder (J.M.). Nhb.[1] They leuked reed cheek'd an' thriven; 'Weel thrivven,' lusty and strong. e.Yks.[1] 'Ill throvven,' puny, villainous. w.Yks. (J.W.)

THRIVER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [þrai·və(r.] A person or thing that thrives or prospers.

Sc. A farting bairn is ay a thriver (JAM., s.v. Reeze); What will be our three, boys? Three, three thrivers, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 44. Edb. Let us who stay at hame study to be thrivers, MITCHELL *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 10. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Ill thrivers,' sickly produce; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Noo them's been good thrivers, a' en't tha! w.Yks. (J.W.)

THRO, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **throo** w.Yks.; **through** n.Cy. w.Yks.[45] Not.[2]; and in forms **thrae** Sc. (JAM.); **thre**, **thregh** Nhb.[1]; **threw** w.Yks. [þrō; þrū, þriu, þrē; þrə.] **1.** From. Cf. **fro.**

Twd. (JAM.) Slk. There's nae words like oor ain words, As they drap thrae a Scottish tongue, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 30. Rxb. To keep him thrae the cauld, Aw'll leave him ma auld skin,

MURRAY *Hawick Sugs.* (1892) 17. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb.[1] Aa kept 'im comin thregh the market. w.Yks. [þriu] (J.W.); w.Yks.[234]; w.Yks.[5] Tak that stick through him. Not.[2] He came through Newark.

2. Phr. (1) *thro by* or *thrubbe*, from; in comparison with; (2) *to and thro*, to and fro.

(1) w.Yks. Owd S. 'll want a different chap throo bi thee for his son-in-law, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1876) 34; w.Yks.[2] O say, Jerra, heah's different toimes for prentis lads nah thrubbe wot they wor when thee an me wer prentis. (2) Ken.[12] Sur.[1] He's to and thro a'most every day. Sus.[1] He goes to-and-thro to Lewes every Tuesday and Friday.

THRO, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Eager; keenly interested. w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 547.

[Men þat þro were to fiȝt, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 3264. Cp. ON. *þrár*, stubborn, obstinate (VIGFUSSON).]

THRO, see **Through**, *prep.*, **Throw**.

THROAT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Dor. Also in forms **droat** Dor.; **throit** Yks.; **throoat** Yks. s.Lan.[1] [þrōt; w.Yks. þroit.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Throat-cutter**, a cut-throat; (2) **-fever**, diphtheria; (3) **-hapse**, the strap of a halter or bridle; a halter; (4) **-latch**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the strings of a hat, cap, &c. when fastened under the chin; (5) **-seasoner**, a glass of spirits; a dram.

(1) Sc. I would get more honest men to take my part than he would get throat-cutters to assist him, SCOTT *Melvil's Memoirs* (1735) 310. (2) Chs.[1] (3) Hmp.[1] (4, *a*) Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (*b*) e.An.[1] (5) n.Yks.[12]

2. Phr. (1) *the belly will think the throat is cut*, one will be hungry; (2) *to ask a person if he has a dry throat*, to offer a person drink; (3) *to run down the wrong throat*, of food when swallowed: to go the wrong way; (4) *to sleck one's throat*, to quench one's thirst.

(1) n.Yks. (T.S.), s.Lan.[1] 24. (2) w.Yks. Yo' can walk thro' th' streets dry maath for a wick an' nubdy 'll ax yo' if yo've a throit, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 34, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899). (3) Sc. (A.W.) n.Ir. Whun I tried tae swallow it, it run doon the wrang throat, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 43. (4) w.Yks. HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1892) 38, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899).

3. A narrow entrance.

Fif. They entered the throat of the Caus'ay, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 278.

THROAT, *v. Obs.* Hrt. To cut beans against their bending. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 68.

THROATY, *adj. Obs.* Som. Of a bull: having the skin too profuse and pendulous at the throat. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 333.

THROB-THRUSH, *sb. Obs.* Wm. Also in forms **thob-thrush**; **throb**. A brownie; a household sprite. Cf. **hob-thrust**.

The servant girls would regularly put the cream in the churn, and say 'I wish Throb would churn that,' BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 224; I wish that Throb-thrush was in the mill-dam. Thob-thrush has got a new coat and a new hood, *ib.* 225.

THROCH, see **Through**, *prep.*

THROCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Wor. Hrf. Also in forms **frock** Sc. (JAM.); **throuck** Chs.; **thruck** Chs.[1] [þrok.]

1. The lower part of a plough, originally of wood, now of iron, to which the share is fastened. See **Drock**, *sb.*[1]

Chs. (K.), Chs.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf.[2]

2. A term given to certain pairs of oxen in a twelve-oxen plough; see below.

ne.Sc. Counting from the pair next the plough, the name of each pair was:—Fit yoke, hin frock, fore frock, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. Bch. The names of the six pairs of oxen . . . were . . . 3rd [pair] fore-throck on land and fore-throck in fur; 4th do. mid-throck on land and mid-throck in fur; 5th do. hind-throck on land and hind-throck in fur, PRATT *Bch.* in ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) vi. Abd. Hind-frock, mid-frock, fore-frock (JAM.).

[1. OE. *þroc*, a piece of timber on which the ploughshare is fixed (SWEET).]

THROCK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Twd. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To throng. 2. *sb.* A crowd; a throng.

THROD, see **Trod**, *sb.*

THRODDEN, *v.* and *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **throden** Yks. [þro·dən.] 1. *v.* To thrive; to grow, increase; to improve by care or cultivation. Cf. **throddle**, **throddy**.

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. A lamb will not 'throden as the shepheardes say,' BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 5. m.Yks.[1]

2. *ppl. adj.* Fat, well-grown, in good condition, well-fed. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1]

[Cp. Fast es he throd and thriuen, And mikel grace ai es him giuen, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 14806.]

THRODDLE, *adj.* n.Cy. Lan. [þro·dl.] Fat; broad, bulky; thriving. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. s.Lan.[1] Cf. **throdden**, **throddy**.

THRODDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **troddy** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [þro·di.]

1. *adj.* Plump, well-grown, in good condition, sleek; dumpy; occas. flabby-featured. Cf. **throdden**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. Wat hoost barn? Wat, it's quite throddy, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. w.Yks.[13]; w.Yks.[5] Shoo lukes varry throddy tu. A little throddy boddy. Lan. A fine fattish throddy gentlemon, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 30; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

2. Active, energetic, able to get through much work.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 371. n.Lin.[1] She's a straange throddy woman, I niver knawed a better for gettin' a wesh oot o' th' waay.

3. *sb.* A plump, thriving child.

Cum. Wat, it's quite a throddy; an as like it fadther as owt can be, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 25. Wm. BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 181.

THRODKIN, *sb.* Lan. [þro·dkin.] 1. A cake made of oatmeal and bacon.

THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 93; Lan.[1] Throdkin is the name of a cake peculiar, I believe, to the Fylde district, where it was reckoned a staple dish a quarter of a century ago. It was made of meal and water kneaded well together, and afterwards placed upon a large deep plate, often made of tin, and in depth not unlike a soup plate. The cake was about an inch and a half in thickness, and was well pressed with the thumb upon the plate. The surface was covered with slices or scraps of fat bacon. When baked the throdkin was cut tart fashion, and served with the slices of bacon, *Manch. Guardian* (Jan. 3, 1876). s.Lan.[1]

2. A sweet currant cake made at Blackpool.

Th' lonlady . . . brought on a thick curran moufin, shape an' size ov a barrow wheel. . . This is 'throdkin,' the famous Blackpool delicacy, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 443. s.Lan.[1]

THROE, *sb.* Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Also written **throw** s.Lan.[1] [þrō.] A forked stick laid across a mug to support a sieve through which milk or other liquid is strained.

THROF, see **Through**, *prep.*

THROF(F, *sb.* Nhb. Lei. [þrof.] A dial. form of 'froth.'

Nhb.[1] Lei.[1] Shay av'n't so much throff o' her maouth this mornin'.

THROG, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **throggy**. [þrog.] A boys' name for a 'thrush.'

THROGGLE, *v.* Shr.[1] [þro·gl.] To trammel, impede.

Said of any article of dress that impedes free movement. 'I dunna like this ŏŏllen shawl—I canna bar anythin' as throggles me.'

THROGGY, **THROGS**, see **Throg**, **Trogs**.

THROIT, **THROLLIBOBS**, **THROLLOP**, see **Throat**, *sb.*, **Trollibobs**, **Trollop**, *v.*[1]

THROLLY, *sb.* Chs.[1] [þro·li.] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

THROLLYBAGS, see **Trolly-bags**.

THROM, *prep.* Irel. Rut. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Also in forms **thram** Ir.; **thrum** Lei.[1] Shr.[2] [þrom; þrəm.] A dial. form of 'from.'

N.I.[1] Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] Thrum to'art Shraden. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Pem. (E.D.)

THROME, see **Thrum**, *sb.*[1]

THRONG, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War.? Hmp. Also in forms **thrang** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[12] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **thrank** s.Lan.[1]; **threng** w.Yks.; **thrung** w.Yks. Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Lei.[1]; **thrungk** Lan.; **thrunk** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[12] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **trang** S. & Ork.[1] [þroŋ, þraŋ, þruŋ; þruŋk.] 1. *sb.* A large quantity.

Abd. He's made a throng o' siller, several thoosans they tal me, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 4, 1901).

2. *Obs.* Friendship; intimacy.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. It sets them well into our thrang to spy, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812.

3. Business; pressure of work; a busy time; bustle; confusion; the state of being busy.

Sc. (Jam.); Ye canna get leave to thrive for thrang, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); She'll no can be winning awa in the thrang o' the day, Keith *Prue* (1895) 61. Sh.I. When da trang o' shaerin comes, I faer we'll no win, *Sh. News* (Sept. 16, 1899). n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Dear, loving wife, I'm thinking long, Tho' ev'ry night I'm in a throng, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 141. se.Sc. Your taylor's up to's ears i' thrang, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 159. Gall. With all this throng of business on hand, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 349. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. When t'thrang o' t'day gat on, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 159. n.Yks.[1] A desper't throng on. T'Missis 's in a vast o' throng wiv her cheeses; t'rattons ha' getten at 'em; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. An gans off i' height ov her thrang an her wahk, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 45. w.Yks.[12]

4. *pl.* Matters of importance; a multitude of petty cares.

e.Yks. I have not been able to stir out all morning, the 'throngs' came in so fast (E.F.). w.Yks. They're in a peck of throngs, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] Tell missis I can't cum to-daay, I'm full o' small throngs. Well, Miss M——, you've fun us e' oor throngs. e.Lin. He's been so full of throngs (G.G.W.).

5. *v.* To become crowded; to fill with people.

Kcd. The whisky tents began to throng, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 112.

6. To be busy; to trouble oneself.

w.Yks.[1] Ye may tack yer yaud theear yoursel, an ye like, for I'll nut thrang mysel wi' ye, ii. 293. Lan. I' th' afternoin aw'm thranged wi' wark, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 5.

7. *adj.* Crowded; pressed for space; numerous, thick; also used *advb.* and in *comb.* **Throng-on.**

Sc. (Jam.); Ten miles through a throng lowland country, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. S. & Ork.[1] Bnff. The kirk now being throng since the meeting house gave up, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 89. Per. In the thrangest o' the fun, Spence *Poems* (1898) 55. Ayr. In such a thrang place, even wi' the ready bawbees, it taks a time to get a' the wee odds-and-ends that are needed in a house, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 144. Dmf. Shennan *Tales* (1831) 154. N.I.[1] The streets were very throng. w.Ir. Mighty throng it wuz wid the boys and the girls, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 181. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. I see the trouts are rising thrang, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 269. e.Dur.[1] Cum. Thrang as three in a bed, they were wedged in that neet, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 126. Wm. He was ter'ble thrang with visitors, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* in *Wordsworth Soc. Trans.* (1884) VI. 167. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks.[1] Jonathan Martin . . . looked round the crowded hall and said, 'This is a varry thrang day.' w.Yks. Ommost as threng as a fair, *Yksman.* (1875) 5, col. 1; w.Yks.[124] Lan. Th' kirk wur abaat as thrang as ony spot, *Rossendell Beef-neet*, 5. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Th' markit were very thrunk to-neet. They were very thrung-on. Chs.[1] As thrunk as Cheddle Wakes, noo ream areat; Chs.[2], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Nivver see the choo'ch so throng i' my loife afoor.

Hence (1) **Over-throng,** *adj.* overcrowded; (2) **Thick-thrang,** *adj.* thickly crowded; (3) **Throng-deed,** *sb.*, see below; (4) **Throngness,** *sb.* a crowded state; (5) *to be throng in the reed, phr.* to be too much crowded.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Lth. Wintry roads, for mony a mile Thick-thrang wi maist a' classes, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. (3) n.Yks. 'Throng deed, this;' spoken by one in a thick crowd and subjected to the necessary pressure and other consequences of such situation (I.W.). (4) Lnk. Eight-score and eight of us were driven into one vault; and yet I never saw throngness, Walker *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724–32) I. 276, ed. 1827. (5) Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 105.

8. Intimate, familiar, friendly; esp. used in a bad sense.

Sc. (Jam.); We're no owre thrang neebors, yet I wadna like to see him wranged for a' that, *Sc. Haggis*, 33. Cai.[1] e.Sc. Keep friendly wi' him if ye can, but no' ower thrang, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) viii. Frf. Twa jist like hersel', wi' Satan aye thrang, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 123. Per. We've been thrang this mony a lang, And unco kind thegither, Spence *Poems* (1898) 17. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 13. Ayr. She was leed on if she wasna thranger wi' a Captain Gorget that was recruiting in the town, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xviii. Lan. Hood'd . . . set ewt o' tele ut wid'n bin thrungk o' bit, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 6.

9. Busy; occupied; absorbed in work, &c.; of work: pressing.

Sc. Ay thrang, little thing doing, soling the minister's hose, *Prov.* (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. Business wisna very thrang, Grant *Keckleton*, 29. e.Sc. I was snod, even when I was thrang, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 9. w.Sc. They might pick the moats out o't at night when they were na thrang, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 209. se.Sc. I'm ay sae thrang Wi' hoeing neeps, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 162. s.Sc. The lasses sang, Wi' bummin' wheels they aye were thrang, Watson *Bards* (1859) 10. Ayr. When you're no owre thrang, Service *Notandums* (1890) 3. Rxb. Are ye gaun to be thrang the morn, Jemmy? Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 6. Kcb. Whut's this ye'r thrang wi'? Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 54. Ir. Ask her to lend a hand at the hay when work was throng, an where was she? Bullock *Pastorals* (1901) 294. Uls. The work's been very throng, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 53. Dwn. A hadnae sae thrang a saison this mony a year, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 14. Don. He'll go to him the throngest day in Ware, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 40. Cav. Harvest is always a throng time with us (M.S.M.). N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum. Quite lish and nit owr thrang wi' wark, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 4; Cum.[14] Wm. I'se be varra thrang spinnin for sure, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 80, ed. 1821. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] T'bairn's thrang gitting its teeth. ne.Yks.[1] It's throng with its teeth (of a young horse with its teeth undergoing change). e.Yks. Desperate thrang, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Aw'm to thrung to bother wi' it just neaw (D.L.); w.Yks.[1] Country foak war au asteer An thrang wi saain corn, ii. 359; w.Yks.[234] Lan. Tha sees he's middlin' throng, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 171; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[12], Not.[12], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Harvist's cumin on, sir, an' we shall be straange an' throng. sw.Lin.[1] It's a good throng club. Lei.[1] War. I suppose you're so throng because of the fair? (E.P.) s.Hmp. At noonday one's too throng to heed as much, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xi.

Hence (1) *as throng as Beck wife, phr.* a common comparison for a busy person; cf. **throp**; (2) **Throng-deed,** *sb.* excitement; bustle and confusion; any incident of an exciting or busy character; (3) **Throngish,** *adj.* rather busy; (4) **Throngish-deed,** *sb.* busy doings; (5) **Throng-som,** *adj.* busy, fully employed; (6) **Thrunk-wife,** *sb.* a person busy over trifles.

(1) Wm. (E.W.P.) (2) n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah'll a-warn'd it there'll be throng deed at Pockli'ton sittins ti-morn. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899). (3) Wm. We waar thrangish wi' t'crops, Wilson *Bit ev Sng.* 99. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Cum.[4] An' oppen stan's, in weathers aw, This thrangsom kitchen door, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) st. 5. (6) Lan. Holloway.

10. *adv.* Busily; overpoweringly.

Sc. Brushing thrang their wings and noses, Tannahill *Poems* (1817) 44. Sh.I. She wrought at her knitting all night so 'throng,' Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 27. Per. Thrang hirslin' haunch-ways down a brae, Spence *Poems* (1898) 139. Ayr. I see ye're complimented thrang By mony a lord an' lady, Burns *Dream* (1786) st. 2. Lnk. Thrang loosin' the straps, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. Kcb. They hae been a' takin' gie thrang o' late to the lane kirkyard, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 28.

THRONGED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **thranged** n.Yks.[2] **1.** Crowded; also in *comb.* **Thronged-up.**

Sc. People dwelt so thronged in these tall houses, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) i. Rxb. I had no opportunity of doing this the little time I was there, being so thronged with visits, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 456. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Over-thranged,** *ppl. adj.* overcrowded. n.Yks.[2]

2. Busy; hurried.

n.Cy. A thronged market (K.). Yks. 'Shall you have time to assist me?' I asked. 'I'm none particular thronged,' Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) II. 117, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899). n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Over-thronged,** *ppl. adj.* very busy; over-hurried. Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) n.Yks.[2]

THROO, see **Thro,** *prep.*, **Through,** *prep.*

THROOCH, THROOER, see **Through,** *sb.*[2], **Througher.**

THROOK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An instrument for twisting ropes. Gall. Macaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 446, ed. 1876.

THROOP, THROOTHER, see **Throp, Through-other.**

THROP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also in forms **Thorp** Yks.; **Thrap** Yks. s.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **Throop** w.Yks.[1] [þrop; þrap.] In phr. *as busy* or *as throng as Throp's wife,* used of a very busy person; esp. one busied over trifles.

Nhb.[1] As thrang as Throp's wife when she hanged hersel wi' the dish-cloot, *Old saying.* **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] The personification of industry and business. Whoever she may have been, she is reported to have hung herself in her dish-clout, care and anxiety having preyed too much on her mind. **Wm.** Kirkby *Granite Chips* (1900) 12. **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 437. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] As thrang as Throop wife, when shoe hanged herself in her garter; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** They wur as thrunk as Throp wife together, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] 4, **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Used to describe a woman who is for ever busying herself about domestic affairs, but whose house and surroundings are nevertheless always in a mess.

THROP, see **Thorp(e.**

THROPIT, *v.* Sc. To go. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

THROPPLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **throple** Sc.; **throppal** Wm.; and in forms **thrapple** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.; **trapple** Sh.I. Or.I. Ir. [þro·pl; þra·pl.] **1.** *sb.* The windpipe; the throat; the neck.

Sc. (Jam.); Some have their faces and their throples All scratched with tobacco stopples, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 1005. **Sh.I.** Hould in his birse fir sowl an' body, fil his trapple is cuttid, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Man, it aye tak's me in the thrapple here, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **s.Sc.** He gang'd tae the woodie, an' got a thrawn thrapple for a deed he didna dae, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 67. **Lnk.** The like ne'er gade down her thraple, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 163. **Rxb.** Jamie . . . got a lance through his thrapple, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 75. **Kcb.** She got haud o' him by the thrapple, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 446. **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** She had a neck on her as lang as a goose's thrapple, *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** She's ta'en a gullie keen and bricht, And bled her thrapple, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 7; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Ah've a sair thropple (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1234], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He gat it bit thropple, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 23; **w.Yks.**[135] **Lan.** Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Throttle).

Hence **Open-throppled**, *ppl. adj.* thirsty, ever ready to drink.

Cum. Loud noise . . . Employed this open throppl'd crew, Stagg *Tom Knott*, l. 51–3, in Smith *Dial.* (1839) 176.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thropple-deep**, up to a person's throat; (2) **-girth**, a collar or cravat; (3) **-hoarse**, hoarse; (4) **-nob**, the lump formed by the thyroid cartilage in a man's windpipe.

(1) **Slk.** It [the snow] may be thropple-deep or the morn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 141, ed. 1866. (2) **Bnff.** In a gizzy big An' thrapple girth drest up fu' trig, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 106. (3) **Or.I.** He cried while [till] he was trapple-hers' an' he could cry nee mair, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 248. (4) **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Phr. (1) *a bone in the thropple*, a thorn in the side; (2) *a middling slippy thropple*, a constant readiness to drink; (3) *full to the thropple* or *the thropple end*, having eaten as much as one can; (4) *over the thropple*, down the throat; (5) *sorrow be in your thropple*, a malediction; (6) *to fetch at the thropple, obs.*, to gasp; see **Fetch**, *v.* **II. 8**; (7) *to stop* or *shut one's thropple*, to cease talking, singing, or making a noise; (8) *to wet one's thropple*, to drink; to quench one's thirst.

(1) **Abd.** This pawtronage'll be a bane that'll stick i' the thrapple o' the Moderate pairty, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (3) **Cum.** Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 68; **Cum.**[4] When a guest thrust away his plate, placing his knife and fork crossways on it, it was the sign that he was 'fu' to th' thropple.' (4) **Abd.** De'il a bite or a sup s' gang ower your thrapple, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 141. **Gall.** Tossing it ower their thrapples hand ower fist, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. (5) **Sc.** Sorrow be in your thrapple then! . . will ye no let me hear what the man wants, wi' your yaffing? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. (6) **Ayr.** Nigh unto death; See how she fetches at the thrapple, An' gasps for breath, Burns *J. Goudie*, st. 3. (7) **Ir.** Ah, stop your trapple over there. Is it that ye want to deafen me? Bullock *Pastorals* (1901) 166; For the love of heaven, James, shut your trapple, *ib.* 118. (8) **Sh.I.** If A'm ta get da weetin' o' me trapple come wi' hit afore I begin, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). **Per.** He had creamy crapple-mapple,—It hunger stays and weets the thrapple, Spence *Poems* (1898) 169. **w.Sc.** Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. **Ayr.** Ye's neither hae bite nor sup to weet your thrapple frae me, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 77. **Gall.** The dominie'll be oot to wat his thrapple, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 84. **Nhb.**[1] Let's wet wor thropples.

4. *v.* To throttle, choke; to seize by the throat.

Sc. (Jam.); He had been collared and weel nigh thrappled, *Sc. Haggis*, 95. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Some were maistly thrappl't Wi' grips that night, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 136. **Dmb.** Nae doot I could thrapple ye whaur ye staun', Strang *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 29. **Lnk.** Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 105. **Slk.** Forbye thrapplin her, he had bit intil the jugular, Chr. North *Nocles* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Throppplan me customer wih t'specs, ah spak white sharp, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 31; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Anudthre [cow] gat t'ringwiddy owert ridsteek an wes naarly throppalt, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. **Yks.** Ray (1691). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They throppl'd t'ean t'other; **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] Throppled muh wal ah wur ommast choak'd! **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Let go, you'll thropple him. **n.Lin.**[1]

5. *Obs.* To entangle with cords.

Bwk. Perhaps it has been originally applied to an animal captured by throwing ropes about its neck or throat (Jam.).

6. *Obs.* With *up*: to devour in eating; to gobble up. Ags. (Jam.)

[1. Throppil, *iugulum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Cp. OE. *þrot-bolla*, gullet, windpipe. 4. Thropple, *iugulare*, Levins *ib.*]

THROPPLE, *v.*[2] Yks. [þro·pl.] To topple.

e.Yks. The things fullockt aboot bahn fleear, undher teeable an atwixt thrussle legs, . . an ommast throppled thersens ower hales ov a hickin-barra, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1892) 34.

THROSHEL, THROSSEL, THROSSEN, THROST, see **Threshel**, *sb.*[2], **Throstle**, *sb.*[1], **Thrust.**

THROSTLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **throssel** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[4]; **throssil** Sc.; **throssle** Dur.[1] Cum.[3] Wm. w.Yks.; **throstel** Cor.[2] [þro·sl.] **1.** *sb.* The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*, or the missel-thrush, *T. viscivorus*; also in *comp.* **Throstle-cock.** Cf. **thristle**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Mackay. **Per.** The throstle's maiden hymn Wells freely frae his mirly breast, Ford *Harp* (1893) 361. **Lnk.** And in the gloamin' o' the wood, The throssil whusslit sweet, Motherwell *Poems* (ed. 1881) 18. **Rxb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2. **Dmf.** Spring cam', an' lood the throssil sang In the green woods, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 91. **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 3. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] I hate to . . . hear a throssle sing, 50; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). **n.Yks.**[124] **w.Yks.** Throssles and lennets pipe away, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1897) 15; **w.Yks.**[34] **Lan.** I dunno meean a throstle, nor a lark, nor a linnet, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) xi. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** Swainson *ib.* 3. **Stf.**[1] **Der.** He's tuk to singin' like a cock-throstle, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 137; **Der.**[1], **Not.**[12], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **e.An.**[2], **Suf.**[1] **Wil.** Thurn *Birds* (1870) 15. **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* **Throstle('s-nest**, a pet name for Wigton.

Cum. (J.Ar.); **Cum.**[4] The inhabitants of the Throstle's nest, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1893) 4, col. 3.

3. Phr. *to stare like a choked throstle*, a common simile. **s.Chs.**[1] **4.** *v. Obs.* To warble.

Kcb. Gars the buntlins [blackbirds] throstle by thy pow'r, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 8.

[OE. *þrostle*, a throstle, thrush (Sweet).]

THROSTLE, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. [þro·sl.] A machine for spinning cotton or wool, or for doubling yarn.

w.Yks. (J.M.) **Lan.** In the earlier stages of cotton-spinning, the spinning-jenny was actuated entirely by human power. Shortly after there was brought into use a spinning-frame called a 'throstle,' turned by water power (C.T.B.). **s.Lan.**[1]

THROSTLE, THROTH, THROTHER, see **Threshel**, *sb.*[1], **Troth, Through-other.**

THROTTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **thrattle** Hrf. [þro·tl.] **1.** *sb.* The throat; the windpipe.

Elg. For dry's my throttle, Tester *Poems* (1865) 152. **Abd.** Death laid his hand upon his thirsty throttle, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1877) 12. **Frf.** Wi' stuff we'd warmed our throttles, Sands *Poems* (1833) 119. **Per.** They had them [bottles] glockin' Adoon their throttles, Ford *Harp* (1893) 347. **w.Yks.**[1] Wad E hed a fire-poit . . . in his throttle, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**[2] Teem it down thy

throttle. **Lan.** Itr'e enough te make th' fellow's throttle up, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 261. **s.Lan.**[1] Mi throttle's as reawsty as a booanhouse dur-lock, 6. **Der.** I'll hev the truth out o' ye, sin I wring a' yer throttles for it, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) viii. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** He'd a het him two inch to the raight, plump i' the throttle, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 144. **sw.Lin.**[1] She'd gotten a piece of to'nup fast in her throttle. **War.** He pours it down his throttle like water (C.T.O.). **Shr.**[1] That's summat wuth pŭttin' down a fellow's throttle. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Throttle-deep,** up to the throat; (2) **-poke,** a grasping, avaricious, selfish person; (3) **-wet,** drink of any kind.

(1) **w.Yks.** Th' Maister is so throttle-deep i' foolishness just now that he's ripe-ready to fall into ony snare that's laid for him, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 126. (2) **w.Yks.** A man who will 'throttle the bag,' i.e. prevent fair measure (of flour, &c.) going into it. Applied to a man who will take dishonest advantage (S.P.U.). (3) **s.Lan.**[1]

3. Phr. *to moisten, slake,* or *wet one's throttle,* to quench one's thirst.

Dmb. Bring twa gills to weet me throttle, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 40. **Lnk.** If you've ony tin, You'll sune get what'll slake your throttle, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 89. **Edb.** Tho' it be fast day, it's nae great sin To wet our throttle, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 92. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Eyŭr)z sùm·ŭt tŭ mey·sn dhi throt·l, laad·.

4. *v.* In phr. *to throttle the teapot,* to have tea; 'to squeeze the pot.'

w.Yks. 'Wah, come,' says Mrs. Wade, who lived next door to Sally, and oft popped in to help her to throttle t'teapot, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 20, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899).

5. To impede; to check in motion; to swathe tightly.

Lan. The lower 'portion of the figure' was . . . 'throttled' in unyielding pantaloons, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 93, ed. 1884. **Lin.** The upward tidal wave has acquired a certain momentum, and although throttled and impeded, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii.

[5. Þan entrid this Engist, euyn as hym list, And, with a thricche in the throte, throtlet the kyng, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 12752.]

THROU(CH, THROUCK, see **Through,** *prep.*, **Throck,** *sb.*[1]

THROUGAL, *adj.* Sc. Also written **throughgal.** A mispronunciation of 'frugal.'

Ayr. They were a' of an eydent througal turn, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13.

Hence **Through-gallity,** *sb.* frugality.

Ayr. Wi' her 'conomical through-gallity, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiv.

THROUGH, *prep., adv., adj., sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [þrū, þriu; þrif, þruf, þrʊf]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Thorough,** (2) **Thoro(w,** (3) **Threff,** (4) **Threugh,** (5) **Threw,** (6) **Thrif,** (7) **Thrift,** (8) **Thro,** (9) **Throch,** (10) **Throf,** (11) **Throo,** (12) **Throu,** (13) **Throuch,** (14) **Throuw,** (15) **Throw,** (16) **Throwe,** (17) **Throwf,** (18) **Thru,** (19) **Thruf,** (20) **Thruff,** (21) **Thruft,** (22) **Thruof,** (23) **Trew,** (24) **Trough,** (25) **Trow,** (26) **Truff,** (27) **Trugh.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **w.Yks.** Pendlehill, Pen-y-ghent, and Ingleborough Are the three highest hills all England thorough, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**[24] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) **Bnff.** A' those Wha pass the Parish thorow, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 22. **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) **n.Lin.**[1] I shot the hare as she run thorow the smoochin. (3) **w.Yks.** There's a hill agean a slack all Craven threff, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (4) **w.Yks.** Then smackt his brah as if he'd felt A ball go threugh his brain, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 14. (5) **w.Yks.** Walkin' threw t'tahn, *Yksman.* (1888) 223. **Suf.**[1] Threwanthrew. (6) **w.Yks.** Wot a lot of gooid old tales hes seen dayleet thrif t'saying 'That reminds me,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 118. **n.Lin.** If iver we went thrif yard, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122; **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** He'll go thrift t'wood an tack a crewked stick at last, CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 27. (8) **Abd.** ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 14. **Nhb.** ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 5. **Cum.** ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 101. **n.Yks.**[4] (9) **Sc., n.Sc., Abd.** Throch-and-through (JAM.). (10) **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899). (11) **Dwn.** LYTTLE *Robin Gordon,* 23. **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.** Aw've nearly cut me thumb off throo' yo, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 23. **n.Lan.**[1] (12) **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. (13) **Sc.** (JAM.) (14) **Abd.** I div not see hoo we cud hae won throuw the winter, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lvi. (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** Here cums little Andra Karr, plishplash throw the clarts, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. **Cum.** GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 62. **n.Yks.**[4] **se.Wor.**[1] *Ow* as in cow. **Shr.**[1] **Nrf.** I'd luke her throw and throw, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1902) 67. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] (16) **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 78. (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Lan.** SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 1. [**Amer.** Pecked in thru the winder, LOWELL *Biglow Papers,* 10.] (19) **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Sum of them chaps at went thruf the whole thing, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **e.Yks.** He thried ti get thruf, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 36. **Lin.** They pricks cleân thruf to the skin, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. **n.Lin.**[1] (20) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.**[1] Hoo did that oss get thruff yat? **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'm weet thruff-an'-through. **Chs.**[13], **Der.**[2] **Not.** I druv him thruff the ford (J.H.B.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It was all thruff drink. **Lei.**[1] (21) **w.Yks.**[5] Ah couldn't git thruft, *Introd.* 11. (22) **e.Yks.** Dhaid a getten thruof (Miss A.). (23) **Nrf.** RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. (24) **Nrf.** He had caught a 'chronic cold' . . . 't'rough slapin' wi' th' windy open,' MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 51. (25) OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 10. (26) **w.Yks.** Just go truff Hoäm Close (W.F.). (27) **Wxf.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *prep.* In *comb.* (1) **Through-hands,** under consideration or examination; (2) **-the-bows,** a strict examination; a severe scolding; (3) **-the-muir,** (4) **-the-wud-laddie,** a quarrel, contention; a fault-finding; (5) **-time,** in the course of time; gradually; (6) **-ways,** through and through.

(1) **e.Fif.** Andra an' me tane the subjeck through han's, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** We had ye gye-and-weel through-hands, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 290. (2) **Bnff.**[1] He got a gey through-the-bows, an' he geed awa unco lungin-luggit. (3) **Abd.** A throu'-the-muir that dreeve Peter naar-han dementit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. (4) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 446, ed. 1876; I'll gie him thro-the-wud-laddie (J.M.). (5) **Sc.** He will write well through time, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **Ayr.** An' ye thro' time may come to be Frae a' temptation guided free, Accepted by the Master, LAING *Poems* (1894) 26. **n.Yks.**[1] He'll get deean through time; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah sa'll git better through time. (6) **Nhb.** Gentle, semple, throughways nudg'd, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 3; **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *through one another,* pell mell, in confusion; see **Through-other**; (2) *to get through anything,* to dispose of anything; (3) *to get through one's hands,* to dispose of any work or task undertaken; (4) *to marry through each other,* to intermarry; (5) *to take through hands,* to reprimand, chastise; see **Hand, 2** (45); (6) *to work through land,* of a horse: to work in the fields.

(1) **Cum.**[4] The rival champions of villages had a 'set to' and 'fights through yan anudder' were indulged in, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1893) 6, col. 2. (2) **n.Yks.**[1] George C. can't get through yon horse o' his; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah've fetched t'coo yam ageean, bud Ah gat thruff t'sheep. (3) **Wm.** Some fooaks ower thrang ta git owt through ther hands, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 63. (4) **Nhb.** Always married thro' each other, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 5. (5) **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll tak thi through-hands. **Wm.** Ah'll tak thi through hands an' Ah've mitch mair o' thi sauce (B.K.). (6) **N.I.**[1]

3. Across; up and down.

Frf. Throw the floor he gae a trot, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 24. **Kcd.** Through the floor he aften jumped, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 89. **N.I.**[1] Going through the floor [walking about in a room as a nurse does with a restless child].

4. On the other side of.

Lnk. Through the wa' there wons a quean, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 108.

5. In the course of; during.

Sc. He walks through his sleep, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 83. **Abd.** She wad flyte thro' her sleep, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 14. **N.I.**[1] I'll call through the day. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Has she had her medicine all right?' 'Yes, Sir. I gave it her twice through the night'; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll mebbe deea't thruff t'morning. **Cor.**[3] The calf was born through the night.

6. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Through-bear,** to sustain, provide for; (2) **-bearing,** a livelihood; means of sustenance; the means of extricating oneself from any difficulty or of accomplishing any difficult work; (3) **-coming,** a livelihood; (4) **-ganging,** a jockey's term: active, having a great deal of action; (5) **-going,** (*a*) passing through; (*b*) transit; (*c*) a thoroughfare; a passage; (*d*) a severe examination; a thorough reprimand; (*e*) a thorough investigation or overhaul; (*f*) active, energetic; persevering;

(*g*) rash, prodigal; (6) **-going close**, an open passage leading from one street to another; (7) **-going entry**, a passage running right through a house; (8) **-grown**, of corn: laid so that the understuff grows up through it; (9) **-gutted**, relaxed in the bowels; (10) **-open**, (*a*) open throughout; (*b*) transparently honest and sincere; (11) **-putting**, (*a*) see (5, *d*); (*b*) a bare sustenance; (*c*) see (5, *f*); (12) **-shot**, see (5, *g*); (13) **-wet**, wet to the skin.

(1) **Sc.** He will perfect His work in me, either to a remarkable delivery, or through-bearing me as He sees most for His own glory. THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 45, ed. 1871; FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] Wee hid a sair kyave t'pit wir laddie t'college; bit wee the help o' Providence an's ain perseverance we got a through-bearan, an' noo he keep's us a' weel. **Dmb.** I am pinched enough to get a through-bearing, and have to try strange shifts, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Lnk.** Not trusting to God for through-bearing in a present world, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (1724–32) II. 71, ed. 1827. (3) **Cai.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points; ye see that through-ganging thing that Balmawhapple's on, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxix. (5, *a*) **Arg.** The through-going stranger took his pack there and dwelt cheaply in the attics, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 164. (*b*) **Ayr.** Foreign commodities, the throughgoing of which left goud in goupins with all who had the handling of the same, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxiv. (*c*) **Sc.** Each facing the other, forming an avenue through which Wullie walks like a general inspecting his troops. . . When he reaches the end of the 'through-gaun,' he tips the newly elected master of the society on the shoulder, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 8; I lifted the sneck and by the 'through-gaun,' or lobby leading from the village street to the garden behind, *ib.* 59. (*d*) **Sc.** The folk that were again him, gae him sic' an awfu' throughgaun about his rinnin awa', SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (*e*) **Bwk.** An tho' the last present be never sae braw, Before the day's owre wi't the novelty's tame, Then the cat gets a thro'-gaun that ends in a claw, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 296. (*f*) **Sc.** A throw-gaun man is one whom slight obstacles will not impede (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** The understanding o' a th'rough-gaun theology is no' in everybody's line, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 69. **Fif.** The throo-ga'n mother could not endure sloongin, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. **Ayr.** He was a clever and through-gaun lad, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcix. **Slk.** A quick-witted, clever-handed, through-going lassie, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 56. **Dwn.** A rael, kin'-hearted, smert, clean, throo-gaun buddy, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 23. [**Amer.** She was allers the through-goin' kind. Things will be well looked to, *Scribner's Mthly.* (May 1880) 20.] (*g*) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 446, ed. 1876. (6) **Arg.** Tall lands or tenements, three storeys high, with through-going closes, or what the English might nominate passages, running from front to back, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 28. **Lnk.** The wee ane took a througaun close an' vanish'd oot oor view, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 28. (7) **Ayr.** Gie me a guid square gutsy hoose, wi' a wysse-like but and a ben, and maybe a spence at the back o't, but, ony way, juist ae straucht through-gaun entry, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24. (8) **sw.Lin.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[2] 'As thruff-gutted as a herringsue,' the common heron,—which fable relates to have such an open passage, that the carp it sometimes swallows alive, will make its way through into the water again. (10, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A thruff-oppen draught. **e.Yks.**[1] I'summer tahm ah likes ti sit wi thruf-oppen deears, an get a nice breeze, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] A through-open sort of person. (11, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** Mr. M. couldna be got to say onything definite, though he was ta'en back an' forward an' got an awfu' through-puttin', STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 253. **Gall.** (J.M.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (*c*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (12) **Suf.**[1] A through-shot sort of a fellow. (13) **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** Come in, you must be through wet, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 154.

7. Phr. (1) *core through*, thoroughly; (2) *down through*, to the lower part of a town or country; see **Down**, *adv.* 2 (17); (3) *far through with a dram*, thoroughly drunk; (4) *far through with it*, near death; see **Far-through**, s.v. **Far**, II. 2 (12); (5) *through among*, through; (6) — *and*, *obs.*, thoroughly; (7) — *and out*, throughout; (8) — *with a person*, having completed a bargain with him; (9) *to come through*, to come over; (10) *to make to through*, *obs.*, to make good; (11) *to win through with*, to accomplish, finish.

(1) **Der.** He's good, core through, an' 'ud hev care o' ye a' yer days, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) v. (2) **Sh.I.** We jugged awa' doon trow, an' wir shün mixed up i' da bussel an' skurry, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10. **Abd.** He had occasion to 'gae doon throu' on business, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. (3) **Frf.** She ae morning cam' Unco far through wi' a dram, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 146. (4) **Abd.** I doot she'll never need it. Nelly's richt far through wi't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). (5) **Sc.** The train sped past the shores of Cobbinshaw Loch, through among the bleak solitudes of the Lanarkshire hills, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ix. (6) **Sc.** They were through and satisfied in their own judgments for the truth, MELVILL *Mem.* 334 (JAM.). (7) **w.Som.**[1] The piece was scovy all drüe· un aew't. (8) **ne.Lan.**[1] (9) **Sc.** He'll better come through an' see efter things, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xiv. (10) **Ayr.** Faith ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 174–5. (11) **Slk.** To keep iz dancing thrae [from] daylicht to derk to win throwe wi't, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 78.

8. Done; finished; esp. in phr. *through with*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. Gien ye be through wi' the bairn, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvi. **Per.** *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 8. **Ayr.** If you're through wi' your denner rin down to the candle-maker's, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 76. **Lnk.** WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 72. **Nhb.** Ye're through wiv the geese, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116. **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] It's about through wiv 'im; **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's nut thruff wi' 't yet, 231. **w.Yks.** Ah'm through wi' that job, onyhah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1888).

9. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Through-band**, the long stone which goes right through a wall or dike and holds it together; (2) **-doors**, opposite doors in a barn; (3) **-gang**, (*a*) a thoroughfare; a passage; (*b*) a thorough investigation or overhaul; (*c*) labour, difficulty; perseverance; energy; (4) **-gang close**, an open passage leading from one street to another; (5) **-gangings**, social gatherings, jollifications; (6) **-gate**, a season of difficulty; (7) **-house**, a house with front and back exits; (8) **-light**, (*a*) a full moon; light all night; (*b*) the holding of all the trumps at the game of 'lant'; (9) **-night**, a whole night of dissipation; (10) **-put**, activity, expedition in doing anything; (11) **-shot**, a rabbit's burrow through a bank; (12) **-stone**, see (1); (13) **-tang**, anything excellent; (14) **-tang knife**, a knife with a round tang running through the whole length of a handle; (15) **-way**, a narrow passage between houses.

(1) **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.) **Gall.** He sought for through-ban's that wad rike, And capes wad croon, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. (2) **Nhb.** When corn was threshed with the flail it was usual to have doors opposite to each other in a barn for the purpose of carrying off the dust caused in separating the chaff from the corn before the invention of winnowing machines (R.O.H.). (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); Dinna toot a trumpet afore thee, as the hypocrites do in the throwgangs, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) vi. 2. (*b*) **Frf.** She [a clock] was just one mass o' stour, gudewife, but I'm persuadit aifter this through-gang, an' a touch o' whale-oil, she'll gang as she hasna gane this dizzen o' years, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 145. (*c*) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Bnff.**[1] We hid a gey through-gang afore we got a' thing sattlet up. He hiz some through-gang wee 'im. **Cld.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Nhb.** What a time we had, . . . and what through-gangings! RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116. (6) **Nhb.**[1] What a through-gyet that man's had. (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1899). (8, *a*) **Cum.** 'Twas frost and thro' leet wid a greymin o' snaw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 101; **Cum.**[14] (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (9) **w.Yks.** Thah lewks seedy, hev yo bin hevin a through-neet? (B.K.) (10) **n.Sc.** Through-pit of wark (JAM.). **Fif.** They'd hang as long as I like at the plough-tail, but I want through-put; and so commend me to my own men and reasonable hours, *Chambers's Jrn.* (June 28, 1845) 412. (11) **Suf.**[1] It is an expressive word, where the animal was shot through. (12) **w.Sc.** Thirty rood of stone dike, five feet high, with two rows of through-stones, *Lights and Shadows* (1822) 215 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **w.Yks.** A 'through-tang knife' is considered a very good thing, so if a cutler has been and enjoyed himself, or been in at anything good, he will say, 'I have had a regular through-tang' (C.V.C.). (14) **w.Yks.** (*ib.*) (15) **w.Yks.** We went up Dick Smith thoro'way (Æ.B.).

10. *Obs.* Active; expeditious. **n.Sc.** A throuch wife (JAM.).

11. Tired out. **n.Lan.** I am fairly throo (A.P.).

12. *sb.* A hole cut through a hedge to drain water off the land. **Shr.**[1] Göö an' cut a throw through the 'edge.

13. A thoroughfare; a public way. See **Four-throws**, s.v. **Four** (28).

Ken.[1] 'The four-throws,' a point where four roads meet. **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

14. Opportunity to roam or find one's way about; the range of a place.

Sh.I. Aence get dey da trow an' da taest, an' dey'll come agen as shüre's doo's sittin' yonder, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); When the animals whose ownership was uncertain had an opportunity of grazing and roaming over the place they would show their previous acquaintance with the district and thus prove their ownership (J.S.).

15. A bond or tie-stone going through the entire thickness of a wall, and generally projecting on each side. Also used *fig.*; see below.

N.Cy.[1] A . . . gentleman was accustomed, when claret and port wine were in circulation together, to take every third glass of port, which he facetiously called a 'thruff.' **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] [A through of stone, *quadratus lapis*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

16. *Obs.* A range; a row.

Dur. A monument supported by five pillars, and above the said through of marble pillars stood a second shrine, DAVIES *Rites*, 76, in (K.).

17. *Obs.* A slip or width of corn which a set of reapers, &c. drive before them at once. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **18.** *v. Obs.* To advance, go on; to carry through.

Sc. In our Assembly . . . we have throughed not only our presbyteries but also our synods, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 63 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** To get my heart more holy, or to get some special exercise throughed, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 275.

THROUGH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **threuch, throoch** Sc.; **throw** n.Yks.[1]; **thruch** Sc. (JAM.); **thruf** Cum.[4]; **thruff** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[12] n.Lin.; **thrugh, troch** Sc.; **trou** Nhb. [n.Cy. **þruf**, Sc. **þrūχ**.] A flat tombstone; *gen.* in *comp.* **Through-stone.**

Sc. Deacon Harlewall thinks the carved through-stanes might be put with advantage on the front of the new council house, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xvi. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Ayr.** Gooin' aboot amang the thrugh-stanes at twull oors, in a very dotrified and melancholious condition, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Mr. Farrel and me sat down on a through-stane below an old hawthorn, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Dmf.** Placed in a group of beautiful 'throoch-stanes,' i.e. the large flat stones on pillars, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 113. **Gall.** An old troch stone three feet by two, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 302, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Sit doon, Andra—oh the Trou Steahyn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Then great Job Bruff gat on a thruff, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 4; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[12] **n.Lin.** I seed him . . . gloarin' at a thruff stone there is ower th' door, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 106.

[Thurwhe stone, of a grave (thwrwe ston of a byryinge, K.), *sarcofagus* (*Prompt.*). OE. *þrūh*, a coffin.]

THROUGH, see **Thro,** *prep.*

THROUGHER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **throoer** m.Lan.[1]; and in form **thruffer** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] [**þrū·ə(r)**; **þru·fə(r.)**] **1.** Anything thorough and complete of its kind; a convincing argument.

n.Yks.[2] I'll hae neean o' your sups and scraps, I like a thruffer [none of your slop meals, but something substantial]. 'Now that *is* a thruffer.' **e.Yks.**[1] We've been cleanin all day—we've had a reg'lar thruffer, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. A surprising thing. m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

THROUGHLY, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **throoly** Cum.[4]; and in forms **throwly** n.Cy.; **thruffly** n.Yks.[2] [**þrū·li**; **þru·fli.**] **1.** *adv.* Thoroughly. n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[24] **2.** *adj.* Portly; strongly-built; buxom.

Lakel.[2] She's a gay throughly body 'at's well tian care on. **Cum.**[2]; **Cum.**[3] Throughly? eh, a gud yard through an mair; **Cum.**[4]

THROUGH-OTHER, *adv., adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. I.Ma. Also in forms **thro'-ither** Sc.; **throo-ither** Ir. Cum.[14]; **throo-othars** I.Ma.; **throo-other** Cum.[14]; **throo-ther** Sc. N.I.[1]; **throther** Sc.; **through-ither** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Cum.; **-'ther** Cai.[1]; **-tother** Cum.; **throu-ither** Sc.; **throuther, throwither, throwther** Sc. (JAM.)

1. *adv.* Confusedly; pell-mell; among each other.

Sc. (JAM.); Warriors thick Tulzieing a' throwther fierce and keen, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 37. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Things had taken sic a cast, And sae throw ither warpl'd were, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 93–4, ed. 1812. **e.Fif.** Female tongues that gaed yabblin' a' throughither like a wheen wild-geese, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** Thrissles an' heather Are growin thro'-ither, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 21. **Ayr.** Till skelp—a shot—they're aff a' throwther, To save their skin, BURNS *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 27. **Slk.** It winna be lang till marriage be out o' the fashion . . . and the fock that pretend to be Christians a' living through other like the wild Tartarers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 66, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** All higgledy piggledy through other drives, To view what is in preparation, *Coronation Sngs.* (1822) 11. **Cum.** The fwoak leyke pez in a keale pot Are yen through other minglin, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 131; But rivin' deed was made o' th' bread, For that was through ither yeastit, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 279; **Cum.**[14]

Hence (1) **Through-otherness,** *sb.* confusion, want of plan; (2) *throu-ither witted, phr.* weak or confused in intellect.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] Thir's a through-itherness in 'im it y'ill nivver tack oot o' 'im. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ir.** There, now, you're angry again! sure it's enough to give one quite a through-otherness, and not leave them time to reflect, LEVER *Con Cregan* (1849–50) III. 20. (2) **w.Sc.** The kind o' throuither-witted amang us—few and far between as they are, guid be thankit, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 69.

2. *adj.* Confused, disorderly; unmethodical; mentally confused; agitated; harum-scarum. Also used *advb.*

Sc. I wonder at you, Isabella, sending her to a through-other house like Marget's, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xii. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **e.Sc.** I made the dairy pay; but, losh, what's the dairy when a' thing else is gaun through-ither? STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 12. **Frf.** She had a way of ending a sentence in the middle which gave her a reputation of being 'thro' ither,' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xiv. **w.Sc.** The hoose a' throu'ither ahint her, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 40. **e.Fif.** She's witless, hallokit, an' throu'ther, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **s.Sc.** My thoughts are a' throughither quite, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 217. **Cld.** A wild throwither lassie (JAM.). **Rnf.** A throther deil-mak-matter birkie, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 15. **Slk.** When the examination came on he was that throughither wi' waikness an' want o' sleep, that the nerves got the better o' him, an' sae he failed to pass, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 114. **Ir.** I didn't know what I was sayin, I was so through other, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 379. **N.I.**[1] She's a through-other sort o' buddy. His horse is all through-other. **Dwn.** Whun my hair's a bit throoither a tak a kame an' a kame it back an' frunt, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 35. **Nhb.**[1] A varry through-other place this, mistor. **Cum.**[1] **I.Ma.** Quhare was I? you've knocked mee throothars laak a tangled skein, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 107.

3. Living close together; intimate.

Rnf. Upon a Sabbath night conven'd some douce An' throuther neibours, in a cronie's house, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 135.

4. *sb.* A confusion; a disturbance.

Slg. For greed to fill your waly purse Them ye did souther, Quickly you sell them a divorce, Whilk bred a throw'ther, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 45.

5. *pl.* Mixed sweets.

Slg. Buying anither package o' sweeties (throothers) for Jenny, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1900) 138.

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* Lin. Through; on account of.

ne.Lin. It was throughout him that that happened (E.S.).

THROUT, *adv.* Sc. [**þrūt.**] Out of doors; a contracted form of 'there out.'

Abd. He has nae will to ly throut, Or tramp the gutter, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873.

THROUTER, *sb.* Wor. A ridge of land or balk in common field running from one end to the other. (H.K.)

THROUTHER, see **Through-other.**

THROV, THROVVEN, see **Thrive, Thriven.**

THROW, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **throwe** e.Lan.[1]; and in form **through** n.Yks.[4] [**þrou, þrō, þrā.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense*: (1) **Thra,** (2) **Thraa,** (3) **Thrah,** (4) **Thraw,** (5) **Thro,** (6) **Tra,** (7) **Traa,** (8) **Trow.** [For further examples see **II** below; see also **Drow,** *v.*[2], **Thrawn.**]

(1) **n.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** Thrah us that bundle, TWISLETON *Runaway Wedding* (1867) 91. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); It's thrawing his daughter's life awa, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Bnff.**[1] **Gall.** May the

muse her mantle bricht Aboot ye thraw, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 75. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thrawing the flee, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 254. **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** If thoo thraws me ah'll let thoo gan, but if ah thraws thee thoo gangs to the lock-up, *w.Cum. Times Holiday* (1894) 2, col. 4. **Wm.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 54. **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3], **s.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **Cum.**[14], **Cor.**[2] (6) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). (7) **S. & Ork.**[1] (8) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 4.

2. *Preterite*: (1) **Thraowed**, (2) **Thrawed**, (3) **Threuw**, (4) **Threwn**, (5) **Thro'd**, (6) **Throwed**, (7) **Thrown**, (8) **Trew.**

(1) **s.Wor.** Thraowed 'un out alung o' the t'other pelf (H.K.). (2) **Bwk.** CALDER *Poems* (1897) 82. **Nhb.** *Good Wds.* (1896) 735. **Dev.** My brothers . . . thrawed it by the wayside, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 100. **Cor.** *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1862) 8. (3) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (4) **s.Ir.** He threwn himself off the horse, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 434. (5) **w.Yks.** Whooa wor it wot thro'd St. Peter's keys intot Tiber? *Shewild Chap's Ann.* (1848) 17. **Cor.** Throd my pick right slap into a nugget, *Exhibition* (1873) 141. (6) **s.Chs.**[1] 85. **s.Stf.** I throwed him into his bunk last night, MURRAY *Church of Humanity* (1901) 57. **War.**[2] *Introd.* **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 55. **Sur.**[1] **n.Dev.** Her throwed a terrible scornful look out o' her black eyes, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 20. [**Amer.** When I throwed my eyes around, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 37.] (7) **Glo.** I thrown a stwun at Earny Mustre, *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 43. (8) **Sh.I.** (J.S.)

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Thraan**, (2) **Thrawed**, (3) **Thrawn**, (4) **Threuwn**, (5) **Throwed**, (6) **Thrown**, (7) **Thrun.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **Wm.** It wor thirty poond thraan awa laast month, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 97. **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.** She'd just thraan down a girt leaad o' fire eldin, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 15. (2) **Gall.** CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) i. **Dev.** They've thrawed 'n down haid fust! NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 75. **Cor.** Then comed a scat as mighty near thrawed us 'pon our beam-ends, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 310. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Bows were bent and darts were thrawn, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 42. **Nhb.** *Chater's Alm.* (1869) 35. **Wm.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 52. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Heed seure a bin thrawn, hedn't he click'd hod, ii. 303. (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (5) **n.Ir.** LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 12. **Lan.** Th' felly mun ha' snatched yon stick and throw'd it down, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 9. **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Throwed back, *MS. add.* **Hrt.** That same teachin' ain't niver been throwed away, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 101. **Sur.**[1] **Cor.** Wish I hadn' throwed et away, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 158. [**Amer.** Some one 'd throwed water 'n her face, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxiv.] (6) **Wm.** *Cum. Wm. Trans.* XIII. 266. **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.) (7) **Con.** I leant on the marin' fence, and I thought maybe soon it would be thrun down, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 84.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Throw abroad,** (*a*) a ploughing term: to turn to the left at the end of a furrow and return; (*b*) of a saw: see below; (2) — **at,** (*a*) to spring at; (*b*) to struggle against; (3) — **back,** to give discount; to give back money in a bargain for luck; (4) — **by,** to throw away, cast aside; (5) — **in,** (*a*) to pay a forfeit; (*b*) in wrestling or cudgel-playing: to throw one's hat in the ring as a challenge given or accepted; (6) — **off,** (*a*) to come off the funds of a sick club; (*b*) to abate a price; (*c*) to make fun; (*d*) of hounds: to take up the scent; (7) — **on,** to come on the funds of a sick club; (8) — **out,** to break an engagement; (9) — **over,** (*a*) to upset; to turn over; (*b*) to drink off; (10) — **to,** (*a*) to persevere, to stick to; (*b*) to hit; (11) — **up,** (*a*) to vomit; (*b*) to repudiate a bargain or engagement; (*c*) to cast in one's teeth; (*d*) of hounds: to lose the scent; (*e*) to release a homing pigeon in order that it may fly back.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] The result is that the furrows made in going and returning are turned away from each other, and hence at the finish of each strip there is a double furrow, called an all-vore. All this is the precise opposite of 'gather.' **Dev.** Each plowman is to . . . throw abroad two-thirds of the 60 yards, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] To set it so as to make it 'carry more'—i. e. cut a kerf large enough for the plate of the saw to pass readily. 'Kaa·n dûe noa·urt wai dhee·uz an'-zau vore aay·v u-droa·d-n ubroa·ud' [(I) cannot do anything with this hand-saw until I have set it]. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** The black dog, according to the expression used, 'threw at her,' but succeeded in little more than tearing out some of the fleck of her haunch, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 83–4. (*b*) **Twd.** Its captors had not an easy task, for it struggled and thrawed at the rope, and snarled savagely, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 93. (3) **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Som.** He sold Sophia's cow for 'ten poun' vive,' with the understanding that he should 'throw back dree half-crowns,' RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 61. (4) **Dmf.** The gray-beard solemn-leaging lowns Thraw by the beuk o' God to dawte her, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 101. **N.I.**[1] Throw by that owl hat aff ye. (5, *a*) **e.An.** (HALL.) (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Bau·b wuz tu gèo·d vau·r um; noa·un oa·m wúd·-n droa· ee·n ugin· un [Bob was too good for them; none of them would not 'throw in' against him]. Aay vaew·n u waud·n tu bee noa· kik·een, zoa aay wúd·n droa· e·en. So zoon's I'd a-drowed Jim Moles, none o' the tothers widn drow in agin me. (6, *a*) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** Ah'm all abaht reight ageen; ah think ah'll throw off (B.K.). (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Oxf.**[1] Well look 'ere, I'll throw off the ten shillin' and make it even money, *MS. add.* (*c*) **Dor.** Volks be throwen off 'bout it. Vather made vun 'bout it at tea-time, and old Vickery as he passed I tried to be very vunny, *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 354. (*d*) **n.Yks.** T'foxhounds throw off at Guisboro' (I.W.). **War.**[3] **Wor.** They threw off at Holland's gorse, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 18, 1899). **Oxf.** (G.O.) (7) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** Ah'm nooan fit ta work; ah mun throw on (B.K.). (8) **w.Yks.** I was the one that had thrown out, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xv. (9, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] She [a waggon] threw over just anenst G. N.'s neukin'. **w.Yks.** If tha leaves go o' t'pram, it'll thraw ower, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (*b*) **Don.** Throw it over without making faces at it, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 310; Throw over this [whisky] yerself, to put heart in ye, *ib.* (10, *a*) **Cor.**[2] Thraw to uh, for theer't sure to have a bundle of a lode very soon. (*b*) **Cor.** I thrawed to un as hard as I could weth this heere stick, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 12; Thrawing to un over the legs, *ib.* (11, *a*) **Nhb.** Tommy's thrawn up, *Chater's Alm.* (1869) 35. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 7, 1897). **Ess.** He threw up all his elevens, ATKINSON *Gl.* (1868). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 343.] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*c*) **Lnk.** Threw up to beggar boys their rags, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 67. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Oxf.** You shouldn't ha' throwed it up at me about my father, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 189. (*d*) **War.**[3] **Glo.** The hounds 'throw up' or 'check,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 294. (*e*) **w.Yks.** Wheer do ye throw up? They're throwin' up at Shay Cross (B.K.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Throw-back,** (*a*) anything which retards progress, esp. a relapse in illness; (*b*) a reversion to the physical or moral qualities of an ancestor; (*c*) the discount given on a purchase; (2) **-fall,** a trial at wrestling; (3) **-off,** of hounds: the taking up of scent; (4) **-stick,** a knobbed stick for throwing at birds, squirrels, &c.

(1, *a*) **ne.Yks.**[1] He had a throw-back last neet. Ah've had some sad throws back sen ah seed ya last. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **s.Wor.** Said of an animal (H.K.). **Dev.** 'Twor a throw-back to his mother, . . who to her shame had been deceived and cast upon the streets, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 164. (*c*) **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **War.** The first throw off was in the gardens, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 11, 1899). (4) **Wil.** Throw-sticks were soon made by cutting some with a good thick knob, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) vi.

3. Phr. (1) *not a word to throw to a dog*, not a single word; (2) *to be*, or *to get, thrown back*, to suffer a relapse in illness; (3) *to be thrown on one's back*, to suffer defeat; (4) *to throw a person a fall*, to throw him in wrestling; (5) — *a word to a person as if one threw a bone to a dog*, to speak curtly and seldom; (6) — *batches*, to cut up and destroy ant-hills; see **Emmet-batch**, s.v. **Bach(e, 5** (2); (7) — *it out*, to insinuate; (8) — *one in one's calculations*, to upset one's plans completely; (9) — *on one*, to put on one's clothes; (10) — *on the fire*, to heap on fuel; (11) — *on the town*, to get parish relief; (12) — *out a rig*, to turn a horse to the left in forming a rig; (13) — *out of gear*, to upset in mind or body; (14) — *the bride-cake*, see below; (15) — *the cap up*, to take a sudden holiday; see below; (16) — *the door*, to fling it open; (17) — *the hatchet*, 'to draw the long bow'; (18) — *the life up*, to vomit violently; (19) — *the shoe*, of a horse: to cast its shoe; (20) — *the sign*, to give the sign; (21) — *the stomach*, to vomit; (22) — *the stone*, the athletic sport of 'putting the weight'; (23) — *together, obs.*, see below; (24) — *tongue*, of a dog: to bark while running; (25) — *up the drumsticks*, to throw up a job; to cease an attempt; (26) — *up the hand*, or *the little finger*, to drink; see **Finger, 2** (10).

(1) **Dor.** Ye haven't a word to throw to a dog, FRANCIS *Flander's Widow* (1901 pt. II. v. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[4] He's gitten thrown back a lump sen last neet. **w.Yks.** If tha doesn't tak' care o' thisen tha'll be thrawn back agean, an' then tha'll happen noane mend t'next time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Cor.** James . . . was looked up to as one who had thrawed the up-country chap a fale, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1862) 8. (5) **Sur.**[1] (6) **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (7) **w.Yks.** He threw it aht 'at he'd seen me deead drunk, an' Ah'd nobbut hed an odd glass o' whiskey, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (8) **War.**[3] (9) **n.Ir.** Throw on you, and quick, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. (10) **N.Cy.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (12) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (13) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Aw'm varry sooin thrown aght o' gear, HARTLEY *Dilt.* (1868) 1st S. 26. (14) **Nhb.**[1] When the bride returned from church and had arrived at her new home, she was lifted down from her horse before the door and some cake was thrown over her head for luck. Sometimes the plate was also thrown along with the cake. (15) **w.Yks.** The weather being ideal for outdoor celebrations, it was early evident in Keighley yesterday that in many of the workshops 't'cap hed been thrawn up.' Ancient local custom prescribes that when reasons are urgent against working a cap shall be spun into the air, and if it stops up, work is resumed, *Yks. Post* (June 3, 1902). (16) **Sc.** He has thrawn the prison door, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 28. (17) **w.Som.**[1] Must-n always take he's store vor gospel; Thomas can drow th' 'atchet way anybody. **nw.Dev.**[1] (18) **Dev.** He'm thrawin' his life up, an' wriggling' an' twistin' like a gashly worm, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 63. (19) **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** The mare only threw the shoe the day before, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 4, 1900). (20) **n.Ir.** If ye had throw'd him the sign he micht a gien ye a free ticket, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 12. (21) **Som.** To zee how much better thik poor man were, arter he'd drowed his stomach: it were wonderful (W.F.R.). (22) **Edb.** Lads gae flocking out bedeen To thraw the hammer or the stane, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 41. (23) **e.Yks.** When a peece of grownde is made into greate cocke and the cockes carryed togeather, to say that such a close is throwne togeather, viz. the cockes in such a close, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 34. (24) **War.**[3] Hounds running fast do not throw their tongues as they want all their breath. (25) **w.Yks.** Aw've made up my mind to throw up th' drumsticks, an' tak' to honest hard wark for a livin', HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1870) 50, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (26) **w.Som.**[1] Kaa·pikul fuul·ur tu wuur·k, neef u daed·n düe· zu muuch tu droa·een aup úz an· [Capital fellow to work, if he did not do so much at drinking]. Zoa yüe bún droa·een aup yur lee·dl ving·ur ugee·un, aa·n ee? [So you have been throwing up your little finger again, have you not?] Com. way of chaffing one who is drunk.

4. To thrown down in wrestling.

Nhb. Aa wes properly vext at that, an' sae aa determined ti gan in an' throw him, but just as aa'd gripped him he breaks awa', PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 44. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Think it's time to give ower, noo, when a bit iv a tailyer can thra' me! GILPIN & ROBINSON *Wrestling* (1868) 93. **Wm.** Oh, the sport was rare, an' ye've thrawn him fair—Ah can wrestle a bit mesel', *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 52. **Cor.** He went over to Truro yesterday to the wrastlin', an' got thrawed, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 225.

5. To throw dice.

Brks. The larst time as I sin 'im wur at the Fox, a-throwin' fur the goose, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 22.

6. To vomit.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** He retched an' he threw i' the hight ov his anguish, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 374. **n.Yks.**[1] Desper'tly follered on wiv sickness, our James is. He's thrawn a vast o' times sen moorn; **n.Yks.**[4]

7. *Obs.* Elliptical for 'to throw off.'

Abd. Nae langer Bruntie cudna sit, Gat up to throw his jacket, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 135.

8. To fell timber.

Sus.[1], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 151. **Dev.** It was the wrong season in which to throw oak, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) III. 209.

9. Of a gin or snare: to spring, set off.

Wil.[1] **w.Som.**[1] Dhu snaap-s u-droa·ud, bud úd·n noa·urt ee·n un [The trap is thrown, but (there) is not nothing in it].

10. To produce, bear, bring forth.

Hmp. The ground is said by woodmen 'to throw' good or bad timber (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Thick mare'll drow a good colt. This here ground ought to drow a good lot o' keep.

11. Of an animal: to miscarry.

w.Som.[1] The sorrel mare 've a drowed her colt. Sight o' yoes about 've a-drow'd their lambs.

12. To turn wood with a lathe; to shape on a potter's wheel.

N.Cy.[2], **Cum.**[14], **Dur.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[13], **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **Der.**[1] **Lin.** Three throwen chairs, *Inventories* (1534) in THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 141.

Hence **Thrower**, *sb.* a wood-turner; a potter who works a wheel.

Wm., n.Lan. (W.H.H.) **Stf.** A workman called a Thrower is the man under whose hand this grey dough takes the shape of the simpler household vessels as quickly as the eye can follow, DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1858) *Plated Article.*

13. To clean and prepare silk when in the raw state.

Wor. That branch of the silk trade which is called 'throwing' (which consists in cleaning and otherwise preparing the silk when in its raw state for the dyer and the weaver) has been carried on in Blockley for a considerable period. . . The silk throwing trade of Blockley is very much dependent upon the ribbon trade of the city of Coventry, several of the throwsters here throwing for Coventry manufacturers, SODEN *Hist. Blockley* (1875) 15.

14. To hinder; to disarrange; to disappoint; to defeat.

N.I.[1] It throws us that we can't get the place cleared out. **n.Yks.** If Ah deean't hurry Ah shal be thrown (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah went, fair counting o' meeting wi' him thear, bud when ah gat thear ah wur be mysen—ah wur thrawan! **s.Chs.**[1] It)I throa· mi ter·ŭbli wi dhŭ wuurk. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** The parson called, an' that's thrown one a bit; but dinner'll soon be ready, now (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] The meshin' throos ye soo. **Nhp.**[1] I've been so thrown, I sha'n't finish my work so soon as I expected. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Price, an' Jones han bin 'agglin' an' wranglin' fur 'ears about that röööad; at last it wuz brought to a size trial, an' Jones wuz throwed. **Sur.**[1] I got throwed over that job.

15. To clean out a ditch or 'rean.'

Som. We present that Trumblehill Rhine be thrown by Michaelmas Day under a fine of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rope (W.F.R.).

16. To twist; to wreath, wind; to wrench, sprain; to wring the neck; to turn a key; to torture, esp. by twisting a cord round the head; also used *fig.* See **Athraw, Thraw,** *adj.*, **Thrawn.**

Sc. I've thrawn my kute (JAM.); Thraw the wand when it is green, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 793. **Sh.I.** Da best 'at we can dû is ta tra' da neck o' da cock, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Sc.** Braw necks were said to have been thrawn in the lawless days of old, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 271. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (A.W.) **Frf.** Rheumatics had thrawn his banes, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 57. **w.Sc.** Thrawing the necks of unfortunate chuckies, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** Her face was so thrown in the course of a few minutes that Miss Sabrina came flying to the Manse for help, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxii. **Gall.** Hair that wadna keep smooth, but was aye a' kinked and thrawn into devalls and curliewigs, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 290. **N.I.**[1] Them boots would thraw yer feet. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** We began to throw straw ropes for them, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 78; **Nhb.**[1], **Wm.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Said of threads of warp or skeins which have become matted or crossed in dyeing (J.G.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

17. *Comp.* (1) **Thraw-crook,** a crank or instrument for twisting ropes of straw, &c.; (2) **-hook,** a hooked stick for twisting straw ropes; (3) **-mouse,** the shrew-mouse; (4) **-rope,** see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Thraw-cruiks were the only cranks An' wash-tub girds the only tires, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 54. **w.Sc.** A hissey, as like to her father as gin she had been twisted out o' him wi' a thrawcrook, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. **s.Sc.** Bearing a stick like a thraw-crook in his hand, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **N.Cy.**[1] An instrument on a swivel, fastened to the waist by a strap for twisting ropes. **Nhb.**[1] An old sickle is sometimes made into an extemporized 'thraa-cruck.' (2) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (3) **ne.Sc.** The field mouse, called the 'thraw mouse,' running over the foot of a person was supposed to produce paralysis in the foot, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 127. **Kcd.** It is thus denominated 'distorting mouse,' from the belief of its having the power to 'thraw' or distort animals by running over them (JAM.). (4) **Gall.** That silly auld woman considers that ye are hers as if she had twisted ye oot o' a haycole wi' a thrawrape, CROCKETT *Bonnet of Blue* (1902) xxxv.

18. Phr. (1) *to thraw a pin in a person's nose*, to do what one likes with a person, to lead him at will; (2) — *a rope*,

(3) —*in a widdie*, to be hanged; (4) —*the hellim*, to steer; (5) —*the law*, to break the law; (6) —*the mouth*, (*a*) to make a grimace; *fig.* to complain; to express dissatisfaction; (*b*) to pray; (7) —*the words*, to speak with an accent; to distort the pronunciation.

(1) **Abd.** Gin ye marry her, she'll thraw a pin in your nose, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 56. (2) **N.I.**[1] The weight of the body causes the rope to 'thraw.' (3) **Edb.** Gif I did not thraw in a widdie, it was not for want of braving it in the open streets, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 156. (4) **Ayr.** When Guildford good our Pilot stood, An' did our hellim thraw, BURNS *Guildford Good*, st. 1. (5) **Lnk.** What though he thraw'd the law a wee, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 86. (6, *a*) **Abd.** Her mou' she like a buckie threw, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 103. **Rnf.** There's fat-faced Maggie Heather, That thraws her muckle mou', BARR *Poems* (1861) 37. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 15. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Gall.** I sometimes looket to the lift, An' threw my mouth, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 60. (7) **Abd.** 'I spent six months in Edinburgh once.' 'Ow ay! but ye see they dinna thraw the words there jist the same gait they du at Portlossie,' MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xxviii.

19. To distort, pervert.

Sh.I. Da skülemaister wis trawin' his face, *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). **Abd.** Nae wonder though my face I thraw, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 116. **Per.** The friends I lov'd wi' a young heart's love Ere care that heart cou'd thraw, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 75. **w.Sc.** Fat ails your parridge the night, Louie, that you're thrawin' your face? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 167. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Cougalton* (1896) 315.

Hence (1) **Sense-thrawing**, *ppl. adj.* perverting or confusing the senses; (2) **Temper-thrawing**, *ppl. adj.* souring the temper.

(1) **Lnk.** When will ye gie up meddlin' wi' that awfu' sense-thrawin' dram? MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 103. (2) **Lnk.** Suffer, for the bite o' bread, The temper-thrawin' strife, *ib. Doric Lyre* (1873) 70.

20. To thwart, oppose; to dispute, contradict, argue; to provoke, anger; *gen.* with *with*.

Sc. I'll thraw him at every turn (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**[1] **ne.Sc.** Thraw wi' him, an' he was just as stubborn an' rampageous as a wild ox, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Per.** Misca's us, an' thraws us, Hooever it seems fit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 56. **e.Lth.** Pate had thrawn wi' the laird, I no mind what aboot—drains or fences, or rabbits spilin his craps, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 24. **Slk.** Jealous of the Stuart race, The English lords begin to thraw, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 87. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 214, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** I maun dae naething to thraw my master as lang as I'm eating his bread, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 104. **n.Ir.** If his Riv'rance released him he'd thraw him no more, *Lays and Leg.* (1844) 11. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Wm.** Awr Joan al nivver feend me awt, Ise quite thraw him, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 21. **s.Lan.**[1]

21. *Obs.* To work at the tin-mines. n.Cy. BAILEY (1721).

22. To carry any measure with a strong hand. Sc. (JAM.)

23. *sb.* A particular method of throwing an opponent in wrestling.

Dev. He knew right well as he'd been felled with a thraw he never heard tell of afore in his life, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 193; MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 93.

24. The act of cutting down timber; the quantity of timber felled at any one time. Wil.[1] **25.** *Obs.* A cast in sowing.

Hrt. They sow it broadcast in a place by crossing the throw, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 7.

26. A turning lathe.

N.Cy.[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wot soart ov a thraw wod it tay ta turn a street corner? TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 23; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Never called a throw if worked by steam power (S.W.). **e.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

27. A flourish in writing. Cum.[14] **28.** A twist; a wrench; a sprain; the act of twisting or wriggling; a turn of the hand; obliquity; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.); My mind must ha'e some kind o' thraw, For I could ne'er believe the half I saw, *Good Wds.* (1881) 503; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** MORISON *Poems* (1790) 189. **Per.** We've gien a thraw To Charlie Cleekum's chucky, STEWART *Character* (1857) 190. **Ayr.** She turns the key, wi' cannie thraw, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 22. **Bwk.** CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 64. **Slk.** Gie his mou a thraw, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 423. **Gall.** They wha canna make a thoum-rape O thretty thraws and three, Is na worth thar mett I wot, Nor yet their penny fee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 445, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** The teeth cam oot wi' the first thraw o' the instrument, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 188. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

29. *Comb.* **Thraws-spang**, *obs.*, part of a plough; see below.

Or.I. A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly downwards to the merkie-pin. The use of the 'thraws-spang' is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

30. Phr. (1) *by hook and by thraw*, by hook or crook; (2) *out of thraw*, square, straight, or plumb; (3) *to have a thraw at a person*, to have a grudge against him; (4) *to look a person out of thraw*, to stare him out of countenance; (5) *to put a thraw in a neck*, to wring it; (6) *to take a thraw at a person*, to take offence at him; (7) *to take the thraw*, to take an obstinate fit.

(1) **Kcd.** The rest followed aifter, by hook an' by thraw, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 44. (2) **Lnk.** Ance ye ha'e drauchtit your wrocht oot o' thraw, Chisel it fairly, truly an' squarely, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 84. (3) **Frf.** Her foreman had at her some thraw, And frae her wark put her awa', JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 146. (4) **Lnk.** I . . . cleaned my best specks twenty times To look her oot o' thraw, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. (5) **Nhb.** His chickens' necks he puts a thraw in, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. 9. (6) **Lnk.** She's a nice kind woman . . . but somehoo she's taen a thraw at me, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xi. (7) **Kcb.** He took the thraw an' wudna dee, but mendit every day efter't, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 79.

31. Opposition; a fit of perversity or ill-humour; a quarrel, controversy.

Sc. Lasses were kiss'd frae lug to lug, Nor seem'd to tak it ill Wi' thraw that day, R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 93 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] There's a thraw in 'im; an' he'll ha'e's ain wye a magger o' yir neck. **Kcd.** Some country chiels . . . Forgathered o'er the mutchkin stoup, To straight some orra thraws, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 70. **Lth.** Till Willie Craig's lang-nebbit tawse . . . Brocht me finely out the thraws, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 33. **Wgt.** When he had got it to leeve on three straws a day, it dee't in the thraw, and made him a loser in the en', SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 362.

32. A reverse of fortune; trouble.

Dmb. Just Heaven will send but thraw To ane who ne'er to mortal grace could shaw, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 72. **Rnf.** Wae on fickle fortune's thraw! WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 15. **Slk.** I've aye been strong and fell, And can stand a gey bit thraw, BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 213.

33. Pressure; a press, crowd; a rush; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Dmb.** If . . . Luckie Law Could be persuaded, e'en by gentle thraw, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 95.

THROW, see **Thraw**, *adj.*, **Throe**, **Through**, *prep.*, *sb.*[2]

THROWER, *sb.* Suf. A kind of knife used for cleaning lath and hurdle stuff. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] See **Frower**.

THROWF, see **Through**, *prep.*

THROWING, *prp.* and *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Stf. **1.** *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Throwing-off note**, (2) **-on note**, the medical certificate required when a man comes off or on the funds of a sick-club.

(1) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** Ah've gitten a throwing-off nooate, an' Ah'll gooa ta mi wark (B.K.). (2) Thah mun call at t'doctor's an' git a throwing-on nooate (*ib.*).

2. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Throwing-clay**, clay which can be worked on a potter's wheel. Stf.[1] See **Throw, 12.**

THROWITHER, **THROWTHER**, see **Through-other.**

THROWL, see **Troll**, *v.*[1]

THROYT, *v.* Cor. [þroit.] To cut chips from a stick.

He is throyting, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12]

THRU, **THRUCH**, see **Through**, *prep.*, **Through**, *sb.*[2], Thrutch.

THRUCK, *sb.* Wor. [þrek.] 'Thrush' or 'frog' in horses' hoofs. s.Wor. (H.K.)

THRUCK, see **Throck**, *sb.*[1]

THRUFF, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A table-comb. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851).

THRUFF, *v.* Yks. [þruf.] To eat to excess.
n.Yks. He's thruff'd his sen till he's ommust burssen (T.S.).

THRUFF, *adj.* Nhp.[1] Also in form **thruft.** [þrʊf(t.] Loose, spongy, brittle, applied almost exclusively to wood. See **Frough.**

THRUFF, see **Through,** *prep.*, *sb.*[2], **Trough.**

THRUFFABLE, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [þru·fəbl.] Open throughout; also *fig.* transparently honest and sincere; a person capable of being 'seen through.' (s.v. Thruff-oppen). 'A thruffable sort of a body.'

THRUFFER, see **Througher.**

THRUFFING, *sb.* Lin. [þru·fing.] In phr. *to know the whole thruffing of anything*, to know all about it. ne.Lin. (E.S.); a dial. deriv. of 'through.'

THRUFFISH, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Yks.[2] [þru·fiʃ.] 1. *adj.* Thoroughly well. 'Thruffish, thank you.'
2. *adv.* Throughout.

THRUFT, see **Through,** *prep.*, **Thruff,** *adj.*

THRUGGIL, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [þrʊ·gil.] A short, stunted person; a dwarf.
Did yû sey dhaat· wensh? Wot û lit·l thrûg·il óo iz!

THRUGH, THRUICK, see **Through,** *sb.*[2], **Trough, Three-week.**

THRUM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **throme** N.Cy.[1]; **trum** Gall. Nrf. [þrum, þrʊm.] 1. *sb.* A weaving term: the waste end of a warp, which cannot be woven; *pl.* waste ends of thread; see below.
Sc. It's a' moonshine in water—waste threads and thrums, as we say, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; Short threads kept by a weaver for mending his web (Jam. *Suppl.*). e.Sc. A rug made of thrums, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 207. Fif. The handloom weaver . . . was coaxed into sparing the ends of his warp or thrums to make strings for draigens, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 16. Ayr. He took my heart as wi' a net In every knot and thrum, Burns *My Heart was Ance*, st. 3. Edb. He had to ply the shuttle from Monday to Saturday; . . the thrums were a perquisite of my own, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 iv. N.I.[1] s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Thrums or waste ends of threads were sold as ties for bags, puddings, &c. Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2] *Obs.* w.Yks.[3] When the piece of cloth is finished, the weaver leaves one or two yards of the cloth in the slay or geld. When fresh material is put in, the new warp is twisted with the fingers to that left in. When the weaving is commenced the old warp is cut off. The part so cut off is the thrum. The weavers formerly had the thrum for themselves; w.Yks.[5], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Midl. It's boiled hard [an egg] and coloured with thrums, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 127. Lin. The tufted part, beyond the tie at the end of the warp in weaving, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] e.An.[2] Refuse twine or thread cut off the end of a web of hemp cloth. w.Som.[1] When a warp is woven out it is necessary to leave a few inches of the threads which pass through the reeds and harness, in order to tie on the ends of the new warp. This part cannot be woven in consequence of the knot on every thread, it has therefore to be cut off as waste, and is called a 'thrum.' Dev. 1640. Dec. 4. 6 high-stooles of thrum or turky work wth frenge, Brushfield *Diary* (1631-43) 64, ed. 1901.

Hence (1) **Thrummy,** *sb.* a very coarse woollen cloth with a rough tufted surface; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Thrummy-cap,** *sb.* (*a*) a cap or bonnet made of 'thrums' or weavers' ends; (*b*) a sprite or hobgoblin supposed to wear a cap or bonnet made of 'thrums' or weavers' ends; (3) **-tailed,** *adj.* used contemptuously of women who wear fringed gowns or petticoats; (4) **-thrum,** *sb.*, *fig.*, useless, incapable; (5) **-wheeling,** *sb.* coarse worsted spun on the large wheel; also used *attrib.*
(1) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Abd. There's naue like what my granny wore—My thick and cosy thrummy mitten, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 619. (2, *a*) Kcd. He on his head had got A thrummy cap, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 13. (*b*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A well-known local sprite who . . . haunted esp. the cellarage of old mansions. (3) Abd. Thrummy-tail'd Meg, Ross *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.). (4) Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). (5) Bnff. Garterless, my thrummy-wheelin hose O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 4.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Thrum-cutter,** a weaver; (2) **-hat,** a hat made of 'thrums' or weavers' ends; (3) **-mat,** a door-mat made of 'thrums' or weavers' ends; (4) **-shop,** a rag or odd-and-end shop; (5) **-yed,** *fig.* a foolish fellow; (6) **Thrums-an'-pooin's,** the waste made in weaving.
(1) Slk. Hinds, thrashers, and thrum-cutters, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. (2) Lan. He'd o good thrum hat, *Warri'r'n Fair*, st. 4, in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 101. (3) s.Lan.[1] Nrf. I made some trum-mats for the floor, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 237. (4) Lon. Receivers of stolen goods, from petty pilferers, at old iron shops, store shops, rag and thrum shops, Colquhoun *Police of Metropolis* (1796) *Introd.* 8. (5) s.Lan.[1] (6) s.Lan.[1]

3. A thread or loose end of any kind. Also used *fig.* and *gen.* in *pl.*
Mry. Like clippins, or like thrums, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 32. Abd. Wha's to gang leukin' for a thrum in a hay-sow? Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 317. Dmf. Wi' spin'les for banes an' thrums for muscles, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 284. Gall. There will I wear out life's auld trum, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] 'Weaver's thrums' is a common expression for threads which are not strong or reliable. 'Buttons black tack'd on with thrums,' Clark *Pudding*, 52. w.Yks. You've been busy sewing, there are thrums all about (F.P.T.). Lan. Puttin their gowden curls aside o' these owd grey thrums, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 194, ed. 1884. Chs.[1] Short ends of worsted, which can be bought from the carpet shops, and which used formerly to be much used for knitting into hearth rugs and door mats. s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] *Obs.* Linen-weavers' waste, used for sewing purposes. 'I'll djarn them things no lunger, fur I've used more thrum o'er 'em than a bin wuth, a power.'

4. *Fig.* A particle, atom, esp. in phr. *not to care a thrum.*
Abd. If he could hae gotten hold o' him, he wouldna hae left a thrum o' him thegither, Michie *Deeside Tales* (1872) 120. se.Sc. For that we'll never care a thrum, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 133. Nhb.[1]

5. A tangle, mess; a tangled mass of anything; an untidy piece of dress, &c.
Bnff.[1] The threed's a' in a thrum. Cld. Also applied to an article of dress put aside carelessly (Jam.). Chs.[1] A piece of tangled string is said to be 'in a thrum'; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Dhis sk'ai·n)z in û thrùm.

Hence **Thrummy,** *adj.* entangled. s.Chs.[1] 6. Coarse wool loosely spun into a thick soft cord for making mops. n.Lin.[1] 7. Phr. *a thrum in the graith*, *fig.* a hitch in the carrying out of an undertaking. ne.Sc. Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 180. 8. *pl.* Twisted ivy stems. Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). 9. *Fig.* Close and loving intercourse.
Bnff.[1] The twa hae an unco thrum thegeethir. Cld. (Jam.)

10. *Fig.* A senseless, foolish whim; a fit of ill-humour or dissatisfaction.
Bnff.[1] He's taen some thrum in's noodle aboot it. Cld. (Jam.)

11. A naughty child. Chs.[1] 12. *v.* To raise a tufted pile on knitted or woven woollen stuffs; to cover woollen cloth with small tufts like 'thrums.'
Sc. 'A thrum'd cap,' a knitted cap with tufted pile (Jam. *Suppl.*).

13. To spin a web, as spiders do.
Mid. 'When spiders go thrumming, there is wild weather coming,' came clumsily into my half-saved mind, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. iv.

14. To entangle; to enwrap in a careless manner; to fold or put aside carelessly.
Bnff.[1] He thrums his nepkin roon's neck. Cld. (Jam.)

15. To act on a foolish whim; to become sulky or ill-humoured. Cld. Ye jist thrum an' thraw a' day (Jam.).

16. Of a man or wife: to leave home through disagreement. e.Lan.[1] 17. To search for in a confused manner; to bring out after much search; to handle overmuch. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) 18. To twirl the fingers in an awkward, shy manner. Bnff.[1]

[1. Thrvmm, of a clothe, *filamen* (*Prompt.*). ON. *þrömr*, the brim, edge, verge (Vigfusson).]

THRUM, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] [þrum.] A small wicker-work contrivance or bundle of birch or twigs, affixed to the hole in a mash-tub in brewing, used to prevent the malt from escaping when the wort is run off.

THRUM, *sb.*[3] N.I.[1] [þrʊm.] A commission of threepence per stone on flax, paid by a flax-buyer to a person who brings the buyer and seller together in open market.

THRUM, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [þrum, þrʊm.] 1. *v.* To strum, play

on a musical instrument; to drum, make a drumming noise; to hum, croon, drone.

Sc. Nocht but gude Scots I'd thrum, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 30. Abd. She thrummed her lute, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 30. Ayr. Thrummin' awa' tae himsel' like the sawin' o' buirds, for he could sing nane, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 224; I hear a wheel thrum i' the neuk, BURNS *Ep. H. Parker*, l. 9. Slk. Sittyng thrummyng at hir sang, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 172.

Hence **Thrummer**, *sb.* (1) a contemptible musician. Lnk. (JAM.); (2) an itinerant musician. Rxb. (*ib.*) **2.** To repeat, discuss, tell over again; to make a fuss about.

Sc. He wad thrum them ower and ower to the like o' me, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Cum. Fwok talk aboot grummelin' farmers an' thrum ower an auld cuckoo shoot, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 149; Cum.[4]

3. Of a cat: to purr.

Rnf. Auld baudrons thrumming on the bink, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 30. Lnk. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1] The cat's happy; d'ye hear hor thrummin? Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1 2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lin. The owd cat thrumming at our feet, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 84. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). sw.Lin.[1] She's such a cat to thrum. e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

4. *sb.* A drumming noise; a musical sound; a hum.

Sc. MACKAY. e.Sc. They went on in silence, the thrum of the rain hushing them in spite of themselves, STRAIN *Elmslie's Dragnet* (1900) 104. Slg. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 58. Dmb. They ne'er get free, Their thrum keels in, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 60. Nhp.[1] Above the wheels unceasing thrum, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 80.

5. The purring sound made by a cat. Also called **Grey** or **Three thrums.**

Sc. The cat's singin' grey thrums (H.C.); MACKAY. Rnf. WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 109. Lnk. The cat's singing grey thrums To the sleeping hen, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 1. Wgt. The children want to know what their cat is singing, and so they are told that it sings, 'Three threads in a thrum, three threads in a thrum,' which the noise really is like, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 349. Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.), sw.Lin.[1]

6. A narrow passage or channel between rocks, through which water runs.

se.Sc. Yon lofty cliff's unfathom'd thrum Does bid a' pryin' strangers come, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 52. Nhb. We'll halt near the thrum, *Newc. Fisher's Garl.* (1823) 26; Nhb.[1]

[1. Cp. ON. *þruma*, to rattle (VIGFUSSON).]

THRUM, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Suf. To beat, flog, chastise. (HALL.), Suf.[1]

THRUM, *adj.*[1] Chs. War. Wor. Glo. [**þrum, þrʊm.**] Of crops, herbage, &c.: strong, vigorous, healthy; thickly grown. See **Frim.**

s.Chs.[1] Dhem tuu·rmits bin·)ŭ ver·i thrùm. War.[3], se.Wor.[1], Glo. (HALL.), Glo.[1]

THRUM, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Blunt, sullen, sour of aspect; rough, bearish. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

THRUM, see **Throm.**

THRUMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **thrummil** Bnff.[1]; **thrummle** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **thrumm'l** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] [**þrʊ·m(b)l, þru·ml.**] **1.** *v.* To finger, handle; to work between the finger and thumb as a means of testing quality, &c. Cf. **thrimble**, *v.*[1]

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To roll; as, for instance, a pea between the finger and thumb, or as farmers try the fleshiness of live cattle in the market for sale; n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1]

2. To twirl thread between the finger and thumb and knot it. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** To handle, esp. to handle overmuch or awkwardly; to fumble, grope; to tie up or fasten awkwardly. Also with *up.*

Bnff.[1] He thrummilt i' the hole for't a file afore he got it. Slk., Dmf., Gall. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ah)v got·n)th gy'ee·t thrùm·bld ùp widh ŭ chee·n.

4. With *out* or *up*: to bring out after much confused search. Bnff.[1] **5.** *Obs.* To crowd, throng; to press into or through a crowd with difficulty; to strive, wrestle, push. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. Applied both to a crowd collectively and to an individual pressing into a crowd (JAM.). Slg. Thou art thrumbled and thrusted be the multitude, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843.

Hence **Thrummelt**, *pp.* crowded, confused. Cum.[14]

6. *sb.* The act of handling overmuch or of groping or fumbling. Bnff.[1] **7.** A large, clumsy lump of a fellow. Chs.[1] **8.** A loop in a rope tightly bound round a grooved iron ring, so that another rope may more easily slip through it. n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1]

THRUMMETY, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Also written **thrumaty** w.Yks. Not.; **thrumety** w.Dur.[1]; **thrummity** w.Yks.[2]; and in form **thumety** Lei.[1] A mispronunciation of 'frummety,' *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

w.Dur.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); w.Yks.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lei. *Introd.* 5. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

THRUMMILL'D, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Der. Stunted in growth.

n.Cy. A thrummil'd ewe, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (HALL.) Der.[1] A thrummill'd yo.

THRUMMLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] [**þrʊ·ml.**] **1.** *v.* To tremble. **2.** *sb.* A trembling, tremor. Cf. **thrimble**, *v.*[2]

THRUMMOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [**þrʊ·mək.**] A tangle. Cf. **thrum**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

THRUMMOCKING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. [**þru·məkin.**] Helpless.

'Dunnot look so thrummockin'. . . means 'Don't look so helpless,' *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1.

THRUMMY, *adj.* Yks. [**þru·mi.**] Substantial, fat, in good condition; broad, bulky, unwieldy. See **Frim.**

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A brave thrummy bairn,' a fine stout baby. ne.Yks.[1] Sha's a thrummy 'un. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

THRUMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. [**þrump.**] **1.** *v.* To gossip. See **Frump**, *v.*[2] **2.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. Women go thrumping about to their neighbours, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); PIPER *Dial.* (1824) 20.

2. *sb.* A gossip. w.Yks.[2]

THRUMP, *v.*[2] Nhp. War. [**þrʊmp.**] To swell, thicken. See **Frump**, *v.*[3]

Nhp.[1] How the meat thrumps up in boiling! War.[3] Bacon which swells in the process of boiling is said to thrump well.

THRUMP, see **Thrimp.**

THRUMPER, *v.* Lan. [**þru·mpə(r).**] To thump, strike with the fist.

Hoo poo'd an hoo thrumper'd him, AXON *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 16.

THRUMP-WITH, see **Thramp-with.**

THRUNCH, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] Solemnly dissatisfied; much displeased. Cf. **frunsh**, *v.*

THRUNG, *sb.* Yks. [**þruŋ.**] Trouble.

w.Yks. I told mony a barefaced lee to keep him out o' thrung at ooam (A.L.K.).

[Cp. OE. *þrēagung*, a threatening; reproof, correction (HALL).]

THRUNG, THRUNK, see **Throng.**

THRUNTER, see **Thrinter.**

THRUNTY, *adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. [**þru·nti.**] Healthy, hardy; sturdy, robust, strong.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'A thrunty bairn,' a healthy, well-conditioned child.

THRUOF, THRUP, see **Through**, *prep.*, **Thorp(e.**

THRUSH, *sb.*[1] Irel. Yks. Lan. Wor. Shr. Also in form **thresh** w.Wor.[1] [**þruʃ, þrɛʃ.**] **1.** The soft pad or 'frog' of a horse's hoof. w.Yks. (B.K.), w.Wor.[1] **2.** A tenderness in the soft part of a horse's hoof. Also in *pl.* ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[2] Hence *thrushed in the feet, phr.* applied to a horse whose feet have become tender from the effect of dry, hot weather. N.I.[1]

THRUSH, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] A boys' game.

THRUSH, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] A sprite, boggle. See **Hob-thrust.**

THRUSH, *v.* Shr.[1] [**þrɛʃ.**] To thrust; to press, as in or by a throng of people. Cf. **thrutch.**

They wun pushin' an' thrushin' sŏo, theer wuz no gettin' alung fur 'em.

THRUSH, see **Thresh**, *sb.*[1]

THRUSH-COCK, *sb.* War.[3] Shr.[1] The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also called **Thrice-cock** (q.v.).

THRUSHEL, *sb.* Shr.[1] [**þrʊ·ʃl.**] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.*

[Thrustylle, bryd (thrusshill or thrustyll, P.), *merula* (*Prompt.*).]

THRUSHER, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Bck. Also in form **thresher** Oxf.[1] Bck. [þrɛ·ʃə(r); þre·ʃə(r).] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.*

Oxf. APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214; **Oxf.**[1] **Brks., Bck.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 3. **Bck.** *Nature Notes,* No. 10.

THRUSHFIELD, *sb.* Shr. Also in form **thrusfield** Shr.[2] [þrɛ·ʃfīld.] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.* (HALL.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 3; Shr.[2]

THRUSH-LOUSE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [þru·ʃ-lās, -lēs.] A wood-louse. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **thurstlaas.**

THRUSHY, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [þru·ʃi.] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.*

THRUSSEL, THRUSSEN, THRUSSLE, see **Thristle,** *sb.*[2], **Thrust, Thrusten, Threstle.**

THRUST, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [þrust, þrɛst.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Thrast,** (2) **Throst.**

(1) **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Ah thrast meh neef eh me brutches pocket, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14. **Wm.** It [t'bull] ran at him, thrast him up again t'wo, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] 34, **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 43. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133; **w.Yks.**[13], **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **Dur.**[1]

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Throssan,** (2) **Throssen,** (3) **Thrussen,** (4) **Thrusted,** *obs.*, (5) **Thrusten.**

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** A par o' queer-fittan brutches at he hed throssan his feet ower far throo t'legs on, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 52; **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** If yu yance git yer heead throssen inta that collar, WILSON *Old Man's Talk,* 95. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Thrussen into the black whol, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 47. **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1] 34. **e.Yks.**[1] Glad if all us poor fooaks could be thrussen oot o' heaven. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 43. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133; **w.Yks.**[24], **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Shotten), **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Slg.** Thou art thrumbled and thrusted be the multitude, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) iii, ed. 1843. (5) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To push, shove; to push with some force. Also used *intrans.* and *fig.*

Nhb.[1] 'The buds hes thrussen oot'—the buds have appeared. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Throost, Mr. A., throost: wilt 'ee be sae guid;' addressed by the mistress of the house to a visitor on the outside of the door, which, from damp (or like cause), resolutely resisted all her efforts to open it from the inside; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Thrussen thruff,' pierced through. **ne.Yks.**[1] He's thrussen't thruff. **w.Yks.** Let me thrust it, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xii.

Hence **Throssen** or **Thrussen,** *pp.* in phr. *up met and down throssen* or *thrussen,* said of a measure heaped up and pressed down close; *fig.* said of a resemblance in all details; closely resembling in physique, character, &c.

w.Yks. He's his father up met an' daan thrussen (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1]

2. To crowd, push, squeeze. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Lakel.[2] Mi teeas is o throssan up i' these shun. **Wm.** Wer throssan-up sair fer hoose-room (B.K.). **w.Yks.** It's better to be thrussen for rahm than stopp'd for wark (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[2] T'alehus is so thrussen i't haliday week. Better be thrussen for room than thrussen for rent; **w.Yks.**[4]

Hence **Thrusten** or **Thrussen-up,** *ppl. adj.* crowded, confined; incommoded by want of space or pressure of business.

w.Yks. It's sich a little thrus'en-up hoile tha couldn't swing a cat rahnd in 't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899); (S.P.U.)

3. With *out* or *up*: to project, bulge.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Thrussen out,' projected forward; **n.Yks.**[4] It war thrussen up wi' gas, 288.

Hence **Throssan** or **Throssen-up,** *ppl. adj.* (1) fat, bulky, thick-set; (2) *fig.* conceited, 'stuck up'; forward, pushing.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **w.Yks.**[1] He's a little, throssen up body. (2) **Lakel.**[2] A throssan up monkey, she stinks o' pride. **Cum.**[1] He's nobbet a throssan up thing; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) II. 223. **w.Yks.** Shoo's a little thrus'en-up thing, that's what shoo is, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899); A Yks. woman, when on a visit to her son in the south, was asked by a lady, in rather a patronizing manner, what she thought of south-country ladies. She replied: 'Wā tə tel jət onist triuþ, þe nout bəd stuk up þrusən up þinz wi nout mits əbāt əm; ðer ǫəl ātsaid' (J.W.). **n.Lan.** Yon's nane o' your throssen-up rabblement, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 96.

4. *sb.* The crushing down of the roof in a colliery when support has been too far worked out. Cf. **thurst, 2.**

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

5. An effort.

n.Yks.[2] 'Deeant mak sic an a thrust about it,' such a push in the matter.

Hence **Thrusty,** *adj.* hasty, impetuous. *ib.*

THRUST, see **Thrist,** *sb.*[1]

THRUSTEN, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **thrussen** w.Yks. sw.Lin.[1] [þru·sən.] To thrust; to push, squeeze, crowd. Also with *up.*

w.Yks. Don't come thrussenin' here, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **sw.Lin.**[1] We seemed all thrustened up of a corner. They mut be strange and thrussened up.

THRUSTER, *sb.* War. Glo. Dev. [þrɛ·stə(r).] A hunting term: one who rides too far forward or too close to the hounds.

War. Here thrusters are, and pinkers, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 115. **Glo.** That somewhat unpopular class of sportsmen, the 'thrusters' of the hunting field, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 305. **Dev.** I have never heard such fulminating, resonant, mordant curse-phrases, not even from an old-school master of foxhounds when a thruster heads a fox, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 193.

THRUSTINGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Chs. White whey. See **Thrutchings.**

The thrustings of the previous day are put into it, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 55; YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVIII. 15; **Chs.**[1]

Hence **Thrusting-screw,** *sb.* the screw by which the cheese-press is actuated and regulated.

In some dairies they use thrusting screws, MARSHALL *ib.* 54.

THRUSTLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Also written **thrussle** e.Yks.[1] [þru·sl, þrɛ·sl.] **1.** The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.* See **Thristle,** *sb.*[1]

e.Yks.[1] **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 3; **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Throstle).

2. *Comp.* **Thrustle-cock,** the thrush, *Turdus musicus.* Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Thristlecock). Shr.[1] *Obs.* (s.v. Thrush-cock).

[Boþe þe þrusch & þe þrustele bi xxxti of boþe, Meleden ful merye in maner of here kind, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 820.]

THRUT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. [þrut.]

1. *v. Pret.* and *pp.* of 'throw.'

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). **Lan.** Hoo could liket ha' thrut th' loaf i' th' doytch, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 193, ed. 1868; A woman thrut a chamber-window up, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 174, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo thrut it at his yed. He were thrut off his hawse. **Chs.**[1] He thrut it dain; **Chs.**[3], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *sb.* The throw of a stone, &c.; a throw or fall in wrestling.

Lan. A gud . . . thrut 'ud do 'em as mich gud as owt else, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 9. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'll have a thrut at it.

THRUT, *sb.*[2] Yks. [þrut.] A through shift or turn of work of more than usual length.

w.Yks. We're on t'long thrut nah (B.K.).

THRUT, THRUTCH, see **Thrutcher.**

THRUTCH, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Shr. Also written **thruch** Lan. Chs.; and in form **thriche** Lan. [þrutʃ.] **1.** *v.* To thrust; to press, push, shove; to push or elbow one's way through a crowd, &c.

n.Cy. [Misprinted Thrucht], BAILEY (1721). **Wm.** At last we thrutch'd into th' Ship Inn, BLEZARD *Poems* (1868) 35. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Yet awn war thrutcht between two arrant rogues, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 1; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch, *Prov.*, RAY (1691); So authrutched in amung and lookt rind for a form, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Nov. 1881) I. 182; **Chs.**[3], **Stf.**[1] **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Shr.**[1] W'eer bin'ee thrutchin' to?

Hence (1) **Thrutcher,** *sb.* one who pushes behind; see below; (2) **Thrutching-match,** *sb.* a pushing or shoving match.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Specially applied to the pushers of a rush-cart, and to the boys who push the corves in a coal-pit. (2) **Lan.** Th'

wenches shoothert th' lads for elbow-reaum, till it wur like a thrutchin'-match, *Ab-o'th'-Yate Xmas. Dinner* (1886) 11.

2. To press or squeeze a cheese in a vat. See **Thrutchings.**

Chs. Thrutch them in the cheese fate, HOLME *Heraldry* in *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 14; **Chs.**[2] Squeezing or pressing the cheese is called thrutching it; **Chs.**[3]

3. To crowd, press, squeeze, huddle together. Also with *up*.

w.Yks. When you get out at Giggleswick Station we shan't be so thrutched up (F.P.T.); 'Where there's leeost reawm, there's moast thrutchin.' Commonly used in conversation of some one who has a great deal to say about the conduct or characters of other people and is not above suspicion himself (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** They olez say'n there's th' most thrutchin' wheer there's th' least reawm, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 40, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] I'st be thrutched off here, I shall that; thrutch up a bit. **s.Chs.**[1] 'Thrùch ùm in.' Hence the common phrase 'to be thrutcht fur rowm.' **Der.**[2]

Hence **Thrutched,** *pp., fig.* hard pressed with work, worry, &c.; distressed or troubled in mind. Also with *up*.

Lan. It made him a little bit thrutched in his mind, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 74, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] He's bin eawt o' wark for weeks, an' they're gettin' badly thrutch't.

4. *sb.* A thrust; a push, shove.

Lan. Try what a good thrutch will do first, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xi. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.** (K.)

5. A throng. **ne.Lan.**[1] **6.** A narrow passage or gorge; a thick, dense growth of underwood, &c. through which it is difficult to push a way.

Lan. ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 5; (E.W.P.), **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

[1. He wænde mid his crucche us adun þrucche, LAȜAMON (c. 1205) 19483. OE. *þryccan*, to press, push. 4. Þer þre þro at a þrich þrat hym at ones, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1713.]

THRUTCHER, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **thrut, thrutch.** [ˈþruˑtʃə(r).] A term of contemptuous familiarity for a boon companion. Cf. **thrutch-up.**

w.Yks. 'Aye! owd thrut, tak hod an' sup, lad.' 'Is that thee, thrutcher?' (B.K.)

THRUTCHINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **thrutchins** Lan.[1] Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] [þruˑtʃinz.] The last pressings of whey in the making of cheese. Also called **Thrustings** (q.v.). See **Thrutch, 2.**

n.Cy. GROSE *Suppl.* (1790). **w.Yks.**[2] Lan. Aw stown a loyte wetur porritch, an sum thrutchins, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 45; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Whey which is thrutched or squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. It runs out nearly white, and is thicker than the first or green whey; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

THRUTCH-PUDDINS, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] A chubby person or animal.

THRUTCH-UP, *sb.* Lan. [þruˑtʃ-up.] A sponger.

Can't do wi' yon, 'oo's a regular thrutch-up (F.P.T.).

THRUTTEN, *v. Obs.* Lan. To thrust. See **Thrusten.**

Whene'er they thrutten that into my dish, It strick me dumb, BYROM *Poems* (1814) I. 118.

THRUV, THRYNE, see **Thrive,** *v.*, **Thriven.**

THRYNT YOU, *phr. Obs.* Chs. Stf. A command to a cow to set the left hind leg back for convenience in milking. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 75.

THUC, THUCCY, THUCK(EE, see **Thic(k.**

THUCKEEN, *sb.* Irel. [þɐkīˑn.] A pet name for a young girl.

Ir. If any of you thuckeens go about imitating Anty in her laziness, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 67. **Wxf.** I can't abjure fine words ever since I was a little thuckeen in Rathnure chapel school, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 236.

THUCKER, see **Thic(k.**

THUCKSTER, *sb.* I.W. [þɐˑkstə(r).] A courser.

Wait in close covert the thuckster's 'so, ho,' MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 26; **I.W.**[1]

THUCK'UN, THUCUN, see **Thickun.**

THUD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Ken. Also in form **thod** n.Cy. [þud, þɐd.]

1. *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* To fall heavily; to make a noise in falling; to move quickly; of wind: to blow in gusts; to rush with a hollow sound. Also used *trans.*

Sc. He thudded away, i.e. went away very swiftly (JAM.). **Fif.** FORD *Harp* (1893) 149. **Ayr.** There, well-fed Irwine stately thuds, BURNS *Vision*, st. 14. **Lnk.** Boreas nae mair thuds Hail, snaw, and sleet, frae blacken'd clouds, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 418 (JAM.). **Edb.** Some half-witted throu'ther Poet, Wha, wand'rin', hears the wild wind thud, AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 43.

2. To beat, strike; to beat hard and with a noise; to thump.

Sc. I'll thud you, i.e. I'll beat you (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Arg.** My heart thud-thudding at my vest, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 224. **Slg.** Houp thuds at my breist, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 53. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 146.

3. *sb.* A heavy, sounding blow; a buffet, thump; a blow with the fist. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Wi' an etnach cud Than gae her Daddie sic a thud, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. **Abd.** Laddie, gin ye winna gie ower your ploys, I'll gie ye a guid thud on your back, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 232. **Rnf.** Poor lass, it's a sair thud to thee, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) ix. **Slk.** Wi' ae thud o' your tail, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 4. **Gall.** He could hear The thuds mak' the anvil ring, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 70. **Ant.** PATTERSON *Dial.* 23. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Hrf.** A person saying 'I gave it a thud' means that he struck some one with such violence that the sound was heard at some distance, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Ken.** She gave him such a thud in the chest as sent him reeling against the bank, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 9.

Hence *to be paid with* or *get one's thuds, phr.* to be punished, beaten, chastised.

Abd. Rive our bits o' duds, For whilk, when we gaed hame at e'en, we were weel paid wi' thuds, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 629.

4. A blast or gust of wind. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It is commonly said 'The wind comes in thuds,' when it comes in gusts (JAM.). **Abd.** He hears the win' return wi' thuds, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 454. **w.Sc.** We had sic thuds o' win', CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 234. **Ayr.** At every new thud of the blast, a sob arose, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Lnk.** HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 102. **Kcb.** Cold Boreas . . . soon will blaw . . . wi' angry thud, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 64. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

5. The dull and heavy report made by the rending of the strata far overhead when the coal has been extracted. **Nhb.**[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

[1. And as the blastis with thar bustuus sovn From mont Edon in Trace cumis thuddand doun On the deip sey Egean fast at hand, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 121. 3. Scho with a thuid stikkit on ane scharpe roike, *ib.* II. 24. 4. Cp. OE. *þoden*, a whirlwind (SWEET).]

THUD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To wheedle, flatter. **2.** *sb.* The act of wheedling or flattering.

THUDDER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. [þɐˑdə(r.] A heavy shock or thud accompanied by a loud noise.

Lan., Chs. Ther wur sich a thudder ut I thowt th' heawse wur comin deawn (R.P.).

Hence **Thuddering,** *ppl. adj.* of the wind: blowing in gusts. See **Thud,** *v.*[1]

Dmf. The prayer of the Minister of Durrisdeer for more favourable weather in a wet harvest: 'Send us not a ranting, tanting, tearing win', but a thuddering, duddering, drying ane,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 163.

THUF, THUK, see **Though, Thic(k.**

THUMB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **thum** w.Sc. Lakel.[12] Lan. Lin. I.W.[12]; and in forms **tharm** Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **theaum** e.Lan.[1]; **theawm** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **theum** Lan.; **thom** s.Chs.[1]; **thoom** Sc. N.I.[1] Dwn. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **thoomb** Sc.; **thoum** Sc. (JAM.) Cum. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **thoumb** Wm.; **toom** Sh.I. [þum, þɐm; Sc. Ir. n.Cy. þūm; þām, Lan. also þēm.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *in half a dozen cracks of a cobbler's thumb,* in a moment, almost immediately; (2) *there's my thumb on it,* words used in ratifying a bargain; (3) *to be able to bite one's thumb,* with *neg.*: to be in an advanced stage of intoxication; (4) *to be above one's thumb, obs.,* to be above one's position, &c.; to be out of reach; to be unattainable; (5) *to clap the thumb on,* to keep secret, conceal; to remain silent; (6) *to count one's thumbs,* to sit idle; (7) *to crack one's thumbs,* a mode of expressing pleasure; (8) *to eat one's thumbs with rage,* to be very angry or annoyed; (9) *to fash one's thumb,* to trouble,

worry, concern oneself; *gen.* with *neg.*; (10) *to go over one's mother's thumb*, to break from all control or authority; (11) *to have one's fingers all thumbs*, to be very clumsy or awkward; in *gen.* colloq. use; (12) *to keep one's thumb on*, see (5); (13) *to leave one to whistle on one's thumb*, to leave in the lurch; to give one the slip; (14) *to lick thumbs to the elbow*, see below; (15) *to lick thumbs upon it*, to agree to a bargain; to agree in an opinion; (16) *to put one's thumb on it*, see (5); (17) *to speak by rule of thumb*, to speak at haphazard; (18) *to spit on one's thumb*, to ratify or conclude a bargain; (19) *to stir one's thumb*, see (9); (20) *to suck one's thumbs*, see (6); (21) *to wet the thumb*, see (18).

(1) **Kcb.** She'll come to in half a dizen cracks o' a cobbler's thoom, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 20. (2) **Lnk.** 'Ye wull, Sir?' 'I wull. There's my thumb on't,' as he gave her his hand, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 176; Boys, when making a bargain, wet their thumbs and place them on each other as a token of good faith. . . 'Though kith and kin and a' should revile thee, There's my thumb I'll ne'er beguile thee,' GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 10. (3) **Frf.** They gae staggerin' alang no able to bite their ain thoombs, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 177, ed. 1889. **Edb.** In a while the pipes gaed dumb, And Jamie cou'd na bite his thumb, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 26. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Then Lindy to stand up began to try, But, by your favour, that's aboon his thumb, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812. **Per.** Your match is nane aboon your thumb, Though a' her kin shou'd glour and gloom, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 59. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** Clap your thumb on a' that I said anent this matter, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 48. (6) **Kcb.** His wife . . . wusna the woman tae sit doon an count her thooms because Providence had been please't tae sen misfortin, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 308. (7) **Frf.** It mak's them loup, an' crack their thooms, The spunk o' Sandy's airms, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 67. **Cum.** Aye crack'd his thoums for a bit of a fratch, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 339. (8) **Elg.** Our auld vreet is like to eat his vera thooms wi' rage, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 114. (9) **Abd.** Ye needna fash your thoom, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 199. **Frf.** Godly Maister Andra wadna hae fashed his thoom aboot me, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 274. **Ayr.** Does any great man glunch an' gloom? Speak out an' never fash your thumb! BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 5. **Lnk.** 'Ne'er fash your thoom,' said the guidman, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Kcb.** Never fash their thooms tae fin' oot whuther their stories is probable or no, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 108. **Nhb.** Aw wadn't fash maw thoom about it, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47. (10) **Per.** He's hallicut an' wild, he's gane ower his mither's thoomb, FORD *Harp* (1893) 151. (11) **Ags.** Your fingers is a' thooms, I'm dootin', REID *Howetoon*, 55. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 308. **Dwn.** 'Hoot, toots!' sez I, 'my fingers ir a' thooms the day,' LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 12. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Au·l úz ving·urz be dhuum·z. (12) **e.Sc.** Mind you keep your thumb on it, lass, or my trade's spoiled in this land whatever, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 249. **Abd.** I keepit my thoom upo' that, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Lnk.** We maun keep oor thooms on this, and see gin onything can be dune, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Edb.** LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39. (13) **Sc.** If you'll be guided by me, I'll carry you to a wee bit corner in the Pleasance . . . and we'll leave Mr. Sharpitlaw to whistle on his thumb, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Dmb.** He is a very braw lad, and if you don't behave yourselff I may set up my kep for him and leave you to whussel on your thoom, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) viii. (14) **N.I.**[1] 'They might lick thooms tae the elbows,' i.e. the one is as bad as the other. (15) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VIII. 63; Still common (M.B.-S.). (16) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (17) **Sh.I.** Ye see I just spak by rule o' toom, an' accordin' ta nater, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 37. (18) **Kcb.** Spit on yer thoom. . . We'll chap han's on't, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 366. (19) **Bwk.** I wadna stir my thoomb fir a' the Charlies that ever whistled, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 35. (20) **Frf.** He didna juist stand sooking his thooms, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 60, ed. 1889. (21) **Ayr.** 'Then that's a bargain,' he said, wetting his thumb. 'It's a bargain,' she said, putting her thumb to his, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 249.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Thumb-band**, (2) **-bean**, **-bind**, or **-bine**, a rope made of hay or straw twisted round the thumb; see below; (3) **-bird**, the goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*; (4) **-bit** or **-bite**, a snack, a piece of bread and meat eaten out of doors; (5) **-bond**, see (2); (6) **-bottle**, a vial, small flask; (7) **-bucka**, a thin piece of bread on which butter is spread with the thumb instead of a knife; (8) **-buttercake**, a piece of oatcake upon which the butter is spread with the thumb; (9) **-cap**, (*a*) a thumb-stall or covering for the thumb; (*b*) a haunting thing; an apparition, ghost; (10) **-finger**, the thumb; (11) **-flint**, a flint implement of circular shape; (12) **-latch**, a latch in which the thumb is placed to open the door; (13) **-licking**, an ancient mode of confirming a bargain; (14) **-piece**, a piece of bread with cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger; (15) **-pieces**, two pieces of wood between which a labourer holds his food when his hands are soiled; (16) **-poke**, see (9, *a*); (17) **-rope**, see (2); (18) **-scall**, *obs.*, a piece of paper or card inserted in a book at the bottom of the page to prevent thumb-marks; (19) **-shag**, see (7); (20) **-simman**, see (2); (21) **-sneck** or **-snack**, (*a*) a 'sneck' or latch opened by the pressure of the thumb; (*b*) see (2); (22) **-syme** or **-seyme**, see (2); (23) **-tied**, tied fast as if by the thumb; (24) **-toe**, the great toe.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Used for securing thatch on ricks. *Obs.* (2) **Dev.** Two or three cows 'ad bruck en, an' 'ad aitun up oal tha thumb-bins, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 18. **nw.Dev.**[1] Used for binding short-straw into large bundles after thrashing, and, in wet weather, for coiling around the men's legs to keep them dry. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A twisted band of straw formed coil by coil off the thumb. Used formerly by countrymen, coiled round the legs to keep them dry. (3) **Hmp.**[1] (4) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **War.**[3], **Brks.** (E.G.H.), **Suf.** (W.F.R.), **I.W.**[12] (5) **Nrf.** The thatcher come, and the lord told me and Boy Derrick to sarve him—to carry the thumb-bonds, and all that, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 151. (6) **Ir.** If I don't cork you in a thumb-bottle for this, I'm not here, CARLETON *Trails Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 44. (7) **w.Yks.**[2] (8) **Lan.** Aw could eyt hur to a thum-buttercake, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 208. **n.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (9 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 276. (11) **n.Yks.** A number of 'scrapes' or so-called thumbflints, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xix. (12) **s.Wor.** Thur wuz a dooer wi a thumb-latch (H.K.). (13) **Sc.** (JAM.) (14) **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.** (M.J.B.) (15) **Hrt.** (G.G.) (16) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (17) **w.Sc.** I'll no dish them, though they should boil, till they micht be made thum' raips o', CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 86. **Gall.** They wha canna make a thoum-rape O' thratty thraws and three, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 445, ed. 1876. **Nhb.**[1] A short straw-rope, extemporized by twisting it on the thumb of the right hand whilst the length required is drawn evenly through the left hand. It is used for securing bottles of straw as they are brought from the stack. **Lan.** It geet festurt obewt me neck us fast us o' theum rope, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 12; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (18) **Shr.**[1] Now, I've pût yo' a fescue an' a thumbscall, so mind as theer inna-d-a mark i' the book. (19) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Wm.** (B.K.) 20) **Cai.**[1] (21, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (22) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[14], **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) (23) **sw.Lin.**[1] He's gotten her money, so she's thumb-tied. (24) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Thummle-teea).

3. The mousehunt or weasel, *Mustela vulgaris.*

Nrf. The mousehunt or mousehunter, which is also called the thumb, from its diminutive size, in Holt Forest, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 385. **Hmp.**[1]

4. A small mug.

Stf. 'Tot,' a small mug, that held a quartern, sometimes also called a thumb, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

5. *v.* To feel or handle with the thumb; to finger; to spread with the thumb.

Abd. He thooms the chanter a' up an' doon, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Lth.** The tither cake, wi' butter thoom'd, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 185.

6. *Fig.* To use roughly.

s.Chs.[1] Of a man who was always getting into difficulties with his neighbours it was said, 'Ée gy'ets tae·rbli thomd bi won ûr ûnûdh·ûr.'

Hence **Thumbing**, *sb.* a species of intimidation used by masters to make their servants vote as they please, on pain of losing their situations. Not. (HALL.) **7.** To clean or wipe with the thumb.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The green-horn cutties. . . And frae them wyl'd the sleekest that was there And thumb'd it round, and gave it to the squire, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 128, ed. 1812.

THUMBASING, *prp.* **Chs.**[1] Also in form **thummasing**. Fumbling with the hands as if the fingers were all thumbs. See **Fummaz.**

THUMBLE, *sb.* Sc. [þʉ·ml.] A whip for driving a spinning-top. Cf. **whummle.**

Abd. Fine soonin' taps for his young frien's, the laddies, An' thumbles to drive them, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60.

THUMBLE, *v.* N.Cy.[1] To handle awkwardly, as with the thumb. (s.v. Thrumble.) Cf. **thumple.**

THUMBY, *adj.* Cav. [þʉ·mi.] Awkward. (M.S.M.)

THUMETY, see **Thrummety.**

THUMMACK, *sb.* Sc. Ant. Also in form **thoomack** Abd. [þʉ·mək.] 1. A pinch with the finger and thumb. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). 2. *pl.* The pegs of a violin.

Abd. A fiddle . . . wi' its guts ootside o't's wame an' the thoomacks to screw them up wi' an' gar't skirl, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 49.

THUMMART, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **thummert** and in form **thoumart.** 1. The polecat, *Putorius foetidus.* See **Foumart.**

Ayr. The thummart, wil'-cat, brock an' tod, Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 6; His cleidin was skins o' the thoumart and tod, Brown *Ballads* (1856) 98.

2. A term of contempt applied to a curious or peculiar person.

Ayr. There never was surely a droller-like thummert o' a creature seen entering a biggit land, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x.

THUMMEL-POKE, *sb.* Cum.[14] [þu·ml-pwok.] A cloth bandage to protect a sore finger, made like a glove and tied with strings round the wrist. (s.v. Huv(v)el.)

THUMMEL-SPIDER, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A large spider. s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

THUMMEL-TOE, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also written **thummil-** ne.Yks.[1]; **thummle-** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **thomelle-** n.Cy. [þu·ml-.] The big toe.

n.Cy. (Hall.), Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 10. n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1]

THUMP, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tump** Sh.I.; **vump** Dev. [þump, þʉmp.] 1. *v.* To knock, strike, beat, esp. to knock on the back with the fist.

Lnk. Thump your pows against the wa', Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 129, ed. 1733. n.Cy. (J.W.) Cum. He prevented the defendant . . . from thumping his wife, *W. C. T.* (Sept. 14, 1901) 6. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 30. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Midl. (J.W.) Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1] n.Dev. Chell vump tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 86.

2. Phr. *to thump it with thinking,* to be silent in company while the thoughts are occupied with passing occurrences.

w.Yks.[1] Lan. Won mey thump it o' thinkink, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 68, ed. 1801. ne.Lan.[1]

3. To walk or dance with energy; to do any kind of work vigorously.

Sh.I. Dey wheel da lasses on da flür, An' fast dey a' geng thumpin', As I go fiddlin', Stewart *Tales* (1892) 83. Bnff.[1] 'The twa cam thumpin' up the rod.' Also followed by 'up' or 'at' and the participial noun denoting the action, or coupled with the finite verb indicating the action. Frf. Fair fa' ye kelt, ye thump it weel, Morison *Poems* (1790) 26.

4. *sb.* A knock, blow; esp. in phr. *a thump on the back with a stone,* see below.

Sh.I. Shü gae da foal a tump wi' her knee i' da ribs, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). Lnk. He's warm, there's life, I feel the thump o't, Watt *Poems* (1827) 62. Cum.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] Lei.[1] 'Poo' curate?' 'Poo' curate be bleamed! Sixty paoun' a yeea' 's a del better nur a thoomp i' the back wi' a stooan any dee i' the wik.' Nhp.[1] If a person receives what he considers an inadequate gift or remuneration, he is told, for his consolation, that 'it's better than a thump on the back with a stone.' Dev. Aw, I knawed twuz yü, Mr. Shart; cüde tellee by yer vump, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

5. A feast, fair, 'wake'; see below.

w.Yks. About Halifax and Huddersfield, the annual carnival which we call 'Wakes' in Lancashire goes by the name of 'Thump,' and it appears to be so called because all who on entering an ale-house refuse to pay for liquor for the jollification of the company are soundly thumped. Last Halifax Thump, a teetotaller . . . was punished, according to custom, by the company laying him face downwards and beating him on the back of the body with a heated fire-shovel, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 25.

Hence **Thump-Sunday,** *sb.* the Sunday after June 24, on which date the annual Halifax fair commences.

w.Yks. It'll be five year sin come Halifax thump Sunday, Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) ii; *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897).

6. Mashed potatoes and beans, 'bean champ.' N.I.[1]

7. Very hard cheese, made of milk several times skimmed. See **Bang,** *sb.*[1] 3.

e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849.

8. A lump, anything rather big of its kind. See **Thumper.**

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. His mither wis a bonnie wee lassie an' I wis a bit thump o' a callan playin' wi' her, Mackie *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 36.

9. Phr. *like a toad out of a tree-thump!* saying. War.[2] 276. 10. *adv.* Indeed, of a truth, used to give additional emphasis to a statement.

Nhb. For a' wor gud-men hes swore thump they'll assist us, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 368; Nhb.[1] He threaped doon thump (s.v. Threap). w.Yks. Ah'll nooan gooa wi' tha, will Ah, thump [very common] (B.K.). s.Chs.[1] 'Yoa· wùn)ü goa· Mau·püs tü-ney·t?' 'Ahy wùl, thùmp.'

THUMPER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Oxf. Suf. Cor. [þu·mpə(r, þʉ·mpə(r.] 1. Anything very large of its kind, esp. a monstrous falsehood.

Ayr. At the Creel a thumper land, Wi' loud hurrah, White *Jottings* (1879) 192. Kcb. The teeth, especially the front teeth, wus thumpers, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 166. Ker. He brought with him a budget of thumpers big enough to last all the rest of his life, Bartram *White-headed Boy* (1898) 93. Nhb., Dur. Then By-well's deep pools of some 'thumpers' we'll drain, *Newc. Fishers' Garl.* (1840) 138. Cum.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[23] Lan. Tellin me sich a thumper about thee, Brierley *Ab in Yankeeland* (1885) ii. Der.[2] Oxf. (G.O.), Suf.[1], Cor.[1]

2. A name given to the thumb in Sheffield. w.Yks.[2]

THUMPING, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **vumping** Dev.[1] [þu·mpin, þʉ·mpin.] Large, great, big, used as an intensitive of size.

Sc. Thumping luck and fat weans (old toast), Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 59. Rnf. Vend thumpin' fibs, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 173. Lnk. She's born a bra wally thumping stirra, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 41. Ir. He came out laughing like a thumping potato from a pot of boiling water, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 20. Nhb.[1], Cum. (J.S.O.), n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] A thumpin fine lass. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Whoa's gone an' crommed that thumpin lie int' yo'r yead? Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 206. n.Lan.[1] Der.[1] A thumping penn'orth; Der.[2], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] A thumpin' bairn. War.[3] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Ther be a thumpin' lot o' nuts in the copses this year. Suf.[1] I.W.[1] He's a thumpun buoy. Som. In buzz'd a thumpin girt blue bottle vly, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1873) 51. Dev. Well, than, ef 'er zaid that, 'er told a thumping gert lie! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] 8. Cor. Han Jemimer's thoompin' wite Et nearly made her drap vorerite, Daniel *Mary Anne's Christening,* 7; Cor.[1] A thumping woman. Slang. Having got rid of a thumping quid, Gilbert *Bab Ballads* (1869) *Nancy Bell.*

THUMPKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Oxf. A clown or bumpkin. (K.), (Hall.)

THUMPLE, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form **thummel** Nhb. A mispronunciation of 'fumble.'

n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb. He thummelled his bead and beat his head, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 298.

THUMP O' DOLLY, *phr.* s.Lan.[1] See below.

As dirty as Thump-o'-Dolly, 'at dee'd o' bein' wesh't.

THUN, *dem. adj.* Wor. [ðən.] The; see below.

w.Wor. Up i' thun ood, an' thin heem agaain to thun 'ouse, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 67; (W.B.); The change produced by the alteration of 'the' to 'thun' which is common with the working classes [in the Teme Valley] when speaking of things and places. Thus: 'Uz hup i' thun orchard, sur.'..'Ise agwain to fill thun hole hup, sur.'.. The change of 'the' to 'thun' is peculiar to the south-west or Herefordshire side of the valley. . . [It] is confined to words beginning with *o, a,* and *h*; and *w* by dialect (wood, 'ood), *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 197.

THUN, see **Than.**

THUNDER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **thinder** Dev.[3]; **thoonder** Cor.; **thundher** Ir.; **thunner** Sc. Bnff.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[18] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **thunnor** Nhb.[1]; **tundher** Ir. [þu·n(d)ə(r, þʉ·n(d)ə(r.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Thunder-and-lightning,** (*a*) brandy-sauce when ignited; (*b*) bread spread over with cream and treacle; (2) **-axe,** a bronze celt; (3) **-ball,** a

thunderbolt; in phr. *to be hit by a thunder-ball*, to be struck by lightning; (4) **-bee**, a kind of horse-fly which only appears before a thunderstorm; (5) **-berries**, the large, heavy drops that fall from a thunder-cloud; (6) **-black**, very black; dark with anger; (7) **-bolt**, (*a*) a belemnite; (*b*) a stone celt; (*c*) a lump of iron pyrites; (*d*) to strike with lightning; (8) **-brattle**, the sound of thunder-claps following one another in quick succession; (9) **-brust**, a sudden thunder-clap; (10) **-bug**, a midge; (11) **-clock**, any large beetle; (12) **-flaught**, a flickering gleam among thunder-clouds; (13) **-fly**, see (10); (14) **-gowl**, the grumbling of distant thunder; (15) **-moth**, a small copper-coloured butterfly; a burnet moth; (16) **-mutton**, see below; (17) **-packs**, large white clouds having horizontal bases and pointed summits, always indicative of thunder; (18) **-pash**, a thunder-shower; (19) **-pick**, (*a*) see (7, *c*); (*b*) see (7, *a*); (20) **-pipe**, see (7, *a*); (21) **-planet**, ? a comet; (22) **-plump**, a heavy thunderstorm; (23) **-shower**, a thunderstorm; (24) **-slain**, struck by lightning; (25) **-speal or -spell**, see below; (26) **-speet**, see (23); (27) **-splats**, see (5); (28) **-stone**, (*a*) a quartz pebble; (*b*) granite; (*c*) see (7, *c*); (*d*) water-worn gypsum; (29) **-warks**, the sick, faint feelings experienced by some people in thundery weather; (30) **-weather**, thundery weather.

(1, *a*) s Lan.[1] A plum puddin' wi' thunner an' leetnin', 24. (*b*) **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2 3] (2) **Cor.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); A thunner ball struck a hause i' t' East Riding, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 18. (4) **Hmp.**[1] (5) **Hrf.**[2] (6) **Dev.** Her page in the judgment-book grawed thunder-black, I reckon, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 163. (7, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] These are thunderbolts, we are told, that have fallen in former times! and like the British flint arrow-heads, are applied in the cure of disordered cattle. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It is still the common notion that these fossils have fallen from the heavens during thunder. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (F.S.) **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 56. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **N.I.**[1] **Dev.** He saw something, stooped, and picked up a flint arrow-head—a thunderbolt, he regarded it—and put it in his pocket. To find a thunderbolt is as sure a prognostic of good luck as to discover white heath, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 232. (*c*) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.** (F.E.S.), **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Wil.**[1] (*d*) **w.Som.**[1] The sexton of Minehead church pointed to some repairs in the tower, and said, 'He [the tower] was a thunderbolted about of a sixty year agone.' (8, 9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10) **Ken.**[1] The thunderbugs did terrify me so, that I thought I should have been forced to get up and goo out of church. **Sus.**[1] Those thunderbugs did kiddle me so (s.v. Kiddle). (11) **s.Wm.** So called, I believe, from some dim superstition that to kill one induces thunder (J.A.B.). **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **e.Lan.**[1] The summer beetle. (12) **n.Yks.**[2] (13) **Wil.**[1] So called because they appear mostly in thunder weather. (14) **n.Yks.**[2] (15) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (16) **Nhb.** Mutton often after a thunderstorm is found to be tainted. When in this condition, it is termed 'thunder mutton,' *Monthly Chron. n.Cy. Lore* (1887) 428. (17) **w.Yks.**[1] T'element full o' thunner packs, ii. 285. (18) **Dur.**[1] (19, *a*) **Suf.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Suf.**[1] (20) *ib.* (21) **Dev.** A thunder-planet, for sartain. I can call home when a comet was reigning fifty years an' more agone, an' 'twas just such open weather as us have had o' late, *Pall Mall Mag.* (June 1901) 208. **Cor.** 'Tis a thunder-planet, an' till us have a rousin' storm o' crooked forks an' heavy thunder this rain'll go on fallin', PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 290. (22) **Ayr.** It came on such a thunder-plump that there was not a single soul stayed in the kirk-yard to hear him, GALT *Annals Parish* (1821) i. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.** Wi' a great rushin' thunder plump, an' muckle lightnings, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 136. (23) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (24) **Lnk.** Deserted their posts, frighted as if they were blasted or thunder-slain, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724-32) II. 24, ed. 1827. (25) **ne.Sc.** During thunder it was not unusual for boys to take a piece of thin wood, a few inches wide and about half a foot long, bore a hole in one end of it, and tie a few yards of twine into the hole. The piece of wood was rapidly whirled round the head under the belief that the thunder would cease or that the thunderbolt would not strike. It went by the name of thunner-spell, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 153. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** A flat piece of wood like a rule, or an ox's rib notched on the edges and fastened at one end to a string by means of which it is whirled swiftly round the head, and produces a sound which boys call thunder, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (26) **Sh.I.** Fader fir sic a vaandlöb! aless hit been a thunder-speet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 5, 1899). **w.Dur.**[1] (27) **n.Yks.**[2] (28, *a*) **Dur.**[1] Ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the sky. **n.Wm.** Commonly believed by the children to be formed by thunder. 'Thoos neea casion ta think becos thoos a bit o' thunner-stan e' thi pocket 'at that maks t'thunner' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Wm.** (J.H.) (*c*) **Wil.**[1] Thunder-stones, as the vulgar call them, are a pyrites; their fibres do all tend to the centre, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847 40. (*d*) **n.Cy** (HALL.) (29) **n.Yks.**[2] (30) **w.Yks.** This thunner-weather that's coming up fro' ower Dead Lad's Rigg, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 301.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Thunder-and-lightning**, the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (2) **-ball**, the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (3) **-bolt**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*; (*c*) the evening campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (4) **-cup**, see (2); (5) **-daisy**, the white ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (6) **-flower**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (3, *c*); (*c*) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (*d*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] (2) **War.**[2] Children believe that to pluck the flower will draw down the 'bolts of heaven' on them. (3, *a*) **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1 2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (*b*) **Ken.** Higham, where the children snap the calyxes, which explode with a slight report. (*c*) **Rut.** (4) **Nhb.**[1] (5) **Som., Dev., Dev.**[4] (6, *a*) **s.Sc., n.Cy., Nhb.**[1] **Wil.** 'Thunder flower' for 'poppy' has a more imposing sound than . . . 'redweed,' *Sarum Diec. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (*c*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 163. (*d*) **Cum.**

3. Phr. (1) *like thunder*, loudly; (2) *to look as foul as thunder*, to put on a grim, menacing expression; (3) *to turn up the eyes like a duck in thunder*, to show astonishment.

(1) **Cor.** He'll screech like thoonder, iss he will, DANIEL *Muse in Motley*, 25. (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **N.I.**[1]

4. Used in various expletives: (1) *how, what*, or *why in thunder*; (2) *name of thunder*; (3) *thunder*; (4) *thunder and ouns*; (5) — *and turf*.

(1) **Dev.** What in thunder be that devil's tune you've been playing on the panels? ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 20. [**Amer.** Boys, why in thunder don't you all laugh? JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 18. **Aus.** How in thunder should I know? *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 511.] (2) **Cor.** 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 110. (3) **Nhb.** Thunder! I'd done the same thing if I'd been the bairn, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 112. (4) **Ir.** Thundher an' ounze, what's over them at all? YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888 196; Thunder and oons, master! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-33) I. xxxvi. (5) **Ir.** Tundher-an'-turf! is there no wather to be had? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 292. **w.Ir.** 'Thunder an' turf, captain,' says I, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 162.

5. A thunderstorm.

Dev. I zim arter theäse mizzle us chell 'ave a thinder, vur 'tez very fainty zort ov weather! HEWETT *Peas. Sp* (1892) 101.

6. A hailstorm.

Ayr. A thunner of very large hailstones fell on the road, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 265.

7. A thundering sound; a heavy blow.

Ayr. Wi' one thunder o' this hatchet I'll send the chair frae below your feet, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 234. **Dmf.** Ma voice noo had the thunner o' a storm on the Beacon, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 48.

THUNDRIFIED, *adj.* **Sur.**[1] Thundery. (s.v. -ified.)

THUNG, see **Thong**.

THUNGE, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **thunje** Lakel.[2] [þung, þɛnz.]

1. *sb.* A loud, hollow sound; the report of a gun, or of a loud peal of thunder; a heavy blow or fall producing such a sound.

Lakel.[2] It fell wi' seck a thunje on t'loft fleear. **w.Yks.** Sho wor startald wi a thunge at t'chaimber door, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Feb. 1849). **Lan.** Aw leet wi a thunge again him, at sent him spinnin' like a whim-whaul, LAHEE *Owd Yem*, 9. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] It is the word always used to imitate the sound of a gun. 'Thùnzh! of it goz.' 'Ée kùm daayn sich ŭ thùnzh.' **Stf.** (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I came down sich a thunge.

2. *v.* To knock heavily; to thump, bang; to strike a violent blow.

Lakel.[2] Thoo's thunjen aboot gayly rough. **Wm.** Thou kens

what a thunging ther war ith' garrat amang th' poteatees, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 139. w.Yks.[2] Lan. Mi moather coom thungin at th' chamber dur, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 55; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] What art thungin at th' durr for? Conna thee wait till a oppen it? s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Whad wun'ee doin' las' neet, thungin' o'er yed?—I thought the flur'd a come through.

Hence (1) **Thungeing**, *ppl. adj.* big, heavy; (2) **Thunger**, *sb.* anything of unusual size, esp. a monstrous lie.

(1) s.Lan.[1] He's a great thungein felly. (2) Lan. Iv yoar mesheenery [a printing press] shud get eawt o flunter . . . un put in o wul bundil of arrant thungers, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 5. s.Lan.[1] That's a thunger. Chs.[1]

THUNK, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Wm. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **dhonk** Glo.[1]; **thonk** Wm. Chs.[1] [þuŋk, þɐŋk.] 1. *sb.* A thong; the leather of which whips are made; a leather boot-lace; also in *comp.* **Thunk-leather**.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1] Lei.[1] A whit-leather thunk. Nhp.[1] The thong which passes through the holes in the haames of a horse's collar, and serves to fasten it. se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. A bit o' thunk-leather (H.K.). s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I give the cobbler a penny fur two thunks (s.v. Thung); Shr.[2], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1] *Obs.*

2. Phr. *to undo a thunk*, to get into a rage.

s.Chs.[1] Ey bigùn ùndóo· ŭ ver·i big thùngk.

3. A hard substance in a cow's udder. s.Chs.[1] Hence **Thunked**, *ppl. adj.* having a stricture.

Chs.[1] When the teat of a cow becomes knotted as if it had a thong tied round it, and her milk cannot flow freely, the teat is said to be thunked.

4. *v.* To thrash; to 'leather.'

Wm. Ah'll thonk thi hide for thi. He gat a good thonkin fer his pains (B.K.).

THUNK, see **Think**.

THUNKEY, *adj.* War.[12] [þɐ·ŋki.] Of land: saturated with wet so as to be unfit for ploughing or sowing. (s.v. Stunkey.) Cf. **donk**, **thonky**.

THUNNER, see **Thunder**.

THUNNERING-DROUTH, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A strong drought; see below.

Apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of fire in the air, or lightning.

THUNNERY-LIKE, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Portending thunder.

THURCK, THURDLE, see **Thark, Thirl**, *adj.*

THURDLE-CRUMP, *sb.* Dev.[3] [þə·dl-krɐmp.] The dormouse.

THUR(E, see **There**.

THURGY-LURGY, *sb.* Lan. Idleness. DAVIES *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 275. See **Lurgy**.

THURINDALE, *sb. Obs.* Wil. A pewter flagon holding about three pints. (K.), Wil.[1]

[Cp. *thriddendele*, a third part, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) 14.]

THURK, THURL, see **Thark, Thirl**, *v.*[1], *adj.*

THURM, THURN, see **Tharm, Thorn**, *sb.*

THURRALL, THURRAR, see **Thirl**, *adj.*, **Thurrow**.

THURRISH, *v.* N.I.[1] [þə·riʃ.] To be friendly, kind, or accommodating. 'These people wouldn't thurrish together.'

THURROCK, *sb.*[1] Ken.[1] Also written **thurruck**. [þə·rək.] A drain, esp. a wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank.

In Sheppy, if the hares gain the refuge of a thurrock, before the greyhounds can catch them, they are considered to have gained sanctuary and are not molested.

THURROCK, *sb.*[2] Lei.[1] [þə·rək.] A heap; esp. a heap of 'muck.'

THURROW, *sb.* Yks. Midl. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Hrt. Hnt. Ess. Also written **thorough** Midl. Nhp.[1] Hrt. Hnt.; **thurrough** Lei.; and in form **thurrar** Nhp.[1] Ess.[1] [þə·rə.] A dial. form of 'furrow.'

w.Yks.[2] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Rut.[1], Lei. (HALL.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] Hrt. The next thorough or furrow, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 47. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ess.[1]

THURRUCK, *sb.* Nrf. [þə·rək.] The lower flooring of the stern of a boat. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 37; Nrf.[1]

[OE. *þurruc*, the bottom part of a ship (SWEET).]

THURSA, *sb.* Cor. Also written **thirza** Cor.[8] The game of 'twos and threes.'

About a quarter past seven they began to play 'Thursa,' *Cor'man* (Xmas 1881), in *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 121; Cor.[8] A great favourite at school-treats.

THURSE, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Stf. Also written **thurs** Stf.[1] 1. An apparition; a goblin. Lan. (K.) 2. *Comp.* **Thurse-hole**, or **-house**, a hollow vault in a rock or hill which served for a dwelling.

Stf. There is one at Alveton, and another near Wetton Mill, com. Stf. (K.); The one at Wetton is a large cavern in the limestone, and is now known as Thors Cave (T.W.B.); Stf.[1]

[OE. *þyrs*, a giant, demon (SWEET).]

THURSE, *v.* Wm. [þərs.] To beat. GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 94.

THURST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **thirst** Nhb.[1] 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'thrust.'

Fif. So many of our worthy brethren are shamefully thurst out of their places and callings, SCOT *Apolog.* (1644) 118, ed. 1846. Dmf. Nor thurst my head whar 'twas na wanted, Gif ance I thocht sae, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 43. Gall. They tugged, an' thurst, an' strove for life, DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 75.

2. *sb.* The crushing down of the roof in a colliery when support has been too far worked out. Nhb.[1] Cf. **thrust**, 4.

THURST, see **Thar**.

THURSTLAAS, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] Also in form **thurslaas**. [þə·s(t)lās.] The wood-louse. Cf. **thrush-louse**.

THURT, see **Thar, Thwart**.

THURTIFER, THURTOVER, see **Thwartover**.

THUS, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Ken. [ðus, ðɐs.] 1. In phr. *thus and so*, (1) indifferently, not very well; esp. used of health; (2) undecided, insecure.

(1) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I am only thus and so. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1] Hees lang been vara indifferent, and hees now nobbud thus an seea, ii. 286. Lan. (F.P.T.) s.Lan.[1] 'Heawsto bin gerrin' on?' 'Well, nobbo thus an' so.' (2) e.Lan.[1]

2. A sea term; see below.

Ken. Still common here among seamen, and means strictly 'thus and no nearer'; that is, you might go nearer the wind, but you will then be in danger of rock, shoal, &c., *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 204.

THUS-GATES, *adv. Obs.* Sc. In this way.

Fif. Thus-gates the lairds did tove and crack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 166.

[And þus gatis he hailsed þe croice, *Leg. Holy Rood*, ed. Morris, 113.]

THUSK, *sb.* Lan. [þusk.] 1. A blow; a thump.

He wackent wi' a good thusk at th' top o' the yed, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 16. s.Lan.[1] Aw gan him a thusk i' th' yer-hole.

2. Phr. *leet thusk*, came with a thump.

He pantut an' ran till inneaw he leet thusk agen a rubbin-stump and knockt hissel dateless, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 50; My heart leet thusk again mi soide at oych word loik a sledge hommer, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 5.

THUSKER, *sb.* Not. Lin. [þu·skə(r).] 1. Anything big and bulky, a 'thumper.' See **Thusk, Thusking**.

s.Not. A call that turkey a thusker (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.)

2. A person who does anything with great energy and spirit.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] George Thorpe was a thusker at eätin'.

THUSKERS, see **Thusks**.

THUSKING, *ppl. adj.* Not. Lin. [þu·skin.] Large, fine, bulky. See **Thusk, Thusker, Thusky**.

s.Not. A thuskin gret rot. Such a thuskin eel (J.P.K.). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] Them is thuskin' to'nups, thaay graw up o' th' wohds. ne.Lin. (E.S.), sw.Lin.[1]

THUSKS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in forms **thosks**; **thuskers** n.Yks.[2] [þusks; þosks.] Mud-worms used for bait in fishing. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.[2]

THUSKY, *adj.* sw.Lin.[1] [þu·ski.] Of a person: big. See **Thusker, Thusking**. 'What a thusky woman that is!'

THUSLY, *adv.* Lan. [ðu·sli.] In this way, thus.

He spoke thusly, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 113.

THUSNS, *adv.* Hnt. e.An. Also written **thussens** Hnt. Suf.[1]; **thussins** Ess.[1] In this way, thus. Cf. **thisn(s**.

Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] (s.v. This'ns). Suf. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.*

(1895) 266; **Suf.**[1] Yeow must dew it thussens. **Ess.** But thussins, 'haps, to let um oaf Is wrong, CLARK *J. Noakes* 1839) st. 10; **Ess.**[1]

THWAIT(E, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. [þwēt.]

1. *sb.* A forest clearing; a piece of land fenced off or unenclosed; a low meadow; a fell; *gen.* used in proper names.

N.Cy.[1] **Lakel.**[1] We have thwaites or meadows on the margin of Coniston Lake. . . From being a field-name, 'thwaite' gradually became applied to farms, and then to villages and parishes, as The Thwaite near Coniston, Seathwaite, Ormthwaite, Crossthwaite, Bassenthwaite. . . Also found as a surname in High Furness. **Cum.** Only surviving in place-names. Burnthwaite (J.Ar.); (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1 4] **Wm.** *Kirkby Stephen and Appleby Mthly. Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **n.Yks.**[3] A meadow near a river. **w.Yks.** Unenclosed land of soft earth, and usually low-lying (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] Found in names of places, as Linthwaite, Slaithwaite; and in family names, as Thwaites, Micklethwaite. **Lan.** Common in local names in some parts, BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Thwaity,** *adj.* of land: soft, easy to work.

w.Yks. A thwaity, thooany sort of ground, with a scrub here and there (S.O.A.).

2. The shelving part of the side of a mountain. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] 3. A single house; a small hamlet. n.Yks.[12] 4. *v.* To make a forest clearing. Cum. *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1856) 530, in *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 68.

[1. ON. *þveit, þveiti,* a piece of land; a paddock (VIGFUSSON).]

THWAKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A dial. form of 'quaker.' 118.

THWANG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **twang** S. & Ork.[1] [þwaŋ.] 1. *sb.* A leathern thong; the latchet or tie of a shoe. Cf. **twang,** *v.*[3], **twank,** *sb.*

S. & Ork.[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4]

2. A severe blow; a bang, thump.

Lan. TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 34; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

3. A large piece of anything. n.Cy. (HALL.), s.Lan.[1]

4. *v.* To beat. s.Lan.[1]

[1. OE. *þwang,* a thong (SWEET).]

THWANKIN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Ayr. (JAM.) Of clouds: following each other in thick and gloomy masses.

THWART, *adj., adv., prep., sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. s.Cy. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **thert** Wil.[1]; **thirt** Wil. Dev. Cor.[1]; **thort** nw.Dev.[1]; **thurt** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] s.Cy. w.Som.[1] Cor.[2]; **twart** S. & Ork.[1]; **twort** Sus.[1] [þwart, þwāt; þāt, ðāt.] 1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Thwart-band,** (2) **-bauk,** a cross-beam in a roof; (3) **-eyed,** squint-eyed; (4) **-handled,** cross-handled; (5) **-ropes,** transverse ropes used in thatching: see below; (6) **-saw,** a cross-saw.

(1) **e.Dev.** Th' thirt-ban's o' eur heuze be o' ceydar, an' ez rifters o' deyle, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. (2) **Sh.I.** Da very twart bauks is neest'rin', *Sh. News* (Feb. 24, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1] (3) **Cor.**[1] I never seed sich a thirt-eyed fellow; **Cor.**[2] (4) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Of spades, forks, &c. 'Thurt-'an'led tools be better'n they t'others.' (5) **nw.Dev.**[1] Mows and ricks are thatched with long-straw (q.v.), which is secured by long ropes (longitudinal ropes) and thort ropes (athwart or transverse ropes), all of straw. . . The thort ropes are twisted around each long rope, and tied at their ends to large pebbles . . . which press upon the edge of the thatch and prevent it from being blown off by the wind (s.v. Thatch). (6) **N.Cy.**[1] Used in sawing trees into lengths. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** RAINE *Charters Finchale, &c.* (1837) 299. **Som.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Plase to tich up [sharpen] the thurt saw.

2. *adj.* Cross, contrary, ill-tempered; pert, saucy.

Brks.[1] **Sus.** Nay, lass, ya must not be so twort, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**[1] She's terrible twort—she wants a good setting down she do.

3. *adv.* Crosswise, obliquely. See **Athwart.** Cf. **quart,** *adj.*

Sh.I. Sibbie aye had a fashion o' pittin' da baand o' her kishie twart over her broos whin he wis empty, *Sh. News* (Apr. 21, 1900).

Hence (1) **Twartlins,** *adv.* crosswise; (2) **Twartour,** *adv.* across, athwart.

(1) **Sh.I.** A piece o' bane stikkid twartlens i' da röff o' his mooth, *ib.* (Sept. 23, 1899). (2) **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. *prep.* Athwart, across. See **Thwarter,** 4.

s.Cy. (HALL.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Cor.** I runned up thurt the field, *Exhibition* (1873) 74; I knacked her down . . . right thurt the trandiss, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 7.

Hence *thwart and across, phr.* across.

w.Som.[1] Ee aup wai uz stik un kuut-n tart dhuut n ukraas dhu baak oa un. You be bound vor to car your gutter thurt and across Mrs. Knight's mead, vor t'have fall'd enough.

5. *sb.* A cross, ill-tempered person. Brks. *Gl.* (1852; (HALL.) 6. *v.* To oppose; to cross.

w.Som.[1] T'ont never do to thurt he—the fat's in the vire torackly.

7. To cross-plough; to turn earth which has been once ploughed.

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **Nrf.** There is one plough going on All Hallows Farm, thwarting for root, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1898). **Wil.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Yüe mus pluw·un un dhuur·t-n, un pluw·un ugee·un, vur tu maek·u jau·b oa un. **Dev.** I thort [thought] I'd go up thorting Barn's Close theäse marning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Land broken for wheat is thwarted in the spring, COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 117.

8. To cross-cut.

w.Som.[1] Why, 'tis a wo'th vive shillings to thurt thick there butt [tree] so well's one shillin's a wo'th another.

[3. ON. *þvert,* acc. neut. of *þverr,* athwart, across (VIGFUSSON).]

THWARTER, *adj., adv., prep.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **thorter** Sc. (JAM.) Ant.; **twarter** S. & Ork.[1]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* **Thwarter-ill,** a kind of paralysis to which sheep are subject.

Sc. The animal continues leaping frequently during the day, and the neck is frequently stiff, and turned to one side, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 390 (JAM.); The disease seems to receive its name from this distortion of the neck (JAM.). **Twd.** Palsy, called trembling or thorter-ill, to which those fed on certain lands are peculiarly subject, *Statist. Acc.* I. 138 (*ib.*). **Slk.** The thwarter-ill (a kind of paralytic affection) came among the sheep, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 403, ed. 1866.

2. Cross-grained: esp. used of wood. S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Thorter-knot,** *sb.* a knot in wood.

Mry. If you were to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a thorter-knot . . . has been taken out . . . you may see the elf-bull, *N. Antiq.* (1814) 404 (JAM.).

3. *adv.* In *comp.* (1) **Thorter-over,** across. Rxb. (JAM.); (2) **-throw,** to pass an object backwards and forwards. *ib.*

4. *prep.* Across, athwart. See **Thwart,** 4.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** You daurna show your face thorter the water, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 209.

5. *v.* To thwart; to oppose.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** They [witches] made wee maiks oot o' clay or butter of them that had thortered them, stappin' the maiks fu' o' preens, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 101.

6. To plough or harrow land crosswise.

Sc. (JAM.); *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145. **Bnff.**[1] The ley's gotten twa en'langans an' twa thorterans. **Cld.** (JAM.), **Ant.** (M.B.-S.)

7. To go backwards and forwards over anything, as in sewing. Sc. (JAM.) 8. *Fig.* Of an argument: to try backwards and forwards; to sift thoroughly.

Ags. He thortour'd it weel (*ib.*).

THWARTLE, *v.* Sus. Som. Also in form **thurtle** Som. [þwā·tl; ðā·tl.] 1. To cross-plough. Sus. *Arch. Coll.* (1848) XXV. 175; (F.E.S.) See **Thwart,** 7.

2. To cross in conversation; to contradict. Som. (HALL.), e.Som. (F.T.E.)

THWARTNER, *sb. Obs.* Nhb.[1] A name formerly given to the Roman Wall. Cf. **thralling.**

THWARTOVER, *adj.* Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **thirtauver** I.W.[1] Dor.[1]; **thirt-over** Sus. Hmp. I.W.[2] Dor.; **thurtifer** Wil.[1]; **thurtover** Brks.[1] Sus. Cross, contrary, obstinate, morose, ill-tempered, unruly, self-willed.

Glo. (S.S.B.) **Brks.** A thurt-over fellow, GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Sus.** (G.A.W.) **Hmp.** Methodys is too thirtover vur enjyment theirselves, so they cain't abide to see other volks enjyen of theirselves, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) II. 115; **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] He's as thirtover as a mule. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I have been living on in a thirtover, lackaday way and have not seen what it may lead to, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xlvi; **Dor.**[1]

[And for fifteene long dayes and nights, the thwartover and crosse north and easterly winde blew, TAYLOR *Workes* (1630) (NARES).]

THWIBBLE, see **Thible.**

THWITE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Shr. Glo. Dev. Also in forms **thoight** Dev.; **twaet, tweet, twet** Sh.I.; **tweyt** Cai.[1]; **twiet** S. & Ork.[1] [**þwait.**] To whittle; to pare wood; to cut with a knife, carve; *fig.* to thrash soundly.

Sh.I. Occasionally one sees a placid roadman 'tweetin'' the grass in the ditches with a scythe, and dellin' up some turf from the same, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897); A'll get dee a auld waer [wire], an' doo needna be a meenint, wi' dy knife twaetin' a heft, *ib.* (Nov. 10, 1900); I lightid me pipe an' grippin' me joktaleg begood ta twet aff o' da corner o' ane o' da sides o' da khbber, *ib.* (Mar. 9, 1901); **S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2]** He hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding prick. **Lan.** Let these lads thwite at it a bit, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 24; **Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Der.[1]** With a Lancashire thwittle I thwited a flail-swipple. Thwite, *obs.* **Shr.[2] Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 421. **Dev.** Willee thoight tu or dree little flip-sticks vur me? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Tweytins**, *sb. pl.* chips cut from wood with a knife. **Cai.[1]**

[OE. *þwītan*, to cut, shave off (SWEET).]

THWITTLE, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Also written **thwitel** Cum.[4] Lan. [**þwi·tl.**] **1.** *sb.* A large knife, esp. a butcher's knife; a carving-knife.

N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4] w.Yks. Reach mi that thwittle an' aw'll cut thi some buttercakes (D.L.). **Lan.** As good vyel [veal] as e'er deed on a thwittle, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 12; **Lan.[1] n.Lan.** He ran wi' his thwitel afoor him, MORRIS *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 7. **e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[1]** *Obs.*

2. *v.* To whittle, cut, carve.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** Dunnot thwittle that bit o' wood away (D.L.). **Lan.** He'll not like to dine off what we'n bin thwittlin at, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ii; **Lan.[1]** (s.v. Thwite). **s.Lan.[1], Der.[1]** (s.v. Thwite), **Nhp.[2]**

[A Sheffeld thwitel baar he in his hose, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3933. A deriv. of 'thwite,' q.v.]

THWOLE, THWOOAL, see **Thole**, *v.*

THWOOAN, see **Thone.**

THWRICKEN, *v. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) To choke with thick smouldering smoke. See **Whirken.**

THY, *poss. adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Not. Wor. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [ðai; unstressed ðə, ði.] Dial. forms: (1) **Dy**, (2) **Te**, (3) **Teh**, (4) **Tey**, (5) **Tha**, (6) **Thah**, (7) **Thai**, (8) **Thaw**, (9) **The**, (10) **Thee**, (11) **They**, (12) **Theÿ-ē**, (13) **Thi**, (14) **Thoi.**

(1) **S & Ork.[1]** (2, 3, 4) **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806 *Gl.* (5) **Lan.** Keep tha mouth shut about this, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 297. **Not.** Does ta say tha prayers? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 113. **w.Som., n.Dev.** Dhŭ is spoken in the Exmoor district and in n.Dev. but is not general in w.Som., ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 40. **Cor.** I knaw tha tricks of old, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 60. (6) **n.Yks.[2][4], ne.Yks.[1]** 25. **e.Yks.[1]** 'Thah' is the emphatic form. **w.Yks.** Thah luv's better than woine, BYWATER *Sheffield Sng. Sol.* 1859 i. 2. 7 **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 40. **e.Dev.** Thai leuve's var bedd'r than waine, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 2. (8) **Nhb.** The broad 'thaw' is almost universal in the colliery districts of the Tyne, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes.* **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). (9) **Nhb.** Duves' een anunder the corls, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 1. **Wm.** Thoo's nit werth sote ta the poddish, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.** Bless the heart, TWEDDELL *Rhymes* (1875) 38. **w.Yks.[2]** All t'days o the loif. **s.Lan.[1]** (10) **Or.I.** Thoo never saw a' thee born days, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 185. **Nhb.** Is thee muther shoutin out? BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10. **Dur.** I'll wag thee hand! GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 67. **Cum.** 'Thee' is only thus used when not emphatic, as 'Mind thee oan wark, will ta?' (E.W.P.) **Wm.** Thee brand new goon, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 50. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284. **sw.Lin.[1]** Haud thee noise. **w.Wor.** Here's thee hat (W.B.). **Glo.** Shut thee mouth, *Evesham Jrn.* (May 11, 1901). **Brks.[1]** 7. **Hmp.[1]** What's thee name? **Wil.[1]** What's thee name? (s.v. Pronouns.) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 40. **Dev.** That zilly smile upon thee face, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 60. (11) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284. (12) **Nhb.** Occasionally, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes.* (13) **n.Yks.** Get out o' thi bed, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 9. **ne.Yks.[1]** 25. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 121. **e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]** Moind thi own bizness. **s.Chs.[1]** Unemph., 68. **w.Som.** Unemph., ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 40. (14) **Lan.** Thoi wife, BANKS *Forbidden to Wed* (1885) x.

THYEA, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The thole-pin of a boat.

THYME-WEED, *sb.* Lin. The water-thyme, *Anacharis Alsinastrum.*

Anacharis Alsinastrum, to which watermen have given the most appropriate name of 'Thyme weed,' MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x.

THYSELF, *reflex. pron.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Brks. Dor. Som. Dev. [ðise·lf, ðise·l.] Dial. forms: (1) **Tesel**, (2) **Tesell**, (3) **Teysel**, (4) **Thasel**, (5) **Thazell**, (6) **Theesel**, (7) **Theeself**, (8) **Theesell**, (9) **Theezelf**, (10) **Theezil**, (11) **Thesel**, (12) **Thisel**, (13) **Thysel**, (14) **Thyzul.**

(1) **Cum.[1]** Nearly *obs.* (2) **Wm.** Thoos droont tesell, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. (3) **Cum.[1]** Nearly *obs.* (4) **Nhb.[1]** (s.v. Sel). (5) **n.Dev.** Bit step wayin tha zell, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 51. (6) **Dur.** Shake theesel', hinney, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 57. **Wm.** Thee git theesel wed, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 31. **n.Yks.** Freeat nut theesel', CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 35. (7) **Shr.[1]** *Gram. Outlines*, 48. **Brks.** Thee doesn't feel theeself bad no'ers, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 95. **Dor.** Now do'ee give theeself a holiday for once, HARE *As We Sow* (1897) 28. (8) **Nhb.** Whe dos thou tig on wee thee sell aw wonder? BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. **w.Cy.** To go whirli an' make a vool o' theesell, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 89. (9) **Brks.[1]** 7. (10) **Wxf.[1]** (11) **Nhb.** Bud divent meayk thesel' knawn to the man, ROBSON *Bruk o' Ruth* (1860) iii. 3. (12) **n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 122. **Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1]** 69. (13) **Ayr.** Wha, as it pleases best thysel, BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer*, st. 1. **n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 8, 1899). (14) **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 42.

THYSEN, *reflex. pron.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Sur. Also written **thisen** n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **theesen** Lan. Lin.; **thesen** n.Yks.; **thiseln** w.Yks.; **thissen** w.Yks. [ðise·n.] Thyself.

n.Yks. (T.S.), **n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]** Mainly confined to parts of the N. Riding. **e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** Thoo went thissen, SPEIGHT *Craven Highlands* (1892) 165; WRIGHT *Gram. Windhll.* (1892) 122. **Lan.** Thee's bound to lose thysen, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 16. **s.Lan.[1] Der.[2]** Soss thysen dy'én, wu't? (s.v. Soss.) **Not.[2]** Thou'llt hurt thysen. **Lin.** Git thee sen made smart and pretty, BROWN *Neddy* (1841) 5. **Shr.[1]** *Gram. Outlines*, 48. **Sur.** Whatever did 'un with thysen? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv.

THYTE, see **Theat**, *adj.*

THYURRH, *int.* Irel. A call to pigs. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

THYVEL, THYZLE, see **Thivel, Thixle.**

TIAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tyal** (JAM.) Cai.[1] [tiəl.] A tie; a string with which anything is fastened; anything used for tying a latchet; a tying. Sh.I., S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*, n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

[The great belles clapper was fallen downe, the ty-all was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the towne, LATTIMER *Sermons* (NARES).]

TIAN, see **Tone**, *num. adj.*

TIAWE, *v.* Sc. To amble. *pret.* **tew.**

n.Sc. When the cattle tiawe, an' blinter To the loch for drink at noon, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 56 (JAM.); He tew an' peghin stytert hame, *ib.* 69 (s.v. Tew).

TIB, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lin. Hrf. e.An. [tib.] **1.** The ear, esp. the tip or lobe of the ear. Cf. **tab**, *sb.*[1] **11.**

Lin. (HALL.), **Lin.[1] Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

2. The extreme end of a cart. e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

3. The anus. n.Cy. (HALL.)

TIB, *sb.*[2] w.Som.[1] [təb.] Small beer.

Th' old Bob on't never drink nort; but th' old man's oncommon fond of his pint or two o' tib [tŭb].

TIB, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A tub.

TIB, *int.* Dev.[2] [tib.] A call made to ewes.

TIBBET, *sb.* Lin. [ti·bit.] The peak in front of a bonnet. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

TIBBET, TIBBIT, see **Tippet, Tabet.**

TIB(B'S EVE, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Cor. Nfld. A day which never comes, never; the Greek kalends. Also in *comb.* **St. Tibb's Eve.**

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 119. **N.I.[1]** I'll marry you on Tib's

eve, an' that's neither before Christmas nor after. **Uls.** Very common (M.B.-S.). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* 1890). **Yks.** Some day afoar Tib's Eve, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 110. **Nhp.**[1] I'll pay you at Tib's Eve. **Cor.** Promises made, but never intended to be kept, are all to be fulfilled on next St. Tibb's Eve, a day, some folks say, falls between 'the old and new year' . . . 'neither before nor after Christmas,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 122-3. [**Nfld.** 'Till Tib's Eve,' never (G.P.).]

TIBBY, *sb.* Suf. Also in forms **tebbie; tib** Suf.[1] [ti·bi.] **1.** A calf; a term of endearment. (C.L.F.), (M.B.-E.), Suf.[1] **2.** The calf of the leg. (C.L.F.)

TIBBY-LAMB, *sb.* Dev. [ti·bi-læm.] A term of endearment applied pitifully to a child.

Look at that poor tibby-lamb, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor Way* (1896) 272; **Dev.**[3]

Hence *tibby-lambs'-tails, phr.* catkins. s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

TIB-CAT, *sb.* Yks. [ti·b-kat.] A female cat. Yks. (HALL.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[1]

TIBEETHE, *sb. Obsol.* Cai.[1] [tibī·þ.] A dial. form of 'toll-booth,' a jail.

TIBRIC(K, *sb.* Or.I. [ti·brik.] The young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

Cod, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths. The time of fishing the young cooths or tibricks begins about the middle of August, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 261 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

TIC, *int.* Pem. A call to poultry. s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

TICCORY, see **Ticky,** *sb.*

TICE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tise** Sh.I.; **tyce** Abd. Lan.; **tysse** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **tize** S. & Ork.[1]; **tyshe** Wxf.[1] [tais, Midl. tois.] **1.** *v.* To entice; to tempt, allure, attract; to coax, wheedle.

Sh.I. I tought I might tise him ta com' as far as he could, *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The aul' man's gey ill t'pit up wee; bit she's a braw sensible lass, an' she tysses awa wee 'im, an' keeps 'im eye in gueede humour. **Abd.** To tice them oot o' the yerd, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx; A little tycein induced him to pour forth all that was in his heart, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Nhb.** To 'tice her away wi' your empty wiles, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 101. **Dur.**[1], e.Dur.[1] **Cum.**[3] Tic't t'poor lass frae nebbers hooase whoar she'd been fain to stay, 60. **Wm.** Thae trie o mannars a waes ta tice fooak, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 26. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.**[1 2]; **w.Yks.**[5] Doan't 'tice that dog awāay nah! **Lan.** T'feorin han 'tyced um eawt o' t'leawpholes, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scawsdale* (1860) II. 84. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Wasn he nice this Jack?—Aw dear! and couldn he tice? BROWN *Witch* (1889) 48. **Chs.**[1 2 3] **s.Chs.**[1] It's yo're faut o' mey pleein' truant—yo ticed me. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Can't yĕ noā waays tice Mr. Jewlian to stop e' England? **Lei.**[1] Shay wanted to toice me into matrimoony. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Tak' a bit o' corn i' the sarver an' tice the pony, it's better than runnin' 'im round an' round; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.**[1] I tried to tice the bread and cheese down with a drop of cider; **Glo.**[2], **Brks.**[1] **Lon.** She was 'ticed when she was young, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* ed. 1862) IV. 221. **Sur.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I do's my best vor to get-n to school, but they tother boys keeps on ticin' o' un away. **Dev.** I wur 'ticed by a pack o' they little devils, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 288.

Hence (1) **Tice-fools,** *sb. pl.* puff-balls, so called from their likeness to mushrooms; (2) **Ticement,** *sb.* enticement; encouragement; (3) **Tice-penny,** *sb.* a catch-penny; anything tempting to buy; (4) **Ticery,** *sb.* entertainments of all kinds; (5) **Tice-trap,** *sb.* a matter of temptation or allurement; a glaring display to entice the beholder; (6) **Ticing,** *ppl. adj.* alluring, seductive, tempting; of sweet, pleasing manners.

(1) **s.Wor.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] There idn no ticement vor to keep it tidy, vor tidn a-do'd up vive minutes 'vore they boys 've a-made it all so bad again. (3) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] (4, 5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Bnff.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A ticing bairn,' an engaging child. **w.Yks.**[5] 'Ticing weather,' fine, walk-alluring weather. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] This book is very ticing. **War.**[3] This ale is very ticing.

2. *Obs.* To encourage, incite, as a dog. Wxf.[1] **3.** *sb.* Kind treatment; the act of treating in a coaxing manner. Bnff.[1] **4.** See below.

Sur.[1] A tice at cricket is a ball pitched to the block-hole, so called, because under the semblance of a full pitch it entices you to hit at it.

5. Advantage, grace given in any game. War.[3]

[1. Tycyn, or intycyn, *instigo, allicio* (*Prompt.*).]

TICH, *v. Obs.* w.Cy. Dev. Cor. To set up turfs on end to dry for fuel. *Gen.* in *prp.*

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Dev., Cor.** RAY (1691). **Cor.**[1 2]

Hence **Tich-crook,** *sb.* an implement to turn peat with.

n.Dev. A two-bill, tichcrook an' tormentor, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 72.

TICH, see **Touch.**

TICHEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **tichil, tichle.** [ti·χl.] **1.** *sb.* A number; a troop.

Slk. There was a tichel o' wallydraggle tup hoggs rinning after her, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 246 (JAM.); A tichel o' tikes set after her to tear her a' to tare-leathers, *ib.* III. 407; Always used as a term of contempt, applied to a low troop of followers (JAM.).

2. Anything that is attached to another, whether by accident or design. Fif. (JAM.) **3.** Any article kept secretly. Cld. (*ib.*) **4.** *v.* To join hands; to make a line or string; see below. Cf. **tickle-tails.**

Fif. A term used in var. games of children in which every one takes hold of the hand of his neighbour, when their object is either to form a circle or to extend like a chain (JAM.).

TICHER, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) Also written **tigher.** [ti·χər.] To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter.

TICHER, TICHLE, see **Teicher, Ticker,** *sb.*[1 2], **Tichel.**

TIC(K, *sb.* Chs.[1 3] [tik.] The foot and mouth disease in cattle.

TICK, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Cor. [tik.] A louse or parasitic insect, in phr. *as full as a tick,* a state of repletion.

e.Yks. Ah's as full as a tick; Ah've had sike a jawtheram o' broth, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 93. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I've eaten till I'm as full as a tick. **War.**[3] **Cor.** *W. Morn. News* (Apr. 22, 1902). [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 284.]

TICK, *sb.*[2] Not. Shr. [tik.] The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 11.

TICK, *sb.*[3] Hrt. Wil. Som. [tik.] A small kind of horse-bean, a variety of *Faba vulgaris.*

Hrt. They call the small common field horse-bean small ticks, and the larger sort great ticks, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. 24. **w.Som.**[1] There idn no sort 'll beat th' old-farshin ticks.

Hence **Tick-fair,** *sb., obs.,* a fair at which 'ticks' were sold.

Wil. Sarum, Feb. 28, 1756.—Whereas the Tick-Fair was kept in the Blue Boar Yard. . . This is to acquaint the Buyers and Sellers of Ticks, that a Rank of Standings shall be set up opposite the Blue-Boar, only for the use of the Tick Trade, *Advt.* in *Sarum Jrn.* 1756.

TICK, *sb.*[4] Yks. Som. [tik.] In phr. *tick for tack,* tit for tat. w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Som.[1]

TICK, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tic** Sc. Cor. [tik.] **1.** *sb.* Credit, trust; esp. in phr. *on tick* or *on the tick.* Cf. **strap,** *sb.*[1] **6.**

Sc. Sae he his customers secures wi' 'tic,' ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 62. **Sh.I.** It used to be said that Shetland was a place of unlimited tick, because here the individual could be 'weaned from a credit cradle, clad in a credit coat, married in a credit gown, and buried in a credit coffin,' *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** They went up to t'Hall at three awpence on t'tick, *Yksman.* (1875) 5. **Lan.** Na, na brass! Na tick! SAUNDERS *Abel Drake* (1862) xv. **Der.** Ye wanna let me hev 'em on tick, as 'twere, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) ii. **Nhp.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Dev.**[3] He nivver pay'th vur nort, he live'th 'pon tick. **Cor.** Spends all his gittens, then goes upon tic, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 74. [Goes tick at your Mews For seven-and-fifty bobb, THACKERAY *Miscell.* (1855) 148.]

2. *v.* To give credit; to buy on credit.

Per. She . . . would tick to the extent of a tappit-hen, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 87, ed. 1887. **Fif.** I've an awfu' notion o' that coal, but he'll no tick. ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 137.

TICK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[6] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. *Pret.* and *pp.* **tuck** s.Stf. [tik.] **1.** *v.* To touch, to touch

lightly, esp. to touch in the game of 'tick' or 'ticky' (q.v.). See **Tig**, *v.*

s.Lan.[1] s.Stf. I was the fust in the gaime to be tuck (T.P.). s.Not I've ticked you last! (J.P.K.) War.[2] The boy . . . is, in his turn, obliged to overtake and touch ('tick' or 'tag') another of the party. Shr. He runs about the playground . . . trying to tick others, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxiii.

Hence (1) **Tick-and-no-den**, (2) **-and-touchwood**, (3) **-and-tumbledown**, *sb.* variants of the game of touch; see below.

(1) War.[2] 'Tick-and-no-den' compels the players to keep on dodging or running, so as to avoid the stroke. (2) *ib.* To touch wood (which must not, of course, be carried on the person) affords sanctuary. (3) *ib.* To tumble down affords exemption for a time.

2. To fondle, caress; to toy. Also in phr. *ticking and tanning* or *toying.*

s.Stf. I guessed wot 'ud come on it. I seed 'em tickin' an tannin at the skule trate, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not. (J.H.B.) e.An.[1] Two fond sweethearts are sometimes seen 'ticking and toying.' Nrf.[1]

Hence **Tick**, *adj.* loving, fond. w.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** *sb.* A very gentle touch; a light touch with the hand in the game of 'tick.'

s.Not. 'I've ticked you last.' 'No, it wasn't a fair tick' (J.P.K.). War.[12], e.An.[1], Nrf.[1]

4. A children's game of 'touch' or 'tig'; see below. See **Ticky**, *sb.*

Abd. (JAM.) Gall. Like children playing 'tick' about a preaching in the open air, CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) vi. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] An outdoor game played by children, one of whom is called 'tick' (sometimes 'it'). This child runs after any of the others that are not touching wood of some sort, and when it succeeds in touching another child, then the child touched becomes 'tick' in its turn. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[123]

5. Phr. *tick and tag*, a game of bowls. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[1] **6.** Phr. *upon tick*, in a state of activity. Abd. (JAM.) **7.** A dot of any kind; a small speck or spot. See **Ticker**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. 'The tick above an I,' the dot above the letter I (JAM.). n.Sc. A very small spot on the skin (JAM.). Cai.[1]

8. Phr. *not a tick fleid*, not the least bit frightened or afraid.

Frf. 'You hulking man of sin,' cries Mr. Dishart, not a tick fleid, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii.

[1. E.Fris. *tikken*, to touch lightly (KOOLMAN).]

TICKAREE, *sb.* Cor. [ti·kərī.] A hawk.

w.Cor. We must take care that a tickaree does not carry off the 'chickens' (M.A.C.).

TICKER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **ticher** Gall. **1.** A dot of any kind. Sc. (JAM.) **2.** A very small spot or pimple on the skin; an eruption on the face. n.Sc. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TICKER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* s.Cy. Also in form **ticher**. A single sheaf of oats or barley. RAY (1691); (HALL.)

TICKET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Wal. Der. Rut. Mid. Wil. Cor. Slang. Amer. [ti·kit, -ət.] **1.** In *phr.* (1) *the ticket* or *the very ticket*, (2) *the ticket for soup*, the exact thing, the right or correct thing; in *gen.* slang use; (3) *to mucky one's ticket*, to misbehave oneself.

(1) Abd. He's nae the ticket. Yon's the ticket for you (G.W.). w.Yks. Just the varry ticket, lass! Tha couldn't do better, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1868) 42; That's just the ticket; we cannot do owt better, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1891) 40. Lan. Well, yo're th' ticket, then, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 154, ed. 1868. Rut.[1] 'How's your wife?' 'Well, she's joost not the ticket' (not as right as might be). Used of persons or things. Mid. 'Does that sound like it?' . . 'Why, it is the very ticket!' BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. v. n.Wil. He smoked a cutty-pipe, and drank endless whiskies—just like Raleigh, 'the very ticket,' JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 130. Cor. Good old black twist, smelling of rum and molasses, was the right ticket, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 12. Slang. Aunt Maria's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow she's not—she's not the ticket, you see, THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1854) 65. [Amer. Yes, Sir, that's the ticket, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xxii.] (2) se.Lin. That's the ticket for soup (J.T.B.). (3) w.Yks. Me lukkin as if awd nivver muckied mi ticket i' mi life, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 54.

2. A visiting card.

Cor. Mr. Gibbs come in just now and left his ticket over the chimley, LEE *Cynthia*, 20; He out with his ticket and write on the back, *ib.* 21.

3. A mining term: a sealed tender of the price the agents will give for the ore at sales.

I.Ma., Dnb., Cdg., Cor. Each mine sends samples of its ore to the smelters in var. localities, along with a notice to the effect that tenders or tickets will be received up to a certain day, on which they will be opened and the highest offer accepted, PERCY *Metall. of Lead*, 498 (C.D.). Cor.[2] Agents attend the sales of tin and copper ore, and hand in sealed 'tickets' or tenders of the price they will give for the ore.

Hence (1) **Ticketing**, *sb.* the auction for the sale of copper and tin ore; *gen.* in *pl.* form; (2) **Ticketing-day**, *sb.* the day on which the auction for the sale of copper and tin ore is held.

(1) Der. (HALL.) Cor. We shall rise thousans of ore, and be into ticketing to waunce, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 18. (2) Cor.[2]

4. An oddity.

Bch., Abd. Ye're a sair [sad] ticket wi' that dress on. O sic a ticket! ye're mud a' owre. Her hat mak's her sic a funny lookin' ticket (G.W.).

TICKET, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. **1.** A pat; a slight stroke with the hand, &c.; a smart blow; a beating. Cf. **tick**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. E'er he kent fat I was doin', I gae the creature sic a ticket, I gard him flee clean thro' the wicket, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 121.

2. *pl.* Phr. *to get one's tickets*, to be subjected to a scolding match; to get a drubbing. Fif. (JAM.)

TICKET, *sb.*[3] Som. [ti·kət.] A small load of anything. A donkey-load would be called 'just a little ticket' (W.F.R.).

TICKHILL, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *Tickhill, God help me* or *you*, a jocular name given to the village of Tickhill. See **God**, 4 (4, *a*).

w.Yks A Tickhill man, when asked where he comes from, says 'Tickhill, God help me,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 247; w.Yks.[2] In speaking to a stranger, or to a third person, a Bawtry man will say of a Tickhill man, 'Oh, he comes from Tickhill-God-help-him,' as if nobody need wonder at a Tickhill man's actions, HUNTER *South Yks.* I. 224.

TICKLE, *v.* Sc. Der. War. Suf. Som. Cor. [ti·kl.]

1. To stir gently; to rouse, stir up. Also used *fig.* to beat, whip. See **Tick**, *v.*[2]

Der.[1] Tickle the fire. Suf. Let me go below an' tickle 'em up wi' this, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 400. Som. How the old man did tickle up his back that time, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 288.

2. Phr. *to tickle fish*, to catch fish, *gen.* trout, with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream; to 'guddle.'

Som. You've been poaching with that Atwood—tickling fish, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 285.

3. To puzzle, perplex.

Cai.[1] Elg. I've got ye out, but it tickles my brain How the deuce I'm to pitch ye in again, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 47. Abd. (JAM.) War.[3] It will tickle him up to get through that job in a day.

Hence **Tickly**, *adj.* puzzling, difficult. Cai.[1], Abd. (JAM.)

TICKLE, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tikkle** Lan. [ti·kl.] **1.** Insecure, unstable, tottering, easily upset; ready to fall; nicely balanced, sensitive. Also used *advb.*

n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[3] A mousetrap should be set tickle, i.e. easy to go off; w.Yks.[4] Lan. That wall's very tickle, you'll have it deawn if yo'r not very careful (S.W.). ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Chs.[2] (s.v. Coggle), s.Chs.[1] Not. Mind that trap, it's set very tickle (L.C.M.). Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 727; Lin.[1] Brks. A trap set very light, so as to go off at the slightest touch, is said to be 'set tickle' (M.J.B.).

2. Difficult, delicate, requiring nice management. Cf. **kittle**, *adj.* **2.**

Arg. A tickle task at haggling in the language of signs with a broad-bottomed bargeman, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 323. Wm. It's tickle wark is this, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 4. w.Yks.[3] A tickle job, one that requires care. Lan. Aw've tickle jobs enoo beaut larnin fresh, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 64. Chs.[1] Au've getten rayther a tickle job here. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2] Not. At that distance, i' that part, it couldn't be so very tickle, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 277. n.Lin.[1] I'd a tickle job underwaay. Cor.

There is a tickle (difficult) bit where I cannot plant a foot, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) xxx.

Hence **Ticklesome,** *adj.* difficult, delicate, requiring care or tact.

Don. Yis, marriage is a ticklesome subject, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 200.

3. Variable, uncertain, not to be relied on, used esp. of the weather.

w.Yks.[2 3] **Lan.** So tikkle as times ar, *Chester Chron.* (Mar. 27, 1795); WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 56, ed. 1801. **s.Lan.**[1] Wark's very tickle just neaw. These are tickle times. **Chs.** It's been a very tickle summer (E.M.G.); **Chs.**[3] **Der.** The weaether looks so vera tickle, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **s.Not.** The weather's a very tickle thing (J.P.K.). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 727. **n.Lin.**[1] It's alus tickle weather when oor haay's doon. He's just gotten his seeds doon an' th' weather's cum'd tickle t'rec'ly. **sw.Lin.**[1] She's always a tickle sleeper.

4. Uncertain in temper, 'touchy,' easily offended. Cf. **kittle,** *adj.* **9.**

w.Yks. Theaw'rt rare un 'tickle to shoo' (D.L.). **Lan.** We're both on us of a tickle temper, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 90, ed. 1879; (S.W.) **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Glo.**[1 2] **Dev.** The money-spinner is a tickle (touchy) beast, and may take offence at a godless word, BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1887) ii.

5. Shy, nervous, fearful, used esp. of animals easily taking fright. Cf. **ticklish, 3.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Chs.**[3] Also applied to game, particularly hares, when wild and ready to move. 'The snow or frost makes the hares very tickle.' **Not.** She's a very tickle mare in harness (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**[1] Fish, when they bite very shyly, are said to be 'straange an' tickle.' **sw.Lin.**[1] The mare's tickle about the heels. **Glo.**[1 2]

6. Delicate. Cf. **kittle,** *adj.* **10.**

e.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** Thah's a varry tickle stomach, *Shevvild Chap's Ann.* (1855) 23. **Lan.** Hoo's nobbut in a tickle state o' health, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv; **Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** A feel very tickle i' the back (J.P.K.).

Hence **Tickle-stomached,** *adj.* squeamish. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **7.** Dainty, over-particular, nice; fastidious.

Lan.[1] **s.Lan.**[1] He's very tickle abeawt what he ates an' sups. He's vast tickle abeawt it.

[1. This world is now ful tikel, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3428.]

TICKLE-BUT, *adv.* Lan. [ti·kl-but.] Headlong, impetuously. Cf. **sticklebut(t.**

At it he went, tickle-but, like a bull at a gate, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 115, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'st goo at it tickle-but when aw start.

TICKLE-PLOUGH, *sb.* Sus.[1] A plough with wooden beam and handles.

TICKLER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Shr. Lon. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Amer. [ti·klə(r.] **1.** The rough seeds contained in hips or the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.* See **Tickling-Tommy.**

Dev.[4] Boys put them down one another's backs, when the tickling sensation is very vexatious.

2. A sharp stroke with a cane or whip; a smart blow. See **Tickle,** *v.* **1.**

w.Som.[1] I gid'n a tickler 'cross the backzide. [**Amer.** I . . . have half a mind to give you a tickler in the ribs that will make you feel monstrous amiable, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. xi, ed. 1884.]

3. A small poker.

Shr.[1] A slender steel rod terminated by a hook at a right angle, used for stirring the fire slightly.

4. An iron pin used to take a bung out of a cask.

Lon. In the oil trade, an iron implement about 9 inches long (W.W.S.). **Sus.**[1] Used by brewers. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

5. Anything very puzzling, a difficulty, puzzle; anything astonishing. See **Tickle,** *v.* **3.**

Sh.I. That's the tickler Bill can't make out no ways, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 157. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Lord, that wad be a tickler, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 115; (JAM.) **Wgt.** Well, troth, but that's a tickler at the very first, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 295. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo this sum's a reglar tickler. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] That's a tickler. **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

6. A shrewd, cunning person or animal; a difficult person to deal with.

Ayr. Aul' Gaut's wife was wan o' the greatest ticklers as could be, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 214. **ne.Lan.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

TICKLER, *adj.* I.Ma. Ken. Sur. Dev. Also in forms **tickelar** I.Ma.; **tickular** Dev. [ti·k(ə)lə(r).] A dial. form of 'particular.'

I.Ma. Look at her—the clane she is, and the tickelar, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 44. **Ken.**[1] I lay he's not so tickler as all that. **Sur.** You must take tickler care as he don't walk about on the roads o' nights, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530. **Dev.** There's Sally Skedger ain't 'tickular wher er goes, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 69.

TICKLES, *sb. pl.* Bnff. (JAM.) A dial. form of 'spectacles.'

TICKLESOME, *adj.* Irel. Sensitive to tickling.

The man's so ticklesome that sorra a tailor in the counthry can attempt to take his measure, MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 313

TICKLE-TAIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. [ti·kl-tēl, -teəl.] **1.** A birch rod used by a schoolmaster. See **Tickle,** *v.* **1.** n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], Lin.[1]

2. A loose woman. n.Lan.[1]

TICKLE-TAILS, *adv. Obs.* Sc. See below.

Another game played by a number of children, with a hold of one another, or tickle-tails, as it is technically called in Sc., is 'Through the needle e'e,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36.

TICKLING-TOMMY, *sb.* Dev.[4] The rough seeds contained in hips or the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina.* See **Tickler,** *sb.* **1.**

TICKLISH, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [ti·k(ə)liʃ.] **1.** Difficult, delicate, requiring management. In *gen.* colloq. use. See **Tickle,** *adj.* **2.**

Fif. They say it'll be a ticklish fecht, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 1. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] You be careful with that underpinning—it's a ticklish job. **Wor.** There has been a good deal of ticklish work, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 17, 1899). **Oxf.** When things were in this very ticklish condition, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xli. **Brks.**[1] T'ull be a ticklish job to perzwaayde un to do what us wants un to't. **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a ticklish job vor to load thick there piece [of timber] mind. **Dev.** They turney chaps wants ticklish 'andlin', *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 436. **w.Cor.** 'It's a ticklish bit of work.' 'They don't get on together, he's standing on ticklish ground.' Common (M.A.C.). **Colloq.** It's a ticklish affair, you may swear, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* ed. 1864 *Black Mousquetaire.* [**Amer.** Guess you must 'a' felt a little ticklish yourself, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxxi.]

2. Risky, precarious, uncertain; of the weather: changeable.

N.I.[1], **Der.**[2], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Ticklish weather vor haymaking. Ticklish times.

3. Skittish, mettlesome.

Chs.[1], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] I dunna think the mar' 'as any vice, on'y a bit ticklish—ōōnna stan' much w'ip-cwurd.

TICKNEY, *sb.* Nhp. Shr. Earthenware, esp. a coarse, common kind, made at Ticknall, near Derby. Also in *comp.* **Tickney-ware.**

Nhp.[1] **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Theer's bin three folks 'ere to day ōōth tickney, an' w'en I wanted some dishes fur 'arrōost nobody come nigh.

Hence (1) **Tickney-man,** (2) **-woman,** *sb.* an itinerant vendor of coarse, common earthenware.

(1) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* Missis, dun'ee want anythin' off the tickney-man?—'e's at the door. (2) *ib.*

TICKSIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [ti·ksi.] A quarrel, dispute. (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

TICK-TACK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hmp. Also written **tic-tac** Cum.[1 4] w.Yks.; and in form **tick-tock** Sh.I. Hmp. [ti·k-tak.] **1.** *sb.* The tick or ticking sound of a clock.

Sc. The auld 'wag-at-the-wa',' with its dreamy 'tick-tak, tick-tak,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 55. **Sh.I.** A round clock, with lead weights depending from it, hung upon the back wall, and its loud tick-tock could be heard at the but fire, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 21. **Cum.**[1 4] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Hmp.** The tall shining clock . . . struck its seven strokes, and subsided into its steady tick-tock again, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 11.

2. A second; a moment; a short space of time.

Cum. In less ner a tick-tack, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Iv anudder tick-tack there was I coontin t'things ower, 21; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[3 4]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah'll be wi' yuh in a tick-tack. **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *as quick as tick-tack*, in an instant; (2) *tick-tack, never change back, touch cold iron*, see below.

(1) Gall. It came as quick as tick-tack, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 146. (2) se.Wor.[1] The binding sentence upon the completion of an exchange or a swop by boys; at the same time touching a piece of cold iron with the finger.

4. *v.* To play a practical joke, on dark nights, upon country cottagers; see below.

s.Lan.[1] A button is tied to the end of a short piece of string and affixed to a window-frame. This is so worked from a distance by a long thread, as to produce a continuous tapping on the glass (s.v. Window-tackin').

TICK-TACK-TO(E, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Not. Oxf. Also written **tic-tac-toe** Gall. A children's game played on a slate, somewhat resembling 'fox and geese'; see below. Cf. **tit-tat-toe, 3.**

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Gall. Playing at quoits, tops, marbles, tic-tac-toe, Jacks, knuckle-bones, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xii. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Not.[1] Oxf.[1] A game played with the eyes shut, on a slate with figures on it. The following rhyme is repeated: 'Tick tack toe, My first go, Three jolly butcher-boys All in a row; Stick one up, An' stick one down, An' stick one in the ole man's crown.' The player scores whatever figure the pencil rests on when he has completed the rhyme, *MS. add.*

TICKTAIL, see **Tecktail.**

TICKY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Not. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Lon. Nrf. Also in form **ticcory** w.Yks.[5] [ti·ki.] A children's game of 'touch'; see below. Also in *comb.* **Ticky-touchwood, Ticky, ticky touchwood,** &c. See **Tick,** *v.*[2]

w.Yks.[5] Ticcory-touchwood. A child's game, in which one stands guard, while several others are stationed at different posts, any of whom, if he or she can succeed in 'tigging' as they are challenged, from time to time, before those touch wood, the game is out, and the newly-'tigged' one becomes 'Ticcory.' Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] 'Tickey-touch wood,' and 'cross-tickey,' the several varieties of a children's game. s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.[1] A game played by children, who must touch something wooden to hinder their being caught. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] A game among children, similar to 'One Catch All.' Touching wood, and repeating 'Ticky, ticky, touchwood,' protects the players from being caught. War.[3] Lon. One tree or piece of wood was selected for 'Home,' and the players darted out from this, saying 'Ticky, ticky touchwood,' then running back to the tree and touching them before 'Ticky' caught them. 'Parley' or 'fainits' were the words called out when exempt, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 293. Nrf. One child is chosen to be 'ticky,' i.e. to be on the qui vive to lay hold of or touch any one who is not touching wood. If played out of doors it must be clearly defined what is wood, trees and all growing wood being forbidden. The fun consists in the bold ventures of those who tempt 'Ticky' to run after them and contrive to touch 'wood' just before he touches them. When one is caught he is 'Ticky' in turn, *ib.* 292.

TICKY, *adj.* Lan. [ti·ki.] Itchy, irritable; affected by ticks or lice.

Settin up scrattin-pooasts so ut ticky foak cud'n av the plesshur ov o gud rubbin ogen um, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28.

TICKY-MOLIE, *sb.* Sc. A boys' trick.

Fif. The long evenings favoured such pranks as 'Tammy-reekie,' 'Ticky-molie,' and 'Guisin,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14.

TICKY-PIG, *sb.* Wil.[1] [ti·ki-pig.] The smallest pig of a litter.

TICKY-TOPE, *sb.* Dev. The jenny-wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

TIC-TAC-MOLLARD, *sb.* Cor.[12] The game of 'ducks and drakes' (q.v., s.v. **Duck**, *sb.*[2] **2** (3).).

TID, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Shr. [tid.] 1. *sb.* Season, tide; the proper time or season, esp. the right season for agricultural operations. Also used *fig.* A dial. form of tide, *sb.*[1]

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A bit braw hairst tid, a fine harvest time, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Per. We hae had a fine tid for the in-pittin, sowing, &c. (G.W.) Ayr. The glaikit wee tid o' nature ye've lost, When youth and love's arles set a' in a low, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 263. Edb. I'll watch the canny tid an' speak for thee, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 358. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Shr.[1] An old word preserved in 'Luke's-tid.'

2. The suitable condition of ground for cultivation.

Lth. The grund's no in tid (JAM.). N.I.[1] 'That ground is in fine tid,' pulverised and dry.

3. Phr. *tid and quid, obsol.*, see below.

Fif. A term used by old farmers to denote a farm in a state of thriving rotation, as 'He has tid-and-quid and fu' bien.' One might be said to have 'tid-and-quid' who was in a thriving way both as to grain and cattle (JAM.).

4. *Fig.* Mood, humour.

Sc. I'm just in the tid (JAM.). Slg. Permission to address the bairns when the tid comes on, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 142. Ayr. As to the courtin',—I'm no' i' the tidd the noo, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. Dmf. I'm no exactly in the tid for company the day, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 168.

5. A fit of ill-humour or temper, esp. in phr. *to take the tid.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Take the tid an' outright fell you, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 170. Edb. Take tent case Crummy tak her wonted tids And ca' the laiglens treasure o' the ground, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 164, ed. 1785.

Hence **Tiddie**, *adj.* (1) cross in temper; uncertain, crotchety; eccentric; (2) of land: of such a quality that it is difficult to catch the proper season for ploughing.

(1) Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Lth., Twd. (JAM.) (2) Lth., Twd. (*ib.*)

6. *v.* To time, to choose the right season or time.

Sc. 'The aitseed has been well tidded,' the proper season for sowing oats has been taken (JAM.).

TID, *sb.*[2] Yks. Nhp. [tid.] A teat; the udder. Yks. (K.), m.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1] See **Tiddy**, *sb.* Cf. **tit**, *sb.*[3] Hence **Tidded**, *pp.* having teats or an udder.

n.Yks. Our Why is better tidded than this cow, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 29; Wel tidded, [said] when a cow hath a good udder, and promiseth fair for store of milk, *ib. Gl.*

TID, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. The second Sunday in Lent; see below.

n.Cy. The vulgar . . . give the following names to the Sundays of Lent: Tid, Mid, Misera, Carling, Palm, Paste-egg day, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 99; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] 'Tid, Mid, Miseray, Carlin, Paum, an Good-feeast day.' In N. Holderness the Lenten Sundays were thus designated in olden times, but the couplet is now only remembered by the elders as a reminiscence of the past. 'Tid,' the second Sunday, when Te Deum Laudamus was sung. Nhp.[1]

TID, *sb.*[4] Sc. [tid.] A term of affection or endearment. Cf. **toad, 5.**

Frf. You're the bonniest tid I ever saw out o' an almanack, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xv; Very well, then, you thrawn tid, *ib. Tommy* (1896) 359.

TID, *sb.*[5] Lin. Also in form **ted.** A small cock of hay. (HALL.), s.Lin. (E.P.)

TID, *adj.* ? Wm. War. Hrf. Glo. Wil. [tid.]

1. Lively, sprightly, frolicsome; skittish, restless, fidgety.

War.[2] Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] A Pixley woman said to her child 'Don't be tid.' Glo.[12] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1]

2. Childish, silly, affecting simplicity.

? Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 223. w.Cy. (HALL.) Wil.[1]; Wil.[2] Coom, coom, dwon't'e be tid. n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

TID, *v.*[2] Nrf. To drift with the tide.

The fishing-boat was then brought up head to wind, and the vessel allowed to tid on till morning, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 159.

TID, TIDAL(L, see **Toward, Tythal.**

TID(D, *adj.* and *v.* Not. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. [tid.] 1. *adj.* Fond of, attached to; careful of, solicitous about.

Not.[1], Rut.[1] Lei.[1] The child's so tidd of her little brother. War. I'm very tid of my nag (J.R.W.); War.[3] Shr.[1] Tum Lickus is despert tid on 'is young ŏŏman, 'e's afeard o' the wĭnde blowin' on 'er, aumust.

2. Tender; nice, fanciful. Cf. **tiddy**, *adj.*

w.Wor.[1] Father 'ŏŏdna like far Susy to go w'ahr 'er 'ŏŏdna be used kind, 'er's such a tid little thing.

3. Cunningly reserved.

Brks.[1] I ax'd un what was the matter, but a was maain tid about ut.

4. *v.* To bring up, to rear, tend, care for. See **Tiddle**, *v.*[1]

Wor. I tidded that pony from a sucker [i.e. from his birth] (W.A.S.).

TIDDEN, *adj.* Cor. [ti·dən.] Tender; painful, hard to put up with.

Cor.[1] It came somewhat tidden to him, that had helped to maintain his mother all along; Cor.[2]

TIDDER, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. w.Cy. Also in form tider N.Cy.[2] Yks. Sooner, earlier, quicker; rather. See Tide, *adv.*; cf. titter, *adv.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] The tider you come, the tider you'll go (s.v. Astite). Lakel.[2], Yks. (K.) w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). w.Cy. (Hall.)

Hence *tider up caw, phr., obs.*, an agreement made between two persons that the one who wakes first shall call the other. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

TIDDER, see Tother, *adj.*

TIDDIVATE, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written tiddyvaate Cor.[3]; tiddyvate Som.; tidivate Cor. [ti·divēt.] To 'titivate,' smarten up; to ornament, bedeck; to put the final touches to dress.

Som. Mrs. John Culliford have a' gone up to tiddyvate, so you'll excuse she, wu'n't ee? Raymond *Love and Life* (1894) 45. w.Som.[1] I s'pose must tiddivate [túd·ivae·ut] up the garden a bit, avore the weddin. Dev. 'Er went up tū clayne 'erzel an hour ago. 'Er dū take a brave while tū tiddivate 'erzel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. Folks be kept so long a-tidivatin' o' theirselves, Pearse *D. Quorm* (1877) 36; Cor.[3] I'll tiddyvaate the room a bit.

Hence **Tiddivation**, *sb.* smartening, adornment, bedeckment.

Dev. Ha shaw'd mur up intu a rum? Zich tiddivation and purfum I nivir zeed avaur, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 62, ed. 1866.

TIDDLE, *v.*[1] Yks. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written tidle Hrf.[2] Rdn. [ti·dl.] 1. To bring up a lamb or young animal by hand.

Hrf.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] A young lamb is tiddled from a milk bottle. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1]

Hence (1) **Tiddler** or **Tidler**, *sb.* a lamb brought up by hand; (2) **Tiddling**, *sb.* (*a*) a young animal, esp. a lamb, brought up by hand; a delicate child needing care; (*b*) the smallest pig in a litter; (3) **Tiddling-lamb**, (4) **Tiddly-lamb**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Hrf.[2], Oxf.[1] (2, *a*) War.[2S], w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Maister, öön'ee plaze to come an' look at my tiddlin' as yo' wun so good to gie me?—'e dunna look much like a ratlin' now, an' agen 'e's 'ad another bag o' male 'e'll mak' a rar' pig. Hrf.[1], Rdn.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.) (*b*) s.Wor. (H.K.) (3) Glo., Wil. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] A tell'd I as the' had a tiddlin' lamb as wur ter'ble dickey, 215. (4) Hrf.[2]

2. To tend carefully; to make much of; to fondle.

n.Yks.[4], War.[2S], w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Prov., 'You may tiddle a monkey 'till 'e befouls your trenchud.' s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Nancy, I'll gie yo' that little ratlin', if yo' can tiddle it up, it might mak' a bit of a porket. Hrf.[1 2], Glo.[1 2], Nrf.[1], Hmp.[1]

3. To entice, coax. Hrf.[1] To tiddle him on.

4. To kick gently, to 'nurse,' used at football. Hrf.[2]

5. To fuss, fidget.

w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] e.Sus. 'Tiddling about' is being busy about trifles, Holloway. s.Cy. (Hall.)

TIDDLE, *v.*[2] War. Wor. Nrf. Ken. Wil. [ti·dl.] To tickle. See Tittle, *v.*[1]

Nrf.[1] A girl says, 'I 'ont be tiddled by you nor no one.' Ken. The thing kept on tiddling me (D.W.L.). Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

Hence **Tiddler**, *sb.*, see below.

War.[3] Something used in a playful crowd to gently irritate others. At 'mops' and fairs in the Midlands the favourite tiddler used to be a small toy sold for the purpose, which, drawn rapidly down the back of any one in a crowd, made a noise resembling that of the extinct 'rattle' of the policeman. Now the tiddler has degenerated into any light weapon of offence which, drawn across the face or neck, irritates the skin. Wor. Teazers and tiddlers played a prominent part in the evening, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 20, 1900).

TIDDLE, *v.*[3] War.[2] e.An.[2] [ti·dl.] To urinate, used principally among children.

TIDDLEDYWINKS, TIDDLE(E, see Tiddlywink, Tidley.

TIDDLER, *sb.* Sc. [ti·dlər.] A small trout. Cf. tiddly, *adj.*, tiddy, *adj.*

Dmf. They were mostly 'tiddlers,' it is true, but the size of them was a matter of small account, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 22.

TIDDLEWINK, see Tiddlywink.

TIDDLING, *adj.* e.An. Also in form tittling e.An.[1] Topmost, esp. in *comb.* Tiddling top, the very highest point, the summit.

e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1], Nrf.[1] Suf.[1] Dew look at that there bawd—'kthere—on the tiddlin-top o' that tree.

TIDDLY, *v.* Cor. [ti·dli.] To do the lighter kind of housework.

Cor.[1] 'What can you do?' said the mistress. 'I can louster and fouster, but I caan't tiddly,' said the Cornish servant; Cor.[2]

TIDDLY, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. Dev. [ti·dli.] Very small; small and helpless. See Tiddy, *adj.*

Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] An old woman will say, 'I had un in my arms when a was a tidly little chap.' Dev. I'd only got but a tiddly bit o' that mutton left, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 42.

TIDDLY, see Tidley.

TIDDLYWINK, *sb.* Midl. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written tiddliwink Glo.[1] Cor.[2]; tidliwink se.Wor.[1] w.Cy. Cor.; and in forms tiddledy winks Midl.; tiddlewink Dev. [ti·dliwiŋk.] 1. A beer-shop licensed only to sell beer, cider, and tobacco; an unlicensed public-house. Cf. kidley-wink.

Midl. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 48. War.[2] Wor. Beerhouses licensed by the Excise authorities before the Beerhouse Act of 1869 were known in Evesham as tiddlywinks (E.S.); Why the houses opened under such licenses came to be known as tiddlywinks no one seems to have any idea, but this was a designation they received in Evesham, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 12, 1901). se.Wor.[1], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.), w.Som.[1], Dev. (F.W.C.), nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[1 2]

Hence **Tiddlywink**, *adj.* drunk.

Cor. We was a bit tiddlywink last Michaelmas, when the Young Susannah comed ashore, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii.

2. A small shed attached to a farm or cottage where beer is brewed. w.Cor. (E.M.M.) 3. An unlicensed pawnbroker's shop. Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 264.

TIDDY, *sb.* Pem. Cor. [ti·di.] 1. A teat. Cor.[1 2] See Tid, *sb.*[2]; cf. titty, *sb.*[3] 2. The breast; mother's milk, applied only to human beings.

s.Pem. Giv'n the tiddy (W.M.M.). Cor.[1 2] w.Cor. To give the tiddy, is to suckle the child. 'Teat' is now confined to the organs of a beast, whereas the word 'tiddy' is only used with reference to human milk, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441.

TIDDY, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in form tidy n.Cy. w.Yks. [ti·di.]

1. *adj.* Very small, tiny. *Gen.* in *comb.* with *little.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lakel.[2] A lal tiddy-wee bit. n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). s.Lan.[1] Not. It war such a tiddy little thing (L.C.M.); Not.[1], Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Her wur the tiddiest little thing. I know'd her wur not long for the world. War.[2] w.Wor.[1] Miss —— 'as got such a lovely watch, 'tis such a tiddy little thing, nat much bigger nur a penny-piece. Oxf. (G.O.), Brks.[1] Hmp. A little tiddy piece of bread (H.R.). s.Hmp. Nought but a tiddy bit o' blue sky, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii. Cor.[1 2]

Hence **Tiddy-iddy**, *adj.* tiny. War.[2] 2. Puny, weakly, delicate.

n.Yks.[4] Not. Spoken of a lamb or young child (L.C.M.). Nhp.[2], Wil.[1]

3. Babyish. War.[2], se.Wor.[1] Hence **Tiddy-doll**, *sb.* a spoilt, babyish, dressed-up girl or woman; a slattern, a woman who is not domesticated.

w.Yks.[2] A poor tiddy-doll of a wife. Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Always applied to a small figure. 'What a tiddy doll he's got for a wife!' Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. An over-dressed, affected young woman in humble life (Hall.).

4. *adv.* Very softly, with very little noise.

Brks.[1] Mind 'e goes into the room vurry tiddy or 'e med waayke the baayby.

TIDDY-OBBIN, *sb.* and *v.* se.Wor.[1] See below.

'What bist thee a loffin' at? I sh'd think thee 'adst fund a tiddy-obbin's nist un wus a loffin' at the young uns.' Or, 'What bist a tiddy-obby-in' at, I sh'd like to knaow?' Tiddy-obbin is prob. derived from 'Little Robin' in the language freq. used in talking to babies.

TIDDYSOM, see Teddisome.

TIDDYTOIT, *v.* Yks. Also in form **tiddytoity.** [ti·ditoit.] To loiter, idle; to waste time.

w.Yks. Whativer er ya tiddytoiting like that for? Tom duz'nt like mitch wark, he likes ta tiddytoity aboot (W.H.).

TIDDY-WHITE-THROAT, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

TIDDYWHOPPER, *sb. Obs.* Ken. An untruth, a falsehood. (H.M.)

TIDDY-WREN, *sb.* Ess. w.Cy. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Cf. **tidley, titty,** *sb.*[2] Ess. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35. w.Cy. (HALL.)

TIDE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [taid.]

1. *sb.* Time, season. Also used *fig.* Cf. **tid**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. My tides are i' yer han', WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxxi. 15. Slg. A smile o' love, an' gills o' tide, They'll soften your forehammer, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1802) 74. Edb. I wiss that tide had been a lang lang year, Your company to me's sae very dear, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 331. w.Yks. February fire lang, March tide to bed gang, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[2] I will wait my tide.

2. An annual feast or festivity; a fair.

Nhb., Dur. Tides, rush-bearings, revels, gants, which are still kept, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. n.Yks. Wakes and tides and fairs (R.H.H.). w.Yks. Attendin, fairs an' tides, *Yksman.* (1875) 86; w.Yks.[1] Cor. The strongest beer, which was intended to have been kept for a tide, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 62, ed. 1896.

Hence (1) **Tide-beef,** *sb.* beef provided at a feast or 'tide'; (2) **-times,** *sb. pl.* holiday times such as at Christmas, Easter, &c.; (3) **Tiding,** *sb.* a present bought at a feast.

(1) w.Yks. He'd made up his mind they s'ould hae some reight tide-beef, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896). (2) Wil.[1] He do have a drop, tide-times and that. (3) w.Yks. (J.T.); Ah've browght yo' a p'und o' brandysnap for a tidin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 18, 1899).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Tide-race,** a strong tidal current; also used *fig.*; (2) **-raiyak,** the line of sea-weed, sticks, &c. left by the sea at high-water mark; (3) **-ratch,** high-water mark.

(1) Gall. She had seen her lover go down in the tide-race of Suliscanna, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 254. Cor. Sail her close till she strikes the tide-race, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 188. (2) ne.Lan.[1] (3) n.Yks.[2]

4. The sea, ocean, used without reference to tidal ebb and flow.

Abd. Some burnie side That wimplin' wanders to the tide, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 134. Lnk. You'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride Upon a broom, and travel on the tide, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 120. Kcb. Yince it was in the water it wasna lang or it wun tae the tide, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 428. Wgt. The haillwur cowpit aff his shouther into the tide, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 15.

5. The water in a dock or harbour; the sea-shore.

Abd. The burnie . . . Is a' fu' o' mud, an' it stinks like the tide, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 3.

6. The quantity of fish taken ashore at one time. Cai.[1]

7. *v.* To happen; to betide, befall.

Lan. They are, tide-death, tide-life, resolved to endure it no longer, *Civil War Tracts* (1642-1651) in *Cheth. Soc. Pub.* (1844) No. 2. s.Lan.[1]

TIDE, *sb.*[2] Ken. A dial. form of 'tithe.' (HALL.), Ken.[1]

TIDE, *adv. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] Soon. (s.v. Astite.) See **Tidder, Tite,** *adv.*[2]

[Cp. Now t[ur]ne I þeder als tyd, þe toun to by-holde, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 64.]

TI-DEEAH, TIDER, see **To-do, Tidder,** *adv.*

TIDGE, *sb.* and *adj.* N.I.[1] 1. *sb.* A suitable condition of ground for crops. 2. *adj.* Of soil: fit for the reception of seed. Cf. **tid**, *sb.*[1]

TIDIVATE, TIDLE, see **Tiddivate, Tiddle,** *v.*[1]

TIDLEY, *sb.* Ess. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **tiddlee, tiddly** Dev.; **tidly** w.Som.[1] Dev.; and in form **tiddle-** Dev. [ti·dli.] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

Dev. (W.L.-P.); There is a tidley building in the moo place, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32.

Hence (1) **Tidley goldfinch,** *sb.* the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*; (2) **Tidley,** (3) **Tidly** or **Tiddle-tope,** *sb.* the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

(1) Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 25. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) Ess. SWAINSON *ib.* 35. (3) Dev. There's a tiddlee-tope's nest upen tha datch ov tha pigs' lewze, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. The tom-tit, *Parus caeruleus.*

Som. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32. w.Som.[1] U túd·leez nas· wai vaaw·ur ag·z een un [a tom-tit's nest with four eggs in it].

TIDLIWINK, see **Tiddlywink.**

TIDNEY, *adj.* Dev.[3] [ti·dni.] Small, tiny. See **Tiddy,** *adj.* 'What a tidney cheel yours es tũ be sure!'

TIDY, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Sur. Sus. [tai·di, toi·di.] 1. A child's pinafore.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Der.[2], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], e.An.[1 2] Cmb.[1] You had that there tidy on clean this morning, and now it's mucky. Sur.[1], Sus.[1]

2. A small rug by which to take hold of the handle of a kettle; a kettle-holder. ne.Lan.[1]

TIDY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tydie** Sc.; **tydy** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **toidy** Hrt. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Tidy-basket,** a basket in which odds and ends of thread and cuttings are kept to save them from the rag-bag; (2) **-Betty,** a guard or fender placed in front of and under a grate to keep the ashes from falling on to the hearth; an ornamental ashpan; (3) **-pipe,** the horsetail, *Equisetum*; (4) **-wife,** see (2).

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) e.Dur.[1] w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). (3) n.Dev. (B. & H.) (4) w.Yks. A tidy wife as black as jet, *Yksman.* (1878) 171.

2. Honest, decent, respectable; thrifty, frugal.

N.Cy.[1] 'A tidy man,' a good sort of man. Cum.[4] She's a tidy swort of a body. w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] 'A tidy sort o' chap' is a good sort of man. s.Chs.[1] Der.[1]; Der.[2] 'A very tidy fellow' is almost the highest form of recommendation. s.Wor.[1] A tidy chap. Shr.[1] 'E's a right tidy mon, is John, al'ays stiddy at 'is work i' the wik an' reg'lar at Church o' Sund'ys. 'Er's sich a tidy spoken ŏŏman. Hrf.[1 2], Rdn.[1] Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] Er be a tidy, dacent ooman; Glo.[2] Brks.[1] Usually applied to a woman. e.An.[2] A tidy young chap, i.e. careful, industrious. Suf. 'A tidy body,' an active, cleanly person, a good recommendation to a servant, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

3. Good, first-rate, highly to be recommended.

s.Pem. He's a tidy man. A tidy little 'ooman and no mistake (M.S.C.). Glo. Zammun wur very tidy eating, *Roger Plowman,* 40. Oxf. A tidy sort of girl. A pretty tidy job (G.O.). Ken. 'A tidy house,' a superior house (G.B.). Som. He never chopped without drawing; to draw being the essential feature of a 'tidy chop,' RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) vi. Dev. I vrites vur ta zay if tha vair wis ort tidy, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 19. Cor.[2] A tidy house. A tidy dinner.

Hence **Tidier,** *adj.* better.

w.Yks. I ne'er saw a tidier fit, *Nidderdale Ann.* (1877).

4. In good or tolerably good health; well; plump, in good condition; comely. Also used *advb.*

Sc. 'A tydy bairn,' a child that is plump and thriving (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lakel.[2] 'Hoo's ta blowin'?' 'Oh, tidy fer an' auld 'un.' w.Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1] Lin.[1] I'm tidy to-day. n.Lin.[1] Them beäs' looks tidy; thaay'll soon be ready for th' butcher. War.[2] w.Wor.[1] 'How be you ta-daay?' 'Pretty tidy.' The 'oss looks pretty tidy. s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] 'Pretty tidy,' pretty well. Oxf.[1] ''Ow d' ee get an?' 'Tidy' (*or* pretty tidy). e.An.[1] 'I fare pretty tidy, kind o' middling,' a little more than moderate. Nrf. I em black, but tidy, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 5. Suf. 'Mornin'. How do yew git on?' 'Oh, sorter half tidy' (C.T.). Cor.[1] 'A tidy little fellow,' well-made; plump. 'A tidy little pig.'

Hence (1) **Tidily,** *adv.* in moderately good health, fairly well; improving in health; also in *comb.* **Good tidily,** see **Good,** *adj.* 10; (2) **Tidy-like,** *adj.* fairly well, in moderate health.

(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 18, 1899). Not. (J.H.B.) e.An.[1] I'm a-doing pretty tidily now, I'm a-mendin'; e.An.[2] Nrf. One often hears of a person unwell, that he is 'very sadly,' and when his health is improved, we are told that he is 'finely' or 'good tidily,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 406. Suf. (H.H.) (2) s.Lan.[1] 'An heaw arto?' 'Well, aw'm tidy-loike.'

5. Well-to-do, prosperous, esp. in phr. *tidy to do.*
Hrf.[1] w.Cor. I have heard she's tidy to do (M.A.C.).

6. Lucky, favourable.
Lnk. King Acol, grant a tydie tirl, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 201 (JAM.).

7. Intelligent, clever. Cor.[12] 8. Smart, brisk, quick.
War.[3] Wor. The horse 'was coming at a tidy pace,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 11, 1899). Hrt. I always drives a toidy rattle down them lonely hills, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 76. e.An.[1] A good tidy stroke.

Hence **Tidily**, *adv.* handily, smartly, well done.
Der.[1] To do a thing tidily, handily. Suf. I call that pretty tidily done (M.E.R.).

9. Pretty good, above mediocrity; tolerably good, considerably above the average. Also used *advb.*
Der. The little public was doing 'a middlin' tidy business,' VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xviii. Lin. 'What muscles you have!' 'Muscles, mester? Ay, they be tidy,' FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xiii. Shr.[1] Yo'n got a tidy pig theer. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Sur.[1] That there oak's coming out quite tidy. Our paärson's a very tidy preacher. Dor. A tidy smith he be too, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 215. Som. Abraham had been a smartish man in his time, and a tidy wrestler to boot, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 217. Dev. Thickee Trim is a tidy dug tū tackle a badger, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 73. nw.Dev.[1] 'A tidy 'ouze' means a moderately good house. Very common.

10. Considerable in size, number, &c.; large, great, numerous, esp. in phr. *a tidy bit, tidy lot,* &c.
Ir. Bringing back a tidy little bit of money, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 6. n.Cy. (J.W.) e.Yks.[1] A tidy bit of money, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[2] Lan. There's tidy pay at that job, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 60. ne.Lan. I hed a tidy bit o' brass, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 52. s.Lan.[1] It's a tidy stretch fro' here to yore heawse. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. There's a tidy bit left yet. It's a tidy depth (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Lei.[1] A pritty toidy lot on 'em. Nhp.[1] There's a tidy mess of apples on the tree. War.[34] Wor. There were a tidy few people there, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 10, 1899). w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] E a got a tidy way tū walk afore a gets wum. Shr.[1] They tellen me as 'e's comen into a tidy property. We'n a tidy tuthree o' pars this 'ear. Hrf.[12], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] w.Mid. There's a tidy whack of grass down in the slanks, but there ain't much on the hills (W.P.M.). Lon. He'd give him a tidy dose, too, the Crocus would, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. Good tidy lot (C.T.); Suf.[1] Ess. There's a tidy few on em [seeds] come up (H.H.M.). Ken.[1] It's a tidy step right down to the house, I lay. w.Sus. He had a tidy bit of money put by, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 290. I.W. Davis hev buried a tidy lot, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 179. Wil. Hope ta 'ave a tidy crop, SLOW *Rhymes* (1870) 36. Dor. There be a tidy few o' they flints, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. w.Som.[1] There was a tidy lot o' volks there, sure 'nough. Dev. 'Tis tidy money to the likes of me, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 331. Cor. Your Mammy's arms was achin', For you was a tidy load, PEARSE *w.Cy. Sngs.* (1902) 12; Cor.[3]

Hence (1) **Tidily**, *adv.* considerably; a good deal; (2) **Tidyish**, *adj.* considerable; many; (3) **Tidy-sized**, *adj.* of a good or considerable size.
(1) Nrf. I goes out on the platform grumbling pretty tidily, SPILLING *Giles's Trip*, 12. (2) w.Yks. (J.W.), Ken. (W.F.S.) Som. He'd putten' away a tidyish bit agen' a rhainy day, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 86. (3) Dev. Willee plaize tū gie us zome tidy-sized ummits ov burd an' cheese, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 139. Cor. Neckties so voluminous that a woman could make a tidy-sized waistcoat out of one! *Cornishman* (Oct. 6, 1894).

11. Pregnant.
Sc. MACKAY. Cld., Ayr. Applied to a cow. Also to a woman: as 'a tidy bride,' one who goes home to the bridegroom's house in a state of pregnancy (JAM.).

TIDY, see **Tiddy**, *adj.*

TIE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written ty Sc. Ir. n.Cy. Lan.; tye Sc. N.Cy.[12] Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1] Brks.[1] Dor.[1]; and in form tee N.Cy.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks. w.Yks.[15] Lan. ne.Lan.[1] [tai; tī.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to tie in*, to set in; used esp. of a sickness which follows in addition to another already there; (2) — *off*, to prevent, prohibit; (3) — *on*, to lay the responsibility on; to call upon; (4) — *one's hair without a whang*, to deceive one; (5) — *up*, (*a*) to bind up sheaves of corn in a band of corn-stalks; (*b*) to place in a difficult position; (6) — *up pooak affoar it's full*, to rise up from an insufficient meal.
(1) Lan.[1] (2) Stf. Happen your husband tied ye off marryin' afore he died? *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 38; If t'mester is tied off smokin' he's despret darksom, *ib.* 40. (3) Lnk. They cannilie put owre a dram, An' tied the crack on Leather Tam, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. (4) Flf. (JAM.) (5, *a*) Oxf.[1] My ole dooman's agwain tiein' up far ma. (*b*) War.[3] (6) e.Yks.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tie-band**, a mining term: a piece of rope or spun yarn used in securing long timber or rails when being sent down in the cage; (2) **-pot**, a garland; a rosette of ribbons worn by women; (3) **-tails**, herrings, which being gill-broken cannot be hung up by their heads, and are therefore tied on to the spits by their tails; (4) **-top**, see (2).
(1) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (3) Ken.[1] Though they are just as good eating as the others, they fetch less money. 'Please, sir, mother wants a farthing's worth of tie-tails for her tea.' (4) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

3. To fetter or shackle a cow's legs while milking it. Cum.[14] Hence **Tiens**, or **Tyens**, *sb. pl.* upright poles behind the cribs in a stall for cows. w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1]

4. *Fig.* To marry. *Gen.* in *pass.* and with *together* or *up.*
Frf. When ance ye're fairly ty'd, and she your wife, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 187. Lnk. When I and my Jenny thegither were tied, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 7, ed. 1897. Don. I owe ye so much for tying me up; but, yer riverince, I'll not begridge to owe ye twicet as much if ye lowse me again! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 201. Lakel.[2] 'Ah's tied ta be theer.' That's what chap said 'at was gaan ta be wed. 'Nay,' says his mudder, 'thoo's theer ta be tied.' w.Yks.[1] 'Teed to't lag,' married, and under petticoat government. Chs.[3] He's not paid for a quart of ale since I was tied to him. Brks. I knaws a deal about matreemony, as I did oughter, seein' how many couples I've tied tergether, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 137. e.An.[1] Suf. I believed what the young spark said, that the blacksmith had really tied us up, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 309. Ess. Tied-up they now some years ha' bin, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 181.

5. *Fig.* To constrain, oblige, compel; to bind by moral compulsion. *Gen.* in *pp.*
Abd. 'Is' tie mysel' up till't,' cried the factor eagerly, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) lxiii. N.Cy.[1] He's tied to lose his way. Nhb. I'se tied tae ken, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 213. Dur.[1] He's tied to yan. Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] He was ti't to gang, an' ti't to work when he dud gang; Cum.[4] Wm. What hees tied ta knaa weel anuff, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 20. n.Yks.[1] Ah's tied t'gan; n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] Ah's tied ti leeak efter t'meer. He's tied ti loss hissen; he dizn't knaw t'rooad. e.Yks.[1] Thoo's tied tī cum an hear oor new preeacher. m.Yks.[1] Usually associated with a pronoun. 'It will tie nobody to go.' w.Yks.[5] Am teed to goa on wi' 't yuh see, as ah ha' begun! Lan. For aw'll bi teed to heyet mi owd hat, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 9. Not.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 727. n.Lin.[1] He's tied to be here soon, for he sweethearts oor lass.

6. Used *impers.* in *pp.*: it is sure to be, it is certain or bound to happen.
n.Yks.[1] It's tied to be seea. ne.Yks.[1] 'Is't boun ti rain?' 'It isn't tied.' n.Lin. If oor Polly weds Jack, an' hes a bairn, it's tied to fall doon yon well, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 61.

7. Of wood: to pinch the saw while working. Wil.[1]

8. To exactly equal another in competition. *Gen.* in *pp.*
Nhp.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) w.Som.[1] My dog tied yours, so they must run again.

9. *sb. Obs.* A tie wig.
Sc. KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 79, ed. 1868. Abd. The last man who wore a tye in Aberdeen was an old man . . . who was so taunted and quizzed about it, that for years after every one had abandoned them he wore his folded up under his hat, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 215.

10. A hair-rope with which to hobble or shackle cows while being milked.
N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14] n.Yks. Bring my skeel and late my tee, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 3. ne.Yks.[1] *Gen.* made of horschair, with a spliced loop at one end and a knob of wood at the other. Commonly called 'coo-tie.' e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

11. A chain with which horses are fastened by the fore-foot to one spot to feed. se.Wor.[1] Hence **Tye-beetle**, *sb.* a large wooden mallet used to drive the 'tye-pin' into the ground. *ib.*

12. An impediment, obstruction.

Dev. She has got a tie in her speech, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 113.

13. *Fig.* Obligation, moral compulsion; necessity; constraint, burden, care.

Lnk. Useful to ministers, in that it was a tye upon them to be well versed in the Bible, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724-32) I. 165, ed. 1827. n.Yks.[1] Deean't tew yersel', Thomas. There's nae tie t'dee't te daay. T'au'd lady's a gret age. She'll be a desper't tie on em; n.Yks.[2] 'There's neea tie in't,' no obligation. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Wee are of kin and so have some ty to helpe her, *Diary H. Newcome* (1661) in *Chet. Soc. Publ.* (1849) XVIII. 32. Oxf. She finds the children a great tie on her (G.O.).

Hence **Tiesome,** *adj.* binding or confining, as requiring constant attention. n.Yks.[2] 14. A foot-race between two competitors.

Ken. Sir Dudley Diggs, in 1638, left the yearly sum of £20, to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a tie at Old Wives' Lees, in Chilham, and prevail, HASTED *Hist. Ken.* II. 787; (HALL.); Ken.[12]

TIE, *v.*[2] Hrf. [tai.] [Not known to our other correspondents.] To freeze. (W.W.S.)

TIE, *sb.*[2] Som. Cor. Also written **tye** Cor.[2] [tai.] A feather-bed; a bed of any kind. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Bed-tie** (q.v.).

Som. (HALL.), w.Som.[1] Cor. As master-mariner, I say give me a feather-tie ashore sometimes, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 188; Cor.[2] m.Cor. The bed-tie and pillows she died 'pón . . . was up High Street in a pawnshop. . . There was the very tie, I knawed un in a minute, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 13.

TIE, *sb.*[3] Nrf. [tai.] A pinafore.

(A.P.); Put on the child's tie, and get her ready for dinner (W.R.E.).

[Cp. Teye, of a cofyr or forcer, *teca, thecarium* (*Prompt.*).]

TIE, see **Tye,** *sb.*[1]

TIED, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Irel. Cum. Chs. e.An. Som. Also in form **ti't** Cum.[14] [taid; tīd.] 1. *pp.* In phr. (1) *fit to be tied,* in a great passion, needing control or restraint; (2) *tied by the teeth* or *tooth,* see below; (3) — *up,* constipated.

(1) N.I.[1] He was fit to be tied. (2) Cum.[1] Cattle and sheep stray from a bare pasture, but are tied by the teeth in a good one; Cum.[4] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'Tied by the tooth,' a curious expression, explaining why sheep and cattle do not break through fences, though they are bad, because the pasture is good, which prevents rambling. (3) e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] I be terr'ble a-tied up in my inside; and all the doctor's stuff don't do me no good.

2. *ppl. adj.* Of wool: matted in growth.

w.Som.[1] Fleeces are often found like pieces of felt; these are tied fleeces. Farmers in bargaining for the sale of their wool often say: 'Aay aa·n u-gau·t u tuy·d vlee·z tu mee nae·um' [I have not got a matted fleece to my name].

TIEFIL, TIEHEER, TIE-HIE, see **Tifle, Teicher, Tee-hee.**

TIEL, *v.* Sh.I. To sail fast. S. & Ork.[1]

TIELEDDER, *adv.* Yks. At a great pace, running very fast. n.Yks. (I.W.)

TIEND, TIERCE, see **Teind, Terce.**

TIERING, *sb.* Cum.[14] Wm.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Also written **tearing** Cum.[14]; and in form **tiring** ne.Lan.[1] [tiə·(r)in.] The ceiling or rendering of a roof; the plastering under slates. Cf. **teer.**

TIERM, see **Term.**

TIER-RANGER, *sb.* Lon. A river pirate.

We took no Tier-rangers, nor Truckers, nor Dredgermen, nor other evil-disposed persons, but went ashore at Wapping, DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1858) *Down with Tide*; Many of these tier-rangers or river pirates have a ruffianly appearance, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 370.

TIERS, *sb. pl.* Brks. Dor. Som. [tai·əz.] 1. Short lengths of cord, cut for the purpose of tying the sacks when measuring up corn. w.Som.[1] 2. Persons who 'tie' or have equal scores in a game or competition. See **Tie,** *v.*[1] 8.

Brks. When it cum to playing off the ties, there wur dree Somersetshire tiers, and two of our side, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* 1859 vii. Dor.[1]

TIERT, TIETICK, TIEVER, see **Tart,** *adj.,* **Teetick, Tiver.**

TIEVES, *sb.* Sh.I. In *comp.* (1) **Tieves-geit,** (2) **-nicket,** the lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184.

TIF, see **Tough.**

TIFF, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **tift** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Ir. Nhb. Dur.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1234] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1245] ne.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Lin.[1] War.[2] Shr.[1] [tif; tift.]

1. *sb.* A slight quarrel or altercation; a dispute; an angry discussion.

Sc. Had you a tift? TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 41. Cai.[1] Abd. I'd heard a' their tiff an' seen a' the makin' up, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 1, 1900). Lnk. We've had oor bits o' trials, wife, Oor bits o' tifts as weel, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 97. Lth. (JAM.) Bwk. Jealous tifts an' quarrels Part ye only for a wee, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 235. n.Ir. Him an' me had haen a bit tift, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 93. Nhb. His uncle an' him had a bit tift, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 258. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] It wasn't a fratch; it was nobbet a bit of a tiff; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 30. w.Yks. They chonced to have a bit ov a tiff, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 9; w.Yks.[145], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23] Shr.[1] The Missis an' me 'ad'n a bit of a tift, an' I gid 'er notice; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Oxf. (G.O.) Som. The quarrel . . . which might easily have passed as a mere lovers' tiff, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) xiv. Cor.[3]

2. A fit of anger or ill-humour. Also in phr. *to take tiff* or *the tift,* to take offence.

se.Sc. Next in comes Bettie i' a tift, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 135. Nhb. For oft they've been i' plaguy tifts, WILSON *Newc. Railway* (1843) 101. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. He went aht in a tift, *Yksman.* (Sept. 1878) 171; w.Yks.[12] Lan. Th' owd woman flew into a bit of a tiff, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 28. s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] She's taken tiff. e.An.[1] She was in a tiff. Suf.[1] 'A fare ta be in a tiff.

Hence **Tiffy** or **Tifty,** *adj.* given to fits of ill-temper; petulant, touchy, irritable, uncertain in temper.

Sc. MACKAY. Cld. (JAM.), w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Yoa· aan· mahynd aay yŭ spee·kn tóo ür—óo)z ŭ bit tif·ti. e.An.[2] Don't be tiffy, fair damsel. Brks.[1], Sur.[1], Sus.[1] w.Som.[1] Her widn be so bad nif her wadn so mortal tiffy.

3. A struggle; a task requiring a great muscular effort. See also **Tifter, 4.**

e.Yks.[1] Ah pagged fahve steean o' floor heeam, an a bonny tift Ah had wi't, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

4. The act of struggling in a wanton or dallying manner. Lth. (JAM.) 5. *v.* To quarrel, dispute; to contend, argue.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They may tew't and tift it amang 'em,' settle the subject themselves. w.Yks. They did tift intul't, an' reight an' all, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 25, 1899). Shr.[2]

6. To excite; to irritate. Lin. (HALL.), Lin.[1], Som. (HALL.) 7. To scold, rate; to betray hurt feelings passionately. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.), m.Yks.[1] Hence **Tifting,** *sb.* a scolding or quarrelling bout; a scolding.

Sc. MACKAY. n.Yks.[1] They gave me a bonny tifting; n.Yks.[2]

8. To hinder, delay, struggle against; to struggle physically; to make a great effort.

Cld. (JAM.) e.Yks.[1] Ah carried it, but it gă mă a tiftin, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Esp. as one does in trying to force one's way through a crowd. 'Ther wor some tiftin' on't to get in, an' reight an' all,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 25, 1899).

TIFF, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Som. Also in form **tift** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[4] ne.Lan.[1] [tif; tift.] 1. *sb.* A small draught of liquor.

Sc. Skreigh gathered up his mouth, and sipped his tiff of brandy punch with great solemnity, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xi. Elg. Wha wadna like but to be there At sic a tift? COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 221. Cum. Monnie a tift o' yell, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 3; Cum.[14], ne.Lan.[1], Glo.[1] Oxf. Small beer at Christ Church, Oxford, is so called (K.). Suf.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [A glass of white wine, or a tiff of punch, FIELDING *Amelia* (1751) bk. VIII. x.]

2. *v. Obs.* To quaff; to drink off at a draught. *Gen.* with *off.*

Sc. Tifted canty wine, HAMILTON *Horace,* 39 (JAM.). Fif. The siller stoups on heigh upliftit Were tootit in a whip and tiftit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 101. Nhb. Na remnants I beg. Came, came [*sic*], tiff it off. Bring a second, dear Peg, CRISPIN *Advice to Advised* (1803) 4. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431.

TIFF, *sb.*[3] Yks. [tif.] In phr. *at every tiff and turn*, on all occasions, at every opportunity.

w.Yks. Tha'll happen get one at tha connot heckle at as tha does at ivvery tiff an turn, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 54; Spendin' brass at ivvery tiff and turn, *ib. Grimes' Visit*, 11.

TIFF, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To fall headlong. (HALL.)

TIFF, see **Tift**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[1], **Tough.**

TIFFANY, *sb.* Yks. [ti·fəni.] 1. Strong, fine-meshed gauze, out of which sieves are made. n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] 2. A fine gauze sieve, for separating fine flour. Cf. tems(e.

n.Yks.[12], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] A tiffany was used in dressing the white flour of which puddings and the richer kinds of pastry were made, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Bran worked through a tiffany, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 15.

Hence **Tiffany-cakes**, *sb. pl.*, see below.

w.Yks. They also made 'tiffany cakes' of wheaten flour, which was separated from the bran by being worked through the hair-sieve = tiffany, or temse, LUCAS *Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S. III. 358.

TIFFEN, *v.* *Obs.* Lin. To toughen, make tough; to become tough. See **Tough.**

n.Lin.[1] The land is better for it, it tiffens it, and binds it together, *Review Agric.* (1800) 318.

TIFFENING, *ppl. adj.* Ess. [ti·fənin.] In *comb.* **Tiffening work**, the lighter part of a man's work. Cf. **tifle, 5.**

. When I was there before, there was Hagger doing the tiffenin work, and I won't have only the heavy work (S.P.H.).

TIFFIN, *sb.* Cum.[4] A moment of time. (s.v. Twink.)

TIFFLE, see **Tifle.**

TIFF-TAFFLE, *v.* Not. [ti·f-tafl.] To talk in a bantering manner; to joke; to make repartee.

s.Not. Wheniver A cums across 'im, A have a bit o' tiff-taffling talk wee 'im (J.P.K.).

TIFFY-TAFFY, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. [ti·fi-tafi.] 1. *sb.* A trifler, dawdler; one who works in an idle, trifling fashion. n.Cy. (HALL.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Cf. **tifle.** 2. A difficult piece of work. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] 3. *v.* To dawdle, trifle. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

TIFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tiefil** n.Dev.; **tiffle** Sc. Nhb.[1] Not.[1] Lin. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[34] Glo. Bdf. e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **tyfell** N.Cy.[1] [tai·fl; ti·fl.] 1. *v. Obs.* To entangle; to disorder, tumble or disarrange; to ruffle. See **Taffle.**

N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] Standing corn or grass is tifled when trodden down. e.Yks. Yow are not to lette it (wette or greene grasse) stande above three dayes afore you throwe it out againe and gette it well tifled in, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 33. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). ne.Lan.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431. Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125.

2. *Fig.* To tumble or toss about as a restless person does in bed; to act as a swivel-joint in a piece of mechanism. n.Yks.[2] Hence **Tifling**, *ppl. adj.* turning from side to side; changeable, not to be relied on.

ib. 'A tifling sort of a body,' one of changeable purposes.

3. To unravel or unweave threads of cloth; to fray. *Gen.* with *out.*

w.Som.[1] That there stuff on't do 'thout he's a-hem'd—he'll all tifly out. Dev. Dûee 'old up yer frock; . . tha bottom aw'n 'll be tiffled out, and covered wi' mucks, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 140. Cor.[1] This cloth does not wear well; it tifles out; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Tiefilled**, *ppl. adj.* unravelled, frayed; (2) **Tiffling**, *sb.* the thread drawn from any textile fabric; a small thready fragment; an unravelling, shred. *Gen.* in *pl.*

(1) n.Dev. Freyed ribbins and tiefil'd rattletraps, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 111. (2) w.Som.[1] I could not get any cotton to match, so I was obliged to hem it with tifflings. Dev. (L.S.), Cor.[12]

4. To wrangle, dispute; to tussle. Not.[1], Lei.[1] 5. To trifle, idle, potter about; to do a little work in a trifling, idle way. *Gen.* with *about.*

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ah'n bin a tifflin' about the gyaa'din a bit. I wonder you didn't hit that hare while she was tiffling along [i.e. trotting off unconcernedly among the turnips]. War.[3]; War.[4] I be better, but I can only just tiffle about in the garden. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. e.An.[1] Suf. He can only go tifflin' about (C.L.F.). Ess. 'I tiffle about a little,' i.e. when too weak to do much (M.R.).

Hence (1) **Tiffler**, *sb.* a trifler, idler; (2) **Tiffle-taffle**, *v.* to work in a trifling, idle fashion; (3) **Tiffling**, *sb.* slight employment; (4) **Tiffling toity**, *phr., fig.* raining in a drizzling, slopping manner; see below.

(1) Lei.[1] (2) War.[3] (3) Cmb. (W.W.S.) (4) Ess. 'It is a bad day to go out;' you hear a woman say, 'Childer, stay at home and don't go to school. It is tiffling toitty,' BARING-GOULD *Golden Feather*, i.

6. To grow weary; to tire; to become exhausted or worn out. n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[45]

7. To do any small fidgety job requiring care or nicety. Nhb.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] Hence (1) **Tiffler**, *sb.* one who does little odd jobs cleverly; (2) **Tiffling**, *ppl. adj.* requiring care and nicety.

(1) Lei.[1] 'Tiffler Jack' was the nickname of a locksmith at Congerstone noted for his ingenuity in contriving and skill in constructing a number of small appliances. (2) Not.[1] Lei.[1] A little tifflin' job. Nhp.[1] You can't get on fast with such a tiffling job.

8. *sb.* Any short piece of thread; an unwoven thread from a piece of cloth, &c. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Dev. Dawntee draw awl they tiffles down 'pon tha floor, else yû'll 'ave tû pick um up wan by wan, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] Any light downy particles, such as the flocks of down which fly about the room when the beds are made up. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Your dress is covered with tifles; Cor.[3]

9. A slight breeze or ripple of wind. Cf. **taffle, 8.**

Ayr. We had run owre wi' a fine tiffle o' win' frae the west, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 127.

10. A scuffle, tussle, fight.

Lin. France and Germany were in a bit of a tiffle (I.W.).

[5. I tyfell with my fyngers, or busye myselfe longe aboute a thyng to make it well to the countentyng of my mynde, *Je tiffe*, PALSGR. (1530).]

TIFLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. [tai·fld.] Of a horse: sprained in the back.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. A tifled horse, when broken above the loyns, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[14] [It is sometimes hard to distinguish an inflammation from a sprain, or what is called 'tifled in the back,' KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 203.]

TIFT, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in form **tiff** Sc. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] [tift; tif.] 1. Order, condition; state of mind or body; esp. in phr. *in tift*, in good condition, in trim or mood.

Sc. To keep the temper-pin in tiff, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 59, ed. 1871. Rnf. When ye feel in tift Let's hear o' your Poetic gift, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 74. Gall. A poet's muse is in tift when she sings well; corn is also in tift when it is dry, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. Man, he's in gran' tiff, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 313. Cum.[1] He's i' girt tift to-day. n.Yks.[3] In good tift. w.Yks. Ah'm i' rare good tift, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 25, 1899). Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273. n.Lan.[1] I'se in rare tift fer owte ta-day. ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] A person stout and healthy is said to be 'in good tiff.' s.Lan.[1] He were just i' th' reet tiff for a feight. s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Tiffy**, *adj.* in good condition; well, healthy.

Sc. Jamie was fettle, an' tiffy an' trim, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 62.

2. Mood, humour; mood of the moment.

Sc. Thrice Bessie farted, gae a rift, Rubbing her head, was out of tift, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 11. Dmb. It tak's nae Solomon to see That this bit moral tift is meant for me, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 77. Peb. It . . . Inspires the mind wi' rhyming tift, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 88.

3. A short fit of doing anything. Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1] 4. A period of time, esp. with the idea of tediousness or duration.

Sc. 'A lang tift,' a long discourse (JAM.). Rnf. Tho' I'm damped whyles a tift, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 110.

TIFT, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Glo. e.An. Dev. Also in form **tiff** Glo.[1] e.An.[2] Dev. [tift; tif.] 1. To dress up or out; to array; to decorate, array in one's best clothing, &c.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[1] Get thyself washed and tifted up a bit. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Glo. You are finely tiffed off indeed, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1] e.An.[2] You are tiffed out like Sunday. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431.

Hence **Tiftan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of decking or adorning. With *aff* and *up*. Bnff.[1] **2.** To put in good order; to adjust, put to rights.

n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Frf. The fidler tifted ilka string, Morison *Poems* (1790) 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[2] 'Tifted up,' cleansed and put into order. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] s.Lan. Picton *Dial.* (1865) 15.

3. *Obs.* To spread out grass in the process of haymaking.

e.Yks. Many thinges belonge to the tiftinge of hay, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 32.

[1. & þay busken vp bilyue, blonkkeȝ to sadel, Tyffen he[r] takles, trussen her males, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1129. OFr. *tiffer, tifer*, to adorn (La Curne).]

TIFT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **tiff, tyiff** Abd. (Jam.) [tift; tif.] **1.** *sb.* A sudden breeze or gust of wind; *fig.* an inspiration, afflatus.

Sc. Wi' yae tift o' the norland wind, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 26; The phr. 'a tift of wind' is properly used only in relation to wind when it stirs or lifts up in the air, dust, straw, &c. (Jam.) Rnf. Friends and flatterers . . . Says I hae, Lord bless their souls, O' nature's fire a tift, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 208.

Hence (1) **A-tift**, *adv., fig.* on the alert; (2) **Tiftie**, *adj.* inspired, uplifted.

(1) Rnf. 'Twas sun and moon that cheered the lift, First rous'd his sordid mind a-tift, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 156. (2) Frf. A mad poetess . . . Wad prefer a young man for her heart and her han' Before ane neither tastie nor tiftie, Johnston *Poems* (1869) 184.

2. *Obs.* A whiff, sniff.

Lth. The Auld Granies took a tift O' guid brown-twist tobacco, Sae strang, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 101.

3. A sudden flight; great haste, precipitation.

Dmf. Ae night a craw flew in a tift Wi' a great lade amang the drift, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 41. Nhb. Still to extend it in a tift They're making preparation, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 193. w.Yks.[1]

4. A state of gasping or panting; a condition of breathlessness from exertion.

Cum.[4] It is used of a person being in earnest, breathing short with earnestness, and so being in a tift means being in earnest. Wm. There sat the auld witch Mary Beaynes, O' in a tift and sweet, Whitehead *Leg.* (1853) 38.

5. A short suppressed cough. Wm. (J.M.) **6.** *v.* To eject anything from the lips. Abd. (Jam.) **7.** To breathe hard; to pant.

Lakel.[2] Cum. Come tiftan many o' couple, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 5; Cum.[4] n.Wm. It maks yan tift, does runnin (B.K.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Lan.[1] It's geen me a tiftin clim'in that hill; it's sooa brant. ne.Lan.[1]

8. To cough; see below.

Wm. 'There mun be summat wrang wi' 'er, she's nivver dun tiften.' 'She hez a laal tiften bit of a cough.' The word in the Windermere district expresses the short, half-suppressed catching or hacking cough which is caused by a tickling in the throat, or even better by the necessity to cough, as in inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by pain in coughing. It is a very common word (J.M.).

TIFT, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small boat. (Hall.)

TIFT, *v.*[3] Sh.I. [tift.] To beat like a pulse; to throb; to tingle with pain.

Da blister brook, an' she wis tinkin' hit [a thumb] wis gaen ta bael, be da wye 'at hit wis tiftin', *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

TIFT, see **Tiff**, *sb.*[12]

TIFTER, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. [tiˑftə(r.] **1.** A stiff breeze with a tossing sea; a short time of stormy weather; exposure to stormy weather. See **Tift**, *sb.*[2]

Bnff.[1] n.Yks.[2] That boat has had a tifter.

2. *Fig.* A quandary; a difficult or disagreeable position.

Sc. To be in a tifter, i.e. in a difficult and disagreeable position where one is likely to be severely reprimanded, Mackay. Rxb. He's in an unco tifter the day (Jam.).

3. A fit of bad temper or ill-humour; a quarrel; a fight.

Bnff.[1] Wm. But when he'd gitten rid of his bit of a tifter He oppen'd oot, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 42. m.Lan.[1]

4. A struggle, hard endeavour; anything requiring muscular exertion or effort.

e.Yks. My word! but it wor a bit of a tifter gettin' in to t' Mechanics, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 25, 1899); e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

5. A hurry, bustle.

n.Lan.[1] Du it quietly now, an' don't be i' sic a tifter ower it.

6. The scrubbing of a house from top to bottom. n.Yks.[2]

TIG, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Oxf. Cor. *pret.* and *pp.* **tug** w.Yks.[3] [tig.]

1. *v.* To touch gently; to give a light tap or touch, used esp. in the game of 'touch last' or 'tig.' Cf. **tick**, *v.*[2]

Sc. He, who has received the stroke, is said to be tiggit till he gives it to another (Jam.). Ayr. I could tig the 'dividual spot wi' my wee finger the morn, Service *Notandums* (1890) 57. Dmf. It's just bairns' play, yon dabbing and tigging with the hands, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 254. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). e.Dur.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4] Ah didn't hit, Ah nobbut tigg'd him. e.Yks. Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. w.Yks.[123]; w.Yks.[5] Used in the juvenile games of 'Squat' and 'Owd-Pig.' Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) Oxf. 'Tig me if you can,' phr. used in game of 'tig' (G.O.).

Hence (1) *tig and tie, phr.* a close shave, 'touch and go'; (2) **Tigger**, *sb.* the principal person or 'toucher' in the game of 'hie-spy'; see below; (3) **Tiggings**, *sb. pl.*, (4) *tig me if you can, phr.* the game of 'touch last'; (5) *—touch timmer*, (6) *—touch wood, phr.* the game of 'touch wood'; also called **Tiggy-touchwood** (q.v., s.v. Tiggy).

(1) Gall. It was tig-an'-tie wi't (J.M.). (2) Wgt. In Hie Spy there is one boy called the 'tigger,' or 'toucher,' who stays in the den, shutting his eyes until the others go and hide. They call out from their hiding-places, whereupon the 'tigger' comes out of the den to search for them (A.W.). (3) n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[4] (4) Edb. Join the merry ring at . . . 'Tig me if you can,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 38. (5) *ib.* I can jink as nimbly at 'tig touch timmer,' *ib.* 33. (6) Cum. Tig-touch-wood, four corners, or twenty gams mair, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 35. e.Lan.[1] A children's game of tig or touch, in which one runs after the others to touch any who do not touch wood; those so touched taking their turn in running after the rest. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

2. To dally; to give a gentle pat or caress; see below.

Sc. Young people are said to be tigging, when sporting with gentle touches, or patting each other. It properly applies to those of different sexes (Jam.).

3. Phr. (1) *to tig on with*, to make love to; to 'carry on with'; (2) *—with*, (*a*) to trifle with; to treat in a scornful or contemptuous manner; (*b*) to meddle, interfere; (*c*) to make love to; to have intercourse with, either friendly or criminal.

(1) Nhb. Thous ower bissey tiggen on woh Jemmy Grame, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Frf. It was nae joke to tig wi' fiends, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 41, ed. 1882; Ye . . . tig wi' grumphie i' the crue Though she micht gripe ye unaware, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 63. (*b*) Sc. I daurna tig wi' him, nor I daurna speak o' him, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xiii. Abd. I'll learn ye wha to tig wi', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773. (*c*) Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

4. *Obs.* To work in a careless or trifling manner.

Cld. Ye're jist tiggin at it (Jam.).

5. Of cattle: to run hither and thither when tormented by flies, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. To tig an' run when laddies cry 'tig-biz,' Poute *Poutery* (1875) 35. Per. The kye are stan'in i' the linns, Or tiggin' owre the braes, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. s.Sc. As the cow had been tigging in the afternoon, he would be tired with chasing her, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 63. w.Ir. He run undher a stool, and kept tiggin' about from one place to th' other, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 561.

6. To take a sudden whim; to go off in a pet. Sc. (Jam.)

7. *sb.* A light touch or blow, esp. the touch given in the game of 'touch last.'

Sc. 'Mony masters,' quo' the taid [toad] when every tynd o' the harrow took him a tig, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 43, ed. 1881. Fif. He who, in the game, communicates the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, 'Ye bear my tig' (Jam.). Gall. (J.M.) Rxb. Just a tig of the cheek, Gavin. There's nothing in that to shame an honest man, surely? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 21. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). ne.Lan.[1]

8. The game of 'touch last'; see below. Also called **Tiggy** (q.v.).

Bnff. They were to have an egg and a game at 'Tig,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 146. **Per.** The bairns played tig amang the trees, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 6. **Fif.** The usual round of games—'hi-spy,' 'smoogle the gag,' 'tig,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. **Ayr.** Play with her at tig roun' the stacks, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 101. **Dmf.** The crowd of boys and girls playing at tig on the Village Green, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 3. **N.I.**[1] The one that 'has tig,' chases the others till he 'gives tig' to one of them by touching; the one 'tigged' then chases the others, who avoid him as dangerous. 'Cross-tig' is a modification of this game. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Lets laak at tiggs, an noa touchin wood, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Cor.**[12]

9. The player in the game of 'tig' who tries to touch the others.

Sc. The tig usually catches and touches some one upon the crown, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 122. **Lth.** Among the players, the lot, by means of the repetition of a rhyme, falls on the person who is touched with the finger of the repeater at the last word of the rhyme. The individual thus touched is called Tig. He runs about, endeavouring to touch another. The moment this person is touched, he or she becomes Tig (JAM.). **Cor.**[2]

10. A slight touch or slap given in salutation. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **11.** A sharp blow; the last blow in sparring.

Sc. Sometimes used to denote a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

12. *Fig.* A hard bargain; a deal. Cf. **tig-tag**, *v.* **2.**

Per. They've hed mony a lauch in the train ower ma tigs wi' the dealers, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 155.

13. Phr. *to take the tig*, (1) of cattle: to run hither and thither when tormented by flies, &c.; (2) *fig.* to take an idea into one's head.

(1) **Sc.** It gars kye tak' the tig, gars them baith fling and kick and cock their tail straucht, POUTE *Poutery* (1875) 35. (2) **Abd.** Ance he teuk a tig o' farmin'—Soon was roupit, but an' ben, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37.

14. A pet; a fit of ill-humour, esp. in phr. *to take the tig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] He took some tig, an' geed haim. **Abd.** It looked but a hasty 'tig' at best, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 6. **Edb.** What tig then takes the fates that they can thole Thrawart to fix me i' this weary hole? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 180, ed. 1785.

Hence **Tiggy**, *adj.* pettish. Sc. (JAM.)

TIG, *int.* and *sb.*[2] Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Wil. [tig.] **1.** *int.* A call to pigs. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] [HALL.] **2.** *sb.* A little pig. Wil.[1] **3.** *Comb.* **Tig rigs**, pigs. Nhp.[1]

TIG, see **Teg, Thig, Tyg.**

TIG'D, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. [tigd.] Tired, weary. Cf. **tigsam.**

The dinner waits an' we're tig'd, *J. Gilpin* in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 807.

TIGER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Suf. Sus. Also in forms **teeger, teegur** Sc. [tai·gə(r, tī·gər.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *as brave as* or *like a Bengal tiger*, a comparison as to fierceness or bravery.

Lnk. She'd flee at me like a Bengal teegur, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 115. **Edb.** As brave as a Bengal tiger, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 29.

2. *Comb.* **Tiger's mouth**, (1) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* Sus. (B. & H.); (2) the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.* Suf., Sus. (*ib.*); (3) var. species of toadflax or *Linaria.* Sus. (*ib.*) Also called **Tiger.** **3.** *Fig.* Applied to persons.

Lnk. She was a rale teeger o' a body was Peggy, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 160. **Kcb.** God guide us! but she's an awfu' teeger yon, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 50.

4. Ale or malt liquor of any kind. s.Lan.[1] **5.** Bacon. Cum.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) **6.** Wood with knots in it. Cum.[4]

7. *v.* To look fierce.

Lth. I saw ye i' yer auld corner, teegerin' wi' yer broos, and glowerin aboot ye like a wild cat at ane an' a', LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 293.

TIGGA, TIGGERY-, see **Tiggy.**

TIGGEL, *v. Obs.* Sc. To tamper with; to undermine.

Edb. I've cock'd up my sooty face An' tiggel'd their foundation, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 56.

TIGGY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Cor. Also in forms **tigaree-** w.Yks.[3]; **tigga** Cor.[12]; **tiggery-** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. [ti·gi.] **1.** The children's game of 'touch last.' See **Tig**, *v.* **8.** Nhb.[1] (s.v. Tig), e.Dur.[1], Cum. (M.P.), Cor.[12] **2.** The chief player or 'he' in the game of 'touch wood.' w.Yks.[2] **3.** *Comp.* **Tiggy-** or **Tiggery-touchwood**, the children's game of 'touch wood'; see below.

N.Cy.[1] **Dur.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 155. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[4] Then tiggy-touchwood, rackeps, shinney, Are played and patronised by many, *Random Rhymes*, 9. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** A children's game wherein one who 'has the tiggs' tries to 'tigg' some other who is not touching wood or does not claim bail or 'barley,' BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] One of them who is called Tiggy stands out and each of the other children takes hold of or touches a piece of wood, such as a door, rail, &c. One of the children then leaves his 'wood,' and runs across the play-ground, and if whilst so doing Tiggy can touch him he must stand out or take Tiggy's place; **w.Yks.**[3] Tigaree, tigaree, touch me wood.

TIGGY-HOGS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] [ti·gi-ogz.] Wood-lice, millipedes. Also called **Pigs** and **Old Sows.** Cf. **tig**, *int.*

TIGHER, see **Teicher, Ticher.**

TIGHT, *adj., adv.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **teight** Lin.; **tite** Wm. Yks. s.Lan.[1] Oxf.[1] Suf.[1] Cor.; and in forms **teet** ne.Lan.[1]; **thight** Nrf.; **ticht** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] [tait; tit, Sc. and n.Cy. tixt.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In phr. (1) *tight after*, close after; (2) — *as a cup*, (3) — *as a rat-trap*, (4) — *as wax*, very close or tight; (5) — *in the bush*, (6) — *in the haft*, said of a very careful or stingy person; (7) — *up to*, see (1).

(1) **w.Som.**[1] The bitch was tight arter'n; but her wadn quick enough vor to catch'n vore a come to the gutter hole. Come, soce! you be gwain to zlee-up, the wagins be tight arter ee. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Nrf.** 'That dam's sprung a leak.' 'Is t'other alright?' 'Yes, that's thight as a cup,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 123. (3) **Lan.** They shut up as tight as a rat-trap, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 6. (4) **Cor.** The fokes that I did see Chuck'd up es tite es wex, DANIEL *Muse*, 37. (5) **Wm.** (B.K.) (6) **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) [**Amer.** They was tight up t' me all the way, *Cent. Mag.* (May 1901) 123.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tight-bound**, strong and well made; (2) **-lock**, any species of coarse sedge growing in marsh ditches; (3) **-locked**, close bound, very close; (4) **-waisted**, of boots or shoes: tight or narrow at the instep; close-fitting.

(1) **Gall.** Strapping hizzies, tight-bound girls, females of a strong well-knit frame, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **e.An.**[1] So called, from its being used to bind the sheaves of beans or oats, growing very luxuriantly on such land. **Nrf.**[1] (3) **Abd.** There were to be tight-locked friends and comrades with us in the whirl of troubles, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 92. (4) **n.Dev.** Off wi' they tight-wasted shoes o' yours, Martha, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 65.

3. *adj.* Neat, trim, well-formed, compact; good-looking.

Sc. Twa sweet hands Whiter than curds, and tight like willy-wands, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 47. **Kcd.** A better tighter lass than you, I'm sure there was nae ony, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 50. **Fif.** The tightest waist ye ever saw, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 44. **Rnf.** A tighter, whiter leg was never seen, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 66. **Ayr.** She was a tight hizzie! and feth sae was I a tight chiel, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 19. **e.Yks.**[1] That's a tight lahtle hoss, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.** Well, I niver seed a tighter pony trap (M.P.). **War.**[2] **Brks.**[1] She be a tight lookin' little body.

4. Tidy, neat, in good order. Also used *advb.*

Bnff.[1] She's a ticht, trig, purpose lass. **Abd.** His wordy wife . . . Hauds a' thing tight about the house, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 607. **Dmb.** In order dress'd sae clean and tight, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 39. **Peb.** Weell rigg'd out, tight, and clean, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 94, ed. 1817. **Gall.** [She] Held aye the house tight and bein, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.) **Lin.** Bud still the childer' throve an' grew—Wer allus teight an' cleän, SMEDLEY *Little Ted* (1866) 229. **n.Lin.**[1]

5. In good health, well; sound, whole.

se.Sc. After she gat hale an' tight, She'd gie them battle, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 41. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 23, ed. 1876. **e.An.**[2] 'I am pretty tight again after my trouble,' spoken by a woman after coming out after child-bearing. **Suf.**[1] 'Purely tight,' much amended.

6. Smart, active, alert; spruce.

Abd. She's a fell ticht gweed-leukin hizzie tee, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 210. **Rnf.** Larry was as tight a boy, As ever crossed the sea, McGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 134. **Edb.** Your sons as tight and braw, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 48. **Ir.** You've no call to be in a hurry, me tight lad, to find yourself settled in the place you're bound for, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 259. **N.I.**[1] A ticht, clean fellow. **Cum.** Follow tight Andrew to Giggle-down Fair, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 268. **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] A tight lad. **n.Lin.** A tight little tarrier. A tight young man (M.P.). **e.An.**[1] A tight fellow. [A tight, good-humoured, sensible wench, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) vi.]

7. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cunning, clever; dexterous, skilled, expert.

Ayr. The tightest physician who has studied anatomy best, cannot reach to the uptaking of all the veins in the body, DICKSON *Writings* (1669) I. 33, ed. 1845. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

8. *Obs.* Prepared, girt or ready for action.

Sc. The tight lads of yeomen, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Ayr.** He should been tight that daur't to raise thee Ance in a day, BURNS *To his Mare,* st. 2. **Slk.** Lithe an' tight o' lith an' limb, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 96.

9. *Obs.* Of ale or beer: pleasing to the taste, good, strong.

Frf. Nappie tart an' tight Ye's get till fit to haul up, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 19. **Ayr.** My yill . . . was but sma', Though mony thought wha had nae skill, It tight an' bra', FISHER *Poems* (1790) 59.

10. Of dough: stiff in consistency; inclined to solid.

w.Som.[1] A baker told me, 'We always wets the flour in the morning double so tight as we do what we wets night-times for the "sponge."' That is, it is kneaded into a much more solid paste, or the opposite of 'slack.'

11. Stingy, close.

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Brks.**[1] A wunt gie 'e nothun, a allus was a tight man.

12. In financial difficulties, hard up; of money: scarce.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah wor tight put tul 't when I started business, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 25, 1899). **Der.** It is a hard case, Miss, a lad o' spirit should be kept so tight. I have'nt a shilling, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 56. **War.**[3] To be tight for money. **Som.** Any man might find himself tight—temporarily, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) xi.

13. Difficult, hard.

Sur. But it were tight work to make up my five pound, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi.

14. Considerable.

Suf. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 237. **Ess.** He've been acquainted a' me a good tight time, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 12. **Hmp.**[1] Sometimes used as excess of anything. 'A tight rot.' 'A tight snob.' 'An awfully tight licking.'

15. Sharp, sudden.

Cor.[1] I gov' her a nice tight slap on the chacks; **Cor.**[2] A tight blow.

16. Tipsy, drunk. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (G.W.) **Sh.I.** We . . . used ta feel a great interest in him whinever he was tight, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 87. **Ayr.** Lamenting when he was tight, to those who frequented the Loudon Arms, GLASS *Tales* (1873) 36. **Edb.** Gordon comes the nicht, And (on the quate) means tae get ticht, McLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 84. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** T'publican was about tight (I.W.). **Der.**[2] **Lin.**[1] I should not say that he was tight, he was sharp fresh. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** Drinking all afternoon and was tight, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 10, 1900). **Brks.**[1], **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Ess.** You can go to bed as tight as a lord every night of your life, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 78. **Sus.**[1] **Dor.** Thu'll never zee I tight agen, the Lord helpin me, and clean watter to hand, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 317. **Som.** I hant bin tight vor forty year, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 57. **w.Som.**[1], **Cor.**[2] **Slang.** Where did you get tight last night, Mr. Eddrup? BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xxix. [**Aus.** Some o' the others is sure to roust him out when he's properly tight, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 301.]

17. *adv.* Tightly; smartly, quickly; strenuously, soundly.

Ayr. I charg'd them tight, An' gart them pay o' lawing clink Mair than was right, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 61. **Lnk.** Hard an' ticht Frae screigh o' day, till aucht o' nicht, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 26. **nw.Der.**[1] **Dev.** I'll twink thee purty tight vur that, sure's a gun, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138. **m.Cor.** If I was yer faather I'd thrash 'ee tight, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 125. [**Amer.** A couple of men tearen up the path as tight as they could foot it, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 544.]

18. *v. Obs.* To make close; to tighten; to stretch. Also used *fig.* and with *up.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** His lessone was a tichted upe abregment of all he haid tetched the yeir by past, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 255, ed. 1842. **Cld.** (JAM.)

19. With *up*: to put in order; to tidy; to dress oneself neatly and tidily.

Bnff.[1], **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhp.**[1] I must tight-up the house, and then I'll tight-up myself. **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] I be all in my disabilles, I ain't tited up it, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Tight yourself up; **e.An.**[2], **Cmb.** (W.S.) **Suf.**[1] I tited em up a little. **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] My missus has gone to tight-up. **Sus.**[1] 'To tight oneself up' is to dress or put on clean clothes; **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Ticht,** *sb.* a setting in order; also with *up.*

Bnff.[1] She ga' the hoose a kyne o' a ticht.

TIGHT, *sb.*[1] Ken. A long chain to which the fore-horses in a plough are attached. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

TIGHT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Glo. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **tite** Hmp.[1] Som. **1.** *v.* To weigh, poise; to ascertain the weight of anything by poising it in the hand.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.** [A zull] he wistfully tighted from right hand to left, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 19; **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Tite-tity,** *v.* to balance on the hand; to play at see-saw. Som. (HALL.) **2.** *sb.* Weight.

Glo. The tight of a thing, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 424. **Som.** The tite of a pin, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

TIGHT, see **Tite,** *adv.*

TIGHTEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Ess. [tai·tən.] **1.** To initiate a workman on entry to a new situation; see below.

n.Cy. When a new hand takes up a situation, the first dinner hour he spends with his fellow workmen is devoted to 'tightening' him. The process is as follows:—A member of the 'order' is selected by the 'candidate' to read the rules. It is his prerogative to command the most absurd attitudes that all must occupy during the ceremony, and his order is rigorously enforced. Probably he will order that all present stand on one foot, or suffer the consequence. The 'rule' is then read and is contained in the following: 'He that laughs, smiles, or shows his teeth, Shall be rannelled like a thief, After I've said—dumb.' All are silent, and standing on one foot, and the novice is conducted to his place, surrounded by the members, prepared to 'rannel' or 'tighten' him to his heart's content. The action consists of seizing him by the hair of the head, every time the word 'tighten' occurs, and giving it an upward jerk. The ruler then reads out his command: 'O son! O son! thou hast transgressed—Tighten, Thou's broke the law before our face—Tighten, And if thou dost not mend thy manners—Tighten, The skin of thy arce shall go to the tanners—Tighten, And if the tanner does not tan it well—Tighten, We'll hang thee on a nail in hell—Tighten, And if that nail should chance to crack—Tighten, We'll tie thee on the devil's back—Tighten, And if the devil should run away—Tighten, We'll tighten thee another day—Tighten.' The candidate having been almost driven mad by his enthusiastic colleagues is then ordered to piss, whistle, or count ten, during which time he is more vigorously 'tightened,' and the ceremony concludes, only to be repeated on some unfortunate member who has transgressed the 'rules.' Thus 'tightening' is almost continuous (B.K.).

2. To hasten.

w.Yks. Applied to a runaway dog, which was said to 'tighten down the street,' *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 268. **Ess.** *ib.* 319.

TIGHTER, see **Titter,** *adv.*

TIGHTISH, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Aus. [tai·tiʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Close-fitting, tight. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[4] It's varra well putten tigether, bud a larl bit tightish i' t'lid. It's a tightish fix. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. In financial straits, wanting money.

n.Yks.[4] Ah caan't len' tha ten pound, Ah's a bit tightish held mysel just noo.

3. Considerable in amount; numerous.

Ken.[1] 'Tightish lot,' a good many. **Hmp.**[1] A tightish height. A tightish lot. [**Aus.** I had a tightish ride to get over before I caught the mail, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxix.]

4. Well, in good health.

ne.Lan.[1] **Suf.**[1] 'Kienda tightish,' pretty hearty. **Sus.**[1] 'I'm pretty tightish, thank you,' is not a very common expression,

because it is not considered genteel to be in perfectly good health; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1]

5. *adv.* Severely, smartly.

I.W.[1] I'll quilt thee purty tightish vor that (s.v. Quilt).

TIGHTLY, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lon. e.An. I.W. Also written **titely** s.Lan.[1]; and in form **tichtly** Sc. [tai·tli.]

1. *Obs.* Deftly, neatly; cleverly, dexterously; properly, correctly.

Abd. Fearna but I sall tightly cook my lad, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 93. **Frf.** When tightly plet and brawly iron'd out, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 148. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* T.H. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lan.** Olto con tell th' tele an seyth' Rimes be rot, titely, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1808) Reader 11. **s.Lan.**[1]

2. Well; esp. in phr. *good tightly*, very well; very much.

e.An.[2] 'That will do pretty tightly,' said of things. **Suf.** I'm good tightly, thank ye (M.B.-E.).

3. Promptly, quickly; actively, smartly.

Per. He can trip the spring fu' tightly, FORD *Harp* (1893) 112. **Lnk.** Tichtly he'd get up again, The better for the brunt, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 47. **e.An.**[1]

4. Thoroughly, closely; minutely.

Per. A fine bairn! an' sae was the ither twa. An' didna the minister lay the vows tichtly on the fathers? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887. **Gall.** He exercised me tightly in the use of every weapon, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 11.

5. Severely, sharply.

Sc. Have they plaid The truant, since you them so tightly paid? MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 221. **Lnk.** Questioning them tightly about their ill manners to the woman, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 40. **Dmf.** Targe him tichtly wha debases Frail human nature, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 98. **Gall.** This pairish needs its releegion tightly threshed into it wi' a flail, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 118. **Lon.** 'One master . . . leathered him,' to use his own words, 'tightly,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) II. 249. **I.W.**[1]

TIGLET, *sb.* Cum.[14] [ti·glit.] The metal end of a shoe- or boot-lace. (s.v. Aglet.)

TIGMATEEZE, *v. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) To pull one about. Cf. **tig**, *v.* 2.

TIGRY, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A yellow hawk with feathers edged with black; a 'course hawk.' (J.W.)

TIGSAM, *adj.* Or.I. Also written **tigsum** and in form **taigsum** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [ti·gsəm.] Hindersome; wearisome, tedious. DENNISON *Sketch Bk.* (1880) *Gl.* (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cf. **tig'd.**

TIGSER, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [ti·gzə(r).] A slang juvenile epithet used when a person is in quick motion.

One running against another is encouraged by cries of 'Go it tigser!' 'Awāay wi' thuh, tigser!' 'Tigsur al lick him,' &c. There was in Leeds, not many years ago, a 'James Searle,' alias 'Tigser,' who was a noted walker.

TIG-TAG, *v. Obs.* Sc. 1. To trifle; to be very busy while accomplishing nothing of importance; to shilly-shally.

Sc. They may tig-tag on this way this twelve-month, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) I. 404 (JAM.). **Dmb.** They've fought sic a hard battle for principle, and been tig-tagit for years, waiting on this Bill and the other Bill, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxv.

2. To be a long time making a bargain; to haggle. Also in form **tiggle-taggle.** Fif. (JAM.)

TIG-TAG, *adv.* Sh.I. [ti·g-tag.] In suspense. S.&Ork.[1]

TIG-TIR(E, *v.* Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.) To keep in; to annoy; to make sport by teasing.

TIG-TOW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ti·g-tou.] 1. *sb.* The children's game of 'tig' (q.v.).

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** The noisy glee o' skailin' time, Tigtow an' ither splores, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 50.

2. Phr. *to play at tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards, to dally. Sc. (JAM.) 3. *v.* To play at 'tig.'

Rnf. That awsome din, That wild tig-towin' out an' in, Bout closes, lobbies, toom coal cellars, Disturbin' peacefu' tenant dwellers, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 135.

4. *Fig.* To play fast and loose with; to act capriciously; to dally with. *Gen.* with *with.*

e.Flf. I was tig-towin' wi' Tibbie i' the lobby, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Dmf.** Lassies often tig-tow that fashion with the very men they like best, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 13. **Gall.** He was tig-towin wi' her that's noo his wife (J.M.).

TIKE, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n.Eng. to Nhp. War. Also Bdf. e.An. Amer. Also written **tyke** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Dwn. Lakel.[12] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1245] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] Bdf. e.An.[1] Amer.; and in forms **teyke** Cum.[4]; **toike** s.Lan.[1]; **tyk** Sc. (JAM.) [taik.] 1. A dog, hound; a cur.

Sc. Properly one of a larger and common breed, as a mastiff, a shepherd's dog, &c. (JAM.); A toolying tike comes limping hame, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** A brither In his auld tyke, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 117. **Ayr.** He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 29. **Peb.** They keep me here as close as a mad tyke, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 313. **Kcb.** He had a muckle tyke yt gaed wi' him everywhere, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 23. **n.Cy.** In common use to denote a dog, or rather a snarling, ill-tempered dog, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 537. **Nhb.** Se widely scowr'd ilk playful tike, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** The tyke com laate, an' bark'd aloud, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 164. **Wm.** Ah, if iver I seed a good tyke . . . He's a reet 'un! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 14. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** A tyke to tak' care on you, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 53. **n.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] A sheep-dog.

Hence (1) **Tyke-auld**, *adj.* very old; (2) **Tyked**, *ppl. adj.* currish, like a dog; (3) **Tyke-hungry**, *adj.* ravenous as a dog; (4) **-leyke**, *adv.* like a dog; (5) **-tulyie**, *sb.* a dogs' quarrel, applied *fig.* to any coarse scolding match; (6) **Tykes' testament**, see below.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** I fear I am tyke auld, and November's no a time to saw seed, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xviii. (2) **Sc.** For all her waful cries and greeting . . . (These follows were too tyked), WATSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1706) I. 46 (JAM.). (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Cum.** Beath teyke-leyke tuolian roun' the barn, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 15. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) (6) **Rnf.** Tykes test'ment take him for their treat, I needed not my teeth to pike, SEMPILL *Banishment of Poverty* (ed. 1849) l. 89; An old saying, meaning that there should be nothing left, *ib.* 103.

2. *Fig.* A rough, ill-mannered, churlish fellow, used *gen.* as a term of reproach.

Sc. It is said of a stubborn man, 'He's a dour tyke' (JAM.); If the muckle tikes come in—I mean a' these Maxwells and Johnstones, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. **Abd.** Ye tike, stand up an' break the chuckie, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 9, ed. 1873. **Per.** It's no a shilpet tike like yon wad be the lad, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 241, ed. 1887. **Edb.** There's no your like, Ye disagreein' ugly tyke! MCLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 60. **Slk.** Ye impudent, hempy-looking tike that ye are, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **Dwn.** They'll show ye nae mercy, the bloodthirsty tykes, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 26. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.** Some wreen ill-natur'd teykes, STAGG *Rosley Fair*, in SMITH *Dial.* (1839) 188; **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Her man—a durty tike! 69. **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **w.Yks.**[24]; **w.Yks.**[5] A nasty tyke. A fat owd tyke. **Lan.** Peg's feyther wur a savidge owd tyke, FERGUSON *Dick Moudywarp*, 17. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** A headstrong, termagant woman, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 55. **Der.**[1] 'A sad tike,' a bad or unlucky fellow. *Obs.* **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. **e.An.**[1]

3. A mischievous, tiresome child or boy; a term of reproach applied half playfully to children.

Sc. A goo and a gitty, my bonny wee tyke, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 75. **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** Young tykes oft buy pleasure dearly, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 430. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A nest of hungry tykes,' a family of hearty children. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Shoo can remember me when aw wor th' warst little tyke 'at ivver lived, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 23. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] An epithet applied to a person in mischief. 'Come ite, yo tike!' A cross child is often called 'a cross tike'; **Chs.**[23], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] *Gen.* applied to a boy or man-servant. 'He's a tiresome young tike.' **War.**[3] [**Amer.** A term of reproach applied to an ugly or naughty child, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 395.]

4. A sobriquet applied to a Yorkshireman.

Gall. John Bradfield, however, had enough experience of the dialect of the 'Tykes' of Yorkshire to master the intricacies of the nomenclature of the Galloway uplands, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 268. **Lakel.**[1] **n.Yks.** A place where the Yorkshire tykes call a cow a coo, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 3; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** Bane ta Claapam town-gate lived an oud Yorkshire tike, DIXON *Sngs. Peas.* (1857) 209; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

5. A gallant, applied to both sexes.

w.Yks. He is a tyke; he's allus a toathree o' women i' t'wik.

Shoo is a tyke; shoo's allus a toathree o' men at her heels, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899).

6. An overgrown man or beast; an awkward, clumsy fellow; an odd, queer person.

Dmf. 600 head of Highland cattle—large-horned, tousy tykes, mostly two-year-olds, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 56. **Wgt.** What a queer-lookin' tyke! SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 222. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** He's a queer-looking tyke, but a don't think as he's a bad one, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) xiv; **w.Yks.**[1] Hees waxen a gay, . . whelkin, haspenald tike, ii. 289. **Lan.** The Gotum tikes at yo complen'n on, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 2; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Applied to an eccentric or cantankerous person. 'He's a queer tyke.'

7. An old horse or mare.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Ah just this minnet left yer poor awd tyke, Deead as a steean, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) *Awd Daisy.* **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. The common otter, *Lutra vulgaris.* Sh.I. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 55; S. & Ork.[1]

[1. ON. *tík*, a bitch (VIGFUSSON). **2.** But vnder tribut and taillage as tykes and cherles, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIX. 37.]

TIKE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **tyke** (JAM. *Suppl.*). A dial. form of 'tick'; ticking, the case or cover of a bed or bolster; the bed or bolster itself. Cf. **tyking.**

Sc. A guid feather tyke (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** To gar our bed look hale and neighbour-like, . . I span a tike, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 157. **Lnk.** Blankets an' sheets, tikes and braw mads, WATT *Poems* (1827) 60; I hae lots o' blankets tae, An' twa-three wabs o' tike, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 46. **e.Lth.** The household gods, . . beds, tikes, an' dails, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 12.

TIKE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **tyke.** Corn. (HALL.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

TILAVEE, *sb.* Sc. A sudden fit of passion. Cf. **tirrivee.**

Per. Whiles ye will tak' a bit thrawn tilavee, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 116.

TILD, *v.* e.An. [tild.] To tilt or incline at one end.

e.An.[1] We also say of anything which stands inclined, and in apparent danger of falling, that it 'stands tilding.' **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY; **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Tilder,** *sb.* a wedge-shaped contrivance used to tilt a cask, &c. Suf.[1]

TILE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Stf. Not. Hrf. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **tyle.** Nrf. [tail.] **1.** A slate used for roofing; *pl.* the roof.

w.Yks. Law, what a din t'cats is mekkin upo' t'tiles (W.M.E.F.). **w.Cy.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **w.Som.**[1] A small builder said to me of a linhay to be built: 'Wúd yùe wee·sh tu kuuv·ur-n wai tuy·ulz ur pan·-tuy·ulz?' [Would you wish to cover him (roof) with tiles or pan-tiles?]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tile·shard** or **·sherd,** a piece of broken tile; (2) **·sparrow,** the house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*; also called **Eave·sparrow** (q.v.); (3) **·stone,** (*a*) a slate; a roofing slate; (*b*) *obs.*, a brick; (4) **·wright,** a tile-maker.

(1) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** A very common word among bricklayers, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.**[1] (2) **s.Not.** There's a tile-sparrer's nest in our pear-tree (J.P.K.). (3, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] You mus' 'ave vower good tile-stones and put tap o' thick there chimley. The win've a-blowed down the tile-stone an' a-tord'n all to pieces. **Dev.** They ad'n a-brought nother sext, and zo they wad'n able vor to trim the tile-stones, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (*b*) **Sc.** A tile-stone or brick, WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (1673) 21 (JAM.). (4) **Stf.** WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) XXX; In the Potteries the term 'tilewright' is still used, BARDSLEY *Surnames* (1901) (s.v. Telwright).

3. A drain-pipe.

Sc. (A.W.) **Hrf.**[2] 'They are so busy in hauling this tile.' 'What to do?' 'Oh, tile for grippin.'

TILE, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[5] [tail.] An audacious thief; a mischievous person, esp. applied to young people. Cf. **file,** *sb.*[1]

TILE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [tail.] With *to*: to accommodate oneself to circumstances, esp. if unpleasant. Cf. **taal.**

Ah deeant like it at all, bud Ah sal ha tī tile·tiv it.

TILE. see **Teel,** *v.*[1]

TILED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Dried.

We had a tiled whiting [at Cockenzie], a dish unknown elsewhere, SCOTT *Jrn.* (June 27, 1830); 'Tiled haddocks' and 'tiled whitings' are now unknown to the fisher-folk of Cockenzie, *Jrn. Sir W. Scott* (1890) 755 *note*, ed. 1891.

TILFER, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in forms **telfer, tulffer.** [ti·lfər.] The loose flooring or boards at the bottom of a boat.

Sh.I. The boat was partly filled with water; . . it contained neither oars, mast, nor sail, and only one telfer, *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

[Icel. *pilfar*, the deck of a ship (VIGFUSSON).]

TILINGS, *sb. pl.* m.Yks.[1] [tā·linz.] Tiles.

TILL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Sur. Also in form **teel** Nhb.[1] [til.] **1.** Hard, unproductive clay; subsoil; see below. Also used *fig.*

Sc. We're down to the till now, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1814) xxiii. **Per.** The bottom is a very bad sort of clay, commonly called by the farmers here mortar or till, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 203 (JAM.). **Fif.** 'Schistus' and 'Till' are words indiscriminately used to denote the same argillaceous, hard, fossile [*sic*] substance. The word Till is, indeed, sometimes vulgarly used to denote a stiff clay, although in a soft state, URE *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 252 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** To die an' be laid i' the till Indeed's nae mows, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 63. **Gall.** Till . . . is sometimes used to express a sort of hard, impenetrable clay, mixed with fragments of stone or gravel. . . The name is likewise applied to subsoils of an absorbent nature. . . It is often used to denote a retentive subsoil, abounding with iron ore. In general, it may be taken for any subsoil, consisting of a mixture of clay and sand or stones, devoid of the vegetable matter which gives a soil the friability and openness requisite for vegetation, *Agric. Surv.* 12 (JAM.); (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A blue, marly clay, commonly called blue teel, one of the unstratified clays of the boulder-clay formation. **Nrf.**[1] **Sur.** It is seldom possible to plough deeper than five or six inches without bringing up the till or ferruginous subsoil, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 369.

Hence **Tilly,** *adj.* of the nature of 'till' or clay. Also used *fig.*

Inv. Large pits were dug up of a tilly substance, to give firmness and consistency to a loose mossy soil, *Agric. Surv.* 112 (JAM.). **Gall.** The heart that never felt love is said to be a piece of tillie clay, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Hard or soft shale.

Sc. All metals, as stone and tilles (which are seems [seams] of black stone, and participat much of the nature of coal), SINCLAIR *Misc. Obs. Hydrost.* (1672) 26 (JAM.). **Lnk.** A bed of till above the main coal, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) *Pref.* 18. **Nhb.**[1] Hard shale, platy or splitting into plates in the lines of the stratification.

3. *Comp.* **Till·band,** *obs.*, a name given to pudding-stone or conglomerate.

Sc. *Breccia arenacea*, Cronst. Scottish till-band, HEADRICK *View of Arran* (1807) 245 (JAM.).

4. Manure, compost; a compost of earth and lime, mixed. Also called **Tillage** (q.v.).

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Yks.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 27. **ne.Lan.**[1]

5. *Comp.* **Till·midden,** a manure-heap in a ploughed field. N.I.[1]

TILL, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[1] [til.] Money. 'Have you got any till?'

TILL, *v.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. [til.] To sow seed for a crop; to plant. Cf. **teal,** *v.*[1]

w.Som.[1] Thick field's a-tilled to whait; last year he was in to turmuts. **Dev.** Never used in the sense of to work or cultivate land (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** To till potatoes (W.S.).

TILL, *v.*[2] Sc. Lei. Nhp. War. [til.] To entice, tempt; to draw on, beguile. Cf. **teal,** *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) **Lei.**[1] 'Ah dunna loike so much coold wotter,' said a patient who had been persuaded to try the hydropathic treatment at Buxton; 'Ah want a drop o' some'at shurt to till it down, loike.' **Nhp.**[1] Rarely heard except in the vulgar old adage, 'One shoulder of mutton will till down another.' **War.**[3]

Hence **Till·down,** *sb.* a relish, zest; an inducement.

Lei.[1] A koind o' till-daown loike, as meks 'em ate moor vittle.

[To the scole him for to till, *Cursor* (c. 1300) 12175. Cp. OE. *fos-tyllan*, to lead astray, seduce (SWEET).]

TILL, *v.*[3] Dev. Cor. Also in form **teel** Dev.[1] [til.] **1.** To hand over; to reach; to give.

Dev. 'Till it hither,' i.e. hand it to me, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431; **Dev.**[1] Her than told me to teel yender her bible, 56. **n.Dev.** Till un a traunchard vrom tha tack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st.

18. **Cor.** Anether . . . Ax'd ef Jemimar ded feel dry, An' till'd her port an' sherry, DANIEL *Budget*, 24.

2. *Obs.* To come.

Dev. 'Till along,' i.e. come along, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431; (HALL.)

[1. Cp. OE. *getillan*, to attain, reach; to touch (SWEET).]

TILL, *adj.* Ken.[12] [til.] Tame; gentle.

[OE. *til*, good, apt, fit, suitable (HALL).]

TILL, *prep.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **til** Sc. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Lan. n.Stf. n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **tle** Lan.; **t'll** Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **tul(l** N.Cy.[2] Lakel.[2] Cum.[134] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1345] Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] [til; tul, tl.] See **To.**

I. Contracted forms: (1) **Till's**, to us; (2) **Tilly**, till I; (3) **Till't** or **Tilt**, (*a*) to it; (*b*) to the; (4) **Tiltos**, till thou hast; (5) **Tull't** or **Tult**, (*a, b*) see (3 *a, b*); (*c*) used as *sb.* in *comb.* with beer, &c.; see below.

(1) **Per.** They're sent till's, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 54. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **s.Lan.**[1] (3, *a*) **Elg.** Ae sleeve hangs till't, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 79. **Frf.** A burn without a brig till't, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 36. **Gall.** A wee bit tillt she'll put hersel', SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 105. (*b*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (4) **w.Yks.**[1] I'll nut gi the ya penny tiltos doon thy wark, ii. 207. (5, *a*) **Wm.** Dry breed an' nowt tult (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** So hard put tull't, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 78. (*b*) **Cum.** Yance tult Bishop, *Willie Wattle* (1870) 4. **Wm.** She went tult market, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **w.Yks.** Before yo' goa tult' draper's shop lewk twice intat pantry, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (*c*) **w.Yks.** Used as one word and actually written 'tea-tult,' 'beer-tult.' 'Ah had a glass of t'best beer-tult and it maaide me . . . poorely,' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 234.

II. Dial. uses. 1. *prep.* To.

Sc. To bring popish medals in till their very library, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xi. **Sh.I.** Auld Nickey, as da saying is, is aye kind till his ain, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 255. **n.Sc.** He read it till an end, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 2, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] The tooshtan o' the beuk till ither an' fae ither wiz eneuch t' tear't in inch-muckles (s.v. Tooshtan). **Abd.** Pack aff till your bed, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 10. **Lnk.** I'll gar ye dance till a different tune, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 21. **Slk.** I'm only gaun till Moffat, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. **n.Ir.** Get Mickey Mooney till gie me a lift wi' them, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 85; **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.**[3] They steeak tull their wark like Britons, 78; **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Te). **Wm.** I said t'll um, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 3. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Seldom heard save in the N. Riding. 'Thoo mun gan til (or tul) him.' **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[34]; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Til' we have heard freq., but 'tul' is by far the commonest. **Lan.** I went tle him, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 23. **n.Lan.**[1] **n.Stf.** Occas. heard. 'I came up til him' (J.T.). **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Cth.** Used in reference to place (W.W.S.).

2. At.

Frf. The Deacon thus wi' satisfaction Looked till himself, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 72. **Nhb.** Look till him noo, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 17.

3. By.

Ayr. A Captain till his trade, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 11, ed. 1871. **Edb.** He was a joiner till his trade, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 133.

4. For.

Kcd. They call'd her Eppie till her name, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 90. **w.Yks.**[5] 'Whear's tuh tul this morning lad?' 'Am tul Beverla'.'

5. Of.

Sh.I. I warn [warrant] ye saw naethin' till him den, Magnus? *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Nhb.** There was a weel pleased sort till a smile upo' Letty's face, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 115.

6. Concerning, about; after.

Sh.I. I wis anxious ta ken if Magnus wis awaar o' onything till him when he wis doon, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Gall.** Seein' till that hizzy Meg, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv.

7. *Obs.* Used elliptically, with *v.* understood.

Sc. He is till that lady's bower, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 97. **Abd.** She fills the mug, and till her head, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 42, ed. 1873. **Lnk.** Up they till't like twa game cocks, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 27. **Rxb.** Coost aff their upper claes An' til't that day, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 97.

8. Phr. *till time*, until.

Edb. There the miller held me still Till time we censured every sack, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715 396, ed. 1815; To hald him till time their friend was out of strait, *ib.* 392.

9. *conj.* While; during the time. Cf. **while.**

Sc. (A.W.) **e.Yks.** He never ate nor drunk nothing, till the fever was so bad on him, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 194. **Rut.**[1]

10. Before; up to the time of.

Gall. It was not long till she had me cosy in bed, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 229. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dev.** Two months ago —— (the subject of the discourse) was taken with a seizure, and never spoke till she was buried, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

11. By the time that, 'against.'

Som. I've got to get supper till my husband do come home (W.F.R.); I shall be ready till you are (F.A.A.).

12. Than.

n.Yks. Nor niver wish'd, to be na' moor to him Till what I are, MUNBY *Ann Morgan* (1896) 16. **Lan.** Makken moor enemies to th' King and Craoon Till onny twenty men besoide, BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1814) I. 116. **I.Ma.** (S.M.); More till one can play at that game, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 24. **Chs.**[1]; **Chs.**[3] Oive moore brass till thee. **s.Chs.**[1] Ton's noo strunger till tother, 60. **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] He's better till me. **Shr.**[1] Better till that. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

[1. He seȝde þuss till himm, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 803. ON. *til*, to (VIGFUSSON).]

TILL, see **Teel**, *v.*[1]

TILLADUM, *v.* Lan. [ti·lədum.] A slang word for to 'weave.'

He went to learn th' art un mystery o tilladumin, vulgarly cawd hond-loom weighvin, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 49. **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Tilladumoite**, *sb.* a handloom weaver.

Weighvurs thowt there wurnt sitch chaps i' aw Lankishire; . . they used to have a reawm o purpose for th' tilladumoites to booze in, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 11.

TILLAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Nrf. [ti·lidʒ.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tillage-farm**, a farm used for arable purposes, as distinct from one only pastured; (2) **-job**, arable work; (3) **-soil**, arable land.

(1) **Nrf.** HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 425. (2) **w.Yks.** The right season for a tillage-job, if once it was let slip by, did not return again, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 54. (3) **w.Yks.** Everywhere peatland and tillage-soil . . . opened parched mouths and cried for drink, *ib.* 303.

2. Manure; compost. See **Till**, *sb.*[1] 4.

Yks. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Commonly used of bought manures, such as guano, bones, superphosphates, and nitrate of soda, not of manure made in the fold-yard.

3. *v.* To till.

Per. The profit and loss o' the rough tillaged ground, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 38.

4. To put 'tillage' or manure on land.

n.Lin.[1] I've sawn it, an' tillaged it, an' iv'ry mander o' thing, an' all to noā ewse.

Hence **Tillager**, *sb.* a seller of compost or manure. *ib.*

TILLER, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Wor. e.An. Wil. [ti·lə(r.] 1. A break to a wagon; see below.

Nhb.[1] A strong crooked lever of wood, called a Convoy, or Tiller, is applied to both the hind wheels of the waggon—which regulates its velocity, MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 148.

2. The handle by which the top sawyer guides a long pit-saw. se.Wor.[1], Wil.[1] 3. The wooden handle of a spade or shovel.

e.An.[1], **Nrf.**[1] **Suf.**[1] We have two sorts of tillers—a skuppet and skaffel have a cot-tiller tenanted on the top for a handle—T—a spade an eye-tiller—Y—of one piece.

TILLER, *sb.*[2] War. Glo. [ti·lə(r).] The shaft-horse in a wagon, &c.; the wheeler; a 'thiller.' Cf. **tills**, *sb. pl.*[1] War.[2], s.War.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[12]

TILLER, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. A till; a box for keeping money in. Cf. **till**, *sb.*[2]

Slg. Poets throng Wi' bags o' cash to buy and fill your tiller, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1810) *Sutor's Mag.* 4.

TILLER, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **tillar** Sur.; and in forms **tellar** Sur.[1]; **teller** Hrf. Ken. Sur.[1] Sus.[1] Hmp. Dev.; **tellow** Sur. Sus. Hmp.; **telly** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; ? **thiller** Oxf.; **tillow** Sus.[1] Hmp.[1] [ti·lə(r).] 1. *v.* To spread or throw out shoots; to send out a number of shoots from the same stem. Also with *out.*

s.Sc. Clover-plants, when they have room to grow, tiller or

stool, and employ more ground than those of corn, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 24 (JAM.). **Slg.** When the plants are thin they keep tillering (or sending forth new shoots), *Agric. Surv.* 403 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** The wheat does not look so thin as it did, it has begun to tiller out (E.W.P.). **Yks.** They begin even to tiller, for I counted seven or eight stalks on one plant, HUNTER *Georg. Essays* (1803) I. 186. **e.Yks.** The newly raised mould in the spring encourages the plants to spread, 'tiller,' and shoot with greater vigour, *Farm Reports, Scoreby* (1832) 7. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[4] Bless us, how that wheat is a tillering out. **Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Oxf.** Said of growing corn, when the blades spread and multiply from the same seed (K.). **Bdf.** The wheat tillered or branched considerably in the beginning of November, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 293; (W.F.R.) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) X. 203. **Sur.**[1] Corn is said to 'tiller' out when it stocks out well and covers the ground. **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to teller, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxii.

2. *sb.* A young shoot of corn or grass; a straw; a stalk.

Mry. The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed, *Gl. Surv.* (JAM.). **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] There's nut ya telly left i'th laithe. **Ken.** A single shoot springing from a stub (W.F.S.). **Hmp.** The young shoots of wheat in the spring, HOLLOWAY.

3. A sapling; a young tree, esp. a young oak tree.

Hrf. We should always speak of 'the tellers' or 'one of the tellers,' never 'a teller' alone (N.G.). **Ken.**[1] An oak sapling, or other young timber tree of less than six inches and a quarter in girth. **Sur.** Standing trees among underwood, not yet come to their full growth (K.); The lessee covenants not to cut down tellows and stemmers, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 22; (T.T.C.); **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** When the underwood has been copsed, the sapling oaks left standing are called tellers, *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 284; YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 195; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.** (F.A.A.)

[2, 3. Cp. OE. *telgor*, a shoot, twig, plant; *telgra*, a shoot, twig; branch; sucker (SWEET).]

TILLIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [ti·li.] In phr. *to move like the sun upon a tillie*, said of anything which moves very slowly and steadily. S. & Ork.[1]

TILLIE-LICKIT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **tillie lick** Gall. 1. An unexpected stroke; *fig.* an unexpected misfortune or calamity. Fif. (JAM.) 2. *pl.* Taunts and sneers. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TILLIE-SOUL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. See below.

Lth. A place at some distance from a gentleman's mansion-house, whither the servants and horses of his guests are sent when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expense (JAM.).

TILLING, *sb.* Stf. Der. Shr. w.Cy. [ti·lin.] Crop or produce; the grain-crops of arable land; grain in general.

Stf., Der. (J.K.) **Shr.**[1] Theer'll be no gwein to the wakes, I can tell yo', if we dunna get the tillin' 'oused afore then, an' it's 'ardly likely this casertly weather; **Shr.**[2] When the tillin's ripe. The tillin looks frum like. **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

[OE. *tilung*, gain, produce (SWEET).]

TILL-IRON, *sb.* N.I.[1] A crowbar.

TILLIWHILLIE, *sb.* Sc. The curlew, *Numenius arquata.*

Among them were some called whaups or tilliwhillies, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 234.

TILLOW, see **Tiller,** *v.*

TILLOWIE, *sb.* Clc. (JAM.) 1. Tally-ho, a cry to hounds to encourage them in the chase. 2. *Fig.* See below.

Used of one who has dealt too freely with intoxicating liquor. 'He has gotten his tillowie' (JAM.).

TILLS, *sb. pl.*[1] Yks. I.Ma. [tilz.] The shafts of a cart, &c. See **Thill,** *sb.*[1]

n.Yks.[2] **I.Ma.** The hors put to the tills at once, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 119.

TILLS, *sb. pl.*[2] *Obs.* Hmp. A shortened form of 'lentils.' See below.

Wee in English [call it] Lentills, but the country people in Hampshire, and other countries, where they sow it in their fields for their Cattles foode, call it Tills, PARKINSON *Theatr.* (1640) 1058, in (B. & H.).

TILLUP, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **tillip.** [ti·ləp.] 1. *v.* To run nimbly; to trip, dance along. *Gen.* in *prp.*

w.Yks. 'Shoo coome tillupin' dahn t'loine at after muh.' Common, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899); She come bahncin aht o' t'frunt deur an' started o' tillipun ower t'lawn, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896).

2. *sb.* A light, tripping, dancing movement or motion.

w.Yks. Shoo ran wi' a tillup all t'way, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (*ib.*)

TILLY, *sb.* Irel. [ti·li.] Something additional and of small value given into the bargain, as a gift or bonus.

Ir. A small ewer of milk given to a servant by a milkman over and above what he serves for the use of the family (A.S.-P.). **Wxf.** It would be the saving of many a stone of butter in the year given away in tillies, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 201.

TILLY-PAN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tillie-.** A skillet.

Mry. (JAM.) **Abd.** A tillie pan O' white iron, whilk I made mysel', ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 28.

TILLY-WILLY, *sb.* and *adj.* Lin. Nhp. War. 1. *sb. Obs.* Cloth made of worsted and cotton.

Nhp. Cast away thy twilly willy, Winter's warm protecting gown, CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* (1821) II. 35; **Nhp.**[1] The common dress of the lower order of aged females half a century ago.

2. Thin beer; the last drainings from the malt.

War.[3] 'The carrier has asked for some ale—draw him some half ale and half tilly-willy.' Ale, beer, tilly-willy were the three productions of home-brewing.

3. *adj.* Thin, slight, wanting in substance.

Lin. Cloth, tape, &c. are said to be poor tilly-willy things when they are deficient in substance (HALL.); **Lin.**[1]

TILT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. I.W. Wil. Dor. [tilt.] 1. The movable top or cover, *gen.* made of canvas or sail-cloth, of a wagon, van, stall, &c.

Arg. We were a chittering pair as we drove under the tilt of the cart that came to the Mearns to meet us, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 15. **w.Yks.** Me an' twoathry moare wor rowl'd it't tilt as toight as if we wor goain' under a mangle, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1864) xvi. **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **e.An.**[2] A large cloth for covering stacks or stalls in a fair. **Cmb.**[1] Be sure and keep well under the tilt when it rains. **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Tilted-cart,** (2) **Tilt-up,** *sb.* a covered cart or wagon, esp. the kind used by village carriers.

(1) **Arg.** The tilted cart with my father and me in it, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 16. **Lin.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] (2) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432.

2. A sunbonnet. Also in *comb.* **Tilt-bonnet.**

Oxf.[1] A garden bonnet kept in shape by being made on pasteboard, *MS. add.* **Dor.** The women . . . wore tilt bonnets covered with nankeen, which hung in a curtain upon their shoulders, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxiv.

TILT, *sb.*[2] Yks. [tilt.] A forge. (HALL.) w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[24]

TILT, *sb.*[3] Sh. & Or.I. Wm. War. Shr. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. [tilt.] 1. In phr. *to be on the tilt*, to be in a high-minded state. S. & Ork.[1] 2. A hasty temper; excitement, rage.

Wm. (B.K.) **Dev.** Jane got into a tilt, and said, 'I will see for myself,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32.

Hence (1) **Tiltish,** *adj.* (*a*) *obs.*, easily offended, irritable, touchy; (*b*) of a horse: apt to kick; (2) **Tiltishness,** *sb., obs.*, ill-temper; touchiness, irritability; (3) **Tilty,** *adj.* (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) of animals: fidgety, restless, disinclined to stand still.

(1, *a*) **n.Dev.** Oll the neighbourhooden knowth thee to be a . . . tiltish hussey, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 42. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] I don't like thick 'oss; I zim is tiltish. (2) **n.Dev.** With nort bet agging . . . and tiltishness, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 75. (3, *a*) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**[1] *Obsol.* I say, Jack, none o' yore tilty temper this mornin'. **Dor.** (L.S.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** The tilty, twily, preckett toad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90. (*b*) **Hmp.** (H.E.)

3. Trouble, annoyance. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

TILT, *v.* n.Dev. (HALL.) To totter. See **Tiltering.**

TILT, see **Tilth.**

TILTER, *sb.*[1] Suf. Ken. [ti·ltə(r).] Condition, plight; order. Cf. **kelter,** *sb.*[1]

Suf. (HALL.); **Suf.**[1] Some ploughmen have affirmed that 'tilter' describes a particular mode of ploughing out of the ordinary line of draught. **Ken.**[1] He's left that farm purty much out o' tilter, I can tell ye.

TILTER, *sb.*[2] Shr. e.An. [ti·ltə(r).] 1. The may-fly, *Ephemera vulgata*; see below.

Shr.[1] The 'tilter' is the green and grey drake of the fly-fisherman; it derives its name from the see-saw, up-and-down flight of the fully-developed insect,—a motion more especially noticeable in the male.

2. A wedge-shaped instrument for tilting up a cask. e.An.[2] See **Tild.**

TILTERING, *ppl. adj.* Hrf.[2] [ti·ltərin.] Tilting, easily upset, unsteady. A tiltering table.

[Cp. OE. *tealtrian*, to stagger, not to stand firm (SWEET).]

TILTH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. e.Cy. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tylth** s. & e.Cy.; and in form **tilt** Bwk. Rxb. (JAM.) Lin. Nhp.[1] Bdf. Hrt. Ken.[12] Sur.[1] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] [tilþ; tilt.] 1. Cultivation, tillage; the state or condition of land as regards cultivation. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. It is impossible to bring the land into the requisite state of tilth and cleanness, *Farm Reports, Kyle* (1832) 38. Rxb. The land's in sae bad a tilth that we canna saw the day (JAM.). Gall. Men who would wrest away ancient rights of tilth and pasturage, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 51. n.Yks.[2], Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.[1] When a field is in good 'tilth' it is in good tillage; Nhp.[2] War.[4] These catching frosteses ull bring the land into a good tilth for planting. Wor. Difficulty was experienced in getting a proper tilth, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896). Glo.[1] You've got your land in proper tilth. Brks.[1] Land in good 'tilth' is land well ploughed and worked and in a good state of cultivation. w.Mid. It is said to be a good tilth when the land is in a good state for sowing—that is, when it is fine enough, wet or dry enough, as the case may be (W.P.M.). Ken.[12], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] He's a man as always keeps his ground in good tilth. Hmp.[1] To be in good tilt is to be in good order or in good tillage. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

2. Cultivated land or soil.

Per. Far frae hame I sune may be, ower beildless tilth an' tide, FORD *Harp* (1893) 364. Bwk. Willie soon got bewildered [in Edinburgh] . . . and went about . . . frequently exclaiming that he 'could neither see town nor tilt,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 109. ne.Lan.[1] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. Hrt. 'Tilth' or 'tilt' is ground reduced by the plough and harrow to a fineness or powder, ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1750) 50. s. & e.Cy. RAY (1691). I.W.[1] Dev. Long slopes of rich tilth fust, airth so sweet as ever bore leaf an' root in season, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 140.

3. A ploughing.

Nhp.[1] The land has had so many tilts; Nhp.[2] That piece must have a fresh tilth over. Nrf. Ploughing is done so easily that it is an encouragement to the farmer to give it the more tilths, which in some measure accounts for the land being so clean, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 338. Hmp.[1]

Hence **Tilting,** *prp.* ploughing land very shallow, in the autumn after a corn-crop. Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). 4. A freshly-turned furrow. s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2]

5. Land lying fallow. Nhp.[1] Hence **Tilth grain,** *phr.* wheat or rye sown on fallow ground. Som. HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) 181.

[OE. *tilþ*, employment, agriculture; gain, produce, crop (SWEET).]

TIL·THA·LIL·THA, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] Also in form **til·tha·lil·lill.** [ti·l·ðə·lil·ðə.] With great speed.

Didn't we gan til-tha-lil-tha when we walked ti Hornsea?

TIM, see **Teem,** *v.*[1]

TIMANS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Also in form **timings.** [tei·mənz.] Dregs or grounds poured out of the cask after the liquor is drawn off; *lit.* 'teemings.' LEWIS *Tenet* (1736); Ken.[12] See Teem, *v.*[1]

TIMARRANY, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. Two poor things.

There they go timarrany, HOLLOWAY; (HALL.)

TI·MAWN, see **To·morn.**

TIMBAL, *sb.* Cor.[12] [Not known to our correspondents.] [ti·mbl.] A mining tool.

TIMBER, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **tember** I.W.[2] Cor.[1]; **tembur** I.W.[1]; **timer** w.Yks.; **timmer** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[4] Som.; **timmor** Nhb.[1]; **tymmer** Abd. (JAM.) [ti·mbə(r, ti·mə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Timber·bob,** a pair of wheels and a pole, on which a felled tree is slung; (2) **·cart,** to go with a team for timber; to cart timber; (3) **·falling,** the cutting down of timber; (4) **·lifters,** legs, limbs, esp. when wearing wooden clogs; (5) **·man,** a dealer in timber; a timber-merchant; (6) **·market,** a market held in Aberdeen on the last Wednesday in August, formerly for the sale of all kinds of wooden goods; (7) **·raising,** (8) **·rearing,** a festivity held on the occasion of putting the roof timbers on a new building; (9) **·sticks,** trees left lying in a heap, in order that they may become seasoned; (10) **·trees,** large heavy trees capable of being made into timber; large trees as distinct from fruit-trees; (11) **·tug,** see (1); (12) **·whim,** a timber-cart, a 'gill' (q.v., s.v. **Gill,** *sb.*[8]).

(1) Brks.[1] A timber carriage consisting of a simple arrangement between two wheels to which part of the tree is chained, the remainder of the tree dragging along the ground. w.Mid. An arrangement for carrying timber, consisting of a pair of large wheels. Midway upon the spindle connecting these there is fixed a long pole, used as a lever to raise the tree from the ground (W.P.M.). Hmp.[1] (2) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* I.W.[1] 'We be aal gwine to tembur keeurt,' we are all going for timber. (3) Sur. In the woodhouse . . . there was a place for everything. . . Axes for timber falling and for lopping, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4. (4) Lan. 'These owd timber-lifters,' he said, taking stock of his legs, 'are gettin' as cratchinly as an owd wisket,' BRIERLEY *Red Wind. Hall*, 82. s.Lan.[1] (5) Abd. (JAM.); Great profanatione of the Lord's day by timbermen travelling and carrying their timber from the high lands to the low country mercats, *Exercise of Alford* (1662–88) 18, ed. 1897. (6) Abd. The time-honoured institution of the 'Timmer Market' is being held to-day in Castlegate in fine weather. . . The timmer goods, which were at one time the chief feature of this fair, have been almost entirely superseded by toys and trinkets of German manufacture. . . 'But timmer's scarcely ever seen In modern Timmer Markets,' *Abd. Even. Express* (Aug. 26, 1896). (7) Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] On Saturday a 'timber raising' celebration took place at Wythop, where Messrs. W— are building two cottages, *C. Patr.* (Mar. 20, 1896) 5. (8) Cum.[14] (9) Brks.[1] (10) Chs. Timber-trees are prevented from rising, by reason of the sea winds, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 7. Ess. (H.H.M.) (11) Ken. The carriage of a waggon for conveying timber, with a long perch which may be adapted to any length by moving the hinder axle-tree, and fixing it by an axle-pin, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Sus. He gets crushed with a timber tug in clearing the wood for the timber merchant, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 138. (12) e.An.[1], Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

2. Phr. (1) *to take timber,* to jump; to clear by jumping; (2) *to slip the timbers,* to die.

(1) Hrt. 'Can he take timber?' 'He could jump over your head,' GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 37. (2) Abd. Whaever slips the timmers, lippens me to mak' his bed, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 24.

3. Wood.

Frf. Her wheels were made o' timmer, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 135. Per. Your head's made o' timmer, John Tod, STEWART *Character* (1857) 69. s.Sc. A breast o' timmer an' a heart o' stane, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 364. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). nw.Dev.[1] Almost universally used instead of 'wood,' except for a wood or forest, and small wood, such as is made into faggots.

4. A wooden dish or utensil; a wooden drinking-cup. Also in phr. *to turn the timmer,* to drink beer, &c.

Abd. May be auld lucky likes a drap o' drink, . . On some the timmer works an unco change, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 118. Rnf. Noo haste ye fast and clean the timmer, Ye ne'er before got sic a dinner, BARR *Poems* (1861) 14. Edb. To turn the timmer they're no sweer, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 43, ed. 1801.

5. A stick, cudgel.

Ayr. She'll be a sulky kimmer, Gif ye get her ye will be laid, I doubt, to use the timmer, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 145.

6. The props, planks, &c. used in a mine. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Hence (1) **Timber-leader,** (2) **·man,** *sb.* a man whose duty it is to see after the conveyance, &c. of 'timber' required in a mine; (3) **·tram,** *sb.* a tram used for leading 'timber' or rails in a mine; also called **horney-tram** (q.v., s.v. **Horny**).

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] The man whose duty it is to place all the timber required in the various parts of the underground workings to keep the mine from crushing together. Also to put in ladder roads and tramways in the levels, skip roads in the shafts, &c. (3) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *ib.*

7. *pl.* Legs, limbs.

w.Sc. I fand my auld timmers like to dance in despite of mysell, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 282. Rxb. RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 9. [My timbers are now a little crazy, d'ye see, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) xxxiii.]

8. An article of furniture; furniture.

Elg. Our auld rotten timmer lay broken an' strewn, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 136. Per. Three crippled chairs, . . a table, . . a pipeless bellows, . . complete your timmers, STEWART *Character* (1857) 62.

9. Provision, fare. n.Cy. (HALL.) 10. *Fig.* Strength; size; massive build.

Nhb.[1] He's no' the timmer o' that man. Cum. If Jwosep Moore hed been a soond, sensible mak of a fella, . . wid some timmer in him, . . he wad nivver hev gone on sec a daft errand, *W. C. T. X.* (1893) 11. w.Yks.[2] A man who was looking at a picture of Samson said, 'He's got some timber about him.' ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Of a horse—stoutness of limb. 'Good sort of a 'oss—plenty o' timber.'

Hence (1) **Timbersome**, *adj.* light, active; (2) **Timmered**, *pp.* in phr. *well timmered*, well built.

(1) Shr.[2] (2) n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. He's ower leet timered for that, EMSLEY *Poems* (1893). ne.Lan.[1]

11. *v.* To beat, chastise, esp. with a stick or cudgel.

Abd. I trow, he timmer'd him weel (JAM.). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Wor. He did not know how to break a head, but was good at timbering. He timbered the other about the arms till he couldn't hold his stick (E.S.).

12. To place in position props, planks, &c. needed to support or keep in position the roof of a mine. Also in phr. *to timber an end.*

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Cor. An end could timber, or a shaft could collar, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 20.

13. *adj.* Wooden, made of wood. Also used *fig.*

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595); You have the finest timber face—and you to marry the daughter of a Hieland cateran! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vii. ne.Sc. The auld timmer briggie lang sin-syne rotten, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 28. e.Fif. I was commissioned to kep the bluid in a timmer caup, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Ayr. The leg will be stiff for mony a day to come, and like a timmer ane, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48. Cum. Lows'd in a trice his timmer leg, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 159. Dor. A timber tap for a cider barrel (C.V.G.). Dev. He lay in bed wi' wan o' 'is timber legs sticked out, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, v.

14. *Comb.* (1) **Timber-boots**, clogs, wooden shoes; (2) **-breeches** or **-breeks**, a coffin; (3) **-cheek**, a term of abuse; (4) **-dish**, a wooden platter or trencher; (5) **-head**, a wooden head; a blockhead; a term of reproach; (6) **-headed**, thick-headed, stupid; (7) **-hill**, a wooden staircase; cf. **timbern** (1); (8) **-horse**, the Wooden Horse, an instrument of punishment formerly used in the Army; (9) **-kiss**, a kick with clogs; (10) **-land**, a wooden house; (11) **-lum**, a wooden chimney; (12) **-mare**, see (8); (13) **-street**, in phr. *mounting up timber-street*, going upstairs to bed.

(1) Cum.[4] (2) Rxb. (JAM.) Hmp. I 'lows he'll get a good settin'-down some day, afore he gets into his timber breeches, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 230. I.W.[2] I shall be happy one o' these days when I zees thee gwyne up over the hill in thy timber britches. (3) w.Yks.[5] Thuh doant cawal him timber-cheek fur nowt, 33. (4) w.Som.[1] I can mind avore was much cloam about, 'most everybody used t'ave timmer-dishes tho. Dev.[1] I've a got an iron porrige crock, . . a gulamouth, zome timber dishes, 47, ed. Palmer. nw.Dev.[1] (5) Stf. Think o' your own condition, y'ode timber-head! MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 38. (6) nw.Dev.[1] (7) Cor. Mary Ann renn'd down tha tember-hill, *T. Towser* (1873) 70. (8) Gall. Ye shall ride the timber horse with a bit musket at your heels to learn ye how siccarly to sit your beast, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. (9) s.Lan.[1] Aw gan him a leather an' timber kiss, 28. (10) Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. (11) Bnff. A fire was set at the gable of a dwelling; and above it, in the roof, a hole, or timmer lum, was left for ventilation and for the reek to escape, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) *Introd.* 9. Kcd. Timmer lums, An' rantle-trees wi' cruiks, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. (12) Sc. A timber mare, whereon runagate knaves and runagate soldiers should ride, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 227 (JAM.). (13) s.Lan.[1] Aw'll be meawntin' up Timber-street, 13.

15. Having no ear for music or sound; unmusical.

Arg. So far as music goes as timber as the table there, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 313. e.Fif. 'Is Mrs. Mac a rhymester too?' 'Na; juist as timmer, sir, as you,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

Hence (1) **Timber-tune**, *sb.* a poor, thin voice; (2) **-tuned**, *ppl. adj.* having no ear for music; unmusical; having a harsh, unmusical voice.

(1) Ayr. I canna even sing ballats, for Heaven in its displeasure made me wi' a timmer tune, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxi. Nhb.[1] (2) Sh.I. Ye ken weel enouch I'm timmer-tüned, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 112. Cai.[1] Ayr. The auld wife sometimes comments on my singing: 'Gude keep us, callant, but thou's timmer-tuned,' HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 203. Edb. The old flute . . . would not do unless some of us were timber tuned, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. Slk. A shrill, 'timmer-tuned' old woman, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 40.

TIMBERLING, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A young timber-tree. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 222.

TIMBERN, *adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **temberen** Cor.; **temberin** Cor.[12]; **tembern** Cor.[3]; **timberin** Dev. Cor.[12]; **timmern** w.Som.[1] [tə·m(b)ən.] Wooden, made of wood.

Dor. A timbern doll (L.S.). Som. A timmern bowl, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1877). w.Som.[1] Old farshin timmern [tum·urn] buckets be double so good's these yere galvanize things. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 140. Cor.[123]

Hence (1) **Tembern-hill**, *sb.* the stairs, esp. in phr. *to go up tembern-hill*, to go upstairs to bed; (2) **Timbern-sull**, *sb.* an old-fashioned wooden plough; (3) **-tent**, *sb.* a wooden erection of a temporary character.

(1) Cor. Tes time to clemb the tembern hill, THOMAS *Aunt Kezziah* (1894) ix; Cor.[12] (2) nw.Dev.[1] (3) Cor. We seed two temberen tents, Weth lamps of deffer'nt hue, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 23.

TIMBERSOME, *adj.* Shr. Glo. [ti·mbəsəm.] Very heavy, weighty; bulky; unwieldy.

Shr.[1] *Obsol.* The Maister's gettin' too timbersome to ride them young 'orses; a stiddy owd roadster ŏŏd be best fur 'im. Glo.[1]

TIMBERSOME, see **Timmersome**.

TIMBER-TOED, *adj.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [ti·mbə·tōd.] With toes turned inwards.

TIM BOBBIN, *phr.* s.Lan.[1] A term applied jocularly to an inhabitant of s.Lan.; see below.

The name under which John Collier (born 1710, died 1786) wrote and published his humorous works in the Lancashire dialect. Since then the term has been applied jocularly to the inhabitants generally of s.Lan.

TIMDOODLE, *sb.* Cor. [ti·mdūdl.] A term of contempt applied to a stupid, silly fellow.

'Tha gret timdoodle,' I says, 'how do I know which way the doctor 'll vote?' *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1894) 517; Cor.[12]

TIME, *sb.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tyme-** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **tahm** n.Yks.[4]; **tahme** n.Yks.; **toime** Ir. Lan. s.Lan.[1] [taim, Midl. toim.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (*a*) *sing.*: (1) *a fine time of day*, a pretty pass; a fine condition of things; used ironically; (2) *a time and away*, occasionally; (3) — *or two*, once or twice; (4) *a time's price*, the market price; the current price of the time; (5) *in no time*, or *in less than no time*, in a very short space of time, almost immediately; in *gen.* colloq. use; (6) *in time*, still alive, not yet dead or in eternity; (7) *many a time*, two or three times over; (8) *many a time and oftens*, frequently; (9) *men's time*, manhood; (10) *not afore time*, not before it was necessary or needful; (11) *out of time*, dead; (12) *past* (*the*) *time of day*, (*a*) too late; (*b*) too old; (13) *this side of time*, with *neg.*: never, not in this world; (14) *time about*, alternately, in turn; also used *subst.*; (15) — *ago*, (16) — *agone*, some time ago; (17) — *and again*, very often, repeatedly; (18) — *and half*, extra pay for overtime, half as much as the regular wage being added on; (19) — *and quarter*, extra pay for overtime, a quarter as much as the usual wage being added on; (20) — *and time*, occasionally, from time to time; (21) — *and time again*, see (17); (22) — *as*, at the time when; (23) — *back*, see (16); (24) — *by chance*, see (20); (25) — *enough*, in time enough; (26) — *of day* or *the time of* (*the*) *day*, (*a*) the time, hour; (*b*) time of life, age; (*c*) a greeting or salutation in passing; see **Bid**, *v.* **2**; **Give**, **II. 2** (27); **Pass**, *v.* **1** (4); (27) — *out of mind*, from

time immemorial; (28) — *over*, occasion, time; (29) — *over time*, see (17); (30) — *to come* or *the time to come*, in future; (31) — *when* or *the time when*, when; (32) *to hold a time*, to be greatly excited; (33) *to keep time between one and the day*, to keep putting off the evil day or an unpleasant task; (34) *to take all one's time*, to require the utmost exertion or effort, to be an almost impossible task; in *gen.* colloq. use; (35) — *time*, to wait.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** It's a fine time o' day for a decent hard-workin' woman to be likened to thieves and sic-like, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 18. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw con do wi' it a toime an' away, but aw dunno' care for it regilar. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I hevn't seed her moore than a time or two sin she was married. **sw.Lin.**[1] I ast him a time or two. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add*, **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (4) **Der.** A worthy miller undertook to buy her corn at a time's price himself, HOWITT *Clockmaker*, viii. (5) **Per.** He would be fit to be speaned in no time, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 35. **Ker.** He said good-noight, and was out o' soight in less than no toime, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 22. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Som.** He might be home in no time, pockets full, and ready to marry her out of hand, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 28. (6) **Cor.**[3] (7) **Wor.** 'Owsumever her tode me when I axed her, mony a time her did, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). (8) **n.Yks.** 'Many a tahm and offens,' said she, 'they used to come down the hill,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 52. (9) **Sur.** None o' us bided in school in they times, looterin' about nigh on to men's time, same as they do now, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 120. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah see they're beginnin tĭ mend rooad, an nat afoor time. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (11) **Cai.**[1] 'He's noo oot o' time,' he is dead. **Cor.**[3] (12, *a*) **Oxf.** Then shalt thou find it past time a day to thinke of reforming thy guile, WHATELY *God's Husbandry* (1619) II. 60. (*b*) **Dmb.** Your auntie is no past the time o' day yet for jumping at a man if she just has the offer, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. (13) **Dmf.** Once lay him on the trail, and I'll wad my soul he'll no leave it this side of time, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 142. (14) **Sc.** Timeabout's fair play (JAM.). **Abd.** She has had, and sall hae baith, time aboot, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) i. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** I nestled down with my right and left side time about to the fire, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **Nhb.** We'll tyek 't time aboot (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wil.** There bean't a veller in all West Kennett as doan't git drunk time about, BANKS *Glory* (1881) 195. (15) **Chs.**[1] (16) **Hrf.**[2] (17) **Uls.** Sure I've heard you say time and again that you wouldn't take any money and live anywhere else, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 6. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] I've towd him time an' agen; bur hey taks nŏ heed o' what I see. **Hmp.** You vurry nigh done vor me, wold chap, time and agen, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 95. [**Amer.** Time an' agin, the paper sayd, he asted her to be his own, but she spurned him, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 249.] (18, 19) **Sc.** (A.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (20) **w.Yks.** I may be wrong, mind ye—there's few as isn't time an' time, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 111. (21) **w.Yks.** He's browt us in a bit o' dinner time an time agean, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1887) 48. **Lan.** Iv aw'd getten a wife woth her saut we could ha' saved the brass time an' time again, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 29. **Der.** John's paid yo' time an' time again, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 142. (22) **Sur.**[1] Time as Mr. —— had the Park Farm. Time as your father was High Sheriff. **Sus.** Time as I used to go carrier to the Borough, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 119. (23) **s.Chs.**[1] (24) **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (25) **Lan.** Which . . . affords but small hopes of my coming time enough for election, BYROM *Remains*, in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* XXXII. 2. (26, *a*) **Lnk.** I coft him a watch . . . At least 'twad hae tald him the time o' the day, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 25. (*b*) **Ayr.** We maunna be separated, you and me. We canna mak' new friends at oor time o' day, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 127. **Don.** The poor boy, that isn't come to the time o' day to have sense for the sthreels that would get roun' him, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 205. (*c*) **Per.** He wadna forgather, like he may hae been blate, but juist gaed by wi' hardly the time o' day to throw til a dug, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 67, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** I gi'ed him the time o' day, an' speered if he was gaun to lea' us, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 151. **N.I.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Hosspool seed 'im an' gied 'im the time o' day, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 71. **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] 42. **Brks.** There was a possibility of exchanging the 'time o' day' with passing travellers, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 31. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Cor.** With half the passers-by [he] broke off work and gave the time of day, leaning on his hammer, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 146. (27) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Der.** Time out o' mind th' well's never been oncovered till seven by th' steeple clock, GILCHRIST *Willowbrake* (1898) 2. (28) **w.Yks.** Thenk yo', but Ah think Ah wean't hev ony moofin this time ower, Ah'll hev a bit o' carse cake atsteead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899). (29) **n.Yks.** Ah've telt tha tahm ower tahm (I.W.). (30) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Stop here for t'time to come (I.W.). **w.Som.**[1] I do think the 'ood pigeons 'll be more hurt-n the rabbits, time to come; they be more destructive by half. (31) **n.Lin.**[1] I hev'n't seed her, I doän't knaw th' time when. **Oxf.**[1] I an't sin Betsy Adams I dun't know the time when, *MS. add.* [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 426.] (32) **Sh.I.** Da lasses is hadden dem a time aboot her, an' what shū hed on, frae dey cam' hame, *Sh. News* (Aug. 4, 1900). (33) **N.I.**[1] (34) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Dur.** We've a ticklish job on hand, an', I'm boond to say, it's taken us all oor time, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 208. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** A better world he's goan to? I'm hoping as mich—for it 'ud tak him all his time to find a war, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 54. **n.Lin.**[1] As things is noo it'll tak him all his time to mak that theäre public paay it waay. **w.Som.**[1] Promise to finish this week, did 'er? then I'll warn't 't'll tak-n all his time. (35) **Nhb.**[1] Tyek time, till aa fetch ye the galloway (s.v. Tyek).

(*b*) *pl.*: (1) *a couple of times*, occasionally; more than once; (2) *by times*, early; (3) *in times*, see (1); (4) *now a times*, now, in these times; (5) *times about*, alternately; (6) — *out of number*, frequently, repeatedly; (7) *upon times*, now and then.

(1) **Ir.** (G.M.H.) (2, 3) **w.Yks.**[1] (4) **n.Dev.** 'Twud take a far-searching eye now-a-times to zee beauty in old Margarette's brown, wrinkled vace, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 191. (5) **w.Yks.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Suf.** He've bin there times out o' number, I'll be answerable for that, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (M.E.R.) (7) **w.Som.**[1] You can meet way a good one 'pon times.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Time-cribbing**, working during hours made illegal by the Factory and Workshop Acts; (2) **-maker**, used in a bad sense of one who lies in wait for the opportunity of effecting a certain purpose; (3) **-mark**, an epoch; (4) **-tables**, the dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*; (5) **-taker**, a shuffling, cheating fellow; (6) **-taking**, (*a*) tedious; (*b*) shuffling, cheating.

(1) **Yks.**, **Lan.** (B.K.), **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sc.** Tyme-makers wold be now easilie decerned from true friends, GORDON *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* 325 (JAM.). (3) **Kcd.** Meerie's chrisnin' with survivors Bides a pleasant time-mark yet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 74. (4) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (5) **n.Yks.** He's a regular tahm-tacker (I.W.). (6, *a*) *ib.* It's a tahm-tackin job. (*b*) *ib.*

3. *pl.* Used as *adv.*: frequently, many times. Cf. day, *sb.* 9.

s.Wor.[1] **Glo.** He've told me times that in his young days, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv; **Glo.**[1] **n.Wil.** I've heard it times (W.C.P.). **w.Som.**[1] I knows very well he's gwain 'long way 'er; I've a-zeed 'em together times. Missus 've a-told you times her on't 'ave you comin' to back-door. **Dev.** Times you won't as much as let me lay a hand on you, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 25.

Hence (1) *times and again*, (2) — *and often*, *phr.* frequently, repeatedly, many times.

(1) **Ir.** Times and again asking her to come and live with him, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 31. **Uls.** Times and again I tell our Ellen it should be a warning to her, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 19. (2) **Nrf.** I ha' noticed 'em come true times and often, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 19.

4. Used after 'o'clock' and other expressions of time, when speaking somewhat loosely by the hour, &c.; see below.

s.Not. A put the pudding in at two o'clock time. He mostly comes by the eight o'clock time train. It was in November time (J.P.K.). **Suf.** Tew o'clock time (M.E.R.).

5. Life; lifetime; time on earth.

Sh.I. I never enjoyed a veesit ta Lerrick sae muckle i' me time, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 10. **Gall.** Aboon I will look till my time wears awa', SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 133. **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Oxf.**[1] In all my time I never see sich a thing afore, *MS. add.*

6. The time or period of parturition.

Sh.I. Da spungit coo's time is up neist Tiseday, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **Dur.** Your niece was nigh her time, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 121. **Wm.** Her time's coming on. Gat ower her time (B.K.). **Dor.** My wife—she be near her time wi' the eleventh, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. vi. **Cor.** I awnly wants en to forgive me an' let me come to my time wi' no man's anger hot agin me, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 268.

7. Time of death, death-hour.

Frf. The puir gangrel's time had come, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 46, ed. 1889. Lnk. That weird win' warns me My time is near-han' come, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 14. Lan. It wur to be as Mr. Ralph wur to die, his toime had coom, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 39. Brks. 'Well, well, her time wur come.' 'Stow that, 'ull 'ee? her time wurn't come no moor nor thine or mine,' HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 91.

8. Season, time of year.

Chs.[1] 'A dropping time' means a spell of wet weather. s.Wor. I growed some taters this time over a pound weight (H.K.).

9. The duration of an apprenticeship or contract for service.

Ayr. I served my time as a weaver, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 156. Nhb.[1] Aa sarved me time tiv a shoemaker. w.Yks.[1] I am out of my time. n.Lin.[1] His time wasn't up till Maayda'. Nhp.[1], War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] My time 'ooll be up come Martinmas.

10. The regular hours constituting the day's work.

w.Som.[1] 'To lose time' is to be absent from work. ''Tis ter'ble 'ard vor to be a-fo'ced to lost time vor to go 'vore the Board, and then fo'ce to zen' the boy to school arter all.'

11. The journey once across a field in ploughing, &c.

Sc. A time . . . is the act of once furrowing between two ploughings, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 80. Bwk. The completest harrowing is called a double time; in which the harrow goes four times successively over the same range, *Agric. Surv.* 198 (JAM.). Nhb.[1]

Hence **Time-about**, *sb.* a double journey in field-work, extending from 'heedrig to heedrig' and back again. Nhb.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) 12. *conj.* Whilst; while, during the time.

n.Yks. Let's be off, . . tahme it's seea nice an' leet, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 22. n.Lin.[1] He cum up time I was gettin' teä things sided awaay. e.An.[1] 'Time I do this,' while I do this. Nrf. Wait outside time I'm gone in, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; (E.M.) Suf. He come time I was gitten' o' my wittles (C.G.B.). Ess. (S.P.H.)

TIMEOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Also written **timous** Sc.; **timus** Ant. [tai·məs.] 1. *adj.* Timely, opportune; in proper time or season.

Sc. He sent timeous notice to his brother Agamemnon, *Scoticisms* (1787) 116. Cai.[1] Abd. Unless timeous and speedy remead be taken, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 204. Edb. I commend all for taking timeous recreation, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Dmf. The Laird was nae mair. His timeous doom Shed little o' sadness, an' less o' gloom, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 11.

Hence **Timeously**, *adv.* opportunely; in good or proper time; at the right time or season.

Sh.I. That they big their dikes sufficiently and timeously under the pain contained in the Acts, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 144, ed. 1891. n.Sc. It fell about the month of June, On Tuesday, timouslie, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 130, ed. 1875. Ayr. Robin Rory, the carrier, having timeously arrived with it in the Trongate just as it chappit three o'clock, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 86. Edb. The twenty guineas you so timeously remitted, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 174.

2. Time-keeping; seasonable, proper; early.

Sc. 'See that ye keep timeous hours,' i.e. that ye be not too late (JAM.). Abd. See that ye come hame in timeous hours, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 30. Kcd. Never yet to mortal measures Raise an' fell sic timous feet, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 112.

3. *adv.* Betimes, early, in good time.

Sc. Timous in the morning they went to their prayers, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) *Append.* 430. Frf. Right timeous ye've been i' the fair, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 17. Ant. A'll be up gye an' timus in the mornin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

TIMERISH, *sb.* Irel. ? Odds and ends, var. little odd jobs.

Don. To do this an' that little timerish that has to be done about a house afther night, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476.

TIMESOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [tā·msəm.] Timely, opportune.

TIMIDSOME, *adj.* Lan. [ti·midsəm.] Timorous, fearful.

se.Lan. To tell yo' the truth, Aw were a bit timidsome o' comin' in, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 713.

TIMINGS, TIMMAH, see **Timans, To**, *prep.*

TIMMER, *v.*[1] Sc. [ti·mər.] With *up*: to set about anything with energy, esp. any work requiring continued exertion; see below.

Sc. From making the midday kail to timmering up the floor with a dish-clout, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 69; He timmer'd up, tho' it be lang In guid braid Scots, a' Virgil's sang, INGRAM *Poems* (1812) 57 (JAM.). Abd. 'To timmer up the baw,' to play briskly at ball. 'To timmer up the flail,' to ply the flail. 'To timmer up the lesson,' to be busily engaged in getting one's lesson. 'O, as he timmers up the Latin!' (JAM.) Kcd. Effie Deans an' Janet Thow, As soon's the coast was clear, Anent their partners i' the kirk Were timmerin' up the fleer, That walie fleer! GRANT *Lays* (1884) 63. Rxb. Timmer me up a spunk o' fire, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 195.

TIMMER, *v.*[2] n.Lin.[1] [ti·mə(r).] To frighten; to be frightened.

There's noht timmers craws fra corn like shuttin at 'em. Th' doctors said she deed thrif heart complaaint, bud I alus stan' to it, she was timmerd to deäd wi' th' lightnin'.

TIMMER, TIMMERN, see **Timber, Timbern.**

TIMMERSOME, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **timersome** Ir. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Ess. Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] Wil.[12] Dev. Cor.[12]; **timersum** I.W.[1]; **timmersum** Cor.; **timorsome** Sh.I. Not.; **timoursum** Cai.[1]; and in forms **timbersome** Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] Brks. Suf.[1] Ken.[1]; **timbersum** Nhp.[1]; **timberzome** Brks.[1] [ti·mərsəm, ti·məsəm.] 1. Timorous, fearful; timid, nervous.

Sh.I. My conscience . . . is as tender as ony man's . . . but she is something of a timorsome nature, cannot abide angry folk, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xviii. Cai.[1] Ir. Some people are naturally more timersome than others, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1836) 43. N.I.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Doan't du nowt to flāay that barn, cos it's varry timmersome! Lan. Ist habin timmersome, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 19; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. She's timorsome just as a high-mettled filly is timorsome, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 218. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] Whad a timersome, frittened little thing yo' bin, to be afeard o' the gonder; Shr.[2], Hrf.[1] Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Ess. Timersome John Noakes, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 38. Sur.[1] Sus. I was timersome at first, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) II. 188; Sus.[12], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Vishes be martal timersome, AKERMAN *Springtide* (1850) 22; Wil.[12] w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.[1] I be a cruel moody-hearted timersome boddy, 22; Dev.[3] n.Dev. Wey zich a . . . timersome . . . theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 59. Cor. The clerk of Lamorran, in giving out the psalm, 'Like a timorous bird to distant mountains fly,' always said, 'Like a timmersum burde,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 265; Cor.[12] [He is a timbersome man . . . and was afraid of drawing himself into a scrape, FIELDING *T. Jones* (1749) bk. VIII. viii.]

2. Passionate, turbulent; restless, troublesome, tiresome.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Shr.[1] *Obsol.* I amma-d-'afe sharp to-day, the child's bin so timbersome all night. Ken.[1] w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dor.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432.

TIMMING, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **temming**. A very coarse, thin kind of woollen cloth, somewhat resembling 'durant.'

Frf. Timming, camblet for women's gowns, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 242 (JAM.).

TIMMY, *sb.* Som. Cor. [ti·mi, tə·mi.] 1. The stick with which the ball is struck in the game of rounders. w.Som.[1] 2. *Comp.* **Timmy-noggy**, a notched square piece of wood; used to support the lower end of the 'vargood.' Cor.[3] w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

TIMMY, *adj.* Nhp. Hrf. Ken. w.Cy. [ti·mi.] 1. Timid, fearful; nervous. Nhp.[1], Shr.[2], Hrf.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) See **Timmersome.** 2. Irritable, fretful. Hrf.[1], Ken.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

TIMNAIL, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **timnal.** [ti·mnēl.] A vegetable marrow.

The great vegetable marrows, called in Kent Timnals, perhaps from a first grower, YONGE *Woman's Outlook* (1892) 239; Ken.[1], e.Ken. (G.G.)

TIMOROUS, *adj.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **timerous** N.Cy.[2] Yks. [ti·mərəs.] 1. Bashful, shy; unwilling.

Don. Only I was timorous i' puttin' the good people to much throuble, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 957.

2. Furious, passionate; difficult to please, fretful; tiresome, difficult.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.[2] n.Yks. She's timerous to please, and varra fell, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 600. w.Yks.[1]

3. Nice, particular in dress. w.Yks.[1]

TIMOTHY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Chs. Lin. s.Cy. Som. Amer. [ti·məþi.] 1. The cat's-tail grass, *Phleum pratense.* Also in *comp.* **Timothy-grass**, so called after Timothy Hanson, of n.Amer., who was the first to recommend it in the early part of the 18th century.

e.Yks., Chs. (B. & H.), n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] [Amer. Waving timothy grass and rank clover had flourished there, Bradley *Virginia* 1897) 192.]

2. A child's penis. s.Cy. (Hall.)

TIMOTHY, *sb.*[2] Sc. [ti·məþi.] 1. Haste, bustle; a state of agitation or anger. Bnff.[1] 2. A slang word: a brew or jorum of liquor.

Ayr. Ony drink fair, pree and pree about, wi' that timothy o' toddy that you've been hirplin' aboot to mak, Service *Notandums* (1890) 87.

TIMOUS, see **Timeous.**

TIMPERON, *sb.* Cum.[4] [ti·mpərən.] Any timber or wooden building.

TIM-SARAH, *sb.* Hrt. A sledge touching the ground in front and having wheels behind; a light 'gambo' or cart. Hrf.[1], Hrf.[2] (s.v. Tom-sarah.)

TIMSE, see **Tems(e.**

TIMTY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **timidh.** A method of agriculture used in the Isle of Lewis.

Digging the ground with spades, and in most places, they turn the ground so digged upside down and cover it with sea-ware. . . This mode of labouring is by them called Timty, Martin *West. Isles* (1716) 3 (Jam.); There is a general mode of turning the ground, called timidh, or making lazybeds, at which two persons are employed on each side of the ridge; of these, two are cutting, and two are lifting the clods, *Statist. Acc. Stornaway*, XIX. 248 (*ib.*).

TIN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [tin.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tin-bounds**, land marked out for searching for and streaming tin; (2) **-bread**, bread baked in tin moulds; (3) **-can**, (*a*) a water-can or bucket made of tin; (*b*) in mining: an outer casing of tin with glass panels into which the Davy and some other gauze lamps are placed and locked to protect the flame in strong currents; (4) **-dresser**, a man who prepares tin ore for the smelting furnace; (5) **-gawn**, a tin vessel for lading; (6) **-glass**, bismuth; (7) **-kettle**, to punish a notorious offender by means of 'rough music,' i.e. the beating of tin-kettles, &c.; (8) **-loaf**, see (2); (9) **-money**, see below; (10) **-pan**, see (7); (11) **-pot**, not real, temporary; (12) **-stone**, a miner's name for cassiterite; (13) **-stuff**, black tin; (14) **-tacket**, a small nail, a tin-tack; (15) **-work**, in tin-mining: a stream work.

(1) Cor.[2] (2) s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (3, *a*) Sc. (A. W.) Nhb. Carrying with us every one a tin-can, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 265. (*b*) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) Cor.[1] (5) Lei.[1] (6) Cor.[2] (7) Hmp. (T.L.O.D.) (8) w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) (9) w.Yks. In money clubs it is customary to make a certain contribution for the good of the house, to be spent in drink, for which a sort of tin token is given. (10) s.Not. He's married again in less nor three month; but they tin-panned 'im for 't (J.P.K.). (11) w.Yks. A man who is 'nobbut tin-pot lan'-lord' is one who is only acting in that capacity *pro. tem.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899). (12) Cor. Cassiterite, tin-stone, or tin ore (oxide of tin), contains tin 78·62; oxygen, 21·38, Smyth *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 16. (13) Cor.[2] (14) Nhb. (J.Ar.) (15) Cor.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *to know tin*, to be a knowing fellow; (2) *up to tin*, sharp, knowing, not easily taken in.

(1) Cor. 'Go on, booy; thee's knaw tin, sure,' by which expression they affirmed their belief that the blacksmith was a very knowing fellow, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 121. (2) Cor. Doantey take me in, I'm . . . feerly up to tin, Daniel *Muse*, 15.

3. Any article made of tin, esp. a tin mug or porringer. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], N.I.[1] Cf. **tinny**, *sb.* 4. A till for money. Chs.[3] 5. *v.* With *up*: to pay up.

n.Lin. I county-courted him an' then he tinn'd up in a hurry (E.P.).

TIN, *conj.* and *prep.* Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [tin; unstressed tən.] 1. *conj.* Till, until. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[12], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1] Cf. **than**, 2.

2. Than.

s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] 'Than' after a comparative degree is expressed by . . . 'ti'n' = 'till' in some localities, *Introd.* 44.

3. *prep.* To.

Nhb.[1] When followed by a vowel or mute aspirate. 'He went on tin't.'

TIN, see **Thin, Tind, Tine**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[12]

TINCHEL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tinchill** (Jam.); and in form **tinckell** Slk. 1. A hunting term: a ring or enclosure formed by the hunters to encircle the deer.

Sc. Then active assistants spread through the country far and near, forming a circle, technically called the tinchel, which, gradually closing, drove the deer in herds together towards the glen where the chiefs and principal sportsmen lay in wait for them, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiv. Slk. The last great hunt was held . . . the tinckell was raised at two in the morning. . . Upwards of 400 men were gathered that day to 'drive the deer with hound and horn.' The circle of gatherers still came closer and closer until at last some hundreds of deers and does were surrounded on the green hill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 121, ed. 1866.

2. A snare, gin, or trap.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Settand tinchellis for the murder of wyld beistes, Pitscottie *Cron.* (ed. 1889) I. 56.

[Cp. Gael. *timchioll*, around; a circuit (Macbain).]

TINCHY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] [ti·nʃi.] Tiny, very small. Cf. **tunchy.** 'A teeny, tiny, tinchy bit,' 12.

TINCKELL, TINCKLER, see **Tinchel, Tinkler**, *sb.*[12]

TINCLARIAN, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Like a tinker, composed of tinkers. See **Tinkler**, *sb.*[1]

Slg. Lords, ladies, beggars with tinclarian mixture, Galloway *Poems* (1810) 26.

TIND, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.Cy. s.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **teind** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.[2]; **tynde** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **tin** Chs.[123] Stf.[1] Wor. Glo.[1] Dev.; **tine** Sc. (Jam.) s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Glo.[12] e. & s.Cy. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Cor.[2] [tind; tin, tain.] 1. *v.* To light, kindle. Cf. **tend**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.), s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Stf.[1] s.Stf. It's no joke to ha' to tind a fire wi'out dry chips, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 335. Nhp.[1] Tind up the candles. War.[3], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. A'll do to tin' a fier when a's dry (H.K.); s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] I tried to tind my pipe, but the wind blaowed so I couldn't manage it. Hrf. That wood won't tind (W.W.S.). Shr.[1] When lucifer matches were first introduced (about 1834), an old man cried them about in Ludlow—with the following extempore rime—'For lightin' yore candles and tindin' yore fire, These are the best matches! Whad can yo' desire?' Shr.[2], Glo.[12] Oxf. A theefe endureth not the light, and therefore if a candle be tinded, he flies, Whately *God's Husbandry* (1619) II. 58. Bdf. (J.W.B.) e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691). Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. (A.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). e.Som.W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. Tin tha kannels an' go to bed dreckly minit! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[2] Jan Strad come tind my wad. Cor.[2] (s.v. Teen).

2. To add fuel to a fire. Brks.[1] Tind the vire else a'll go out.

3. To snuff a candle. Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; Hmp.[1] 4. To burn, blaze. n.Yks.[2] Shr.[2] The fire tinds up.

5. To collect and burn couch and weeds in the fields.

Wil.[1] What 'ould thy husband do . . . if thee was too vine to turn hay, or go tinin' or leazin'? Batson *Dark* (1892) xv.

6. *sb.* A spark of fire. n.Sc. (Jam.) 7. A spark at the side of the wick of a candle. 'There's a teind at the candle,' *ib.*

[1. OE. *tyndan*, to kindle, set on fire (Hall).]

TINDA, *sb.* Sh.I. [ti·ndə.] Fleecy wet snow. S. & Ork.[1]

TINDEL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Tinder; used *attrib.*

Edb. Wi''er pipe and tindel box, *Carlop Green* (1793) 134, ed. 1817.

TINDER, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [ti·ndə(r).] Ashes; the ashes made by burning paper. See **Tind.**

It's all burnt to tinder.

TINDLE, *sb.* Der. [ti·n(d)l.] A bonfire lighted upon All Souls' night. See **Teanlay, Tawnle.**

At the village of Findern, in Derbyshire, the boys and girls go every year in the evening of the 2nd of November (All Souls' Day), to the adjoining common, and light up a number of small fires amongst the furze growing there, and call them by the name of 'tindles,' *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1784) 836, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 308; *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 335; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

TINE, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **tyne** Sc. n.Yks.[2] Not.[2] se.Wor.[1]; and in forms **teind** Sc. (JAM.); **tin** Ayr.; **tynd** Sc. (JAM.) Dur. [tain.]

1. The prong of a fork; the tooth of a harrow; the point of any implement.

Sc. (JAM.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Sc. Manufacturing harrow-tynes of wood, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 22. Cai.[1] Ayr. They set up their heads like harrow tins, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 102. n.Cy. (J.W.) Dur. RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 299. n.Yks.[2] A fork-tine. e.Yks. (H.E.W.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (G.H.), w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], Stf.[1], Not.[12], Lin.[1] n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.), sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] He run the tine of the fork into my fut. Lei.[1], Nhp.[2], War. (J.R.W.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] That fellow's broke one o' the tines of my sharevil. Scuffle with 11 tines; Shr.[2], Hrf.[12] Glo. The tines of the harrow would let the seed in too deep, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 456; Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), e.An.[12], Cmb.[1], Suf.[1], Ken. (P.M.), Ken.[12], Sur.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1], Wil.[1] Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] 'Tis time they drags was a-tookt abroad, and the tines o'm a-draw'd out. Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Tined**, *ppl. adj.* having tines or prongs; (2) **Tineless**, *adj.* without 'tines'; (3) **Tiner**, *sb.* a pronged fork or implement; (4) **Tining**, *sb.* (*a*) the tooth of a harrow; (*b*) a harrowing, the act of harrowing.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) e.Yks. A three-tined fork (H.E.W.). Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He was charged with stealing a steel-tined fork. War. (J.R.W.) Shr.[1] Two five-tined turnip forks. e.An.[2] Cmb.[1] I like a two-tined fork for trying potatoes with. Suf.[1], Ken.[1], Sur.[1] [Tynyd, wythe a tyne (tyndyt with tyndys, K.), *carnicatus* (*Prompt.*).] (2) Elg. A couterless plough, an' a tineless harrow, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). (3) Stf. 'Bring me the proper two-tiner, not one of these bastard spoons,' was the collier's comment on a plated fork, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (4, *a*) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432. (*b*) Hmp.[1] To give two tinings, three tinings, &c., to draw the harrow over the ground twice or thrice in the same place. Wil.[1]

2. The act of harrowing; a harrowing.

n.Sc. A double 'tynd' or 'teind' is harrowing the same piece of ground twice at the same yoking (JAM.). Cld. (*ib.*, s.v. Time). Ken. 'We harr'd dat fil one tine' (or two tine, three tine, as the case may be), meaning not that only one tine (or two or three tines were used), but that the field was harrowed once, twice, or three times (P.M.). Wil. After it is sown, they drag it two, three, or four times, and harrow it four, five, or six times, viz. (practically speaking), they give it 'so many tine with the drag, and so many with the harrow,' DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) vii.

3. The fang of a tooth. w.Yks.[2], Der.[1] **4.** The branch of a stag's horn.

Sc. The thrust from the tynes, or branches, of the stag's horns, was accounted far more dangerous than those of the boar's tusk, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxiv, *note*. w.Yks.[24] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Tine-knife**, *sb.* a knife the haft of which is made from a branch of a stag's antler. w.Yks.[2]

[1. OE. *tind*, a prong, spike (SWEET).]

TINE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **tyne** Sc. n.Cy. Wm.; and in forms **teen, tene** Lan.; **tin** Chs.[1] [tain.] **1.** *v.* To lose.

Sc. Better tyne life since tint is gude fame, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vii. Sh.I. Is doo tint onything? *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. Ye'll tine yer siller throw that hole i' yer pooch. He fairly tint himsel i' the mist (W.M.). Per. He's on the sea—they've tint him, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 6. e.Per. 'They're juist tynin' turssis gaitherin' straes,' i.e. losing far more than they gain (W.A.C.). Dmb. At this name he tint his reason, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 22. Ayr. Tam tint his reason a' thegither, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 188. e.Lth. Binna when I tint my Nell, I've little pree'd o' care, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 219. Gall. Is a' tint even unto the uttermost? CROCKETT *A. Mark* (1899) lii. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. For to tine the gear, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 311; Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] A share on't was mine, 'at I ne'er thowt to tyne, POWLEY *Echoes* (1875) 148. Wm. When thoo's tynd o' thi teeth thoo'll wish thoo'd tian better care o' them (B.K.). Lan. (K.), (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Tineman**, *sb., obs.*, an appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas; (2) **Tining**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *between the tining and the winning, obs.*, in a critical state between ruin or safety, having the issue of anything turn upon a narrow hinge.

(1) Sc. Lord Hailes, after Fordun, says that this was that Archibald who was killed at Halidon. He was the first of this name. Godscroft ascribes the designation to Archibald, the third of the name (JAM.). (2) Sc. Thy pauky wiles nae motion lost, 'Tween tyning aft an' winnin Wi' noise that day, *Poet. Museum* (1784) 374 (*ib.*); In the dead-thraw between the tyneing and the winning, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. Ayr. Richard, a lad that was a promise of great ability in his youth, . . was just between the tyning and the winning, as the saying is, when the play-actors . . . came to the town, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvii. Rxb. I wadna say but what she's e'en now betwixt the tyning and the winning, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 195.

2. Phr. (1) *tine heart, tine a'*, a *prov.*, see below; (2) *to tine conceit*, to tire of anything; (3) *— its milk*, of a cow: to cease to give milk; (4) *— one's errand*, to fail in an errand or purpose; (5) *— one's foot* or *feet*, to lose one's footing; to stumble; (6) *— one's mill*, to fall behind in the harvest-field, to fail to keep pace with the reapers; (7) *to win the horse or tine the saddle, obs.*, to risk everything.

(1) Sc. A proverbial phrase urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties (JAM.). Abd. We mauna weary at thir rugged braes, Tyne heart, tyne a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 80, ed. 1812. (2) Sc. Fouk for puir fouk hae tint conceit, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 14. Per. They've tint conceit o' what's their ain, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 14. (3) Ayr. The beast had tint her milk for the better pairt o' a week, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 39. (4) Abd. Gin he wud but seek me this very gude e'en, He'd no tine his errand, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 43. Per. They tyne their errand in disgrace, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 66. (5) Abd. It wud gar me tine my feet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix. Edb. Gart the puir scraper tyne his feet, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12. Rxb. He tyned his foot nae doot, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 159. (6) Edb. The Bansters too ha'e tint their mill, And a' gaes wrang, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 24, ed. 1801. (7) Sc. Either win the horse or tine the saddle, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); You must not look to expences when presently we are either to win the horse or tyne the saddle, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 397 (JAM.).

3. To lose a cause in a court of justice, to receive a decision contrary to one's claim. Sc. (JAM.) **4.** To be lost; to perish; to cease.

Sc. An we twa should tine, Ye never mair frae woman kind . . . Can hope sic love as mine, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 47. Sh.I. My love for you never would tine, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 51. Ayr. May tyrants and tyranny tine in the mist, BURNS *Here's a Health*, l. 15. Nhb. Shall an honest cause e'er loss thee, Or honour in the bosom tine? GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 8.

5. To lose one's temper. Chs.[13] **6.** *sb.* A forfeit, fine, pledge.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372; Lin.[1] Tines and forfeits. n.Lin.[1]

[1. But for he brake buxumnesse his blisse gan he tyne, *P. Plowman* (B.) I. 112. ON. *týna*, to lose (VIGFUSSON).]

TINE, *v.*[2] Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **tyne** n.Yks. s.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Glo.[12] Som.; and in forms **teind** s.Dev.; **tin** m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Hrf. n.Dev.; **toine, toyne** s.Lan.[1] [tain; tin.] **1.** To shut, close. Cf. **teen**, *v.*[2]

Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] He tines it wi' three feaful strang bouts, ii. 306; w.Yks.[24] Lan. It wur one o'clock afore i cud toyne meh een, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 28; If ye rear your back to a door see to it that it be greatly tyned, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 61, ed. 1872; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] Shr. The one eye's tinin' and the other's carryin' trout, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxvi. Ken.[1] Dor. I never tined my eyes all night (C.V.G.). w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. I hurry whim—tha door tine, An cheer er wi' a zong, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 128. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (F.A.A.) Dev. Tine tha geates as 'e com'th drû, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Wi' the tripes 'E pored down es poor oozle-pipes 'E made es peeper tin', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 125.

2. To enclose, fence in.

N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] To shut up a pasture field till the grass grows again. n.Yks. He must do the tyning or fencing-in with stoup or stake and wattle, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 53; n.Yks.[2]

To enclose with points or prickles for protection. 'We've been tining our beeskeps.' ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1], Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] The mon's pūttin' goss o' the wall to tine the cats out. Glo.[1], Ken.[1] Wil.[1] To tine in a piece of waste ground. Som. 'To tine in the moor,' is to divide it into several allotments, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Tine-wood**, *sb.* wood used to make a hedge; (2) **Tining**, *sb.* (*a*) an enclosure; (*b*) *obs.* a fence of wood, either brushwood, pale, or quickset.

(1) Hrf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) (2, *a*) s.Wor. (H.K.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432; Glo.[12], Wil.[1] Som. (W.F.R.); *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 110. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* 1873). (*b*) Wil.[1]

3. To repair a hedge or fence; to close up a gap in a hedge with dry wood.

Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] He's i' th' feilt wi' the men, tinin' hedges. Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] Tine the glat an' dunna mak' a crow's nist on it; Shr.[2] Hrf. To finish a new-made hedge by entwining stronger wood on the top of it, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-1812); Hrf.[12] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] To finish off a laid hedge or stake-fence by weaving in the top-band of boughs.

Hence **Tining**, *sb.* wood used to repair a gap in a hedge.

Chs.[123] Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-1812).

4. Of the moon: to wane.

Dev. *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39. s.Dev. I knawed her was bound to be a frasty moon, soon as ever I seed 'er teinded over that there hill (P.W.).

[1, 2. OE. *tȳnan*, to fence, enclose; to shut, close (SWEET).]

TINE, *sb.*[3] Hrt. Ken. Ess. 1. The common tare, *Vicia hirsuta.* Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 48. 2. The common tufted vetch, *Viccia Cracca.* *ib.* I. i. 142.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Tine-grass**, (*a*) the common tare, *V. hirsuta*; (*b*) the common tufted vetch, *V. Cracca*; (2) **-tare**, (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) the tuberous everlasting pea, *Lathyrus tuberosus*; (3) **-weed**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) *ib.* III. i. 48. (*b*) *ib.* I. i. 142. (2, *a*) Ken. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) I. 315. (*b*) Ess. (B. & H.) (3) Hrt. ELLIS *ib.* VIII. 302.

TINE, see **Tind.**

TIN-EGIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Forced fire; see below.

w.Isl. The inhabitants here did also make use of a fire called 'Tin-Egin,' i.e. a forced fire, or fire of necessity, which they used as an antidote against the plague, or murrain in cattle; and it was performed thus: All the fires in the parish were extinguished and then eighty-one married men being thought the necessary number for effecting the design, took two great planks of wood, and nine of 'em were employed by turns, who by their repeated efforts rubbed one of the planks against the other until the heat thereof produced fire; and from this forc'd fire each family is supply'd with new fire, which is no sooner kindled than a pot full of water is quickly set on it and afterwards sprinkled upon the people infected with the plague, or upon the cattle that have the murrain. And this they all say they find successful by experience: it was practis'd on the main land, opposite to the south of Skie, within these thirty years, MARTIN *Desc. w.Isl.* (1716) 113 (JAM., s.v. Neid-fire); It is very probable that the 'Tin-egin,' or forced fire, not long since used in the Isles as an antidote against the plague or murrain in cattle, is the remainder of a Druid custom, BORLASE *Antiq. Cor.* (1754) 130 (*ib.*).

[Cp. Gael. *teine*, fire, and *éiginn*, necessity (MACBAIN).]

TINE-STOCK, *sb.* Dor.[1] One of the two short crooked handles of a scythe. (s.v. Sneäd.) See **Tine**, *sb.*[1]

TINETY, *adj.* Der. Not. [tai·nti.] Tiny, very small. See **Tunety**.

Der. Won't ye hae a tinety bit afore ye go? VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. Not. If I'd knowed it was your brother, may be I might ha' lowered the muzzle a tinety bit more, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 277. s.Not. Oh what a tinety little 'at! (J.P.K.)

TING, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Glo. Dev. [tiŋ.] 1. *sb.* The tooth of a harrow; the prong of a fork; a 'tine.' Cf. **tang**, *sb.*[1] 1.

Dev. Harrow tings, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432. nw.Dev.[1]

2. A tongue of land jutting into the sea. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **tang**, *sb.*[1] 7. 3. A sting. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] Cf. **tang**, *sb.*[1] 9. 4. A disease of cattle.

Nhb.[1] Urticaria, a quick and fatal disease in cattle, formerly not uncommon, but now almost extinct. In this disease the blood was found to be curdled or coagulated at death. nw.Dev.[1] The disease of cattle known as 'blain.' The symptoms are formation of bladders beneath the tongue, and swelling and running of the eyes. The disease is treated by cutting the bladders, and rubbing in salt.

5. *v.* To sting. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[3] 6. *Comp.* **Ting-worm**, a venomous worm that bites cattle under the tongue. Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.[1]

7. *Reflex.* Of cattle: to become 'hoven' or swollen through eating clover, &c.

Ayr. Did ye hear 'at Mrs. Watt's cauf had tingg't itsel, tat's brustit t'sel o' 'ts, ye ken, eatin' clover? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 199. Cum.[4]

TING, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. e.An. Dor. [tiŋ.] 1. *v.* To ring, tinkle, jingle, to give the sound of a small bell. Cf. **tang**, *v.*[3]

Cai.[1] e.Yks.[1] Thraw shillin upo' fleer, an see if it tings. e.An.[1]

2. To make a ringing noise when bees swarm.

e.An.[1] 'To ting bees' is to collect them together, when they swarm, by the ancient music of the warming-pan and the key of the kitchen-door; the melody of which is still believed to be very efficacious. Nrf. To beat a shovel with a key when bees swarm, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. Dor. So he just stopped to ting to 'em and shake 'em, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II. 186.

3. *sb.* A ringing sound, a tinkle; the sound of a small bell or of a clock striking.

Cai.[1] Dmb. Since auld Mungo gied a ting, Or music bells could play a spring, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 34.

[1. Ting, *tinnire*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TING, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] w.Cy. Dev. Cor. [tiŋ.] 1. *v.* To tie, bind, fasten together; *gen.* with *up.* Also used *fig.* Cf. **tang**, *v.*[4]

Dev.[1] Cor.[1] She's allus going about with that man tinged up to her aipernt string; Cor.[2] I shaan't be tinged up to he.

2. With *after*: to follow after, to court, woo, make love to. Cf. **tinker**, *sb.*[1] 8. Cor.[2] Doant'ee come tinging aafter me.

3. *sb.* *Obs.* Anything used to tie with, esp. the strap or girth which fastens a pannier to the saddle.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432; Dev.[1] n.Dev. A long girt or surcingle, that girds the panniers tight to the pack-saddle. A tying, usually a long strap of raw hide, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879.

TING, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. [tiŋ.] A meeting for the purposes of justice, a council. See **Tingwall**.

The meeting of the general 'ting' or law-court of the islands, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 114; It was in this parish, in a small holm within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal feud or judge of the country used to sit and give judgment, hence the holm to this day is called the Law-ting. We go into this holm by stepping stones, where three or four great stones are to be seen, upon which the judge, clerk, and other officers of the court did sit, BRAND *Desc. Zetl.* (1701) 121, 122 (JAM., s.v. Thing); *Statist. Acc.* XXX. 274 (*ib.*); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Ting-man**, *sb.* a member of the 'ting.'

'Skollas' or booths, occupied by the ting-men, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 114.

[ON. *þing*, an assembly, meeting; a *gen.* term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation (VIGFUSSON).]

TING, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Dev. Cor. To whip; to scold severely; to chide; to assail with insults.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Ad! chell ting tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 72.

Hence **Tinger**, *sb.* a smart cut or blow; *fig.* a lie, untruth. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432.

TING, *v.*[5] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To crack, split. (HALL.)

TINGAL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ti·ŋl.] A patch of wood put over a rent in a cobble to prevent it from leaking.

TING-A-LING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **ting-elin.** [ti·ŋ-ə-lin.] A ringing sound, the sound of a bell or of a clock striking; occas. applied to a clock itself.

Abd. I hae naething till acquaint yer honour wi', sir, but the ting-a-ling o' tongues, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xix. Lnk. Hark ye weel, auld ting-a-ling! NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 94. w.Yks. A child's imitation of a bell, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] Used by children upon the occasion of the school-bell ringing: 'Ting-elin, all in.' . . 'Its ommast ting-elin now,' one child will say to another during the play half-hour in the school yard.

TINGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A small red bug; a tick.

TINGE, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [tiŋ.] To work string or network over a ball. Cf. **tinse.** Hence **Tinged-ball,** *sb.* a ball covered with a coating of string stitches.

TINGE-BAT, *sb.* Ken. [ti·ŋg-bæt.] A piece of wood between the shafts of a dung-cart used to keep it in position when not tilted backwards.

A piece of wood, about as long as the shafts are apart, with iron projections which pass through the holes in the fallers, and so keep the cart in position. The tinge-bat is easily slipped out when it is desired to tilt the cart backwards (P.M.).

TINGERLARY, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [ti·ŋəlēri.] A hurdy-gurdy; a street-organ.

TINGLE, *v.* Sc. [ti·ŋl.] To tinkle, ring; to jingle; to make a ringing sound. See **Ting,** *v.*[2]

Elg. La, to sooth it, tingled 'Linkum Doddy,' TESTER *Poems* (1865) 112. Rnf. In his pouch still was the jingle O' siller pieces heard to tingle, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 147. Edb. Get the town-crier and gaur him tingle his bell in the middle o' the square, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 134. Dmf. The siller-soundin' bell we'd tingle, Until the waiter's lugs wad ring all, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 43.

[Tingil, *tinnire,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TINGLE, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [ti·ŋl.] Flimsy, fragile. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

TING-TANG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **ting-tong** N.Cy.[1] [ti·ŋ-taŋ, -tæŋ.] **1.** *sb.* A small bell, esp. the smallest bell of a church peal; an unmelodious bell; the sound of a bell. Also used *attrib.* See **Ting,** *v.*[2]

Sc. Used among children (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[2] The small bell rung after the peal has been finished. The ting-tang or Saints' bell of Whittington Church. Der.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Sometimes an ancient sanctus bell, more frequently one of seventeenth or eighteenth century date, of about the same size, now often used as a sermon bell. War. A fire-bell or shop-bell (J.R.W.); War.[3] Shr.[1] A peal of two bells, the lighter bell being 'ting,' the heavier, 'tang.' 'We 'ad'n a grand weddin' at 'An'ood o' Mond'y —the ting-tang clattered away ŏŏth a will.' Oxf. [At Burford Church] there is a peal of eight very sweet bells, and a 'sanctus bell,' known locally as the 'Ting-tang,' MURRAY *Handbk. Oxf.* (1894) 198. Brks. (E.G.H.); Brks.[1] Rung last of all before service commences, following the 'zarmon-bell.' e.An.[1] A small and shrill bell, to summon the family to dinner, the congregation to prayers, &c. Wil.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Suddenly he began like a little 'ting-tang' bell, RAYMOND *No Soul* 1899) 30. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. *Fig.* A worthless, useless person or thing.

w.Yks.[2] 'A ting-tang of a horse.' It is applied to inferior cutlery. Not.[1] A can do nowt, a's but a poor ting-tang. s.Not. She's only a poor ting-tang; she'll mek no sort of a wife for Jack (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ther' wasn't a good hoss to be seed, noht bud real ting-tangs.

Hence **Ting-tangly,** *adj.* worthless, rubbishy.

n.Lin.[1] He's getten a heäp o' ohd tingtangly things I wod n't gie harbour to. se.Lin. A ting-tangly thing like that (J.T.B.).

3. *v.* To ring with a shrill, high-pitched sound.

Som. As if Wycherney volk had nothing in theas wurld to do but to listen to hear the parish bell ting-tangey, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) viii.

4. To ring into church with two bells. Shr.[1]

TINGWALL, *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in forms **dingwall** Rs.; **tinwald** Sc. (JAM.) I.Ma.; **tynwald** I.Ma. A meeting for the purposes of justice; a council; now *gen.* in place-names. See **Ting,** *sb.*[4]

Sc. Tinwald Court, . . yet retained in many parts of Scotland, signifies *valis negotii,* and is applied to those artificial mounds which were in ancient times assigned to the meeting of the inhabitants for holding their *comitia* (JAM.). Sh.I. Tingwall . . . is said to derive its name from a small island, in a water called the Loch of Tingwall, and joined to the nearest shore by the remains of a stone wall. In this island the courts of law are said to have been anciently held, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 274 (JAM., s.v. Thing); The 'ting-men' assembling for the meeting of the general 'ting' or law-court of the islands in Tingwall, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 114. Rs. Dingwall (JAM., s.v. Thing). Ayr. Frae the downs o' Tinwald, BURNS *Election Ballad* (May 1796) st. 4. I.Ma. Promulgation of the laws must be done from the Hill. No law is binding unless proclaimed from Tinwald Hill. It then becomes 'an Act of Tinwald.' The Manx look on the Tinwald Hill as their hill of liberty, and rightly so. Formerly the promulgation took place usually once a year on Midsummer-day, June 24, which since the change in the calendar has been altered to the 5th of July. Of late years the greater amount of legislation has occasionally necessitated a winter promulgation as well from the same spot (S.M.); The open-air Parliament is still held in the Isle of Man. It meets once a year, at St. John's, in the centre of the Island, on the mount known as Tynwald Hill, CAINE *Little Man Island* (ed. 1902).

Hence **Tynwald-day,** *sb.* old Midsummer-day, July 5th.

I.Ma. In the homes of the people everything is counted by Tynwald Day, otherwise christened Midsummer Fair, CAINE *Little Man Island* (ed. 1902).

[Cp. ON. *þing-völlr,* the 'parliament-field,' the place where a 'thing' sat. Parliaments and courts of old time were held in the open air, hence the name (VIGFUSSON).]

TINGY-ENDED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.[1] [ti·ŋgi-.] Of grains of corn: having the ends discoloured by rain or damp.

Ther's been a deäl o' tingy-ended corn at market this last three year.

TINK, *sb.*[1] Dev. Cor. [tiŋk.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; so termed from its call-note. Dev. *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 213. Cor.[12] Cf. **twink,** *sb.*[2]

TINK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. **1.** *sb.* A tinker; a disreputable vagabond. A shortened form of 'tinker.'

Kcd. Sae mony tinks and publick dramshops there Gie's rather aften sober folks a scare, KERR *Remin.* (1890) 61. Per. Nae smearin' tink', nor beggar body That tak's a glass, STEWART *Character* (1857) 74.

2. *v.* To rivet.

Rxb. Including the idea of the noise made in the act of rivetting. A gipsy word (JAM.).

TINK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. [tiŋk.]

1. *v.* To ring, tinkle.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Lasses learned to be useful when we were young, and no to tink, tink on their clarty pianos, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 71. w.Yks. As t'fooil thinks t'bell tinks, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). ne.Lan.[1]

2. *sb.* The sound of a small bell, a tinkle, ring.

Cai.[1] Ayr. From the smiddy, far away, came at times the tink of an anvil, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 62.

3. *Comp.* **Tink-tank,** a term used to express the sound of anything jingling, as of milk falling into a tin pail.

Sh.I. Another riddle, the meaning of which is a woman milking a cow: 'Tink-tank, twa in a bank, Ten about four,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 182.

[If Y speke with tungis of men and of aungels, and Y haue not charite, Y am maad as bras sownynge, or a cymbal tynkynge, WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* (1388) xiii. 1.]

TINKEARD, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A tinker.

In walked a travelling tinkeard, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 60, ed. 1896.

TINKEL-TANKEL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ti·ŋkl-taŋkl.] An icicle. See **Tankle,** *sb.*

TINKER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ti·ŋkə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tinker-bairn,** a tinker's child; a gipsy child; (2) **-'s gee,** anything worthless; (3) **-lass,** a tinker's daughter; a gipsy girl; (4) **-'s news,** stale news; (5) **-tailor,** the rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*; (6) **-tailor grass,** (*a*) the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (*b*) see (5); (7) **-'s toast,** the crust at the side of a loaf which has been one of the outside loaves of a batch; (8) **-tongue,** an abusive, vituperative tongue; (9) **-woman,** a contemptuous term for a woman, a vagabond.

(1) Per. I saw him gi'e a tinker bairn a shillin' on his way hame, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 26. (2) w.Som.[1] I widn gee a tinker's gee vor-n. (3) Rxb. Ye have mairrit a tinker lass, you, ye splaittering body, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 11. (4) ne.Shr. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 260. Slang. BARRÈRE & LELAND (1890). (5) Dev.[4] The Eaver gains this name from the game played by means of it. (6, *a*) w.Som.[1] So called from a game which girls of the better class play with it; striking the heads together, and at each blow saying in succession, 'Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief.' The blow which knocks the head off marks the one of these professions which is to be that of the future husband. The same formula is gone through in counting the alternate buds upon the stalk. (*b*) w.Som.[1], Dev. (B. & H.) (7) N.I.[1] (8) Sc. (A.W.) Edb. Yer tinker tongue, Immers'd in venom is its sting, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 133. (9) Ess. Having married what

they called a good-for-nothing tinker-woman, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1902) 19.

2. Phr. *to give a person Bell Tinker*, to thrash a person. See **Belltinker.**

Stf. 'I will give thee Bell Tinker' is a threat of a thrashing, a hammering, such an one as when a tinker makes a kettle ring with the blows he gives it, *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

3. *Obs.* A gipsy. Cf. **tinkler**, *sb.*[1]

Rnf. The place is oppressed with gangs of gypsies, commonly called tinkers, or randy beggars, *Statist. Acc.* II. 124, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) III. 99.

4. A dirty person. **s.Lan.**[1] Theaw'rt a bonny tinker.

5. A term of abuse applied to persons or animals.

Ir. 'An ould tinker' is recognised as an appropriate epithet for any troublesome beast or disagreeable neighbour, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 28.

6. A bad bronze or copper coin.

n.Ir. Sarchin' for goold—it was shurely a mock To find only ashes inside av the pot, And divil a tinker among the whole lot, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 21.

7. The ten-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus pungitius.* Nhb.[1] [SATCHELL (1879).] **8.** *v.* With *after*: to court, woo; to make love to.

Dev. They've been tinkering after each other ever since I can mind, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 13. **Cor.**[1] He's all'ays tinkering arter her (s.v. Arter); **Cor.**[2]

TINKER, *sb.*[2] Brks. [ti·ŋkə(r).] A small church bell, the bell rung just before the service begins. Cf. **ting-tang, tinkler,** *sb.*[2]

'They'd all plod off to the fire, so he'd gin up pullin' the tinker,' as we call the hurry bell in our part of the world, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 250.

TINKERMENTS, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] [ti·ŋkəmənts.] Fittings, odds and ends, tools; complicated pieces of machinery, &c. Cf. **tanklements.**

TINKLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. [ti·ŋkl.] **1.** To tinker; to do anything imperfectly; to repair awkwardly; to do odd jobs. Cf. **tankle,** *v.*

n.Yks. He tinkled a bit (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'If a man tinkles, he must expect to be grimed,' those who commit faults must take the odium as a consequence. **w.Yks.** Tha wor fond o' tinklin' at all sooarts o' jobs, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 46, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* Apr. 8, 1899); (J.T.)

2. With *on*: to trifle about; to work in a lazy, trifling manner. **Cld.** Hit it, man; ye're jist tinklin' on't (JAM.).

TINKLE, *v.*[2] *Obs. or obsol.* Sc. **1.** With *on*: to ring chimes about. Lth. (JAM.) **2.** *Fig.* With *on*: to praise immoderately.

Sc. If that man now go to tinkle on bishops and delinquents and such foolish toys it seems he is mad, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 208 (JAM.). **Lth.** (JAM.)

3. *Comp.* **Tinkle-sweetie,** a name given to the bell formerly rung at eight o'clock in Edinburgh.

Edb. A cant name formerly given in Edinburgh to the bell rung at eight o'clock p.m., as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the kail-bell. Both these terms are well remembered by some yet alive. The aught-hours bell was thus denominated because the sound of it was so sweet to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night (JAM.; HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 210.

TINKLE, *v.*[3] Yks. Nhp. **1.** *Obs.* To light, kindle. Nhp. (K.), Nhp.[1] Cf. **tind.** **2.** With *up*: to become alight; to burn up.

w.Yks. 'It'll tinkle up in a bit,' sed Billy, an' in a bit it did tinkle up for he'd set th' haymoo' o' fire, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1870) 22, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899).

TINKLE, *v.*[4] [ti·ŋkl.] To tingle. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

TINKLER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Hmp. Cor. Also written **tinckler** w.Yks.[4] [ti·ŋklə(r.] **1.** *sb.* A tinker, esp. a travelling tinker; a gipsy, vagabond. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. To dine thereout on the bare grund, like a wheen tinklers, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Sh.I.** A shappin' can 'at shū bought frae da tinklers for fowerpence ha'peny, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Cai.**[1] The gipsies make part of their livelihood by making articles in tinplate. Formerly the making of horn spoons was their chief occupation. **Per.** It's . . . the same wi' a' folk, be they kings or tinklers, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 34. **Dmb.** Tinkler bred, It's no in a' his beuk ae path to tread, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 13. **Bwk.** The tinklers are now extinct in Gordon, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 124. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** There were some [rimes] we used to cry at the Tinklers to make them mad:—'Tinkler! Tinkler! tarry bags! Stinkin meal, and rotten eggs!' and another to cry at them when their weans were going past in the creels on the cuddy's back—'The cuddy an' the creel, Gaun tae the Deil,' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 165. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] He sware an' banned like a tinkler; **n.Yks.**[2,4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It is a common custom with children to snatch up a piece of Italian rye-grass, and pulling off the pieces one by one from the bottom upwards, they repeat the following lines, each occupation or position in life that is named representing the piece of rye-grass that happens to be plucked at that particular time:—'Tinkler, tailor, souldier, sailor, Rich man, poor man, beggar-man, thief.' As there are more than eight pieces of rye-grass on one stalk, the words are repeated over again till there is but one bit of rye-grass left standing at the top, and this the calling, or person to be married, that will fall to the lot of the boy or girl who are trying by this means to prognosticate their future, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899); **w.Yks.**[1,3,4,5] **n.e.Lan.**[1] If if's and ans Were pots an' pans Theyar'd be naya trade for tinklers. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] A field in Eversley parish named in surveys and terriers Tinker's Croft, is called by the people Tinkler's Croft. **Cor.** Fightin' over me like two tinklers over a go-'bout woman! LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 141.

2. An opprobrious term applied to a man or woman; a loud, scolding woman.

Ayr. Yon ill-tongued tinkler, Charlie Fox, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 19. **m.Yks.**[1] Employed as an epithet towards unruly or mismanaging persons, young or old.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Tinkler's curse,** anything absolutely worthless; an atom, jot, whit; (2) **-gipsy,** a wandering vagabond, gipsy; (3) **-jaw,** a loud, scolding tongue; abusive language; (4) **-'s tippence,** see (1); (5) **-tongue,** see (3); (6) **-tongit,** abusive in speech; (7) **-'s whussel,** see (1); (8) **-('s wife,** (9) **-'s woman,** a term of contempt for a woman; a woman of low associates; a loud, scolding woman.

(1) **Bnff.**[1] It's nae worth a tinkler's curse, nor a dog's dance. **Gall.** A tinkler's curse she did na care What she did think or say, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 39, ed. 1876. (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** He . . . wad hae spent an hour caressin, E'en wi' a tinkler-gipsey's messin, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 17. (3) **Per.** When a Meg wi' her Jo fa's oot, She lowses upon him a tinkler jaw, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 66. **Ayr.** An' Charlie Fox threw by the box An' lows'd his tinkler jaw, man, BURNS *When Guilford good our Pilot stood*, st. 5. (4) **Gall.** There be nane worth a tinkler's tippence, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. (5) **Ayr.** Bessie Graham was a terr'ble tairge, and had a tinkler tongue in the heid of her, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67. (6) **Lnk.** A bonny gurry-wurry I had ower't wi' yon tinkler-tongit Hielant wife, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 110. (7) **w.Sc.** I dinna care a tinkler's whussel whether ye dae or no, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 212, ed. 1877. (8) **nw.Abd.** Yon's a tinkler wife, she'll deave the dogs wi' din, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 36. **Per.** He maunna be fashed wi' a randie auld tinkler wife's daft blethers, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Nane can stand her but tinkler wives, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 140. **n.Yks.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[1]

4. Phr. *to play the tinkler*, to act as a coward; to run away.

Per. Huntly and Sinclair, they baith played the tinkler, FORD *Harp* (1893) 57.

5. *v.* To tinker; to patch, mend.

m.Yks.[1] I'm going to tinkler that up a bit. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

TINKLER, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Slang. Also written **tinckler** Oxf. [ti·ŋklə(r).] A small bell. Cf. **tinker,** *sb.*[2]

Oxf. [At Yarnton] The 'Sanctus,' Churchwarden 'Sans,' vernacular 'Tinckler,' is the small bell usually hung over the chancel and formerly tolled during the elevation of the Host at Mass, STAPLETON *Three Parishes* (1893) 265. **Slang.** 'Jerk the tinkler'—these words meant ring the bell, DICKENS *O. Twist* (1839) xv.

TINKLING-BOX, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A slang expression for a pianoforte.

TINNEL, see **Tennel.**

TINNER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Dev. Cor. [ti·nə(r.] **1.** A tin-miner.

Dev. Whether these were used as seats of eminence at the assembly of the tinners, I cannot pretend to say, BRAY *Desc. Tamar*

and the Tavy (1836) I. 7. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] A workman searching for, or employed in washing tin in a streamwork.

2. A tinsmith.

Lnk. Smiths, nailers, founders, braziers, tinners, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 165, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Am bān tə bi ə tinə(r) (J.W.).

3. The water wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.*

Cor. Little birds they call 'tinners' flit past me, *Scribner's Monthly* July 1880) 430; **Cor.**[12]

TINNER, *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [tə·nə(r), ti·nə(r).] A funnel for filling casks. Cf. **tinning-funnel, tunnel.**

w.Som.[1] Maister lackth to borry the tinner [tún·ur], 'cause he's gwain to rack some cider. **Dev.**[2]

TINNET, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Sus. Also written **tinnett** Glo.; **tinnit** Hrf.[2]; **tynnett** Sus.; and in form **tennet** Sus. [ti·nit.] Wood used for filling a gap in a hedge; brushwood. See **Tine,** *v.*[2] **3.**

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (W.W.S.) **Sus.** Also forasmuch as every tenant is bound to keep closure against the Lord's common or soile, the said tenants may take tynnett growing in ye said common or soyl for the making of ye said closure if the said tenants lack of their own, *Customs Southmawlinge,* 5701 *add. MS.* 168, in *Sus. Arch. Coll.* XXIII. 311.

TINNING-FUNNEL, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A large wooden funnel for filling casks, &c. See **Tinner,** *sb.*[2]

TINNY, *sb.* Sc. [ti·ni.] **1.** A tin cup or porringer; a small tin jug. Cf. **tin,** *sb.* **3.**

Sc. The small jug or porringer . . . used by children (JAM.); A kiss and a tinnie fu o' cauld water maks a gey wersh breakfast, RAMSAY *Remin.* II. 61. **Sh.I.** A canful of blaand, which he quaffed carefully, looking stealthily across at Liza over the edge of the tinny, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 11. **Ayr.** Content to trudge wi' tinnies sma' And mealy bags, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 189.

Hence (1) **Tinnikin,** (2) **Tinnykit,** *sb.* a small tin cup or vessel.

(1) **Gall.** He brought his mistress a drink in a little tinnikin, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) viii. (2) **Sh.I.** Bring with all speed some water in a tinny-kit which he observed standing at the barn door, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 163.

2. A tin box or canister.

Per. Thae shop-biscuits wi' pictures o' the places where they're made on the outside o' the tinnies, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 29.

3. A tinsmith.

Ayr. Tinny Walker's mallet was at rest beside squares of white metal on the workshop bench, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 1.

TINNY, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Brks. Also written **tinney** Nhp.[2] [ti·ni.] A dial. form of 'tiny'; also in *comp.* **Tinny-winny.** Cf. **teeny,** *adj.*[1]

Wm. She cot ma . . . sick lile tinny collaps a bac'n, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 11. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1899); **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[2] **Brks.** Be 'um all as hugly an' as tinny as this 'un? HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 293.

TINO, *sb.* and *v.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **1.** *sb.* A skewer or spit for fish when drying. **2.** *v.* To spit fish; to fix them on 'tinos.'

[**1.** Icel. *teinn,* a spit, a stake to hang things on (VIGFUSSON); Norw. dial. *tein* (AASEN).]

TINO, *adv.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tanno** s.Dev.; **tanny-** Cor.; **tano-, tany-** Dev.; **tine-a-** Cor. [tai·nō.] **1.** A negative expletive; *gen.* used with 'no' in reply to a question: indeed, certainly, lit. 'that I know.'

w.Som.[1] 'Be you gwain to put your name down?' 'No, tino!' 'He on't come, tino!' **Dev.** My loaf . . . won't burn to-day; no tino! for I've nothing to do but sit here and watch en, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 38; 'Er gie away a shillerd ov ort? No, tino; awl 'er giv'th away es Munday marnings, an' 'e com'th fust gits nort! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** 'It doesn't matter.' 'No tanno' (F.W.C.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tanoby, Tine-a-by,** or **Tinoby,** (2) **Tannofore,** negative expletives used similarly to 'tino.'

(1) **Dev.** Dū yū zim that tha passen's wive and tha bettermost zort ov vokes be agwaine tū 'ave ort tū zay tū they? No, tanoby, they be awnly cattle-daylers! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Bettermost). **Cor.** 'Folks now ain't what they used to be in your day.' 'No, tine-a-by, not they,' PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 134; 'No tanny bye! on the trat the whole blessed day!' exclaimed the wife, 'and ye luke crewel tender,' EDNA LYALL *Donovan* (1882) 238. (2) **s.Dev.** 'Do you want this?' 'No tannofore' (F.W.C.).

TINSAL(L, see **Tinsel,** *sb.*[1]

TINSE, *v.* Yks. Also written **tinze** w.Yks. [tinz.] To cover a ball with a coating of string stitches. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.[2] Cf. **tinge,** *v.* Hence **Tinsed-ball,** *sb.* a child's ball covered with worsted of various colours. w.Yks.[24]

TINSEL, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **tinsal** Or.I.; **tinsall** Sc.; **tynsell** Bnff. Loss; forfeiture. See **Tine,** *v.*[1]

Sc. Your winning is not my tinsel, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 947. **Or.I.** Under the pain of 100 lib. and tinsal of thair office, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 41. **Bnff.** Under pain of 'tynsell of their freedome burgeschip,' CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 36. **Per.** Under pain of tinsall of his office, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 150.

[Quhen that thai his tynsale mycht se, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) v. 503.]

TINSEL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chs. n.Wal. Der. Also written **tynsel** Chs.[13] Brushwood, underwood; also used *attrib.*

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] In a deed of mortgage, 1637, the mortgager gives the mortgagee leave 'to take sufficient trouse and tynsel, growing or to grow, on the premises, for the fencing in and repairing of the hedges and heyment in and about the demised Close.' **n.Wal.** In a report dated in 1620, from a surveyor to the owner of an estate in Wales, near the borders of Shropshire, the following mention of it occurs: 'There is neither wood nor underwood on the said lands but a few underwoods in the park of hasell, alders, withie and thornes and such like which the tenants doe take and use for Tinsel as need requires,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 478. **Der.** Having stone provided in the quay, and tinsel crop for fencing, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 45.

TINSEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A water-can. (HALL.)

TINSY, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **tinsey.** Tinsel.

Slk. Ye think the peacock's harl and the tinsy hae slipped frae your jaws, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 301.

Hence **Tinsey-tailed,** *ppl. adj.* having a bright, shining tail.

Slk. The yellow-bodied, tinsey-tailed, black-half-heckle, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 298.

TINSY-WINSY, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Small, thin, poor beer.

TINT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cor. [tint.] **1.** A taste, touch; a foretaste; a scrap; a very small quantity. Cf. **tent,** *sb.*[2] **2.**

Sc. The half-taen kiss . . . is, heaven kens, fu' sweet amens, an' tints o' heaven here, THOM *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 43 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sh.I.** Robbie got out his Yule bottle and gave them all a tint each, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 58. **Ir.** You might be under buckets of wet in it, and ne'er a tint you'd git whatever, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 59. **Cor.** Not a tint did he work, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 179.

2. Proof, evidence, indication; tidings, esp. in phr. *tint nor trial,* no information or tidings whatever.

Sc. The beast's awa and ye'll ne'er get tint or witting o't (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Taint). **Abd.** Great search for her was made baith far an' near, But tint nor trial of her cud we hear, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812; But tint nor tryal, she had gotten nane, Of her that first or him that last was gane, *ib.* 46.

TINT, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] In phr. *tint for tant,* tit for tat.

[To give one tint for tant, *par pari referre,* COLES (1679).]

TINT, *sb.*[3] n.Yks.[2] [tint.] The greater number out of a lot, the longer as compared with the shorter. Cf. **dint, 4.**

TINT, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A goblin. (HALL.)

TINT, *v.* I.W. [tint.] To blend. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

TINT, *adj.*[1] N.I.[1] [tint.] One-third rotten.

Applied to wood that has been kept seasoning till it begins to decay.

TINT, *adj.*[2] Sc. [tint.] Of a child: spoilt, petted.

Frf. A fell tint rascal (H.E.F.).

TINT, *pret.* *Obs.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Went.

Safe ower the bar a-head we tint, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 8; **Nhb.**[1]

TINTE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Loss. See **Tine,** *v.*[1]

St. George of England, brave indeed, Who to the Jews wrought muckle tinte, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 179.

TINTER, *sb.* Yks. [ti·ntə(r).] In phr. *barrel tinter,* a slang expression for beer. A dial. form of 'tincture.'

w.Yks. Nah all this barril tinter iz made a watter aght at river Tems. TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip to Lunnun* (1851) 52.

TINTH, *sb. Obs.* Hrf.[1] Wood used for filling up a gap in a hedge. See **Tine**, *v.*[2] 3, **Tinnet**.

TINTIE, *sb.* Not. [ti·nti.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35; Not.[3]

TINTOE, *sb. Obs.* Rnf. Edb. (JAM.) The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom.

TINTY, *adj. Obs.* Nhp. Tinted.

Summer glistens in thy tinty flower, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 120.

TINUALLY, *adv.* I.W.[1] [ti·niwəli.] An aphetic form of 'continually.'

TINWALD, see **Tingwall**.

TINY-TINY, *int.* n.Cy. Nhb. The proclamation made upon finding anything. See **Tine**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] The claimant answers, 'Miney, miney.' Nhb.[1]

TINY-WINY, *adj.* ne.Lan.[1] Very small. Cf. **tinny**, *adj.*

TINZE, see **Tinse**.

TIORDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Thunder. S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *torden*, thunder (LARSEN).]

TIP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [tip.] 1. *sb.* The head; esp. in phr. *arse over tip*, head over heels.

n.Yks. (T.S.), Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.) Dev. I'll knack thee arse over tip (R.P.C.).

Hence **Tip-and-tail**, *adv.* head over heels. War. (J.R.W.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). 2. The peak of a cap. Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] See **Tippy**, *sb.* 1. 3. A piece of iron fixed on to the toe of a boot or shoe; a toe-plate. See **Tipped**, 2.

ne.Lan.[1] Tips, irons for the front of clogs. Oxf. (G.O.) Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) III. 174. I.W.[1] Tips and Cues, iron for the tops and heels of the soles of shoes. w.Som.[1] To new pair cues and tips, 6*d.*, *Shoemaker's Bill.*

4. Applied to persons or things as a mark of excellence; the best or height of anything; a belle.

Bnff.[1] She wiz the tip o' the ball. Cld. The tip o' the family, the tip o' the market (JAM.). Sig. I . . . couldna weel tell If the fashion was auld or the tip o' the new, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 95.

5. An over-dressed person. S. & Ork.[1] Yon's a tip.

6. An equal; a match. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) 7. *Comb.* (1) **Tip-full**, full to the brim, quite full; (2) **-tongued**, inarticulate, indistinct in utterance, lisping; also used *advb.*

(1) Oxf. (G.O.) (2) Ken. (G.B.); Ken.[1] He tarks so tip-tongued since he've come back from Lunnon, we can't make nothin' o' what he says otherwhile. Sus.[1] She talks so tip-tongued and gives herself such airs.

8. *v.* To form the top of a rick; to put a top on to a rick.

ne.Lan.[1] Dor.[1] To pitch an' luoad Ar tip the rick at Harvest Huome, 164. Som. They had tipped the mow and were all around a-top, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvii.

9. To go on tip-toe; to trip; to walk mincingly.

Wgt. The sicht o' her prancin' up to the door, an' tippin' up to her chair, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402. Sus. He'd go tipping along, for all the world like a cat over the courtyard when it's puddl'y, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 140. [Amer. Tipping about on her toes, BARRÈRE & LELAND (1890).]

10. To match, equal. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) 11. To excel, exceed; to overcome. Cld. (JAM.)

TIP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. [tip.]

1. *sb.* A ram. See **Teap**, *sb.*[1], **Tup**, *sb.*

Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. By ran a black tip maying, Whilk did her fright, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 149. e.Lth. They say he could lift a tip an' fling it ower his shouther, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 192. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 375, ed. 1876. Kcb. He gaed hame dancin like a mad tip, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 62. N.I.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. He was ganging to his oan 'heaf,' bainest way, was tip, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383; Cum.[1] Wm. In Westmoreland 'The Golden Fleece,' a common sign for roadside inns represented by a sheep swung by a broad belt round the body, is known as 'The Tip in trouble' (J.Ar.).

2. *v. Obs.* To serve ewes with the ram; of ewes: to take the ram; occas. used of other animals.

Sc. 'Tip when you will, you shall lamb with the leave': used in company when some refuse to pay their curbs because they came but lately in signifying that they shall pay all alike notwithstanding, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 306; 'The lamb where it's tipped and the ewe where she's clipped,' a proverbial rule about tythes; signifying that the lamb shall pay tythes in the place where the ewe was when she took the ram, but the old sheep where they were shorn, *ib.* 307. Gall. I hae four-score ewes, twa score o' them's tippet, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 181, ed. 1876.

[1. Tip, shepe, *aries*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TIP, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **tipp** S. & Ork.[1] [tip.]

1. *v.* To tap; to strike smartly or lightly; to touch lightly.

Cai.[1] n.Ir. A had harly din speekin' whun sumbuddy tippit me on the shou'der, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 30. Nhb. Monny oh them keept tippin the Bayrn's cheeks wouth the're fingers, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. w.Yks.[2] A cricketer is said to tip a ball with a bat if he just touches it. e.An.[1] Cor. The ball was thrown towards him and he tipped it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 120.

2. To kick, as in football. S. & Ork.[1] 3. To empty or unload the contents of anything by tipping it up. Cf. **tipe**, 1.

Nhb., Dur. To end up a tub so as to empty it, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); (J.W.) ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] 'The devil always tips at the biggest ruck,' is an old Cheshire saying; Chs.[3] s.Not. That fool of a coal-man tipped 'is load raight across the foot-path (J.P.K.). War. (J.R.W.) Sus. Yer naüm is lik ĭntment tipped out, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 3. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Tipping**, *sb.* a railway embankment formed by tipping wagons full of soil or stone. w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1]

4. To throw or cast. e.Lan.[1] 5. To drink; to drain a cup; *gen.* with *off* or *up*. Cf. **tipe**, 8.

Sc. Whatever dangers cam, I tipp't aff a bottle o' whisky, An' here I am, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 141. Abd. They're just the best o' men For tippin' glasses, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 86. Nhb. (R.O.H.) w.Som.[1] Come! tip it up, don't lef none for manners.

Hence (1) **Tipan**, *sb.* a drink, draught; (2) **Tipped**, *ppl. adj.* tipsy; (3) *to tip the bottle, phr.* to be given to drinking.

(1) Nhb. 'I'll put a tipan or two of hot brandy into him, never you fear now!' The tipan or two . . . proved to be as stiff a tumbler of brandy and water as had ever been compounded, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 26. (2) Nhb.[1] (3) Ess. If she 'tips the bottle' he knocks her about a little more to teach her to keep sober, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1902) 22.

6. To milk a cow when the yield is small; with *down*: to pull upon the teats of a cow preparatory to milking.

Sh.I. I wis mylkid da tidder kye, an' wis juist set me inunder her an' begun to tipp doon, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900); (J.S.)

7. To silence; to disappoint, mortify.

Sc. Used to signify the effect of an expression, action, or event which disappoints or nettles one. 'That tips him' (JAM.).

8. Phr. *to tip the road*, to tramp, walk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Ker. I want a change—an' we'll tip the road togither, bouchal, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 81.

9. *Comb.* (1) **Tip-an'-cum-torter**, a see-saw; (2) **-and-go**, a game similar to tip-cat; (3) **-and-smash**, a game of marbles; (4) **-cart**, a two-wheeled cart made to tip up; (5) **-sheers**, a game played with marbles; (6) **-stick**, a bar used to prevent a cart from tipping up, or from going too far back when tipped up; (7) **-tap-toe**, a children's game on a slate, the game of noughts and crosses; 'tit-tat-toe'; (8) **-trap**, an arrangement to close a door; cf. **tipe**, 9.

(1) n.Nrf. (R.H.H.) (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) Cum.[4] Marbles are placed in a hole 'howked' in the ground, then the player pitches his own marble into the heap with the hope of 'breaking' or 'squandering.' (4) Dor. The working plant, consisting of two well-made and nearly new timber carriages, with bed for same; tip-cart, *W. Gazette* (1895); (F.A.A.) (5) w.Mid. Two players stand a few yards apart facing each other. Between them is a small hole in the ground into which they alternately throw their marbles. One player says, 'I'll tip you four' (or any other number), and throws that number at the hole. If an even number fall into the hole they remain the property of the thrower; if an odd, the marbles all pass to his opponent (W.P.M.). (6) ne.Lan.[1] w.Mid. A wooden bar, with an eye at one end, which is attached to a hook on the axle of a farm cart, the other end resting on the ground behind (W.P.M.). (7) Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] n.Yks. Tip, tap, toe; three jolly butchers all in a row (I.W.). w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] A square is drawn having nine smaller squares or houses within it. Two persons play. They alternately make the one a square and the other a cross in any one of the houses. He that first gets three of his marks in a line wins the game. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (8) n.Yks.[4] An

arrangement which closes the door, owing to the weight of the animal releasing a lever as it passed in.

10. *sb.* A smart blow; a tap.

Cai.[1] Per. Lo! a tip upon the shouther, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 194. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. A good knock-down blow delivered right from the shoulder into an opponent's eye is 'a straight tip,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 498. e.An.[1] Slang. From the touch of the tip, From the blight of the warrant, . . I charm thee from each, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xvii.

11. One of the players in the game of rounders.

Cor. Behind the batsman stands the 'tip,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 126; The tip's part in the game was to catch the ball off the bat and hit the batsman with it before he could reach the first bicken (one of four sand heaps) and so turn the latter out, *Cornishman* (Xmas 1881).

12. A nick, notch. S. & Ork.[1] **13.** A place where rubbish is deposited; a rubbish-heap; the emptying of carts in railway earthworks.

Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] Lin. BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* [Aus. In the ruined engine-house, on the sides of the grass-grown tip, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 396.]

Hence **Tip-mount**, *sb.* a mound or heap at the top of a pit-shaft where rubbish or waste is emptied.

Glo. Keep straight on till you come to the tip-mount and then turn to the right for the Speech House (A.B.C.).

14. A small quantity of any liquid, a draught, drink.

Sh.I. I'll . . . kirn da tip o' milk, sae dat du gets a aer o' druttle i' da pig, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239; A tip o' tae, a tip o' whisky (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1], Nhb. (R.O.H.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Yuur, Bee·ul! wút ae·u túp·? yuur·-z dhu vuur·keen [Here, Bill! wilt have a tip? here is the firkin].

15. Anything that fixes, settles, or silences a person, a 'clencher.'

Cld. That's the tip for him (JAM.). n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.)

16. Phr. (1) *tips and wands*, a game at marbles; (2) *to give the straight tip*, to speak out frankly and decisively; to give a final answer, to speak one's mind; (3) *to work on the tip*, to load vessels, to tip ballast or cargo into the hold.

(1) w.Yks.[2] (2) Dur. He'd hev given . . . a few strite tips to the lords who claim the royalties, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) II. w.Yks. When he said he didn't want to go, Ah gav' him t'straight tip, an' telled him he'd ha'e to, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 15, 1899). Lin. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th. S. ix. 498. Ess. The 'straight tip' as given at Dunmow and within a considerable radius not only means a direct reply without either evasion or reservation, but also a spirit of indifference and defiance—very often an insult is intended, *ib.* [I gave him the straight tip! I told him that if I couldn't have the barn floor made good . . . I should give up the farm. . . Then she gave him the straight tip! 'If you don't want me,' she says, 'there's another man as does,' *ib.* 386.] (3) Cor. This day week I was up to Fowey, working on the tip, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 73; (M.A.C.)

TIP, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. Ale sold for twopence a pint. See **Two-penny, 5.**

Lnk. Nor kept dow'd tip within her waws, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30.

TIPE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also written **type** Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[5] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]; and in forms **teype** Cum.[1]; **toype** Chs.[13] [taip.] **1.** *v.* To tip, tilt; to empty by tipping anything up; to throw over. Cf. **tip**, *v.*[3] **3, towp.**

n.Cy. To empty liquor from one vessel to another (HALL.). n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Towp). w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[5] Type that box off o' that cart. s.Chs.[1] Naï, sey as yo dunna tipe that can o'er wi' yur foot. Lin.[1] Tipe it up and skelp the looad in the muck. n.Lin. To tip up a cart gradually, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. Type the cart (J.T.B.). Rut.[1] Shr.[1] I tiped the païl o'er ööth my fût; Shr.[2], e.An.[1]

2. To toss with the hand; to throw.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.[1] Tipe me that ball.

3. *Obs.* To strike upon the ground with an open hand.

Wm. To tipe a running ball (K.).

4. To tip over, overturn; to fall over; to faint, swoon; *gen.* with *over*.

n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] He's tiped ower. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Towp). w.Yks. We generally associate the word with swooning; thus a person who was sat on a chair would almost certainly 'tipe ower' if he swooned, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 8, 1889); w.Yks.[124]; w.Yks.[5] Stood o't' end o't' plenk an' sum'dy gav it a shuv an' he typed. Lan. Th' owd chap typed o'er asleep in his cheor in th' afthernoon, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 7; Lan.[1], n Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A person who has fainted is said to have 'type't-oer.' Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Hoo was tooken wi' one on her feenty aitches an' hoo tiped o'er. Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. A big thing, such as a muck-cart when being emptied, tipes. So would a tree, when uprooted, tipe over, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 174; BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. The cart typed over (J.T.B.). sw.Lin.[1] One of the chimney pots was tipeing over. The pancheons and pots all tiped up. Shr.[2] e.An.[1] To kick up, or fall headlong, from being top-heavy.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Tipe-brig**, a bridge that 'tipes' up with a chain and balance-weight; (2) **-stick**, the piece of wood which fastens the body of a cart to its shafts and keeps it from tipping up; (3) **-window**, a window which turns on horizontal pins in the frame.

(1) Lin. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 174. (2) Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.), sw.Lin.[1] (3) w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

6. *Fig.* To die; to wither; *gen.* with *off*, *over*, or *up*.

w.Yks. They all tiped off an' deed, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 3; He's tiped off at last (Æ.B.); 'Type up,' to die, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899); Then type in the spring, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1878); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] He'll type off i' his turn. Lan. Th' owd lad type't o'er abeawt a fortnit sin, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Damped off, like an over-watered flower.

7. To turn; to twist.

s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Here's Mrs. Jones sent yŏ a pair o' traïsers, an' hoo says hoo thinks wi' turnin' an' tipin' a bit yo con meebe make 'em do fo' yŏ. Der.[2] 'To turn and tipe' is to twist and turn as a hare. nw.Der.[1]

8. To drink; to drink at one draught.

Lakel.[2] Type it up. Cum.[1] Tipe't up, man, we've plenty mair; Cum.[3] Tipe it up an hev anudder; Cum.[4]

Hence (1) **Tiper**, *sb.* a toper, one who drinks greedily; (2) **Tiper-down**, *sb.* strong drink.

(1) Lakel.[2] Cum. Full monny a reeght good teyper com', STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 134; Cum.[1] (2) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

9. *sb.* A trap for catching rabbits, mice, &c. Also in *comp.* **Tipe-trap.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[1] A trap, the springing principle of which is a floor or bridge balanced or working on a pivot: the equilibrium is destroyed by the weight of the animal passing over the bridge, the catch is thus loosened, and the door or doors fall; n.Yks.[2] A balanced board over a pit for catching rabbits; the animal's weight tilting it when attempting the bait. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], n.Lin. (E.P.)

10. A place with artificial burrows furnished with stops used for taking rabbits in warrens. n.Lin.[1]

11. Anything that moves up and down on a hinge or pivot; a lift-bridge; see below.

n.Lin. The only entrance from the south . . . was over a narrow wooden bridge, not much unlike a coffin without ends; . . two posts, with a cross-piece on their tops, stood on the further side, not only suggestive of a gallows but precisely like one. . . The rider led his horse over the bridge, and before remounting by the aid of some simple machinery of which he knew the secret, raised the coffin, so that instead of lying over the drain it stood perpendicularly between the two uprights. Simple drawbridges on this plan were once common in the Isle [of Axholme], and two or three may, or might recently be seen, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 103; (E.P.)

12. *pl.* The pieces of wood projecting at the end of a cart to protect it when tilted or raised up for the purpose of unloading. Also in *comp.* **Type-ends.** Nhp.[1] *ib.* (s.v. Pommel.) **13.** *pl.* A kind of lever; see below.

w.Yks. A kind of lever fixed as a scale beam, to regulate and permit of the rising and falling of the gears, for shedding or opening the warp for the passage of the shuttle (W.T.).

[1. I type over, I overthrowe, or overwhelme, *Je renuerse*, PALSGR. (1530).]

TIP-IT, *sb.* Yks. Not. War. Wor. Oxf. Lon. Dor. Also written **tippet** w.Yks. Wor.; **tipput** Dor. [ti·pit, -ət.] The game of 'Up-Jenkins.' Cf. **tippem.**

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). Not.[2] Played in

public-houses with a button; generally by four players, two a side, over a table. The player starting the game has a button, and his partner and himself then place their hands beneath the table and hide it in one of their hands, then place them on the table, one on the opposite side having to say which hand he thinks holds the button, touching it and at the same time saying 'tip-it.' War. Playing tip it for drinks, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Aug. 28, 1897). Wor. Some of his customers were playing tippet. . . The game was twenty marks up, and the right guess counted as a mark, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 19, 1897). Oxf. (G.O.) Lon. Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 294. Dor. A favourite indoor game (C.W.).

TIPLEY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [ti·pli.] Clean, tidy, smart; *gen.* used *iron.*

'Han'ee sin that ŏŏman—that new comer?' 'Aye, 'er looks a tipley body, I should think 'er hanna weshed 'er face fur a wik o' Sund'ys.'

TIP'NY, see **Two-penny.**

TIPPANIZE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To drink heavily; to become a toper. Cf. **two-penny, 5.**

'Your tippanizing, scant o' grace,' quoth she, 'gars me gang duddy,' Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 277 (Jam.).

TIPPED, *ppl. adj.* Brks. Sus. [ti·pid, -əd.] **1.** Pointed, headed. Sus.[1 2] **2.** Phr. *tipped and nailed*, of boots: having iron 'tips' and hob-nails. See **Tip**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Brks.[1] Boots for field wear have the soles thus furnished, there being heavy iron tips at toe and heel, and hob-nails between.

TIPPEM, *sb.* Wil.[1] Also in form **tippum.** [ti·pəm.] The game of 'Up-Jenkins.' See **Tip-it.**

Played by six boys, three on each side of the table. The centre one 'works the piece,' i.e. passes it from hand to hand up and down under his side of the table. Then all the hands are placed on the table, and the opposite side guesses which hand the 'piece' is in, and scores or loses a mark according as the guess is right or wrong. The 'piece' may be anything available, from a knife to a pebble or bean.

TIPPEN, *sb.* Sc. [ti·pən.] The hair that binds the hook to a fishing-line. Cf. **tippet.**

ne.Sc. Lines, hair for tippens, hooks, fish hakes, in later times herring nets, buoys, and sometimes a boat sail, had their place in the fisherman's house, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 52.

TIPPENCE, TIPPENNY, see **Two-pence, Two-penny.**

TIPPER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [ti·pə(r.] **1.** Anything first-rate or excellent; anything great of its kind.

w.Yks.[5] A first-rate story is 'a tipper'; an audacious lie 'a tipper'; a fast-trotting horse 'a tipper to goa.'

2. One who dresses finely; a belle or beau. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] See **Tip**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

TIPPER, *v.* Sc. [ti·pər.] **1.** To walk on tiptoe or in an unsteady manner; to totter. Also in *comp.* **Tipper-taiper.**

Sc. To tipper up a hill (Jam.). Lnk. Tipper-taiper (*ib.*).

2. To place in an unsteady position.

Slg. Trust nae mair your nest to tipper On bending twigs, Muir *Poems* (1818) 30.

TIPPERD, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Dressed unhandsomely. N.Cy.[2] [Grose (1790).]

TIPPERTANT, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Wil. Som. Also in form **tippertaunt** Wil. [ti·pətænt.] **1.** *sb.* A young upstart. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1891); Wil.[1] **2.** *adj.* Impertinent. Wil. (G.S.) **3.** *v.* To speak impertinently. Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

TIPPERTIN, *sb. Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) A small card with a piece of stick passed through it resembling a teetotum.

To loup like a tippertin.

TIPPERTY, *adj.* Sc. [ti·pərti.] **1.** Unstable. Cf. **hipperty-tippertie**, s.v. **Hippety** (8).

n.Sc. An object is said to be tipperty or to stand tipperty-like, when it is ready to fall (Jam.). Abd. (G.W.)

2. Walking with a stiff, precise, or mincing gait, or in a flighty, ridiculous manner; also used *advb.*

n.Sc. To gang tipperty-like (Jam.). Fif. (*ib.*)

TIPPET, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Also written **tippit** se.Wor.[1]; and in form **tibbet** Fif. Rnf. (Jam.) [ti·pit.] **1.** One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line. Sc., Fif., Rnf. (Jam.) Hence **Tippet-stone**, *sb.* a circular stone with a hook in the centre used in twisting 'tippets.' Sc. (*ib.*) **2.** A handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching. Abd., Cld. (*ib.*) **3.** The fat off a pig's chitterlings. se.Wor.[1]

TIPPET, see **Tip-it.**

TIPPING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Slang. [ti·pin.] Excellent, first-rate, 'ripping.' See **Tip**, *sb.*[1] **4, Tipper**, *sb.*

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] They bin tippin' cheers; they'n do well for go i' ahr parlour. Slang. Barrère & Leland (1890).

TIPPITY, *adj.* Wil.[1] [ti·piti, ti·pəti.] Easily upset. Cf. **tipperty.**

TIPPLE, *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Hrf. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Also written **tiple** n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] Lan. Lin. [ti·pl.] **1.** To throw over; to cause to fall; to tip. Cf. **tip**, *v.*[3], **tipe.**

Nhb.[1], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Towp.) w.Yks. Others . . . started o' tipplin' th' furnitur aght. Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 11, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 15, 1899).

2. To touch lightly. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Hence **Tippler**, *sb.* a light stroke, an accidental touch or tip.

N.Cy.[1] The game of trippit and coit is played either as 'farrest batter' or 'tippler saves.' Nhb. In the game of 'trippet and coit' an accidental touch of the trippet whereby the 'liggy' (or ball) is disturbed. The player immediately calls 'savies!' to show that no stroke has been made and to save himself from having a 'miss' scored against him (R.O.H.).

3. To fall; to upset, overturn; to turn a somersault.

Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Towp.) w.Yks. I scream'd an tippled back into't midden, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iv; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Wi' tipplin' an' rowlin' on th' stack, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 191. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Der.[1] Now seldom used. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Tom John hes tippled taail-oher-end doon graainery steps, an' 's brokken his bridle-airm. se.Lin. Mind you don't tipple out (J.T.B.). War.[3] He tippled over the side of the cart. Dev.[1]

Hence (1) *tipple a bull-necks, phr.* to turn head over heels; (2) **Tippler**, *sb.* a tumbler pigeon; (3) **Tipple-tail-over**, *sb.* a somersault.

(1) w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). (2) War.[3] (3) n.Yks.[4]

4. To do a little of anything; to do slightly; to 'dabble.'

Wm. She tipples a bit wi' taffy an' seck like (J.M.).

5. *Obs.* A method of curing clover hay.

Lan. The expense of tipling did not exceed five shillings a statute acre, Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803) III. 194. e.An.[1], Nrf. (Hall.)

6. *Obs.* To sell ale.

Lin. Certain persons appointed to 'tiple' country ale and beer, *Corporation Rec.* (1575) in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 303.

Hence (1) **Tippler**, *sb.* an alehouse keeper, a person licensed to sell ale; (2) **Tippling-house**, (3) **-inn**, *sb.* an alehouse, a low-class inn.

(1) n.Yks. Rich. Fawcett, tipler, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 17–18, 1610) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. Lin. No vyttaler nor tipler to sell any ale or beer brewed out of town, *Corporation Rec.* (1575) in Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 303; In 1577 five persons were appointed 'tipplers of Lincoln beer.' No other tippler or seller of ale and beer shall sell or draw any beer brewed out of the borough under severe forfeitures, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 182. (2) Lin.[1] In 1515 there were twenty tippling-houses in the city of Lincoln, and their owners had to find surety for the good behaviour of those who frequented them. Hrf. A tippling-house on the top of a hill, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 271. (3) Lan. Doe keepe twoe typlynge innes, *State Cy. Lan.* (1590) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* XCVI. 46.

7. With *over*: of cattle and sheep: to sell when fattened for double their cost price. Hmp. Holloway. Cf. **topple, 5.**

TIPPUM, TIPPUT, see **Tippem, Tip-it.**

TIPPY, *sb.* and *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tippi** I.Ma.; and in form **teppy** Cum.[14] w.Yks. [ti·pi; te·pi.] **1.** *sb.* The brim of a hat or cap, the peak of a cap. See **Tip**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[12], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1]

2. The height of fashion.

Rnf. At the tap of the tippy (Jam.). Ayr. My coat you'll say's the tippy and the dandy, O, Goldie *Poems* (1822) 87. w.Yks.[1] He's quite the tippy. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Tippy-toe**, (*a*) to go on tip-toe; (*b*) on tip-toe; (2) **-toes** or **Tippitoes**, the tips of the toes; *fig.* the

height of expectation; (3) **-top**, (*a*) the very top, the top of everything; (*b*) tip-top, first-rate, excellent.

(1, *a* **Som.** I tippy-toed out, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 452. **n.Dev.** I tippy-toed back to the fire, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 232. (*b*) **Som.** I vallered behind sort o' tippy-toe, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 454. **n.Dev.** The rocking stone stud tippy-toe above his girt shadder, ZACK *ib.* 216. (2) **Don.** The whole coort now stood on its tippy-toes, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 47. **Cum.** He was a gay tedtheran fellow when he steudd on his teppy teazz (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[1,4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Springin up on to me teppy toes, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 26; **w.Yks.**[2] He walked on tippy-toes. **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** 'Sit still, sit still!' says the Pazon, and down on his tippitoes, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 7. **nw.Der.**[1] **w.Cor.** Walking on tippy-toes. Miss Tippytoes (M.A.C.). (3, *a*) **Cum.** To t'tippy top, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 15. (*b*) **ne.Lan.**[1]

4. *adj.* Dressed in the highest fashion; smart, handsome.

Rnf. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Cor.**[2] A tippy pair of boots.

Hence **Tippy-bob**, (1) *sb.* a smart, fashionably dressed person; a fop; (2) *adj.* smart, showy in dress; (3) *adj.* first-rate, excellent.

(1) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] He's tippy bob And a watch in each fob. **Nhp.**[1] (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **s.Lan.**[1]

[Cp. Icel. *typpi*, a tip, *apex* (VIGFUSSON).]

TIPPY, *adj.*[2] Sus. Wil. [ti·pi.] 1. Easily upset. Wil.[1] Cf. **tippity.** 2. *Comb.* **Tippy cart**, a cart that can be tipped up so as to unload it.

Sus. An old-fashioned dung-cart which tipped up when manuring the fields so as to allow the stuff to be easily pulled out at regular intervals (E.E.S.); A fat buff pony and a tippy cart being my means of progression, WIGGIN *Goose Girl* (1902) 2.

TIPPY-LAPPY, *v.* Yks. [ti·pi-lapi.] To run or go in a hurry; also used *advb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) See **Tappy-lappy.**

TIPSEN, *sb.* Bck. Dev. Also written **tipson** Dev.; and in form **tipsy-** n.Dev. [ti·psən.] The St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsaemum.* Also in *comp.* **Tipsen-leaves.** A corruption of 'tutsan' (q.v.).

Bck. (B. & H.) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. **n.Dev.** (B. & H.)

TIPSIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Drink, liquor.

Ayr. Lest frae me ye a lunner get, When I hae got my tipsie, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 116.

TIPSY-, see **Tipsen.**

TIPTEERER, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **tiptearier** Hmp.; **tipteer** Sus. [ti·ptīrə(r).] A Christmas mummer.

Sus. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 1; Still heard at Chidham near Chichester (G.W.); **Sus.**[1] Mummers who go round performing a sort of short play at Christmas time. **Hmp.** Several Tipteariers go out together (W.M.E.F.); This country [about Littlehampton] abounds in the old customs peculiar to this season. Beside waits and carollers we have wassailers and tipteerers... They appear to be a species of mummers, consisting of seven characters—Father Christmas, the Turk, Maid Marian, etc., *Mem. H. Cary*, II. 22, in *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 128.

TIP-TOE, *sb.* Yks. Midl. Not. Ken. [ti·p-tō.] 1. In phr. *a-tip-toe(s*, on tip-toe.

w.Yks. I runs a-tip-toe to th' hall-door, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 120. **Midl.** (J.W.) **Not.** Standing a-tip-toes she whispered in his ear, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 201.

2. An extinguisher. Ken.[12]

TIPTOO, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) 1. *sb.* A violent passion. Cf. **taptoo.** To put one into a tiptoo (s.v. Taptoo).

2. *v.* To be in a violent passion.

TIPTY-TOE, *adv.* se.Wor.[1] [ti·pti-tō.] On tip-toe.

TIR, TIRANT, TIRAVIE, see **Tear**, *v.*[1], **Tyrant**, Tirrivee.

TIRBAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. The turbot, *Rhombus maximus.* 2. The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.*

[Gael. turbot, *turbaid* (M. & D.).]

TIRD, *v.* Sh.I. [tərd.] 1. To strip, denude; to scatter. See **Tir(r**, 1.

He sees da hale screw a' tirded an' torn aboot da eart, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 36; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. To work energetically.

Aald Time he sits an tirds awa, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 28.

TIRD, see **Turd.**

TIRE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. I.W. Som. Also written **tyre** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [tai·ə(r.] 1. *sb.* An aphetic form of 'attire.' I.W.[1] 2. A snood or narrow band for the hair, worn by women. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) 3. An ornamental edging used by cabinet-makers or upholsterers; the metallic embellishments of cabinet work. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), n.Yks.[12] 4. The metal edging or ornament of coffins. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), n.Yks.[1] 5. *v.* To decorate a church with holly at Christmas-time.

Som. I suppose you was all day yesterday tiring the church? (W.F.R.)

TIRE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Chs. Dev. [tai·ə(r.]

1. *v.* With *off*: to grow disinclined; to become tired of.

n.Yks. They tired off bit an' bit. Ah gat tired off 't (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] I tired off bit and bit.

2. *sb.* Fatigue, weariness, stiffness.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Frf.** Wait till I get the hairst-tire aff me, an' I'll be wi' ye yet, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 278. **Per.** His wife an' bairns asleep wi' tire, FORD *Harp* (1893) 379. **Ayr.** Pang fu' o' love, I felt nae tire, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 220. **s.Chs.**[1] My bones fair achen wi' tire. **n.Dev.** So she sat near dead with tire and trouble, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) xii.

TIRE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sus.[1] Flax for spinning.

TIRE, see **Teer.**

TIREDFUL, *adj.* Dev. [tai·ədfl.] Weary, tired; used *advb.*

n.Dev. The lad stretched hiszulf out, tiredful, and died, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 233.

TIRING, see **Tiering.**

TIRING-IRONS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **toirin'-irons** s.Lan.[1] A game or puzzle played with iron rods and rings.

s.Lan.[1], **Chs.**[1] [They are not unriddleable riddles and tiring-irons never to be untied, LIGHTFOOT, VII. 214, in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 210; The allusion is to a puzzle for children . . . which consists of a series of iron rings, on to or off which a loop of iron wire may be got with some labour by those who know the way, *N. & Q. ib.*]

TIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan.; also I.W. Also written **tirle** Sc. (JAM.); **tirrl** Don.; **tirrle** Sc. (JAM.); **turl** w.Yks. [tərl, tāl.] 1. *v.* To quiver, vibrate; to thrill; to make a thrilling sound. Cf. **thirl**, *v.*[1]

Lnk. Tyrants will ne'er care a snuff for your word Till ance they hear't tirl frae the point o' your sword, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 120. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** As the auld dear owrecome tirl'd atween Han' gruppit han' sae leal, REID *Poems* (1894) 30. **Wgt.** Oor lads shall in the Brass Ban' tirl Like blackbird's whustle, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 220.

2. To make a rattling or scratching sound; to tap, patter, knock; *gen.* in phr. *to tirl at the pin* or *door.*

Sc. Murder tirl'd at the door-pin, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl; When the wind gowls in the chimney and the rain tirls on the roof, STEVENSON *Kidnapped* (1886) xxvi. **Abd.** He tirled upon a door that was set with iron studs, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 170. **e.Fif.** O when they reached the castle door And tirled at the pin, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **Rnf.** He tirl't at the door, an' was shown tae a room, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 49. **Lth.** They tirl the neebors' snecks Like ouphes this nicht, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 44. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Doors were formerly provided with a long, notched, iron handle on which a loose iron ring was hung. Instead of rousing the house with a knock, the caller tirled the ring up and down the notches of the 'tirling pin,' or handle, and produced the sound from which the apparatus took its name. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Tirling-pin**, *sb.* an old-fashioned bar of notched iron formerly used instead of a knocker; (2) **-ring**, *sb.* the ring which was 'tirled' round a bar of iron to make a rattling noise.

(1) **Sc.** The tirling-pin has no latch. It consists of a piece or rod of iron about half-an-inch in diameter, coiled or twisted like a rope. It is placed vertically on the door, the upper and lower ends of it being bent at right angles and these ends fixed in the door; but before being so fixed a ring of iron of the same diameter in thickness as the rod, also coiled or twisted like it, is slung on the upright piece... The upright part of this door-sneck, not counting the parts bent towards the door, would be about six inches in length, and up and down this, round about this, the ring can be

freely twirled or twisted or set spinning, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xii. 426; Your correspondent . . . is mistaken in supposing that it has anything to do with a 'door-sneck,' . . neither is the ring freely twirled or twisted or set spinning round the rod. On the contrary, it is held firmly in the hand and drawn sharply up and down the rod, *ib.* 478; At a recent sale . . . two tirling-pins were disposed of: one which came originally from Leith Tower fetched £5 10s. and another was secured for £2 2s., *ib.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 88. **Nhb.** I have seen and tirled at an original tirling-pin on the chief entrance door of the vicarage house at Ovingham-on-Tyne, Nhb., which has been in use from time immemorial, *ib.* 319; **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1]

3. Phr. *to play tirl*, to knock loudly; to cause to rattle.

Abd. Sleety winds that rive and whirl An' gaberlunzie-like plays tirl At sneck an' lozen, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 78. **Lnk.** Though beagles play tirl at the door, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 109.

4. To whirl, twirl; to roll; to rotate rapidly; to twist.

Sh.I. Wir bit o glob Gengs tirlin roond da sun, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 84; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cai.**[1] **Per.** When a bool tirled oot o' oor pooch to the flure, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 35. **Dmf.** Nane o' thae whirlin', tirlin', close-claspin', lustfu' lookin' dances, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 65. **Nhb.**[1] Slates are said to 'come tirlin doon' when they are stripped off in a gale. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **I.W.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tirl-grind**, *sb.* a turnstile, a revolving gate; (2) *to tirl over*, *phr.*, *obs.*, to die.

(1) **Sh.I.** Fae da furthest western extremity idda middle kirk yard tidda 'tirl-grind,' at the northern extremity of Twagoes, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); (J.S.) (2) **Gall.** Afore she tirl'd owre my prayers war fervant, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 109, ed. 1876.

5. Of the wind: to change, veer. Lth. (JAM.) **6.** To cause to vibrate; to thrill; to touch the strings of an instrument so as to produce vibrations of sound.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cld.** He tirled the strings (*ib.*).

7. To cause to twirl or move rapidly; to cause to roll or whirl; to turn, turn over; to overturn.

Sc. Some gouk may tirrl't up wi his rung, an' ferlie at it, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 7; If your honours are thinking of tirling the floor . . . I would begin below that muckle stane, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii. **Per.** Soft wind sighing o'er the waste, Tirling the seared leaves of December, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 72. **Don.** Four of as sweet fiddlers as tirrled a bow in the two baronies, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 23. **Nhb.**[1] Tirled heels up, suddenly overturned or turned inside out.

8. *Obs.* To turn over the leaves of a book.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**[1]

9. To strip; to tear off; also used *fig.* Cf. tir(r, 1.

Sc. Our folk had tirled the dead dragoons as bare as bawbees before we were loose amaist, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xx; Is it a time for me to be tirling my ilka-day claes and busking myself in my best? KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 126. **Ayr.** Tirl the hallions to the birses, BURNS *Add. to Beelzebub* (1786) l. 36. **Dmf.** O' their fause disguises tirled, Tae open view, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 48. **Nhb.**[1] To tirl the bed-claes. **Cum.**[4] Then off theer duds, their dobbies dofft, An' tirl'd to their bare buffs, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807).

10. To unroof; to tear off the thatch or slates of a roof; to uncover a house. Cf. tir(r, 2.

Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Fif.** Naething was prosperin' there and thrivin', But tirlin' roofs an' rafter-rivin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 211. **Rnf.** The lonely cot, an' lordly ha'; Wi' fleesum joy they tirlt, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 13. **Ayr.** Whyles on the strong-wing'd tempest flyin, Tirlin the kirks, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 4. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) *Gl.* **Slk.** The deevil's tirlin the kirks outower a' the Synods o' Scotland, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 274. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] To tirl a stack, to unthatch it preparatory to threshing the corn. **Cum.**[4]

11. *Obs.* To pare off the surface of the ground when digging for peats. See **Tir(r, 3.**

Edb. After removing the surface soil with the roots of the heath, or ling, growing on it (called the tirling of the moss), PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 71, ed. 1815.

12. *sb.* A thrill, vibration; a tremor.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** Said a good woman of the village, with a pathetic tirl in her tone, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 183.

13. A knock; a smart tap or stroke; a push; a rattle.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** He gae Sibbie a tirl, an' afore I kent, shu wis apo' da keel o' her back apo' da rig, *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900). **Abd.** At the lock I heard a tirl, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 79. **Frf.** The temper pin she gi'es a tirl, An' spins but slow, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 6. **Edb.** I . . . stepped up to the door and gave a tirl at the pin, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 171.

14. A twirl, whirl; a fall over and over; the act of rotating.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Awey guid Aandrew, shair, an' a', back ower wi a tirl, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77. **Cai.**[1]

15. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A bout; a short turn at anything, esp. dancing.

Sc. She would far rather had a tirrle Of an aquavitae barrel, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 32 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Ae time whin he wis ipa da tap o' ane o' his coortin' tirls, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. **Bch.** I hae some for those that tak a tirl Amo' the sheets, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Lnk.** The young swankies on the green Took round a merry tirle, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 109; They took a tirle of dancing, drinking, &c., *ib. Gl.*

16. *Obs.* A gentle breeze.

Sc. King Aeol, grant a tydie tirl, But boast the blasts that loudly whirl, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 201 (JAM.).

17. The wheel of a barrow.

w.Yks. Hez t'barrow turl brokken maks tha hev it on thi rig! (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[3]

18. A substitute for the trundle of a mill.

Sh.I. A round piece of wood, about 4 feet in length and fitted with 12 small boards, in the same manner as the extremity of the exterior wheel of an ordinary mill with a strong iron spindle fixed to its upper end, supplies the place of a wheel in these mills. The iron spindle passing through the under millstone is fixed in the upper. A pivot in the under end of the tirl (the piece of wood above mentioned) runs in a hollowed iron plate. The tirl occupies the same situation under this mill as the trundles in the inner part of an ordinary mill; and it performs the same office. The diameter of the tirl is always equal to that of the mill-stone, *Statist. Acc.* V. 195 (JAM.); HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 205, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Tirl-mill**, *sb.* a mill in which such a trundle is used.

Sh.I. One of the primitive grinding mills called the 'tirl' mills of Shetland, *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIV. 292 (C.D.).

TIRLER, *sb.* *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] A piece of wood put over the opening of a bee-hive.

TIRLIES, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **tirlass** (JAM.); **tirleisse**; **tirless** (JAM.). **1.** The lattice of a window; a latticed grating or rail; a dial. form of 'trellis.'

Sc. The tirlies that made them to be secret, the king brake doun with his own hands; so they sat in the eyes of all, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 259 (JAM.); DUNCAN *Etym.* (1591).

2. A wicket; a small gate.

n.Sc. That at or near the westmost pole . . . there is a tirlass at which a single person may enter, STATE *Fraser of Fraserfield*, 194 (JAM.).

3. *Comp.* **Tirless-yett**, a turnstile. Sc. (JAM.)

TIRLINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [tə·linz.] The excrement of sheep or rabbits. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

TIRLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A waving or ornamental line in scroll-work or carving; the ornament itself. Sc. (JAM.)

2. A winding in a path.

Gall. Little circular stoppages in pathways which turn round, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. *Comp.* **Tirly-toy**, a trifle.

Abd. What can ye be that cou'd employ Your pen in sic a tirly-toy? SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 13.

TIRLY-WIRLY, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **tirly-whirly** Rnf.; **turlie whurlie** Lnk.; and in form **tirly-wirl** Bch. [tə·rli-wərli.] **1.** *sb.* A flourish; a fanciful decoration; a figure or ornament of any kind; the clock of a stocking.

Sc. No so many tirlie wirlies at the end o' yer words, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xx; Applied to a waving or ornamental line in scroll-work or carving; also to the ornament itself (JAM.). **Bch.** I hae . . . some [stockings] . . . Wi' mony a bony tirly-wirl About the queets, FORBES *Shop Bill* (1785) 13. **Lth.** Matthew Riddell . . . sang with a great many 'tirly-wirlies' and grace-notes the following curler's song, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274.

2. An ingenious contrivance; a whirligig.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** Instrument o' the curiousest kind, wi' ever sae mony engineerical turlie-whurlies aboot it, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 63. **e.Lth.** The weemen's minds were never made for

followin a' the tirly-wirlies o' the politics, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 186.

3. *adj.* Intricate, twisting, winding.

Sc. They hae contrived queer tirlie-wirlie holes, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi; Conjoining the ideas of intricacy and trivial ornament (JAM.). Fif. Ilk tirlie-wirlie mawment bra', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 200.

4. *adv.* Round and round, like a whirligig.

Rnf. I hear in my harns hurly burly, And, Lord, my head runs tirly whirly, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 166.

TIRM, see **Term.**

TIRMA, *sb.* Heb. [tə·rmə.] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus.*

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 188; The Tirma or Sea Pie, by the inhabitants called Trilichan, comes in May, goes away in August, MARTIN *St. Kilda* (1753) 35 (JAM.).

TIRN, see **Tirran**, *adj.*

TIR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **terr** N.Cy.[1]; **tör** Sh.I.; **tyr** Nhb. [tər.] 1. *v.* To strip; to uncover forcibly. See **Tirl, 9.**

Sc. To tir one to the skin, RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773) *Gl.* (JAM.) Abd. The wintry winds may tirr the trees, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 41. Rnf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. Ayr. He shall tirr the visorne off your faces, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 83, ed. 1845.

2. To unroof; to strip off the roof of a building; to tear off the thatch, slates, &c. See **Tirl, 10.**

Sh.I. A roostid waer 'at we fan among da bissy faels whin wi' tör da byre, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900). Cai.[1] Abd. I was jist gyaun to tirr that bit huickie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. Per. (JAM.) Ayr. You tirred kirks and crabbit God, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104. Lnk. Tirr'd the houses and blew giddy Willie's wig in the wall, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 136. Gall. The hoose was tirred (A.W.). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] To terr the thatch off a roof.

Hence *to tirr the kirk to theek the quire* or *pulpit, phr.* a prov. expression applied to any preposterous act, 'to rob Peter to pay Paul.'

Sc. He can ne'er theek the poopit without tirrin' the kirk, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ix. Fif. These who conform'd to the Romish rites—as the proverb has it, 'tirr'd the kirk to theek the quire,'—and cunningly got these on their side to be placed in the room of the Culdees who died and keep'd the places vacant, till such time as they got from England and elsewhere some of their own sentiments to reimplace, SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 193 (JAM.); Here the prov. is not applied with propriety, because the party referred to obtained their end, which was the subversion of the Culdees (JAM.).

3. To remove the soil or subsoil from above the stone in quarries; to pare off the turf before casting peats.

Sc. Persons are said to tirr the ground before casting peats, as they first clear off the surface that covers the moss. 'To tirr and burn,' to cast peats on bad ground and burn them that their ashes may serve for manure (JAM.); To remove the soil and subsoil from above a bed of sandstone in a quarry, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Cai.[1] Nhb. The ground, by reason of castyng so great numbre of turves [is] so tyrred and maide baire that of a greate parte thereof groweth no grasse, *Survey Shilbottle* (1567) in *New Co. Hist. Nhb.* (1899) V. 425.

4. *Obs.* To undress; to pull off one's clothes.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Hame I gaed . . . An' than I tirr'd, an' to my bed, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 67.

5. *sb.* The soil or subsoil removed from the bed of a quarry. Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

TIRR, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [tər.] 1. *v.* To snarl; to speak ill-naturedly. Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **ter**, *sb.* 2. *sb.* A cross, ill-natured, quarrelsome child. *ib.* 3. An excited, angry condition. Sh.I. (J.S.) 4. *adj.* Crabbed, quarrelsome, in bad humour.

Sc. (JAM.) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354.

[1. Cp. Dan. *tirre*, to tease, irritate, goad (LARSEN).]

TIRRACKE, see **Tarrock.**

TIRRAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **tirrane.** 1. *Obs.* A tyrant. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 2. A perverse, ill-tempered person. Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Och! quhou dangerus is it til ony sort of pepil til hef ane cruel tirran ryngand abuf them, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 91. Fr. *tyran*, a tyrant (COTGR.).]

TIRRAN, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **tirn, tirren.** [ti·rən.] 1. Cross, ill-tempered; angry, enraged.

Sh.I. He . . . looks kind o tirn, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 13; Ta cuil dem doon dey were baith as tirren as dey could be, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897); S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.)

2. *Comp.* **Tirran-spreet,** a cross, ill-natured person or child. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *tyrrinn*, peevish, fretful (VIGFUSSON).]

TIRRIK, see **Tarrock.**

TIRRIVEE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tirivee, tirrievie** Sc.; **tirrivie** Rxb.; **tirryvie** Ayr.; **tiryvee** e.Lth.; and in forms **teryvee** Rnf.; **tiravie** Per.; **tirravee, tirreveoch** Sc.; **tivee** Kcb.; **turryvee** Slg. [tə·rivī.] 1. A passion, rage; a fit of temper.

Sc. Girzie had ta'en ane o' her tirreveochs, *Sc. Haggis*, 78; So was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too for that matter, when he wasna in ane o' his tirrievies, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxix. Dmb. That's the cause o' a' this tirivee, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 11. Slg. His 'bung' took a 'turryvee' near the head o' the brae, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 143. Rnf. When a strong-headed woman tak's a teryvee there's nae rezzonin' wi' her, *Good Wds.* (1878) 243. Dmf. Ye ill-set pake, you and your cursed tirrivees, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 230. Kcb. At lang an last the account cam in, an Jean wus in an awfu tivee about it, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 141.

2. A commotion, disturbance; a state of excitement; a stir, bustle.

Sc. I've seen Bassendean in a bonny tirivee at the spring-cleaning, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 74. Per. It's a crooded place London, and the fouk's aye in a tiravie, rinnin' here an' rinnin' there, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 197. Ayr. Just a' at a brainge the folk took some tirryvie, an' awa they gaed like the break o' a storm, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 78. e.Lth. In the furtherance o' this unco queer tiryvee, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 188. Dmf. What's a' this tirravee aboot Reform here an' Retrenchment there? PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 140.

TIR(R-WIRR, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **turry-wurry** Ayr. 1. *sb.* A quarrel, wrangle, contest; a complaint, chiding.

Sc. He bore his mither's wild tirwirrs, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 218. Ags. I could recount many tirr-wirrs which happened over the new regulations, REID *Howetoon*, 41. Ayr. A steer begude that ended in a deevil o' a turry-wurry between man and beast, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 146.

2. *v.* To wrangle.

Frf. Hoo they a' tirwirred an' foucht, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 77.

Hence **Tirwirrin,** *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome, fault-finding, growling. Sc. (JAM.) 3. *adj.* Quarrelsome, growling, fault-finding. Sc. As tirwir as a cat (JAM.).

TIRRY, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. [tə·ri.] Angry, enraged; cross, ill-natured. Sh.I. (JAM.), Or.I. (S.A.S.) See **Tirr, Tirran,** *adj.*

TIRRY-MIRRY, *sb.* Sh.I. 1. A fit of ill-temper. (J.S.) 2. Excited mirth, wild frolic. *ib.*

TIRSE, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **tirss.** [tərs.] 1. *sb.* A sudden pull or jerk; a tug.

Sh.I. Du turned dee roond wi sikkan a tirse, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 8; S. & Ork.[1]

2. Of the weather: a sudden outburst; a gale.

Aye, lass; he's a tirss o wind, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 237.

3. *v.* To tug, to pull with a jerk; to rive, tear. (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

TIRSE, see **Turse.**

TIRSIBALD, *sb.* Sh.I. 1. A torn garment; a shred, tatter. See **Tirse, 3.**

Woven 'ithoot da help o' yon deil's macheeniry at rives hit an' ivery idder thing in tirsibalds, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); (J.S.)

2. A slovenly person. (J.S.)

TIRSO, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

TIRVE, see **Turf.**

TIRY, *adj.* Cum.[14] [tai·əri.] Tired, fatigued.

TIS, see **This.**

TISCAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A handful of corn tied up as a sheaf by a gleaner. (HALL.)

TISE, see **Tice.**

TISH, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **tishy.** [tiʃ; ti·ʃi.] A call to a cat.

TISHA, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Pem. Also in form **tisshaw** ne.Lan.[1] [ti·ʃə.] 1. *sb.* Sneezing. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) 2. *v.* To sneeze. ne.Lan.[1]

TISHUMS, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] [ti·ʃəmz.] A fit of sneezing. Her'd a-got the tishums so bad her disturved all the church.

TISHY, TISICK, see **Tish, Tissick.**

TISS, *v.* Som. Dev. [tis, təs.] To hiss; to fizz.

w.Som.[1] Ee·ul tûs·ee sae·um z u kauk gee·z. So zoon's the cider do begin to tissy, 'tis time to rack it. Dev. Es it 'ot down there? . . Düee think I shüde tissee ef I went there? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Tisser**, *sb.* a slow match; a squib.

w.Som.[1] The best thing vor a wapsy's nest is a tisser. I makes em way some wet powder an' a little brimstone.

TISSERER, *comp. adj.* Hrt. Dev. More absolutely existent; see below. Formed from ''tis'=it is.

Hrt. Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 24. Dev. Well, 'tis as 'tis, and it can't be no tisserer, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 33.

TISSICK, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Cum. Lan. Midl. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Also written **tisick** Midl.; **tisik** War.[2]; and in forms **tisk** Dev.; **tissuck** s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.; **tizick** Wor.; **tizzick** Cum.[2] Lan. Dev.; **tizzik** Cum.[14]; **tussick** e.An.[1]; **tyzick** Brks.[1] [ti·sik, -ək; ti·zik, -ək.] 1. *sb.* A cough, esp. a dry tickling cough; a hacking cough.

War.[2], Wor. (W.C.B.), w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Brks.[1] There is a verse in an old drinking song, 'Brandy cures the gout, The colic an' the tyzick, An' it is allowed to be The vurry best o' physick.' e.An.[1], e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken.[1], Sur.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] Dev. I suffers zo from tissick an' brownkitty, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 49. [Tisick, *physis*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

2. An epidemic; a slight illness prevailing generally.

Lakel.[2] It's neea cauld, Ah's sure, it's a tissick 'at's gaan aboot. Cum.[1] It's a tizzik at's gangan' amang fwok; Cum.[24]

3. *v.* To cough.

War.[2] w.Wor.[1] Grannie, 'er kips tissickin' ahl the w'ild. se.Wor.[1], e.An.[1] Dev. He came home tisking and groaning like anything, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 115.

Hence (1) **Tissicking**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* of a cough: dry, hacking; see **Phthisickin**; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of sound: rasping, harsh; (*c*) *sb.* irritation of the throat, a dry tickling sensation in the throat; (2) **Tizzical**, *adj.* asthmatical.

(1, *a*) Midl. Northall *Gl.* (1894). s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. e.Suf. A tissicking cough (F.H.). (*b*) Sur. In the bogs snipe hummed and bleated out a tissicking music to their mates, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 54. (*c*) Nrf. I have a tissicken in my throat, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. (2) Lan. Missis Tupper is fearfully tizzical, un a whiff o' bacco smook would send hur into a fit o' cowfin', Staton *Three Graces*, 8.

4. Phr. *to be tissicked up*, to have a dry tickling sensation in the throat; to be choked with cold.

Dev. I ant abin well latterly; I bin tizzicked up upon my chest, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 135; I've ahad tha brownkitty dreffu bad, an' bin za tizzicked up I cüde 'ardly breathe, *ib.* 56. n.Dev. He had a bad cold on his chest and was terribly tizzicked up (R.P.C.).

TISSICKY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Also written **tisicky** Ken.[1] n.Wil.; **tisiky** War.[24] s.War.[1]; and in forms **tizacky** Chs.[1]; **tizaky** w.Yks.[5]; **tizicky** n.Wil.; **tiziky** Lan.[1]; **tizzacky** s.Chs.[1]; **tizzicky** Not.[1] Dev.; **tizziky** s.Lan.[1] s.Pem.; **tussiky** Hrf.[2] [ti·siki, -əki; ti·ziki, -əki.] 1. Asthmatical, having a dry hacking cough; delicate in the lungs; wheezing, short of breath.

Lan.[1] He's like a tiziky owd mon, tho' he's noan forty yet. s.Lan.[1] Aw'm very tizziky this winter. s.Chs.[1], War.[24], s.War.[1] s.Pem. The owl man is mäin tizziky 'pan his breath. A wonna last much longer, â's gettin' tizziky (W.M.M.). Glo.[1] Sur.[1] Chickens that gape about are said to be 'tissicky.' n.Wil. Her wur allus a tisicky sort of a ooman, and the doctor says as her'l go off in a decline (E.H.G.). Dev. I'm rather tissicky, and when I come to go against a hill I get bussicky, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 33. n.Dev. Terrible tizzicky (R.P.C.).

2. Of a cough: dry, hacking, tickling; of a pain: causing a tight, constricted feeling.

Nhp.[1] She's troubled with a tissicky cough. War.[3], Hrf.[2] s.Pem. I binna half well, I gets this tizziky paain across my chest (W.M.M.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Ken.[1], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

3. Squeamish, qualmish; dainty, particular about food. Chs.[1], Not.[1] 4. Drunk; partially intoxicated.

w.Yks. We went on chatterin wal t'bottle wor dun, an off ah went hoame tizaky enuf ta bed, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 44; w.Yks.[5]

TISSLE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A trifle, gew-gaw.

se.Sc. Aften when he wad hae sought Some useless tissle His former folly in him wrought About the whissle, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 207; Spent his money a' his days In gaudy tissle, *ib.* 209.

TISSY-BALL, *sb.* Shr.[1] A cowslip-ball. See **Tisty-tosty.**

Children playing with a ball of this kind, toss it up and say: 'Tissy-ball, tissy-ball, tell me true—How many years have I to go through?' Then, if they catch it as it comes down they count it for 'a year,' and so, on and on, as the ball is tossed up and caught again.

TISSY-WISSY, *sb.* Cor.[3] [ti·zi-wizi.] A dry tickling cough. See **Tissick**, 1.

TISTY-TOSTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **teesty-tosty** Som. [ti·sti-tosti.] 1. *sb.* A cowslip-ball; occas. a ball made of primroses. Also called **Tisty-tosty ball.**

Hrf.[2] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 434; Glo.[1] w.Cy. He was next shown a special device for carrying cowslip balls. 'Oh, tistie-tosties! I haven't seen one since I was a little girl,' said Mrs. Silverton, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xx. Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Poor old Mrs. Hale bought a pennyworth of cowslips to look at, to mind her of the time when she 'did use to make tisty-tosties o' they' (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] A ball made of primroses to amuse children.

2. The cowslip, *Primula veris.* Wil.[1] 3. The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, esp. the flowers.

Wil. What could be prettier or more fanciful than Tisty-tosty for the guelder rose? Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 112. w.Som.[1], Dev.[4]

4. The plant, *Corchorus japonicus.* Dev.[4] 5. *adj.* Round like a ball; pleasant.

Dor. 'They say she's a rosy-cheeked, tisty-tosty little body enough,' she added, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 58.

TIT, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Eng. Also written **titt** w.Yks.[4] Chs. [tit.] 1. A small horse; a nag, hackney.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Dur.[1], n.Yks. (R.H.H.) w.Yks.[1] What mack of a tit did he ride on? ii. 303; w.Yks.[24] Lan. One o'th bowdest riders 'at ever crossed a tit, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] That's a noice tit theaw's getten. Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] Generally one of an inferior kind. s.Chs.[1] Tak th' gentleman's tit, an' give him a good feid o' curn. Stf., Der. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Der.[12], Not.[1] Lin.[1] That tit of mine trots well. n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] That's a nice tit of yours. War.[3] Shr.[1] That's a smart little tit o' the Maister's. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Ess. Four tits, at las, they mounted wor, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 109; Ess.[1], Dev.[2], Cor.[3] Slang. 'Now,' cried Paterson, 'put your tits to it, my boys,' Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iv. iv.

Hence (1) **Tit-back**, *sb.* horseback; (2) **-penny**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a form of ecclesiastical dues; (3) **-stealer**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a horse-thief.

(1) Lan. O mon o'ertook meh riding o tit-back on leeoding onother, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 47. s.Lan.[1] He went o' tit-back. Chs.[1] 'How was he travelling?' 'He were on tit-back'; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (2) Chs. Paid a penny a house for tyth-hay, and penny-half a cow, a penny a h.[orse], called titt-penny, Gastrell *Notitia Cestriensis* (c. 1707) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) VIII. 162. (3) Lan. I leet o this felly ot I took for a horse-jockey, on so wur tean up be theese fok for a tit-steyler, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1808) 55.

2. A very small person or thing; a chit; a morsel, bit. See **Titty**, *adj.*[1]

n.Yks. She was a little tit (I.W.). War.[4] A tit like that is not worth thinking about. Suf.[1], Som. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] A little tit of a fuller; why he idn no higher-n a tuppenny loave. Dev. A tit of a girl, *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

3. *pl.* Tales; in phr. *to tell tits.*

Som. 'Twas all along o' the other girl a telling tits o' I (W.F.R.).

4. *pl. Obs.* Small faggots for kindling. Also in *comp.* **Tit-faggots.**

[Misprinted 'tips' in (HALL.).] **Suf.**[1] What de yeow ax for them there tits? **Ess.** Paid for halfe a hun[d] of tits, o. 5. o., *Wakes Colne Overseers Acc.* (1690).

5. A minute hole or rent in a piece of cloth. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] **6.** A cat; a call to a cat. w.Yks.[15], Nhp.[2] See **Titty**, *adj.*[1] **3.**

[1. Tit, little iade, *equulus, equula*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TIT, *sb.*[2] Yks. Nhp. [tit.] **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). See **Titty**, *sb.*[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Tit-fall**, a bird-trap made of four bricks. Nhp.[1]

[Icel. *tittr*, a tit (bird), *obs.* (VIGFUSSON).]

TIT, *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Mid. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **tut** Ken.[2] [tit.] A teat; the nipple of the breast. Cf. **tet**, *sb.*, **tid**, *sb.*[2]; see **Titty**, *sb.*[3]

Cai.[1] **Lnk.** Astarte, wi' her milky tits, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **e.An.**[2] **Ken.**[2] The child cries for his tut. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

[OE. *titt*, a teat (SWEET).]

TIT, *sb.*[4] Sc. [tit.] In phr. *a tit of a temper*, a touchy temper. See **Titty**, *adj.*[2]

Abd. I hae a tit o' a temper that gets relief in plain speakin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 10, 1901).

TIT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Dev. Also written **titt** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; and in form **tyte** Sc. (JAM.) [tit.] **1.** *v.* To pull, jerk, twitch; to tap.

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Hoo angry he was when ye tittet his tails, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 115. **Frf.** She realised that Miss Kitty was titting at her dress, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 281. **Ayr.** He's a brother o'—eh (tit-tit-titting on his brow)—oh, just a brother o' Drucken Will Goudie o' Auchterwheeze! DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 42.

2. *sb.* A sudden jerk or pull; a tug, twitch.

Sc. She gied the tow a clever tit That brocht her out at the lum, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 63, ed. 1868. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The craetur gied a tit, an' afore I kent fat I was about, I was lyin' o' the braid o' my back, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 111.

3. A slight stroke; a tap; a slap, smack.

Sc. (JAM.) **nw.Dev.**[1] I'll gi'e 'ee a tit under the yur.

4. *pl.* A disease of horses, causing their legs to be spasmodically contracted. Abd. (JAM.)

[1. And þe fete upward fast knytted And in strang payns he streyned and tytted, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 7216. 2. At a titte with al þe rotes oboute, *ib.* 1918.]

TIT, *v.*[2] Hmp. Dev. [tit.] To twit, teaze. Cf. **tet**, *v.*

Hmp. To tit a person about anything (H.R.). **nw.Dev.**[1]

TIT, *sb.*[6] and *v.*[3] Yks. **1.** *sb.* A share.

n.Yks. Naay, what! thoo mun pay thi awn tit, hooiver (R.B.).

2. *v.* With *up*: to pay one's share. n.Yks.[4]

TIT, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [tit.] Attentive, careful; indulgent. Cf. **tid(d.**

When a person is particularly attentive to, or indulgent to another, it is said, 'He is very tit of her.'

TIT, see **Tite**, *adv.*[2], **To**, *prep.*

TIT-BOSH, *adv.* Not. [tit-boʃ.] With a heavy fall, heavily. **s.Not.** 'E fell tit-bosh from the roof (J.P.K.).

TIT-BO'-TAT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A game played with a ball struck by the hand against the side of a house. Cf. **tut**, *sb.*[7] **3** (2).

TITBO-TATBO, *sb. Obs.* Abd. (JAM.) The game of 'Bo-peep.'

'Titbo tatbo' is still used by some old people who had been accustomed in their youth thus to denominate the play of Bo-peep (JAM., s.v. Titbore).

TITCH, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A kid. [OE. *ticcen*, a kid (SWEET).]

TITCH, TITCHY, see **Touch, Tetchy.**

TITE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Glo. Oxf. A fountain of water; a small rivulet or rill dammed across to collect water for family use.

Glo. GROSE (1790); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** I believe the word is now *obs.*, but one part of Chipping Norton is, I am informed, still called Tite-end (HALL.).

TITE, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adv.*[1] Sc. Gmg. Also written **tyte** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [tait.] **1.** *v.* To totter, fall, tumble; to walk with short, unsteady steps.

Bnff.[1] **Bch.** How aft we've seen yir thrivin stock come tytin hame, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 61 (JAM.). **Bwk.** To tyte o'er (JAM.). **Gmg.** COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223.

2. *sb.* Continuous walking with short steps.

Bnff.[1] The word often conveys the notion of weakness and weariness.

3. A little person. *ib.* **4.** *adv.* With short steps, unsteadily. 'The aul' bodie geed tyte doon the brae,' *ib.*

TITE, *adv.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **tight** Nhb.[1]; **tyte** Abd. (JAM.); and in forms **teyt** e.Yks.[1]; **teyte** Cum.[1]; **tit** Cum.[14] ne.Lan.[1] [tait; tit.] **1.** Soon, early; readily, willingly; quickly; *gen.* in phr. *as tite*, as soon, as lief. See **Astite, Stite**, *adv.*[2], **Titter**, *adv.*; cf. **tide**, *adv.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **w.Dur.**[1] Ah'd as tite gan this way as that. **Lakel.**[12] **Cum.**[1] I'd as tite dea't as nut; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.** (T.K.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] I had as tite go by the waygate as the Foss. **w.Yks.**[1] I' private, as tite as i' public, ii. 317; **w.Yks.**[5] As tite one waāy as t'other. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

2. Straight, directly.

Sc. The reek now rises tyte frae ilka lum, *Edb. Wkly. Mag.* (Oct. 28, 1773). **Abd.** Wi' weet and wind sae tyte into my teeth, That was like to cut my very breath, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812.

[1. And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIII. 319. ON. *titt, neut.* of *tíðr*, frequent (VIGFUSSON).]

TITE, see **Tight**, *adj.*, *v.*[2]

TITEM, *sb. Cor.*[8] [tai·təm.] A costume for wear when neither visiting nor working. Cf. **hitem.**

TITER, TITEREEN, see **Titter**, *adv.*, **Titter-wren.**

TIT FOR TAUNT, *phr.* e.Lan.[1] Tit for tat.

TITHAND, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Tidings, news.

Fif. Mine be the embassage to carry To guid Lord Bishop and Queen Mary The tithand o' this fiery-farie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 107.

[Quhen thai of this deid herd tithand, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) VI. 376. ON. *tíðindi*, tidings, news (VIGFUSSON).]

TITHE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Cum. Glo. Sur. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **tythe** Som. [taið.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tithe-barn**, a barn for holding tithe-corn: (2) **-dinner**, a dinner held on the occasion of the collecting of tithes; (3) **-hen**, a tithe-due formerly paid on the poultry-yard; (4) **-man**, (5) **-proctor**, a collector of tithes; (6) **-stook**, every tenth stook in a field of corn formerly set aside for tithe; (7) **-stopple**, a conspicuous bunch of stubble on the 'tithe-stook.'

(1) **w.Cy.** We had better have all the things taken to our tithe-barn, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 139. **Som.** An ancient tythe-barn, more massive than the parish church now standing near it, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) i. (2) **Dev.** Tom Plummer died forty years ago come next Duddington tithe dinner, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 74. (3) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Reck-hen). (4) **Glo.** The vicar's man went into the cornfields and placed a bough in every tenth 'stook'; then the titheman came with the parson's horses and took the stuff away to the barn, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 36. (5) **Ir.** The tithe-proctors—the men who collected the impost, or, in default of payment, seized the stock of the Catholic peasants—were objects of intense popular hatred, MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 229. (6) **Cum.** Every tenth stook, in my recollection, had a sort of horns twisted through bands from the top or hood-sheaves; and these were called tithe-stooks, before the Commutation, marked by the lessee of tithe (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] (7) **Cum.**[4] Half of the band used to be lifted up to form the stopple. *Obs.*

2. *v.* To take a large share.

Sur. The lawyers do tithe the money for getting it over from Australia (T.T.C.).

TITHEN, *adj.* Dev. [tai·ðən.] Tithe, given as tithe.

To nine good stomachs with our whigg, At last we got a tithen pig, BROWNE *Lydford Law*, in PAGE *Explor. Drtmr.* (1889) *Append.* 293.

TITHER, *sb.* Cum. [tai·ðər.] A collector or owner of tithes.

In one of my father's fields I remember a fine crop of barley or oats from which he had nine stacks and the tither one (M.P.).

TITHER, *v.*[1] Ken. [ti·ðər.] To trifle; with *about*: to waste time. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

TITHER, *v.*[2] Shr.[1] [ti·ðə(r).] To pet, fondle.

TITHER, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] [ti·ðə(r).] Thither, to that place. 'Let's gan tither an' see what's up.'

TITHER, see **Titter**, *adv.*, **Tother**, *adj.*

TITHERUP, *sb.* and *int.* Lan. [ti·ðərəp.] 1. *sb.* A hand-gallop. Lan.[1] Cf. **tittup**, 3. 2. *int.* An exclamation used to rouse or quicken any one. s.Lan.[1]

TITHING, *sb.* Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **tything** Wil. [tai·ðin.] 1. A shock of ten sheaves; the sheaves of wheat set up together in a double row; also in *comp.* **Tithing-shock.** See **Tething.**

Ken. When it was the custom to take tithes in kind, a shock always consisted of ten sheaves, one of which belonged to the tithe-owner. Now the number of sheaves in a shock is uncertain; but if I wanted ten sheaves I should say 'a tithing shock' (W.F.S.). **Wil.** They set up the sheafs in double rows, usually ten sheaves together (provincially a tything), for the convenience of the tything-man, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 76; **Wil.**[1]

Hence **Tything-man**, *sb.* a man employed to collect the tithe-corn.

Wil. For the convenience of the tything-man, *Reports Agric.* (1783-1813) 76.

2. *Obs.* An old division of land.

Som. Tithings and hundreds are two very old divisions of land, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 115.

Hence **Tithing-man**, *sb.* a parish constable.

Hmp. The name of Tithingman carries us back to early days, CAPES *Rur. Life* (1901) 58. **Som.** One day came the tithing-man to impress the boy for the King's service, RAYMOND *Smoke*, 20.

TITIMOUSE, see **Titty-mouse.**

TITING, *sb.* Or.I. [ti·tin.] The titlark or meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* Low *Fauna* (1813) 67 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

TITIVATE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tittivait** Ir.; **tittivate** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. nw.Der.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1] Brks.[1] Hnt. Cor.[1,2]; **tittyvate** Cum.[4] w.Yks.; and in form **tittavate** Amer. [ti·tivēt, titivē·t.] 1. To dress oneself up; to make smart or spruce; to adorn. Cf. **tiddivate.**

Sc. (G.W.) **Dwn.** Takin a wee kame oot o' his weskit pokit an' tittivaitin' aff his heid at the lukin' gless, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 26. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** She . . . tittivated him generally till she had converted the ungainly hobbledehoy into a thoroughly likely young man, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 281. **n.Yks.** He's titivated hissel up an' of t'fair (W.H.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah tittyvated mesen up, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 43; **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.**[1] Hoo'll stond tittivating hersel afore th' glass for an hour. **n.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** They had to clane—sartinly—you know I mane—titivatin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 43. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.**[1] Ah must go and titivate if we're going to church. **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I began to titivate the poor bairns up. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** What a time you've bin a titivatin' of yourself (A.B.). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cor.**[1] **Slang.** *Slang Dict.* (1865). [**Amer.** Ridin about, titivated out real jam, in their go-to-meetin clothes, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvi.]

Hence **Tittivation**, *sb.* smartening, sprucening.

Ayr. Many nameless tittivations were strenuously insisted on, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Mem.* vii.

2. To tidy, clean, put in order; to restore, renovate; to repair a building.

Cum. Ye're nigh almost always as thrang as Throp wife, tittyvating the house and what not, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 151. **Wm.** Let us tittivate the garden up (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He'll titivate his shoes up a bit (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] 'Then, ye're titivating up a bit, missis, are yuh?'—tidying the house. 'Tak' this an' titivāate it up a bit an' al fotch it to morn at neet.' **Lan.** Th' ferry boat, as had been tittivated up o' purpose, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 159. **Not.**[3] **n.Lin.**[1] Hev you seed Ketton chech sin' it was tittivaated up? **sw.Lin.**[1] They've titivated the house up as well as they could. I'm going to titivate him some things up now. **Nhp.**[1] **War.** My coat brushed or my hat titivated up, *Midl. Cy. Herald* (Nov. 10, 1898); **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] That bonnet's as good as new, if yo'n jest tittivate the trimmin' a bit. **Ess.** Mr. Deval was glad enough to . . . 'titivate' the gardens of the small gentlefolks, BARING-GOULD *Golden Feather*, ii. **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** The housens need tittavating, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.]

3. To flatter, tickle, 'butter up.'

w.Sc. How she titivates his pride till he jalooses that the best that's gaun is nane ower guid for him or her, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 238.

TITIWIT, *sb.* Suf. [ti·ti-wit.] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* (P.H.E.), (E.G.P.)

TITLE, *v.* Hmp. [tai·tl.] To entitle; to give a name or title to.

I don't know who it was 'at first titled 'em (W.M.E.F.).

TITLE, TITLENE, see **Tittle**, *v.*[2], **Titlin(g.**

TITLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **tittlin(g** Sc.; and in form **titlene** Sc.n.Cy. [ti·tlin.] 1. The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.*

Sc. When two persons are so intimate that the one obsequiously follows the other it is said, 'They are as grit as the gowk and the titlene,' or the names of these birds are ludicrously imposed on them (JAM.); *Curruca*, the titling, WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* 1673 16 (JAM.). **s.Sc.** The gowk and the tittlin, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 221. **Ayr.** 'The gowk and the titling,' as the two boys were called, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* 1822 iv. **Ir.** SMITH *Birds* 1887 181. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] It consorts with the cuckoo, and is sometimes called 'cuckoo's titlin.' **Dur.** Cuckoo's titling, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 46. **Cum.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] At Kilvington the young cuckoo and its foster-mother are still called 't'gowk an' titling' (s.v. Gawk). **w.Yks.**[3] When two persons are constantly seen in company together, the one in somewhat obsequious attendance on the other, they are said to be 'like gowk and titling' (s.v. Gowk).

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Sc. Lav'rock's legs and titlins taes, And a' sic dainties my mannie shall hae, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 26; (JAM.) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 29. **m.Yks.**[1]

[ON. *titlingr*, a tit, sparrow (VIGFUSSON).]

TITMAL, *sb.* Chs. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tittimaw** Chs.[1]; **tittymal** nw.Dev.[1] [ti·tmōl, -mō̤.] A titmouse, a bird belonging to the family *Paridae*, esp. the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.*

Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; **Chs.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Dev., Cor.** So called from the strong pecking of its beak, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34.

TITMAUPS, *sb.* Chs.[18] [ti·tmōps.] A titmouse, a bird belonging to the family *Paridae.*

TIT'R, see **Titter**, *adv.*

TITSAM, *adj.* Sh.I. [ti·tsəm.] Short-tempered, easily offended, 'tetchy.' S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **titty**, *adj.*[2]

TITSUM, *sb.* Sus. Som. Dev. Also in forms **tetsan** nw.Dev.[1]; **titsy** Sus. n.Dev.; **titzen** Cor. [ti·tsəm.] A corruption of the plant-name 'tutsan,' *Hypericum Androsaemum.* Also in *comp.* **Titsy-leaf**; cf. **tipsen.**

Sus. (S.P.H.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** We always calls it titsum, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 95; **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** (B. & H.), **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.** (B. & H.)

TITSY, TITT, see **Titsum, Tit**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

TIT-TA, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A child's name for 'father.'

Abd. To the door Again it runs, 'Tit-ta' to ca' me, Wi' a' its power, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 144. **Ayr.** If I blush when thou shalt ca' me Tit-ta or daddy, BURNS *Poet's Welcome*, st. 1.

TIT-TAT-TOE, *sb.* Lin. War. Brks. Hnt. Lon. Wil. Amer. Also written **tit-tat-to** se.Lin. Wil.; **-too** War.[3] 1. The game of 'noughts and crosses.'

Lin.[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.**[3] **Brks.**[1] 'Tit-tat-toe, My first go,' being said by the one who first makes three crosses, or noughts in a row. **Hnt.** A game among boys on a slate (T.P.F.). **Lon.** PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889) (s.v. Tip-tap-toe). [**Amer.** Checkers and tit-tat-toe, and fox-and-geese, and set down games like those, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 11.]

2. The game of 'threepenny madell.' See **Madell.**

Wil. At Deverill this name is applied to the game of 'threepenny madell,' from the exclamation when the third man is successfully placed in the row (G.E.D.).

3. A children's game; see below. Cf. **tick-tack-to(e.**

Lon. A round is drawn which is divided into as many divisions as is thought necessary, sixteen being generally the least. These divisions are each numbered, the centre containing a higher figure than any in the divisions, usually 25, 50, or 100. Several children can play. They each have a place or square allotted to them on the slate in which to record the numbers they obtain. A space is allotted to 'Old Nick' or the 'Old Man.' The players alternately take a pencil in their right hand (holding it point downwards on 1 and tapping each number with it), and shutting their eyes move round and round the diagram saying: 'Tit, tat, toe, my first go, Three jolly butcher boys all in a row. Stick one up, stick one

down, Stick one in the old man's ground,' stopping and keeping the pencil in an upright position when the last word is said. The player then opens his eyes and registers in his square the number at which the pencil stopped. This number is then scratched through on the diagram to signify that it is taken; the other players proceed in the same manner as the first; then the first one begins again. This is continued till all the numbers are scratched out or till one of the players puts his pencil into the centre and thus wins the game. If all the figures are taken before the centre is touched, the game goes to the 'Old Man' or 'Old Nick.' Also if one player puts his pencil in a division already taken he records nothing and loses that turn; this is also the case if after the verse is repeated the pencil is found to be on a division or boundary line or outside the round, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 296–7; (A.B.C.)

TITTEM-A-TAUTER, see **Titter-totter.**

TITTER, *sb.*[1] e.An.[1] [ti·tə(r).] A teat. See **Tit**, *sb.*[3], **Titty**, *sb.*[3]

TITTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Not. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. e.An. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **tytter** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **teater** Hrf.[2]; **teeter** Suf. Ess. Amer.; **tyter** Dev. [ti·tə(r; ti·tə(r).] 1. *v.* To totter; to shake; to go on one side; to walk with a weak, faltering step.

Bnff.[1] **Wor.** Take care, the table titters (H.K.). **Hrf.**[2], **Suf.** (C.L.F.) **Ess.** A watchmaker said of a wheel of which the pivot was bent, 'It teeters,' i.e. it goes on one side (S.P.H.). [**Amer.** That evening he teetered into the Senate saloon on his high heels, *Munsey's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 484.]

2. *Comb.* **Titter-ripe**, ready to fall, on the verge of tottering.

Not. She was titter-ripe, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 51.

3. To shiver, tremble. S. & Ork.[1], Suf. (HALL.), (E.G.P.)

4. To quiver; to twitter.

Lnk. The lintie's tittering sang, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 13. **n.Dev.** The child gied a little tittering scrit, an' her drawed un closer, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 217.

5. To play at see-saw; to swing up and down.

Nhp.[1] **Hrf.**[2] To be shaken up and down as on the bough of a tree. **e.An.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 343.]

6. To stutter, stammer.

w.Som.[1] Wuy·-s-n zai· haut-s u-gau·ut vur zai·, neet buy·d tút·ureen dhae·ur sae·um-z u aa·fêol bab·ue·n? [Why dost not say what (thou) hast got for (to) say, not bide stuttering there same as a half-fool baboon?] 'Tis a terr'ble pity the boy should tittery zo. **nw.Dev.**[1]

7. To work in a weak, trifling manner. Bnff.[1] 8. To gossip. *ib.* 9. *sb.* A trembling, shaking condition; a sorry plight; ruin.

Bnff.[1] **Rxb.** An unco titter ye'd hae been in the morn an he hadna come, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 278. **Hrf.**[2] All on the teater.

10. A see-saw. s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Dev. (HALL.) See **Titter-totter.** 11. A weak, faltering manner of walking; work done in a weak, trifling manner. Bnff.[1] 12. Silly gossip. *ib.* 13. One who gossips. *ib.*

[1. Cp. ON. *titra*, to shake, shiver (VIGFUSSON).]

TITTER, *adv.*, *adj.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. ? w.Cy. Also in forms **teyther** e.Yks.[1]; **tighter** Dur.; **tita** Sc. (JAM.); **titer** Nhb.[1]; **tither** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **tit'r** Cum.; **titther** Wm. w.Yks.; **titt'r** Cum. [ti·tər; ti·ðə(r.] 1. *adv.* and *adj.* Sooner, earlier, more quickly; rather, more readily. See **Tite**, *adv.*[2]; cf. **tidder.**

Sc. I had titter die than live wi' him a year, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 60, ed. 1871. **n.Cy.** (K., s.v. Tider), **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] Titer him nor me. **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Thoo'll gang titter if thoo gangs bi thisel. **Cum.**[4] I'd titter hev't young 'an. **Wm.** 'It's beath titther an' bainer,' i.e. quicker in time and a better road (J.M.). **n.Yks.** He had come titter if he had knawn, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 287; **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] It may be seeah, bud Ah sud think it's teyther tother way. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** They agreĕad, that w'ether deed titther, t'other were te give 'im a 'oonderd poond wi' 'im (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**[14] **Lan.** It bungs 'em down, titter or latter—as how strung they are, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 8, ed. 1878; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] ? w.Cy. BAILEY (1721).

Hence (1) **Titterer**, *adv.* sooner; (2) **Titterest**, *adj.* soonest, quickest, nearest; (3) **Titterly**, *adj.* early, forward; (4) **Tittermost**, *adj.* and *adv.*, see (2).

(1) **Cum.** I'll be there titterer than thou (H.W.). (2) **n.Yks.** This is the titterest way (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I'd titter gan t'titherest rooad. **m.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1] 'A titterly mak',' of peas, potatoes, &c.; **n.Yks.**[2] A titterly crop. 'She was mair titterly wi' him afoore they were wed, than he wi' her,' the woman was more forward in the courtship than the man; **n.Yks.**[4] (4) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14]

2. Phr. (1) *titter-a-call*, an agreement made between persons that the one who first wakes shall call the others; (2) — *and better*, the sooner the better; (3) — *gait in*, the first word or start in anything; (4) — *rather*, sooner, rather; (5) — *tae*, sooner to hand, more forward; (6) — *call the latter up*, (7) — *up and call*, (8) — *up call*, (9) — *up call the other up*, see (1); (10) — *up the sprunt* or *brant, hover*, the first up the hill must wait for the others.

(1) **w.Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 338. (2) **Lakel.**[1] Titter an better. **m.Yks.**[1] Well, 'titter an' better,' as t'thēaker said by t'dinner. **w.Yks.**[14] (3) **w.Yks.**[1] Thouz nut a morsel o' patience, thou will hev titter gait in omme, ii. 301. (4) **Slk.** Still used by old people (JAM.). (5) **n.Yks.**[1] Thae peas cooms titter tae, than onny ithers Ah kens; **n.Yks.**[2] They come titter-tae than t'others. (6) **Cum.** 'How if one should sleep too long?' 'Well then, th' titter co' th' latter up,' WAUGH *Seaside Lakes* (1861) ii. (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 15, 1899). (8) **n.Cy.** Titter up kâ (HALL.). **Wm.** (J.T.), **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (H.V.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (9) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** We set dawn that titter up sud coe tudder up neisht mornin, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112; (J.M.) **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (10) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[2] T'titter up t'sprunt mun ower a bit. **w.Yks.**[1] Titter up' t'brant hovver, ii. 288. **Lin.** BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) *Introd.* 15, *footnote.*

3. Nearer.

w.Yks. 'Where does Mr. B —— live?' 'Oh! t'itter door' (F.P.T.).

4. *v.* With up: to agree that the person first awake shall call the others. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

TITTER, see **Tetter**, *sb.*

TITTER-A-TOTTER, TITTER-CUM-TOTTER, TITTERAVATE, see **Titter-totter, Tittervate.**

TITTEREEN, see **Titter-wren.**

TITTEREL, *sb.* Nrf. Sus. [ti·tərəl.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Sus.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 199.

TITTERIBUM, *sb. Obs.* Bdf. A titmouse, a bird belonging to the family *Paridae.* (J.W.B.)

TITTERISH, *adj.* e.An.[12] [ti·təriʃ.] Tottery, unstable, ready to fall. See **Titter**, *v.*[1]

TITTER-TOTTER, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Wor. e.An. Also in forms **teetamatorter** Suf.; **teetawter** Suf.; **teeter-cum-tauter** e.An.[1]; **teetermatorter** Nrf.; **teter-cum-tawter** e.Cy.; **tittem-a-tauter** e.An.[1]; **titter-a-totter** se.Wor.[1]; **titter-cum-totter** e.An.[1]; **titter-tatter** n.Cy.; **titticumtawta** Suf.[1]; **tittimatorter** Suf.; **tittykumtawtah** Suf.[1]; **titty-ma-torter** Nrf. 1. *sb.* A see-saw. See **Titter**, *v.*[1] 10.

Rxb. *Teesdale Gl.* (1849) (s.v. Shig-shog). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **se.Wor.**[1], **e.Cy.** (HALL.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** The ship heaved up and down like a teetermatorter, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) ii; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56. **Suf.** They was a playin' on the teetawter (C.G.B.); (C.S.F.); RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; **Suf.**[1] Children while enjoying this recreation have a song of appropriate cadence, the burden of which is—'Titty-kum-tawtah—the ducks in the water, Tittykumtahtah—the geese follow aater,' *ib.* (s.v. Tawtah).

2. *adj.* In a state of unstable equilibrium, on the balance; *fig.* in a wavering or hesitating condition of mind. w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

TITTERVATE, *v.* e.An. Som. Also in form **titteravate** e.An.[1] To aggravate, tease, incense; to perplex.

e.An.[1] **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a pity eens they can't get on; but her do tittervate-n [tút·urvae·ut] terr'ble.

TITTER-WREN, *sb.* Glo. Suf. Also in forms **titereen, tittereen** Suf. [ti·tə·ren.] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Glo.[1] Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; (G.E.D.) See **Titty**, *sb.*[2] 2. The goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus.* Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

TITTERY, *adj.* Der. e.An. Dev. Also in form **teetery** Suf. [ti·təri.] 1. Tottery, unstable, ready to fall; easily upset, shaky. See **Titter**, *v.*[1]

e.An.[2] **Suf.** That illness made him wonnerful teetery (C.G.B.).

2. *Comb.* **Tittery-tat,** with a tapping motion, beating time.
Der. Summat spiritty, summat as'll mek my feet go tittery-tat, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 47.
3. Small.
Dev. I don't like the looks on't. It's too tittery to my thinking, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

TITTEST, *adj.* and *adv.* w.Yks.[1] Soonest. See **Titter,** *adv.* 1.

TITTHER, see **Tetter,** *sb.*, **Titter,** *adv.*

TITTICUMTAWTA, see **Titter-totter.**

TITTIDOL, *sb.* Not. [ti·tidol.] A lazy, ill-contriving woman. Cf. **tiddy-doll,** s.v. **Tiddy,** *adj.* 3.
s.Not. Such, for instance, as will be a slattern at home though flashily dressed abroad. 'She's such a tittidol; she meks no sort of a wife for 'im' (J.P.K.).

TITTIMATORTER, TITTIMAW, see **Titter-totter, Titmal.**

TITTISH, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [ti·tiʃ.] Captious, testy, ill-humoured. See **Titty,** *adj.*[2]

TITTLE, *v.*[1] Or.I. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sus. [ti·tl.] 1. To tickle; to gall, irritate; a dial. form of 'tickle.' Cf. **tiddle,** *v.*[2]
Or.I. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 806; DENNISON *Gl.*, *ib.* 810. w.Yks. As sewer as iver shoo starts o' black leeadin' on a Friday afternooin, an' gets her hands as mucky as a sweep, her nose end's sewer to tittle like mad, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 8, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 22, 1899). s.Lan.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Glo.[1], e An.[1] Suf.[1] A tittled me ta dead amost. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Titler,** *sb.* an iron pin used to remove a bung from a cask; cf. **tickler,** *sb.* 4; (2) **Tittlish,** *adj.* ticklish.
(1) Lon. A name given in the oil-trade to an iron implement about nine inches long (W.W.S.). (2) Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3]

2. Phr. *tittle my fancy,* the pansy, *Viola tricolor.* e.An.[1], Suf.[1] 3. To lose time by fiddling about, to waste time by doing anything ineffectually.
Cmb. I could par' [pare] the fut with a buttress while another is tittlin' over it with a draw-knife (W.W.S.).

TITTLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] Sc. War. Shr. w.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **title** Sc. (JAM.); **tytle** Bnff.[1] [ti·tl.] 1. *v.* To tattle; to talk idly; to prate.
Sc. Otherwise I should have . . . titled in the queen's ear that her rebellious subjects . . . should have been exemplarily punished as rebels and trayters, MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) *Author's Add.* (JAM.) Ayr. They were a' tittlin' thegither and talkin' in this manner, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 77. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441.

Hence **Tittler,** *sb.* a babbler; a tell-tale. War.[3]
2. *Comb.* **Tittle-goose,** a tattling, foolish person; a tell-tale.
Shr.[1] 'Han'ee 'eärd whad Nancy Bowen's bin sayin'?' 'No, I 'anna, an it dunna much matter whad sich a tittle-goose as 'er says.' w.Cy. (HALL.) Dev.[1] He scrubb'd her off, way, Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documentizing, 19.
3. *sb.* Gossip, idle prating; a small talk. Bnff.[1] Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441. 4. An idle talker. Bnff.[1]
[1. Cp. And somme were tituleris and to the kyng went, And fformed him of foos that good ffrendis weren, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) iv. 57.]

TITTLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *tittles and tattles,* clots of dirt hanging to the tail of a cow or sheep.
The tittles and tattles that hang frae her tail Wad muck an acre o' land, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 42, ed. 1868.

TITTLE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Brks. [ti·tl.] 1. *adj.* Little, tiny. Brks. She be's a smart tittle bit better (W.W.S.).
2. *adv.* Very lightly.
Brks.[1] A gin or trap is said to be set very 'tittle' when it will strike on the slightest touch.
3. *sb.* A small thing of any kind. Gall. (J.M.)

TITTLEBAT, *sb.* Lin. Lon. [ti·tl-bat, -bæt.] The sticklebat, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*
n.Lin.[1] Lon. His true title . . . ought to be stickleback (with its vulgar London variant Tittlebat), *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1887) 404. [DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) i; SATCHELL (1879).]

TITTLE-TAGS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. [ti·tl-tægz.] The gnat larva found in soft water. (W.M.E.F.)

TITTLING, *ppl. adj.* Ess. Dev. Also in form **tyteling** Dev. [ti·tlin.] 1. Shaky, rickety, unsafe.
Dev. 'Tis a tyteling 'ooden burge, by gar' PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 152, ed. 1871.
2. Applied to a horse that stands with its fore-knees bent. Ess. (S.P.H.)

TITTLING, TITTOR, see **Tiddling, Tatie.**

TITTUP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Suf. Also written **titup** Sc. Lan.[1] Brks.[1] Suf. [ti·təp.] 1. *v.* To shake; to be unsteady; to upset. Lei.[1]
Hence **Tittupy,** *adj.* unsteady, shaky, rickety. Not.[1], Lei.[1]
2. To canter, gallop; to trip; to walk in an affected manner; to step lightly.
Sc. To notice the 'Dear me's' and 'Oh laa's' of the tituppping misses, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiii. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] She went tittuping along. Suf. (H.H.)
3. *sb.* A canter; an easy gallop.
w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3]
4. A large social gathering; a dance; a festivity.
War.[3] A female factory hand was heard to say to her friend on one occasion when rejoicings were afloat, and during dancing, 'I hav'nt seen such a tittup as this since father died.'
5. A term in the card-game of Loo.
Brks.[1] When but one player has put into the pool a single card is dealt round face upwards, and all but the person holding the winner have to subscribe to a fresh pool.
6. A falsehood, fib. Nhp.[1] You're telling tittups.
7. A moment; an instant. ne.Lan.[1]

TITTY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [ti·ti.] 1. *adj.* Small, tiny, little. See **Tit,** *sb.*[1] 2.
Wm. Lile titty Bobby . . . thowt heed swin his waes t'baenast geeat owert moss, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] There's only a titty bit o' candle. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] Sometimes pleonastically, little-titty. Nrf. So doant you mind a titty bit, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 20. ne.Ken. (H.M.) Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] A little titty cat. Dev. A titty piece of cake, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 33.
2. *Comp.* (1) **Titty-doy,** (*a*) a diminutive object; *gen.* applied to persons; (*b*) small, diminutive; (2) **-tiny,** (3) **-totty,** very small, extremely tiny.
(1 *a*, *b*) e.Yks.[1] (2) Ken. (G.B.) (3) Nhp.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56.
3. *sb.* A cat, kitten; a pet name for a cat or kitten; also in *comp.* **Titty-puss(y.** See **Tit,** *sb.*[1] 6.
n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] Nhp. Now she wails o'er Titty's bones With anguish deep, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 165. War.[3] This term would only be applied to an unweaned kitten.

Hence **Titty-paum,** *sb.* the catkins of the willow, *Salix alba.*
w.Yks. Si theh what a lot o' titty-paums o' yond tree (Æ.B.).
4. A rabbit. w.Yks. 'E's gooin' to snare titties wi' 't (F.P.T.).
5. A louse.
w.Yks. Ah copt six titties on ahr babby's heead (Æ.B.).

TITTY, *sb.*[2] Glo. Oxf. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. [ti·ti.]
1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* See **Tit,** *sb.*[2]
Glo.[2] Oxf.[1] ''Ee's fund a titty's nest and is laughing at the eggs.' Said of a person that is laughing at nothing, *MS. add.*
2. *Comp.* (1) **Titty-todger,** (2) **-wren,** the wren, *T. parvulus.* See **Titter-wren.**
(1) Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35. (2) Glo.[1] Suf.[1] Cock Robin and Titty-wren Are the Almighty's cock and hen. Wil.[1]

TITTY, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. Stf. Chs. Der. Not. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. [ti·ti.]
1. A teat; the nipple of the breast; a mother's breast. See **Tit,** *sb.*[3], **Tet,** *sb.*
n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Goa an snoozle to thi titty, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 16; w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), s.Not. (J.P.K.), War.[23], s.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Glo. (A.B.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1], w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.An.[12] Nrf. I should think that's a pity mother weaned me—she oughter let me suck the titty now, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 335. Ken. (D.W.L.), w.Som.[1], Cor.[12] (s.v. Tiddy).
2. Mother's milk; pap; the contents of an infant's feeding-bottle.
n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]

Gi' that chylt some titty, an' stop it' din. s.Chs.[1] The little kitlins han bin havin' some titty. nw.Der.[1] s.Not. Hes it 'ed it titty? (J.P.K.) War.[23], Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.[12], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Ken. (D.W.L.) w.Som.[1] Here then, my pretty, mother will give him some titty. Cor.[2] (s.v. Tiddy).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Titty-bottle**, (*a*) an infant's feeding-bottle; (*b*) the bottle from which cade lambs are fed; (2) **-mog**, a child frequently at the breast.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. (H.L.) Lan. He's suckin' th' sofy bowster i'th bar an' doesno' know but it's a titty-bottle, Brierley *Cotters*, iv. s.Lan.[1], War.[23] (*b*) War.[3] (2) Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

TITTY, *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [ti·ti.] 1. A children's word for 'sister'; a young girl.

Sc. I wad get my mither bestowed wi' her auld graning tittie, Auntie Meg, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii. Ayr. It's but your tittie,—Lass, dinna fright, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 147. Lnk. His titties lang mourn't the fate o' their brither, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 150. Peb. Yonder sty . . . My titty built, and I, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 44, ed. 1817. Dmf. My titty Meg our joys had seen, Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 132. N.Cy.[1] Black titty Bet. Nhb. For wiv his blear-e'ed titty, Grief, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; Nhb.[1] Cum. My titty Greace and Jenny Bell Are gangen bye and bye, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 1; Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Tittie-billie**, an equal; a match.

Rxb. Tam's a great thief but Will's tittie-billie wi' him (Jam.).

TITTY, *adj.*[2] Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **tetty** Rxb. [ti·ti.] 1. Captious, testy; having a bad temper. Rnf., Rxb. See **Tit**, *sb.*[4] 2. Of the wind: gusty, strong, boisterous. n.Sc.

TITTY-HAUPS, TITTYKUMTAWTAH, TITTYMAL, see **Titty-ups, Titter-totter, Titmal.**

TITTY-MA-TORTER, see **Titter-totter.**

TITTY-MOUSE, *sb.*[1] Lan. Nrf. Also written **titimouse** Nrf.; and in form **tittymeawse** s.Lan. [ti·ti-meus; Lan. -mēs.] A titmouse, a bird of the family *Paridae*, esp. the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Nrf. The long-tailed titmouse, or 'titimouse,' as the fenmen call this moth-like bird, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 61.

TITTY-MOUSE, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[2] [ti·ti-mās.] A small bundle of corn gleaned and given to a child. Cf. **tittynope.**

TITTYNOPE, *sb.* Yks. A small quantity of anything left over, esp. a small bundle of corn in gleaning. Cf. **titty-mouse**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. Applied especially in gleaning when a man has a heap of gleanings and a small handful over (J.S.); w.Yks.[2] A small bundle of corn gleaned and given to a child.

TITTY-OAF, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] [ti·ti-ōf.] A silly fellow.

TITTY TODDY, *phr.* w.Som.[1] Vacillating, undecided; silly, fussy, crotchety.

Never look arter a titty toddy [tee·tee taud·ee] old fuller like he—'tis one thing one minute and another the next way un.

TITTY-TOIT, *v.* Yks. [ti·ti-toit.] To tidy up.

w.Yks. He goes titty-toiting about in t'garden, it's summat for him to do. I've been titty-toiting about all this blessed afternoon (H.L.).

TITTY-UPS, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **titty-haups.** [ti·ti-ups.] A pert, forward girl.

TITULAR, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *adj.* Nominal.

Ayr. The bulk of deboshed titular Christians do so, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 94, ed. 1845.

2. *sb.* A layman who had a legal right to tithes.

Sc. A donee of the Crown called 'the Titular,' Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 75; A person who, although a laic, had a donation of church lands at or after the Reformation (Jam.); Titulars of erection are those who, after Popery were destroyed, got a right to the parsonage teinds, which had fallen to monasteries because of several parishes that had been mortified to them, *Dict. Feud. Law* (*ib.*). Ayr. They [the teinds] were in the first instance either seized by rapacious potentates or gifted by the Crown to favourites, who, under the designation of Titulars, held them on the condition of paying to the clergy a sufficient stipend, Edgar *Old Ch. Life* (1886) II. 2.

TITUS, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [tai·təs.] Bronchitis. A shortened form of 'Brown-Titus' (q.v.).

w.Yks. 'Tis nowt whether we catch th' 'titus, seemingly, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 172. Lan. This here 'titus is awful when it gets a real hold on ye, Francis *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 214.

TITUS-FEVER, *sb.* Sur. Sus. A corruption of 'typhus fever.'

Sur.[1] There was three on 'em, all down with the titus fever at one time. Sus.[1] I was down with the titus-fever (s.v. Hand).

TITZEN, TIU, see **Titsum, To**, *prep.*

TIV, TIVA, see **To**, *prep.*, **Tiver.**

TIVE, *v.* Wm. [tiv.] To slave at work. Cf. **tave**, *v.*[1] 4.

s.Wm. Tivin' away amang it (J.A.B.).

TIVEE, see **Tirrivee.**

TIVER, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **teev** Suf.; **teeva, teever, tiever, tiva** Suf.[1] [ti·və(r); tī·və(r).] 1. *sb.* Red ochre used for marking sheep.

Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Suf.[1], Ken.[1], Sus.[12] Hmp. Holloway.

2. A composition of which tar is the principal ingredient, used to colour and preserve boards exposed to the air. e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway. 3. *v.* To mark with red ochre.

e.An.[1] The sheep are tivered across the loins.

[1. OE. *tēafor*, red pigment, vermilion. 3. OE. *tīefran*, to paint (Sweet).]

TIVERS, *sb. pl.* Bck. A corruption of 'clivers,' the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* s.Bck. (B. & H.)

TIVERTON RAIN, *phr.* Dev.[3] See below.

Heavy rain brought by an east wind to South Molton, is called there Tiverton-rain, because it has passed over the Tiverton district en route.

TIVEY, see **Tivvy.**

TIVLACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **tivlach** S. & Ork.[1]; **tivlik.** [ti·vlək.] 1. A strip; a small piece of anything.

Lowrie noo pu's oot da lap o' his jüp an' snee'd aff a tivlik o' white claith, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240.

2. A thin cake of coarse meal. S. & Ork.[1] 3. The tail of an animal. *ib.*

TIVVY, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in forms **tivey** Der.[2]; **tivy** n.Yks.[2] [ti·vi.] 1. *v.* To run about actively; to go quickly; to trip or dance about.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He wad run tivying about frae cockleet te sundown athout feeling shankweary; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] T'lads is awlus tivvyin aboot. e.Yks.[1] Let's tivvy away, un we'll seean be there, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] Now, come, tivvy! We went, as hard as we could tivvy.

2. *sb.* Activity, speed. m.Yks.[1], Der.[2] Cf. **tantivy.**

TI-YEAR, TIZACKY, see **To-year, Tissicky.**

TIZI, TIZICK, TIZICKY, see **Tice, Tissick, Tissicky.**

TIZZARD, *sb.* Nrf. [ti·zəd.] A rope from the ship to the warp.

Then he let go the tizzard, hauled it in, and put it down the fo'castle, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 62.

TIZZLE, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) [ti·zl.] To stir up or turn over; a dial. form and use of 'teazle.' 'To tizzle hay.'

TLUTHER, T'MORN, see **Cludder, To-morn.**

T'NEAD, *v.* Sc. To exhaust, fatigue; to dislike, annoy. See **Kned.**

Frf. 'I can tell you why they t'nead her,' said the doctor, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxvii; We just t'neaded her with our talk about draughts, *ib. M. Ogilvy* (1896) 86; (J.M.B.)

TO, *prep.*, *adv.*[1], *conj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **t'** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **ta** Dev.; **tae** Ir.; **tee** Sc.; **teea** Yks.; **tew** Suf.; **ti** Nhb.; **too** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **tu** Dev. Cor. [tə.] I. 1. Before a vowel or mute aspirate, occas. also at the end of a sentence or when emphatic: (1) **Tav**, (2) **Teav**, (3) **Tev**, (4) **Tiv**, (5) **Tuv.** [təv, tiv.]

(1) w.Yks. It's been proved tav a gert fact, Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 283. (2, 3) m.Yks.[1] (4) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. There's neebody knows the lonnen that leads tiv it, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 118. Cum.[124] n.Yks.[1] Ah's gannan tiv (H.)ull, t'moorn; n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Gang tiv 'em, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 286. (5) Dur. Ah've cumpar'd the, O me luv, tuv a cumpany uv horses, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 9. Cum. *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 309. n.Yks.[3] Young Tom Cwoats had a stall tuv his-sel, 4. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5]

2. Var. contractions: (1) **Teeah't**, (2) **Teeat**, (3) **Teet**, to it; (4) **Tet**, (5) **Teth**, to the; (6) **Teuh't**, (7) **Tewt**, see (3);

(8) **T' her**, to her; (9) **Tid**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (5); (10) **Timmah**, (11) **Timmy**, to me; (12) **Tin 'im**, to him; (13) **Tint**, see (3); (14) **Tit**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (5); (15) **To en**, (*a*) see (12); (*b*) see (8); (*c*) to them; (16) **Toot**, see (3); (17) **To's**, to his; (18) **Tot**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (5); (*c*) to do it; (19) **Töy**, to you or your; (20) **Töyt**, see (3); (21) **Tubbe**, to be; (22) **Tubbit**, to be the; (23) **Tud**, see (5); (24) **Tumma**, (25) **Tumme**, (26) **Tummi**, see (11); (27) **Tut**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) see (5); (28) **Tuth**, see (5); (29) **Tye**, to you.

(1) **n.Yks.** He . . . tied a band teeah 't, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 44. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.**[1] (4) **Wm.** A went tet 'Punch Bowl' an stopt theear, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Wm.** They tayke 'im away teth' back deear, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. (6) **Cum.**[4] Thoo's meade thy bed, thoo can ga teuh't. (7) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 284. (8) **Edb.** That light limmer, The diel's a mock t' her, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 34. (9, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] The kilted lasses fell tid pell-mell, SELKIRK *Swallwell Hopping*. **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (*b*) **Yks.** That bonny lass Tid farm did come, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 13. (10) **n.Yks.** He nivver sed owt timmah, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 63. (11) **Suf.**[1] (12) **e.Dur.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (14, *a*) **e.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.** Ah'll gan out tit dour, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 34. **w.Yks.** Me son teeak off tit seea, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 45. (15 *a, b, c*) **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). (16) **w.Yks.**[1] (17) **e.Dev.** Th' king 've teuk me to's chimmers, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. (18, *a*) **Ayr.** I think gin I had a scone, I could eat it to't, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 30. **w.Yks.** We can help tha to't, *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7, col. 7. **s.Lan.**[1] **Suf.**[1] When on't I plah—an to't I sing. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] Gang down first gait at hods tot' reight, ii. 295. (*c*) **I.Ma.** Aw promise to't! BROWN *Witch* (1889) 34. **Brks.**[1] I dwoant want to't. (19) **Dev.** Go now, ma-deear, töy bade, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 13. (20) Oh! Loord, I'll zee töy't! *ib.* 18. (21) **w.Yks.** Tubbe shure o will, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1. (22) Webber whooas tubbit judge? *ib.* 32. (23) **Dur.** Tud fairs, flooer shows, en a' ed gert meetin's, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 3. **w.Dur.**[1] (24) **Dur.** A bundle uv myrrh's me weelbeluved tummah, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 13. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (25) **w.Yks.**[1] Ye heynot behaaved tumme in a vara gradely way, ii. 293. (26) **w.Yks.** An his fruit wer sweet tummi tast, BYWATER *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 3. (27, *a*) **w.Yks.** (B.K.), **s.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ther wor hardly a neet I missed goin' tut Feytin' Cocks, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 8. **s.Lan.**[1] (28) **Cum.** He was chain'd tuth spot, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **Lan.** Aw wapt off weet tuth printer, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 3. (29) **Rxb.** A hearty 'here's tye,' MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 21.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *little to one*, little would induce one; (2) *nought to it*, no result; (3) *the last to one*, the last but one; (4) *to a chore*, ajar; see **Char(e, *sb.*[1] 1**; (5) *to be to a person*, to come to him; (6) *to blame it to*, to lay the blame of anything on; (7) *to have fault(s to a person*, to find certain fault(s existing in him; to find fault with him; (8) *to —— ward*, in the direction of ——; (9) *to you I'll be*, I will be with you; I will come to you.

(1) **Abd.** He's a sweir howffin; that's fat he is. . . Little to me wud pit 'im fae the toon, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 94; It wad be little to me to gie you a lickin' (G.W.). (2) **w.Yks.** We'en done ahr best ta git summat aht on him, but ther was nowt tu't (B.K.). (3) **Rut.**[1] The last letter she wrote—no! I won't tell a lie if I can help it!—the last letter to one. (4) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (5) **w.Som.**[1] Her was to me last night. (6) **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm fit to bläem it to him. I always bläemt it to that. He always bläems it to the watter. (7) **Sc.** I have no fault to him, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Slk.** I hae four great faults to that chiel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 220, ed. 1866. (8) **n.Lin.**[1] He lives to Grimsby ward noo. She's goän to Lunnun ward, bud she'll be by ageän e' th' summer. **e.An.**[1] To London-ward. (9) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1]

2. At; esp. before a place-name.

Rnf. A lass that was said to be cleanly and pretty; But look to her now, a' sae black round the mou', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 43. **Slk.** You're soon begun to a braw trade, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **Der.** I'm main sorry as Master Broom ain't to home. . . . I'd a message for him, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Midl.** I'd had a big job over to Norton Wood, BARTRAM *People Clopton* (1897) 140. **s.Wal.** She livin' miles away an' him over to Jenkinses, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 144. **Glo.** Young John, 'ee wur to the fun'rel to-day, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 6. **Oxf.** Thy waife and children to home, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xxxviii. **Hmp.**[1] He lives over to Gosport. **Dor.** I be a-goin' to take thee back hoam, to onst, C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. **Som.** Mrs. Laver up to Hall, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 45. **w.Som.**[1] Steady chap, he's always to work. I zeed-n 'long way em to skittles. To the very nick o' time. I'll be ready to dree o'clock. To last, the poor thing couldn' stan' it no longer. **Dev.** He was blooding to nawse, *Reports Provinc.* (1884); Us gets no sleep to nights, GURDON *Memories and Fancies* (1897) 167. **n.Dev.** Nelly, tha day's a-cum ta-last, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 52. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'm harty to my mait, DANIEL *Budget*, 23; Jacob worked to bal, BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 161; **Cor.**[3] **Guern.** I got it to the shop (G.H.G.). [**Amer.** Married a gentleman to Yarmouth, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1830) 1st S. xvi.]

3. By; esp. in phr. *to trade.*

Sc. To John, she had a child (W.C. c. 1750). **Frf.** Liars they are to trade, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxi. **Ayr.** He was a tailor to trade, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 33. **e.Lth.** A wricht to his trade, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Edb.** He was a millwright to trade, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 70. **e.Dur.**[1] What are you to trade? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] He do get his living to tatie jowling. Anybody can't sar their wages to it [i.e. by working at it for that price]. **Dev.** Way I ca'nt sar aiteen-pence a day to it, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. For.

Sc. Weel I thocht your wife would hae kaimed your hair to ye, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 80. **Inv.** I had an egg to breakfast (H.E.F.). **Frf.** She made it into a richt neat coat to Jamie, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) viii. **Ayr.** She can wash a sark to the back o' thee? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102. **Lnk.** Buy snaps to the weans, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Slk.** How would it do to rack his neck to him? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 194, ed. 1866. **N.I.**[1] You can't get a bit to yourself. **Nhb.** A tarr'ble big bill at the butcher's for steaks tiv his eyes, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 21. **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Good to nought. **n.Yks.**[1] What did you have to brekefast? **w.Yks.**[5] Fit to nowt. Gotten nowt to fetching it. **Lan.** Thi feyther to o'th Woald, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xvi. **ne.Lan.**[1] Good to nowt. **s.Lan.**[1] What hast' had to thi dinner? **Not.**[1] A works to Holmes. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them carrots is good to noht at all. **sw.Lin.**[1] I couldn't eät many mouthfuls to my dinner. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[3] She has no appetite to anything.

5. From.

Dev. 'Er cloase costs a main sight ov money. Where cūde 'er git et tū? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138.

6. In.

Som. Mother's gurt Bible as laid to best parlour, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 50. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Thank ee, sir, her's purty well to health, on'y ter'ble crippled up like. I'm rather to a puzzle about it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). **n.Dev.** Her's vit vor live ta town, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 32. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Maids should bide tu bed, CAHILL *Wheal Certainty* (1890) 45; **Cor.**[3]

7. Of; esp. in conjunction with *think* or *know.*

e.Yks.[1] What d'ye think to that? **w.Yks.** What dun yoa think to him? HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii; **w.Yks.**[2] **Midl.** What d'ye think to that theer? BARTRAM *People Clopton* (1897) 43. **Not.**[1]; **Not.**[2] I think nowt to it. **Lin.** (HALL.) **n.Lin.**[1] What do you think to our new gig? **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't think a deal to him. Folks ast me what I thought to London, so I tell'd them I thought Doddington was a very deal prettier place. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] What do you think to it? **Nhp.**[1] What became to him? **War.**[2] *Introd.* **Wor.** Will you accept the sea-kale? It has been given to us, but we do not think to it much at home (E.S.). **s.Wor.**[1] Know to a nest. **Shr.**[1] I know to a book, *Introd.* 82. **Glo.**[1] That un yent the colour to this un, is he? **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** He made the pillars tu't o' silver, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10. **Suf.** Think much to it, *e.An. Daily Times*; I di'nt think nothun tew it (C.T.). **Dev.** She was flippant on her feet and sharp to her tongue, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 4. **nw.Dev.**[1]

8. On, upon.

Edb. Herds draw to their breeks, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 36. **w.Som.**[1] That one is too heavy to carry to your back. **nw.Dev.**[1]

9. Out of. nw.Dev.[1] **10.** Towards.

Ayr. Blind Chance, let her snapper and stoyte on her way, Be't to me, be't frae, e'en let the jad gae, BURNS *Contented wi' Little*, st. 4.

11. With.

Sc. Butter to one's bread (A.W.). **Per.** Be't mine to kittle up the string To reamin' nappy, SINCLAIR *Simple Lays* (1813)

18. **Ayr.** He would hae milk purritch every mornin' wi' ream to them, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14. **n.Cy., Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I alus tak' sugar to my coffee, but noän to my teä. **Not.**[1] Shall you take a sup ale to your dinner? **Rut.**[1] Will you take any mustard to your beef? **w.Som.**[1] I likes a bit o' sugar to my tay. **nw.Dev.**[1]

12. In comparison with.

Sc. There's nae friend to a friend in mister. There's nae fool to an auld fool, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 31. **Abd.** Ye're naething but ablacks to the pretty men that were in my young days, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 57. **Per.** I'm but a puir man to you, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 171, ed. 1887. **Lth.** Puck himsel's a gowk to me, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 59. **Nhb.** The tuppennies they keep at wor stores wes just muck ti them, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 47. **w.Yks.** Billy's nowght to Jerry at playin' t'fiddle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 29, 1899). **ne.Lan.**[1] He's nowt to him. **s.Not.** I've been at funerals that was lively to her, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 210. **w.Som.**[1] Thick there idn nort to tother. He idn nort to his brither.

13. In response to.

Lnk. Though she was flowerin', she flang by her faderils, And sprang on the floor to my fiddle and me, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 88.

14. Used before the gerund, *gen.* with the sense of 'for the purpose of.'

w.Som.[1] I've a-tookt all Mr. Bond's grass to cuttin'. Thick hedge is a wo'th two shillins a rope to makin'. So also 'to doing,' 'to digging,' 'to building,' 'to drashing,' &c. Thick there rat's a wo'th zixpence to killin'. **Dev.** I be a poor chap to tellin', *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 154.

15. Used elliptically for 'particular to.'

n.Cy. (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah'm noane to a copper or two, so let's hev a gooid un, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 29, 1899); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** 'Yoar abeawt reet,' says John, 'awm never to a pint of ale,' STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 45.

16. Used elliptically for 'belonging to.'

Ayr. Seven kin' o' crocks wi' narrow necks and lugs to them on ilka side to lift by, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 67. **w.Som.**[1] There never wadn no kay to un. **nw.Dev.**[1]

17. Used elliptically with the *v.*, esp. of motion, understood.

Bnff. He up an' to the dancin, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 143. **Kcd.** They saw their sons to men, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 108. **Edb.** 'O whar's she to?'—I aft did say, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 137. **Don.** The giant and him to it, and the like of their fight was never witnessed, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 130. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Ken.**[1] I'm just a going to it [I am just going to do it]. **Sur.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The usual way to set on a dog is 'To un! to un, Pinch!' i.e. go at him. **Dev.** To him again, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

18. Used as the sign of the inf. where in standard Eng. it is omitted.

Chs.[3] I saw him to do it. **Oxf.**[1] I'll let you to know, *MS. add.*

19. Before a division of time: this. See **To-year.**

Lin. For thou'll be twenty to weeäk, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 2; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] To-week. **sw.Lin.**[1] To-month. **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **Dor.** I be very busy to-week, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) 366. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] 'I shall be sure to zee un t'arternoon.' This form is used with a future construction, seldom, if ever, with a past tense—in the latter case it would be 's'arternoon.' **Dev.**[3] Tar-ter-nüne [this afternoon]. **nw.Dev.**[1]

20. *prep.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **To-bread,** a piece of bread or biscuit given in; also used *fig.*; (2) **-doors,** out of doors; (3) **-gen,** against, near to; (4) **-house,** at home; (5) **-look,** (*a*) a look-to; (*b*) an outlook, matter of expectation; (6) **-looker,** a spectator; (7) **-luck,** something given in above the bargain; (8) **-one,** at one and the same moment; (9) **-part,** apart, in pieces.

(1) **Sc.** The . . . baxter . . . may at times . . . give a farthing biscuit—as what is called 'too (or additional) bread'—on the purchase of a shilling's worth, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 531. **Dmb.** You were yoursel the 'to-bread' to the gift, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 104. (2) **w.Som.**[1] 'Go to doors,' always said to dogs. 'He turned to, and put em all to doors.' This latter is the ordinary way of speaking of a publican clearing his house. **Dev.** Put they dogs to-doors, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). **Cor.** You must dreev'n away, send un to doors, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 5. (3) **Lei.**[1] If yo goo to-gen 'im, a'll boite. (4) **Dev.** A woman said of her children she 'has 'em baptized to house,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885). (5, *a*) **Cai.**[1] Gie a tee-leuk till ma bairns till I come back. (*b*) **Sc.** A puir to-look (JAM.). (6) **Dev.** (HALL.) (7) **Sc.** I got a penny to the to-luck (JAM.). (8) **n.Dev.** He was always on the contrivy how to diddle his cowardice and Matthew Morse to wan, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 192. (9) **Som.** So he tookt it to-part (W.F.R.).

21. *adv.* In place; close. See **Put-to** (s.v. **Put,** *v.*[1] **2** (20, *a*).)

Sc. The dore is to (JAM.). **Ayr.** HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 279. **N.Cy.**[1] 'Is the door too?' 'It is too.' **Cum.**[2] To 'mak to' the door is to shut the door; **Cum.**[4] T'horses is to. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** I put t'pig to beside her et keep her company, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.**[1] Is the door to?

22. *Obs.* Down. **Sc.** Ganging to of the sun (JAM.).

23. After a *num. adj.*: almost. **Hrf.**[1] She is eighty to.

24. Used redundantly with an *adv.* of place, esp. at the end of a sentence.

Som. 'Where is it to?' 'Just to there?' (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**[1] I can't think wherever they be to. Where's a-put the gimlet to? At a political meeting at Taunton, Nov. 8, 1885, a man shouted, 'Where's Gordon to?' **Dev.** Where was he to, Mrs. Delve, when he wrote? O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 29. **Cor.**[3] Where be you living to?

25. Phr. (1) *to and again,* (*a*) backwards and forwards; to and fro; (*b*) now and again; (*c*) wavering, uncertain; (2) — *and against,* (3) — *and avore,* see (1, *a*); (4) — *and from,* see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Glo.**[2] 19. **Ken.**[1] See de old pendylum goo to-andagin; to-and-agin; to-and-agin, all de while. **Sur.**[1] I goes to the shop to and agin. **Sus.**[1] She doddles to-and-agin. **w.Som.**[1] The hyener widn bide quiet a minute; there a was gwain to an' again in the cage all the day. **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. (*b*) **Cor.**[3] (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] I take no notice of what she says, she's so to an' again. **War.**[3] (2) **Brks.** (E.G.H.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] In ploughing, or other work on land, the implement is said to go 'to an' avore.' **Dev.** An work'd et too'n avore, agin Ha com'd ta zau tha barly in, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* 1st S. 50, in ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888). (4) **Dev.** Her'th abin ill to and from ever since Christmas, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

26. *conj.* Till, until.

N.I.[1] Come here to I kiss you. **Uls.** Hame a'll no' go, tae a see the doctor comin' oot, MCILROY *Druid Island* (1902) 48. **Ant.** Only wait to' I can get the word, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 22. **Nhb.**[1] Deeth winna come tiv he's ready.

27. *sb.* In phr. *tos and fros,* waverings, indecisions.

Slg. After many to's and fro's, and much confusion and fear, anent the state of my soul, WODROW SOC. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 133. **n.Yks.** He'd seen eneeaf o' their teeas an' frays (I.W.).

TO-, *adv.*[2] Shr. Som. Dev. As a prefix to *v.*: in pieces, asunder.

Shr.[1] Mary, yo' see an' bring that steän in to-night; if it freezes we sha'n 'äve it to-bost like the tother—it wuz clane split i' two, like as if it 'ad bin cut. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** 'You'n have yourn holders t'brocked,' i.e. canine teeth broken off—an operation sometimes performed on a sheep-dog when too rough, *Reports Provinc.* (1881).

TO, see **Ta, Thou, Tow,** *v.*[3]

TÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form töa. [tœ̄.] Old grass. JAKOBSEN *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 46.

[ON. *tō,* a tuft of grass; a grassy spot (VIGFUSSON).]

TOACHIE, *int.* Cai.[1] [tō·χi.] A call to a cow.

TOAD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **taad** w.Yks.[1]; **tad** Som.; **tade** Sc. (JAM.) Dev.; **taed** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1]; **taid** Sc. (JAM.); **taiyad** ne.Lan.[1]; **taud** Sc. (JAM.); **tead** Sc. Cum.[14] Wm. Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **teadd** Cum.[14]; **teahd** Cum.; **ted** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **teead** Wm. n.Yks.[2]; **tiad** Lakel.[2]; **toard** Not.; **tooad** e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] I.W.[1] Som.; **tood** Lei.[1]; **tuoad** Dor.[1]; **twoad** Der. Glo. Brks.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor.; **twud** Oxf.[1]; **tyad** Cum.; **tyed** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [tōd, toəd; tēd, tiəd.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Toad-and-battlin-stone,** (*a*) two stones formerly used for beating line for spinning; now used for beating sand; (*b*) a little man on a big horse; (2) **-bit,** a disease in cattle, imputed to the poison of toads; (3) **-'s-eye,** (*a*) a kind of stone; (*b*) *fig.* jealousy; (4) **-fair,** see below; (5) **-s'-gender,** toad or frog spawn; (6) **-'s-head,** part of a flail; (7) **-holes,** a poor class of dwelling-houses in a low, unpleasant locality; (8) **-hole-waller,** one who builds fences, &c., but who is not a qualified mason; (9) **-in-a-pot,** *obs.*, a mode of bewitching any one; see below; (10) **-in-the-hole,** (*a*) a dish consisting of meat baked or fried in batter;

(*b*) a small suet pudding cooked and served in broth; (11) **-lodge**, the stone loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (12) **-pits**, *obs.*, certain pits where toads live dry; (13) **-red, -rud**, or **-rut**, (14) **-riddings**, (15) **-slubber**, (16) **-slutch**, see (5); (17) **-spit** or **-spittle**, froth formed on plants by the *Cicada spumosa*; 'cuckoo-spit'; (18) **-spue**, see (5); (19) **-stabber**, a bad, blunt knife; a jack-knife; (20) **-stone**, (*a*) see below; (*b*) greenstone; (21) **-'s-todder** or **-tother**, see (5).

(1 *a*, *b* **Lakel.**[2] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds* (1811). (3, *a*) **Dor.** Next below the 'white rag' or top layer in Swanage quarries (C.W.). **Cor.** Cassiterite, varieties 'Toad's Eye' and 'Wood Tin' (fibrous binoxide in concentric laminae), SMYTH *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 18. (*b*) **Lth.** Yon vile discrimination That breeds aye the taid's e'e In mony a congregation, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 10. (4) **Dor.** It is not long since that a 'cuning man' of great fame used to hold an annual levée in the neighbourhood of Stalbridge, the residence of the wise lady. This gathering was called 'Toad Fair,' because the man sold out to crowds of admirers the legs torn from the bodies of living toads. These were placed in a bag which was worn round the neck of the patient and counted a sovereign remedy for scrofula, the 'overlooked,' and other maladies, *Standard* (Sept. 22, 1880) in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 288. (5) **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **nw.Dev.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** (B.K.); He went into partnership with another person at Toad Holes near Oakenshaw as a cropper, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 18. (8) **w.Yks.** He wor nobbut what wor called a tooad hoil waller, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1893) 17. (9) **n.Lan.**[1] Formerly a common mode of bewitching anyone was to put a toad in a jar, and cover it closely; as the toad dwindled away, so would the person bewitched. (10, *a*) **Midl.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The same name is also given to bacon cut in small pieces and boiled in a crust. **War.**[2,3], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Next follows toad-in-the-hole, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 138. **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); That day, they had a toad-in-hole, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 67; **Ess.**[1] **w.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** On Zaturdays I then ood buy A piece ta roast, ar beak, ar vry, Ar var a pudden ar a pie, Ar touad in hole, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 112. **Dev.** Cramming his mouth with a large forkful of toad-in-the-hole, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 215. **Cor.**[1,2] (*b*) **Wm.** 'Can ye fettle a teead-e-t-whol if Ah mak ye yan apiece?' 'We can that' (B.K.). (11) **Hmp.**[1] (12) **Dev.** Upon some of the downs of Devon, particularly Haldown, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426. (13) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Paddock), **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (14) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Paddock), **nw.Dev.**[1] (15) **w.Yks.**[1] (16) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (17) **Cai.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** It's toads 'at make that toad spit, an' it be mighty poisonous (W.M.E.F.). (18) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (19) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 400.] (20, *a*) **Kcb.** For stoppin bluid whun onybuddy wus woundit. They put a taedstane on the wound an said: 'The water's mud, an rins afluid, An sae dis thy bluid. God bad it stan, an so it did. In the name o' the Father, Son, an Holy Ghost Stan bluid,' TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 128. (*b*) **Der.** The name Toadstone is applied to the greenstone which is intercalated with the carboniferous limestone, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 377; Greenstone (locally termed 'Toadstone'), from a mine near Hartshill Hall, Derbyshire. An intimate mixture of felspar and hornblende, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 64. **nw.Der.**[1] (21) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Toad's gender), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Toad-back**, a kind of pear; (2) **-broom**, var. kinds of horsetail, *Equisetum*; (3) **-'s-cap**, (4) **-'s-cheese**, a fungus; a toadstool; (5) **-flax**, the corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*; (6) **-flower**, the common hedge-nettle, *Stachys sylvatica*; (7) **-'s-grass**, see (5); (8) **-'s-heads**, the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (9) **-'s-** or **-s'-meat**, (10) **-paddock**, see (3); (11) **-pipe(s**, see (2); (12) **-skep**, a fungus; a little mushroom; (13) **-('s-spawn**, the green scum on ponds, var. species of *Confervae*; (14) **-spit**, the common duckweed, *Lemna minor*; (15) **-stool**, a mushroom; (16) **-stowp**, (17) **-stump**, see (3); (18) **-tether**, the creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Som.** (3) **Nhp.**[1] All fungi which have a conical pileus. **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.**, **Suf.**[1] (4) **Oxf.** (J.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 165. **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **Yks.** (7) **s.Chs.**[1] (8) **Wil.**[1] (9) **Glo.** Them there tother things be nowt but toadsmeat, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvii. **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1] (10) **Lan.** (11) **Nhb.**, **Cum.**, **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Plants are seen adhering to the marl, especially those which are vulgarly termed Toad Pipes, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 138. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **nw.Lin.**, **sw.Lin.**[1] (12) **e.An.**[1] A fungus produced from ash-trees. (13) **Hmp.**[1], **w.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (14) **Lin.** (15) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (16) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (17) **s.Lan.**[1] (18) **Yks.**

3. Phr. (1) *as awkward as a grund toad*, said of any one especially difficult to get on with; (2) *as full of anger*, &c. *as a blown toad*, very full of anger, &c.; (3) *as hard as a fell* —, of a peculiarly stout and hardy nature; used of persons and animals; (4) *like* or *as a — below, beneath*, or *under a harrow*, in a state of torture; (5) *like a — out of a tree—thump!* used of a person falling awkwardly; (6) *to be like a — dressed in muslin*, said of a vulgar woman in fine clothes; (7) *to come down thump, like a — from roost*, see (5); (8) *to pine away like a — on a prick*, to die of a lingering illness; (9) *to sit like a — on a shovel*, see below; (10) *to titter take a — by the face than do something*, used to express great dislike for a certain undertaking.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Cum.** GIBSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1861) 19. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** Maw life, aw's sure, was full as bad as ony tyed's belaw a harrow, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30. **Cum.** Leyke teades under harrows, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 106. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] I's like a taad under t'harrow. **n.Lin.**[1] To lead the life of 'a toäd under a harra',' to be in a miserable or distressed condition. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Oxf.**[1] **Suf.** BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 95. **Ess.** Here have you gone on at me like a toad under the harrows ever since I brought you here, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 65. **w.Som.**[1] Un·eebau·dee müd su wuul· bee u too·ud uun·dur u aa·ru-z bee u foo·us tu leev sae·um-z aa·y bee laung u dhee·—túz skan·lus un shee·umfèol aew aay bee·u-saa·rd. **Cor.** Like a toad under a harrow, I don't know whichee corse to steer, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. (5) **War.**[2] (6) **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **Wor.** (J.B.P.) (8) **s.Lan.**[1] He pine't away like a tooad on a prick. (9) **n.Lin.**[1] 'He sits like a toäd on a shuvel,' said of anyone who has a very uncertain seat on horseback, and sometimes, therefore, by metaphor of anyone who is in condition of affairs, family, or health, in a very uncertain condition. (10) **Yks.** Gin ye knawed sae mich on yon awd lass at ah knaws, yey'd nut hev ligged her sae negh yursel, ye'd titter tak a teead by t'feeace, MACQUOID *Dons Barugh* (1877) xix. **n.Yks.**[2]

4. A term of contempt, dislike, or disgust.

Sc. (JAM.) **S. & Ork.**[1] Applied contemptuously to a child. **Abd.** He defined Dawvid Hadden as a pushion't ted, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Kcd.** Peer silly ted, it brak' its string An' ran upo' the brae, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 13. **Ayr.** Never sin' that taid o' a thing, Lieutenant Fairlie o' the Whirtleha', cam aboot the place, has Rab been the same blythe lauchin' rogue that he was, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 41. **Edb.** A swindling, henpeckt, poisonous taid, The vilest o' them a', *Carlop Green* (1793) 127, ed. 1817. **Ir.** Och, the bould little toad, Did you notice the dhrive, ma'am, she hit Murty Doyle? BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 99. **Cum.** A want neea mare t'dee we sec a durty tyad, CHRISTIAN *Sailor Lad* (1880) 4. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] 'Yŭ nuwd tóoŭd! yoa)n bin ŭpstae·rz ŭgy'en,' addressed to a cat. **Der.** Et's spread all ower th' country-side by naa, thaa dretty twoäd, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 88. **s.Not.** The young toard! a should like to ha' wrung 'is head off (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] What a foul-tung'd toäd she is. **War.**[3] 'A regular old toad,' i.e. a cross-grained old woman. 'She is an ugly old toad.' **Glo.** Darze thy back, thee cussnation twoäd, . . thee's bin an' shot my bird, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Brks.**[1] A turned out a gallus two-ad, an' run awaay vrom who-am. **Suf.** An owl he sat in a hollow tree—A proper spiteful toad was he, *Old Song* (J.Ar.); Now mawther, take that, I'll larn yow to be a toad, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 34. **Ken.** She is such a little toad (D.W.L.). **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dor.** I'll larn you to lay your hands on my precious Jem, you ongrateful toad! HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 42. **Som.** I wish the little toad were dead an' in his grave, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 40. **Dev.** That's a rigler jimcrack ol' twoad ov a tabul. 'E'll break down tha fust time 'e's used, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** My wife—dirty ou'd toad, han't swept'n up fitty this mornin, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xlvi.

5. A term of endearment: esp. used of a child; a child.

Sc. A bonnie teddie (JAM.). **Abd.** The coy teds squeal An' struggle vainly, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 80. **Kcd.** Ye winna tak but when you need it, You bonny tead, JAMIE *Muse of Mearns* (1844) 153. **Frf.** A bonnie black-e'ed bit teddie she is, INGLIS *Am Flk.* (1895) 11. **Ags.** (JAM., s.v. Taudee). **Glo.** A twoad of a wife . . . is rather an endearing expression than otherwise, LYSONS

Vulgar Tongue (1868) 46. **Wil.** A baby is called a 'poor little twoad,' AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 4. **Dev.** 'Er's a cüte little to-ad! FORD *Larramys* (1897) 120. **Cor.** He's such a hot-headed twoad of a bwoy, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 37. [**Amer.** Two little orphan children, the prettiest little toads I ever beheld in all my born days, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvii.]

TOAD, see **Tod**, *sb.*[2]

TOADERY, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [toə·dəri.] Rubbish, weeds, any undesirable object.

Such as dock seed mixed with seed corn, poppies, or other weeds among the wheat. Dh-èo·l-z vèo·l u toa·uduree dee yuur· [the wool is full of foreign substances this year]. Aay zai·n dhee vur u baa·ru vèol u gèo·d duung·, dûd-n ees? un neet vur u paa sl u toa·uduree sae·um-z dhûsh yuur· [I sent thee for a barrow full of good dung, did not I? and not for a parcel of rubbish same as this here is].

TOADY, *adj.* Nhp.[2] Hrf.[1] Also in form **twoady** Nhp.[2] [tō·di.] Hateful; disagreeable, loathsome. See **Toad, 4.**

TOADY, *adv.* Glo.[1] [tō·di.] Very.

TOAK, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To soak. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TOALIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also written **tolie.** A small round bannock or cake of any kind of bread.

TOAM, TOAN, see **Taum, Tone**, *num. adj.*

TOAR, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **tore** Ken.[2] Sur. Sus.[1] Hmp. [toə(r).] **1.** Long, coarse grass remaining in pasture fields in winter and spring; also in *comp.* **Toar-grass.**

Ken. (K.), **Ken.**[12] **e.Ken.** Tore grass is the old stems between which cattle and sheep have grazed, of any kind of grass, which has shed its seed and dried as it stands (H.M.). **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Toar-hay**, *sb.* hay made from toar-grass; (2) **Toary**, *adj.* long, coarse, as toar-grass; full of long, coarse grass.

(1) **e.Ken.** If much of it [toar-grass] is left it is sometimes cut as toar-hay, but is of little value (H.M.). (2) **Sur.** Some rough 'torey' grass which was dotted over with thorn bushes, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 180; **Sur.**[1] There's bin a fox in that old toary field of mine for ever so long.

2. Grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the corn is reaped. Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736).

TOAR, TOARD, see **Tore, Toad.**

TOARTHRE, TOAS, see **Two-three, Toze**, *v.*[1]

TOAST-DOG, *sb.* Cum.[4] An implement for toasting bread or cakes; see below.

Small affairs with three or four sets of double prongs, and sometimes arranged to elevate or lower, according to the heat of the fire. . . In Cum. they were shaped like a dog and called toast-dogs, COWPER *Hawkshead* (1899) 178.

TOAT, TOATHRY, see **Toit**, *v.*, **Two-three.**

TOÄTTLER, *sb.* Lin. [toə·tlə(r).] An aphetic form of 'teetotaler.'

Doctor's a toättler, lass, an a's hallus i' the owd taäle, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 17.

TOATY, *v.* Cor.[3] [tō·ti.] To toot.

TOB, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Cor. [tob.] **1.** *sb.* A small turf or clod of earth; a torn-up sod. See **Tab**, *sb.*[2]

A tooked up sich a g'eat tob and thrawed un to her, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 17; **Cor.**[3]

2. *v.* To pelt with turfs or clods of earth. Cor.[3]

TOB, *v.*[2] Bdf. [tob.] To throw, 'chuck.'

BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145; Tob it over. Tob the ball. Our Jack tobbed this great stone at me (J.W.B.).

TOBACCO, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **tabacca** Bnff.[1]

1. In phr. *take your tobacco*, don't be in a hurry. N.I.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tobacco-flour**, (2) **-meal**, snuff; (3) **-night**, a profane expression for a lyke-wake; see below; (4) **-snipe**, see below.

(1) **se.Sc.** 'Tis hardly i' a body's pow'r To buy this fine tobacco flour, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 113. (2) The price o' this tobacco meal Has ruin'd mony a dainty chiel, *ib.* (3) **n.Sc.** There was a plentiful supply of new pipes and tobacco, procured specially for the occasion, and hence the irreverent sometimes spoke of the lyke as the tobacco-nicht, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 141. **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Lnk.** He was sent to work as a 'tobacco-snipe,' so that he might add one welcome shilling a week to the depressed family exchequer, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 181.

TOBE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **tōb.** [tōb.] **1.** To be talkative. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Tobin**, *ppl. adj.* talkative, prosing, making silly speeches. *ib.* **2.** To chide; to carp at. *ib.*

TO-BE-DONE, *sb.* Lei.[1] A fuss, disturbance; a 'to-do.'

Theer wur ivver so mooch to-be-done ovver it.

TOBIT, see **Tovet.**

TO-BRIG, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **ta-brig.** A draw-bridge.

Mostly applied to a movable bridge over a canal or a railway, constructed of two leaves or sections swung from opposite banks, and joining or locking in the middle.

TOBY-TROT, *sb.* Som. Dev. A half-witted person; a simpleton.

w.Som.[1] He's a bit of a toby-trot [toa·bee-traat], too, he is; I zim he 'ant a-got all 'is buttons. **Dev.** (HALL.)

TOCH, see **Touch.**

TOCHER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **togher** Cum.[14]; **toker** N.Cy.[1]; **tokker** Cum.[14]; **tougher** Nhb.[1]; **towgher** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. [to·χər.]

1. *sb.* The dowry a woman brings her husband at marriage.

Sc. Better a tocher in her than wi' her, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); A gude tocher and no that bad a pedigree, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxii. **n.Sc.** When Jeannie was married Her tocher down tauld, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 188, ed. 1875. **Per.** Your minnie too draws down her brow, And wi' yer tocher taunts me, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 17. **s.Sc.** The sum thou mentionest hast been laid aside for the tocher of Anne, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 3. **Ayr.** Betty Bodle's tocher would hae been better than the Grippy, GALT *Entail* (1823) xvii. **e.Lth.** Maidens' tochers an' ministers' steepen's are aye less than they're ca'd, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 161. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** RAY (1691); With pewter dibler [plate] on her lap, On which her towgher's gethrin, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 131; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

Hence (1) **Tocher-band**, *sb.* the articles for the disposal of a woman's dowry; (2) **Tocher-fee**, (3) **Tocher-gear**, (4) **Tocher-good**, *sb.* a marriage dowry; (5) **Tocherless**, *adj.* without dowry.

(1) **Ayr.** My daddie sign'd my tocher-band, BURNS *The Gallant Weaver*, st. 3. (2) **Sc.** 'A clerk! a clerk!' the king cried, 'To sign her tocher-fee,' KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 85. (3) **Sc.** For tocher gear he did not stand, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 35, ed. 1868. (4) **Sc.** Mony fair promises at marriage make few at tocher good paying, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); That part of your father's spoils which he may be prevailed upon to disgorge by way of tocher good, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. **Rnf.** My bairne hes tocher-gud to ge yow, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 99. (5) **Sc.** A landless laird with a tocherless daughter, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvii. **Arg.** The ones with the tocher won't have me, and the tocherless girls I dare not betray, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 229. **Ayr.** Miss Betty Graeme was the tocherless sixth dochter of a broken Glasgow Provost, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii.

2. *v.* To dower. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Sc. (JAM.); Nor was in the parish another Sae tocher'd, sae winsome, and braw, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. **Frf.** Mair he thinks o' kye an' land Than o' ocht aneath the mune, Winna prize an eident hand Only tochered frae abune, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 29. **Ayr.** Will cried 'Come tocher Nelly O,' SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 213; Their father's a laird, and weel he can spare't, Braid Money to tocher them a', BURNS *Tarbolton Lasses*, st. 2. **Slk.** It wad tocher a' our bonny lasses, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 334, ed. 1866. **Nhb.** A man may win a tocher'd lass, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 90. **Cum.**[1] He tokker't his dowter wi' twenty pund; **Cum.**[4]

Hence (1) **Ill-tochered**, *ppl. adj.* poorly dowered; (2) **Weel-tochered**, (3) **Weighty-tochered**, *ppl. adj.* richly dowered.

(1) **Sc.** I've aye been thankful to Providence that made me ower ill-faured and ill-tochered to be sought in wedlock, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 96. (2) **Sc.** Ye are a bonny leddy, and a gude ane, and maybe a weel-tochered ane, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xii. **Abd.** Sae mony bonny, weel-tocher't lasses i' the pairt, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 149. **Ayr.** Weel-featur'd, weel-tocher'd, weel-mounted, and braw, BURNS *There's a youth*, st. 2. (3) **Rnf.** We trust a weighty-tochered wife He'll some day claw, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 95.

[Gael. *tochar, tochradh*, Ir. *tochar*, a dowry (MACBAIN).]

TOCHER, *sb.*[2] e.An. A tether.

Nrf. (Hall.); You cannot go beyond your 'tocher.' Holloway. Nrf., Suf. 'As near as a tocher.' Still in use (E.G.P.).

TOCHIOUS, see **Touchous.**

TOCK-BELLIED, see **Tog-bellied.**

TOD, *sb.*[1] Sc. [tod.] A corruption of 'God': used in exclamations of surprise, &c. See **Dod**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. Tod, Meggie, but ye're richt; I fear ye're richt, Leighton *Sc. Wds.* (1869) 21. Frf. Tod, it'll likely be Mr. Skinner, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ii.

TOD, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **toad** Sc. [tod.] 1. A fox; also used *fig.* See **Dodd**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. The fox is vulgarly known by no other name throughout Sc. (Jam.); There's thirty yonder . . . that ye have turned out o' their bits o' bields, to sleep with the tod and the blackcock in the muirs! Scott *Guy M.* (1815) viii; The tod keeps aye his ain hole clean, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 13, ed. 1881. ne.Sc. Underneath thy hearth-stane The Tod shall bring her birds hame, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 112. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Frf. Once Gavin caught a toad instead of a hare, and did not discover his mistake until it had him by the teeth, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xii. w.Sc. Na na, an auld tod Needs nae tutors, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91. s.Sc. A tod has frighted me, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 40, ed. 1848. Rxb. There's nae airting these tods by the light o' this feckless auld moon, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 34. N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] He maun be seun up that cheats the tod. Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], Wm. (A.T.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1] Lin. *Obs.*, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] *Obs.*

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tod and (the) lambs**, a game played on a perforated board with wooden pins; (2) **-'s bairns**, *obs.*, an evil brood; a perverse young generation; (3) **-(s bird**, (*a*) the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (*b*) *pl.*, *obs.*, see (2); (4) **-brod**, a board on which the game of 'tod and lambs' is played; (5) **-'(s hole**, (*a*) a fox's den; (*b*) *fig.* a secret hiding-place; the grave; (6) **-hunting**, fox-hunting; (7) **-i'-the-fauld**, a game; see below; (8) **-like**, fox-like, crafty, cunning; (9) **-lowrie**, (*a*) the fox; (*b*) a bogie; a hob-goblin; (*c*) a children's game; (10) **-tail**, (*a*) in phr. *to run tod-tail*, a children's game in which they run chasing each other in single file; (*b*) the Alpine club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; also in *pl.*; (11) **-touzing**, a method of fox-hunting by shooting, 'bustling,' 'guarding,' &c.; (12) **-tracks**, traces of a fox's feet; (13) **-'s turn**, a sly trick; (14) **-tyke**, *obs.*, a mongrel between a dog and a fox.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. Amusing themselves . . . in such games as 'the Tod and the lam's,' Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 57. (2) Sc. (Jam.); 'The tod's bairns are ill to tame,' apply'd to them who are descended of an ill parentage, or curs'd with a bad education. Such are hard to be made good or virtuous, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 329; 'You breed of the Tod's bairns, if one be good, all are good,' spoken of a bad family, where there are none to mend another, *ib.* 361. (3, *a*) Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (*b*) Sc. Argyle . . . put some four or five hundred on Kintyre shore, to watch on Antrim's designs; the rest on the head of Lorn, to hold the islanders and those tods birds of Lochaber in some awe, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 159 (Jam.). Rnf. It's ill taming tods' birds, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 276, ed. 1843. (4) Fif. Tennant *Anster* (1812) lxxi, *note.* (5, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Per. By crag tops and tod holes and green prickly whins, Spence *Poems* (1898) 36. (*b*) Sc. Ye'll be a' i' the tod's hole In less than a hunner year, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 85. Dmb. We maun . . . try to find some tod-hole whaur the Doctor can ne'er get his clauts owre me, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. (6) Gall. She's a famous mare, your Black Bess, Tam, I think she has been broke to the tod-hunting in her youth, she kens the gate sae weel to the cover, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 161. (7) Per. Form a circle, 'tod' being in the centre. Hands are joined—tod has to break the chain, which he does at the part of the circle where the slowest runners are; he thus gets a good start off. The chain being broken and tod escaped, all give chase; the boy that captures tod becomes tod in turn (G.W.). Kcd. At brak-o'-the-barlie, or tod-i'-the-fauld, I only micht catch you, when twenty wad try, Jamie *Effusions* (1849) 65. (8) Sc. (Jam.); Wae worth that tod-like clan excise, That jeuk wi' cunnin crafty guise, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 134 (*ib.*). Ayr. We make a proper allowance for his tod-like inclination to other folks' cocks and hens, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlviii. (9, *a*) Sc. (Jam.); Tod-lowrie, come out o' your den, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. Bnff.[1] Frf. As some slee todlowrie steals, The laird stole oot an' took his flicht, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. Per. Fra' behind a buss, keeks ane wi' sly todlowrie leer—The loon Autolycus, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 55. Ayr. Ha, ha! tod-lowrie! hae I yirded you at last? Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) v. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 477, ed. 1876. (*b*) n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 78; N.Cy.[1] Said to frighten children, 'Here's Tod-lowrey coming!' Nhb.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372; Lin.[1] (*c*) Elg. To see yer bonny todlin' weans Playing Tod-Lowrie on the greens, Tester *Poems* (1865) 121. (10, *a*) Cai.[1] (*b*) Sc. It seems to receive its name from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a fox (Jam.). Gall. (J.M.), Nhb.[1] (11, 12) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (13) Sc. This will be very odd, for a Scots Parliament to do this, or Scotsmen to play their own country sic a tod's turn, *Lett. from Country Farmer to his Laird* (c. 1706) 2 (Jam.). n.Sc. (*ib.*) Rxb. Who in the world could spae that Trimmie wad play us sic a tod's-turn as yon? Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 210. (14) Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

TOD, *sb.*[3] Cai.[1] [tod.] A small species of crab, *Cancer locusta.*

TOD, *sb.*[4] w.Yks.[2] Also in form **toddy.** [tod.] A slang word for a 'fop'; a gaily-dressed person.

A well-dressed young man was called 'Toddy M——.'

TOD, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[1] Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Ch.I. [tod.] 1. *sb.* The head of a pollard tree; a pollard tree. See **Dod**, *sb.*[4]

e.An.[1] Suf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 301. Ess. *Arch.* (1863) II. 187.

2. A stump of a tree sawn off or left in the ground; an upright stake of a wattled hurdle; a block of wood. e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1] 3. A weight of wool; *gen.* 28 lb., but varying in different localities. See **Tad**, *sb.*[1]

e.Yks. 28½ lb., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Chs. The wool is fine, it sold in 1792 as high as 30s. the tod of 20 lb., Marshall *Review* (ed. 1808) 35. Lin.[1] 28 lb.; before the weight was fixed by Act of Parliament the quantity was uncertain. n.Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Nhp.[1] A tod of fleece wool is 28 lb. by stat. 12 Car. I. cap. 32, and it so continues; but if the fleeces are wound up by the shearer or shepherd, and not by a sworn woolwinder, an allowance is made of 1 lb. for filth, and the tod is 29 lb. When sorted and sold out by the woolstapler to the manufacturer, the tod, whether of clothing or combing wool, is 30 lb., being the eighth part of a pack of wool, which is 240 lb. Glo. 28½ lb., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); A parcel (28 lb.) of wool, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435; Glo.[1] Oxf. In these parts the woolmen buy in 29 pounds to the tod, though they sell out but 28, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). Bdf. 28 lb., and sometimes a pound over for pitch-marks, making 29 lb., Morton *ib.* Hrt. Wool worth a guinea a tod, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Sold wool at Loddon at eighteen shillings the tod, or two stone, Haggard *Farmer's Year*, viii, in *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 507. Sus. 32 lb., Morton *ib.* w.Sus. Holloway. Ch.I. 32 lb., Morton *ib.*

4. Any great weight; a heap; a bundle of hay.

Glo. A great tod, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. Dor. Zoo all the lot o' stuff a-tied Upon the plow, a tidy tod, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869) 73. Som. (J.S.F.S.)

Hence **Toddy**, *adj.* heavy, weighty.

Nhp.[1] A person weighty either in person or purse is said to be toddy. War.[3]

5. *v.* Of wool: to weigh 28 lb.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 372. n.Lin.[1] Them sheäp 'll tod threes; that is, the fleeces of three of them will weigh a tod. 'Mr. Witherel, of Hackington, informed me that of what was called Lincoln sheep he todded all threes,' Young *Agric.* (1799) 311. e.An.[1]

[3. Todde, weight, *sexdecim pondo*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool (Vigfusson).]

TOD, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **toddie, todie.** A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour. Rxb. Hence **Toddle**, *sb.* a small cake or scone. Cld.

TOD, *sb.*[7] Sc. [tod.] In phr. *to take the tod*, to take a fit of the sulks. See **Dod**, *sb.*[7]

Lnk. I really thocht that ye were ill, Or that ye'd ta'en the tod, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 117.

TOD, *sb.*[8] Cor. [tod.] A confusion, muddle.

They've all gone mazed together, 'a b'lieve. Such a tod! It's

like a crab goin' to jail—all on one side. I never heerd tell o' the like! LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 179; **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Toddy**, *adj.* confused, muddled. **Cor.**[3]

TOD, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **todd** n.Cy. 1. To tooth sickles. Cf. **toodle**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. *Obs.* To cut the teeth.

n.Cy. Soon todd soon with God [when a child hath teeth too soon], RAY *Prov.* (1678) 26.

TOD, see **Tad**, *sb.*[2]

TO·DAY, *adv.* Som. [tə·dē·.] In *comp.* **To·day morning**, this morning.

Your father brought in a wheat-mow only to-day morning, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 144. **w.Som.**[1] Usually contracted to 'dai· mau·rneen.' 'I zeed-n day mornin' vore breaksus.' 'We com'd away day mornin' 'bout o' vive o'clock.'

TOD(D, *sb.* and *adj.* Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **tad** se.Wor.[1]; **tott** Lei.[1] [tod.] 1. *sb.* A disease of rabbits, causing swelling of the stomach.

Lei.[1] **War.**[2] Superabundance of vegetable food is said to cause it. **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tod-gutted**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Toddy**, *adj.* pot-bellied. Glo.[1] 2. *adj.* Pot-bellied. *ib.*

TODDER, TODDLE, see **Tother**, *sb.*, **Tod**, *sb.*[6]

TODDLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **todle** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Cum.; and in forms **taddle** n.Cy.; **tuddle** e.An.[2] [to·dl.] 1. *v.* To walk with feeble, tottering, uncertain steps; to stagger as a drunken man; to waddle. Cf. **doddle**, *v.*[1], **tottle**.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** Rosy round gaed todlin' hame Ilk loyal guest, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 130. **Per.** Late-born lambs are toddlin' i' the sun, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 67. **Ayr.** I was come round about the hill, And todlin down on Willie's mill, Setting my staff, wi' a' my skill To keep me sicker, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 5. **Wgt.** A queer aul' woman cam' todlin' in, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 231. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** Now todlen down the hill o' life, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 20; **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Old Joe came toddling in. **e.An.**[2] **Dor.** Who should I see but wold B—— toddlin' along in front of me, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 185.

Hence (1) **Toddler**, *sb.* one who walks with a short step; (2) **Toddlish**, *adj.* slightly intoxicated, half tipsy; (3) *one's toddling-string is broken*, *phr.* one cannot walk.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Nuw, ée wo)nŭ drüngk, bŭr ée wŭz ŭ bit tod·lish. (3) **Cor.**[3]

2. To walk leisurely; to saunter.

Sc. She's turned me into an ugly worm, And gar'd me toddle about the tree, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 364. **Per.** 'Mang a' the queer bodies that toddle the road, STEWART *Character* (1857) 15. **Ayr.** Ye're a bankrupt, till ye toddle Frae aff this ba', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 153. **Kcb.** He had joost tae toddle his wa's hame, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 390. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll just be toddlin. **Cum.**[1] It's time to be toddlin' heàmm. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Well, good-neet, aw mun toddle whoam. **n.Lin.**[1] 'Well, I mun be toddlin,' is a common expression used by one who has stayed talking longer than he ought to have done. **Ess.** CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) *Gl.* **w.Som.**[1] Come, Bill! we can't bide no longer, 'tis gettin' late, we must toddly 'long. **Cor.** Now, I'll toddle; and don't you forget your promise about my bunnet, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 126.

3. *Obsol.* To purl; to move with a gentle sound, as a stream or river.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** Whiles my plaint I mamp an' mummle Whar the burnie todles by, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 188. **Ayr.** Ye burnies, wimplin down your glens, Wi' toddlin din, BURNS *Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson* (1790) st. 4. **Lnk.** Owre hagg or hill, Whar Irvine todlin rins alang, A wee bit rill, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 78. **Nhb.** Its brook in front 'wi' toddlin' din,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 58.

4. *Obs.* To make a murmuring noise in boiling, as meat in a pot.

Fif. (JAM.); A junt o' beef . . . Aft in your pat be todlin', DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 66.

5. *sb.* A child just beginning to walk.

Ags. (JAM.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] G' long, ye little talkin' toddle! **War.**[3]

Hence **Todlich**, *sb.* a child just beginning to walk. Fif. (JAM.) 6. A neat person of small stature. Ags. (JAM.)

TODDY, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Ess. Also in forms **toidy, tuddy** Yks. [to·di, w.Yks. also toi·di.] Small, tiny; *gen.* in *comb.* **Toddy little**. Cf. **doddy**, *adj.*[1]

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.); What a tuddy chap. Sitch a little, toddy man ah ne'er see'd afore (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] Gie me a lile toddy bit. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

TODDY, see **Tod**, *sb.*[4]

TODGE, *sb.* Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also written **todg** Oxf.[1] [todʒ.] Anything of a thick, 'stodgy' consistency, esp. thick spoon-meat, soup, &c.

Nhp.[2] **Glo.**[1] It's as thick as can be, all run into a thick todge. **Oxf.**[1] Dhis yuur uuy·nuun por·ij iz uz thik uz toj. **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.** (H.E.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (c. 1825); **Wil.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

Hence (1) **Todged-milk**, *sb.* milk thickened with flour. Hmp.[1]; (2) **Todgey**, *adj.* short and fat. Brks.[1]

TODGE, *v.* Lakel. [todʒ.] To go at a slow, ambling pace; to shamble. Cf. **tog**, *v.*

Lakel.[2] He was todgen on nice an' stiddy. **Wm.** They'd nobbut bin todgen on varra whiat, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 20.

TODGIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Bwk. (JAM.) A small, round, flat cake.

TODIE, TODLE, see **Taudy, Tod**, *sb.*[6], **Toddle**.

TO·DO, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **to·doo** Hrf.[2] Oxf.; and in forms **ta·dea** Cum.[14]; **ta·deea** Wm.; **t'dee** Sc.; **ti·deeah** e.Yks.[1]; **tü·dü** Dev.[3] [tə·dū·, ·diu·, ·diə·.] 1. *sb.* Ado, commotion, fuss; trouble; lively or excited proceedings.

Sc. Dear, dear, . . such a to-do about nothing, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. **Bnff.**[1] The're mackin' a t'dee nae coummon aboot that thing. **Edb.** In the roushie doucie the guard might have sic a to-do to save their ain skins, that I might manage to come off with mine, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 89. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** We hed a bonny tadeea when t'gaffer gat ta know they war ower thick (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Was there mich ti·deeah at oss-show? **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] What ails him? he's making a great to-do. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)l bi ŭ praat·i tŭ-dóo· wen dhŭ mes·tŭr éeŭrz on)t. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** What a to-do about noat (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] What a to-do you are makkin' all aboot noht. **s.Lin.** We hed sich a to-do th' tuther neight, Ah aënt got o'er it yit (T.H.R.). **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[2] **Oxf.** An tel ē strāyt āwf, too, athowt much to-doo (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] And there's such a to-do about it as you never heard. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **Ess.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.), **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Here's a pretty to-do. **Wil.** They make a fine to-do, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Purty to do up to board, wad·n 'er? I yeard 'em zay 'ow 'most come to faitin' way 'em. **Dev.**[3] Ots awl theys tü-dū about? **w.Cor.** There was a fine to-do when I brok' the basun (M.A.C.). **Colloq.** There's a pretty to do in your tower, Bloudie Jack, In your tower there's a pretty to do, BARHAM *Bloudie Jack* in *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864). [**Amer.** I'm not gwine to make a great to-do about it, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 20.]

Hence **To·doment**, *sb.* a fuss, a 'to-do.' se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

2. *v.* In phr. *to take to doing*, to scold.

w.Som.[1] Missus tookt me to doin', sure 'nough, 'bout the milk, but I could-n help o' it.

TO·DRAW, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **teaa·draa** Wm.; **te·draw** Cum.[14]; **tee·** N.Cy.[1]; **teu·** Cum.[14] [tə·drō·; ·drā·.] 1. A resort, refuge; a place of shelter; something to stand one in stead.

Slk. (JAM.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** When he deed he left mea a conny hause, a parrak, a garden, an twea conny lile mosses, and I feend it varra comfortable teaa draa, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 22, ed. 1821.

2. A newsmonger's house; a place or person resorted to by idlers. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14]

TOE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Midl. War. Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tae** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **teea** n.Yks.[2]; **toer** w.Som.[1] [tō, toə; tē, tiə.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Toe-bite**, a leech which inhabits stagnant ponds; (2) **·biter**, (*a*) one of a group of black insects which glide upon the surface of still water near the banks of ponds, &c.; (*b*) anything remarkable or surprising; (3) **·breadth**, the smallest possible distance; (4) **·caker**, an iron toe-piece on a boot or shoe; (5) **·'s length**, see (3); (6) **·path**, a footpath; (7) **·poke**, a foot-sock; (8) **·rag**, (*a*) a rag used to fill up a shoe too large for the foot; (*b*) dried salt

cod-fish; (9) **-scute**, (10) **-shod**, see (4); (11) **-stone**, the stone at the foot of a grave.

(1) **War.**[2] (2, *a*) **m.Wor.** (J.C.) (*b*) **Lan.** An' it's a toe-biter too, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 81. **s.Lan.**[1] That's a toe-biter. (3) **Bnff.**[1] He widna pit himsel' a tae-breeth oot o's wye t'dee a bodie a gueede turn. **Cld.** (JAM.) (4) **n.Yks.** Yūl ablij mə if yəl put tiakākərs əmi biuts. Tiakākərs siavs biut tias rēli (W.H.). (5) **Sc.** 'Am I no gaun to the ploy, then?'—'And what for should ye? to dance a' night, I'se warrant, and no to be fit to walk your tae's-length the morn, and we have ten Scots miles afore us,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) I. 216 (JAM.). (6) **Dub.** There was no toe-path at that time, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 109. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8, *a*) **s.Lan.**[1] Meat when over-boiled is said to be 'boil't to toe-rags.' (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Anybody must have a bit o' mait now and again—anybody can't auvis live 'pon toe-rag. **Cor.**[3] (9) **Cor.** A glint of daylight on the toe-scutes of two dangling boots, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 39. (10) **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** Heel shod and taeshod and tacket and pin, Shaemaker, shaemaker, shoo ma shoon, AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 118. (11) **Abd.** She can haud her tongue like the tae-stane o' a grave, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) vii.

2. Phr. (1) *not to break one's toes*, said in ridicule of a lazy person; (2) *to show a toe*, in wrestling: to kick; (3) *to turn one's toe where one's heel stands*, to turn round; (4) *war toe-ers!* used as a warning against a falling weight.

(1) **nw.Abd.** See an nae brak yer tae, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 16. (2) **Dev.** HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 416. (3) **Sh.I.** I canna turn mi tae whar mi heel staands bit what ye hae somethin' ta set i' mi rodd, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 65. (4) **w.Som.**[1]

3. The part of the 'landside' of a plough to which the share is fixed. w.Som.[1] (s.v. Landside.) **4.** The prong of a fork, &c. **Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** The tae o' a graip (J.M.).

Hence (1) **Tae'd**, *ppl. adj.* pronged; (2) **Three-tae'd**, *ppl. adj.* three-pronged.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Ayr.** An awfu' scythe, out owre ae shouther, Clear-dangling hang; A three-tae'd leister on the ither Lay, large and lang, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 6.

5. One of the strips forming the end of a tawse. Sc. (A.W.) Hence **Lang-tae'd**, *ppl. adj.* of a tawse: having long strips at the end.

Edb. A' tremblin', for the lang-taed tawse, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 166.

6. *Obs.* A branch of a drain.

Abd. Where several branches meet, near the head of a principal drain, which are provincially named its toes or taes (from some resemblance to the letter T), these branches generally enter it at an obtuse angle, *Agric. Surv.* 42 (JAM.).

7. *pl. Obs.* The spreading roots of trees. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **8.** *v.* To step.

Lan. Go at it, then—an' let's toe fair, *Cy. Wds.* (Nov. 3, 1866) 7.

TOEN, TOER, TO-FA, see **To**, *prep.*, **Toe, To-fall.**

TO-FALL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **toofal** Sc. (JAM.); **two-fall** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **teea-fa** Wm.; **teea-faw** Lakel.[2]; **tee-fa** Cai.[1] Cum.[4]; **tee-faa** Nhb.[1]; **tee-fall** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1]; **teeo-fo** Cum.; **teu-fo** Cum.[14]; **t-faw** Cum.; **to(o-fa** Sc.; **touffa** Yks.

1. *Obs.* Of the day: the close, the fall; *gen.* used in phr. *the to-fall of the day* or *night.*

Sc. (JAM.); He has scour'd the gude green wood Till to-fall o' the day, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197; But ere the toofal of the night He lay a corpse on the braes of Yarrow, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 1871) I. 238. **Ayr.** Oh! I was a waefu' man Ere to-fa o' the night, BURNS *John Bushby*, st. 2.

2. A small building annexed to a larger, against which its roof rests; a 'lean-to'; an adjoining out-house or shed; a porch; also used *attrib.* Cf. **tuffold.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** The door was protected by a tōfa or porch, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 170. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** A too-fa' at the back, to be used as a washin-hoose, coal-cellar, tattie-store, an' sic like, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 130, ed. 1889. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. **Gall.** (J.M.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1861) and S. xi. 339. **n.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[2]

3. *Obs. Fig.* A support.

Sc. The Lord my rock, my hainin-towir, an' my to-fa, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xviii. 2.

4. *Fig.* A burden; an addition.

Ayr. As he wus a sort o' toofa' upon their kindness, it fell his part to keep their kinches, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 134.

[2. To-falle, schudde, *appendicium, appendix, teges* (*Prompt.*).]

TOFET, see **Tovet.**

TOFF, *sb.*[1] Yks. [tof.] A dial. form of 'trough.' w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

TOFF, *sb.*[2] Ken. Also in form **torf** Ken.[1] [tof, tōf.] Ears of wheat, pea-pods, &c., broken during threshing; chaff raked off the corn after it is threshed, but before it is cleaned; also in *comb.* **Toff and choff.**

The horses are 'fed entirely out of the barn, with what they call toff and choff here; the chaff and colder of Suffolk,' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XX. 244; **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Toff-sieve**, *sb.* a screen or sieve for cleaning wheat. Ken.[1] Cf. **toft-sieve.**

TOFFEE, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also in forms **taffy** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] I.Ma.; **toughey** w.Yks.[1] [to·fi; ta·fi.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Toffee-join** or **-joining**, a toffee club; see below; (2) **-stick**, *fig.* the tiller of a boat; (3) **-Sunday**, Palm Sunday.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Young people in the country sometimes assemble on a winter evening and subscribe a few pence each to buy treacle for making 'taffy,' and to enjoy the fun of slyly besmearing each other's faces; **Cum.**[4] When there used to be a taffy join, the custom was to ask a lot of young men and young women. They all paid so much each, for the treacle and sugar, and that was why it was called a taffy join, *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 6, col. 3. **Wm.** Thear was a lot a young chaps hed med it up tha wad hev a toffy-join, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 15. **w.Yks.** Lasses i' ther teens hed comed to hev ther toffy-joins, *Wilsden Alm.* (1892) 4, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 29, 1899). (2) **I.Ma.** My lad with the taffystick in his fist, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 151, ed. 1889. (3) **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

2. Phr. *to join for toffee*, to club together for the making of toffee. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), w.Yks.[1] **3.** *pl.* Sweets.

Lan. Mekkin them little toffees loike hailstooans, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 11.

TOFFEEIKA, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Toffee.

'I knaw tha'll like it—it's toffeeika.' An' shoo brought aht throu under her appron a little tin o' toffee, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 113.

TOFFER, *sb.* Yks. [to·fə(r.] Promiscuous articles; odds and ends of old furniture, &c.; rubbish; rags.

n.Yks.[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 353; **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo'd bether bon [burn] all that toffer oot o' awd dhrawer. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tofferment**, *sb.* 'toffer'; (2) **Toffer-shop**, *sb.* a shop in which odds and ends of furniture and other miscellaneous articles are sold.

(1) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I wad n't niffer down ninepence for all t'aud tofferments put together. **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

TOFFLE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [to·fl.] To be in a falling condition. 'It's tofflin down,' as a dilapidated building.

[Cp. OE. *tō-feallan*, to fall in pieces (SWEET).]

TOFIET, see **Tovet.**

TOFT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **taft** Sc. (JAM.); **thoft** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **tuft** m.Yks.[1] [toft.]

1. A homestead, messuage; the land adjacent and belonging to a house; an enclosure; land on which a house has formerly stood. Also in *comp.* **Toftstead.**

Sc. A' the bonnie baronie o' Bradwardine and Tully-Veolan, with the . . . tofts, crofts, mosses, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sh.I.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 115. **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 167. **S. & Ork.**[1], **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** The house was baith a tavern and a taft, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 96. **Bwk.** Bonny's the sod o' the Goodman's taft, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111. **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] In a Court Book of the Manor of Derwentwater, Gawen Wren was fined ten shillings about the year 1640 for having two fires in one toft at the same time; **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** There in the toft are the hogs, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] 'Nor toft nor coft,' very poor. **Not.** The small holdings in the Lammas fields were called toftsteads (J.H.B.). **Lin.**[1] Since the universal enclosure of land, there are no tofts, and they are only now preserved in the names of Wigtoft, Brothertoft, Fishtoft, Langtoft, &c. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The people who had tofts on the Moor. 'It went by toft-stead,' i.e. on the enclosure of the Moor allotments were made to those who had tofts on, or adjoining

it, in compensation for their rights of grazing, turf-paring, cutting furze and ling. Wor. In the title deed of an estate in Badsey . . . dated in 1722, there is a piece of land described as a 'toft' . . . and a close or pasture ground lying in Portway Furlong, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 336, ed. 1852. Ken.[1] s.Hmp. I might ha' been a comfortable man by this; and now I'm like to have neither toft nor croft, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. Dor.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435.

Hence (1) **Tofter**, *sb.* the owner of a 'toft'; (2) **Toft-field**, *sb.* a field belonging to a 'toft,' a home field; (3) **Toft-house**, *sb.* the house attached to a 'toft.'

(1) n.Lin.[1] All those who are inrolled in the Lord of the Manor's ancient burrough rent roll . . . are Burghers and Tofters, and have right of common, *Gainsburgh Manor Records*, in STARK *Hist.* 188. (2) Sc. In a year or two I shall have on the toft field a gallant show of extensive woodland, SCOTT *Jrn.* (Mar. 16, 1826). (3) Per. Having an pipe playing, and fighting in the taft-house, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 267.

2. Land once tilled but now abandoned. Or.I. *Memorial*, 119 (JAM. *Suppl.*). 3. *Obs.* A bed for plants. Cai. (JAM.)

Hence **Plant-toft**, *sb.* a bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages.

Cai. They mak these nurseries or plant-tofts of small extent, that the dykes might shelter the young plants from the severity of the winter, *Agric. Surv.* 119 (JAM.).

4. A low hill.

Lin. A high toft with the river on one side, and the fen for miles on the other, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ii.

5. A small grove of trees. n.Yks.[4]

[ON. *topt, toft*, a green tuft or knoll, a green grassy place; a piece of ground; a messuage, homestead (VIGFUSSON).]

TOFTIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **taftan, taften** (JAM.); **thoftin** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [to·ftin.] **1.** A messuage or dwelling-house and ground for household uses; a 'toft.'

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Sc. He . . . scrapt upo' paper at the dissolments an' tanements o' the taftens, an' bad pit to my name, BLYD *Contract*, 5 (JAM.).

2. The house built upon a 'toft' of land; the holding or using of the said house; the right of so doing. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

TOFT-SIEVE, *sb.* Ken.[1] [to·ft-siv.] A screen or sieve for cleaning wheat. Cf. **toff**, *sb.*[2]

TOFY, *adj.* Yks. **1.** White, yellow, unhealthy-looking. Cf. **doughy**. n.Yks. Tofy face (I.W.).

2. Of grass: soft, as when growing under trees. *ib.* Cf. **tath(e**, 3.

TOG, *v.* Glo. [tog.] To go; to jog along. Also used with *along* and *away*. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435; Glo.[1] Cf. **todge**, *v.*

TOG, *sb.* Sh.I. [tōg.] A person whom one likes or values. S. & Ork.[1]

TO-GANG, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An encounter; a meeting; access. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

TO-GAUN, *sb.* *Obs.* Lnk. (JAM.) A drubbing.

I'll gi'e you a gude to-gaun.

TOG-BELLIED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Glo. Also in form **tock-bellied** Glo.[1] Pot-bellied, stout. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435; Glo.[1] (s.v. Tod).

TOGERSUM, *adj.* *Obs.* Rnf. (JAM.) Tedious, tiresome.

TOGETHER, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Used in addressing one of a number, or several persons collectively; also used redundantly for the sake of emphasis. Also in *comp.* **Altogether**. See **Bor**; cf. **soce**.

Hrt. What are you after, together? (H.G.) e.An.[1] Well, together, how are ye all? Cmb.[1] And where are you going, together? Nrf. 'Here's a nice harvest day, together!' would be a salutation to a company of mowers, GILLETT *Sug. Sol.* 1860 *Notes*. 3. Suf. Very common. No *pl.* significance necessarily (S.J.); How do yew fare, together, as mornin? (C.T.) Ess. Look there, together, good alive, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) III. 11; Ess.[1] Wa a yow gowan altogether?

TOG(G, *sb.* e.An. [tog.] A crab, esp. a small crab, under 4½ inches across the back. e.An.[1] Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 174.

TOGGER, *sb.* Som. [to·gə(r).] The movable handle, including iron-work, fixed by ring and wedge to the 'snead' of a scythe. Cf. **togs**, *sb. pl.*[1], **toggles**.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I've a-got a good snead, but there idn no toggers to un.

Hence (1) **Togger-handle**, *sb.* the wooden handle of a scythe; (2) **Togger-ire**, *sb.* the iron tang welded to a ring, upon which the wooden 'togger-handle' is fixed.

(1) w.Som.[1] The best thing you can have for togger-'an'les is a ivy-drum. (2) *ib.*

TOGGISH, *adj.* e.An.[2] [to·giʃ.] Proud of one's finery.

TOGGLES, *sb. pl.* Dev. [to·glz.] The two small handles of a scythe-pole. Cf. **togs**, *sb. pl.*[1], **togger**.

I can't mow the lawn, sir, till I've got a new snead and toggles to my scythe, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

TOGHER, see **Tocher**, *sb.*[1]

TOGS, *sb. pl.*[1] Dev. [togz.] The two small handles of a scythe-pole. *Reports Provinc.* (1885). Cf. **togger**, **toggles**.

TOGS, *sb. pl.*[2] Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Tails of barley or black oats.

TOIDY, TOIEG, see **Toddy, Toig**.

TOIG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **toieg, toyeg, toyik**. [toi·əg.] A small straw basket to hold corn or meal. See **Ta(a**, 3.

The toieg was originally made from tree root fibres, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 32; In a corner of the looder stood a toyeg (a small straw basket), containing as much corn as would be a hurd o' burstin', SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 172; Ane o' da lasses wis carryin' a toyik wi' dry socks, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

TOIGHAL, *sb.* Dmb. (JAM.) A parcel, budget; luggage; any troublesome appendage.

TOIL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wil. Som. Also in form **twile** Wil. Som. [toil; twail.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *to toil one's bones*, to work hard; to wear oneself out with labour.

Rnf. Let others take pleasure in toiling their banes, Maintaining extravagant wives and their weans, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 47. Nhb. Aw toil maw byens till through maw clay They peep, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9.

2. To disturb, fatigue.

Wil. He war that weak, I thought as twurn't no good on't a twilin' un gettin' up (G.E.D.).

3. To be restless. See **Twily**, *adj.*

Som. He twiled a good deal in the night (W.F.R.).

4. *sb.* In *comp.* **Toil-sprent**, *obs.*, marked with signs of toil; toil-worn.

Elg. The toil-sprent brow Is rubb'd baith smooth and fair, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 151.

5. Phr. *to keep in toil*, to keep in action. w.Yks.[3]

TOIL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dor. Of a hill: the top. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

TOIL, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[3] [toil.] The wheel of a barrow. Cf. **tirl**, 17.

TOIL, *v.*[2] Dor. To set a trap.

[He] . . . locked the chain [of the man-trap] round one of the trees, . . slid back the guard which was placed to keep the gin from accidentally catching the arms of him who set it, or, to use the local and better word, 'toiled' it, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) III. xiv.

TOIL, TOINE, see **Toll**, *v.*[2], **Tine**, *v.*[2]

TOISTER, *sb.* Yks. [toi·stə(r).] A 'taistrel'; a ne'er-do-weel; a mischievous boy; lit. a 'toaster.' w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

TOIT, *sb.*[1] Gmg. Som. Dev. Also written **toyte** and in form **tit** nw.Dev.[1] [toit.] **1.** A small seat or hassock made of straw; a cushion or hassock for kneeling upon.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] From H. Church Accounts, 1637–8: 'Paid John Couch for a toyte for Mr. Churton to kneele upon 4*d.*' 1647–8: 'Paid for a tit for the minister 2*d.*'

2. A settle. Som. (HALL.)

TOIT, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. w.Cy. Cor. Also written **toyt** Sc. Yks.; **toyte** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **toat** Nhb.[1] Yks.; **tooat** Yks.; **tot** Nhb.[1]; **tote** Sc. Nhb.[1] [toit.] **1.** *v.* To totter; to walk feebly; to move about leisurely; to saunter. Cf. **toitle**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Abd. Toitin aboot amo' that rent fowk a' day, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. e.Fif. I hechle an' clocher an' toyt but an' ben Like a puir feckless gran'sire o' three

score an' ten. LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. Ayr. We'll toyte about wi' ane anither, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 18. Nhb.[1]

Hence **Toited**, *ppl. adj.* tottering, feeble.

Lth. Your back sair bowed, your pace sair toyted, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* ed. 1875 *Gl.*

2. To take things easily; to dawdle; to trifle aimlessly; to be engaged in foolish or frivolous proceedings; to play the fool.

Sc. MACKAY. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Come an' get thi wark done asteead o' toiting abaht theare (M.A.); BANKS *Wakefield Wds.* (1865).

Hence **Toiting**, *ppl. adj.* of work: easy.

w.Yks. That's a nice, toiting little job for you to pass your time with (L.M.S.).

3. To fall over, tumble, upset.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 313. Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. To tease.

Lth. Tho' toited by some, and tho' lightlied by mair, She never compleened, tho' her young heart was sair, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 4.

5. *sb.* A helpless, dawdling person; one without managing capability. m.Yks.[1] 6. An attack of illness. Cf. tout, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.) Peb. Puir man, he has had a bit toyte (A.C.).

7. An amusement, hobby, fad.

w.Yks. He doesn't mak' mich wi' his garden, but it's a toit for him (S.K.C.); It'll be a bit of a toyt for tha (J.J.B.); (S.P.U.)

8. Phr. *to keep in toit*, to keep in trim or in practice; to beguile the time; to find occupation or amusement for; to occupy one's attention. See **In**, *prep.* 3 (25).

w.Yks. 'It'll dew to keep him i' toit wi,' spoken after giving a toy to a child (J.R.); Ta keep her hands i' toit, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 48; w.Yks.[3]

9. A fit of bad temper; a huff; temper generally. Sc. (JAM.), Lakel.[2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 353. Hence (1) **Toitish**, (2) **Toity**, *adj.* flighty in temper, easily offended, irritable; pert; snappish.

(1) Lakel.[2] Cor. But tha answerd'st so toytish, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 44; Cor.[12] (2) Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Touttie). N.Cy.[1] A totie body. Nhb.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 353.

10. A tumble; an upset.

Wm. Gergarth Jim gev Gilpin t' toit, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (ed. 1868) 42.

11. *adj.* Pert, impudent; curt, snappish.

Cor.[1] She's bra' and toit; Cor.[2]

12. Proud, stiff. w.Cy. (HALL.)

TOIT, *adj.*[2] Gmg. Pem. [toit.] Free, untrammelled; gay, frisky, wanton.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. Pem. *ib.*

TOIT, see **Tote.**

TOITCH, *v.* Yks. To measure.

w.Yks. Still used by boys in such games as Tip-cat (W.F.).

TOITER, *v.* Sc. Yks. [toi·tə(r.] To totter; to walk about aimlessly and feebly. Also used with *about.* Cf. toit, *v.*

Per. STEWART *Character* (1857) 185. w.Yks. Watched him toiterin' abaht, first i' this place, and then i' that, DEANE *One of Kit a' Tatters's Tales*, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 3, 1892).

TOITLE, *v.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **toytle** Cum.[34] [toi·tl.] 1. To totter, topple, upset. Cf. toit, *v.*

Lakel.[2] He toitle't off a carful o' hay. Cum.[3] T'oald maizlin was like to toytle of his steul, 4; Cum.[4]

Hence **Toytly**, *adj.* shaky, unsteady. Cum.[4] 2. To trifle; to do anything in a slow, apathetic, dawdling manner.

m.Yks.[1] Poor old man of ninety! He goes toitling about at all ends [incessantly], and never thinks he's done. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* T.H.

TOITREES, see **Tawtrees.**

TOKE, *v. Obs.* Som. To glean apples. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TOKEN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **taiken** Sc.; **taken** Sc. (JAM.) Yks.; **takin** Sc. (JAM.); **tokkin** Yks. [tō·kən, toə·kən; Sc. and n.Cy. tē·kən.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *by the same token*, (2) *more by, for*, or *to token*, in further proof, often used merely to add emphasis; (3) *no great token of night*, not late in the evening; (4) *to the mair meen token*, see below.

1. Per. Ye ken ye gaed there ae forenicht, it was Sawbith by the same token, an' ye gied them siller, ye ken that! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 228, ed. 1887. Ir. Be the same token ne'er a word of thanks have I thought of sayin' to her, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 24. Don. The landlord was within his rights be law—for, be the same token, it's many's the wrong to the poor, the forlorn, an' the friendless that same law covers, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 63. w.Ir. By the same token, it was a knife with a big handle, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 177. Ker. He gives the ordher to bury the bones o' Pether, an' by the same token he wint an' seen it done, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 19. (2) Sh.I. Yea, an' mair ta da taiken, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). Frf. Suspicion pointed to William Geddes. . . More by token Chirsty Lamby had seen him rolling home a barrowful of firewood early in the morning, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ix. Ayr. Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token Ae leg, an' baith the trams, are broken, BURNS *Inventory*, ll. 30-1. Slk. Mair by token, I dinna think ye wad steal your neighbour's sheep, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 201, ed. 1866. Wgt. M'Skimmin . . . poor man! that hadna been in a kirk door for years; mair by token he was kind o' gowfish a wee, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 53. Ir. 'It's me, sir, . . that has the black horse.' 'More by token, with a spavin,' LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) ii. Don. Now, more betoken, the same was the fair evenin' of Ballinthra, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 605. (3) n.Yks. Neeah grit taken o' neet (T.S.). (4) n.Sc. A phrase commonly used, . . when one wishes to give a special mark of anything that is described (JAM.).

2. A small metal badge given as a mark of admission to Holy Communion.

Sc. (JAM.); The use of tokens (of metal, oval or square) is dying out at Scotch Communions: in many of the smaller congregations the Communion is simultaneous: formerly there used to be relays of communicants at successive 'tables' (A.W.). n.Sc. Each intending communicant is armed with a token (a neat little square thing shining like silver), marked first, second, or third table, as the case may be, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 289. Bnff. 'Tokens' are not a Presbyterian invention, but a Catholic tradition, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 242. Per. Jean did not present herself for a token on the approaching Fast-day, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 208. s.Sc. I had great pleasure in putting a token into her hand, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 171.

3. A coal-mining term: a disk or strip of metal or leather having a distinctive mark on it; see below.

Nhb.[1] In a colliery each hewer attaches his token to the corf or tub of coals as it is hewed and sent out-bye, in order that his work may be identified and duly reckoned to his credit on its arrival at bank. Nhb., Dur. It is from 1½ to 2 inches long by 1 to 1½ inches broad, and either oval, round, or oblong. Each set of hewers and each putter is supplied with a set, the hewers and putter of each tub placing a token thereon, which is taken off at bank, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1], Cum. (E.W.P.)

Hence (1) **Token-cabin**, *sb.* an office on the 'heapstead,' where the 'tokens' are examined and sorted. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); (2) **-lad**, *sb.* a boy employed to take the 'tokens' off the tubs as they are 'teemed' by the banksman. *ib.*; (3) **-man**, *sb.* the person who keeps account of the 'tokens' sent up. *ib.*

4. A coin; a piece of money.

? Yks. Na, na. No tokkins till a' airned them, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

5. A present.

Sus.[1] My lad's brought me such a nice token from Rye.

6. A portent, omen, esp. a death-omen; an apparition.

n.Lin.[1] Noo he's goän I can remember sev'ral things that was sent as toäkens, bud I thoht noht on 'em at th' time. War.[24] s.War.[1] I am certain summat has come to my son, for I saw his token last night; it was a white dove flew out of the bed-curtains, and was gone in a minute. Hmp. If a person of ill life be suddenly called away, there are generally some who hear his tokens or see his ghost, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 242. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. Oxf.[1] Oh, mam, ŏŏl ee come acrass, for us 'a 'ad a token, an' us be frit t' death. Brks.[1] Ess. You're a-gewing to yer long home, Master French; you'll niver get up off o' that 'ere bed, niver no more, Master French. For I've heerd tokens of yer end, and the clock hev a-stopped, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 311. Sus.[1] It was no use to make any enquiries about her son for he was dead, and she knew it because she had seen his token, which had walked across the field before her and finally disappeared over the stile. w.Som.[1] Dhu vuur·ee nai·t u-voa·r ee· duy·d, sau·mfeen uur·nd u-kraa·s dhu roa·ud jist u-voa·r mee, ee·ns

aay wuz u·kaum·een oa·m laung. Aay noa·us twuz u ae·ur, un aay dhau·rt dhoa· ee·ns twuz u toa·kn; un gin· aay kmd oa·m, neef ee· ad-n u·jis·t u·draap·t u-wai· [The very night before he died, something ran across the road just in front of me, as I was coming homewards. I know it was a hare, and I thought then that it was a token; and by the time I reached home, if he had not just fallen down in a fit]. **s.Dev.** 'Tes a token as I've a-seed, an' yer mark my words, Sally, us'll yer tell as summun be deyde afore th' New Yeare's out! *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 37. **Cor.** In this mine there appears to be a general belief among the men in 'tokens' and supernatural appearances, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350, ed. 1896. [Tokne, of a thynge to cumme or cummynge, *pronosticum* (*Prompt.*).]

7. A sign, mark.

Dev. Poppet owneth to four feet, Carrier, and here be but token of one, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 42.

8. Proof, evidence.

Sc. What taiken can ye gie that e'er I kept your companie? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 39.

9. Credentials; a letter of introduction, &c.

Wmh. If your honour would give me a bit of a token to the caretaker, it would be mighty convanient (W.M.).

10. A small quantity; a pinch.

Or.I. A wee takin (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** (JAM.); Gie me a taik'n o' butter to my piece. Got you a big lump o' fish to supper?—No, jist a taiknie. I want a taik'n salt to my egg (G.W.). **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

11. A term of reproach; a fool.

Glo. You token you, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. **Wil.**[1] A 'young token' is a young rascal.

12. *Obs.* A term of endearment.

Wil.[1] A man would call his children his 'little tokens.'

13. *v.* To betoken; to give signs of; also used with *for*.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] It tookens for reen. **Nhp.**[1] It tokens rain. **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] Her toa·knus, zo her 'on't be long—i.e. she will calve soon. Uur toa·kn-us s-au·f uur-d kaa·vee voa·r maa·ru mau·rneen [She give signs as though she would calve before to-morrow morning]. Du toa·knee vur snoa·, aay zúm [(It) do betoken for snow, I fancy]. **Dev.** Da tokeny rāāin, don't et? PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 150, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**[1] [Toknyn, or make tokene, *signo* (*Prompt.*).]

14. To direct, point out; to show the way.

Cor.[1] He tokened me the way. **w.Cor.** Can you token me to a servant? I tokened him to St. John's Hall (M.A.C.).

15. To betroth; *gen.* in *pp.*

Dev. Polly said that so long as they was married fust, and she knawed she was safe an' could'n be tokened by her faither to no other, she'd let un go, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **Cor.**[12]; **Cor.**[3] When the formal words have been spoken and allowed, they are then 'tokened to each other.'

TOKER, *sb.* Som. Dev. [tō·kə(r).] Money; wherewithal.

w.Som.[1] I should like to buy one nif on'y I'd a-got the toker [toa·kur]. **nw.Dev.**[1]

TOKER, see **Tocher**, *sb.*[1]

TOKIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. A woman's head-dress.

An old woman's head-dress resembling a monk's cowl (JAM.); It is more a young woman's than an old woman's head-dress, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

[Fr. *toque*, a (fashion of) bonnet, or cap (COTGR.).]

TOKIE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A pet-name for a child.

TOKKER, see **Tocher**, *sb.*[1]

TOLC, *v.* e.An. 1. To tempt, coax, entice; ?a mistake for 'tole.' See **Toll**, *v.*[2]

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** He tried to tolc his dog into the boat, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 39.

2. With *down*: to render food palatable.

e.An.[1] Good sauce tolcs down the meat.

TOLDER, *v.* Lan. [to·ldə(r).] With *over*: to crow over; to make fun of.

Never thee be in a 'urry again to tolder ower a chap, when 'e's tellin' 'is tale, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 357.

TOLDER, see **Tolter**.

TOLDERED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [to·ldəd.] With *up*: dressed in tawdry finery; gaudily attired. Cf. **tawdered**, **toldrum**.

(HALL.), **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] How those lasses are tolder'd-up.

TOLDRUM, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lei. War. Also in form **toltherum** **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] [to·ldrəm; to·lðərəm.] 1. Finery. Cf. **toldered**.

w.Yks.[2] Dressed up in her toldrums. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Come, put your toldrum by,' said a mother to a daughter, whose work, part of a dress, was lying in a chair near her; 'they think o' nothing but toldrum now-a-days.' **War.**[2]

2. Bombastic talk. Lei.[1] Cf. **high-toltherum**, s.v. **High**, 1 (43, *a*).

TOLE, see **Tell**, **Toll**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

TOLERABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* w.Cy. Dev. and Amer. Also in form **tol'able** w.Cy. [to·lərəbl.] 1. *adj.* Fairly well in health.

w.Cy. I be tol'able, thank'ee ma'am, tol'able. Bit stiffish 'bout the joints, but tol'able, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 391.

2. *adv.* Fairly well.

Dev. She was 'doing tolerable,' although she missed us 'cruel bad,' GURDON *Memories and Fancies* (1897) 163.

3. Rather.

w.Cy. We be tol'able grownupish, but we can root it wi' the bestest of en, me and Joan, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 394. [**Amer.** It is a tolerable hot day, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 375.]

TOLERATE, *v.* e.An.[1] [to·lərēt.] To domineer; to tyrannize.

TOLF, *num. adj.* Yks. Also in form **tulf** n.Yks.[1] [tolf; tulf.] Twelve.

n.Yks. Well, ah wean't wait on him langer than while tolf o'clock, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) vi; **n.Yks.**[1]

[ON. *tólf*, twelve (VIGFUSSON).]

TOLIE, see **Toalie**.

TOLL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. Wil. Som. and Amer. Also in forms **tow** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; **towl** Sc. [toul; tou.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Toll-bar**, a turnpike; (2) **-batch**, a miller; (3) **-brass**, toll-money; (4) **-dish**, (*a*) the vessel containing the measure of corn which is the miller's fee for grinding; (*b*) *fig.* the head; the brain; (5) **-free**, without payment; (6) **-gate**, see (1); (7) **-gate road**, a turnpike road; (8) **-holy-day**, *obs.*, customs paid for all manner of provisions sold on holy days; see **Holy-day-tolls**, s.v. **Holy** (5); (9) **-house**, a house by a turnpike; (10) **-man**, a collector of tolls; a turnpike keeper; (11) **-nook**, *obs.*, a corner of the market-place where the toll was taken; (12) **-road**, see (7); (13) **-roup**, the sale by auction of the right to collect toll at a turnpike; (14) **-tax**, the toll paid at a turnpike; (15) **-ticket**, see below.

(1) **Sc.** Evidently from the bar or bars employed for preventing passage without payment of the toll imposed (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Kcb.** A whuskey wife . . . leeve't at the Bruntstick Towl-Bar, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 248. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I da' say at th' same time he wish't he're at th' back o' th' Watchcote towbar, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 165, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **Shr.**[2] (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Theau'll get nowt eaut o' me ut ud be wo'th th' tow-brass for a dobby-horse, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) ix. **s.Lan.**[1] (4, *a*) **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[13], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** The next time the miller was absent, his 'voolish' assistant did not get so much as a toll-dish of corn ground to flour, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) iv. [**Amer.** The lad tended the mill, and took pay in an oaken toll-dish smooth with the use of half-a-century, FOX *Vendetta* (1900) 21.] (*b*) **w.Yks.** Thah'd think sooa if thah felt ther sledge hammer fists abaht the toll-dish, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 272, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**[2] ['Take thy staff, Miller, . . and keep thy head.' . . . The thieves in the meantime laughing, and crying to their comrade, 'Miller! beware thy toll-dish,' SCOTT *Ivanhoe* (1819) xi.] (5) **Edb.** The fient ane there but pays his score, Nane wins toll-free, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 148, ed. 1785. (6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **Suf.** The tollgate road lying between Needham Market and Ipswich was deserted, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 95. (8) **Suf.** GARDNER *Dunwich* (1754). (9) **Frf.** A level road . . . turned sharply at an old toll-house toward the town of Inveresk, PATON *Inveresk* (1896) 1. (10) **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 76. **Per.** Left the tollman's gates alane, FORD *Harp* (1893) 346. **Lth.** The tollman he wauked in a fright, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 114. **Edb.** At length came, yawning, to the gate The toll-man cursing drunkards late, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 108. **n.Lin.**[1] He himself, secretly sent information to the tollman, STARK *Hist. Gainsburgh*, 547. (11) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Sc.** Travellers on

the long-winding toll-road, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 21. Kcd. Nae wonder though my heart be wae To see our toll-road slichted sae, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 25. (13) Per. At the toll-roup I had nae nerve, FORD *Harp* (1893) 346. (14) Ayr. She levied with kindly word the toll-tax from passing vehicles, MACKIE *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 71. (15) Lth. The dating of a square scrap of printed paper, called a toll-ticket, available for that day only, stating that it cleared the following toll-bars, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 99

2. The quantity of corn taken by the miller as payment for grinding.

s.Wor. Thahy millard folks 'em taakes toll o' the grist like (H.K.). w.Som.[1] Our vernacular version of 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle,' is 'Dhu toa·l-z moo·ur-n dhu gree·s' [The toll is more than the grist].

3. A turnpike.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Slg. Frae the 'Gardeners' Ha'' to the 'toll,' BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 143. Ayr. The drink took his head, and he fell on the road at the toll, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. Edb. Just as he had reached the toll The midnight hour began to knoll, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 108.

4. *Obs.* A collector of tolls.

Edb. Toll Roby, like a bottle made, . . Stands staran' like a ram, *Carlop Green* (1793) 127, ed. 1817.

5. *v.* To take toll, esp. to take payment in kind for grinding corn.

Per. Whan first my tollin' days began, FORD *Harp* (1893) 346. Wil. 'Good day, mother,' he would say. 'Will ye pay or toll it?' 'Bless ye, dear love, how should I pay?' the old woman would reply, 'I'll toll it,' EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxix.

Hence **Tolling-dish**, *sb.*, see below. See 1 (4, *a*).

Wil. Jan would dip the wooden bowl, or tolling dish, into the sack, and the corn it brought up was the established rate of payment for grinding the rest, EWING *ib.*

TOLL, *sb.*[2] Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. and Nfld. Also written **tole** Sus.; and in form **tolt** Sur.[1] Nfld. [tōl.] A clump; a row, esp. of trees.

Ken.[1] There was a toll of trees at Knowlton which was blown down in the great November gale. Sur.[1], Sus. (HALL.), Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] [Nfld. Tolt, a solitary hill, usually somewhat conical, rising by itself above the surrounding country, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

TOLL, *v.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Lei. Oxf. Brks. e.An. s.Cy. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. and Amer. Also in forms **tawl** Wil.[1]; **toil** Nhb.; **tole** Oxf. Brks.[1] e.An.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[12] Dor.[1] Som.; **towl** Som. [toul; tōl.] 1. To entice, allure; to beguile, talk over; also used with *on*. Cf. tolc.

n.Cy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. Nhb. Then toiling on his victim by some bait, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 366. w.Yks.[1], Lei.[1] Brks.[1] Car a bwun zo as to tole the puppy whoam wi' 'e. e.An.[1] s.Cy. RAY (1691). Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Ghit zum wuts, and tole the hos into steyabul. Wil.[1] A cow given to wandering . . . generally 'tolls' the rest of the herd after her. Dor. 'Tis all done to tole us the wrong way, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 164; Dor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); To be toling the boy from his work, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 118. [Amer. I'm afeard I'm tollin' you into a trap, HARRIS *Tales*, 172.]

Hence (1) **Toll-bird**, *sb.* a trained decoy-bird; a stuffed bird used as a decoy; also used *fig.*; (2) **Toll-boy**, *sb.* (*a*) goods sold cheap to attract custom; (*b*) anything given to coax a person to take unpalatable food.

(1) Wil.[1] 'To give anything just as a toll-bird,' to throw a sprat to catch a mackerel. Tradesmen will sell some one article far below cost-price, as a toll-bird to attract custom. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2, *a*) Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1], w.Dor. (C.V.G.). (*b*) Dor.[1]

2. With *away*: to draw away; to persevere in drawing.

e.An.[12] Dor. Twould be a thousand pities if he were to tole her away again, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 473, ed. 1895.

3. With *down*: to render food more palatable.

s.Oxf. Jest a drop o' this in your tea 'ill tole it down, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 36. Nrf. Good sauce tolls down the meat, HOLLOWAY. Hmp. One leg of mutton tolls down another, *ib.* I.W.[2] I wants a inyun or zummet, to tole down this bren cheese. Wil.[1] Hev' a bit o' cheese, to toll the bread down wi', will 'ee? Som. Ben liked some butter to towl et down, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 9. e.Som. A bit o' cheese to toll down the bread wi', W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. It may nat drawen or tollen swiche hertes, CHAUCER *Boethius*, II. p. vii. 11.]

TOLL, *v.*[3] Yks. Hmp. [tōl.] 1. *Obs.* To tell, make known. n.Yks.[2] I'll toll him.

2. To count.

Hmp. I toll ten cows, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 192; Hmp.[1]

TOLLARD, TOLLAT, see **Tallet**.

TOLL-BOOTH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Also written **tolbooth** Sc.; and in forms **tall-booth** Glo.; **to'booth, tolbuith, toubooth, towbeeth, towbooth** Sc. 1. *sb.* A place where tolls are paid; a town or market hall.

Sh.I. The accommodation aftermentioned to be granted to them in the intended new Tolbooth to be erected for the Countrey of Zetland, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). Frf. They have a good tolbuith, with a bell in it, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844-5) I. 321; Holyrood's a palace for you: but St. James's here,—it's just like an auld to'booth, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] At Whitby, the building belonging to the lord of the manor in which his courts are held. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 426.

2. The town gaol, *gen.* forming part of the Town Hall; a prison of any kind.

Sc. (JAM.); How mony gypsies were sent to the tolbooth? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) iii. Frf. Lockin his nainsel and his decent, honest comrades intil da towbooth, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 28. Arg. To wander over the house of Dalness, lit from tolbooth to garret with lowe, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 246. Lnk. Heth ye sude a' be put in the toubooth, and tane to the bailies, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 212.

3. *Comb.* **Tolbooth-stair foot**, the bottom of the staircase on the outside of the town prison.

Ayr. At the trough of the cross-well, opposite the tolbooth-stair foot, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi.

4. *v. Obs.* To imprison.

Abd. I am ne the only poet . . . That ha'e been Tow'beeth'd, man, for debt, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 91.

[1. And whanne Jhesus passide fro thennus, he say a man, Metheu bi name, sittynge in a tolbothe, WYCLIF *Matt.* (1388) ix. 9.]

TOLLER, *sb.*[1] Cor.[12] Also written **tollur** Cor.[2] A man who inspects 'tin-bounds,' and collects the tolls or revenues of mines.

TOLLER, *sb.*[2] s.Cy. A dial. form of 'tallow.' (HALL.)

TOLLER, *v.* Cum. [to·lər.] To speak loudly and roughly. Cum.[1] Tolleran' like a mad bull; Cum.[4]

TOLLIE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **towlie**. [to·li.] A person who levies tolls; a turnpike keeper.

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd. (A.W.) Kcd. The Tollman cam' an' shook him. . . 'Fan did ye come here?' cried Tollie, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 76. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 452, ed. 1876.

TOLLIE, *sb.*[2] Fif. (JAM.) Cum.[4] [to·li.] Excrement; *pl.* horse-dung.

TOLLIKY, *adj.* Shr.[1] [to·liki.] Soiled and tumbled.

These dialogues [doyleys] is very tolliky, Ma'am.

TOLLING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **towling**. The sound made by bees before they swarm.

Sc. The evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the queen, called tolling or calling, *Edb. Encycl.* (s.v. Bee) (JAM.); You will hear one of them making now and then a very distinguishable sound from the rest, which he begins to do about forty-eight hours before swarming, with this difference, that the first twenty-four hours the sound is much weaker. . . This sound, commonly called Towling, proceeds, I suppose, from the young king, giving signal to his company to make ready for a march, MAXWELL *Bee-Master* (1747) 46 *ib.*). Cld. JAM.)

TOL-LOL, *adj.* Yks. Not. [tolo·l.] A slang word for 'intoxicated.'

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). s.Not. Ah got tol-lol last night (J.P.K.).

TOLLOLS, *sb. pl.* Lan. [tolo·lz.] Porridge.

A little lad . . . pitchin into a plateful o thick tollols, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 52.

TOLLY-REAR, *v.* Wor. To tear about; of animals: to race about with tails cocked up; *gen.* in *prp.* s.Wor. (H.K.)

TOLOR, see **Toler**.

TOL-PIN, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **tow-pin** Yks. ne.Lan.[1] A pin belonging to a cart; see below.

w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] A pin . . . put

through the shafts and withdrawn for unloading. In former times the ends of the shafts of carts passed through two iron rings, which were fastened to the hames, and the two pins were passed through the shafts to prevent the shafts being drawn through the rings.

TOLSERY, *sb. Obs.* ? Glo. The penny paid for licence to buy and sell. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435.

TOLSEY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Glo. Oxf. Also written **tolzey** Glo. A place where toll was paid.

Rxb. One day at the market he stood by the old 'tolsey' and cried out, 'Ah beggars! I can sell ye all up!' *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 347. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 435. **Oxf.** The ancient building in the centre of the town [Burford] is called the 'Tolsey.' The name originated in the custom of paying tolls due to the lord of the manor in the building, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 190.

[To assemble with all the hole counseill, at the Tolsey, *Eng. Gilds*, 421.]

TOLT, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Also in forms **taowlt, to't** Wor. [**toult.**] **1.** *v.* To tilt; to raise up. **War.**[3] Tolt it up a bit. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

2. To knock down fruit from the tree with a long pole; also used with *down*. s.Wor. (H.K.) **3.** To mess, disarrange; to toss about; to put on in a disorderly fashion.

w.Yks. T'trimmins o' thi bonnet's tolted an' flung on onyway, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1899). **s.Wor.** Thahy caows 'em a got i' the rick-yard agen, an' 'a bin a taitin' an' to'tin it about despret (H.K.).

4. To be shaken up and down. Hrf. (W.W.S.), (N.G.) **5.** *sb.* A blow; esp. one caused by striking the head against a beam, &c. **Nhp.**[1] You gave your head a rare tolt.

TOLT, see **Toll**, *sb.*[2]

TOLTER, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. War. Also in forms **tolder** Lin.; **toolter** Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [to·ltə(r.]

1. *v.* To totter, hobble; to move heavily and clumsily; to be unstable.

Cai.[1], **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Nhp.** The toltering bustle of a blundering trot, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 69; **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3]

2. *sb.* An insecure erection. Cai.[1] Hence **Toltery**, *adj.* unstable, shaky, out of the perpendicular, ready to fall. *ib.* **3.** *adj.* Unstable, shaky, out of the perpendicular; also used *advb.* Or.I. DENNISON *Orcadian Sketch Bk.* (1880) 119 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[1. OE. *tealtrian*, to stagger, not stand firm (SWEET).]

TOLTHERUM, see **Toldrum**.

TOLYIGIS, *sb.* Sh.I. In *comp.* (1) **Tolyigis-day**, January 4, O.S.; December 23, N.S. MANSON *Sh. Alm.* (1900) 26; (2) **-e'en**, the day before 'Tolyigis-day.' *ib.*

TOLZEY, see **Tolsey**.

TOM, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **Tam** Sc. Nhb.[1] Nhp.[2] Brks.[1]; **Tum** s.Lan.[1] [**tom**; **tam.**] **1.** The one who catches the others in the game of 'Tom Kay.'

w.Yks. One offers to be 't'Tom.' He chases the others till he catches one. The two then join hands, and try to capture another, and so the game proceeds, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1889).

2. The male of any animal or bird; also used in var. *comp.* **Tom-rabbit, Tom-turkey**, &c.

War.[24], **s.War.**[1], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.**[1] Tom-bird, tom-chicken, tom-pheasant, &c. 13 hens and a tom. **Oxf.** We don't want so many Toms. I shall have some of them killed (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] How many Toms and how many hens be ther in the brood o' turkeys? **Ken.**[1] I bought a tom and three hens off old farmer Chucks last spring. **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** That thrush be nor good—it be only toms as sings. 'Arry hez got a new tom-pigeon. My tom-rabbit be larger than thine, he be (W.F.). **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I thought you med like to have a tom-turkey for a change (C.W.).

3. Bread, meat; any food requiring mastication. Nhp.[2] Cf. **tommy, 3.** Hence **Soft Tom**, *phr.* buttered bread toasted only on the buttered side. w.Yks.[2] **4.** Remorse; an uneasy conscience. w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Tommy). **5.** *pl.* A coal-mining term: a set of empty tubs or small wagons used for taking the coal from the workings to the shaft. Dur. (J.J.B.) **6.** A kind of rock; see below.

Cum.[4] Resembles Black Jack, but is more like shale, with but little organic matter, grayer and more mineralised. The ash amounts to 84 per cent.

7. A close-stool. Som. (HALL.) **8.** Phr. (1) *as big a liar as Tom Pepper*, said of one who tells lies; (2) *to be Tom and Thomas*, to be alike, 'six of one and half a dozen of the other'; (3) *Tom Twist and Harry Dingle!* used as an *int.*

(1) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). (2) **Ayr.** They're a gey even match I would say,—Tam and Tummas, vera seemilar, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 119. (3) **Cor.**[1]

9. *Comb.* (1) **Tom-and-Jerry**, (*a*) a cat-call; (*b*) a low public-house; a beer-shop; see **Jerry, 2**; (2) **-and-Jerry hole or shop**, see (1, *b*); (3) **-bacca**, the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*; (4) **-boy**, (*a*) a wanton; (*b*) one who behaves sillily; also used *attrib.*; (*c*) a stick used by fishermen; see below; (5) **-candlestick**, an upright pole with pincers at the top to hold a rushlight; (6) **-chawdon**, the stomach of an animal; (7) **-coddy**, a fool, simpleton; (8) — **Dockin**, a goblin, bogie; an evil being; (9) — **Dockin scale**, a scale cut out of thin rolled iron instead of being forged; (10) **-flogged**, (*a*) beaten or mastered by anything; in financial difficulties; hard-pressed for time; (*b*) bashful, shy; (11) **-fool**, (*a*) the fool who accompanies the morris-dancers; a foolish person; (*b*) foolish; (12) **-hodge**, see (6); (13) **-holla**, a noisy, bragging person; (14) **-kay**, an expression occurring in a game; see below; (15) **-lad**, a romping girl; a tomboy; (16) **-loudy**, see (8); (17) **-noddy**, (*a*) see (7); (*b*) see (11, *b*); (18) — **o' Bedlam**, see below; (19) — **o' tae end**, *obs.*, a haggis; (20) — **Paine**, the oak, *Quercus*; (21) **-pimpernel**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (22) **-plough**, see below; (23) **-podlin**, fussing; (24) **-poker**, see (8); (25) **-pot** or **-put(s**, a kind of apple; (26) **-rag**, a dyeing term: a solution, turmeric; (27) **-rig**, see (15); (28) **-sarah**, a light 'gambo' or cart; (29) **-sawl**, the dark-coloured inner meat on the backs of fowls, &c.; (30) **-slate**, the third quality of slates; (31) **-spade**, a large heavy spade with a T-shaped handle used in taking off the sods and soil in draining; (32) — **Tagler**, a person of ill conduct; a lazy lout; (33) **-taigle**, a hobble for a horse or cow; (34) **-tawdry**, (*a*) useless or vulgar finery; (*b*) a ragged person; a sloven; also used *attrib.*; (35) — **thumb**, (*a*) a small insignificant person; (*b*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*c*) the meadow pea, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (*d*) the crown-vetch, *Coronilla coronata*; (36) — **Thumb's honeysuckles**, see (35, *b*); (37) — **Thumb's thousand fingers**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (38) — **Thumbkin**, (*a*) the thumb; (*b*) the great toe; (39) — **Ticker's, Tiddler's**, or **Tinker's ground**, a game; see below; (40) **-tinker**, a small supernumerary bell in Sheffield parish church; (41) **-tinkler**, the smallest bell in a peal; the sanctus bell; (42) **-tit-tot**, a fairy; an elf; (43) **-toddy**, a game; see below; (44) **-toe**, see (38, *b*); (45) — **Tommy**, see (22); (46) **-trot**, (*a*) a kind of toffee; (*b*) *obs.*, a social gathering of young people at which 'Tom-trot' was eaten; (47) **-tut(t** or **-tit**, see (8); see **Tut**, *sb.*[5]; (48) **-urns**, a kind of apple.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Jerry-shop), **Chs.**[13], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Jack's gien up wurk an' gone to keep a Tom an' Jerry (J.P.K.). **War.**[2], **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Nrf.** The licence does not extend beyond ale and beer (E.M.). (2) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Lan.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Jerry-shop). (3) **Sus.** [So called] because boys cut it in pieces to smoke like cigars (B. & H.); **Sus.**[1] (4, *a*) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**[3] A boy looking at a clock said, 'Eh! what'en a tombo face!' (*c*) **Lon.** We killed them when we got to Gravesend by hitting them on the head with tom-boys—the sticks we hauls the line through, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 203, ed. 1861. (5) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Tommy's Cannelstick). (6) **e.Yks.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). (8) **w.Yks.** Till Tom Dockin wor a gentleman at soide o' me, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvi; **w.Yks.**[2] In a letter published in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* (Dec. 3, 1888) Mr. John Wilson says, 'I asked an old woman, nearly 90 years of age, the other day, if she ever heard the word Tom Dockin. She at once said, "Children were told that if they were not good Tom Dockin would fetch them." He was a frightful bogey to children. He was sometimes described as having iron teeth, with which he devoured bad children.' Tom Dockin is well known as a goblin about Sheffield. (9) **w.Yks.**[2] (10, *a*) **w.Yks.** If Ah pay t'doctor

bill this week Ah's be tomflogged afore next wage day. He nivver struck a bat t'fore part o' t'week an' nah' he's tomflogged (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.) (*b*) **Dev.** When certain contributors to *Songs of the West* were asked to sing before Mr. Baring-Gould and others at Holne, 'they was all tomflogged,' *Reports Provinc.* (1902). (11, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **se.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (12) **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] A pig's stomach. (13) **Cor.**[12] (14) **w.Yks.** A game that is very common in this district. One offers to be 'T'Tom.' He chases the others till he catches one. The two then join hands, and try to capture another, and so the game proceeds till all are caught. At each fresh sally, the chasers shout out—'Tom Kay, we'd away! Ting, Tom, boiler.' Generally the first line only is shouted out, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1899). (15) **n.Lin.**[1] (16) **e.Yks.**[1] Conjured up to frighten children. (17, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] (s.v. Noddy), **n.Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** Go on, you Tom Noddy (J.T.B.). (*b*) **Ir.** They wouldn't ha' played such a tom-noddy trick except on a set purpose, you may depind, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 127. (18) **War.**[3] Tom-o'-Bedlam was generally applied to some known to be harmless half-witted outcast, who would gain a living in a few neighbouring villages by selling trifles, such as shoe-laces, by begging food, and getting his night's lodging in an outhouse at a farm. I remember one who was never allowed to go into a barn to sleep unless it was empty, for fear he should set the place on fire. (19) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (20) **w.Yks.** Every 29th May we gat a bit o' Tom Paine to put i wer hats (S.K.C.). (21) **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] (22) **Suf.** A tom-plough is a plough with a double breast for ridging or for cleaning out furrows, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (23) **Brks.**[1] A be allus a-tom podlin' about at whoam when a should be awaa at his work. (24) **e.An.**[1] The great bugbear and terror of naughty children, who inhabits dark closets, holes under the stairs, unoccupied cock-lofts, false-roofs, &c. **Nrf.** I tells him them days o' Tom-pokers be gone; but there, he fare ter be kinder skeared, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 41. (25) **Som.** The local name of this favourite apple is, I am told, a corruption of 'Thomas Potter' (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] A well-known red apple, excellent for dumplings. **Dev.**[4] (26) **w.Yks.** He's none getten t'Tom-ragon (J.T.F.). (27) **Glo.**[1] (28) **Hrf.**[2] (29) **Lin.**[1] (30) **n.Lan.** They [the slates] are chiefly divided into three classes, viz. London, country, and tom slate. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) 253; (W.H.H.) (31) **Cum.**[1], **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Top-spead), **ne.Lan.**[1] (32) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Taggelt). (33) **Cld.** (JAM.) (34, *a*) **Lin.**[1] Why dress yourself in such tom-tawdry? **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] 'A Tom Tawdry squad,' a vagrant lot. (35, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] A real Tom Thumb, fit for noht e' mind or body. (*b*) **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), (B. & H.), **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (*c*) **Brks.**, **Sus.** (B. & H.) (*d*) **Oxf.** (E.M.W.) (36) **Wil.** *Lotus* at Zeals bears the prettily fancied name of Tom Thumb's Honeysuckles, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2; **Wil.**[1] (37) **Ken.** (38, *a*) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Toes). (39) **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** A line is drawn on the ground, one player stands behind it. The piece so protected is 'Tom Tiddler's ground.' The other players stand in a row on the other side. The row breaks, and the children run over, calling out 'Here we are on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up gold and silver.' Tom Tiddler catches them, and as they are caught they stand on one side. The last out becomes Tom Tiddler, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 298. **Der.** I'm on Tom Tinker's ground, I'm on Tom Tinker's ground, I'm on Tom Tinker's ground, Picking up gold and silver, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* I. 386, *ib.* 298. **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] (40) **w.Yks.**[2] (41) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 239. (42) **e.An.** Nimmy, nimmy, not, My name's Tom Tit Tot, CLODD *Tom Tit Tot* (1898) 15. (43) **Cor.**[1] Each person in succession has to drink a glass of beer or spirits, on the top of which a piece of lighted candle has been put, whilst the others sing, 'Tom-toddy es coom hoam, coom hoam; Tom-toddy es coom hoam; With his eyes burnt, and his nawse burnt, And his eyelids burnt also. Tom-toddy es,' &c., *Uncle Jan Trenoodle*; **Cor.**[2] (44) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1] **w.Mid.** Used esp. to children. 'He had an old wapse sting his tom-toe, and it laid him up for a long time' (W.P.M.). **Suf.**[1] (45) **e.An.**[1] (46, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.**[1] A sweetmeat, the ingredients being treacle, sugar, ginger, &c. 'A joining o' tom-trot is a subscription for making it.' **w.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** Bigow A'l hev ə penəth ə Tomtrot, A'm rēdər hūərsd [hoarsed] (W.H.). **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **w.Dur.**[1] (47) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; **Lin.**[1] (s.v. Tut). **e.Lin.** In this district we have a 'Tom tut hole' in a disused sand pit (G.G.W.). **se.Lin.** Tom Tutt will get you (J.T.B.). (48) **Dev.**[4]

10. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Tom-barsey**, the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) **-beadle**, **-beagle** or **-beetle**, the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (3) **-breeze** or **-breezer**, the dragon-fly; (4) **-carle**, the bullhead, *Cottus gobio*; (5) **-cod**, a large kind of cod; (6) **-cull**, see (4); (7) **-ear**, the common tope, *Galeus canis*; (8) **-horry** or **-hurry**, the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (9) **-in-the-wall**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; (10) **-noddy**, (*a*) the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; (*b*) a tadpole; (11) **-Norry**, see (10, *a*); (12) **-nouf**, the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*; (13) **-noup**, the great tit, *Parus major*; see **N-ope**, *sb.*[1]; (14) **-Painer**, (*a*) the beetle, *Telephorus lividus*; (*b*) see below; (15) **-pot**, the guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*; (16) **-pudding**, the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (17) **-spinner**, (18) **-tarra-legs**, the daddy-longlegs, *Tipula oleracea*; (19) **-taylor**, (*a*) see (18); (*b*) the water spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*; (*c*) the storm petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*; (*d*) see (14, *a*); (20) **-tee**, see (12); (21) **-thumb**, (*a*) the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (*b*) see (12); (22) **-tit**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) the British cole titmouse, *Parus Britannicus*; (*c*) see (9); (*d*) the tree creeper, *Certhia familiaris*; (23) **-toddy**, see (10, *b*); (24) **-tub**, var. kinds of titmice, *Paridae*.

(1) **w.Yks.**[5] (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A tom-breeze or dragonfly . . . hawks through a cloud of midges at sunset, snapping them up as he flies through them like a swallow, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 175. (4) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 459; **Cum.**[4] (5) **Dor.** (C.W.) [Amer. Catch herrin and tom-cods, and such sort o' fish, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. v.] (6) **Brks.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (8) **Cor.**[12] (9) **w.Yks.**[2] (10, *a*) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 219. **S. & Ork.**[1], **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 251 (*ib.*). **Nhb.** SWAINSON *ib.* (*b*) **nw.Dev.**[1] Like a tom-noddy, all head and no body. (11) **Sh.I.** Numberless flocks of birds, such as gulls and scarfs; and along with these . . . the Tomnorry, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 158, ed. 1891. (12) **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* 34. (13) **s.Chs.**[1] Yaan·dŭr)z ŭ Tŭm·nuwp i)th góo·zbri bùsh·iz; ah daayt ey)z pef·ilin. **Shr.**[1] It is proverbially said of a swaggering, pretentious little man that, ''E's like a Tum-noup on a round o' bif.' (14, *a*) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); One boy would hold a Tom Painer to another's hand, where it would bite and exude a brownish fluid from the mouth. The boy would repeat a 'nominee' the while (E.G.B.). (*b*) Lads not having a sprig of oak in their button-hole on Royal Oak Day were called Tom Painers (*ib.*). (15) **nw.Dev.**[1] A name sometimes given to the guinea-fowl on account of its peculiar cry. (16) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** SWAINSON *ib.* 216. **n.Yks.** **e.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **w.Yks.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (17) **w.Yks.** Tak thi long legs off t'harstone. Thaa'rt like a tom-spinner, flingin' 'em abaat as if they didn't belong to tha, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 98; **w.Yks.**[3] (18) **w.Yks.**[2] (19, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Cum.**[14] (*c*) **Nrf.** When we see them 'Tom Taylors,' EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 100. (*d*) **w.Yks.** (E.G.B.) (20) **ne.Lan.**[1] (21, *a*) **Rxb.** SWAINSON *ib.* 26. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (22, *a*) **Wil.** (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 33. (*c*) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133. **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 35. (*d*) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 57. (23) **Cor.**[1] Tom-toddy, all head and no body; **Cor.**[2] (24) **Brks.** The two lesser ones [titmice] being known by the name of blue-bottle and Tom-tub, *Gent. Mag.* (1784) 332, ed. GOMME (1884).

TOMACK, see **Tammock**.

TÖMAD, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **tümald**. In *comb.* **Tömald-of-rain**, a downpour. See **Toom**.

(J.S.); He came on ta blaw, wi a odious tūmald o rain, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897).

TOMAHAWK, *sb.* Yks. Shr. Hrf. Sus. Wil. Also in forms **tommy-hawk** Wil.[1]; **tummy-awk** Shr.[1] [to·mə-, to·mi·ōk.] 1. A colliery term: a combined pick and hammer. w.Yks. (S.J.C.), (D.T.) 2. A hoe with a large handle used in digging clay for brickmaking. Sus. (F.E.S.) 3. Var. kinds of agricultural forked implements; see below.

Shr.[1] A dung-fork, carried at the back of the cart, and used to scrape out the manure, on the land, as it is required. **Hrf.**[2] A tool similar to a kerf with or without prongs, instead of a hoe. **Wil.**[1] A potato hacker. **n.Wil.** A three-grained fork with the teeth bent at right angles (E.H.G.).

TOMAN, *sb.* Sc. A hillock; a mound of earth; a thicket.

Sc. MACKAY. **Slk.** The Queen of the fairies among the tomans of her ancient woods, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 86

[Gael. *toman*, a hillock; any small heap or tuft (M. & D.).]

TOMBE, see **Taum**.

TOMB-HOUSE, *sb.* Not. A crypt.

s.Not. There's a many coffins i' th' tomb-house (J.P.K.).

TOM(E, TOME, see **Taum, Toom, Tum.**

TÖMEKINS, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **tömikins.** A machine for twisting three strands into a rope.

(J.S.); A'll hae ta geng doon ta William, an' get der tedders laid apo' da tömekins, *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899).

TOMERALL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A horse two years old. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **tomminaul.**

TOMMACK, see **Tammock.**

TOMMATY-TAA, *sb.* Cum.[14] [to·məti-tā.] The blue tit, *Parus caeruleus.*

TOMMINAUL, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) An animal of the ox kind that is a year old. Cf. **tomerall.**

TOMMY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **Tammy** Sc. Nhp.[2]; **Tomma** e.An.[1]; **Tummy** s.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] [to·mi; ta·mi.] **1.** *sb.* A simpleton; a fool.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. He's as big a Tommy as iver I knew, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1899); w.Yks.[1] Lan. Thou'll see what a tummy we'll make o poor Robin, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 46. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

2. An uneasy conscience.

w.Yks.[2] A man who has been drinking hard, and who goes to work early to make up for lost time, is said to have been fetched out of bed by Tommy. 'It's Tommy; he couldn't lig i' bed.'

3. A loaf of bread. Cf. **tom, 3.**

Edb. Living in the course of nature on their usual rations of beef, and tammies and so on, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. N.Cy.[1] A little loaf. Nhb.[1] Lin. Somehow boys they get a knack, And give the tommies such a bit, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 51. e.An.[1] A brown loaf. Dev.[3]

4. Bread and cheese.

Shr.[1] 'Whad'n'ee got fur yore dinner?' 'Only tummy.'

5. The last of a batch of coarse girdle-cakes made for farm labourers. Cum.[4] Thicker and more solid than the rest.

6. A small wrench used by engineers. e.An.[1]

7. A small spade for excavating the narrow bottoms of underdrains.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849.

8. A double-breasted plough. Suf.[1] **9.** *Comb.* (1) **Tommies and Bessies,** Christmas sword-dancers; (2) **Tommy Artlar,** an Arklow fishing-boat; (3) **-axe,** a tomahawk; (4) **-bag,** a bag for carrying food; (5) **-bar,** a bar of iron or steel used as a lever; (6) **-basket,** a basket in which food is carried; (7) — **bod's ark,** clouds elliptically parted into small wavelike forms; (8) **-book,** the shop-book in which goods bought on credit are entered; (9) **-cupboard,** a provision cupboard; (10) — **Dockin,** a goblin; an evil being; an elf; (11) — **Dodd,** a salt-making term: see below; (12) **-hacker,** a three-tined agricultural fork, with the tines bent at right angles to the handle; (13) **-hammer,** (14) **-head,** a simpleton; a foolish person; (15) — **Kenny('s Club,** a society of punsters, blunderers, or fools; (16) **-loudy,** the whistling of the wind; a high wind; (17) **-louper,** a toy; see below; (18) — **Mawkison,** see (14); (19) — **noddy,** a person of abnormal appearance and dwarfish stature; (20) — **Norry,** see (14); (21) **-plough,** a double-breasted plough used for ridging or clearing out furrows; (22) **-raw-head,** see (10); (23) — **raw-head-well,** see below; (24) — **reekie,** see below; (25) — **savelicks,** an excrescence from the brier, placed by boys in their coat-sleeves, as a charm, to prevent a flogging; (26) — **Thibel,** the first finger; (27) — **Thistle,** the third finger; (28) **-time,** meal-time; (29) **-toad,** a toadstool; (30) **-toddy,** see below; (31) **-tottles,** the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (32) — **twa-sorts,** a variety of the garden valerian, *Valeriana Phu.*

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) I.Ma. A Tommy Artlar in the bay, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 311, ed. 1889. (3) War. (E.A.P.) (4) Nhp.[2] War.[3] The tommy-bag, in which the mid-day meal was carried, was indispensable to every labourer or schoolboy who had to walk a distance to work or school. se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], n.Bck. (A.C.), Wil.[1], Som. W.F.R. (5) w.Yks.[2] (6) w.Som.[1] (7) n.Lin.[1] (8) Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (9) w.Som.[1] (10) w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Tom Dockin). (11) Chs.[1] A lever used for jumping or sacking the salt in place of its being done by men. The mouth of the sack is attached to hooks on a ring fixed at the end of the short arm of a lever. One man can thus work the lever and jump the sack. (12) Wil.[1] (13) Cum. (J.D.) (14) s.Lan.[1] (15) w.Yks. Dicky Duckfooit wor made a member a Tommy Kenny Club for sayin' at id tumald throo t'bottam at chaimber-steps tut top, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1847) 19, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 6, 1899); Arthur Thrudd became a member a' Tommy Kenny Club for sayin' he lathered foaks wi a brush, most foaks do it wi soap an' watter, *ib.* (Jan. 1893) 7; When Sam Smart went ta get wed, an' t'parson ax'd him if he'd browt t'ring, 'Ah hevn't browt wun,' sed Sam, 'for ah Sally hez a splendid ring e her voice. Use that.' Sam wor eleckted a member a Tommy Kenny's Club, *ib.* 11. (16) e.Yks.[1] (17) Cai.[1] A bit of tangle 3 or 4 inches long is split at each end for ¾ of its length, the splits being at right angles to one another. It is then opened out, twisted over and laid down. After a little it jumps up and resumes its original form. (18) Cum.[3] She'd weddit a Tommy Moakison for t'seak of his brass, 32; Cum.[4] (s.v. Mawkison). (19) Nhb.[1] 'Tommy-noddy; big heed an' little body'—a street-boy's gibe. (20) Lth. O ye Tammy-norry! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 258. (21) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (22) w.Yks.[2] Tha moant go out at neet, or Tommy Raw-head will fetch thee. (23) There is a well at Hackenthorpe, near Sheffield, which children call 'Tommy Raw-head Well,' wherein it is said that an iron man with chains on his body lives, *ib.* (24) ne.Sc. Armed with 'tammie-reekies'—cabbage stalks hollowed out and filled with lighted tow—the drenched and vindictive 'guisards' gave two or three vigorous puffs at the offender's key-hole, filling his house with smoke, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 27, 1902). Fif. The long-evenings favoured such pranks as 'Tammy-reekie,' 'Ticky-molie,' and 'Guisin,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. Bwk. To it divots on the lums, Tammy-reekies stuffed wi' thrums, . . Aye set doon to Yiddum, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 123. (25) Dur. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846) (s.v. Savelicks). (26, 27) w.Yks.[2] (28) n.Yks. (C.V.C.) (29) Lan. (B. & H.) (30) Sh.I. A later form of spindle . . . is a short stick nicked at the top, which is stuck into a potato or round piece of peat. The ends of the horse hair are tied to the top of the stick, which is then twirled till the hairs are sufficiently twisted. The hairs are then doubled and twirled in the opposite direction. The implement is now called a 'tammy-toddy,' *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). (31) n.Yks. The name is sent us as 'Tommy Tottles broke his mother's brandy bottles' (B. & H.). (32) Wm., Yks. (*ib.*)

10. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Tommy-allans,** the Sclavonian grebe, *Podiceps auritus*; (2) **-bar,** (3) **-barse,** the ruff, *Acerina vulgaris*; (4) **-'s cannel-stick,** the glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca*; (5) **-cheekie,** the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; (6) — **Harper,** the crab, *Cancer araneus*; (7) **-herl,** the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; (8) **-loach,** (*a*) the stone loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (*b*) the bullhead, *Cottus gobio*; (*c*) the minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; (9) **-loacher,** see (8, *a*); (10) **-lodger,** (*a*) see (8, *a*); (*b*) see (8, *c*); (11) **-longlegs,** the daddy-longlegs, *Tipula oleracea*; (12) — **Noddy,** (13) — **Norrie,** see (5); (14) **-nowp,** the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*; (15) **-parsy,** (16) **-rough,** the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (17) **-stint,** the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; see **Stint,** *sb.*[1] **2**; (18) **-tailor,** (*a*) see (11); (*b*) a hairy caterpillar, esp. the caterpillar of the tiger-moth, *Arctia caja*; (19) **-tee,** see (14); (20) **-toddy,** a tadpole; (21) **-wake,** see below.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (4) Cum.[4] (5) Frf. The kittywake drapp'd in a swoon, The Tammy Cheekie fled wi' fear, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 74. Rnf. (JAM.) (6) Edb. (*ib.*) (7) Per. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 145. (8, *a*) N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[4] Ther's mennoms, tommy-loaches, *Pen. Obs.* (Nov. 23, 1897). n.Yks.[14], w.Yks.[3], Lei.[1] (*b*) Cum.[4] (s.v. Tom Carle). (*c*) s.Lan.[1] (9) Lakel.[2] (10, *a*) Nhb. An Tommy-lodgers fra the peuls Iv blacking pots she norish'd, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 356; Nhb.[1] (*b*) Nhb. Here may be fund the Thorneyback an' Tommy Lodjor, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 13. (11) n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Jenny-spinner), w.Yks.[2] (12) Sc. (JAM.) Or.I. The puffin, or tommy noddie of this place, is seen very often on our rocks, BARRY *Orkney* (1805) 305 (*ib.*); S. & Ork.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (13) Sc. SWAINSON *ib.* 219; The skreigh of a Tammie-Norie, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. Sh.I. Other birds may rarer be than Tammie Norie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). Or.I. (JAM.) Nai. *Zoologist* (1850) VIII. 2908. Abd. He kendna whether 'twas a duck, A gu' or Tammie Norrie, ROBB *Poems* (1852). Gall. What I shot of the puffins or Tammy-Nories, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxxvii. Nhb.[1] (14) Chs.[1] (15) m.Yks.[1] (16) Not. (J.H.B.), Lin. (B.K.)

'17 **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* Dec. 31, 1898). (18, *a*) **Yks.** *ib.* **e.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Cor.**[2] (*b*) **Yks.** Tommy Tailyers we used to throw over our heads for luck, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 21. **Shr.** I have been looking everywhere . . . for a tommy-tailor to put in a bag and hang it round the poor child's neck. They do say there is nothing like it for the whooping cough, *Flk Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 161; **Shr.**[1] (19) **Cum.**[4] (20) **Cor.**[2] Like a tommy-toddy, All head and no body. (21) **Sh.I.** Your cock-sparrow or Master Tommiewake won't have a feather pulled, if he keeps his claws stowed, and puts a stopper on his jaw tackle, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 165.

11. Phr. *up to Tommy*, satisfactory, up to the mark.

Lnk. Ye'll find baith him an' his public table up tae Tommy in a' respects, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 106.

12. *v.* A cutler's term: to rivet or fasten together. Also used with *on*.

w.Yks.[2] Used by cutlers when they are fastening on the scales of the handles of knives. Advertisements are sometimes seen in the Sheffield newspapers such as 'Wanted a boy to tommy on,' &c.

13. To force to deal at a 'tommy-shop.'

Shr. I'd rather be tommy'd than huckstered, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxv.

TOMMY-HAWK, see Tomahawk.

TOMON, TOMONTAL, see Towmond, Towmondall.

TO-MORN, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **ta-morn** Wm.; **te-maun** e.Yks.[1]; **te-mooan** Yks.; **te-morn** Nhb.[1]; **ti-mawn** e.Yks.[1]; **ti-mooan** Yks.; **ti-morn** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **t'moorn** n.Yks.[1]; **t'morn** ne.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **to-mworn** Cum.[4] [təmo·rn, təmō·n, təmɒə·n.] To-morrow.

Nhb. Te-day he's as brisk as an eel—Te-morn he's a' doon i' the jaw, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 119; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Ta), **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** I whispered 'Jemmy come to-mworn,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 42; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Weel ga and leeak eftret tamorn, CLARKE *Brigsteear Gooardy*, in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 33. **n.Yks.** Temooan all be Sunda', TWEDDELL *Chivel. Rhymes* (1875) 46; **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Think on an tell blacksmith ti get mah cowbrake decan bi ti-mooan, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** We'll see abeaut it to-morn, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 16; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence *to-morn at* (or *of*) *afternoon, morning, night*, &c., *phr.* to-morrow afternoon, morning, night, &c.

Cum.[4], **n.Yks.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Bring 'em dahn to-morn at neet, BINNS *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1890) 30, col. 2; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** Be sure an' come to-morn at neet an' tell im if it [the clock] keeps better time, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 101. **ne.Lan.** Haa long does He keep 'em in, till to-morn t'neet? MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 303. **s.Lan.**[1]

[But I be to-morn as fair to sene As any lady, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1245.]

TO-MORROW, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. w.Cy. Dor. Also in form **to-morra** n.Lin.[1] [tə·mo·rə.]

1. In phr. (1) *to-morrow at night*, to-morrow night; (2) — *come never*, (3) — *come never when there's two Sundays in a week*, an indefinite time; never; (4) — *day*, to-morrow; (5) — *'s morning*, to-morrow morning; (6) — *was a year*, a year ago from to-morrow.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I shan't goä near him, not agaain, while to-morra' cum niver; we shall see what'll happen then. (3) **Lei.**[1] (4) **War.**[2] Now used to children only, as 'You shall go a ta-ta with aunty to-morrow-day.' **Shr.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.** I'll be a good maid, an bide to hoam to-morrow day, an help 'ee wi' the washin', HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 36. (5) **Sc.** *Scoticisms* (1787) 95. (6) **N.I.**[1]

2. *Obs.* The next day: used of past time.

Rnf. To prevent this, a committee for peace was proposed to-morrow, who heard the ministers and Mr. Anderson upon the heads of complaint, WODROW *Corresp.* (1709-31) II. 344, ed. 1843.

Hence *to-morrow morning*, phr., *obs.*, the next morning: used of past time.

Sc. After he had drunk liberally in the Advocate's house that same day, went to bed in health, but was taken up stark dead to-morrow morning, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817).

TOMPOKE, see Tumpoke.

TOMSHEE, *sb.* Sc. A fairy hillock.

In the course of the morning she . . . gathered a four-leaved clover from one of those gently swelling and verdant mounds called in the language of the country 'Tomshee,' or the 'hillock of fairies,' *Clan-Albin* (1815) II. 240 (JAM.).

[Gael. *tom*, a hillock, and *sith*, a fairy (M. & D.).]

TON, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A spinning-wheel. n.Dev. HOLLOWAY; (HALL.)

TON, see Tone, *num. adj.*, Tun, *sb.*[13]

TO-NAME, *sb.* Sc. I.W. Also in form **tee-name** Sc. Bnff.[1] A name added to the surname or Christian name, to distinguish individuals of the same name; a nickname; a surname.

Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Sh.I.** Bit ye see it's a tō name, for his richt name is Lowrie, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 52. **n.Sc.** The tee-name generally gets its start from some characteristic. . . The change can be rung on the tee-name even to the third and fourth generation—such as 'Rochie's Bob,' 'Rochie's Bob's Bobbie,' 'Rochie's Bob's Bobbie's Bobbickie,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 8, 1902). **ne.Sc.** *Gordonhaven* (1887) 18. **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Bnff.**[1], **Abd.** (J.G.) **Kcb.** Ithers again declare't it was a to-name like the lave, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 104. **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

[How god, as the godspel telleth gyueth hem foul towname, *P. Plowman* (C.) XIII. 211. OE. *tō-nama*, a cognomen, nickname (SWEET).]

TONCUER, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The sole, *Solea vulgaris.* (P.H.E.)

TONE, *num. adj.* and *indef. pron.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **ta** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **taa** w.Yks.[1]; **taae** Wm.; **taan** w.Yks.[1]; **tae** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **taen** Sc. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1]; **tahan** Wm. Lan.; **tain** m.Yks.[1]; **taine** Yks.; **tane** Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **taya** ne.Lan.[1]; **tea** n.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **teaa** Cum.[14]; **teae** Sc.; **tean** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] m.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **teane** Sc. Cum.; **teann** Cum.[14]; **tee** Sc.; **teea** Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **teean** w.Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **teya** Yks.; **teyan** n.Yks.[2]; **teyen** Nhb.[1]; **tia, tian** Lakel.[2]; to Nhb.[1] e.An.[1]; **toan** Yks. Lan. Lin.[1]; **ton** n.Cy. Dur. w.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **tooan** e.Yks.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **toon** Suf.[1]; **tya** Cum.[3]; **tyan** Dur.[1] n.Yks.[34] neYks.[1]; **tyen** Nhb.[1] [tōn, toən; tēn, tiən.]

1. *num. adj.* A contraction of 'that one'; often used tautologically with the *def. art.* Cf. tother, *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.); Dead at the tae door, and heirship at the tither, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 10; MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 181. **n.Sc.** I'll lea' to you my tee leg, . . I'll lea' to you my tither leg, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 266, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The tae half o' oor lairds, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Ayr.** If the tae leg had said they're for Haplands, and the tither had said no, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 23. **Lnk.** The tae half are coofs, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 26. **e.Lth.** He didna mean abune the tae half o' what he said, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 162. **Slk.** Ye'll only hae to carry the tae end o' the hand-barrow, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 161 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (R.O.H.) **Cum.**[3] T'ya lug had been rovven an hung like a cloot, 157; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** A spur on taae heel, WHEELER *Dial.* (ed. 1821) 114; Frae teëa end tet tudther, *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). **n.Yks.** Ather put it o't teya side er t'other, which ta likes (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[2] Stand at t'ae side. **e.Yks.**[1] Teea chap went whom. Tooan leg or tother is seer tī be fust. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] I . . . hed liked to hev scratted taa ee' out, ii. 296. **Lan.** Aw klapt won hond op oth toan ee, *Sam Sondnokkur*, 11; **Lan.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] Ta thee kittles [the one thigh itches]. Frae taya bank tull tudder. **s.Lan.**[1] **e.An.**[1] To thing and tother thing. To side and tother side (s.v. Ta).

Hence (1) *teea hegh*, *phr.* on one side; (2) *the tae day*, *phr.* every other day; (3) *ton end*, *phr.* upright.

(1) **Cum.**[1] It's o' o' teaa hegh like granfadder wig; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 354. (3) **n.Cy.** It must be set a t'on end. My wife keeps a t'on end yet [she is not brought to bed yet], GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. *indef. pron.* A contraction of 'that one'; *gen.* used in conjunction with 'tother.'

Sc. (JAM.); Ye cannae tell the tane frae the tither, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxix; MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 181. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Dinna ye think the tane jist as ill's the tither? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **Ags.** The tane's as bad's the tither, REID *Howetoon*, 53. **s.Sc.** What wi' the tean, an' what the tither, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 56. **Ayr.** Putting the taen in his mouth wi' a smirk, but skreighing at the sight o' the ither, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Edb.** They had seen the tane of these ne'er-do-weels spit the other, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY.

Nhb.[1] What wi' the tean, and what wi' the tother. **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Some say teane, and some say beath, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 38; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** Atween tahan en tudder, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3; Teean eftre tudthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[1234] **e.Yks.**[1] Teean on em mun hev it. **m.Yks.**[1] Let ta be at ta side, and ta wi' ta at tother. **w.Yks.** What taine did tother did, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; Toane or tuther, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Tuən on jəz dunt [one of you has done it], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 126; **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Have thy pick; ton or t'tother; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] T'tone o' them two did it. **Lan.** Thoo can't fo in wi t'tahan er t'udder, *Kendal C. News* (Mar. 23, 1889); **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] They're very fond tone-o'-t'other. **Chs.**[1] Ton o'th' two; **Chs.**[23], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.**[2] Ton and t'other. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] (s.v. Teaner), **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Rarely used. 'Both the tone an' the tother on 'em.' **e.An.**[12], **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Tone-tother**, *pron.* one another.

Cum. As if they'd nut tean tudder seen, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 42, ed. 1886; **Cum.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] They bazzaked t'ane t'other. **e.Yks.** They beeath luv tee-an t'other, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 242. **w.Yks.**[1] They're seea thick, at they're nivver fray taentother, ii. 287. **Lan.** Yeds wurn bobbin ogen tone tuther, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 10. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Der.**[1]

3. Used elliptically for 'the one or the other.'

n.Yks. Tack 'em, or leave 'em, teean (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] It's boun te be rain or snaw, te-yan. **s.Chs.**[1] Stey! wùt dhey bi kwai·t? dhaa)l aa)dhi fóo·t i pot ŭr pon, ton, jùs naay.

[2. He sal þe tane hate And þe tother luf aftir his state, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 1106.]

TONER, *indef. pron.*, *adj.* and *conj.* Lin. Also in forms **teaner** Lin.[1]; **toaner** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **twoner** Lin.[1]; **turner** Lin.[1] [tō·nə(r).] **1.** *indef. pron.* and *adj.* A contracted form of 'the one or the other.'

Noäks or Thimbleby—toäner 'ed shot 'um as deäd as a naäil, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 9; (HALL.); **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay're Methadisses or Ranters, toner. **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't know whether it's this week or next, but it's toner.

2. *conj.* In phr. *toner . . . or*, either . . . or.

n.Lin.[1] He's toäner eätin' one, or he's gotten him into a corner an' durst na faace him.

TONG, see **Tang**, *v.*[3], **Tongue.**

TONGABLAA, *sb.* Sh.I. Incessant speaking; a corruption of 'tongue-gabble.' (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

TONGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **taings** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.; **tangs** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.[1]; **tengs** n.Yks.[2]; **tings** Sc.; **tyangs** Sc. (JAM.) [tɔŋz; taŋz, teŋz.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Tongs-legs**, or **Teng-legs**, a long-legged person; (2) **-of-fire**, as much burning peat or other fuel as can be lifted and carried in the tongs.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** I widna winder ta see da trooker comin' in axin' fir a taings o' fire some mornin' whin I'm kirnin', STEWART *Tales* (1892) 44.

2. Phr. (1) *to braid of a pair of tongs*, to be long-limbed; (2) *to find a thing where [the Highlandman] found the tongs*, to steal; see below; (3) *to send a person ben to the tongs*, to settle his business, overcome him in argument; (4) *to tie the tongs together*, to unite in matrimony.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); A Highland man being challenged for stealing a pair of tongs, said he found them; and being asked where? he said hard by the fire-side. Spoken when boys have pick'd something and pretend they found it, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 383-4; Donald Caird finds orra things Where Allan Gregor fand the tings, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 57. (3) **Lnk.** That sens ye ben to the tangs for a wee. Ye hinnie made muckle by meddling wi' me, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 48. (4) **Sik.** I'll hae the branks of love thrown over the heads o' the twasome, tie the tangs thegither, and then let them gallop like twa kippled grews, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866.

3. Used as *sg.* with the *indef. art.*

Sc., Abd. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Like a sheep-heed on a tangs, BURNS *On Life* 1796 st. 7.

4. Part of a handloom: a fixture on a beam. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) **5.** *Fig.* Clutches.

Nhb. Let them yence get 'im into their taings weel, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 72.

TONGUE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tong** w.Yks.[2] se.Wor.[1] Dev.; **tongy** w.Som.[1]; **tung** e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Cor. [tuŋ, tʊŋ.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tongue-bang**, (2) **-battle**, to scold, abuse, berate; (3) **-bleed, -bleeder**, or **-bluiders**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (4) **-deaving**, voluble; (5) **-doubled**, having the speech made indistinct by drink; (6) **-drubbing**, a scolding; (7) **-('s end**, the tip of one's tongue; (8) **-fence**, argument, talk; (9) **-ferdy**, *obs.*, loquacious, glib-tongued; (10) **-grass**, (*a*) the water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*; (*b*) the common chickweed, *Stellaria media*; (*c*) the garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*; (11) **-lash**, (12) **-maul**, see (2); (13) **-of-butter**, a flattering, soft-speaking tongue; (14) **-of-the-trump**, the wire of a jews'-harp; hence *fig.* the person of most importance; (15) **-pad**, a fast talker; a loquacious person; (16) **-padding**, see (6); (17) **-persecution**, abuse; (18) **-persecutor**, one who gives abuse; (19) **-pie**, see (6); (20) **-pole**, the beam by which the fore and hind wheels of a wagon are connected; (21) **-raik**, elocution; flow of language; (22) **-roots**, see (7); (23) **-shoiting**, strife of tongues; (24) **-shot**, in phr. *within tongue-shot*, as far as the voice will reach; (25) **-stir**, chatter, senseless gabble; (26) **-strabush**, *obs.*, see (23); (27) **-tab** or **-tabber**, (28) **-tabbas** or **-tavas**, a chatterbox; a noisy old scold; a swaggerer; (29) **-tack**, *obs.*, to make silent; (30) **-tacked**, having an impediment in the speech owing to the tongue being fastened by a film or membrane: *fig.* tongue-tied, slow of speech, mealy-mouthed; see **Tacked**, s.v. **Tack**, *v.*[2] **2** (1); (31) **-tenged**, of cattle: afflicted with a disease attacking the roots of the tongue; see **Tanged**, s.v. **Tang**, *sb.*[1] **12** (1); (32) **-tethered**, silent; (33) **-thief**, a slanderer; (34) **-thrash** or **-thresh**, see (2); (35) **-tree**, the pole of an ox-cart or wagon; (36) **-walk**, (37) **-whale**, see (2).

(1) **Don.** The peelers and the magisthrate, they could only tongue-bang him, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 328. **Der.** I heerd her tonguebanging o' ye as I cum past the house, *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. **Nhp.**[1] **Suf.** He never 'tongue-bangs' his children, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 361. **Ess.** (H.H.M.), **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] (2) **s.Not.** She does tongue-battle 'im too, when 'e cooms 'um drunk (J.P.K.). (3) **s.Cy.**, **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Lei.** (B. & H.) **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 174. **Suf.** (B. & H.) (4) **Edb.** A tongue-deavin' randy—you'll no find her match, MCLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 51. (5) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (6) **Yks.** A reg'lar tongue-drubbin, *Yks. Comet* (1884) III. 36. (7) **Sc.** Her anger's at her tongue end, and maun be out, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 94. **Arg.** A man of schooling, with Latin at his tongue's-end, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 124. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Dear me, I have the lines at my tongue's end, but cannot speak them. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (8) **Chs.**[1] (9) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Carnbee, . . Turnin' tongue-ferdy now and crouse, Gaed stormin' round frae house to house, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 14. (10, *a*) **Ir.** So called from its hot flavour biting the tongue (A.S.-P.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (*b*, *c*) **Ir.** (B. & H.) (11) **Nhb.** She was half-greetin', and it wasna in me to gie her the tongue-lashin' she needed, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 290. **w.Yks.** Aw know Aw've done wrang an' desarve a tongue-lashin', HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1895) 2, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 13, 1899). **Dev.** Let yourself be led and tongue-lashed by your housekeeper, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) ii. **Cor.** (J.W.) (12) **Glo.**[1] (13) **Bwk.** The whillie-wha slid tongues o' butter, I canna bide them, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 26. (14) **Sc.** He is the tongue of the trump to the whole squad of them, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. **ne.Sc.** The searching criticisms of such an one as P. W., the tongue of the trump to us a', or the new Cock o' the North, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 53. **w.Sc.** Betty's at the lug o' the law noo, and thinks she's the tongue o' the trump, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 240. **Ayr.** Black-lippit Johnnie, The tongue o' the trump to them a', BURNS *Election*, st. 2. (15) **n.Yks.**[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. 97. **Cor.**[2] (16) **n.Yks.**[12] (17) **Lnk.** Tongue-persecution, and assaults with paper-guns and ink-powder, SHIELDS *Renwick* (1724) 93, ed. 1827. (18) **Lnk.** The greater part tongue-persecutors, and some by hands, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724-32) I. 224, ed. 1827. (19) **Cor.** Ee git some tongue pie, THOMAS *Aunt Keziah* (1895) ii; **Cor.**[3] (20) **s.Wor.**[1] (21) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (22) **Sc.** It was juist at my tongue-roots (JAM.). **Dmf.** It was at my very tongue-roots to offer to give you a lift, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 270. (23) **w.Yks.**[5] 'What's up, mäaster?' 'Laaking at tongue-shoiting, doesn't tuh see—bud some hah or other they can't gehr 'em lowsen'd,' 3. (24) **Lan.** When my mother had come within tongue-shot of the bridge, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 76. (25) **n.Lin.**[1] It wants a staaid man, like what ohd John Skinner

was, to goa wi' taatie han's, else theare's a vast deal moore tung-stir then pickin' goäs on. (26) **Fif.** Frae the Wast-port to Greg'ry's green, Was naething heard and naething seen, But tongue-strabush and war, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 108. (27) **Cor.** I do haate to go along the road weth un, he es sich a owld tongue-tabber, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 9; **Cor.**[12] (28) **Cor.**[12] (29) **Sc.** It . . . hath tongue-tacked many a valiant hero for Christ, SHIELD *Society Contendings* (1780) 218 (JAM.). **Gall.** He'll whiles pay some attention Till fairly tongue-tacked wi' a pension, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 97, ed. 1897. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.); You've your legs, Minto, to defend your own with, if you are tongue-tackit—but leave me my freedom of speech, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 23. **Cai.**[1] **e.Fif.** Peggy Pie, dour an' tongue-tackit, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** 'Is it like the worl'? Tell me, is it tongue-tackit?' 'No—it's a lassock!' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 45. **Rxb.** Was there ever seen such a tongue-tackit gluntoch as this? HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 128. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (31) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Tenged), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) ii. (32) **n.Yks.**[2] (33) **Sh.I.** Of slanderers it is said: 'ye may lock afore a haand t'ief, but no afore a tongue t'ief,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 229. (34) **N.I.**[1] **Lin.** They two had been tongue-threshing each other, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 12. (35) **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. (36) **Lan.** Gan poor Sammy such a tungwalkin' that aw'm sure if onnybody had o'[er?]yerd her they would ha' thowt hoo wur gooin' to gi'e him a good threshin', WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 8. **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo gan him a tung-walkin'. **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[2] Pretty well tongue-walked him. (37) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. Phr. (1) *a dish of tongue(s*, a scolding; see **Dish**, *sb.* **2** (2); (2) *as old as one's tongue and older than one's teeth*, an answer often given in reply to a question as to one's age; see **Old**, **4** (4); (3) *a taste of* (*one's*) *tongue*, sharp or strong language; a scolding; (4) *hard of tongue*, sharp-tongued, abusive; (5) *his tongue never lies*, he never ceases talking; (6) *his tongue runs o' wheels*, he talks fast and without consideration or accuracy; (7) *on*, or *upon*, *one's tongue*, (*a*) on the tip of one's tongue; (*b*) by heart; by a process of mental calculation; (8) *the length of the tongue*, a scolding; see **Length**, **II. 1** (12); (9) *to be all tongue*, to be a great talker; (10) *to butter the tongue*, to speak gently; (11) *to get one's tongue with one*, to recover one's power of speech after being taken aback; (12) *to give a person a bit of one's tongue*, to abuse him; (13) *to give off the tongue*, to deliver a message, or render an account, verbally, or from memory only; (14) *to give tongue*, to speak; (15) *to have a tongue in one's head*, to have the power of scolding; (16) *to have a tongue that would clip clouts, iron*, or *brass*, to be a great talker; to be sharp-tongued; see **Clip clouts**, s.v. **Clip**, *v.*[2] **6** (2); (17) *to have got one's tongue scraped*, to speak politely; (18) *to have upon the tongue*, to mention; (19) *to hold one's tongue ahind one's teeth*, (20) *to keep a close tongue*, (21) *to keep one's tongue between*, or *within*, *one's teeth*, to keep silence; (22) *to keep one's tongue off*, to refrain from attacking with words; (23) *to lay one's tongue on*, or *to*, (24) *to lift the tongue*, see (18); (25) *to oil the tongue*, see (10); (26) *to put the tongue to*, see (18); (27) *to tie a knot with one's tongue that one can never undo with one's teeth*, to get married; see **Knot**, *sb.*[1] **2** (2).

(1) **Nhb.** If a dish of tongue was served up hot to me, I'd certainly give them that served it a taste of something they wouldn't like, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 30. **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] 14. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] I shall gie him a taaste o' my tung if he cums pychin here. **Dor.** Given their husbands a good taste of tongue, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 294. (4) **n.Dev.** The men were mostly a parcel o' dirty-mouthed drunkards, and the women-folk hard o' tongue, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 235. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** In fact . . . his tongue never lay, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (7,*a*) **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Abd.** I cudna 'a never leernt to get screeds o' things upo' my tongue like that laddie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 191. **Uls.** He was a poor hand who could not at a glance calculate to within a pound or two the quantity of beef contained in a fat cow, as well as make up the purchase money on his 'tongue' as quickly as the dealer could with pencil and paper, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 55. (8) **Suf.** Mind I have the things by next Saturday's butterwoman, or you'll get the length of my tongue, I'll warrant you, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 204. (9) **w.Yks.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.** I was reared on hard words an' haverbread, an' they both of 'em stiffen a chap, to my thinking. I doan't know that owt iver comed o' buttering your tongue, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 55. (11) **Don.** Sez I to him when I got my tongue with me, sez I, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 65. (12) **War.**[3] (13) **Sc.** 'Did you give it in writing?' 'Na, I gi'ed all my tongue' (JAM.). (14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Dev.** Saving to my father, . . he didn't give tongue on the matter, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 192. (15) **Nhb.** She's a tongue in her heed, like ither folks' wives, hes Nancy Armstrang, I'se warrant ye, and wag it must at t' hinder end, and then what's Robbie to dae? *Tynedale Studies* (1896). (16) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1] (17) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (18) **Dev.** You gert haggage of a woman. Who be you to have the man 'pon your tongue—tell me that? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 425. (19) **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Clean). (20) **s.Yks.** Be off, then, and keep a close tongue, FLETCHER *Harvesters* (1900) 209. (21) **Sc.** Laddie, if you were older, I would bid you keep your tongue within your teeth, and let that be which you cannot mend, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 118. **Lan.** WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, iii. **s.Dev.** I'm gormed ef I don't keep my tongue atween my teeth till the day as I digs the grave fur her buryin', *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 51. (22) **Sc.** She never can keep her tongue off the man, and 'deed he's a poor-spirited creature that can't even stand up for his own, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. (23) **Nhb.** Geordie wes gannin' to lay his tongue tiv a few understandable words, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 28. **Wm.** I'll not ha' you and yer likes lay yer tongues on ma wife's name, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 30. (24) **Ayr.** He made her tak an aith on the Beuck that she would haud her tongue forever, and lift it to no leevin' soul, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 60. (25) **Cor.** He would not go to chapel . . . but he sent his wife, so that she might 'oil her tongue a bit,' HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 96. (26) **Per.** I canna sae weel rehearse 't, atween what they said, and what they garred a body think, tho' aiblins they mayna hae puiten their tongue til't, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887. (27) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] 17.

3. The small sole, *Solea minuta*.

e.An.[1] [So called] from its shape. A distinction used by our fishermen. **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

4. A long and narrow enclosure of land. **n.Lin.**[1]

5. A long and narrow piece of stuff torn out of a dress, &c.

That sneck's torn anuther tung i' my goon, *ib.*

6. The projecting part of the cowl of an oast, which causes it to turn round in the wind. **Ken.**[1] **7.** Dialect; manner of speaking.

Dmf. They seemed tae him tae be strangers frae their tongues, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 301. **Der.** A soft sleepy 'tongue of the Peak' that slurs over every harsh word, and rolls its phrases all one in another, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) ii.

8. Abuse; violent language.

Ayr. I would try and put up wi' her tongue, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 40. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] My wo'd, bud she did gie him sum tung.

9. Power of talk.

Som. Well known to have more tongue than sense, and to talk more than he could stand to, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 116.

10. *v.* To converse; to gossip.

Cor. I ses doant 'ee tung' about near neighbours, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 48; She got there and found no one to 'tongue' with, *ib.* 69.

Hence (1) **Tongueing-house**, (2) **Tongueing-place**, *sb.* a place where people gossip.

(1) **Cor.** In the evening the Tung'in'-house was in its glory, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 46. (2) The women called the [barber's] shop the men's Tung'in'-place, *ib.* 39.

11. To prate; to talk immoderately; to scold, abuse, vituperate; to speak pertly and saucily.

Sc. Sic anither tongueing as she gied them about the rights o' women, *Scotch Haggis*, 78. **Cai.** Putting the minister's action and Babbie's tonguing alongside of each other, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 66. **Frf.** She is aye tonguing, especially about her teeth, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xiv. **Gall.** She a' the neebours roun' aboot . . . Weel tongues, up hill an' brae, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 104. **Ir.** Divil a word [has he spoken] since he tongued me yonder on the street, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 74. **N.I.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Sarcy little hussey! I told her she shouldn't go out no more of evenings; and fancy, she just did turn round and tongue me, she did; **Ken.**[2] **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Dor.** Dwunt thee tonguey so. ROBERTS *Lyme Regis* (1834). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] I zim her do tongy to much vor me. **Dev.** He sent a stable boy for the policeman an' tongued Bill proper, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825. **Cor.** The more they parleyvoo'd, the more Our maidens tongue'd away, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 19.

Hence **Tongueing-match**, *sb.* a scolding-match.

Cor. They were well used to these 'tungin' matches' between Hecka and all-comers. HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 62.

12. To pronounce, articulate.

n.Yks.[2] 'I can't tongue 't.' 'Badly tongued,' as from one with defective utterance. e.Yks.[1] Ah can't tung sike big wods. n.Lin.[1] It's one o' them theäre long Latin wo'ds; I can't tung it.

13. To give tongue, as a hound; hence to shout, make a noise.

w.Yks.[2] ne.Glo. What's thee tonguing like that for, Dick? . . . What's amiss? *Household Wds.* (1885) 142. w.Som.[1] I yeard the hounds tongy, and tho' I zeed the fox gwain on under the hedge.

TONGUED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Talkative.

He is the tonguedest man in Zennor (J.W.).

TONGUES, *sb. pl.* Lei.[1] [tɐŋz.] A dial. form of 'tongs.'

TONGUEY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lei. Dev. and Amer. [tu·ŋi, tɐ·ŋi.] Loquacious, glib-tongued; well able to defend oneself with one's tongue; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

Sc. (JAM.) Edb. A tonguey woman's noisy plea, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Slg. Daft Nanny, Tonguey Jenny, FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 152. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Lei.[1] s.Dev. Job's friends said 'they alwes luved tu hear en prayche, he wer' that tonguey 'twud make a copse laff,' *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 46. [Amer. A tonguey feller like himself—he's got language, John Henry has, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 863.]

[So a tungy womman to a quyete man, WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 27.]

TONGY, see **Tongue**.

TO-NIGHT, *adv.* Lan. Dor. Som. Dev. [tə·nai·t.] Last night; the night of the preceding day.

Lan. I had slept well to-night, BYROM *Remin.* (1724) in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXII. 108. Dor. (C.W.) Som. It's bin a very sharp frost t'night (W.F.R.). Dev. Up to four and five p.m. people will say, 'We had a lot of rain to-night,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

TO'NIL, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [to·nil.] The hasp of an old-fashioned window casement.

TONK, see **Tank**, *sb.*[2]

TON-KEN, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [to·n-kən.] **1.** A turning, or barrel-churn; lit. a 'turn churn.' **2.** *Fig.* A fat, unwieldy person. 'He's a reglar ton-ken.'

TONKEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Midl. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. Also written **tonky** Lei.[1]; and in forms **tunkey** Nhp.[1] War.[2]; **tunky** Not. Lin. Lei.[1] War.[3] [tu·ŋki, tɐ·ŋki.]

1. *sb.* A small, short-legged, fat pig of the Chinese build; any small pig with an upturned snout; also in *comp.* **Tonkey-pig.** ? A corruption of the proper name 'Tonquin.'

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 328. Not. (J.H.B.) se.Lin. He's like a tunky pig (J.T.B.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23]

2. *adj.* Short and thick-set. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. War.[2], Dev. (HALL.)

TON(N), *v.* Yks. See below.

w.Yks. 'Ton' is in common use in child language, and means to chastise, to rebuke. Thus, if an elder brother have offended a child so as to cause it to show its displeasure or to cry, a parent will try to soothe the child's feelings by gently tapping the elder brother with the hand, and remarking, 'Hah, tonn naughty boy. Tonn him for doin' so!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 13, 1899).

TONNELL, see **Tunnel**.

TONNOCHED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Covered with a plaid. See **Tunag**.

Per. Poor tonnoched Willy, *Donald and Flora*, 186 (JAM.).

TONNUP, see **Turnip**

TON SALE BARGAIN, *phr. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A certain piece of ground in a mining field apportioned to the miner by the Lord of the Manor.

TONSE, *v. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] To dress, deck out; to trim. 'Thou's finely tonsed this morning,' ii. 213.

TONSILE-HEDGE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A hedge cut neat and smooth. (HALL.)

TONSURE, *sb. Obs.* Som. The hay-crop.

Agric. Surv. (1793 1813) 164; There are a few low common meadows, where frequently the hay-crop (provincially, the tonsure) belongs to one man, and the after-grass to another, BILLINGSLEY *Agric.* (ed. 1798) 273.

TONTLE, *v.* Yks. To play or toy with.

w.Yks. They're tontlin wi't curls ov his golden hair, PRESTON *Poems* (1872) 22, ed. 1881; Shoo . . . tontled wi' her frock, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1898).

TONTLE, see **Tantle**.

TONY, *adj.* n.Cy. Som. Also written **tonni** Som. In *comp.* (1) **Tony-hood**, (2) **-hoop**, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.*

(1) n.Cy. (HALL.) Som. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 67. (2) Som. SWAINSON *ib.*

TONY-PIG, *sb.* Dev. A small pig. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) See **Anthony-pig**.

TOO, *adv.* Irel. Chs. Suf. Guern. **1.** In phr. (1) *to do too much to it*, to overwork oneself; (2) *too big riggit*, of a boat: over-rigged; (3) *-very*, too.

(1) Suf. (S.J.) (2) N.I.[1] (3) Chs.[1] Dunnot dig it too very deep.

2. Very. Guern. The harvest was not too bad (G.H.G.).

TOO, *sb.* Sh.I. [tū.] A mound; a small piece of rising ground. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 81. Cf. **toog**.

[ON. *þúfa*, a mound (VIGFUSSON).]

TOO, see **Tew**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **To**, *prep.*, **Two**.

TOOAN, see **Tone**, *num. adj.*

TOOARTI, *adj.* Lakel. Wm. Easily offended; touchy.

Lakel.[2] Thoo mun mind hoo thoo talks, he's as tooarti as can be if thoo comes wrang way o' t'grain. Wm. Thoo needn't be sea tooarti (B.K.).

TOOAT, **TOOATHRI**, see **Tote**, **Two-three**.

TOOBER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [tū·bər.] **1.** *v.* To beat, strike; to shake. Cf. **tabor**, **7**.

Sc. That bad servan' . . . Sall begin to toober his fallow-servan's, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxiv. 49. w.Sc. (JAM.) Hdg. Our driver Tam, . . And aften toobers thee for tricks, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 15. Nhb.[1] Aa'll gie ye a good tooberin.

2. *sb.* A quarrel. w.Sc. (JAM.)

TOOD, *v.* Sh.I. Of a young animal: to attempt to suck anything which comes in its way; to push with the nose as in seeking for the teat.

(J.S.); Luik at da scunner toodin apo' da side o' da pan! If dat widna pervok da hert o' a saunt, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

Hence **Toodik**, *sb.* an artificial teat used in feeding a young pig or lamb with cow's milk.

(J.S.); Mak a toodik for hit ta sook o' fill [until] hit gets strent ta sook da midder, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898).

TOODEL, *v.* Dev.[2] Also written **tudel**. [tū·dl.] To whimper, cry.

Her's that moody-hearted that her'd tūdel to see a cat go barefooted.

TO(O)DELEK, **TOODER**, see **Toudilep**, **Towther**.

TOODLE, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [tū·dl.] A tooth. Cf. **tod**, *v.*[2], **teudle**.

Used in speaking to a child when it is cutting its teeth. 'Let me feel thy toodles.'

TOOFAL, see **To-fall**.

TOOG, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **tuack** S. & Ork.[1]; **tuag** Cai.[1] [tūg; tūəg; tūək.] A small hillock, esp. one covered with a tuft of grass, or on the top of a height.

Sh.I. I toucht dat I dang mi fit in a peerie toog, an' awa' I tumbled headicraw ower da banks, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240; S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *tue*, a knowl, little hillock (LARSEN).]

TOOGY, *adj.* Yks. [tū·gi.] Tiny. w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 59; *Yks. Mag.* (Dec. 1872) 114.

TOO-HOO, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tu-hu** Fif. (JAM.) [tū·-hū.] **1.** A hullabaloo; a noisy expression of pleasure or of pain.

Sc. Humph! be you taking tat, for you was te pekinner of this tamn toohoo, *Scotch Haggis*, 82. Kcd. The . . . widda . . . made an awsome too-hoo ower the loss o' her bonnie man, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 269. Wgt. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 323.

2. A spiritless person, one destitute of energy and incapable of exertion.

Fif. (JAM.) e.Fif. A muckle saft too-hoo, ca'ed Jock Broon, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii.

TOOIDLE, *sb.* Yks. [tui·dl.] A pet name for a baby's foot.

w.Yks. A', what bonny little tooidles! (Æ.B.); Bless it little tooidles! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 13, 1899).

TOOK, see **Teuk**, *sb.*[2], **Tuck**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[3]

TOOL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Ken. w.Cy. Also in forms **teul** Cum.[14]; **tewel** Sc. (Jam.) Yks.; **tiul** Wm.; **tuel** N.Cy.[1]; **tuil** Nhb. Cum.; **tyul** Nhb.[1] [tūl; tuil, tiul.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tool-bing**, a small room amongst the farm-buildings where tools are kept; (2) **-skep**, a tool-basket.

(1) Chs.[1] (2) Gall. Wad hae laid doon his life for their's as pleased-like as he lays doon his tool-skep at nicht, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) x.

2. A spade with a curved blade. See **Hollow-tool**, s.v. **Hollow, 3** (7, *a*).

Chs.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] A hollow wooden spade shod with iron, used on the Trent-side for digging warp, and other soil that is free from stones. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

3. Any small implement used in farm-work.

Ken. He had his tools over his shoulder (D.W.L.). w.Cy. (Hall.)

4. A ship. Sh.I. (Jam.) **5.** *pl.* Knives and forks.

Lan. Which they called 'tools,' Brierley *Layrock* 1864, iv.

6. A term of contempt for a poor fellow; a simpleton; a mischievous or wicked person.

Nhb.[1] Cum. Lal Ruth, as mischievious a lall teul as ivver you saw, Gwordie Grefnup *Annudder Batch* (1873) 5; O' mangrel Wull, that wicked tuil, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 102; Cum.[4] Wm. Seek a tuil fer brecks as ye nivver saw (B.K.). w.Yks Aw wodn't luk sideways at sich a tewel as Jim, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 42. n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Teulment**, *sb.* mischief, good-humoured devilry.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Gi'en to o' manner o' teulment was he, 43; Cum.[4]

7. Phr. *to hold tool*, to cause trouble or annoyance; to tease; see **Hold-tyul**, s.v. **Hold**, *v.* **II. 3** (16).

N.Cy.[1] Dinna haud me sic a tuel. Nhb. Thae three guid fallows hae met To haud the trouties a tuil, *Fishers' Garl.* (1864) 208; Nhb.[1] Y'or oney haddin him a tyul.

8. *v.* To make a level surface on a stone. w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

Hence **Tooler**, *sb.* a chisel for dressing stone. w.Yks.[1]

9. To level the sides of a newly-made ditch, drain, or embankment; to clean out a ditch with a spade. n.Lin.[1]

TOOLIE, see **Tuilyie**.

TOOLING, *sb.* Pem. See below.

s.Pem. The appeal for gifts at this season by 'tooling,' 'sowling,' and 'the Cutty Wren,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267.

TOOLTER, TOOLY, see **Tolter, Tewly**.

TOOLYIE, TOOLZIE, see **Tuilyie**.

TOOM, *adj.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **taum** n.Cy.; **teeyum, tehuhm** Nhb.[1]; **teum** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum.[4]; **teumm** Cum.[1]; **tom** Sh.I.; **tome** Sc. (Jam.); **toum** Sc.; **tuim** Sc. Nhb.; **tum** Sh.I. Lakel.[1]; **tume** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[2] Nhb.; **tuom** Cum.; **tyum** Nhb.[1] [tūm; tēm, tŭm, tium.] **1.** *adj.* Empty; also used *fig.* Cf. **teem**, *v.*[1] **12.**

Sc. (Jam.); A toom purse makes a blate merchant, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) 3. Sh.I. We kin aisy see dee he'd is tum, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898). Or.I. (S.A.S.) n.Sc. Mony a bed will I make toom, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 107, ed. 1875. e.Sc. The ink-bottle was toom, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. Per. A teum aumbry, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 110, ed. 1887. w.Sc. Tummas was trying his new steps in the toom garret, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 274. s.Sc. Bacchus' joys ye'll fin', or lang, A' toom chimeras, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 346. Lnk. He cam' back wi' toom han's, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Rxb. The big creel was toom, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 10. N.I.[1], n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Maa heed is teum, nee wit is in, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 533; His bottle's nearly tume, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16. Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] Only used of coal-waggons. Cum. A toom byre, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 484; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As toom as an egg-shell. Lots o' bairns an a toom pantry. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Half-toom**, *adj.* half-empty; (2) **Teum-full**, *adj.* full to running over; (3) **Toom-like**, *adj.* (*a*) empty; (*b*) in phr. *to be toom-like in one's clothes*, to have them hang loosely about one; (4) **Toom-looking**, *adj.* empty-looking; (5) **Toomly**, *adv.*, *obs.*, emptily.

(1) Frf. Biggin' big kirks that are aye half-tume, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 438. Lth. Ae half-toom cartridge thou dost look on Worth a' the lickin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 66. (2) Cum.[4] (3, *a*) Abd. My hert's jist toom like, an' wants to be fit, Macdonald *Warlock* (1881) xii. (*b*) Abd. He's [illegible] wi' he meat, an' he's toom-like in his claes, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 2, 1902). (4) Edb. High roofed an' gousty toom looking shops, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 114. (5) n.Sc. And every one on high horse sat, But Willie's horse rode toomly, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 241, ed. 1875. Lnk. Ye're vex'd to see your press Sae toomly leuk, Watt *Poems* (1827) 17.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Toom-brained**, empty-headed; (2) **-clung**, shrunken, empty from want of food; see **Clung, 2**; (3) **-halter**, in phr. *to coup oneself to the toom-halter*, to come to the end of one's resources; (4) **-handed**, empty-handed; (5) **-head**, an empty-headed person; (6) **-headed**, see (1); (7) **-set**, a coal-mining term: an empty train of tubs; (8) **-skinned**, hungry; hungry-looking; (9) **-spoon**, in phr. *to put a toom spoon in the mouth*, of a preacher: to preach without edifying; (10) **-tail**, (*a*) of a plough: returning without making a furrow; (*b*) in phr. *to come back*, or *home*, *toom-tail*, to go away with a load and return empty-handed; *fig.* to return without gaining one's object.

(1) Ayr. Our toom-brain'd airy sparks, Ballantine & Thom *Poems* (1789) 75. (2) Dmf. Wi' banes heich as aul' Causey's sow, An' toom-clung wame, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 73. (3) Lnk. A couper of horses and cows, &c., and even wet ware amongst brewers and brandy shops; until he couped himself to the toom halter; and then his parents would supply him no more, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 72. (4) Sc. (Jam.) e.Sc. She hasna come toom-handed after a', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 68. Ayr. It wouldna be canny to gang toom-handed, Galt *Entail* (1823) xix. (5) Dmf. If I can help it, I wudna sit under sick a toom-head, Ponder *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 10. (6) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Up there, you, I' the bow o' the blue, Haud skirlin' on as gien a' war new! Toom-heidit laverock! Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. Dmf. The toomest-heided loon could tell [it] Was frae the heather, Reid *Poems* (1894) 214. (7) Nhb.[1] (8) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (9) Sc. He rumbled the whole day, touched many things, but I could gather nothing; he put a toom spoon in the people's mouth that could not feed nor nourish them, Walker *Peden* (1727) 64 (Jam.). Lth. He's a puir weed, an' it's a toom spune he pits to oor mooth, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 171. (10, *a*) Lth. The idea seems to be, that it takes up no earth (Jam.). Nhb.[1] (*b*) Sc. The cart disna lose its errand, when it cums na hame tume-tail (Jam.). Lth., Rxb. (*ib.*)

3. Phr. *as toom as a whistle*, entirely empty.

Sc. Breakfast's ready, and you must be as tume as a whistle after sic a night's work, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 279. Ayr. Her mutchkin stoup as toom's a whissle, Burns *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 7. Gall. I'm as toom (empty) as a whistle! Are ye going to be long with that meat? Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi.

4. *Obs.* Thin, lean.

Sc. A lang tume man (Jam.). Slk. His legs that firm like pillars stood Are now grown toom an' unco sma', Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 275.

5. Deficient in mind.

Sc. A toom chield [one who has no understanding]. No a tume man [a sensible man] (Jam.).

6. Of words, &c.: vain, empty-sounding.

Sc. Mak nae toom ruse, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 4, ed. 1881; Ye hae made but toom roose, Burns *Kirk's Alarm*, st. 10. Dmf. Quinn *Heather* (1863) 43.

7. *v.* To empty; to pour, pour out. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.); Boil'd wi' sope and hartshorn draps, and toomed down the creature's throat wi' ane whorn, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. Sh.I. My sowal I töm lek oil oot, In vain for love o' Sibbie Guljet, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 31. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Kcd. Mou's grow mair to toom the larder, Grant *Lays* (1884) 190. Slg. In a wonderfu' short time they toom'd the hoose frae tap to bottom, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 181. e.Lth. He has settled on his lees, an' hasna been toomed oot frae vessel to vessel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 126. Edb. A heap of offal tuimmed in front of a flesher's stall, Beatty *Scotia* (1897) 12. n.Cy. (Grose 1790). Nhb. Sall and aw are byeth fast tuimmin The cup o' life, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60. Lakel.[1] (s.v. Teem). Cum. Some . . . cud tuom down a yeal flaggon, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 134; Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] Our strang drink barrel war quite toom'd.

Hence (1) **Toomed**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) swayed on one side, as in pouring water from a pail; (*b*) of a woman: delivered of a child; (2) **Toom-the-stoup**, *sb.* a drunken fellow.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Lnk. Wi hae gotten her tum'd and still'd

again, she's born a bra wally thumping stirra, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 41. (2) **Abd.** That tane's toom-the-stoup An tither some rampagin' randy, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 177.

8. Of rain: to pour down.

Sh.I. Furt da rain wis tümin, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 83.

Hence (1) **Doon-töm**, (2) **Tume-of-rain**, *sb.* a heavy downpour of rain.

(1) **Sh.I.** A'll no firyat da day o' gale an' doontöm, an' da weet hide 'at I got, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

9. To draw off water from anything boiling, &c.

Ant. Toom the potatoes; toom them up, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

10. *Obs.* To discharge.

Sc. Clavers was tooming the shot all the time on them, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 443.

11. *sb.* A place into which rubbish, esp. quarry rubbish, is emptied.

Sc. (JAM.) **e.Lth.** The House o' Lords was juist a toom for a' the rubbish o' the kintra, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 251. **Edb.** 'A free toom' is equivalent to 'rubbish may be shot here' (W.W.S.). **Gall.** Most of these spouts of stones fell on great tails that spread down the mountain steep like rubble from a quarry toom, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvi.

12. The day or time for the dismissal of labourers, when they are hired afresh; also used *fig.*; see below.

e.Dur.[1] 'A've had-en a sair tume [spell] abune six moonths.' 'He canna bide a tume now' [a change, of raiment or position,—of an invalid].

[1. ON. *tōmr*, empty (VIGFUSSON).]

TOOM, see **Taum, Tawm, Thumb, Tum.**

TOON, TOONEY, see **Town, Tune.**

TOON-MALL, TOON-MIL(L, see **Town-mail.**

TOONY-THRONY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [tū·ni-þrōni.]

1. In confusion; in the wrong place.

Dheyz ky'ey bin au· tóo·ni-throa·ni.

2. Inconsistent, captious.

Fost yŭ sen won thingg·, ŭn dhen yŭ sen ŭnŭdh·ŭr: ah nev ur séed aan·ibdi sŭ tóo·ni-throa·ni.

TOOP, *v.* *Obs.* Nhp.[1] **1.** To tip. **2.** Phr. *toop it up*, drink it off.

TOOP, see **Tup**, *sb.*

TOOPICK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A pinnacle; a summit; a dome, cupola, turret, steeple; a narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling. See **Toopikin.**

Abd. Being as evidently driven by the devil upon the highest toopicks of the dangerous perishing rocks of atheism, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 4 (JAM.).

TOOPIKIN, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A pinnacle, summit; a dome, cupola, turret, steeple; a narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling. Abd. (JAM.) See **Toopick.** **2.** *v.* To build high and without stability; to place high. Bnff.[1]

TOOR, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Also written **tour** Sc. [tūr.]

1. A dial. form and use of 'tower'; a small heap; also used *fig.*; *gen.* as diminutive **Toorie.**

Lnk. He that on fortune's toorie sits May fa' an' fin' the hap o't, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 40. **Lth.** In the middle o' the toorie o' ase he fand something hard, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. **n.Cy.** The game of 'Paip' is played with five cherry-stones, and the five form what used to be called a 'toor,' *Athenaeum* (Jan. 7, 1899) 8.

2. A knot of hair; a worsted tassel, as on the top of a tam-o'-shanter; also in *comp.* **Toorie-top.**

Sc. Sic an awfu' tourie o' hair as that, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iv. **Ayr.** A not over-clean Kilmarnock bonnet with a tourie which at one time had been red, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 142. **Lnk.** I'll knit ye a grand new worset Tam o' Shanter, wi' a red toorie on't as big as a turkey's egg, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 38.

TOOR, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Som. A toe. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

TOOR, *sb.*[3] Sc. [tūr.] A weed.

Ayr. Is't a toor or a floor, think ye? (H.C.)

TOOR, *adj.* *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) Tedious, wearisome, difficult.

[It were toor for to telle treuli al the sothe, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 5066.]

TOOR, see **Tother**, *adj.*, **Tour**, *sb.*[1], **Tower, Turr**, *sb.*[1]

TOORAL-OORAL, *adj.* Lakel.[2] [tū·rəl-ūrəl.] Partially intoxicated; merry with drink. This arose from a test of drunkenness; viz. the ability to say 'truly rural' distinctly. The 'merry' man says *tooralooral.*

TOORCAN, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **tourcan.** To ponder over what one will do; to be in a quandary. (P.R.), N.Cy.[1 2]

TOORISH, *int.* Sc. A dairymaid's call to a cow to stand still. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 450, ed. 1876.

TOOROCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tourock.** [tū·rək.] A small tower; a little heap.

Lnk. Sooner will . . . moudiewort's wee sandie tourack, Be turn'd a steeple wi' an hour-clock, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 83. **Dmf.** It is now a 'kailyard,' and a 'tourock' of stones mark it out, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 117. **Gall.** What hae the blasties dune but gotten a bell to hing in their bit toorock? CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 148.

TOORTHRE, TOOSE, see **Two-three, Those.**

TOOSEY, TOOSH, see **Tushy, Toush.**

TOOSHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [tūʃt.] **1.** *v.* To dash hither and thither; to toss about; to roll up in a hurried, careless manner.

Bnff.[1] She tooshtit her claes into the kist. The tooshtan o' the beuk till ither an' fae ither wiz eneuch t' tear't in inch-muckles. **Abd.** Lyin' tooshtin aboot there till it's fooshtit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi.

2. *sb.* A heavy dash.

Bnff.[1] He ga' the bundle a toosht fae 'im.

3. An untidy heap of straw, rags, &c.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** A' the toosht aboot oor toon'll mak' little odds. We wusna jist seer gin we wud thrash oot the bit huickie or twa't we hae, or no, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi.

4. A dirty, untidy person, esp. a woman. Bnff.[1]

TOOSKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [tū·ski.] A tuft of hair.

Shaved after a fashion . . . designated 'side-lichts,' that was a 'tooskie' on each cheek below his ear, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 31.

TOOSKIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [tū·skit.] Of the hair: dishevelled, untidy.

Mi peerie cotts an tooskit hair, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 26; Shü pat right her hair, an' shü hed muckle need, für hit wis sairly tooskit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897).

TOOSLE, see **Touzle.**

TOOSSI, *sb.* Sh.I. [tū·si.] An animal whose upper jaw projects beyond the lower one. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

TOOSSIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [tū·sik.] A wild, ungovernable child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

TOOSSIP, *sb.* Sh.I. [tū·sip.] A wild, ungovernable child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

TOOSY, see **Tousy.**

TOOT, *sb.*[1] Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Dev. [tūt.] **1.** A lazy, worthless person; a fool; a simpleton.

I.Ma. Be off, you brute! . . you donkey! you thundh'rin toot! BROWN *Witch* (1889) 118.

Hence (1) **Tooting**, *ppl. adj.* foolish; worthless; (2) **Tootlish**, *adj.* weak-minded; 'dotty.'

(1) **Lan.** A gradely big, steawt, owd umberell; nooan o' yer tootin' little umberells as wan't keep a drop o' rain off, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 29. (2) **Dev.** He'm grawin' auld an' tootlish, I reckon, else he'd never set her up afore you, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 329.

2. A name for the devil. Lin.[1]

TOOT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) In *comb.* (1) **Toot-net**, a large fishing-net anchored; (2) **Toot's-man**, the man who gave directions for the hauling of the 'toot-net.'

(1) **Ags.** The fishing-tackle . . . sometimes consisted of a common moveable net or seine; sometimes of a toot-net, much larger and stronger than the former, extending to an indefinite length from the beach into the water, and secured at its extremity by an anchor, *Case of Gray of Carn* (1805). (2) *ib.* A man stands in a coble, or small fishing-boat; and when he sees the fish enter the net, calls the fishers to haul it. He is designed the Tootsman.

TOOT, *sb.*[3] Som. Dev. Also in form **tootie** Dev. [tūt.] A foot.

Som. (J.S.F.S.) **n.Dev.** Jist put her tooties in hot watter, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 13.

TOOT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Nhp. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **tout** Sc. (JAM.) [tūt.] **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Toot-horn,** anything long and taper, like a cornet or horn. Som. (HALL.) **2.** Phr. (1) *to toot on another horn,* or — *another tune,* to change the subject, the tone or manner of speech, or the mode of action; (2) — (*on*) *one's ain horn,* to praise oneself; to boast or brag about one's own affairs.

(1) **Sc.** Wha can shear the rigg that's shorn? Ye've sung brawlie simmer's ferlies, I'll toot on anither horn, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 340 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Rnf.** But let those brosie pack tout on. . . They'll tout anuther tune I true, SEMPILLS of Beltrees *Poems* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* 65. (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*); CHEALES *Prov. Flk-Lore,* 55.

3. To whistle; to sing as a bird.

Slk. The storm cock touts on his towering pine, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 343. **Nhp.**[2] **e.An.**[2] Don't sen tooting here.

4. To spread, as a report; to trumpet abroad.

Fif. It was tootit throw a' the kintry. The kintra clacks war tootit far and wide (JAM.). **Ayr.** There were plenty to carry the news. . . It was tootit owre a' the kintra side in a gliff, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. **e.Lth.** An' now it's bein' tootit ower a' the coonty that Tod-Lowrie has the office bearers o' the kirk for him, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 197.

5. To cry; to whine; esp. used of a child.

Sc. (JAM.), **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1], **Som.** (W.W.S.) **Dev.** Don't bide there tooting zo, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 150, ed. 1871.

6. To express dissatisfaction or contempt. Sc. (JAM.)

7. *sb.* In phr. (1) *a new toot in* or *on an old horn,* (2) *an old toot in a new horn,* an idea or phrase already heard; 'stale news.'

(1) **Sc.** FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 7; There are, as I have proved in my book, Puritans of papistical principles—it is just a new tout on an auld horn, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. (2) *ib.* KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 28.

8. A boast, brag; a puff. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

TOOT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Dor. Som. Also in forms **teut** Cum.[4]; **teutt** Cum.[1]; **tote** Nhb.[1] Chs.[123] Som.; **tout** Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Dor.; **tut** Nhb.[1]; **tute** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[24]; **tyut** Nhb.[1] [tūt; tiut.] **1.** *v.* To peep and pry about; to spy; to keep a look out. See *hooting and tooting* (s.v. **Hoot,** *v.*[2]).

n.Cy. (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2]; **w.Yks.**[4] My misstress is always tooting about the house. **Lan.** Let cheeky folk as come wi' stools to toot Sit theer an' stare, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 27; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] We dunno' want him peepin' an' tootin' here. **Chs.**[123] **s Chs.**[1] A man who surprised two lovers was asked, 'Kum, naay, wot'n yū waan t tóo'tin eeūr?' **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] She come tōting in at the window. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] When a child first begins to notice objects it is said, 'He begins to toot about nicely.' 'Why do you stand tooting there?' is said to a servant who is peeping and looking about instead of attending to her business. A person who stands idly at a door or window is tooting about. A child when it looks lovingly up in the face toots up; **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[123]

Hence **Tooting-hole,** *sb.* a spy-hole; a loop-hole. Nhb.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Toot-hill,** an elevated place, originally one on which an outlook against invaders was kept; (2) **-hole,** ? a peep-hole.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Of frequent occurrence in place-names. The Tuthill-stairs in Newcastle ascend the eminence (called Tout-hill in Bourne's map, 1736) from The Close to Clavering Place. A field on the farm at Ulgham Grange is called the Tyut-hill. In old formal gardens a tout-hill was an artificial mound formed for the purpose of commanding a prospect. **Cum.**[14] **Chs.**[1] There are many hills throughout the country which bear this name. There is generally the remains of an ancient camp in their vicinity; **Chs.**[23] (2) **nw.Der.**[1]

3. To jut out; to project; to bulge; to shoot above the ground, as corn, &c.; also with *out.*

n.Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2] **Der.** Sown pease or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said . . . to toot, PEGGE *Anonymiana* (1818) 217, in ADDY *Gl.* (1888). **War.**[3] When that brick toots out from the wall. **Som.** (HALL.)

4. To wait upon; to hang about a person or place.

Cum.[2] He tutes about his laal wife as if she was a barn; **Cum.**[4]

5. *sb.* A peep; a glance.

Lan. Wi' mony a leetsome toot, WAUGH *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 56.

6. A hilly promontory, on which there is a coastguard watch-station and flag.

s.Dor. There's one of the preventive-men on the tout (C.W.).

7. A jutting out; a projection. n.Sc. (JAM.)

[1. OE. *tōtian,* to peep out; to protrude (SWEET).]

TOOT, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Also written **tout** (JAM.). [tūt.] **1.** *v.* To drink copiously; to drain a drinking-vessel. See **Tootle,** *v.*[3]

Sc. Toot it up (JAM.); She sat singing in the nook And touting at the rosie wine, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 7. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* Aug. 21, 1897). **Edb.** At thee they toot, an' never spear my price, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. **Gall.** I hae tooted it owre in nogginfus now, for mair than a hunner year, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 4, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* A copious draught; a drinking-bout.

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Sit doon an' tak a hearty tout, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 96; Were he ay sober, he wad ay be kind, But then anither tout may change his mind, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 42. **Lnk.** To your health I'll drink a tout Frae out the whisky gill, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 56. **Gall.** SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 104.

Hence **Tooty,** *sb.* (1) a dram; (2) a drunkard.

(1) **Rnf.** A' bodies say that she likes a bit tooty, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 8. (2) **Sc.** A drucken tootie (JAM.).

TOOT, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Dev. To try, endeavour. (HALL.)

TOOT, see **To,** *prep.,* **Tote, Tout,** *v.*[2]

TOOTA, see **Too-too.**

TOOTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Wor. Also written **tootter** Bnff.[1] [tū'tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To play a pipe or horn.

s.Wor. They comes whistling and tootering up the lane (H.K.).

2. To twitter as a bird. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **3.** To babble, gossip.

Bnff.[1] He toottert it (*or* toottert it oot, *or* toottert aboot it). The tootteran an' spykan it they keepit aboot that wiz oot o' a' quystin. **Per., Ayr.** (JAM.)

4. *sb.* A horn; a trumpet; a tin or wooden whistle.

Abd. Tip-top timmer tooters, an' trim tawty-chappers, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. **Fif.** The guard's blowing it about like a blast on his tooter, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 108.

5. Silly gossip. Bnff.[1] **6.** A person given to gossip.

Ye notna tellt it t'hir; she's nacthing bit a mere tootter; and the hail thing 'ill seen be the claik o' the queentry-side, *sb.*

TOOTEROO, *sb.* Sc. [tū'tərū.] Unskilful work; a bad job; a bungle.

Abd. Sic a tooteroo as ye've made o't. He tried to sing French [the tune] in the kirk, but it gaed a' to a tooteroo wi' him. Ye'll only mak a tooteroo o't, lassie, gin ye follow the cooking-books (G.W.).

TOOTH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **teeath** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **teeth** Bnff. Abd. (JAM.); **teuth** Cum.[4]; **teutth** Cum.[1]; **tooath** s.Lan.[1]; **tooith** Yks.; **tuith** Nhb. Lakel.[1] Cum.[1]; **tuth** n.Yks.[3] [tūþ; tuiþ, tiuþ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tooth-hod,** good pasture; (2) **-picker,** a toothpick; (3) **-rife,** agreeable to the taste, palatable; (4) **-warch, -wark,** or **-work,** (*a*) toothache; (*b*) in phr. *to have the tooth-wartch all over one's carcase,* to be full of aches and pains.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] I've plenty o tooth hod i my field. **n.Lin.**[1] Th' Temple Ings is straange an' bare, ther' 's noä tooth-hohd for noht. (2) **Abd.** Teeth-pickers, an' pipe-top, an' painted tea-caddies, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (s.v. Belly-wark). **e.Dur.**[1] **Nhb.** My cheek wi the tuith wark hes gettin aal swelled, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1880) 108. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.** Cures the tuithwark wi' a charm, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 82; **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2] Ommast ranty i' t' teeathwark; **n.Yks.**[3], **e.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** If ther's ought i th' world at 'll wear aat a chap's patience it's th' tooith wark, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 6. **Lan.** Awm loike th' chap ut used to glory ith tooth-wertch, STATON *Husband's Tea Party,* 10; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] 14.

2. The edge of a block of stone. w.Yks. (T.H.H.)

3. The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon.

Bnff., Abd. When seen in the North or East, viewed as indicating bad weather. Also denominated an angry teeth (JAM.).

4. *Obs.* Maintenance, keep.

w.Yks.[1] Times er seea slack, at cow ol niver pay for her tooth.

5. *v.* To cut the teeth.

n.Yks.[2] 'Seean teeath'd seean bairn'd.' When the last child cuts its teeth earlier than common, the mother, it is said, will soon again be in the family way. Der. He fairly beldered, loud as a toothin' babby, GILCHRIST *Milton* 1902 67.

TOOTH-AND-EGG, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **tyuth-** Nhb.[1] 1. A corruption of 'tutenag,' an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; also used *attrib.*

Nhb. Buckles real tyuth-an'-egg, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; Nhb.[1] A tyuth-an'-egg tea-pot. n.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1]

2. Spoons and other implements made of 'tutenag.' Not., Lin. (HALL.)

TOOTHER, TOOTHERY, see **Towther,** *sb.*, **Two-three.**

TOOTHFUL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Not. 1. *sb.* The smallest quantity of anything edible; a bite.

w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. A haint hed a toothful sin yisterday (J.P.K.).

2. *v.* To tipple; to drink in small quantities.

Sc. It [whisky] maun be awfu' slow poison indeed, for I hae toothfu't at it for mair than a hunner years, and am aye to the fore yet, *Scotch Haggis,* 135; FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 127.

TOOTHRY, see **Two-three.**

TOOTHRY-THROOTHY, *adv.* Yks. In and out.

w.Yks. Platted t'string in an' aht' toothry throothy, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii.

TOOTHSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. 1. Easily chewed. Fif. (JAM.) 2. Having a sweet tooth.

Sc. My auld Auntie sent him for sugar an' tea,—She kentna, douce woman! how toothsome was he. . . My auld Auntie's sugar he hekit it a', NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 95.

TOOTHY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. s.Cy. Also in form **teeathy** n.Yks. w.Yks.[2] [tū·pi.] 1. Having many or large teeth; biting; given to biting. Cf. **teethy.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lth. Though puir folks' bairns are unco toothie, Their feeding's sma', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 188.

2. Pertaining to a tooth.

Hdg. Feckless . . . As ony auld wife's toothy stump, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 16.

3. Crabbed, ill-natured; given to making biting, sarcastic remarks.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Toothy critics, BURNS *To Mr. Creech* (1787) st. 6. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2] Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[2] s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

TOOTHY-FROOTHY, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Frivolous.

TOOTIES, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] A nursery word for 'children's teeth.'

Always used plurally. When a child suffers pain from cutting the teeth a fond mother will often say, 'Let mother feel of its little tooties.'

TOOTIN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tū·tin.] A term of reproach for a woman.

TOOTING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **touting** (JAM.). [tū·tin.] In *comp.* (1) **Tooting-horn,** a horn for blowing, *gen.* made of an ox-horn; (2) **-trumpet,** a pitch-pipe.

(1) Sc. (JAM.); It is ill making a silk purse o' a sow's lug, or a touting-horn o' a tod's tail, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. Hogg flang by his touting-horn, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 173. e.Fif. He tane doon frae the kitchen bauks his toutin horn, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 2 Ags. I can do't a' wi' my moo, withoot ony o' your nings [tuning-forks], or yer tootin' trumpets, REID *Howetoon,* 36.

TOOTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **tootle** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; and in forms **teuttle** Cum.[4]; **tewtle** Lakel.[2] [tū·tl; tiu·tl.] 1. *v.* To chirp; to sing; to whistle; to play on a flute, horn, or other wind instrument.

Abd. Robin tootles, 'See to me,' SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 258. Ayr. Heralds clad in green tootled glorious musick frae their siller horns, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 99. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] He was gaan on tewtlen up to keep t'boggles off. Lan. He began o' twitterin', an' tootlin', an gazin' round, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) vii; Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Tootles loike a layrock. Not.[1] Lin.[1] Now then, tootle up, and scar the birds. n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[3] Wor. The game was over and the whistle had tootled the last long shrill blast, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 29, 1896).

2. Of a baby: to crow and attempt to talk.

Nhp.[1] See how the child tootles.

3. To mutter; to talk to oneself. Knr. (JAM.) 4. To talk in a foolish way; to gossip. Bnff.[1], Per., Ayr. (JAM.)

5. *sb.* A low, modulated whistle. Cum.[4] (s.v. Whewtle).

6. Silly gossip. Bnff.[1] 7. A person given to silly gossip; a weak, gossiping person. *ib.*

TOOTLE, *v.*[2] Yks. and Amer. Also in form **tooatle** Yks. [tū·tl.] To toddle, walk feebly.

n.Yks. T'little bairn can just tooatle about (I.W.). w.Yks.[1] [Amer. I tootled down to Cooney's a half-hour before time, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1902) 102.]

TOOTLE, *v.*[3] Lth. (JAM.) [tū·tl.] To drink, tipple. See **Toot,** *v.*[3]

TOOTLE, *sb.*[2] Ir. [tū·tl.] A nursery word for a 'child's tooth.'

n.Ir. Wuz him's wee tootles sore? LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 64.

TOOTLEDUM-PATTICK, *sb.* Cor.[12] A foolish person; a great simpleton.

TOOTLIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unsteady. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 452, ed. 1876.

TOOT-MOOT, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **teut-meut** Bnff.[1]; **tout-mout** Sc.; **tut-mute** Sc. (JAM.) [tū·t-mūt.] 1. *sb.* A low, muttered conversation; the muttering which begins a broil; a dispute.

n.Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Abd. I thocht I heard a toot-moot o' that kin' afore I left, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 128. Kcd. It began, my lord, wi' a laigh tut-mute, and it raise to a heich tuilyiemulie (JAM.). Per. Hillock's 'tout-mout' with Gormack over a purchase at a roup, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 229.

2. *v.* To whisper; to carry on a conversation in low, muttering tones.

Bnff.[1] Fouck are beginnin' t' teut-meut aboot it. Abd. Tootmootit in's lug, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 266.

3. *adv.* In a whisper.

Bnff.[1] It's gain' teut-meut amo' them it the maister's taen t' the drink.

TOO-TOO, *adv.* and *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **too-to** Yks. Lan.; and in forms **too-ta, tuta** Yks.

1. Very well; very good; in a superlative degree.

n.Cy. He has done it too too (K.); N.Cy.[2] w.Yks. Sometimes they say 'too-to, too-to'; and when they have a mind to show that a thing is superlatively singular they say 'too-to, too-to, too-to'; thus expressing the three different degrees of comparison, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 547. Lan. That wur clever too too, *Chetham Misc.* (1802) III. 19. s.Lan. Yoarn in o good kele too-to (J.A.P.).

2. Phr. (1) *too-too earnest,* clamorous, covetous, importunate, insatiable; (2) — *well,* too well; very well; (3) *too-too well in two,* friends too intimate are sure to quarrel.

(1) w.Yks. Thou'rt tuta earnest, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). (2) *ib.* (3) s.Lan.[1] 10.

TOOT(S, *int.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **tout(s.** [tūt(s.] An exclamation, esp. of expostulation. Also in *comb.* **Toot(s-toot(s.** See **Hoot(s-toot(s,** s.v. **Hoot(s,** 2 (6).

Sc. (JAM.); When the bookseller spoke of the propriety o' binding some of the volumes in morocco. David said, 'Toots no! just bind them at hame,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 19. Abd. Toots! ye're as guid's them ony day, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 49. w.Sc. Toot man, haud your tongue, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 136. Lnk. Guillie said, toots, We'll have that there's no doubts, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 71. Lth. Tout, ye may bather as ye will, For me I winna tak it ill, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 124. Nhb. Tout, Mary, nothing'll spoil in another ten minutes, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 124.

TOOTTER, TOOTTLE, see **Tooter,** *v.*, **Totter, Tootle,** *v.*[1]

TOOTY-POT, *sb.* Chs.[13] [tū·ti-pot.] A hole full of water in a road or pavement.

TOOZLE, see **Touzle.**

TOO-ZOO, *sb.* Glo. [tū·-zū.] The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus.*

[So called] from its cooing note, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165.

TOOZY, see **Tousy.**

TOP, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. Also in form **tap** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] Brks.[1] Dev. [top; tap.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Top-bar,** a movable hanger hooked in front of a kitchen grate; (2) **-bird,** in phr. *the top bird of the nest,* the flower of the family; (3) **bottom,** a layer of shelly limestone in the lowest strata of the Weald; (4) **-burden,** the rubble or dead ground which overlies a stratum of tin-ore, &c.; (5) **-cake,** see

below; (6) **-cap**, one of the strata of the Purbeck beds; (7) **-cliff**, half a gallon of black tin; (8) **-coal**, a particular kind of coal; (9) **-dirt**, surface dirt; (10) **-dressed**, smartly beaten; (11) **-end**, (*a*) the 'far end'; the upper end of a field or room; (*b*) the tip; (*c*) see below; (*d*) the latter part; (*e*) *fig.* the upper class; (*f*) topmost; (12) **-farm**, see below; (13) **-faw**, soil that has fallen in or sunk from the surface; (14) **-flood**, high flood; (15) **-folding**, a method of folding sheep so that they occupy the whole field at intervals; (16) **-full**, full to the brim; also used *fig.*; (17) **-gaffer**, a mining term: the deputy stationed at the mouth of a pit; (18) **-garret(s**, (19) **-knot**, the human head; (20) **-knotty**, crested; (21) **-land**, land on the hills as distinguished from that in the valleys of the Trent and Ancholme; (22) **-latch**, (*a*) the thong by which the sales of the horse-collar are tied together; (*b*) the rising and falling latch which catches the movable part of the cow 'balk,' and confines the animal while being milked; (23) **-lip**, (*a*) the upper lip; (*b*) a moustache; (*c*) in *phr. it's hard whistling without top-lip*, it's hard to pay up without money; (24) **-lock**, see (19); (25) **-loftical**, good, large, excellent; aristocratic; (26) **-(s-man**, (*a*) the head man, the manager, esp. the head man in charge of a drove of cattle; a bailiff; (*b*) *obs.*, a ship with tops; (27) **-mark**, excellent; (28) **-marker**, anything superlatively good; an unusually clever person; (29) **-newkelt** or **-niukled**, (*a*) of a newly-calved cow: in full milk; see **New-cal**; (*b*) *fig.* overflowing with wit, money, words, &c.; (30) **-nobs**, see (11, *e*); (31) **-of-kin**, the head of the family; (32) **-of-lint**, the portion of flax or tow put on the 'rock' of a spinning-wheel; (33) **-of-tow**, (*a*) the portion of flax or tow put on the 'rock' of a spinning-wheel; hence *fig.* a quick-tempered, irritable person; (*b*) a shaggy or tow-headed child; (34) **-pickle**, or **-puckle**, the grain of corn at the top of a stalk; see **Pickle**, *sb.*[1]; (35) **-piece**, see (19); (36) **-price**, the highest price; (37) **-rail**, the top horizontal bar in the framework of a door; (38) **-rave**, part of the framework of a cart; see **Rave**, *sb.*[1] **1**; (39) **-rib**, see (1); (40) **-ripping**, a mining term; see below; (41) **-rung**, the highest point; used *fig.*; (42) **-sark**, a loose overcoat of coarse grey wool; a 'carrier-sark'; (43) **-shop**, (*a*) Heaven; any exalted place; (*b*) in *phr. to go to the top-shop*, to die; (44) **-side**, of a tree: the side exposed to the North in growing; (45) **-skep**, a wicker basket, *gen.* on wheels, used to carry 'tops' of wool from place to place; (46) **-sore**, having an aching head; (47) **-spade**, a heavy spade for turning sods; (48) **-string**, the strap which binds the harness to the horse's collar; (49) **-swarm**, (*a*) the first swarm of bees from a hive; also used *fig.*; (*b*) a body of people who leave their old communion; (50) **-sweat**, a profuse perspiration; (51) **-tail**, upside down; (52) **-tails**, head over heels; (53) **-taties**, tubers on the stems of potatoes; (54) **-thrawn**, *obs.*, headstrong, perverse; argumentative; (55) **-vein**, a band of shelly limestone in the lowest strata of the Weald; (56) **-water**, (*a*) a coal-mining term: water percolating through the roof; (*b*) shallow water; (57) **-wood**, the small branches and shoots cut off the top of a tree or hedge; (58) **-work**, a weaving term; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] It's thowin' like a snow-bo' on a top-bar. 6. (2) **Rnf.** Dinna fear o' Aggie's prudence; she kens her place, for ye hae gotten the tap bird o' the nest, GILMOUR *Pen-Folk* (1873) 37. (3) **Sus.** At Poundsford the 'Top Bottom,' 'Middle,' and 'Bottom,' with their partings, occupy a thickness of about four feet, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 146. (4) **Cor.**[2] In china clay works it is the top ground, from the surface to the bed of clay which lies below (s.v. Burden). (5) **s.Lan.**[1] A special sort of cake made for eating at funerals and at Whitsuntide; it resembled a muffin in size and shape, and the top was spread over with the whites of eggs and grated sugar. (6) **Dor.** DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 88. (7) **Cor.**[2] (8) **Shr.**[1] The yard and top coals contain specimens of the *Calamite*, PARTON *Coal-Field* (1868); **Shr.**[2] It is the uppermost of the coal measures and considered the best for fuel. (9) **War.**[3] It is only top-dirt on my coat—it will easily brush off when dry. Let the child alone—it's only top-dirt; better top-dirt nor a doctor. (10) **Lnk.** They [curlers] 've been tap-dressed gey weel By some bit honest muirland chiel, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 34. (11, *a*) **w.Yks.** J.W.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Dam.* (1884) 157. **se.Lin.** J.T.B.) (*b*) **Dev.** Though 'twas chicken-pox, Joan and me got pitted, each at the top-end of our noses, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 4. (*c*) **Chs.** Thah's getten bad luck t'p end, CROCOM *B. Bresskittle* (1870) 19. (*d*) **Glo.**[1] The top end of last summer, or beginning of winter. (*e*) **w.Yks.** I reckon he'd kittled top end on 'em [he had tickled the upper class of them] E.P.). (*f*) **w.Yks.** T'top end cahnty o' England, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Apr. 4, 1896). (12) **n.Lin.** Instead of turniping his sheep and mucking his top farm, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 85; Many of the farmers . . . have land in the valley and also on the hill. 'My top-farm is rare land for hogs and yows, but th' low-farm's o' no manner of use for 'em in a wet time' (E.P.). (13) **Fif.** (JAM.) (14) **s.Sc.** The river was in tap flude, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). (15) **Hrt.** The best dressing . . . for wheat is top-folding even so late as May, with sheep fed with oil-cake in troughs, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 33. (16) **Cum.** Top-full the kits, REEPH *Poems* (1798) 13; **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] That lad's top-full o' mischief. He's as top-full o' larnin' as he can stick. **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[2] A drinking vessel is said to be top-full of emptiness when there is not any liquid in it. Top-full of poverty with twelve children. (17) **Cum.**[4] (18) **e.Yks.**[1] He's wantin iv his top-garret. **s.Lan.**[1] He's noane reet i' his top-garrets. **nw.Der.**[1] (19) **Lan.** I doubt it's unsattle't his top-knot, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 109. **s.Lan.**[1] (20) **Ir.** He's took up intirely with his little top-knotty hin, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 232. (21) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Dams* (1884) 157. **n.Lin.**[1] (22, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric. Suf.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] (*b*) **Suf.**[1] (23, *a*) **Cor.** Men broad and long, with hairy top-lips, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 182. (*b*) **Lakel.**[2] Tho'll nut ken oor Jack; he's letten his top-lip grow. What's ta growan thi top lip for, thoo gurt silly neddy? (*c*) **s.Lan.**[1] 29. (24) **w.Yks.** Aw think they're wrang i' they're top lock, HOLROYD *Garl. Poet.* (1873) 50. (25) **n.Lin.**[1] George hed a toploftical waaistcoät on, foher or five culers i' it, an' he sent th' pudding sauce reight doon th' frunt. (26, *a*) **Slk.** Topsman on a drove of cattle, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 204, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The tapsman of a drove (JAM.). **Gall.** *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 149. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1 4], **Wm.** (M.P.), **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The embassador observed at Leith only nine and ten small topmen (ships with tops); . . none were rigged for sea, except one small topman of about sixty tons, PINKERTON *Hist. Sc.* (1797) II. 84 (JAM.). (27) **Lan.** Yo known he wur a top-mark shooter, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 259. **e.Lan.**[1] (28) **s.Lan.**[1] He's a top-marker at pidgin-shootin'. (29, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] (s.v. Niukled). **Cum.**[4] Ther was a gay gud market for top-nuickled coos. **Wm.** (B.K.) (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (30) **Lan.** Just bin reidin a bit ov an okeawnt o' th' grand oppenin' an' th' Mayor's speech, an' o' th' top nobs, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 4. (31) **N.I.**[1] (32) **Sc.** A top of lint for his panash, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 257. (33, *a*) **Sc.** He's as soon a-bleezeas a tap of tow, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x. **w.Sc.** The vera turning o' a strae . . . is aneuch to set her up in a bleeze like a tap o' tow, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 85. **Ayr.** (JAM.); Lord sake, but ye're a tap o' tow, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lviii. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] 'He went aff like a tap o' tow,' meaning he got into a flaming passion in an instant. (*b*) **Lnk.** A rousing fire will . . . keep fu' cosh My tousie taps-o'-tow, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 3. (34) **Sc.** Green-coated fairies . . . grunding their tap-pickle melder, *Donald and Flora*, 190 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** The inquirer into the future went to the stack-yard, took a position beside a stack of oats, with the back turned towards it, and from over the head pulled a stalk of oats. The number of grains on the stalk represented the number of the family. If the stalk drawn from the stack by a female wanted the tap-puckle, or top-grain, she went to the marriage bed deflowered, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 106. **Ayr.** But her tap-pickle maist was lost, When kiutlin i' the fause-house Wi' him that night, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 6. **N.I.**[1] 'The top pickle of all grain belongs to the gentry,' i.e. to the fairies. (35) **w.Yks.** Wha but ha mean e the top-peece . . . thade happan be hevin a soat ov a ead-aik like this mornin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Ben Bunt* (1838) 4. (36) **Brks.** Muster Bartemer allus astes top price fur his things, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 89. (37) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (38) **Bdf.** The shelving-frame affixed to the side of a cart in order to increase its size, which is secured upon the 'top-rave' (J.W.B.). (39) **w.Yks.** Tak' t'top-rib off an' give it a gooid blackleeadin', *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 20, 1899). (40) **Gmg.** For advance in wages on account of long distance from coal face and difficulty in top ripping, *Labour Gazette* (Oct. 1901) 318. (41) **Ayr.** The tap rung o' his greatness is reached when he

clears his throat and says, 'If ony body wants to see the corp before it's screwed down, come this wye,' JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 12. (42) **Lakel.**[1] Very commonly used by farmers and their men servants in the early part of this century. **Cum.**[14] (43, *a*) **Lan.** Yo desarven a comfortable sattlement i'th top shop when yo dee'n, *Owd Bodle*, 253. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] 31. (44) **Chs.**[1] The top side of a tree is the side of the stem which has been exposed to the north when growing, and which some consider injuriously affects the quality of the wood on that side, *Sheaf*, II. 27. (45) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (46) **n.Yks.**[2] He's topsair about it. (47) **Cum.**[14] (48) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (49, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** His tap swarm did flee out owre Bentouther's buesty fell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 93, ed. 1876. **Cum., Wm.** Sometimes figuratively used, on occasions like the marriage of an eldest son and an heiress: 'Twea topswarms 'll mak' a strang hive.' Sometimes two small swarms are put into the same hive (M.P.). (*b*) **Ayr.** Mrs. Buchan's squad, the tap-swarm of the Relief, after traversing Nithsdale and Galloway, in search of the New Jerusalem, have returned to their former abodes and occupations, *Agric. Surv.* 163 (JAM.). (50) **Abd.** He reached the house 'in a top sweat,' MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 49. (51) **s.Lan.**[1] (52) **Nhb.** A Willington callant, named Gurvy, Was top-tails toss'd over the seat, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 113; **Nhb.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ey', mes·tŭr, sey mey tuurn top·tee·lz. (53) **Cum.**[14] (54) **Sc.** (JAM.); Daft Lindsay, the tap-thrawn and thrawart, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 25. (55) **Sus.** 'Top vein,' a band of limestone, an inch, or an inch and a half thick, overlying the 'Fox' or the 'Upper Mealy,' from which it is separated by from 8 to 10 inches of shale, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 146. (56, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **n.Yks.** This spring's nobbut top-water (I.W.). (57) **Lin.** MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 45. (58) **Rnf.** There's A—m sae active at our shopwark, In doctering our draughts an' doupwark, Wha jinks about his nott and loop wark, Just like an eel, Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 152.

2. Phr. (1) *at the top of the earth*, on earth; (2) *from top to foot*, from top to bottom; (3) — *to tail*, from beginning to end; (4) *light in the top*, partially intoxicated; (5) *neither top nor tail*, neither head nor foot; not a vestige; (6) *never off one's top*, always finding fault with one; (7) *on* or *upon one's top*, against one; (8) *on the top of one's temper*, in the heat of the moment; (9) *the top and the bottom*, the long and the short; (10) *the top of the day*, (11) — *of the morning*, a salutation; (12) *to be on the top of*, or — *on one's top*, to attack; to scold, abuse; (13) — *up on the top of the house*, to have lost one's temper; (14) *to have neither top, tail, nor main*, to be unintelligible; (15) *to know* or *to make neither top, tail, nor main of a thing*, (16) *to make neither top nor bottom of a thing*, to make neither head nor tail of it; (17) *top and main*, the whole, every part; (18) — *and tail*, (*a*) see (17); (*b*) see (9); (*c*) topsy-turvy; head over heels; (19) — *of all*, the chief of; the best of; (20) — *of the harvest*, *obs.*, the busiest time in harvest; (21) — *of the market*, the highest market-price; (22) — *or tail*, any part of the body; (23) — *over tail*, see (18, *c*); (24) *to shut the top up*, in ploughing: to make a fresh furrow on each side of the 'veering-out' furrow; (25) *to take one's top in one's lap*, or *to up with one's top in one's lap*, to pack up and be gone; to set off in haste.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** She cares nowt fur nowt at th' top o' the earth but hersen, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xvi. (2) **Frf.** The blind's drawn doon frae tap to fut, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. (3) **Abd.** Johnny Stuart stepped in, got a' the story frae tap to tail, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 282. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **Lnk.** Daundering hame rather licht in the tap, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 13, ed. 1897. (5) **w.Yks.** Ah saw nawther top ner tail on him (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] Can see neither top nor tail of it. (6) **Sc.** She's never aff his tap (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Slk.** I hae done naething ava that's wrang, Sir; but she's never aff my tap, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 79, ed. 1866. (7) **Sc.** Ye have Kirk and State upon your top, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 64, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** This set the clergy on his tap, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 87. (8) **w.Cor.** He quarrelled with his family and married on the top of his temper. I have said things on the top of my temper that I have been sorry for after (M.A.C.). (9) **s.Chs.**[1] (10) **Rxb.** The tap o' the day to you, Hartsgarth, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 205. (11) **Ir.** The tap av the mornin' to yez, Mistress! LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 41. **Uls.** 'The tap of the morning to you,' said the old woman cheerfully, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 9 **w.Ir.** Oh, the top o' the mornin' to you, Sir, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 175. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** The lassies an' mysel' were fear'd to speak for the wife, as we kent fu' weel she wud hae been on the tap o' the ane that spak, in a minnit, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 19. (13) **Sus.**[1] If you says anything to him he's up-a-top-of-the-house drackly minut. (14) **Sc.** He rambled through the whole 58th chapter of Isaiah; but his sermon had neither top, tail, nor mane, he had not one material sentence, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 62 (JAM.). (15) **Sc.** I dinna ken tap, tail, nor mane o't (JAM.). **Dmf.** I canna make top, tail, nor main of the bit sang you been rhaming over, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 124. (16) **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy kon·)ŭ mai· top nŭr bot·ŭm on it. (17) **w.Yks.** Billy would ha' me tell him just hah it occurred—top an' main on it, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) v. (18, *a*) **Lnk.** It's better thrushen, tap an' tail, Than e'er I saw't yet wi' a flail, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 15. **Edb.** I ken you now both tap and tail, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 350, ed. 1815. (*b*) **Dor.** The top and tail o't is this, HARDY *Madding Crowd*, in *Cornh. Mag.* (1874) XXX. 668. (*c*) **w.Som.**[1] Nuv·ur zee·d noa· jis dhing uvoa·ur; dhu poa·nee puut úz vèo·t een u rab·ut's oa·l un praup·ur tuurnd taap·-m-taa·yul, aa·s oa·vur ai·d [(I) never seed no such thing before; the pony put his foot in a rabbit's hole and proper turned top-on-tail, ars over head]. Thatchers ask if you want the roof to be 'thatched,' or if the reed shall be put up taap·-m-taay·ul—i.e. with the dag or bottom end upwards. **Dev.** Tu chaps urn'd in za limp as ails, A turning auver taps an tails, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 5. (19) **Gall.** [I] cursed my life Wi' tap o' a' things maist unchancy—A haverel wife, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 155, ed. 1897. **n.Wil.** Swede greens be the top of all physic, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 19. (20) **Abd.** Grievous to the people, being in the top of harvest, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 261. (21) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Don.** The shop-keepers is sendin' me out word to send in all I can of it, and they'll insure me the top of the market, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 168. (22) **Rnf.** While life's left in tap or tail I'm yours, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 19. (23) **Fif.** Ilk tirlie-wirlie mawment bra . . . Cam tumblin' tap-owr-tail, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 200. **w.Yks.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] To turn top over tail. **Shr.**[1] 'E jest gid 'im a bit of a shove, an' 'e went top o'er tail all down the bonk. **Som.** PALMER *Gl.* (1837) (s.v. Tossy-tail). (24) **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Ploughing terms). (25) **Sc.** If I were to take my tap in my lap, and slip my ways hame again on my ain errand, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii. **Frf.** They had to up wi' their tap in their lap, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. **Lth., Tev.** Borrowed from the practice of women accustomed to spin from a rock, who often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual when about to depart, was wont to wrap up in her apron, the flax or lint-tap at which she was spinning, together with her distaff (JAM.). **Slk.** (*ib.*)

3. The head.

Sc. (JAM.); He faun' ayont the tailor's tap, THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 153. **Kcd.** Eppie got him by the tap. . . Quo' Davit then, . . 'Lat go my puckle hair,' GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. **Gall.** Ribbons roun' his tap he gathers, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897.

4. The tip.

Ayr. The Deil about his tail did fling, Upon its tap there was a sting, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846–7) I. 99. **Gall.** The tap o' her nose an' her chin amaist met, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 65. **Dev.** A toe tap, a nose tap, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 427.

5. The top of a stag's horn.

w.Som.[1] A large, heavy deer, with two upon top on each side, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

6. A tuft, esp. the tuft on the head of a fowl; a tuft of hair; the knob of wool, &c. which finishes off a woollen cap. Cf. **toppin(g.**

Sc. (JAM.); A head like a heather tap, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 77.

7. A fir-cone.

Fif. The fir-cones, or taps, that lay thick on their beds, turned out their russet recesses to the birstling sun, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 11.

8. A ceiling.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] 'Th' room top,' 'th' kitchen top.'

9. A hill.

Per. The Ochil taps cam' back to view, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Edb.** Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude, as . . . Craig, Fell, Top, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** We'n com'd o'er th' top, *Told by Fire*, 22.

10. The body of a dress.

Glo. I can make my own tails, but I can't manage the tops (F.P.T.).

11. *Obs.* That part of the spinning-wheel which held the flax; the quantity of flax put on the 'rock' at a time.

Sc. A troch, a trencher, and a tap, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 351. Ayr. When the fatal sister spins, Johnie, I steal the life-lint frae her tap, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 119, ed. 1871. Nhb.[1]

12. A sliver of wool ready for spinning; the best part of wool after combing; a bundle of spun wool.

w.Yks. 'Top' is the term used to designate the condition of wool after being washed, carded, or combed, and ready for spinning into yarn, CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 29; (E.G.) w.Som.[1] Usually weighing about 28 lb. At present the word is applied to the bundles of combed wool from the machine—hand combing having been quite superseded. Dev., Cor. The worsted was spun into tops (R.H.H.).

13. A coal-mining term: the portion of coal that has been 'kirved' and 'nicked,' and is ready to be blasted or wedged down.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. For if maw top comes badly doun, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; Nhb.[1]

14. A mining term: the halo which appears above the flame of a candle or lamp, indicating the presence of gas or fire-damp in the air. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). Cum.[4] **15.** A fruit-tree.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'Why do you not grow potatoes?' 'Au canna have tops and bottoms as well, and tops pee best.'

16. A term of endearment for a child. Hrf.[1]

17. *pl.* The best sheep or lambs of a flock.

Sth. When the spring sortings take place, the well-bred mids and paleys are generally found to have advanced themselves to the tops, *Farm Reports* (1832) 81. Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] (s.v. Draft-sheep).

18. *Obs.* The surface of milk; cream. Cf. **topping, 9.**

Gall. The milk was suppet, taps and a', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897.

19. *v.* In phr. (1) *to top and but*, (2) — *and tail*, to cut off the tops and roots of turnips, carrots, &c., for storing, or of potatoes for setting; to trim gooseberries for cooking; (3) — *light*, to snuff a candle.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) n.Cy. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) I. 421. ne.Lin. (E.S.), War.[23], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Er's workin' i' the filds now, toppin' an' tailin' turmits; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, e.An.[1] (3) e.Yks.[1]

20. A rick-building term: to slope the rick ready for thatching. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **21.** To snuff a candle.

s.Sc. We canna tak oor fingers afore the minister to top the candle, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 167. Nhb. The candle fresh topp'd, *Advice to the Advised* (1803) 1. w.Yks. PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824). ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Jest top that candle,—it's got a wick as lung as a fortnit. Dor. (W.C. c. 1750).

22. To lop off the top branches in pruning a hedge; to cut off the leaves and fibrous roots of turnips. N.I.[1], s.Chs.[1] **23.** A golfing term: to hit the ball above its centre. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **24.** To lead off, as in a dance.

Frf. The ball is now opened, douce old Provost Binnie topping the first dance with Lady Auchterhouse for a partner, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 61.

25. *Obs.* To walk in style; to parade.

Abd. At Billingsgate, and such as that, Where bucks and maids go toppin', COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 126.

26. With *out*: to finish building the top of a stack.

n.Yks. He's topt out his stack (I.W.).

27. With *up*: to complete the top of a stack; hence to end, finish off, esp. to finish off a meal; to finish fattening bullocks; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Yks. Running wild all at once, an' then topping up wi' going to place, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiv. s.Lan.[1] Aw'll top-up wi' a sope o' rum. Chs.[1] Midl. At the 'Plough' toppin' oop, BARTRAM *People Clopton* (1897) 29. nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. Isn't it time yer begun to top up? There's on'y three loads more (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] I shall send her to school for anuther quarter, then she'll be topped-up. Them foher fat beäs' 'll be topped-up e' anuther fo'tnit. se.Lin. (J.T.B.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' mun get some rushes an' top-up the stack, it's too flat—we sha'n a the clover spiled. Hrf.[2] Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] Our vokes topped up the last rick this marnin', pickèd enough to stab a crow. Brks.[1] Ater ro-ast be-af an' plum pudden us tapped-up wi' zome good Stilton chaze. Nrf. We put the two loads inter the middle of the stack. . . 'Are you going to top her up now?' my chummy says, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 149. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Hmp.[1] We'll top up the rick afore night. I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] If we plaays in mayet, we sholl top up the rick to-night. I'll hay a little bit o' apple pudden, jest to top up wi'. Som. The rhick topp'd oop an' thatch'd, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 67.

28. With *up*: a ploughing term: to plough a fresh furrow on each side of the 'veering-out' furrow. Wil.[1]

29. *adj.* Excellent; in good condition; first-rate. Also used *advb.*

Sc. That's tap yill (JAM.). Frf. I brought them tight and top, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 13. Edb. The fisher-wives will get top-livin, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785. N.Cy.[1] w.Nhb. It is believed that if the first parings are buried under an ash tree the child will turn out a 'top singer,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. Cum.[1] Top lad [Good boy! an interjection of encouragement to a boy]; Cum.[4] Wm. Ise a top hand at a jig an a reel, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 37.

30. *prep.* Upon. Cf. **atop.**

w.Som.[1] Short for 'upon the top of.' 'Where's the kay o' the poun'-'ouse? I lef'm tap the shilf day mornin'.' Dev. Wat made Jan tha moast avraid Wis wan cow stannin tap hur haid, Wile, lite as vethers, tap tha groun Zix pigs wis dancin aul aroun, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 57. nw.Dev.[1]

TOP, see **Tope,** *v.*, **Towp.**

TOPE, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Dev. Cor. [tōp.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887). Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 315.

TOPE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **top.** **1.** *v.* To oppose.

Argyle topes this nomination, as of a man unmeet, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 329.

2. *sb.* In phr. *in tops with*, in opposition to.

The world was in tops with Christ's Church, having hatred against his people, DURHAM *Revelation* (1739) xi.

TOPE, see **Towp.**

TOPER, *sb.* Nrf. [tō·pə(r).] The dog-fish, *Galeus vulgaris.*

A young toper, a fish belonging to the shark family, . . grows to a length of three or four feet, *E. Evening News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1.

TOPIN, see **Topping.**

TOPIT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [to·pit.] An iron instrument used in boring; see below.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Like a single brace-head, but much smaller. It is screwed into the top rod and the runner is fixed under it in lifting the rods with the jack-roll, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

TOPLIN-BAR, *sb.* Cum. The removable top-bar of a field gate.

(E.W.P.); A yet an' toplin' bar, RAWNSLEY *Rambler's Note-bk.* 1.

TOPMER, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. [to·pmə(r).] **1.** *adj.* The *compar.* of 'top.' Cum., Wm. (M.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.) **2.** *sb.* The top one; the one above the other; esp. used in wrestling.

Cum.[1] Whether hand will ta tack—T'topmer or t'lowmer? (s.v. Neevy-nack); Cum.[4] Wm. He twisted roond and fell t'topmer (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

TOPPED, *pp.* Cum. Ken. [topt.] **1.** In phr. *topped up*, of sound mind.

Ken. He aint quite topped up, ye know (W.F.S.).

2. *Comb.* **Topped-boots,** high boots reaching up to the knees.

Cum. Whipping his brown topp'd boots, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 232.

TOPPER, *sb.* Yks. [to·pə(r).] A long screed of larch fir. e.Yks. (C.F.)

TOPPERMOST, *adv.* and *adj.* Wor. Dor. [to·pəməst.] **1.** *adv.* Uppermost.

w.Wor. A knowd hur'd come roight soide toppermost sooner or laater, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 277.

2. *adj.* Highest; leading.

Dor. When Pa'son St. Cleeve married this homespun woman the toppermost folk wouldn't speak to his wife, HARDY *Tower* (1882) i.

TOPPEST, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Pem. Also in forms **topst** Lan.; **toptest** Pem. [to·pist.] Topmost; *fig.* greatest; most wonderful.

w.Yks. T'toppest house i' t'yard, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 13, 1899). Lan. He made th' topst leatheryed of hissel' ut ever theau see'd, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 82. s.Pem. (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

TOPPILOW, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] A blaze; a bright flame. See **Lilly-low(e.**

Only used in the children's saying, 'Lillilow, toppilow, stand ower end,' addressed to a blazing fire, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

TOPPIN(G, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **topin** Lan.; **toppen** Sc. (Jam.) Ir.; and in forms **tappen** Sc. Ir.; **tappin** Sc. (Jam.); **tawpen** N.I.[1] [to·pin; ta·pin.] 1. The crest of feathers on the head of a bird; a horse's forelock; a curl of hair, esp. on the forehead or top of the head; the hair in front of the head, hence the whole head of hair; a wig.

Peb. His bonnet . . . has tappin either nane, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 154, ed. 1817. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.** Thrast his fingers twice up through his toppin an yance through his side-locks, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 129; **Cum.[24] Wm.** The barber cut his toppin (B.K.). **n.Yks.[12]; n.Yks.[4]** Sha teeak him byv t'topping an' shuv'd him inti t'hollin bush. **e.Yks.[1]** Thoo's a sthrange rough toppin ti-day. **m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]** Anto dunnot mind I'll hev hod o thy toppin; **w.Yks.[235] Lan.** Yo looken fawse enough, sittin' there like a row o' poll parrots wi' yor white toppins, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) 158; **Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]** Hoo laid howd o' mi toppin'. **I.Ma.** A hen with a toppin, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 37, ed. 1889. **Der.** Won little chap tutchin his toppin, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 9. **nw.Der.[1], Not.** (W.H.S.), **ne.Lin.[1], se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) *to carry a grey toppin, phr.* to become old; (2) *to comb* or *coul one's toppin, phr.* to beat one; to 'pull one over the coals'; (3) **Toppined**, *ppl. adj.* crested.

(1) **s.Lan.[1]** He'll never carry a grey toppin' wheam, 30. (2) **n.Yks.[2]** I'll coul your topping. **m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.** Else ahr Marthar 'ull comb ma mi toppin when aw get hoam, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 43. (3) **s.Sc.** (Jam., s.v. Tappit). **Gall.** She set a couple of them [eggs] beneath a braw tappend hen to clock, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 286, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** The pride o' his heart was a white tappent hen, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 182. **N.I.[1] w.Yks.[1]** A toppin'd hen. **ne.Lan.[1]**

2. The top of the head; the head.

Dmf. Forbid that thy infernal crown Sud e'er grace Bauldy's tappen, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 253. **Gall.** Wi' frills and feathers on his tappin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1879) 12; **w.Yks.[2] Lan.** They couldno' ha' getten a scalp off my toppin, chus how, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xvi. **Der.[2] ne.Lin.** Generally of a fowl or bird, applied humorously to children (E.S.).

3. *Obs.* A knob of worsted on the top of a cap.

w.Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** My father's thrown his bonnet in the pot!! It's buried here amang the sweens, sae clean, That nought o't but the tappin's to be seen, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108.

Hence **Tappinless**, *adj., obs.*, without a tassel or knob.

Peb. Sae concealed, by dirt a crust For tappinless it's [a cap] taen, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 154, ed. 1817.

4. A ball, fish, bird, or other ornament put on the top of a stack. n.Lin.[1] 5. The top-stone of a wall. w.Yks.[3]

6. A high hill. **n.Yks.[2]** Roseberry topping. Blakey topping.

7. Turf cut with the herbage on; a sod taken from the surface of a common.

Cum.[14] Lan. Folk hed greavvt toppins an' spreead 'em to dry, Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 6, in Prevost *Gl.* (1899). **n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]**

8. The last process in dyeing. w.Yks. (J.G.) 9. *pl.* The second skimmings of milk.

e.An.[1] Suf. A noggin' of toppings, as the second skimmings were called, being set now aside for tea, the rest reserved for churning, Betham-Edwards *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 17.

10. The finest kind of bran; also bran and mill-sweepings ground together.

War.[3], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** Would not even fatten a pig, because it cost a trifle of ready money for 'toppings' or meal, Jefferies *Hodge* (1880) I. 122; **Wil.[1]**

11. *Comp.* (1) **Topping-butter**, butter made from the second skimmings of milk; (2) **-fat**, (3) **-grease**, pomatum; (4) **-mow**, see below; (5) **-peat**, turf cut with the herbage on; (6) **-pot**, *obs.*, an allowance of beer given in harvest-time, when a mow was filled to the very top.

(1) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (2) **Lan.** A bit o' toppin-fat for thi yure, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 267; **Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]** (3) **s.Lan.[1]** (4) **n.Lan.** 'What's topping mow?' sed judge. 'It's t'topping mow,' sed t'lad, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Jan. 1867) 270. (5) **Cum.[124]** (6) **e.Cy.** (Hall.) **Hmp.** Holloway.

[1. Þe tayl & his toppyng twynnen of a sute, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 192.]

TOPPINGLY, *adv.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **toppenly** N.Cy.[1]; **toppinly** Cum. Wm. [to·pinli.] 1. *adv.* Excellently. w.Yks.[1] 2. *adj.* In excellent condition; in good health; in a superior way.

N.Cy.[1] He's toppenly to-day. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **w.Yks.[1]**

TOPPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. e.An. Hmp. Also in forms **touple** n.Yks.[4]; **towple** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] [to·pl.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* **Topple-tail**, (1) to turn head over heels; a boy's term. s.Lan.[1]; (2) a somersault. e.Lan.[1] 2. Phr. (1) *to topple over on end*, to fall when standing upright; (2) — *over tail(s*, (*a*) to turn head over heels; (*b*) to double, as money at compound interest; (3) — *tip tail*, see (2, *a*).

(1) **w.Yks.[5]** (2, *a*) **e.Yks.[1]** Jack rolled doon hill, an towpled ower-tail, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]** Let's see thee topple-ower-tāals, Tom. **War.** (J.R.W.) (*b*) **ne.Yks.[1]** (3) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 17, 1897).

3. To sway and totter and then fall over. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.[4]

4. To turn head over heels. e.An.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

Hence **Toppler**, *sb.* a tumbler; one who throws his heels over his head.

e.An.[1] Nrf. Some on 'em wor luking at topplers and men twistering thelrselves into all mander o' forms, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1902) 87.

5. With *over*: to sell for double the cost price; esp. used of sheep and cattle. Cf. **tipple**, 7.

Nhp.[1] That was a capital bargain, it toppled over. **War.[4]** Yes, I did pretty smartish with them ship; they every one toppled over. **e.An.[1]**

6. *sb.* In *comb.* **Topple-crowned**, of a hen: crested. Suf.

TOPPY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also in form **tappy** Sc. Ir. [to·pi; ta·pi.] 1. *sb.* A crested hen; also in *comp.* **Toppy-hen.** Cf. **tappit.**

Ir. She's got Toppy's egg in the windy, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 239. **Ant.** Did you see the wee tappy hen? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A bush of hair brushed straight up from the forehead. Cor.[2] 3. The crown of a child's head.

Abd. Warm him frae the tae to tappie, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252.

4. *adj.* Of a plant: making a fine show on the top.

Shr.[1] 'Yore garrits an īnions looken well, John.' 'Aye, but I doubt they bin on'y toppy' (s.v. But).

5. Bright, cheerful, well.

Dev. She looks toppier to-day (H.S.H.).

TOPSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [to·psəm.] 1. Uppermost. 2. *Fig.* Overbearing, 'uppish.' An inclin to be a bit topsome.

TOPST, TOPSY-TEERY, see **Toppest, Tapsalteerie.**

TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.* Nhp.[2] In phr. *topsy-turvy Moses Webster*, used of things in disorder.

TOPTEST, see **Toppest.**

TOPTIRE, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **taptire** Cum.[14] Uneasiness; a great disturbance; a towering passion.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] He keept hoos i' toptire.

TO-PUT, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Abd. (Jam.) Anything unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, esp. any fictitious addition to a true narrative.

TO-PUTTER, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) One that holds another to work. 'Ill workers are aye gude to-putters,' *Prov.*

TOR, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.[2] A cheap knife. Cf. **tormentor**, 2.

'Run steel tors.' This is believed to be an abbreviation of a cheap knife, formerly made, called a tormentor.

TOR, TÖR, see **Tare**, *sb.*[1], **Tir(r.**

TORABLE, *adv.* Brks. Cor. [to·rəbl.] Tolerably; a dial. form of 'tolerable.' Cor.[3] Cf. **tarble.** Hence **Torrablish**, *adj.* tolerable, pretty well; also used *advb.*

Brks. We both be torrablish, 'ceptin' 'tis fur colds, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 211.

TORACKLY, TORBARY, see **Toreckly, Turbary.**

TORCAN, *sb.* I.Ma. [tō·kən.] A suffocating fume.

I can't sit in the room with the torcan from that chimney, it wants sweeping (S.M.).

TORCH, *v.* Suf. [tōtʃ.] With *up*: of clouds: to roll upwards in heavy smoke-like masses.

Law, how them clouds torch up, we shall ha rain (HALL.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

TORCHEL, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM., s.v. Torfle). 1. To pine away; to relapse into disease; to die. Sc., Rxb. Cf. torfle. 2. To draw back from a design or purpose. Rxb.

TÖRD, see Turd.

TOR(E, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. The pommel of a saddle.

Sc. A horse he never doth bestride Without a pistol at each side: And without other two before, One at either saddle tore, COLVIL *Mock Poem* (1681) I. 41 (JAM.). n.Sc. And on the tor o' her saddle A courtly bird to sweetly sing, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 219, ed. 1875. Fif. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. O'er saddle tore the waters roar, And dim their jacks o' steel, DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 68.

[Gael. *tòrr*, a hill of conic form; a heap (MACBAIN).]

TORE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **toar** n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in form **tow'r** Lan. [toə(r).] 1. To try hard; to plod or struggle on under difficulties; to manage just to exist; to persevere; *gen.* used with *on*.

w.Yks. 'Heaw's thi mother?' 'Oh, hoo keeps toring on as weel as hoo con' (D.L.). Lan. Iv it awnswers, we kon toar on till I woven my wough an peese eawt, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 11, ed. 1801; We tow'rt on six week—thinking aitch day wur th' last, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] This is no' livin', it's nobbo' torein'-on. Chs.[1] 'Have you welly finished!' 'No, bur aw'm toring on.' s.Chs.[1] We san tore on wi' the borm-dumplin. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

2. To pull one through; to tide over a difficulty.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy shaa)nŭ bai·k tin Set·ŭrdi; wi)n aa·rdli bred ŭnŭf·tŭ laa·st, bŭr ah)l mai· ŭ bau·rm dùm·plin tŭ toa·r ŭs on.

[Cp. ON. *tōra*, to lounge, linger (VIGFUSSON).]

TORE, see Toar.

TORECKLY, *adv.* I.Ma. Lin. Nrf. Som. Cor. Also in forms **tereckly** n.Lin.[1]; **torackly** w.Som.[1]; **to·reckoly** Nrf.; **torectly** I.Ma. [tərə·kli.] A corruption of 'directly'; presently. Cf. thereckly.

I.Ma. The other cry was in his heart torectly, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 83. n.Lin.[1] Nrf. We'll have it ready to-reckoly, SPILLING *Giles's Trip* (1872) 31. w.Som.[1] (s.v. To). Cor. Granny did give one groan, and died to-reckly, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 322.

TORED, TO·REETS, see Tear, *v.*[1], To·rights.

TORF, TORFEL, see Toff, *sb.*[2], Torfle.

TORFER, *v.* Cum. [to·rfər.] 1. To die. Cf. torfle.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] He gat moyder't in a snow-storm and torfer't.

2. To fail; to be defeated. Cum.[14]

TORFET, *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **torfert** Lakel.[2]; **torfit** Wm. [to·rfət.] 1. To fall down from exhaustion; to faint; to die. Cf. torfle.

N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.) Lakel.[2] Ah's gaan to torfert Ah's flait Cum.[14] Wm. (J.M.M.); I shall torfit before night (B.K.).

2. To fail; to give in; to be defeated. Cum.[14]

TORFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **torfel** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Lan.[1]; and in forms **torfil** w.Yks.[16]; **turfle** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [to·rfl; tə·rfl.] 1. *v.* To pine away, decline in health; to fall into disease; to die. Cf. torchel, torfer, torfet, torple.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802). Slk. Better be feared in time than torfelled for ever, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866. Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum.[14] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. Ah think he's gannin tl torfle (T.K.). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Three stirks an a Scotch runt torfill'd autogither; w.Yks.[5] Shool nivver get better; shool torfil yet. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Torfly,** *adj.* failing in health.

n.Yks. That hen leeaks varry torfly (I.W.).

2. To founder; to fall.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] They all turfl'd together [the whole concern fell to the ground].

3. To over-exert oneself; to tire out.

w.Yks.[5] Am ommast torfild wi' me long wauak.

4. To toss about.

Sc. I am torfellet up an' down as the locust, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cix. 23. Rxb. Their ringlets . . . fluttered . . . as if they had Been torfelled wi' the weather, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 166.

5. To draw back from any undertaking; to turn cowardly; to be defeated.

Slk. Fleechyt Eleesabett noore to let us torfell in the waretyme of owir raik, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1866. Rxb. (JAM.), Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] He turfl'd on't.

6. *sb.* The state of being unwell; a declining state of health. Rxb. (JAM.)

TORFY, *adj.* n.Yks.[1] [to·rfi.] Complaining, pining, wearing away.

TORIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **tory**; and in forms **torrie, torry** (JAM.). [tō·ri; to·ri.] 1. *sb.* The grub of the daddy-longlegs, *Tipula oleracea*; an insect that consumes grain.

Bnff. It also fosters that destructive animal called the Tory; for that insect, whether it be generated from the corrupted dung, or be produced by the indisposition of the soil, or whatever be their origin, experience teacheth that drought infallibly preserveth them and nourisheth them, *Practice of Farmers in Bch.* (1735) 29, in *Agric. Surv.* 47, *Append.* (JAM.); Bnff.[1]

Hence (1) **Torie·eat,** *v.* of land: to be eaten by the 'torie'; see below; (2) **Torie·worm,** *sb.* the hairy caterpillar, the grub-worm.

(1) n.Sc. Poor moorish soil, when exhausted by cropping, and appearing puffed, and very bare, having only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue (JAM.). Bnff. If [the soil] be inclined to torry-eat, it should be turned over as soon as the plough can possibly enter the mould after frosty weather, *Agric. Surv.* (*ib.*); Bnff.[1] (2) Abd., Rnf. (JAM.)

2. *v.* To be eaten by the 'torie.'

Bnff.[1] The leg's beginnin t' torie.

TO·RIGHTS, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Sus. I.W. Also in form **to·reets** Nhb.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [tə·rai·ts, ·rī·ts.] 1. Right, straight, in order, neatly; properly.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Noo Peg, maw bit wife, had kept a' things to reets, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (ed. 1870) 212. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan.[1] He'll put 'em to-reets if ony body con. s.Lan.[1] He's allus wantin' t'set everybody to-reets. nw.Der.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1] Ess. CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 24; Ess.[1]

2. Exactly, completely, perfectly.

Not. I got him to-rights (J.H.B.). Sus.[1] I had my little boy into Lewes to get his likeness taken a Saddaday, and the man took him to-rights, and you'll say so when you sees it. I.W.[2] Taailor maade me a pair o' trousers, and they fits to-rights.

TORIOUS, *adj.* Cum.[1] [tō·riəs.] A shortened form of 'notorious.'

TORK, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **torque.** To torture or give pain by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching.

[Cp. Fr. *torquer*, to writhe (COTGR.).]

TORKEY, see Turkey.

TORM, TORMAT, see Taum, Turmit.

TORMENT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **tarment** Oxf. Brks.; **turment** n.Lin.[1] [to·rment; tā·ment, tā·ment.] 1. *v.* To provoke, irritate, vex.

n.Lin.[1] If you turment them wasps thaay'll tang yē. s.Oxf. I'll tarment'er so, she'on't keep me at'ome, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 18. Brks. HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 306. Nrf. Poor old Curly, I ha' tormented on yer, hain't I? *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 158. Ken. (G.B.)

Hence **Tormentatious,** *adj.* troublesome.

Gall. Gin he [Adam] was as useless an' tormentatious a hound in Paradise itsel' as his kind are unto this day, he gat aff far ower cheap, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 45.

2. *Obs.* To sub-plough, or sub-hoe; see below.

Dev. (HALL.) n.Dev. Tormenting is performed with a subplow of many shares, which are fixed in a triangular frame, supported by wheels; these shares or sub-hoes, working a few inches beneath the surface . . . separating the roots of weeds, &c., MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. w.Cy.* (1796) I. 296.

3. *sb.* *Fig.* A severe pain.

Sh.I. I'm hed a torment i' me hed, Sometimes I wiss 'at I wis ded, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898).

4. One who is annoying, irritating, or troublesome.

n.Lin.[1] What a turment thoo art, bairn; I'd raather ride bare back-side to Linc'n up'n a fur-busk, then be wi'in a mile o' thee.

TORMENT, *sb.*[2] m.Yks.[1] [tā·ment.] A shortened form of lit. E. 'tormentil.'

TORMENTIL, *sb.* Shr.[1] [tā·mentil.] The red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum.*

TORMENTOR, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. Dev. Cor. [to·r-, tō·mentə(r.] 1. An implement on which to toast bannocks, &c.

Ayr. Toasting an oaten bannock on a pair of tormentors, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i; The horse-setter withdrew the bannock from the ribs, and seeing it somewhat scowthert and blackent on the one cheek, he took it off the tormentors, and scraped it with them, and blew away the brown burning, *ib.*

2. A cheap knife. w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Tors). Cf. **tor.**

3. The seed of the wild rose, *Rosa canina.*

War.[3] So called because of a trick of children, and occasionally of older folks, to drop these seeds down the nape of the neck of the person to be tormented.

4. An agricultural implement for breaking up the ground.

Dev. Scarifiers, scufflers, shims, and broad shares, of various constructions, called by the general name of tormentors, are much in use here, COOKE *Topog. Dev.* 49. n.Dev. A . . . tichcrook, an' tormentor, Gude when vor burn tha pile 'e ventur', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 72. Cor.[2]

TORMIT, see **Turmit.**

TORMOCHEL, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [tō·motʃl.] A troublesome child. 'A regular tormochel.'

TORMOIT, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [tō·moit.] ? A dial. form of 'torment.'

TORMUT, TORN, see **Turmit, Turn**, *sb., v.*

TORNBELLY, *sb.* Sc. [to·rnbeli.] A herring having its belly torn open.

Sh.I. I quote to-day:—Shetland large fulls, 34m to 36m; do. fulls, 32m to 34m; . . tornbellies, 20m to 21m—all in bond, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). ne.Sc. They . . . pitched the individual herrings into different heaps, according as they were 'full,' 'spent,' 'matties,' or 'tornbellies,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 45.

TORN-DOWN, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lin. [to·rn-, tō·n-dūn.] 1. *adj.* Riotous, boisterous, disorderly.

Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Said of children. Thaay was as torn-doon a lot o' bairns as could be, alus up to the'r gams. He is'nt quarrelsum, not at all, bud he is, an' I'll saay it mysen, a straange torn-doon lad. Well, I will saay I was th' torndoonist bairn ther' was e' th' lordship. sw.Lin.[1] She never see such torn-down bairns in her life.

2. Reduced in circumstances.

Rnf. He was like some torn-doun play actor, That had sung for his bread thro' a fair, BARR *Poems* (1861) 119. e.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* A rough, riotous person.

sw.Lin.[1] He's gotten a strange torndown sin' he went to school.

TORNE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A tower.

(JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 427; Tornes I sal bigg fornenst yo, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1871) xxix. 4.

[Swed. *torn*, a tower (WIDEGREN).]

TORNEY, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Som. Dev. and Amer. Also written **turney** Cum.[1] s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Som.; and in forms **torna, turna** Cum.[1] [tə·rni, tā·ni.] 1. *sb.* An aphetic form of 'attorney.'

Ir. There's David Curtin, the 'torney, the cutest man in all the country round, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 103. Nhb. The awd man was feared on him nar the finish, and sent for the 'torney, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 198. Cum. It'll [a letter] be . . . fra a 'turney for a job 'at's nowt till yan's credit, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 18; Cum.[1] Wm. But the d—l mead lawyers an' tornies, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1820) I. 512. w.Yks. From tornies and lawyers, good Lord, deliver us! EVERETT *Blacksmith* (ed. 1834) 156. Lan. A turney's job's abeaut th' most safe an' seaund, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 236. m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). Dev. Us went into 'torney's, and Granfer an' 'nother ol' man an' Mr. Thimberley did a sight o' writin', FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 30. [Amer. Missus Punk an' the 'strict 'torney got riled at that, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 180.]

2. *v.* To act as an attorney.

Cum. A farmer, speaking of a well-to-do lawyer, said, 'he must have made a deal o' money wi' 'turneying,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 325; Still in common use, *ib.* vi. 149.

TORPIT, *sb. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) A corruption of 'turpentine.'

TORPLE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] Also in form **turple.** [tō·pl; tā·pl.] Of animals: to die. Cf. **torfle.**

TORPOT, *sb.* Yks. [tō·pot.] The 'spell' used in the game of 'knur and spell' (q.v.). w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897).

TORQUE, see **Tork.**

TOR(R, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Stf. Der. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **tarr** Cor.[1] [tor, tō(r).] 1. A high rock; a pile of rocks, *gen.* on the top of a hill; a rocky peak; a hill.

Sc. (A.W.) Edb. Hills are variously named according to their magnitude; as . . . Top, Drum, Tor, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815. Gall. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] A conical hill. Kirknewton Tor is the chief of Newton Tors. 'The towering peaks of the Tors, conical hills, the highest being 1,762 feet above sea level,' HALL *Guide Glendale* (1887) 69. ne.Stf. DUIGNAN *Place Names* (1902) 155. Der.[1] 'Tor' often occurs as the second element in place-names: In the hundred of High Peak—Chee Tor, near Wormhill, . . Mam Tor, a high mountain between Castleton and Edale; . . . in the wap. of Wirksworth—High Tor, Matlock; Der.[2] Som. Glastonbury Tor (W.F.R.). Dev. The peculiar character of the moor is derived from its granite tors; these are mostly found on the summits of its numerous heights, and lie piled, mass on mass, in horizontal strata, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. ii; Dev.[1] Cor. On approaching a tor of that wild moor he heard the three hounds beneath it, marking [*sic*] among the cavernous rocks that lay at its base, *Mem. J. Russell* (1883) vii; Cor.[12] e.Cor. 'Tor' means a pile of rocks, and is never used for a hill, or the top of a hill, unless the hill or top is so very rocky that the whole may be considered one pile of rocks (J.W.).

Hence **Tor-ousel**, *sb.* the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus.*

Der. They breed . . . all over the Peak of Derby and are called tor-ousels, ADDY *Gl.* (1888). Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 8.

2. *Obs.* Wet, rocky land. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 356, ed. 1876.

[OE. *torr*, a mountain top, peak, summit, rock, crag (HALL).]

TORR, see **Turr**, *sb.*[1]

TORRAN, *int.* Cai.[1] Also in form **torrie.** [to·rən; to·ri.] A call to a bull. [Cp. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull (MACBAIN).]

TORRENT, *v.* Cor.[3] [to·rənt.] To rain very hard.

Please, Miss, 'tes just torrenting and you can't get out to early service.

TORRET, see **Turret.**

TORRIDIDDLE, *adj.* Dor.[1] [to·rididl.] Bewildered, distracted. Cf. **tarradiddled.** 'Yā'll drēve me torrididdle.'

TORRIE, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Peas roasted in the sheaf.

TORRIL, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **torrel** Stf.[1] Wor. Hrf.[2] [to·ril; to·rəl.] Any person or thing dilapidated, sorry-looking, worn-out, weak, or old; applied contemptuously to a wicked person; a simpleton.

Stf.[1], War.[2] ne.Wor. You never saw such a torril as that farm-house is (J.W.P.). w.Wor.[1] Bill Porter's come out a prison, is 'e? Well, it 'ōōna be long afore 'e's back, I should saay! 'E's a torril, 'e is. s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Dunna yo' think as I'm gweïn to pūt up ōōth a poor torril like 'im—I'll plaze my eye, if I plague my 'eart. I think yo'n feed yore cauve to djeth—it looks a poor torril; Shr.[2] Applied in an offensive sense to a female, or to lessen the good qualities of a horse. 'Such a torril as yo bin.' 'Yone got a top of a pretty torril.' Hrf.[2]

Hence **Torril-looking**, *adj.* poor, weak, sorry, wretched-looking. w.Wor.[1] Them tators is torril-looking things.

TORRIT, *sb.* Yks. [to·rit.] A movable shaft or hook turning round in a socket, attached to a chain, &c. to prevent twisting; see below.

e.Yks. A movable hook by which the horses are fastened to a plough (Miss A.). w.Yks. Most dog-chains have one midway to prevent the chain twisting. It is used for yoking the horses to a plough and in the chains by which horses are fastened to carts, and the collar attached to the shafts (C.T.).

[Colers of gold, and torets fyled rounde, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 2152.]

TORRY, TORST, see **Torie, Towards.**

TORT, see **Tart**, *adj.*, **Taut**, *adj.*, **Toward.**

TORTER, see **Totter.**

TORTOISE, *sb.* Ken.[1] [tō·təs.] The cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

TORTOISE-SHELL GOOSE, *phr.* Irel. The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 148.

TORTS, see **Towards.**

TORTY, *adj. Obs.* e.An.[2] Very small.

TORVES, see **Turf.**

TORWOODDIE, *sb.* Sc. [to·rwudi.] An iron draught-chain for a harrow. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

TORY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. [tō·ri.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Tory-rory**, *obs.*, a state of hurry or excitement. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-tops**, fir-cones, the fruit of the *Pinus sylvestris.* Crk. (B. & H.) **2.** Used as a term of dislike and contempt, esp. to a child; a disreputable or deceitful person; a tyrant.

Sc. MACKAY. Ayr. Often applied to a child. 'Ye vile little tory.' Used esp. in the higher parts of Kyle (JAM.). Lnk. You used me like a Tory, when you sent me into a stye to ly in your sow's oxter, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 98. Wgt. They [lairds] are mostly looked on as tyrants, or as the country folk call them—'perfect Tories,' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 260. N.I.[1] Usually applied in banter.

3. A term of endearment to a child.

Ir. Murty, the beautiful Tory, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 620; Tory is a kind of pet name. 'Oh! you Tory,' is the same as, 'Oh! you rogue,' used sportively, *ib.* N.I.[1] Ah! you're a right tory. A rayl tory.

TOSCH, TOSE, see **Tosh**, *adj.*, **Toze**, *v.*[1]

TOSH, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [toʃ.] A tusk; a tooth of an animal; a projecting or unseemly tooth. See **Tush**, *sb.*

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] s.Lin. Yon dog has fine big toshes (F.H.W.). Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Tosh-mare**, *sb.* a mare having an extra tooth growing outside its regular teeth; (2) **Tosh-nail**, (*a*) *sb.* a nail driven in aslant or diagonally, so as to have the stronger hold; (*b*) *v.* to drive in a nail in such a manner; cf. **tush**, *v.* **2**; (3) **Toshy**, *sb.* a nickname for any one with a projecting or unseemly tooth.

(1) Nrf. She looks a fine mare. Let's look at her mouth. Why Bor! I thought you said she was a five year old! She's seven, and a tosh mare too. Don't you know the old saying, 'A tosh mare never breeds'? EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 73. (2 *a*, *b*) e.An.[1] (3) e.An.[2]

[Tosche, longe tothe, *colomellus, culmus* (*Prompt.*).]

TOSH, *sb.*[2] Cor. Also in form **tash** Cor.[3] [toʃ.] A large bunch; a cluster of flowers.

Cor.[1] She'd a tosh of yellow ribbon in her hat. A tosh of flowers; Cor.[2 3]

TOSH, *sb.*[3] Cor. [toʃ.] A cough.

Cor.[3] w.Cor. I've had a bad tosh all night (M.A.C.).

TOSH, *adj.*, *sb.*[4], *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **tosch** (JAM.). [toʃ.] **1.** *adj.* Neat, tidy, trim; smart; comfortable; tight.

Sc. (JAM.); He would like things kind o' tosh for Nansie's arrival, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1893) vi; HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Dmb. Tosh Mary that winn'd in Ingle hill, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 56. Lnk. 'Licht broon an' macabaw, I suppose?' asked the tosh shopwife, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 9. Edb. Everything looked full tosh and comfortable, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix.

Hence (1) **Toshly**, *adv.* neatly, trimly, snugly; (2) **Toshoch**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a comfortable-looking person; a neat, tidy-looking girl; (3) **Toshy**, *adj.* neat, tidy.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Coshly an' toshly The earth sits on a rock, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 130. Slk. Phrenologists . . . hae nae slicht o' haun in curlin their hair toshly, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 21. (2) Sc. MACKAY. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) Lth. 'Twad do your heart guid to gang into her hoosie, And see how it's keepit sae toshy and clean, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47.

2. *Obs.* Happy. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. Intimate, familiar, friendly, affectionate.

Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1] 'Ey're unco tosh 'e gither. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

4. *sb.* A small, neat, trim person or thing. Bnff.[1] Hence **Toschod**, *sb.* a small, trim person or thing. Bnff. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 406. **5.** *v.* To make neat or tidy; to smarten, touch up: used with *off* or *up.*

Sc. He spent many a long hour in the kirk 'toshin' things up,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 65. e.Sc. I . . . spent the maist feck o' the day toshin' them [heifers] up for the market, STRAIN *Elm Ile's Drag-net* (1900) 17. Ayr. Her kimmer . . . was raither mair presentable, being toshed up a wee to come into the toon, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170. Kcb. In a short time Tam was 'toshed off' in his guid claes, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 280.

Hence **Toshings**, *sb. pl.* additions to the means and comfort of any one; see below.

Dmf. His coo an' quey, an' his hauf-dizzen sheep, an' mibbe his Shelty powney, an' a' the ither toshins, aboot the craft an' the yaird that gaed tae mak' a bien hoose an' helped tae rear a buirdly family, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 282; Refers to what adds to the means and comfort of a family in a croft, and their respectability, &c. It might, e.g., in reference to the stock mentioned, refer to pigs and poultry (A.W.).

6. *adv.* Neatly, tightly.

Sc. (A.W.) Dmf. O had [hold] them tosh on And not athraw, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 20.

TOSH, see **Toush.**

TOSHER, *sb.* Ken. [to·ʃə(r).] A small fishing-smack. He sails in a tosher (D.W.L.).

TOSHY, *adj.*[1] e.An. [to·ʃi.] Muddy, sticky. e.An.[1], Nrf. (A.G.F.)

TOSHY, *adj.*[2] Yks. [to·ʃi.] Hairy-faced; of masculine appearance.

e.Yks. Ah likes a toshy man an' a whisht woman, FLIT & KO *Reel of No. 8*, 114.

TOSHY, *adj.*[3] Cor. [to·ʃi.] Over-dressed; tawdry.

w.Cor. I found it in a toshy bonnet (M.A.C.).

TOSIE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **tosy, tozie** (JAM.); **tozy**; and in form **tossie.** [tō·zi.] **1.** Slightly intoxicated.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. After she's got her Jamriecosie Of well-mull'd sack till she be tosie, MESTON *Knight* (1723) 55. Ayr. Decent ladies coming home with red faces tosy and cosh, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. Edb. We sat and drank until I was dazed, and both my companions were tosie, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 430.

Hence **Tozy-mozy**, *adj.* slightly intoxicated.

Edb. After which we were both a wee tozy-mozy, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii.

2. *Obs.* Intoxicating.

Sc. A good true Scot, who kept a stabling there . . . and brought them wealth of meat and tosie drink, HAMILTON *Wallace* (1722) 41 (JAM.).

3. Cosy, snug, warm; cheerful, pleasant.

Sc. MACKAY. Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. He kent the toon far better than I did mysel', and sune took me to as tozie a howff as you would fin' in a' Glesco or the Gorbals, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71. Lnk. How tosie is't tae snuff the cauller air, RAMSAY *Patie and Rodger* (1720) l. 11.

Hence (1) **Tosily**, *adv.* cosily, snugly, warmly. Cld. (JAM.); (2) **Tosiness**, *sb.* cosiness, snugness, warmth. *ib.*

TOSIE, TOSIER, see **Tozee, Tozier.**

TOSK, see **Tusk**, *sb.*[3]

TOSS, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lon. Ken. Sus. Som. [tos.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *toss a ball*, a child's game; see below; (2) *to toss one*, to toss a coin with one.

(1) s.Chs.[1] School-children very often toss up a soft ball, such as is used in the game of rounders, and catch it again, repeating—'Toss a baw, toss a baw, tell me true, Hai m'ny 'ears shall I gō schoo'.' Then they count 'One, two, three,' &c., for as many times in succession as they are able to catch the ball. (2) Abd. Come awa' in an' I'll toss ye wha stands the next, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Toss-ball**, a child's soft ball; (2) **-pot**, (*a*) a drunkard; (*b*) the clown in a company of 'pace-eggers.'

(1) w.Som.[1] (2, *a*) e.Yks. All the awd tosspots wer efther em soon, Some wivoot onny hats, an wivoot onny shoon, LANCASTER *Riding the Stang*, in NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), s.Lan.[1] Der. Most . . . had returned to the place of fellow-toss-pots, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 31. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. You're a drunken toss-pot (J.T.B.). w.Som.[1] [BAILEY (1721).] (*b*) Lakel.[2] Lan. They there go out in groups of five or six, and are attended by a 'fool' or tosspot, with his face blackened, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 231. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

3. To shake in a sheet; see below.

e.Lan.[1] By ducking in water, or throwing up and letting fall with full force to the ground. Practised upon unsuccessful lovers when the persons they wish for get married to others. s.Lan.[1]

A young man who is jilted by his sweetheart . . . is tossed in a packsheet by his fellow-workmen until he consents to pay for liquid refreshment for them (s.v. Packsheetin').

4. To drink; to toss off.

Arg. We went in and tossed a quaich or two of aqua, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 28. **Fif.** This is . . . a better plan, Than toss the whisky glass, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 48.

5. *Obs.* To discuss, debate.

Lnk. That unhappy argument which was much tossed in that time, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724–32) I. 269, ed. 1827.

6. *sb.* A heap of unthreshed corn stacked in a barn; the end of the barn where unthreshed corn is put. Cf. tas(s, 2.

Ken. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); I'm very thirsty, missus, I've just come down from the toss (D.W.L.). **Sus.**[12]

7. A weight; see below.

Lon. They [sprats] are sold at Billingsgate by the 'toss,' or 'chuck,' which is about half a bushel, and weighs from 40 lb. to 50 lb., MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 69.

TOSS, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A toast; a celebrated beauty to whom toasts were frequently given.

Sc. (JAM.); He has chused the Barber's daughter, The toss of a' that town, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 91, ed. 1868. **Abd.** The toss o' the village already she reigns, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 118. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** My bonie sel' the toss of Ecclefechan, BURNS *Lass of Ecclefechan*, l. 8.

2. *v.* To drink to the health of.

Lnk. After two or three healths the ministry was tossed, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 261.

TOSSELL, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A bobbin. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 437.

TOSSICATED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. I.W. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **tossicatit** Cum.[1] Wm.; **tosticaayted** Brks.[1]; **tosticated** N.Cy.[1] War.[4] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] w.Cy. w.Som.[1] Dev.; **tostikeyated** I.W.[1]; **tussicated** Hrf.[1] [to·sikētid; to·stikētid.] 1. A corruption of 'intoxicated.'

Cum.[1] **Wm.** Ya wur 'tossicatit whan yur owt ta been duing yur larful business, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. ii. **w.Yks.**[1] **I.Ma.** A little tossicated—yes—a little I think; a little queer; and usin language, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 4. **War.**[4] I were raly only tosticated once in my life, and that were from having some gin in my beer. **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Tossity). **w.Som.**[1] Well, William, zo you was a little bit tosticated, wad-n ee, last night? **Dev.** I told 'er 'twuz tha pisgies, but 'er answered 'Viddle-dee!' Er zed that I wuz tosticated tü, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 57.

2. Tossed about, disturbed in mind, harassed, worried, puzzled, tormented.

N.Cy.[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Thouz been sadly tossicated wi' t'lile window-peeper. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Poor owd Molly looks bad, 'er's bin sadly tossicated lately ööth one thing or tother—Jack gweïn fur a sodger, an' the poor owd mon bein' 'urt, an' altogether. **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

TOSSIE, see **Tosie.**

TOSSITY, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Drunken. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **tossicated.**

TOSSLE, see **Touzle.**

TOSSY, *adj.* Not. War. Dev. [to·si.] 1. Untidy.

Not. I'm sorry the house is so tossy (L.C.M.).

Hence (1) **Tossy-momble,** *sb.* confusion, disorder; (2) **Tossy-tail,** *adv.* topsy-turvy.

(1) **War.**[3] What a tossy-momble you have left your clothes in. (2) **Dev.**[1]

2. Off-hand, careless.

Dev. Argemone answered by some tossy commonplace, KINGSLEY *Yeast* (1851) vii.

TOSSY-BALL, *sb.* Shr.[1] A cowslip ball. Cf. **tosty.**

TOST, *v. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **toast.** 1. To teaze; to vex. Cld. 2. To toss. Hence **Tosted, Tostit,** *ppl. adj.* oppressed with severe affliction. n.Sc.

TOSTICATED, see **Tossicated.**

TOSTINGS'S WELL, *phr.* Lei. A corruption of 'St. Augustine's well,' at Leicester. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152.

TOSTY, *sb.* Wor. Pem. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written **tostie** Wil.[1] [to·sti.] 1. A cowslip ball; also in *comp.* **Tosty-ball.** Cf. tisty-tosty.

w.Wor.[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Tistie-tostie). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. The cowslip, *Primula veris.* Wil.[1] (s.v. Tistie-tostie).

TOSY, see **Tosie.**

TOT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also written **tott** Sc. Lei.[1] Wor. [tot.]

1. *sb.* Anything very small.

e.Cy. (HALL.) **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv.

Hence **Totty,** (1) *adj.* small, tiny, puny; (2) *sb.* a small person.

(1) **Gall.** (A.W.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** A little totty turnip, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 46. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1] (2) **Cor.**[3] A mere totty.

2. A small drinking vessel of varying size.

w.Yks.[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] Generally made of horn. 'A tot a hooam brew'd'; **w.Yks.**[3] Holding a quarter of a pint; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Jenny, fill him a tot, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 14; **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** If aw'd ony a tot o' punch, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11. **s.Chs.**[1] Th) Wes·liünz bin góo·in aav· dhür tree·t ü Wen·zdi; ün dhem üz gon bin tü bring· dhür oa·n tots widh üm. **s.Stf.** Come, pass the tot round quicker, it's welly bell-ringin' time, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** (R.J.B.), **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** Bring the bottle with yer, an' don't forget the tot (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] Holding from about a quarter to half a pint. **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** Have a tott of cider (E.S.). **w.Wor.**[1] Child at school-treat: 'Be we to 'ave more tea afore we goes oaüm? Why, us 'ave sent our tots back!' **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Tak' a can o' owd beer an' a couple o' tots, an' gie 'em a tot apiece jest to finish up.' Harvest-beer is served out to the men, after dinner and supper, in small tots; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.**[1] Holding about a quarter of a pint. They are generally given with a jug of beer, possibly to spin out the number of glasses. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 364. **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Cmb.**[1] Holding about the third of a pint. 'Mother, may we have new tots to go to the school treat with?' **Nrf.** I think I might square 'im with a tot o' rum, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 34. **Suf.** Thank ye kindly, I should like a tot of beer (M.E.R.); (C.T.)

Hence (1) **Totful or Tottle,** *sb.* the amount of liquid contained in a 'tot'; (2) **Tot-glass,** (3) **Totty,** *sb.* a small drinking-glass; a little cup or mug.

(1) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Shr.**[1] Jest gie the men a tottle o' owd beer apiece, after thar supper; **Shr.**[2] Oly just a totful o' drink. (2) **w.Yks.** Holding a fourth of a pint, or less, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (3) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

3. A jar to hold ointment, &c. w.Wor.[1] 4. A small quantity of liquid; a drink; a dram.

Sh.I. In coorse I takes my tot like any other man, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 86. **Frf.** (A.W.) **Lnk.** Gin he but tak' a tot aye, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 88. **w.Yks.** Half a gill and under (J.G.); **w.Yks.**[1] We'll hev a tot together for oud lang syne. **Lan.** Quift [quaff] an odd tot off, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, i; **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** Half a pint of beer (J.T.B.). **Suf.** (C.T.) **Cor.**[2] A tot of liquor.

5. *v.* To pour out into 'tots'; to pour steadily; *gen.* used with *out.*

w.Yks. ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1874) 13. **Der.** (R.J.B.) **s.Not.** The ganger is the one to tot out, and he serves himself fust (J.P.K.). **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[2] Tot out the beer; **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) **n.Bcks.** Come, tot that beer out (A.C.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Totter-out,** *sb.* one who pours out drink; (2) **Totter's-luck,** *sb.* a small quantity of drink left in the bottle after all have been served.

(1) **Rut.**[1] Who's going to be totter-out? (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

6. To drink; to sip spirits; also used with *up.*

Lan. An' th' women folk, as well as th' chaps, can tot That Dunville's Irish whisky when it's hot, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 36. **s.Lan.**[1] Neaw, tot it up, owd brid, an' have another.

TOT, *sb.*[2] Lan. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written **tott** Som.; and in forms **tooat** s.Lan.[1]; **tote** Lan. [tot.]

1. A tuft, as of grass, hair, &c.; a bush. Cf. **tait,** *sb.*[1], **totty-land.**

Lan. (HALL.), **s.Lan.**[1] **Sus.** A tuft or 'tot' of hair growing in the palm of each hand . . . is said to be the external denotement . . . of . . . a miller . . . who deals justly by his customers, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 189; **Sus.**[1] There warn't any grass at all when we fust come here; naun but a passel o' gurt old tots and tussicks; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

2. A sand-hill; also in *comp.* **Sand-tot.**

Som. Out with the children on the sand-tots, *Weston Mercury* (July 31, 1875); (W.F.R.)

3. A brood of chickens; a covey of partridges. **Sus.**[1]

TOT, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhp. Hnt. Dev. Also in form **tote** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [tot.] To move with short or weak steps, as a child or an old, infirm person; to toddle; to totter, sway about. Cf. **toit,** *v.*, **tottle.**

Sc. (JAM.); (*ib. Suppl.*) **Per.** STEWART *Character* (1857) 59. **Slg.** She tots up and doon stairs, she tots out and in, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 116. **Dmf.** He tots aboot there, frae Cot to Cot, frae Ferm to Ferm, PATON *Castlebraes* 1898 30. **Nhp.**[1] The old man goes totting along. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 436. **n.Dev.** Nif zo be tha hadst net let her totee up, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 253.

TOT, *v.*[3] Wm. [tot.] *Fig.* With *up*: to comprehend; to reckon a person up.

A fella can't tot up a woman like that, ROBISON *Robison en me*, in *Kendal C. News* (Sept. 22, 1888).

TOT, see **Tat,** *sb.*[4], **To,** *prep.*, **Tote.**

TOTAK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **totack** and in form **tütack.** Of a person: an object of scorn or derision; a by-word.

(J.S.); If doo iver hed a gude advice ta gie, doo's no taen him ta dysel, or dan doo'd no been da tütack 'at doo is, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898).

TOTAL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Used elliptically for 'total number of.'

Fif. To beat the total bushes of the land, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 144, ed. 1871.

TOTAL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. I.Ma. Sur. Dev. [tō·tl, toə·tl.] A shortened form of 'teetotal.'

Per. Shame fa' the loon that's Total, man! STEWART *Character* (1857) 22. **w.Yks.** Wee'd a point a total pooarter, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 6. **I.Ma.** The miller is total to the backbone, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 78. **Dev.** I ha' been total all these years, BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 123.

Hence **Totaller,** *sb.* a teetotaler.

Per. Look within the Totaller's hame: A hame is his will please ye, STEWART *Character* (1857) 78. **Lnk.** He's a Templar stanch and true, A 'Totaler o' the rale true blue, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 131. **w.Yks.** These chaps comes to a totaler and tells him, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 8. **Sur.** Not a drop, läd, don 'ut 'ee know as I'm a totaler, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Dev.** You'm like tha 'totallers tū,—they argifies just tha same, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 70.

TOTALD, *ppl. adj. Obs.* e.An.[1] Killed, injured.

TOT-BELLIED, *ppl. adj.* Brks.[1] [to·t-belid.] Corpulent, pot-bellied. Cf. **tog-bellied.**

TOTCH, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To toss about. Cld. (JAM.) **2.** To rock a cradle.

Dmf. I creeshed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdying fee, Or a cradle had ne'er a been totched for me, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 61.

3. To move quickly with short steps.

Rxb. A totchin' poney (JAM.).

4. *sb.* A sudden jerk.

Fif., Rxb. (JAM.) **Kcb.** I hope that ye will not put your hand to the ark to give it a wrong totch, and to overturn it as many do, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 183.

TOT(E, see **Toit,** *v.*

TOTE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Glo. e.An. Ken. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **toat** Cor.[12]; and in forms **toit** w.Yks.[1]; **tooat** Ken.; **toot** Suf.[1]; **tot** Sc. (JAM.); **twote** Cum.[14] [tōt.] **1.** The whole; the sum; all; *gen.* used in phr. *the whole tote.*

Sc. Sorrow a gardner in the whole tot here ever heard of sick a thing, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 369 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** The hale tot followed me down the Candleriggs crying 'dirty butter' after me, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 210. **Ayr.** I haurled the whole tot of the dishes to the flure [floor], SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28. **Slk.** Preserve us! what a tot o' tongues, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 55. **Ir.** Here's the whole tote of 'em, KENNEDY *Leg. Fictions* (1866) 5. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb**[1] **Cum.** We'll kill the whole twote, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 165; **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12], **Glo.**[1] **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] There's the tote. **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng* (1825). **Dev.**[1] **Cor.**[1] The toat of them were there; **Cor.**[2]

Hence *the tot lot, phr.* the whole, the total. **Cai.**[1]

2. Piece-work. Cf. **tut,** *sb.*[2]

w.Cy. 'To do work by the tote,' to undertake it by the great, GROSE (1790) (s.v. Tut).

TOTE, see **Taut,** *adj.*, **Toot,** *v.*[2], **Tot,** *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

TOTELY, *adv. Obs.* Shr.[2] Gently, leisurely.

Take it totely, yone got lots o' time.

TOTELY, TOTEM, see **Totle, Totum,** *sb.*[2]

TOTHAN, *sb.* N.I.[1] A silly person.

TOTH(E, TØTHELEP, see **Tathe, Toudilep.**

TOTHER, *adj.* and *indef. pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tuther** Lakel.[2] n.Lin.[1] Som. Dev.; and in forms **tether** Dev.; **tidder** S. & Ork.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **tither** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. n.Cy. n.Yks.[14]; **toor** Dev.; **tudder** Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] Wm. n.Yks. m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **tudther** Wm. [tu·ðə(r, tɐ·ðə(r; ti·ðər.] **1.** *adj.* A contraction of 'that other'; often used tautologically with the *def. art.* Cf. **tone,** *num. adj.*

Sc. (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **ne.Sc.** It may be doon the gate tae the tither place, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 283. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Ye hae seen it pit its yae fit doon this w'y, an' its tither fit doon this w'y, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 180. **Per.** An' juist the tither nicht, man, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 20. **Ayr.** Then on the tither hand present her, A blackguard smuggler, right behind her, BURNS *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 8. **Slk.** The auld faither left it a' to the tither dauchter, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 129. **Dmf.** The tither twae Are rinning heavily away, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 44. **n.Ir.** Crowds o' fowk rinnin' this road an' the tither road, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 9. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** Says... t'tailyor to me tudder neet, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 2nd S. 1. **Wm.** Frae teea end tet tudther, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). **w.Yks.** It wor nobbut t'other daah at it happened, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Not.** They're the tother side the road, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 5. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**[1] I'm sarn-sure it were him or his tother brother. **War.**[2] I saw the old squire tother day. **Shr.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] Tother thing. Tother side (s.v. Ta). **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** While t'other six be sucking, EGERTON *Flk. Ways* (1884) i. **Dor.** She wouldn' go off lonesome to heaven, an leave they to t'other place, C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 23. **w.Som.**[1] Jinny, urn up arter my tother coat. **Dev.** (HALL.) **n.Dev.** Chell ha tether Vinny wi' tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 139.

Hence (1) **Tother-country,** *sb.* the next world; (2) **Tother-day,** *sb.* the day before yesterday; (3) **Totherm** or **Totherum,** *pron.* the other one; the others; (4) **Tothermin,** *pron.* the others; (5) **Tothermy,** *adj.* and *pron.* the other; (6) *tother road on, phr.* the reverse way; (7) *tother way, phr.* a carter's call to his horse to turn to the right; (8) *tother way on, phr.*, see (6); (9) **Totherways,** *adv.* otherwise.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] He's gooin' to t'other-country fast. (2) **nw.Der.**[1] **Brks.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.**[1], **Sus.** (S.P.H.), **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** 'When did you see the doctor last?' 'Well, sir; twordn't yesterday nor yet tother-day, but I think twor o' Monday' (W.F.R.). (3) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns). **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4) **Som.** Will you have theesum or tothermin? (W.F.R.) (5) **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Pronouns). **Som.** What be all tha tuthermy books you a got? JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 186. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **Shr.**[1] (8) **Lin.** 'Pa'ay thee,' I ses, 'it's t'other-way-on; it's thou as ought to pa'ay me,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. (9) **e.Dev.** The which fancy... made me none the more easy, but rather totherways, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 61.

2. Next, additional.

Sh.I. I hed ta lie i' da helger fil da tidder moarin' afore I could ventir up, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). **Per.** The Sabbath shoon ... Were selt to get the tither weetin' O' burnin' drink, STEWART *Character* (1857) 63. **s.Sc.** The crake aye jangles at her tayle As she gi'es the tother spang, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 109. **Lnk.** Aye he cut the tither slice, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 94. **Peb.** Spendin' aye the tither shillin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 127.

3. *indef. pron.* A contraction of 'that other'; *gen.* used in conjunction with 'tone,' q.v.

Sc. (JAM.); Ye cannae tell the tane frae the tither, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxix. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** The tane was Woo' the tither Beaver, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 1. **Per.** Says he to the tithers, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 17. **Ayr.** Neither the tane nor the tither o' us took ony tent o' the time, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 23. **Ir.** He scarce could set one fut 'fore t'other, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 25, ed. 1893. **Dwn.** Gang wi' the tithers, an' dinnae be

yin bit feered, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 119. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. There noo, Sib, maw woman, we'll just let the tyen stand for the tother, DIXON *Whitlingham Vale* (1895) 181. Dur. This endenture made betwix W. Tillyall esquyere on the tonpart . . . and John Turnour of Pittynton on the tother, RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 94. Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] T'tudder's hypocrites, 154. Wm. Atween tahan en t'udder, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. n.Yks. T'ean an' t' t'udder (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Tha wur all feighting t'ane amang t'ither. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 21, w.Yks.[135] Lan. If theaw tells any o' th' tothers abeawt this, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 20. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Stf. (H.K.), Der.[2] Lin.[1] It was nearre one nor the tother. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The one thinks much if the tother has owt. She says the tothers mut do my jobs. War. (H.K.), War.[2], s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] This or the tother, w'ich yo'n a mind to. Glo. Th' owld squire 'ee steps in an' offers I more money nor the tothern, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. s.Oxf. It's your —— tongue an' your mother's as ha' druv me to it; I can't never get out o' the sound; when one's done, tother begins, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 188. Brks.[1], e.An.[12] Suf. Ache one a-thinkin that the tother had gone and smirched 'em, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 21; Suf.[1] (s.v. Toon), Ess.[1], Sur.[1] s.Hmp. The other t'other's the more nimbler o' the two, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. Dor. An' tothers, slily a-stealèn by, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1879) 85. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] I'll have one or tother o'm, be how 'twill. Dev. What one wull zay the tether'l zware, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 196; Inzide a tha tother, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 45. [Amer. He stood a spell on one foot first, Then stood a spell on tother, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1848) 10.]

Hence *one tother, phr.* one another.

w.Som.[1] I zeed 'em 'busin' one tother. Dev. I 'opes us chell dŭ tha zame tŭ and not 'ave upstores wen us be got ŭzed tŭ wan tuther, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. What be glazing at one t'other for like wild cats? HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 34.

[1. As many as . . . wer of the toder party, PASTON *Letters* (1454) I. 292. 3. þei han neither þe ton ne þe toiþer, WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* 190.]

TOTHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lei. Also written **tothir** Bnff.[1]; and in form **todder** Lei.[1] [to·ðə(r.]

1. *sb.* The act of putting into disorder; rough handling. Bnff.[1] Hence **Tottherry**, *adj.* untidy, ragged. N.I.[1]

2. A tangle. Cf. **tather**, *sb.*

s.Chs.[1] Naay en, yoa)n bi gy'et·in dhaat· thaach·-koa·rd au·l in ŭ todh·ŭr, ŭn yoa wŭn)ŭr ŭndóo it ŭgy'en·, ·ahy noa·.

Hence (1) **Totherment**, *sb.* (*a*) a tangle; a complicated mass; (*b*) any kind of appendage or superfluity; (*c*) finery; (2) **Tothery**, *adj.* tawdry, flimsy-fine.

(1, *a*) s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr z ŭ paat·i todh·ŭrmŭnt ŭ weydz yaan·dŭr. (*b*) *ib.* (*c*) Óo)d sich ŭ lot ŭ rib·inz ŭn todh·ŭrmŭnt ŭbuw·t ŭr, óo mid ŭ bin woth ŭr thaay·zŭndz, *ib.* (2) Ahy mai· nóo ŭky'aay·nt ŭ sich· todh·ŭri fol·-dhŭ-rol, *ib.*

3. Slime; the spawn of frogs or toads. Lei.[1] Hence **Tothery**, *adj.* slimy, gelatinous. *ib.* 4. *v.* To throw into disorder; to handle roughly; to dash, drag. Bnff.[1]

TOTLE, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **toatle** Cor.[1]; and in forms **totely** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **tottle** Dev. Cor. [tō·tl, toə·tl; to·tl.]

1. *v.* To slouch about idly; to dawdle; to work slowly.

w.Som.[1] Let thee alone, thee't totly about gin Zadurday night over thick bit of a job. Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1] s Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence **Toteling**, *ppl. adj.* slow, inactive; decrepit, imbecile from old age; silly.

w.Som.[1] Poor totelin' old fuller, way one voot in the grave. Dev. I'm aveärd 'e 've azeed 'is best days; 'e's come tŭ a tottling ol' blid now, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. A toteling, . . zlottering yheat-stool, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 53. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Th' ole chap was gone reg'lar tottlin' like, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 235; Cor.[12]

2. To exhibit imbecility. Dev.[1] 3. *sb.* A slow, lazy person; a slouching dawdler; an idler.

w.Cy. (HALL.), w.Som.[1], Dev.[1] n.Dev. Tha dest thengs vore and back . . . like a totle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 120.

4. A foolish or spiritless person; a dolt; an idiot.

Dev.[1] I did'n think dame was such a zoft and vare totle, 5. n.Dev. 'An old totle,' a gossipy old woman. 'A spare totle,' a fearful, spiritless woman, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 436. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Then in array of battle marched These Totles full of fear, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 20; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Toatledum-pattick**, *sb.* a foolish fellow; (2) **Totelish**, *adj.* weak; foolish; becoming imbecile through old age.

(1) Cor. A passel of toatledum patticks they be, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1873) 112. (2) Cor. Why, thee'rt surely gone toatlish, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) xxv; Cor.[123]

5. *adj.* Foolish; slightly demented; dazed.

Dev. Folks sez as I be a bit tottle, yet I cu'd work, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 168. Cor. I reckon, Genefer, the old lady be gone quite tottle, *ib. Furze Bloom* (1899) 13.

TOTLE-PONY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tō·tl-pō·ni.] A teetotum. See **Toty-pony**.

TOT-NODDLE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [to·t-nodl.] A tadpole.

TOTO, *sb.* Yks. [toə·tō.] A soap-making term; see below.

w.Yks. The grease from the raw wool is manufactured into soap. The refuse from the soap manufacture, after all the alkali has been extracted, is called toto, and is used as manure (S.K.C.).

TOT O'ER SEAS, *phr.* Suf. The goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 25.

TOTT, see **Tod(d, Tot**, *sb.*[12]

TOTTER, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **tottre** Wm.; and in forms **tootter** Bnff.[1]; **torter** e.An.[2]; **totther** Lan. [to·tə(r.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Totter-arse**, one who walks in a tottering, infirm manner; (2) **-bobs**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (3) **-bog**, a quaking bog; (4) **-grass**, see (2); (5) **-pie**, *obs.*, a high raised apple-pie; (6) **-robin**, see (2).

(1) w.Som.[1] Th' old Will Jones is proper a-doned up, sure 'nough; I ant a-zeed no such old two double totterarse 'is longful time. (2) sw.Lin.[1] (3) Cum. Water Blinks holds a place in almost every 'well eye' or 'totter bog' among the hills, HODGSON *Bot. Caldew*, 130; Cum.[4] Wm. A steead trimmelan an doddrean frae heead ta fooat like a tottre bogg, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. w.Yks. It's nobbut a totter-bog (W.C.S.). (4) Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], s.Lin. (I.W.) Rut. (B. & H.); Rut.[1] If you want to gether totter-gress, you med go down Press'on Lane. Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sur., Sus., I.W. (B. & H.) (5) Oxf. (K.) (6) sw.Lin.[1]

2. To stagger.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. His wife coome tottherin back fro some journey afther meight, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 30.

Hence (1) **Totterdy**, (2) **Totterish**, *adj.* infirm; shaky; unsteady of foot.

(1) War.[2] w.Wor.[1] I've 'ad the rheumatics very bad this three wik, an' I be that totterdy I canna 'ardly scrawl. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] (2) e.An.[2]

3. To work in a weak, trifling manner. Bnff.[1]

4. *sb.* Ruin.

Bnff.[1] He's a' t' tootter wee's coo-cowpan. He tellt our mony lees t' stan' lang.

Hence **Totteration**, *sb.* destruction.

Ant. He cursed and sent us all to totteration, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

5. One weak and trifling at work. Bnff.[1]

TOTTERAY, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. A payment of fourpence for every bushel and a half of corn sold at Maldon. (K.)

TOTTERING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Cmb. Hmp. [to·t(ə)rin.] 1. In *comp.* **Tottering-grass**, the quaking-grass, *Briza media.* Cf. **totter**, 1 (4).

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898). Cmb. (B. & H.) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

2. Changeable, unsettled, unfavourable, as of weather; doubtful; dangerous; unhappy; painful; *gen.* used in phr. *a tottering time.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'A tottering time for harvest.' 'We've had a tottering time of it,' the sailor's expression after a storm; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] It's a tottherin tahm been this last fo'tnith. e.Yks.[1] He's deed at last: they've had a tottherin tahm wiv him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. My poor muther had a totterin' toime wi' me, for I tuk sum rearin', HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] She tell'd her gran'muther if she didn't do all as she wanted her, she should hev nobud a totterin time on it. What wi' maaster an' what wi' bairns she's nobud a totterin' time on it, poor thing.

TOTTERY, *adj.* Sc. [to·tri.] Changeable, fickle.

Abd. Tott'ry Fortune's freaks Sud gar you tine your heart, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 93; (A.W.)

TOTTIE, *v.* Sc. [to·ti.] To move with short steps; to cause to move; to drive.

w.Sc. Had not the Reverend Tryer Mussell been cast because one of his trial discourses was discovered . . . to be copied from a book of old sermons, and had been tottied out of existence with a broken heart in consequence, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) i. **Fif.** (JAM.)

TOTTINS, *int.* Gmg. [to·tinz.] A cry for truce: used by children at play when desirous of a short rest. ne.Gmg. (J.Y.E.)

TOTTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Hnt. Ess. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **totle** Dev.[1] [to·tl.]

1. *v.* To walk unsteadily with quick, short, or feeble steps; to toddle, totter; to sway about. Cf. **toddle, tot,** *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** When they begin to tottle about the house we'll hae to tie bells to their backs to hear whar they gang, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Gall.** I was that happy wi' a' my tottlin' weans aboot my hand, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xi. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah's nobbut waakly; ah can just tottle aboot a bit. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe feels seea leetsome an cobby, an can tottle an tantle about a bit. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] See how the child tottles along. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ess.**[1] **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.**[1] He was the nestle-draft, an coud but jist tottle about whan his mother died. 16. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854 1st S. x. 441.

2. To fall; to tilt on one side; to overturn, topple over; also used with *over.*

n.Yks. T'oad fella nearly tottled of t'steul 'at he was set on wi' laughing (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Tottle barrow ower.

Hence **Tottly,** *adj.* ready to fall, unstable.

e.Yks.[1] Ah's a bit sthranger then Ah was, bud Ah's varry tottly yit. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. To go. **Cum.**[1] **4.** To purl, as a stream.

Lnk. Glancin' bright at ilka turn aye Till it tottl't owre the lin, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 24. **Dmf.** (JAM.); The sang o' the birds whare some burn tottles owre, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 136.

5. To make a noise in boiling; to boil, simmer.

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** Cast a longing eye at the kail-pot 'tottling on the fire,' MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 32, ed. 1887. **Edb.** A haggis fat, Weel tottl'd in a seything pat, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785.

6. *sb.* A term of endearment for a child. Sc. (A.W.)

7. The bubbling noise made by boiling liquids. Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Tottie).

TOTTY, *sb.* Cor. A pebble; a stone.

I can . . . shaw ee some of the whit tottys and brocked shills, TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 68; **Cor.**[3]

TOTTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Dev. [to·ti.] **1.** Shaky; staggering; dazed, dizzy; muddled in the head, esp. from excessive drinking.

Sc. (G.W.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** They'r so totty wi thinkin' thersels so wise, till they connod see ut an infinitely perfect bein cun be angry witheat bein discomposed, *O Bit ov o Chat* (1884) pt. ii. 3. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Shr.**[1] ''Ow did the Maister come wham las' night —wuz 'e drunk?' 'Oh no! on'y jest a bit totty'; **Shr.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Totty-grass,** *sb.* the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (2) **Totty-headed,** *ppl. adj.* dizzy, giddy, esp. from drink; imbecile from age.

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] **Dev.** I be za totty-headed I can 'ardly stand, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Of bad character.

Dev. I tellee yū bestways 'ave nort tū dū wi' she; 'er's nort but a totty twoad, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[1. Myn heed is toty of my swink to-night, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4253.]

TOTTY, see **Tutty,** *sb.*[1]

TOTTY-LAND, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. **1.** Marsh land on which tufts of grass grow. **Hmp.**[1] Cf. **tot,** *sb.*[2] **2.** High land, freq. on a side hill. **Sus.**[1 2]

TOTUM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Amer. Also in form **tottum** Sc. [tō·təm; to·təm.] **1.** Used as a term of endearment for a little child, esp. when beginning to walk.

Elg. His cantie bairnies, toddlin' ben, Their loss the totums canna ken, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 96. **Abd.** Ere his first twa-three totums . . . Had managed to master the A B C clear, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 205. **Lnk.** Granny was watchin' the stirrin' bit tottum, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 49. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* [**Amer.** When de nigger totums cry, De Lord He gib 'em possum pie, MACKAY.]

2. A small person or animal.

Bnff.[1] *Gen.* used when the idea of neatness is intended to be conveyed. **Lnk.** Your totum of a taylor it [that] I cou'd stap it [? into] my shoe, sae cou'd I e'en, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 62.

TOTUM, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Lon. Also written **totem** Ir.; and in forms **tottum** Abd.; **toutom** Gall. [tō·təm; to·təm.] A shortened form of 'teetotum'; the game of teetotum.

Sc. (JAM.), (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** In Keith the letters are A, N, D, T. In playing the stake is one pin, and each plays in turn. If the side with A on it falls uppermost the player wins the whole stake—'A, tack a'.' If N turns up the player gets nothing—'N, nikil [nihil], nothing.' If T . . . one pin falls to the player—'T, tack ane.' If D . . . the player has to lay down a pin—'D, dossie doon.' At times the game was played by paying a stake to all the letters except A, and the words used were—'D, dip it,' 'T, tip it,' 'N, nip it,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 303. **Abd.** He turned caups and bickers, . . Rokes, ladles, an' bobbins, or tottums for weans, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 20. **Bwk.** I'll mak' them paper kites Or totums oot o' pirns, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 299. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 82, ed. 1876. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Lon.** GOMME *ib.* 303-4.

TOTY-PONY, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tō·ti-pō·ni.] A teetotum; see below. Cf. **totle-pony.**

s.Chs.[1] The toys were originally marked with Latin letters, such as: T (totum), which gives the derivation of the word; D (dimidium); N (nihil); P (pone). *Pone* = put down, pay.

TOU, see **Thaw, Thou, Tow,** *v.*[2], *int.*

TOUCH, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **touche** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **tuch** Sh.I.; **tutch** w.Yks. s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **tech** Cor.; **titch** Dev. Cor.[2]; **toch** Lakel.[2] [tutʃ; totʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Touch-and-catch,** the game of 'tig'; (2) **-and-go,** (*a*) a slippery slide on the ice; (*b*) jerry-work; anything cheap and nasty; (3) **-and-heal** or **-and-hail,** (*a*) the perfoliate St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum*; (*b*) the sweet amber, *H. Androsaemum*; (*c*) the common self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; (4) **-and-take,** easily offended; (5) **-bell,** an earwig; (6) **-burner,** a small vessel of clay in which boys burn touchwood; (7) **-iron,** a boys' game; (8) **-leaf,** see (3, *b*); (9) **-me-not,** the hairy bitter-cress, *Cardamine hirsuta*; (10) **-pipe,** a rest from work while a pipe is smoked; a short break from work; (11) **-pipe-time,** time for a smoke; (12) **-spale,** see (5); (13) **-wood,** a children's game; see below.

(1) **n.Lan.**[1] (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898). (*b*) **Lan.** (S.W.); A reed of chep-trip or touch-un-go, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xi. (3, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Bck.** Tutsan (*Hypericum Androsaemum*) is called Touch-and-heal, and is said to be a capital thing to put to cuts, *Science Gossip* (1866) 83. (*c*) **N.I.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] A touch-and-take sort of a body. (5) **Sc.** *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) (6) **w.Yks.**[2] (7) **Brks.**[1] Boys have games called 'touch 'ood,' and 'touch-iron,' where anyone not touching either of the substances named is liable to be caught by the one standing out and has to stand out accordingly. (8) **Wal.** The still prevailing Welsh custom, taught by mothers to their children, of placing its leaves—under the name of touch-leaf— . . between the leaves of their bibles (B. & H.). (9) **Chs.**[1] (10) **Cor.** They [miners] worked briskly for two or three hours, and then 'took a touch-pipe,' or, in the language of men of the upper earth, rested half an hour and smoked, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 738; **Cor.**[1] A change of work is as good as a touch-pipe; **Cor.**[2 3] (11) **Cor.** After supper came touch-pipe time, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 54. (12) **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) (13) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A boy's game, in which the pursued endeavours to escape by touching wood, i.e. tree or post, before his pursuer can seize him.

2. Phr. (1) *to touch a person with a short stick,* see below; (2) — *a pipe,* to smoke; to stop working in order to smoke; to rest a while; (3) *touch wood and whistle,* see below.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] A jocular expression used when speaking in company of a person who is present, but whose name it is not intended to mention; thus, 'I heerd uv a mon as went to bed one night, nat long agoo, un forgot to take 'is shoes off; I wunt say who it was, but I could touch 'im ooth a shart stick.' (2) **Cor.** Touch-

your-pipe a bit, comra-ade, I do want to speak to 'ee, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i. (3) **Suf.**[1] A boy having been guilty of a certain indelicacy, subjects himself to be pinched by his offended compeers, till he do what is noted.

3. To hurt, injure; to punish. Sc. (JAM.), Uls. (M.B.-S.)

4. To rouse; to affect; to stir.

Dev. Vur Bob eszul wis awful titch'd, An went jist like a hoss a witch'd, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 70. **Cor.** Their blood was teched that quick! My dear life, Cap'n, 'twas 'down comes yer house' in wan minit, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 43.

5. Used elliptically for 'to touch the hat.' n.Cy. (HALL.)

6. Of a dog: to scent game. Brks.[1] **7.** *Fig.* To come up to; to equal.

Gall. There was nocht in a' her experience to touch that chap, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 348. **Dev.** *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 443.

8. With *off*: to play a tune; to declaim; to preach with vigour and emphasis.

Sh.I. Willie tuch'd aff da 'Sojer's Joy' upon his new fiddle, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). **Ayr.** Let a proper text be read An' touch it off wi' vigour, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 4.

9. With *up*: to animadvert upon. Sc. (JAM.) **10.** *Obs.* With *with*: to meddle with.

Sc. Ye'll no soon green I true To touch wi' ane afore he touch wi' you, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 21.

11. *sb.* In phr. (1) *as sharp as touch*, quick-tempered; firing up like touchwood; (2) *a touch of the old lad*, a spice of devilry; see **Old lad**, s.v. **Old, 1** (67, *a*); (3) *in a touch*, see below; (4) *so near as a touch*, very nearly, almost; (5) *to have a touch at anything*, to have a try at it; (6) *to keep touch, obs.*, to keep one's promise; to keep faith; (7) *to play touch*, to touch, attack; (8) *upon the touch*, on putting a thing to the test.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (2) **w.Yks.**[1] He's a touch o' t'oud lad in him. (3) **Sc.** And other some there are who avouch Them [his legs] semi-circles in a touch, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 216. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Som.** The berries were as big as Welsh nuts —or so near as a touch, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 82. (5) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). (7) **Gall.** Pussy made for a lonky hole, and the dog wad never hae played touch at her, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 122. (8) **Dev.** I vinds pin tha titch (tho I zes et merzul) Es wis nivir more ekal ta vrighting za wul, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 29.

12. An encounter, fight.

Yks. A pradigious boxin' touch i't Lancashire style, namely up an' doon, *Yks. Comet* (1844) IV. 51. **s.Not.** The sharpest touch ah ivir had wor with a Ratcliff man (J.P.K.).

13. A severe attack of illness.

ne.Sc. A sair touch o' the roomatics, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 81. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] Her-ve a 'ad a middlin' touch o' the infermation.

14. A time; a bout; a season; an occasion.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Som.**[1] I zim I've a-had it purty smart [dhee-uz] touch. I baint gwain to take no grass to cuttin' this touch.

15. Rotten wood, 'touchwood'; cotton band which smoulders away like 'touchwood.'

Sc. Short for touch-wood, but applied to amadou and other materials used as tinder (JAM. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.**[5] The wood of decayed trees, which when once ignited or touched with fire, smoulders away till it is all consumed. It is in great request on Bonfire night, to be constantly in readiness for firing off cannons, &c. **Lan.** (F.R.C.)

16. *Obs.* Coarse brown paper, soaked in saltpetre and dried, used instead of a match; see below.

Lakel.[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wil.**[1] Coarse brown paper soaked in saltpetre and dried, used instead of matches for lighting a pipe in the open air, the spark to kindle it being struck with a knife and a flint. Commonly used up to a very recent date.

17. A very small quantity; a morsel; a short space of time.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** I want to crack a touchie wi' you, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 92. **Ayr.** Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer, An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 81. **Dmf.** They were drinking rather much, And wad be useless in a touch, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 47. **Lakel.**[2] A toch o' hay. **w.Yks.** Th' little en bate off a touch, HARTLEY *Ditties* (1868) 1st S. 9. **Dev.** Cider posset, biling hot, with sugar and nutmeg, and just a touch o' ginger, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 45. **Cor.** She were a titch too ould, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39.

18. A loop of cord put round a horse's tongue or lip; a 'twitch.'

N.I.[1] **Qco.** Howld your music, I say, or I'll put a touch on your nose, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) III. vi.

19. A trick, esp. a humorous one.

N.Cy.[1] That's a clever touch. **w.Yks.**[2] They played them such touches that wood legs and crutches, And rag-pokes and matches and songs flew about, MATHER *Sngs.* (1862) 10. **Lan.** Awd seen Oamfrey o' Matho's play that tutch, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 31. **s.Lan.**[1] [Touche, a crafty dede, *tour*, PALSGR. (1530).]

TOUCHED, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Wor. Cor. and Aus. Also in forms **tiched, titched** Cor. [tutʃt, tɐtʃt.] **1.** In phr. (1) *touched up*, vexed; (2) *—upon the breath*, short of breath; (3) *—with drink*, slightly intoxicated.

(1) **Cor.** Bin tiched up somehow (M.A.C.). (2) **Cor.** Titch'd a mite upon her breth, An' hoaz'd with coff an' cowld, DANIEL *Budget*, 22. (3) **Cum.** He was touched with drink, but a long way off being a drunken man, *w.Cum. Times* (Dec. 7, 1901) 5, col. 5.

2. Slightly intoxicated.

Sc. In respect to her liquor-traffic, she was seen 'touched' about once a week, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 96. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) [**Aus.** I wasn't no ways drunk; but I must have been touched more or less, because I felt myself to be so sober, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. xi.]

3. Distantly related. **Wor.** They are touched a bit (W.C.B.).

TOUCHEN-LEAVES, *sb.* Wal. Hmp. Also in forms **touchan-leaves** Hmp.; **touching-leaf** Wal. A corruption of 'tutsan.' The sweet amber, *Hypericum Androsaemum.* See **Touch-leaf**, s.v. **Touch, 1** (8).

Wal. Placing its leaves—under the name of . . . touching-leaf—between the leaves of their bibles (B. & H.). **Hmp.**[1]

TOUCHER, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Nhp. Cor. [tu·tʃə(r), tɐ·tʃə(r).] **1.** A little; a jot; a close hit or miss.

n.Yks. As near as a toucher (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Cor.**[2] That was a toucher.

2. A bowling term: a bowl that touches, or all but touches, the 'jack.'

Lan. (S.W.); There's a toucher a coming, get eawt o the way, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 45.

3. Phr. (1) *to hit to a toucher*, to fit exactly. w.Yks.[1]; (2) *within a toucher*, within an ace of fitting. Nhp.[1]

TOUCHER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Lan. A great gossip. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 110.

TOUCHET, see **Teuchit.**

TOUCHING, *prp.* and *sb.* Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Touchings-iron,** (2) **-stone,** (3) **-(s-wood,** a game; see below; see **Touch-iron, -wood,** s.v. **Touch, 1** (7), (13).

w.Yks. Touching wood—a child's game at tig, where sanctuary can be secured from chase by touching wood. We should say, 'Let's laik at tig an' ha'e touchins wood,' or '— an' ha'e touchins iron,' or '— an' ha'e touchins stoane,' &c., *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898).

TOUCHOUS, *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. and Amer. Also written **touchus** Yks.; and in forms **tetchus** Amer.; **tochious** Lakel.[2]; **touchious** Cum.[14]; **touchis** Nhb.[1] [tu·tʃəs, tɐ·tʃəs.] **1.** Irritable, touchy, easily offended.

Wxf. By the time I got home, however, I was very cross and touchous, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 190. **Nhb.**[1] Mind hoo ye speak tiv him, he's varry touchis. **Lakel.**[2] Thoo needn't be seea touchious. **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A touchous body. **e.Yks.**[1] He was a varry touchous chap was awd Bobby. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** It isnt advisable to be soa varry touchus at this day, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 61; **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** It's quare how touchous empty-yeaded folk are, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 334. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw didno' think theaw were so touchous. **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2] [**Amer.** You are mighty tetchus, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 66.]

Hence **Touchousness,** *sb.* an angry, touchy disposition. n.Yks.[2] **2.** Of matches: igniting easily.

n.Yks.[2] They're varry touchous, they low at yance.

TOUCHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Som. **1.** *adj.* Difficult, ticklish; requiring delicate handling.

Som. An anthem is a particular thing—a very touchy thing, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 182.

2. *sb.* A touch-paper; a 'matchy,' q.v.

Nhb.[1] It is still carried by old hinds, and ignited by using a frizzle and flint for lighting pipes in the fields.

'TOUDIE, see **How-towdie.**

TOUDILEP, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **to(o)delek, tøthelep.** A small, light 'keshie,' esp. one used for manure. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 32.

[Cp. ON. *taðr*, manure, dung, and *laupr*, a box or basket (VIGFUSSON).]

TOUFFA, see **To-fall.**

TOUGH, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Wor. Dev. Also written **tuff** Dev.; and in forms **teeaf** e.Yks.[1]; **teuch** Sc. (JAM.); **teuf** Cum.; **teugh** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.; **tif** Not.; **tiff** e.Yks.[1]; **towf** s.Lan.[1] [Sc. tjūχ.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Tough-cake**, see below; (2) **-iron**, the best kind of iron; (3) **-rinded**, thick-skinned; (4) **-taff**, (5) **-tag(s**, gristle.

(1) e.Dur.[1] A water-cake, or white-cake, baked on the girdle. No currants used. s.Dev. Small cakes or plain buns made of dough which has been prepared for bread (G.E.D.). (2) Stf.[1] (3) s.Wor. (H.K.) (4) e.Yks.[1] (5) e.Yks. The peculiar cartilage [rag-lad] . . . will split into filaments or 'tags,' hence it is termed 'teeaf-tags,' NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 21; e.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. *tough of heart*, hard-hearted.

Cai. It's better tae be thick i' the heid than teuch o' hairt, faither, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 108.

3. Hard, not easily broken.

Lnk. Our strae's weel keepit an' fu' teugh, An' weel I wat it's lang eneugh, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 15. Cum. As teuf as pin wire, DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* (1866) 5.

4. Of a fight, debate, &c.: keenly contested; pertinacious.

Sc. A teuch debate. A teuch battle (JAM.); Here arose the toughest dispute we had had in all the Assembly, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 98 (*ib.*). Abd. Lang an' teuch the struggle lastit, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 50. Ayr. I saw the battle, sair and teugh, BURNS *Sheriffmuir*, st. 1. Nhb. That's what I ca' makin' a rare teugh fight, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 249.

5. Resolute, persevering.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Not. 'There's only one thin' con beat owd uns, an' that's young uns, an' they went tebby tif.' . . By 'tif' the man meant resolute (his own definition), *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 425.

6. Tedious, lengthened out; long in coming to a close.

Sc. The Spring e'enings are lang and teuch (JAM.).

7. Hard to believe. s.Lan.[1] 8. *adv. Obs.* or *obsol.* Stoutly, sturdily, resolutely.

Fif. At Luncarty they fought fu' teuch, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 12. Dmb. Frae the clachan to the heugh, The carle he did play sae teugh, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 98.

TOUGHEY, see **Toffee.**

TOUGHISH, *adj.* Nhb.[1] In form **teufish.** In good condition, strong.

He stares i' maw fyece an' says 'How d'ye de?' 'Aw's teufish,' says aw, MOOR *Skipper's Dream.*

TOUGHLY, *adv.* Sc. In forms **teuchly, teughly.** [tjū·χli.] Strenuously, persistently; tediously.

Lnk. Our crosses teughly last us mony a year, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 322; He ae nicht teuchly graipit for't, An' fand it big in you, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 58.

TOUGHT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A struggle; an altercation.

We hed a sair tought.

TOUGHT, TOUISEY, see **Taut**, *adj.*, **Tousy.**

TOUK, TOULZIE, see **Tuck**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[23], **Tuilyie.**

TOUM, TOUMON, see **Taum, Toom, Towmond.**

TOUN, TOUNIT, see **Town, Townit.**

TOUP, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Kcd. (JAM.) A foolish fellow. Cf. **tawpie, 2.**

TOUP, see **Towp.**

TOUPICAN, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Abd. Each [rick] with its conical top netted in with straw-rope, and finished off with what the herd-boy called a toupican—a neatly tied and trim tuft of the straw with which it was thatched, answering to the stone-ball on the top of a gable, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) x.

TOUPLE, see **Topple.**

TOUPS, *sb. pl. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Belongings.

TOUR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Also in form **toor** e.Yks.[1]; **tower** Wor. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *lying in a tour, obs.*, in the course of a journey; (2) *to bend one's tour, obs.*, to take one's way; to direct one's steps.

(1) Sc. 'Thro' Birss and Aboyne,' she says, 'lyin in a tour, O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll skip in an hour,' JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* 1806 I. 108. 2) Abd. When to my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' Ewden drift, or snawy show'r, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 285.

2. An expedition.

Dmf. Thus done, he took a second tour Wi' a' the birr was in his pow'r, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* 1823 67.

3. *v.* To speed, hasten.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Aff I scours Blessing my lucky stars, and hame I tours, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 40, ed. 1812. s.Wor. The bus come towerin' out hever so, but 'em didn't stop, 'em towered in again afoor lung (H.K.).

4. To come forth in great numbers.

e.Yks.[1] O' fair day fooaks com toorin intĭ toon, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. They were touring down the road by hundreds (C.C.R.).

5. To pour forth, as smoke or flame.

s.Wor. The flame (or smoke) came towrin out o' the chimbley smartish (H.K.).

TOUR, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. In phr. (1) *by tour*, alternately, by turns; (2) *to take one's tour about*, to take one's turn; (3) *to tour*, see (1).

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. He was straitly warded, or kept by tour, or night and day by his captains, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 119. (2) Lnk. Two of these prisoners took their tour about, lying upon him with a napkin in his mouth, WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724-32) II. 22, ed. 1827. (3) Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 415.

TOUR, TOUR(E, see **Toor**, *sb.*[1], **Turr**, *sb.*[1]

TOURCAN, see **Toorcan.**

TOURKIN, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) In *comp.* **Tourkin-calf** or **-lamb**, a calf or lamb covered with the skin of another animal; see below. Cf. **tulchin.**

n.Sc. A tourkin-lamb is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own by death. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the one that is to suck the ewe which has lost her lamb; and thus deceives her so that she allows the stranger to suck.

TOUROCK, see **Toorock.**

TOURT, *v. Obs.* Suf. To decay. (HALL.)

TOUSE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tauze** ne.Lan.[1]; **touze** ne.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1]; **towse** Sc. I.W.[12] Dor.[1] Som. Dev.; **towze** Cor.[12]; and in forms **teawse** s.Lan.[1]; **touss** Sc. (JAM.) Amer.; **tousse** Sc. (JAM.) Cor.[13]; **towsee, towzee** Dev. [tauz; Sc. tūz, tūs, s.Cy. teuz.] 1. *v.* To disorder, dishevel, ruffle up. Cf. **touzle.**

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Gall. With my pale face and towsed hay-stack of a head, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xx. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

2. To pull about roughly; to drag; to shake; to beat, thrash.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Gall. Wi' mighty glee he hameward him doth trail, Tells how he tous'd him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 477, ed. 1876. w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Touse him, lad. n.Dev. But thof ha ded . . . towsee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 216. Cor.[1] I want something to stand rowsing and towzing; Cor.[2]

3. To bustle about; to hurry, fuss, work briskly; to whirl round. Cor.[1] What are you toussing about now? Cor.[2]

Hence **Towser**, *sb.* a hard-working woman.

Dev. 'Er's a out-an'-out towser, 'er is! Yū niver did zee any-body rout an' lowster about 'ouze as 'er dū, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. *Obs.* To make a noise. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 437. 5. With *with*: to do things for a sick person. Som. (W.W.S.) 6. *sb.* An untidy head of hair.

Gall. A touse of lint-white locks, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) v.

7. A blow with the hand, esp. one delivered on some part of the head.

I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] I jest gid 'en a towse in the head. Dor.[1] The boys da bundle out o' house A'-lass'n they shood get a towse, 278. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); A touse under the ear (W.F.R.).

8. A noise, uproar; a fuss; a hurry.

Dev. Amongst the derty, lowzy crew, There's zich a touse and hallibulloo, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182. Cor.[1] What's all the tousse? Cor.[2] Making such a touse. [Amer. Marm Licam makes such an eternal touss about her carpets, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. viii.]

Hence **Toussy**, *adj.* easily irritated.

Cor.[3] Goa for un, Bill, wi' thy tongue, he's so toussy as a whitneck.

[1. Cp. Al to-tused and al to-torn, *Havelok* (c.1280) 1948.]

TOUSEL, see **Touzle.**

TOUSER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **touzer** Dev.; **towser** Dev.[123] nw.Dev.[1]; **towzer** Cor.[3]; and in forms **tousser** Cor.[1]; **towcer** Cor. [teu·zə(r).] A woman's large coarse apron: also in *comp.* **Touser-apron.** Cf. **tout-serve.**

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**[1] I did but clap on a clean towser, 37, ed. Palmer; **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'll take off my touser, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 435-6, ed. 1896; All the neighbours with one accord left clouts and sheets and towcers in the washing-troys, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 175; **Cor.**[123]

TOUSH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **toosh** (JAM.); and in form **tosh.** [tūʃ.] A woman's nightgown; a short gown; an aphetic form of 'cartoush' and 'curtoush,' q.v.

Sc. (JAM.); Gave Willie froaks and tooshes plenty, *Life of W. Wiggle* (1808) 4. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Slg.** Wi' an auld coverlet aboon him, and a raggit toosh for a pillow, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 181. **Per.** The women wear a short gown, which they call a Tosh, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 84, ed. 1887. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 341.

TOUSLE, TOUSS(E, see **Touzle, Touse.**

TOUSSER, TOUSSIE, see **Touser, Tousy.**

TOUSTIE, *adj.* Sc. [tū·sti.] Testy, irascible.

Sc. He was a wee toustie when you rubbed him again' the hair—but a kind, weel-meaning man, SCOTT *Canongate* (1827) iii. **Frf.** The maid knew the maister was a thochtie toustie, MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 271. **Lth.** (JAM.)

TOUSY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. and Amer. Also written **toosey, toosy** Sc.; **toozy** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **tousey** Amer.; **touzy** Sc.; **towsy** Sc. Ir.; **towzie** Sc. (JAM.); **towzy** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **tawsy** Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **tawzy** Not.[1] Lei.[1]; ? **touisey** Nhb.; **toussie** Rnf. [Sc. tū·zi.] 1. *adj.* Disordered, dishevelled; rough, shaggy; unkempt; frowzy. See **Touse.**

Sc. A tousie head (JAM.). **Elg.** Auld towsie collie gat up frae the door, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). **Kcd.** On yer pillows Lay yer toozy sleepy heads, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 115. **Frf.** It was toosie at ae end and smooth-skinned at the ither, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 44, ed. 1889. **Per.** He is tousy and black, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 26. **Fif.** He put a hand on each towsy head, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 75. **Rnf.** The cloven-footed toussie loun, CLARK *Random Rhymes* (1842) 31. **Ayr.** His breast was white, his touzie back Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 33-4. **Lnk.** The cock that mates wi' ye 'Ill scratch a toozie hen, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 35. **Dmf.** Highland cattle—large-horned, tousy tykes, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 56. **Ant.** Your towsy pow, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** I saw Lew's touisey [*sic*] curly heid, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 337; **Nhb.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] [Amer. CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

Hence (1) **Tousily**, *adv.* roughly; (2) **Tousy-faced**, *ppl. adj.* hairy-faced; (3) **Tousy-headed**, *ppl. adj.* shaggy-polled; (4) **Tousy-like**, *adj.* ruffled, mop-like, disorderly; (5) **Tousy-pousie**, *adj.* rough, shaggy; (6) **Tousy-tailed**, *ppl. adj.* having a rough tail; (7) **Tousy-tea**, *sb.* a tea at which there is rough abundance; a knife-and-fork tea.

(1) **Lth.** 'Mr. Lovall,' shortly after, broke out Samuel the First, tousily awaking from a reverie, . . 'you are a trump-card,' LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 283. (2) **Ayr.** Rab Broon was a porter, a tousy-faced tyke, AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 57. (3) **Heb.** A two-year-old stirk is still a tousy-headed baby cow, SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 211. (4) **Frf.** His tousie-like locks keekin oot through the croon, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 15. **Edb.** A towsy like spot, and dreary, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 71. (5) **Sc.** I saw yon muckle mug that stands ayont the hallan Reamin' ower wi' sowens, aside an auld pirn-wheel To lay the tousie-pousie hair o' the plaidin', CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 131. (6) **Lnk.** The tousie-tailed collie lap richt on the tap o' me, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 9. (7) **Abd.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** A cosie will ne'er, if scanty the fare, Mak' up for a guid tousie tea, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 268. **Lth.** A towsie tea followed, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 175. **Dmf.** Joining him in a 'Tousie Tea' and plenty till't, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 20.

2. Of clover, hay, &c.: hanging in tangled masses on the fork.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] How tawzy 'tis. **Nhp.**[1] How tawsy the hay is. **War.**[3]

3. Ruffling, rollicking.

Lnk. Andrew he's a tousy blade, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 21; Tell him, when in the touzie key, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 57.

4. Of the weather: rough.

Ayr. I was oot gey late ae nicht—a touzie nicht it was, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 331.

5. Of a fight: rough, stubborn.

Sc. Ye'll see the toosiest fecht that was ever fochen, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 28.

6. *adv.* Roughly, rudely.

Lnk. Some o' ye whiles, when ye get boosie, Aft let your tongues wag geyan touzie, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 98.

TOUT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also written **towt** (JAM.). [taut.] 1. *sb.* An attack of illness, esp. a slight, transient attack. Cf. **toit**, *v.* 6.

Sc. (JAM.); The baby had a sad towt with its teeth, FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) III. x. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** A wean . . . took a towt of cauld, and in spite of all my efforts to save its bit spunk of life, it dee'd, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 116. **e.Lth.** She teuk the tout, near Galashiels, . . She dee'd that vera nicht, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 219.

Hence **Toutie**, *adj.* subject to frequent ailments. Sc. (JAM.) 2. A fit of ill-humour; a pet, esp. in phr. *to take the tout(s.*

Sc. He taks the tout at every . . . word, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 193. **Ags.** (JAM.) **w.Sc.** Leezie was very peevish and discontented, and was subject to 'bits o' touts now and then,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 262. **Lth.** (JAM.)

Hence **Toutie**, (1) *adj.* irritable; (2) *sb.* a person of irritable temper; one who is soon vexed.

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** We canna guard oor tongues owre weel. . . A hunderwecht o' airn chains Sood tie them when they're towtie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 100. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

3. *v.* To be seized with a sudden fit of illness. Cld. (JAM.) 4. To be seized with a fit of ill-humour. *ib.*

5. To irritate, tease, vex; to twit.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** The guidwife . . . tak's somewhat needless occasion to towt me with the opposite qualities, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 25. **Hdg.** Our driver Tam, wha touts thee so, And aften toobers thee for tricks, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 15.

TOUT, *sb.*[2] Lin. A tunnel under a road; a 'grip.' (HALL.), Lin.[1]

TOUT, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] The rump; the posterior.

[The hote culter brende so his toute, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3812.]

TOUT, *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **towt** and in form **toot** (JAM.). [taut; tūt.] 1. *Obs.* To toss about; to disorder. See **Toutle.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** [He] lang an' sair the claise did tout, Dreaming o' an invasion, An' fights yon night, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 38.

Hence (1) **Toutie** or **Touttie**, *adj.* throwing into disorder; (2) **Toutit**, *ppl. adj.* disordered, blown about by the wind; (3) **Touttie-wind**, *sb.* a boisterous wind.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Ayr.** Sair toutit an tasht, the body came wast, For the gaet it lay deep in the snaw, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 243. **Lnk.** Losh preserve us, Bess! Atthys tym; and swa towtit! RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* (Scenary ed.) 718. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. To disturb, harm.

Lth. There's nocht to tout ye but a wee drap rain, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 54.

TOUT, see **Toot**, *v.*[123], **Towt.**

TOUTED, *ppl. adj.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Followed, pursued.

TOUTHER, see **Towther**, *sb.*

TOUTLE, *v.* Bwk. (JAM.) To put clothes, esp. woollen clothes, in disorder. See **Tout**, *v.*[2]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *tutla*, to crumple, to squeeze (AASEN).]

TOUT-MOUT, see **Toot-moot.**

TOUTOM, TOUT(S, see **Totum**, *sb.*[2], **Toot(s.**

TOUT-SERVE, *sb.* Cor. A woman's large coarse apron. See **Touser.**

She'll do nought but sit 'pon the lime-ash floor wi' her tout-serve over her head, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 135.

TOUW, see **Tow**, *v.*[2]

TOUZE, TOUZER, see **Touse, Touser.**

TOUZLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **tousel** Sc. w.Yks.[2] Dev.; **tousle** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Cum. I.Ma. s.Chs.[1] Amer.; **touzzle** Sc.;

towsle Sc. w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1]; **towzle** Sc. Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Glo. Suf.[1]; and in forms **tawwzle** Cum.[14]; **teawsel, teawsle** s.Lan.[1]; **toazle** Yks.; **tocsle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **toozel** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.; **toozle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[134] Yks. ne.Lan.[1] War.[4] Ess.; **tossell, tossle** Nhb.[1]; **towssel** Dev.; **tozzle** Lan.; **tuzel** Wm.; **tuzzle** Yks. n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2] e.An.[1] Dev. [tau·zl; Sc. n.Cy. tū·zl; s.Cy. teu·zl.] **1.** *v.* To ruffle, dishevel, disarrange; to toss hay or straw; to entangle thread, &c. See **Touse.**

Sc. (Jam.); Maybe it was a' for my sake she loot Tam touzle her tap-knots that gate, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. Sh.I. I hae mair laekin for Annie den ta toozle her bonnie new net mutch, Stewart *Tales* 1892) 81. Cai.[1] Frf. Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889. w.Sc. Ye hae touzled a' my hair, Macdonald *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 174, ed. 1877. Rnf. Her locks I wad touzl'd an' plaitit, An' fauldit the ringlets sae sweet, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 193. Peb. Toozle the hay well up (A.C.). Slk. Hay . . . towsled up that nane might ken, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 97. Dmf. Her cockernonny was toozel'd sair, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 63. Ir. His cap askew on his tousled hair, Bullock *Pastorals* (1901) 68. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Thoo wants ta toozel up thi toppin a bit mair. Cum. Got off his pony and stroked its tousled mane, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 27; Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Thou's brocken my comb, an' thou's toozelt my hair, 41; Cum.[4] Wm. An rais'd a wind to seek a pitch To tuzel up mankind, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 13. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Keep a civil tongue in thy tousled head. Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 148. s.Lan.[1] Sithee, heaw theaw's teawsle't mi yure. I.Ma. The tousled black head, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ii. s.Chs.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] se.Wor.[1] To shake or tumble anything about as haymakers do the hay, or as children playing amongst hay or straw. Shr.[1] Dunna touzle that drawer o'er—it wuz on'y isterd'y as I fettled it, w'en I pūt my best gownd away. Ess. People saved quince-pips and made bandoline, or some sticky abomination, in those days, to glue themselves together with. . . And now we can't be touzled enough! Burmester *John Lott* (1901) 93. Dor. Her yaller hair all frizzed and touzled, C. Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 16. Der. Passen's beard wuz long and vuzzy, Jist a maze o' tuzzled 'air, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 74; The moor winds had bleached her hair as well as touselled it, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 15. [Amer. Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892).]

Hence (1) **Touselled-looking,** *adj.* dishevelled; (2) **Touzly,** *adj.* ruffled; shaggy; (3) **Tuzzle-toppin,** *sb.* a ragamuffin.

(1) Per. Pushing in a damp and touselled-looking youth, who grasped his 'Tam o' Shanter' tightly in both hands, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 105, ed. 1887. (2) Sc. (Jam., s.v. Tousie). Kcb. Keeping Connie's fingers, not to mention her touzly hair, out of the jam pots, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 288. (3) w.Yks. Shood noa moor gumpshun nor to wed sich a tuzzletoppin as Jim, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 58.

2. Phr. *to touzle all one's top,* to make one's hair stand on end.

Sc. The effect . . . [of the ghastly tale] is picturesquely noticed 'it touzles a' their tap,' Haliburton *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 119. Edb. Whilk touzles a' their tap, and gars them shak wi' fear, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 163, ed. 1785.

3. To pull about or embrace roughly; to behave indecorously with a woman; to wrestle or grapple with; to romp.

Sc. Ilk gudewife's bottle he had pree'd, And ilka lass had touzled weel, Nicoll *Poems* (ed. 1843) 98. Cai.[1] Frf. Few there were that wad hae daur'd Wi' him a second time to tousle, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 99. w.Sc. Macdonald *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 173, ed. 1877. s.Sc. Toozling her for a kiss, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 50. Ayr. I ance was abus'd i' the kirk For towzling a lass i' my daffin, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 113–4. Lth. Ilk lad and lass their glasses pass, And touzzle oure the nappy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. Gall. Tho' he towsles me right aft, He never means nae ill, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 298, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] A young dog is said to tousel things about. Lan. O' this shap I'r tozzle'd un turmoil'd till I're gredely senseless, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 39. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], w.Wor.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 437. Suf.[1] Why don't towzle me so. Ess. Toozling about among the wittles in her best gown, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 328. n.Dev. If thee shaw'st that purty face, Fath, I shall towsell thee, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 54.

4. To rub sheep when washing or dipping them. n.Yks. (I.W.) **5.** *Obs.* With *out*: to ransack, turn out, as a drawer.

Sc. (Jam.); After they had touzled out mony a leather poke-full o' papers, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix.

6. With *down*: to pull down; used *fig.*

Cum. When Britain's sons are toozelt down, Wi' want o' wark, an' aw that, Dickinson *Lit. Remains* (1888) 194; Cum.[4]

7. *sb.* A state of disorder.

War.[3] What a touzle your hair is in.

8. A term of reproach for a slatternly woman. s.Lan.[1]

9. A struggle, tussle; a shake; rough dalliance; also used *fig.*

Sc. For tho' I be baith blyth and canny I n'er get a touzle at a', R. Galloway *Poems* (1788) 214 (Jam.). Kcd. He got them [bagpipes] tun'd with thraw and touzle, And gar'd them dance to Birniebouzle, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 102. Per. Sae it happened in this touzle The schemes of Girzie to bamboozle, Spence *Poems* (1898) 198. Lnk. His feeling of awe being evidently subsided, a right hearty touzle he gave her, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 79. Cum. Symy Lock hed a bit ov a toozle wid sum o' them, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 6. n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[2], e.An.[1]

TOUZY, TOUZZLE, see **Tousy, Touzle.**

TOVE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. [tōv.] **1.** *v.* To talk cheerfully, familiarly, and at length; to chat; to sound cheerfully; often used in phr. *to tove and crack.*

Sc. Often applied to one whose animal spirits are elevated by strong drink (Jam.). Ayr. Alang the drowsy bent cam the drone of the bumbee toving to the air wi' its lade o' hinney, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355.

Hence **Tovie,** *adj.* (1) babbling; talking in a silly, incoherent manner; garrulously drunk, fuddled; (2) pleasant, warm, comfortable.

(1) Sc. (Jam.); Mackay; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Cld. (Jam.) (2) Sc. (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Fif., Lth. (Jam.) Edb. Gudewife, see if ye can mak us a wee drap tovy warm stuff, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 71. Slk. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. To flaunt about with girls; to associate as lovers. Sc. Mackay. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355.

3. To boast, brag; to praise; to fill with conceit.

Cld. (Jam.), N.I.[1] Ant. He toved him up, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Toved,** *ppl. adj.* puffed up; self-important; silly; (2) **Tover,** *sb.* a boaster; (3) **Tovey,** *adj.,* see (1).

(1, 2) N.I.[1] (3) N.I.[1] Tovy eedyot. Ant. He's a tovey fool, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. *sb.* A chat; a talk.

Frf. Hendry stopped to have what he called a tove with any likely person he encountered, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiv. Gall. I wadna gie yae guid tove wi' auld Anton MacMillan aff the hillside o' Bennangow there for a' the lot, Crockett *Banner of Blue* (1902) vi.

TOVE, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. [tōv.] **1.** To cause to swell; to rise in a mass. Cld. The heat toved it till it burst (Jam.).

2. To make a dense smoke; to give forth a strong smell in burning.

Slk. The reek gangs tovin up the lum, i.e. it ascends in a close, compact body (Jam.). Rxb. To tove and reek (*ib.*); The luntain cutty toving prime, And snishin-box, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 35 (Jam.). Nhb.[1] 'Here he comes, tovin an' smyukin,' said of a man smoking a pipe.

3. To return; to fly back.

Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 105. Slk. Tovit to the ayr again, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 16.

TOVE, *sb.*[2] Lan. [tōv.] A tuft. n.Lan. (C.W.D.)

TÖVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [tœv.] **1.** *v.* To toss.

Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 95; A person may be töved with the wind (J.S.).

2. *sb.* A commotion of the sea; a short, cross, heavy sea.

Dere's a töve i de sea, Jakobsen *ib.*; Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 14.

TOVET, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **tavort** Sus.[1]; **tobit** Ken.[1]; **tofet** n.Cy. Ken.[12]; **tofiet** Ken. A measure of half a bushel.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Yks. (G.R.) Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); Ken.[12], Sus.[12]

[Cp. 1522. Paied for vj busshellis and a tolvett of grene pesen, price the bushell, x[d], sm., v[s] v[d], *Accounts of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury.*]

TOVIL, *sb. Obs.* Ken. A measure of capacity; a peck of two gallons. HOLLOWAY; Ken.[1]

TOVIZE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To flatter; to cajole.

Ayr. I am doons sweir to let my pen fa' without tovizing you a wee for the auld farrant letter whilk ye sent me, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 352 (JAM.).

TOV'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[14] Of a sheep: marked by having the tip of the ear cut off. (s.v. Stoov't.)

TOW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. e.An. [tou.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tow-band-tether**, a hempen tether; (2) **-card**, a card for carding flax; (3) **-gun**, a pop-gun; (4) **-hards**, the refuse of flax or hemp; see **Hards**; (5) **-heckler**, a dresser of tow for spinning; (6) **-rock**, the flax distaff; (7) **-rope**, a hempen rope or halter; (8) **-tap**, the portion of flax put on the distaff; cf. **top, 11**; (9) **-teaser**, a hemp-picker; a flax-dresser; (10) **-wheel**, a wheel for spinning tow to make hemp yarn.

(1) Edb. AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 237. (2) Rnf. Pair tow cards . . . fo 18. o. Scots, HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 342. Lth. A hecklin' kame, A pair o' gude tow-cards, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 114. (3) Lnk. Nane can fire a towgun like oor Wee Kate, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 53. [So called from 'flax' or tow being used as material for firing (A.W.).] (4) e.An.[2] (5) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (6) Ayr. The spindle in the tae hand and the tow-rock in the tither, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 82. Lnk. Tugging at their tow rocks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 19. (7) Gall. Saunders Lennox's tow rape will break mony a promise on Monday mornin' by nine o' Kirkcudbright clock, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 334. (8) Edb. The tears o'er the tow-tap will whiles fa' like rain, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 241. (9) n.Yks.[2] (10) e.An.[2] The employment of the servant-girls in the Suffolk farm houses in winter evenings, after 'shutting-in.'

2. Phr. (1) *other tow on one's rock*, (2) *other tow to tease*, other business to attend to, 'other fish to fry'; see **Other**, *adj.*[1] **II. 1** (2); (3) *to give one's rock another tow, obs.*, ? to give one something else to think of; (4) *to go like fire and tow*, to go quickly; see **Fire, 4** (5); (5) *to heckle a person his tow*, to give him a severe scolding; (6) *to set the tow to one's own tow*, to bring the misfortune one has meant for another on to one's own head; (7) *to take one's tow*, to take one's work when visiting a neighbour, &c.; (8) *tow to tease*, employment of any kind.

(1) Sc. (JAM.); From the questions they put to me I judged they had other tow on the rock, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxix. Edb. BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 104. (2) Sc. I'll not do that neither, for I have ither tow to teaze, *Scotch Haggis*, 52. Slk. The king has gotten ither tow to tease than persecution, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 56, ed. 1866. Uls. (M.B.-S.) (3) Rnf. He vows and swears he'll hae me soon, I'll gie his rock anither tow, And gar the body change his tune, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 163. (4) Wm. Nivver tell a mucky teeal aboot neabody fer it gahs like fire an' tow, yance it gits off (B.K.). (5) *ib.* (6) Edb. Gif she will talk, lat her, she'll maybe set the low to her ain tow, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 226. (7) Wm. Awr lass hes taen her tow, WHEELER *Sngs.* (1821) 113; When a person goes out to visit a neighbour and takes work to do while out, as knitting or needlework, &c., it is said she has taken her tow. The origin of the expression seems to have arisen from the practice of spinning or working flax at home, and when finished taking it to the employer (E.W.P.). (8) Nhb.[1]

3. Flax or hemp prepared for spinning.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Per. Thirty stane o' lint and tow, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 34. Lnk. Jenny Nettle, spinnin' tow, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 9. Dmf. Entries are made of tow, showing that the spinning wheel went round, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 26. Gall. Plaff! ye gang up like a waft o' tow thrown in the fire, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 144.

4. Hair.

Wm. Used mostly with some slyness in it. 'Takt cooam an streiten that tow oot afoor anybody sees tha' (B.K.).

5. *v.* With *out*: to unravel.

n.Yks. T'band will tow out (I.W.).

TOW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. Som. Also written **tou** e.An.[1]; **touw, towe** Sh.I. [tou.]

1. *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Tow-chain**, a strong chain for hauling timber; (2) **-widdy** or **-wuddy**, a drawing rope made of willow; the chain by which harrows are trailed.

(1) se.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] (2) Slk. It isna a strae . . . that I hae grippit at . . . but the tap of a tow-widdy saugh, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 44, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] The 'widdy' or willow was in former times used instead of rope.

2. *Obs.* With *down*: to let down as with a rope.

Ayr. O row me in a pair o' sheets, And tow me down the wa', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 75.

3. With *up*: to hand over; to 'fork up.'

w.Yks. Aw'll have th' difference aght ov his booans if he doesn't tow up! HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1883) 30; (J.W.)

4. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tow-gravatte**, a hangman's halter; (2) **-man**, the man who manages the halyards of a boat.

(1) Arg. But for him we had no doubt got a short quittance from MacColkitto, who was for the tow gravatte on the spot, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 186. (2) Sh.I. Another also has a charge, and on him mainly does our safety depend. This is the man who holds the halyards (the towman), and has control of the sail, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 137.

5. Phr. (1) *to have in tow*, to have under one's influence, power, or direction; to have well in hand; (2) *to let the tow run slack*, to let one's business manage itself; (3) *to play tricks on a tow*, to be hanged; (4) *to take in tow*, to find fault with; (5) *to wet the tows*, to cast the fishing-lines.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] I think I've getten theäse dreäns e' tow noo. w.Som.[1] A person negotiating with another would say, 'I've got him in tow; I expect he'll come round.' Only applied to persons or to business with persons, not to work or machinery; the latter would be 'in track.' (2) Lnk. For a bittock you an' I sall let the tow rin slack, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. (3) Sc. He'll may be see him in cauld irons the night and playing tricks on a tow the morn, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix. (4) Ayr. Ye'll wonder what's come o'er me now, To tak' my auld frien' thus in tow, And run the risk e'en o' a row, A deadly feud, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 226. (5) Sh.I. We'll try ta weet da tows, an' hae a set if it wis bit oot da lent o' da Vords, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 243.

6. A chain for hauling timber; a link by which the turn-wrest-plough is drawn; the chain of a clock.

Frf. Sma' was the cost or care she needit,—Just pou' the tow up when ye beddit: An' whiles a wee drap oil we gied it, . . An' round the wheels an' pinions glidit sweetly thegither, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 136. s.Wor.[1] e.Ken. The plough there being drawn by a long large iron link called a tow, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 436.

7. A rope, esp. a bell-rope; a ship's cable, or halyard; also used *fig.*

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595); Wi' your help and the tow thegither, I'll win at ye, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. S. & Ork.[1] n.Sc. Wi' tows I'll tie you to a stake, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 178, ed. 1875. Cai.[1] se.Sc. A better [horse] never hang i' leather, Nor ever drew i' tow or tether, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 63. Ayr. Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. Kcb. The tows had been scarce that day, for they tie't his hans an feet thegither wi strips o' raw hide, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 382. Nhb.[1]

8. A coil or twist of hair.

Cai. She haes scarce a towie o' hair, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 232.

9. A hangman's halter.

Sc. (JAM.) ne.Sc. An a tow t'hang the baker, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 19. Dmb. If your craig's for that wi' tow infeft I'll ware my ain on ony tow that's left, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 88. Edb. Porteous through a tight-tied tow Breathed his last breath, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 154. Gall. It's a wersh breakfast to streek your neck in a tow, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xvii.

10. Fishing-tackle; a line for deep-sea fishing.

Sh.I. Hit's no a knuckle o' wir towes Set oot upon a haagless sea, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 51; Sense wi laabir koft kens aye da touw for haaleen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 84; S. & Ork.[1] e.An.[1] An angling rod and line is called in Norfolk a fishing tow.

11. Necessary tools, tackle, or apparatus for any purpose; snares for taking game.

e.An.[1] A farmer's stock of implements is called his tow.

TOW, *v.*[3] Yks. Wor. e.An. Also in form **to** Yks. [tou.]

1. To make untidy; to tangle; to throw about as hay with a fork; to tear weedy soil with plough and harrow. Cf. **tew**, *v.*[1] **4**.

e.Yks.[1] You've tow'd mah kist up finely. s.Wor. Ahter the rahin as come las' night the clover be that lodged an' towed, till the machine on't sca'ce cut it (H.K.). e.An.[1] (s.v. Tew).

2. To work.

Yks. Tha's towed reet haard wi' me, *Cy. Wds.* (Dec. 22, 1866) 124.

3. To harass; to fatigue. Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824).

TOW, *v.*[4] *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To give way; to fail, perish; to die.

TOW, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Pleasant, delightful. (HALL.)

TOW, *int.* and *v.*[5] *Obs.* Glo. e.An. Also written **tou** e.An.[1] 1. *int.* The word used in urging on a greyhound. Glo. GROSE *Olio* (1796) 178. e.An.[1] 2. *v.* To halloo on a greyhound.

Glo. He immediately threw down his cloak and other incumbrances, and towing on two greyhounds, . . pursued the game, GROSE *ib.*

TOW, TOWAIRDS, see **Thou, Toll,** *sb.*[1], **Towards.**

TOWAL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A horse-leech. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 229, ed. 1876. Cf. **tail,** 8.

TOWAN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **tewen, towin, tuan, tûyn** Cor.[2] A sand-hill on the coast; *gen. pl.*

Dev. (HALL.) Cor. Leaving behind him the towans of Hayle, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) xviii; Cor.[123]

[OCor. *towan,* a sandy shore-bank, a strand (WILLIAMS).]

TOWARD, *prep., adv.* and *adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Eng. [tou·əd, -ət; Yks. tād.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **T'ard,** (2) **Teoward,** (3) ? **Tid,** (4) **Tivvard,** (5) **Toard,** (6) **Toart,** (7) **Toërt,** (8) **Tooart,** (9) **Toor'd,** (10) **Tord,** (11) **Tort,** (12) **Towart,** (13) **Tuvvard.**

(1) Yks. We wor trudgin' on t'ard Wilsden, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1892) 25, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 12, 1898). (2) n.Wil. I be my beloved's, an' huz desire's teoward m', KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vii. 10. (3) m.Yks.[1] 'Go, tid it, honey.' 'Tid' is used by old people. (4) *ib.* (5) Lan. Ten shillin' wain't go far toard fillin' fleaur-pokes, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii. (6) Lan. It's neawt toart what's ailin' within, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 136. s.Lan.[1] Aw mun be gooin' toart whoam. Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Shr.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.) (7) Shr.[1] (8) s.Lan.[1] (9) Dev. BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxxiii. (10) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 17, 1897). Lan. Off wi' thi tord Weudle, SCHOLES *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 8. e.Lan.[1] (11) Lan. Wi poikt off tort their heawse, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 4. m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (12) Chs.[123], Brks.[1] (13) m.Yks.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *prep.* In phr. (1) *here's toart thee,* here's your health; (2) *to'art as,* in comparison with.

(1) Lan. Here's toart thi, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii. (2) s.Chs.[1]

2. *adv.* In phr. *to be toord,* to come to the matter in hand; to speak out.

Dev. I'll be toord, and tell'e, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxxiii.

3. Near or leaning towards; forward.

Brks.[1] When a comes a little tow-art I could zee as t'was a pawle cat. Wil.[1]

4. To the left, esp. in phr. *hold toward*; also used as a call to horses to turn towards the driver.

Glo.[1] w.Mid. 'To plough toward' is to turn to the left at the end of the furrows. 'Hold toward a little' (W.P.M.). Hmp. (H.R.), Wil.[1]

5. *adj.* Approaching; soon to happen; at hand.

Yks. Ah knawed fower weeks sin' at ther war a wedding toward, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xviii. Suf.[1] Dev. Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's cups aflow, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xiv.

[5. ffor ye haue a werke towarde, and that right grete, *Merlin* (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, I. 315.]

6. A harvest-field term: left hand, near side.

Shr.[1] Theer, now yo'n chucked it down the töërt way.

7. Gentle, docile, tractable, esp. used of an animal.

e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8. Suf. That there cowt is a gitten nicely toward (M.E.R.); Suf.[1]

TOWARDLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Lakel. Cum. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **toadly** Chs.[23] Nhp.[2]; **toartly** nw.Der.[1]; **toatly** Chs.[18]; **toertly** Chs.[1] Shr.[1]; **to'rtly** Cum.[14]; **towartly** Brks.[1]; **towdly** Lei.[1]; **towertly** Lakel.[2] Cum.[1]; **tow'rtly** Cum.; **twartly** Lan. 1. *adj.* Docile, quiet, easily managed; kindly, well-contented; also used *advb.*

Lakel.[2] Cum. When she'd panged her belly fou, How tow'rtly she cam heame, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 197; Cum.[14] Lan. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111. Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] A toatly young chap. nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] A noist to'a'dly creatur. Nhp.[2] A toadly cow. Hrf.[2] A uncommon towardly pony; some is so frangy and untowardly. Glo. LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). Wil.[1]

2. Thriving, promising, doing well.

Lei.[1] Shr.[1] 'That's a toërtly little pig o' yores, Yedart.' 'Aye, it's a tidy āven fur another 'ear.' Hrf.[1], Glo.[1]

3. *adv.* Encouragingly.

Brks.[1] She looked at un a bit tow-art-ly.

TOWARDS, *prep.* and *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) **T'ards,** (2) **T'hards,** (3) **Tivvards,** (4) **Toardst,** (5) **To'arts,** (6) **Tohards,** (7) **Toords,** (8) **Toowards,** (9) ? **Torst,** (10) **Torts,** (11) **Towairds,** (12) **Towarst,** (13) **Towerts,** (14) **Towrts,** (15) **Tuvvards.**

(1) w.Yks. I sal hev done summat t'ards makkin monny a breet harthstun, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5. (2) w.Yks. It doesn't go far t'hards payin' for furnitur', *ib.* 5. (3) m.Yks.[1] (4) N.I.[1] (5) s.Chs.[1] (6) s.Wor. (H.K.) (7) Ker. I want to see ye gradtherly wheel round toords myself, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 95. (8) Wxf.[1] (9) Don. One day tors't evening, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 43. Lin. I got up, . . and went out torst wheer I'd seen the light, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xix. (10) Cum.[1] Lan. Axin' fur koppers torts th' hexpensis, CHAPMAN *Widder Bagshaw's Visit* (187–) 3. (11) Sc. He is terrabil in his doin' towairds the childer o' men, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxvi. 5. (12) N.I.[1] (13) Cum. His desire's towerts me, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 10; Cum.[1] (14) Cum. In summer when fwok work at hay, I towrts their meedows steal away, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 38. (15) m.Yks.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. *prep.* In phr. (1) *to drink towards a person,* (2) *to look towards a person,* to drink his health; (3) *towards as,* in comparison with.

(1) Sur. I drinks towards yer all, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vii. (2) I.W. 'Here's looken towards ee, Jake!' 'Thankee kindly, and the zaäme to theezelf Moses,' replied Jacob, . . as he swallowed the humming October not unwillingly, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 116. (3) s.Chs.[1]

2. *adv.* To the left or towards the driver; *gen.* used as a call to horses. Hmp. (H.R.)

TOW-BEETH, see **Toll-booth.**

TOW-BLOWEN, *sb.* e.An. A blown herring. e.An.[1], Suf. (HALL.)

TOWCER, see **Touser.**

TOW-COAL, *sb.* Shr.[1] The name of a coal-seam. (s.v. Coal-names.)

TOWD, TOWDER, see **Tell, Towther,** *sb.*

TOWDIE, *sb.* Sc. A young hen, one that has never laid; also *fig.* a young unmarried woman. See **Howtowdie.**

Bch. Play, cries the cummer, with a glowr, The wanton towdy, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 44. Slk. Only look at the towdie, sir, how she swings, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 213.

TOWDLE, *v.* Yks. [tou·dl.] To dawdle. n.Yks. (I.W.) Hence **Towdly,** *adj.* dawdling.

This is a towdly job, *ib.*

TOWDLY, see **Towardly.**

TOWDY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **tawdy.** The buttocks. Sc. MACKAY. Per., Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **tout,** *sb.*[3]

TOWDY, see **Taudy.**

TOWEL, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Eng. Also in forms **teawil** s.Lan.[1]; **tooel** n.Cy. Wm.; **towil** n.Lin.[1] [tau·il, tū·il, tā·il, tē·il.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Towel-airer,** a towel-horse; (2) **-rail,** a round towel, fixed on a roller.

(1) Oxf. Towel-airers and other bedroom appendages, *Oxf. Times* (Jan. 13, 1900) 2. (2) w.Yks. Wipe thi honds on t'towel-rail (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *to rub down with a blackthorn towel,* (2) *to rub (down) with an oak towel,* to beat, cudgel.

(1) Nrf. BARRÈRE & LELAND (1890). (2) Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Rub him with a yak towel.

3. A cudgel; an oaken stick.

War. (HALL.) Suf.[1] Generally with the prefix of 'oaken.'

4. Any shapeless, ugly thing; a term of reproach for an ugly, slovenly, or dirty person; a wild or bad character;

a grumbling, disagreeable person; a tiresome child; a silly fellow.

w.Yks.[2] Of a man who had made some bad knives it was said, 'Oh! he has made towels of them!' w.Yks.[5] Th'art a towel! He's gehring a reg'lar towel is that lad o' theirs! Mun, he's a towel if ivver ther wor one! He's gotten to be a bonny towel hes that, ne'er mind if he hesn't! s.Lan.[1] He's a feaw teawil. n.Lin.[1]

5. *v.* To beat, thrash; in *gen.* colloq. use.

n.Cy., Wm. He gev him a good tooelin fer his pains (B.K.). w.Yks. When they turned up at t'next meetin' they gat a towellin, *Yks. Wkly. Post* Oct. 31, 1896). Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Not. He got such a towelling (J.H.B.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] War.[2]; War.[3] I'll towel you when I get hold of you. s.Wor.[1], Brks.[1] Lon. I got a towelling, but it did not do me much good, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 421.

TOWELLER, *sb.*[1] Yks. [tā·ilə(r).] A wild or disreputable character; a silly fellow. Cf. **towel, 4.**

w.Yks. He is a toweller, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 30, 1898).

TOWELLER, *sb.*[2] Not. [tau·ilə(r).] A tiring course.

It was a toweller (J.H.B.).

TOWEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **towin** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **town** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [tou·ən.] 1. To beat, maul; to subdue by severe means; hence to tame. Cf. **tawen.**

Ayr. Generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory (JAM.). Lnk. Ye town'd him tightly, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 87, ed. 1783. Lth., Bwk. To towin an unruly horse (JAM.). Nhb. Aw think . . . aw wad her towen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* 1843 11; Nhb.[1]

2. To tire, weary out. Fif. (JAM.)

TOWER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. e.An. Also in form **toor** Gall. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Tower-mill**, see below; (2) **-of-London**, a children's game; see below; (3) **-wheels**, a salt-mining term: the wheels at the top of the towers on which the 'flat-ropes' run.

(1) e.An.[1] If a mill of this [smock] form be mounted on a basement of stone or brick some few feet high, forming a storehouse under it, it assumes the more dignified appellation of a tower mill (s.v. Smock-mill). (2) Lan. The Tower is formed by a circle of children, two of whom constitute the gate. These two join hands, and raise or lower their arm to open or shut the gate. The Tower is summoned to open its gates to admit 'King George and all his merry men,' how represented I can't remember; but I know that at one point there is a chase, and the prisoner is caught and brought before the king, when there ensues a scrap of dialogue in song, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 304. (3) Chs.[1]

2. *v.* Of hay: to rise on the rake in raking. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 3. Of a fire: to blaze freely. *ib.*

TOWER, see **Tour**, *sb.*[1]

TOWERICK, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A summit; anything elevated. Cf. **towrickie.**

TOWERING, *ppl. adj.* Brks.[1] [teu·ərin.] Very great.

Ther 'ooll be a towerin' lot o' tayters vor markut when us hev got um all dug up.

TOWERTLY, TOWERTS, see **Towardly, Towards.**

TOWF, see **Tough.**

TOWFUD, *sb.* Sc. A term of opprobrium.

Dmf. Gracious goodness! an' auld towfud, her faither a dirty, raggit, oogly foumart-een'd cretur, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 20.

TOWGHER, TOWGHT, see **Tocher**, *sb.*[1], **Towt.**

TOWILIN, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [tū·ilin.] A baby's napkin; lit. 'towelling.'

TOWILLEES, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **turwillee.** The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula.* RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. Cf. **dulwilly.**

TOWIN, see **Towan, Towen.**

TOWK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A bustle; a 'set-to.'

Gall. I had an unco towk wi' a deil's bairn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TOWK, TOWL, see **Tuck**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[3], **Toll**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

TOWLER, *sb.*[1] Chs.[1 3] [tou·lə(r).] An instrument for breaking flax.

TOWLER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Suf.[1] A towel.

TOWLIE, see **Tollie**, *sb.*[1]

TOWLING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The practice of whipping and teasing horses in the evening of a horse-fair.

TOWLING, see **Tolling.**

TOW-LOWE, *sb.* Cum. A sudden uproar; noisy confusion; a state of disorder. Cf. **towry-lowry.**

(J.Ar.); For sek a tow-lowe and sek crashin about, Sek capers o' bullocks and men, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 243.

TOWLY, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Also written **towley** Suf.[1] A dial. form of 'towel.'

TOWM, see **Taum.**

TOWMOND, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **toman** Sc.; **tomon** Sc. (JAM.); **toumon** Sc.; **towmon** Sc. (JAM.); **towmont** Sc. (JAM.); **towmonth** n.Cy. [tou·mond, -t.] A contracted dial. form of 'twelvemonth'; a year.

Sc. (JAM.); Toil their towmonds lang an' lanely, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 57. Elg. I would len' them three hunner for a towmont or two, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144. Abd. Were't a toumon and a day, I'll mind the trick, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 101. Ayr. We leuch thegither mair last nicht than we hae dune for a towmond, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 23. Edb. Jock had . . . ser'd three tomans wi' laird Dunstock, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 56. Slk. It's no twice in the towmont I venture to call him Kit, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 154. Dmf. A towmond back, REID *Poems* (1894) 41. Kcb. A towmond's gane syne my lad sait sail, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 19. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

TOWMONDALL, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **tomontal, towmontall; towmontill** (JAM.). A yearling cow or colt.

Abd. What is a 'quake a towmont-all'? (A.W.). Ayr. (JAM.) Lnk. The colts, when a year old, are called Tomontals, a provincial contraction for twelve-month-old, URE *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 51.

TOWMONTH, see **Towmond.**

TOWN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **tahn** Yks.; **taïn** s.Chs.[1]; **tawwn** Cum.[14]; **toon** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1]; **toun** Sc. (JAM.); **tun** Lei.[1] [taun, toun, Sc. n.Cy. tūn, w.Yks. tān, Lan. tēn, s.Cy. teun.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Town's-bairn**, a native of the same town or village; (2) **-bodies**, townsfolk; (3) **Town-born**, born in a town; (4) **-bull**, *obs.*, a bull kept by turn in an agricultural village; (5) **-dab**, the lemon sole, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; (6) **-dyke**, the dyke enclosing the township; (7) **-('s-end**, the end of the main street of a town or village; (8) **-field**, a field owned by several persons; see below; (9) **-foot**, the lower end of the town; the lower extremity of the village street; (10) **-gate**, the main thoroughfare of a town or village; (11) **-guard**, a civic watchman; (12) **-hall-clock**, the musk-root, *Adoxa moschatellina*; (13) **-head**, the upper part of a town; the upper extremity of the village street; (14) **-house**, the town-hall; the court-house; (15) **-husband**, a parish official; see below; (16) **-'s-lad**, a native of the same town; a citizen; (17) **-land**, (*a*) a division of land; (*b*) see (8); (18) **-loan**, an open, uncultivated piece of ground near a village or farm-house; see **Loan**, *sb.*[2] 4; (19) **-loon**, a boy of the town; (20) **-of-trees**, a grove near a dwelling-place; (21) **-pay**, parish relief; (22) **-'s-piper**, the piper employed by the town to make official proclamations; (23) **-place**, (*a*) a farm-yard; (*b*) the cottages and farm-buildings belonging to a farm-stead; a small hamlet; (24) **-rot**, *obs.*, a soldier of the city guard; (25) **-rout**, to go gossiping about from house to house; (26) **-row**, in phr. (*a*) *by town-row*, see below; (*b*) *to throw oneself out of a town-row*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed by the village or community; (27) **-slatering** or **-slating**, traducing among neighbours; backbiting; (28) **-song**, a number of satirical verses made and sung in a village; (29) **-stinker**, a boys' game; see below; (30) **-street**, see (10); (31) **-('s talk**, the talk of the town; common report; (32) **-term rent**, see below; (33) **-wall**, a plot of ground always kept in grass; cf. **town-mail**; (34) **-wife**, *obs.*, a town-bred woman.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Though nae a toun's-bairn o' yer ain, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 184. Per. Toon's bairns an' bodies! I could greet To think ye sin an' never see't, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 135. (2) Ayr. Town's-bodies ran, and stood abeigh, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 8. (3) Ayr. A Southern, or town-born body, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 76. (4) Cum.[1] He's com rworan like a toon bull; Cum.[4] (5) Sus. YARRELL *Fishes*, II. 309–10. (6) Sh.I. Cultivation immediately outside the 'toon-dyke,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 105. (7) Slg. Bide in yer ain toon-

end, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 74. **Ayr.** Begun to drive it down the street to the town-end port, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. **Nhb.** At his toon-en' he mak's a pause Beyond the dyke, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 11. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** There used to be a miln at the town-end (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] There's a pinfold at the town-end. He lives agen the town-end. **Rut.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[4] A field often adjoining a village, belonging to, and occupied by several persons; each several portion is separated by a strip of uncultivated land about 18 inches wide, called a 'rean'; each cultivated portion is a 'rig.' **Wm.** *Obs.* (B.K.); **Wm.**[1] **Chs.**[1] In Mobberley . . . there is the 'Town Field,' a field which formerly consisted of a number of small allotments, cultivated conjointly, as it were, by the various inhabitants of the township. (9) **Ayr.** Carting twees'ht the quarry and the town foot, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 135. **Edb.** Whose occupations tie him to the town-foot, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 81. **Nhb.** Dashes over its rocky channel under the bridge at the 'toon-foot,' *S. Tynedale Studies* (1896); **Nhb.**[1] (10) **s.Sc.** The straggled houses of the village . . . with their gable-ends . . . turned to the street or toun-gate, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1817) 55. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** They met in t'toon-geayte yan an' aw, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 63. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Wun day he wor stud e t'tahn-gate, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 23. **nw.Der.**[1] (11) **Rnf.** Your toon-guard was swept away, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 41. (12) **Cum.**[4] Name given by children. (13) **Ayr.** Our friend came with the cart in at the town-head port, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxi. **Lnk.** Some b—h frae the town head has stown't, McINDOE *Poems* (1805) 62. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (14) **Abd.** The eleventh hour peals from the Town-house tower, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 19. **Frf.** If you jest see'd the Thrums townhouse! BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) i. (15) **e.Cy.** An officer of a parish who collects the moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter (HALL.). (16) **Wgt.** Toon's-lads strutted wi' much pride, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 219. (17, *a*) **Sh.I.** The Wickings settled upon the cleared land of the Celtic people, which became the 'tún' and 'rúm' of the Northmen, the modern townland, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Ir.** A farmer on the townland did her the kindness, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 4. **w.Ir.** In the Aran isles the land is divided into townlands, every townland containing so many 'quarters,' every quarters [*sic*] so many 'croggeries,' every croggery so many acres. Inishmaan possesses but two townlands, containing six quarters each, with sixteen croggeries to every quarter, and sixteen acres to every croggery, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) pt. III. i. **Wxf.** Townlands felt right jealous of their neighbours' eminence, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 146. (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (18) **Abd.** An old-fashioned toon loan, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. (19) **Abd.** The whirr of the town-loons sliding in a row, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 2. (20) **Cor.**[2] (21) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (22) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Fif.** Some say that the town's piper, wi' a blatter, Whummlet and skailt the halie water, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. (23, *a*) **Cor.** GROSE (1790); **Cor.**[12] (*b*) **Cor.** O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; **Cor.**[12] (24) **Edb.** The worthy town-rots (soldiers of the City Guard) attended, and at every toast fired a volley, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1821) 306. (25) **Lei.**[1] (26, *a*) **sw.Lin.**[1] 'By Town-row' was the term for the old plan for keeping men off the parish when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each farm in turn, according to its size. (*b*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (27) **Lei.**[1] (28) **w.Yks.**[2] Let's have a townsong. (29) **N.I.**[1] Played with a ball. The 'town' is marked by a circle on the ground, and two parties of boys take possession of it alternately, according to their success in striking the ball in certain directions. (30) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **Not.** He war just crossing the town-street (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] Having a frontage on the town-street of the village of Nettleham. (31) **Lnk.** He's just a town's-talk—he's a by-ord'nar wean, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] She'd sich straange waays o' gooin' on she was th' toon-talk wheäriver she went. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (32) **Cum.** The tenants of Birkby . . . pay a town-term rent every seventh year. The term 'town-term' is a corruption from Tenagium, and implies a town-term-rent (or land rent), which was paid to lords of manors in lieu of boon services, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 577. (33) **S. & Ork.**[1] (34) **Sc.** Town-wives wad rather sleep a day as spin, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 11.

2. Phr. (1) *down town*, towards the lower end of a town or village. Lakel., w.Yks. (B.K.), Lei.[1]; (2) *town's hall*, the town hall. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[23]; (3) *up town*, towards the upper end of a town or village; into the village. Lakel. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.), Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.)

3. A village, hamlet; a collection of houses, however small. See **Church-town.**

Sc. (JAM.), **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** A Town . . . is a portion of ground, partly arable and partly pasture, separated generally from the *hill*, or common moor, by a massy turf dyke around the whole (unless when bounded on any side by the sea), and containing a greater or less number of houses, according to the extent of the town, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 5. **Rnf.** HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 206. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Bickley Taïn consists of half a dozen houses. **Der.** Ye mun hearken for a cottage . . . up and down i' the town (it was the smallest possible hamlet), VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxi. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Used of any village, however small, . . a real town being distinguished as a Market Town. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **w.Som.**[1] The word would not be used alone to express a . . . very small hamlet, but is always preceded by the name of the place. . . 'Bridgetown' is [the name] of a public-house, a mill, and about three cottages nearly a mile from the church and village. It is usual to speak of any village by its name with 'town' added. Thus the village at Exton is always Exton-town, though there are only the parsonage, schools, and a dozen or fifteen cottages. So also in all parts of the district the villages are called towns when the collection of houses is specially referred to. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1]

4. The parish; the parochial authorities; esp. used with reference to parish relief.

w.Yks. He's been on th' town mony a month. Th' town'll hev to keep him (J.T.). **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Th' taïn 'ull help her. Hoo gets hafe-a-craïn a wik from th' taïn.

5. A farmstead; a farm-house and buildings; a country seat; a single dwelling. See **Farm-town**, s.v. **Farm**, *sb.* 1 (4).

Sc. I've look'd everywhere; he's no about the town (JAM.); 'He has done naething but dance up and down about the toun.' . . . Waverley learnt . . . from this colloquy . . . that in Scotland a single house was called a town, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix. **Sh.I.** HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 167, ed. 1891. **n.Sc.** Gehn the gueedeman o' a toon Dee i' the fou' o' the meen, His family 'ill be rich Till the wardle be deen, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 139. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. **Per.** I wudda been a disgrace to the laird's toun, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 87. **s.Sc.** WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 9. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 32. **Nhb.** RITSON *Garl.* (1810); **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** PAGE *Explor. Dartmoor* (1889) v. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3]

Hence *a clean town*, *phr.* used when all the servants of a farm leave at one term.

Abd. Peter Birse was about to make a 'clean toon' of his servants, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; (G.W.)

6. A farm-yard; a court. **Dev.**[1] **7.** An enclosure.

Lei.[1] Ah've finished the toon raound the hovel for the ship.

8. The people of a farm; the household.

Dmb. The brave young laird and a' his toun Are movin' yonder through the Pass o' Doun, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 49.

9. Town talk; gossip.

Frf. Soon there was a town about it, for one day ladies would find they had been bowing to the son thinking he was the father, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x.

TOWN, see **Towen.**

TOWNIT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **tounit** S. & Ork.[1] The manufacture of wool; knitting.

If we dünna tak' care, wir hosiery an' townit o' ony kind 'ill no' be lang cried up, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *tō*, wool, and *knýta*, to knit (VIGFUSSON).]

TOWN-MAIL, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. Also in forms **-mall** S. & Ork.[1]; **-mill**, **tumail** S. & Ork.[1] [tū·n-mēl.] A piece of grass or arable land in front of a village or farm-stead; lit. farm boundary. Cf. **town-wall**, s.v. **Town**, 1 (33).

Sh.I. There is generally a piece of green pasturage, never dug up, that surrounds the Shetlander's farm-house, which he names the town-mails, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 177, ed. 1891; CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 60; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Detached and separate pieces of ground near the houses called Tumails, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 6.

TOWNOP, *sb.* e.Yks. [tū·nəp.] The Hull omnibus; see below.

The name would seem to have come from the touting cry of the driver—there are no guards—'town up,' 'town up' meaning 'up' or 'get up for the town.' 'Look out for that townop or he may run over you.' 'I'd as lief gooa in *a* townop as ont 'lectric cars 'at gooa sooa fast' (B.K.).

TOWNSER, *sb.* I.W. Cor. [teu·nzə(r).] A town-bred person; used contemptuously.

I.W. A countryman's aversion to finicking townsers immersed in ribbons and ignorant of field lore, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 45; I.W.[2] Cor. Aw never ta'alk 'bout the townsers, they do maake out they're men afore they're boys, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 91.

TOWNSHIP, *sb.* Sc. Yks. [tū·nʃip.] 1. In *comp.* **Township-field**, a common field. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. A farm occupied by two or more farmers of the same hamlet, in common, or in separate lots. Frf. *Agric. Surv.* 561 (JAM.).

TOWP, *v.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan.; also Dev. Also written **toup** Cum. Yks.; and in forms **top** Dev.; **tope** s.Lan.[1] [toup, tōp.] 1. To tip, tilt; to topple. Cf. **tipe**.

Lakel.[2] Towp t'car up an' gah hiam. Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Toup them oot inta t'watter, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas. 1895) 3, col. 4. Yks. T'ows towpt ower hedge intil a lang dyke, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 353. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hoo tope't her yed o' one soide. Dev. Zo they took'd me up both neck and heels, And topped me into the zay, PASMORE *Stories*, 5.

Hence **Towpy**, *adj.* liable to fall over. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *to towp tail over end*, to turn head over heels. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) *towp over tail*, head over heels. n.Yks. (T.S.) 3. With *over*: to doze, fall asleep; to die.

e.Yks. Old you'z boon te toup ower (Miss A.). Lan. If her father 'would just tope o'er'... she could steal out without her errand being suspected, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 75, ed. 1884.

TOW-PIN, TOWPLE, see **Tol-pin, Topple**.

TOWPLY, *adj.* Yks. [tou·pli.] Unsafe, liable to fall over.

n.Yks. This dish is varry towply (I.W.).

TOW'R, see **Tore**, *v.*

TOWRAG, *sb.* Cor. The cod, *Morrhua vulgaris. Cornishman* (Oct. 1883); (M.A.C.)

TOW-RAG, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [tou·-rag.] A slang word for the female breast.

TOWRICKIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A summit, anything elevated. Cf. **towerick**.

TOW-ROW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. War. [tou·-rou, tau·-rau.] 1. *sb.* A noisy disturbance; a hubbub; a romp.

S. & Ork.[1] Ayr. I like to come doon and hae a tow-row wi' the bit bairnie, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 374. Edb. Ye had bided yer time till ye saw whilk side cam uppermost oot o' the tow-row, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 27. Nhb. Well, there was a tarr'ble tow-row at this, grandfeythor as red as a bubbly-jock an' swearin' like a drunken fishwife, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 11. e.Yks.[1] War.[3] What a tow-row you are making.

2. *v.* To go about in a noisy, disorderly manner; to bustle about.

e.Yks.[1] Let's gan yam, Ah's tired o' gyin tow-rowin aboot.

3. To beat severely.

Not. While Tant were inside tow-rowing on 'em, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 289. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

TOW-ROW, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* e.Cy. Money paid by porters to persons who undertake to find them work. (HALL.)

TOW-ROW, *v.*[2] Lei. Nhp. War. [tau·-rau.] To clean out; to rout or clear out dirty or disorderly places.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I've been tow-rowing about all day among the dust. War.[3]

TOWRY-LOWRY, *adj.* Lakel. Cum. [tau·ri-lauri.] 1. All in disorder. See **Tow-lowe**.

Cum. He hed them o' feytan togidder, an' o' was towry-lowry, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 7; Cum.[4]

2. Semi-intoxicated. Lakel.[2] (s.v. Tooral-ooral).

TOWSE, TOWSEE, see **Touse**.

TOWSER, *sb.*[1] Yks. [tou·zə(r).] A prison; a place of custody.

m.Yks.[1] A place of custody, having an indefinable locality. 'I'll put thee i' Towser.' w.Yks.[3]

TOWSER, *sb.*[2] Lan. Glo. Also in form **teawzer** s.Lan.[1] [Lan. tē·zə(r).] A big dog; hence the name for a dog.

Lan. Yon dug's a towser for soize, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 60. s.Lan.[1] Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

TOWSER, TOWSLE, TOWSSEL, see **Touser, Touzle**.

TOWSY, see **Tousy**.

TOWT, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Nhb. e.An. Also written **tout** Suf.[1]; and in forms **towght** n.Cy.; **towtch** Nhb.[1] [tout, taut.] 1. *sb.* Old rope; oakum made of old yarn teased out; a piece of spun yarn, or a single strand of tarred rope used as a lashing. Cf. **tow**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. Their physic, they say, in a trice, Snaps every disease like a towt, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 12; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Towty**, *adj.* of cord or thread: untwisted, breaking in working. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] 2. *v.* Of cotton, silk, thread, &c.: to become untwisted; to break in working. Suf.[1]

TOWT, TOWTCH, see **Teach, Tout**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Towt**.

TOWTE, *sb.* Dor. Som. [teut.] A low, rounded hill. (G.E.D.)

TOWTHER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **touther** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **tooder** Sh.I.; **toother** Ir.; **towder** Sc. [tū·ðər; tū·dər.] 1. *sb.* A state of disorder.

Sh.I. And haes da frock doon frae da nail An aa itill a tooder, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 108. n.Ir. A lump o' a barefitted lass, wi' her heid a' in a toother, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 22.

Hence **Toutherie**, *adj.* disorderly, confused; slovenly. Twd., Slk. (JAM.) 2. An untidy, slovenly person.

e.Fif. She's but a glaikit weirdless towther, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii.

3. A tussle.

Per. Whether you want a towther or a kiss, *Donald and Flora*, 49 (JAM.).

4. *pl.* Dishevelled, matted locks.

Gall. Her grey hairs in towders hung doon, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 65.

5. *v.* To put into disorder. Twd., Slk. (JAM.) Hence **Toodered**, *ppl. adj.* disordered.

Sh.I. Da lang white tooder'd hair, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901).

TOWTHER, *v.*[2] Shr.[1] [tau·ðə(r).] To flock or stream out, as sheep breaking pasture, or bees coming out of a hive.

Them ship han made a glat i' the 'edge, an' a bin towtherin' out o' the leasow into the lane.

TOWTHRY, see **Two-three**.

TOWTIL, *v.* Lakel. Wm. [tau·til.] To topple; to overturn; *gen.* used with *over*.

Lakel.[2] He towtill'd off his chair on ta t'fleear. Wm. (B.K.)

Hence **Towtli**, *adj.* unsteady, easily, upset.

Wm. Sits on a varra towtli chair like t'priest wife, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 128.

TOWTREE, *sb.* Hrf.[2] The horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

TOWZE, TOWZEE, see **Touse**.

TOWZER, TOWZY, see **Touser, Tousy**.

TOXIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Per. Ayr. (JAM.) Also written **toxy**. Tipsy.

TOXIFIED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Tipsy, intoxicated.

TOY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Dev. [toi.] 1. *sb.* *Obs.* A trick; a foolish habit or custom.

Dev. He hath taken a toy to scratch his head, when he is speaking to a gentleman, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 437.

2. A linen or woollen head-dress, hanging down on to the shoulders, worn by women of the lower class; also in *comp.* **Toy-mutch**.

Sc. The children . . . pulled the strings of her toy or close cap, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 50. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Bch. If once they get a lick o' you, Tho' by the laird, The toy-mutch maun then gae on, Nae mair bare-hair'd, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 32, ed. 1785. s.Sc. Where the 'wee and muckle-wheel,' with the ancient dames, in pletted toys, singing 'Tarry woo'? WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 169. Ayr. I wad na be surpris'd to spy You on an auld wife's flainen toy, BURNS *To a Louse*, st. 6. Kcb. Their wives dressed in ill-made drugget gowns, displaying toys of coarse linen, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 24.

3. Phr. *to keep in toy*, to keep in good order, temper, &c. w.Yks.[3] (s.v. Toit). Cf. **toit**, *v.* 8. 4. *v.* To card wool. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

TOY, TÖY, see **Taw**, *sb.*[1], **To**, *prep.*

TO-YEAR, *adv.* In *gen.* dial use in Irel. Eng. and Nfld. Also in forms **dy-year** Glo.; **ta-year** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm. Lin. Suf.[1]; **ta-yeere** n.Lan.[1]; **te-ere** Hrf.; **te-year** Cum. n.Yks.[2] Nrf. Suf.; **ti-year** e.Yks.[1]; **t'year** Wxf.[1] Cum.[1] Nhp.[1] Bdf. Nrf. Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] [tə-jiə·(r.] 1. This year.

Wxf.[1], N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] We'st hev nin ower mich hay ta yer. Cum. She's duin nae wark te-year, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 112; Cum.[14] *Obsol.* Wm. Ta year ther izzant seea many apples as yan's seen (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] It weeant happen te year. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] They're a mack a scantish to-year, ii. 304. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] We've a rare crop to year. Stf.[1] Der. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Not.[1] Lin. Done it ta-year I meän'd, an' runn'd plow thruff it an' all, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 11; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Nhp.[12], Hrf.[1] Glo. Which grounds were to be 'clopped into whate, dy-year,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii; Glo.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.) Hrt. There will be no good hay to year (H.G.). e.An.[1] (s.v. Ta), e.An.[2], Cmb.[1] Nrf. (E.M.); Have you dug any potatoes t'year? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. Suf. They has been very troublesome te year, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 72; Suf.[1] (s.v. Ta). Ess. To-year, howe'er, so fine the day It seem'd quoite an enticer, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 53; Ess.[1], Ken.[12], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] I bain't a-gwain' to set no taters to-year. Dor. (C.V.G.), Dor.[1] Som. Jack had put the barley in most wonderful well to year, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 166. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. To). w.Som.[1] Maulscrawls be ter'ble plenty to-year (s.v. To). Dev. Noo apples to-year, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 150, ed. 1871. [Nfld. (G.P.)]

2. Yet; for a long time; never.

n.Lan.[1] Hrf. I have not seen it te-ere (HALL.).

[1. Yet hadde I lever wedde no wyf to-yere! CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 168.]

TOYEG, TOYIK, TOYLE, see **Toig, Tail.**

TOYNE, TOYPE, see **Tine,** *v.*[2], **Tipe.**

TOYST, *sb.* Or.I. Nrf. Also written **toist** Or.I. The black guillemot, *Uria grylle.* Cf. **teistie.**

Or.I. There are likewise many Toists and Lyres, both sea fowls, WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 69, ed. 1883. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50.

TOYT, *sb. Obs.* Per. A fresh-water mussel found in the Tay.

Now let us go, the pretious pearles a fishing, . . To catch these muscles, You call toyts of Tay, *Muse's Threnodie,* 91, in CANT *Hist. Per.* (1774) (JAM.).

TÖYT, TOYT, TOYTE, see **To,** *prep.*, **Toit,** *sb.*[1], *v.*

TOYTLE, see **Toitle.**

TOZE, *v.*[1] Chs. Lin. Shr. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **toas** Cor.[2]; **tose** Cor.[12]; and in form **towze** n.Lin.[1] [tōz, toəz.] 1. To disentangle; to pull asunder; to comb, card, esp. used of wool.

n.Lin.[1], Shr.[1] w.Som.[1] A nurse said to a lady recovering from sickness, whose hair had become matted, 'You must have patience, my dear, and let me toze it out, a little to a time.' Dev. I wish yū'd wash this yer lambs'-tail-'ool. Spreyd et abroad in tha zin, and when 'tez dry toze it well, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

2. To pluck with the claws, as a cat.

Shr.[1] Drive that cat off—'er'll toze the cushion all to pieces.

3. To pull and tug about; to shake; to turn over; to thrash.

Dev. Yer, Sissie, come an' toze up theāse yer bedtie and make'n plum, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] 'What art tozing over the book vor?' 'Turning out the dog's ears,' ed. Palmer, 2. n.Dev. Vor es tozed en, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 346. Cor.[3]

4. A tin-mining term: to shake the wet tin in a kieve or vat, with water, to cleanse and dress it. Cor.[23] 5. *Fig.* To pull through, rub along; to tide over a difficulty.

s.Chs.[1] We con maybe toze on a bit with it (s.v. Cotter).

[1. Toson' wulle or other lyke (tosyn or tose wul, S.), *carpo* (*Prompt.*).]

TOZE, *v.*[2] Cor. [tōz.] To walk quickly; to hurry.

A man was seen tozing along a lane, *T. Towser* (1873) 91; Cor.[1] I saw him tozing down street; Cor.[2]

TOZEE, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **tosie.** A curling term: the mark at which the stones are aimed.

TOZIE, see **Tosie.**

TOZIER, *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. Also written **tosier** s.Cy. [tō·ziə(r).] A basket-maker. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1]

TOZLE, *sb.* Yks. [toə·zl.] A teazle. Cf. **toze,** *v.*[1] w.Yks. (J.M.)

TOZY, TOZZLE, see **Tosie, Touzle.**

TRA(A, TRAAN, see **Throw, Trone,** *sb.*[1]

TRAAPES, TRAAPSE, TRAAYLL, see **Trapes, Thrall,** *sb.*[1]

TRAB, *sb.* Cum.[14] [trab.] A long, narrow field. Cf. tram, *sb.*[3]

TRABBIL, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] A housewife's boiler-stick. Cf. **thavvel.** Prob. a misprint, with *r* for *h.*

TRABOOND, *sb.* Or.I. [trəbu·nd.] A rebound; a blow that moves the object struck out of its position. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794.

TRABUCK, see **Trebuck.**

TRACE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Ken. Som. Also in forms **thrace** e.Yks.[1]; **traace** Lin. [trēs, treəs.] 1. *v.* To track an animal in the snow; esp. used of a hare.

Ir. He'll folly the Masther Thomas or Masther Francis through sleet and snow up the mountains, when they're fowling or tracing, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 95. Cum.[4], w.Som.[1]

2. To ramble, trudge, wander aimlessly; to walk; to move in single file. Cf. **track,** *sb.*[2] 9.

e.Yks.[1] Ah've been thracin' aboot toon this hoor [for an hour] seekin' thā, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. I lost myself, and went tracing about for ever so long (C.C.R.). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 373. n.Lin.[1] Do sit thē doon, bairn, thoo's alus traacin' in an' oot. sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] I've noticed the sheep always tracing across the field before a storm. Ken. 'Er darter-in-law came tracin' 'cross the back yard, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 138.

3. To follow up; to obey.

Edb. A' wha do his lessons trace, He'll lead them to the devil, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 74.

4. To tell tales of old times.

Ir. The opportunities which such an occasion affords for 'tracing,' i.e. going back to old times, are irresistible, *Art. on Wakes* in *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889).

Hence **Tracer,** *sb.* one who tells tales of old times.

The 'tracer' has also a sympathetic audience, and the stimulus of competition with other 'tracers,' *ib.*

5. *sb.* The footprint of a hare in snow. w.Som.[1]

[1. I trace an hare, *Je trace,* PALSGR. (1530). 5. Trace of any beest, *trac, ib.*]

TRACE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Wor. Shr. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [trēs, treəs.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Trace-harness,** the harness of long chains worn by the leading horse in a team; (2) **-horse,** a horse which draws in traces, as distinguished from one in the shafts; (3) **-sides,** traces separated.

(1) Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Som.[1] This term is a little fine, rather an auctioneer's term. 'Nine sets of breeching and trace harness, waggon lines, picks and rakes, "Booby's" corn screen,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 15, 1885). (2) se.Wor.[1] (3) Shr.[2]

2. Plaited straw around which onions are fastened; a rope of onions.

nw.Dev.[1] Formed by binding them regularly around a small bundle of reed, which has an eye formed at one end to suspend the bunch by. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

3. *v.* To plait; to thread beads.

w.Som.[1] I can't only trace dree, but our Jim can trace zix, or so many's he's a mind to. Dev.[2], nw.Dev.[1] w.Cor. She always traces more beads than she wants. She traces her hair every day (M.A.C.).

TRACE, *sb.*[3] Cai.[1] Also written **traess.** [trēs.] A trestle for scaffolding.

TRACED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Laced; see below.

A traced hat is a hat bound with gold lace (JAM.).

TRACENS, *sb. pl.* m.Yks.[1] [trē·sinz.] The traces of harness; lit. tracings.

TRACER, *sb.* Sc. [trē·sər.] An extra horse placed before the horse in the shafts.

Per. It's no a spurt and done wi' it, it's no a tracer to gie ye a hand at a brae, but it's a living life, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 17.

TRACE-WAY, *adv. Obs.* or *obsol.* w.Yks.[1] A building term: see below.

Stones built longitudinally in the front of a wall, having little bond, are said to be built trace-way.

TRACHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **trachel**; and in forms **trackle** Sh.I.; **trauchel; trauchle** (JAM.). [tra·χl, trā·χl.] 1. *v.* To draggle; to trail; to spoil through carelessness or slovenliness.

Sc. (Jam.) ne.Sc. Birdie Brigg's wife, a puir trauchlt bodie, Grant *Keckleton*, 71. Cai.[1] Esp. of dress. Abd. We canna hae the beast's maet trachel't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. e.Lth. Their coats trauchlin in the glaur ahint them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895 148.

Hence **Trachlie**, *adj.* (1) dirty, slovenly wet. Cai.[1], Cld. (Jam.); (2) apt to entangle. Bnff.[1] 2. To drag the feet, as with fatigue; to walk slowly and wearily; to drag oneself along; to trudge.

Sc. (Jam.); Ithers a' trachlin' ower life's rugged road, Allan *Lilts* (1876) 341. Inv. (H.E.F.) Fif. I'll gie Tam a haun' wi' it mysel' altho' I've to trauchle sax miles for't, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 82. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. Gall. Sic a nicht will sairly weet him, Trauchlin' a' his lane, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 101.

Hence **Trachler**, *sb.* one who is weary with walking; one who drags oneself along.

Frf. Means O' helpin trauchlers owre the stanes, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 120.

3. To drudge; to burden; to fatigue, overwork; to trouble; to hinder.

Sc. He used him an' trachl'd him sair, Donald *Poems* (1867) 2. Abd. That was like to trachel me waur, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Frf. Ye trauchle the man, for your lassie is gane! Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 128. Per. An' a' sair trachled wi' mony cares o' this world, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 90. e.Fif. I was naur trachled aff my feet, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Ayr. Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 234. Rxb. Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 178.

Hence **Trachlie**, fatiguing, exhausting; drudging. Cai.[1], Cld. (Jam.) 4. To injure corn, grass, &c. by trampling on it. Sc. (Jam.) 5. *sb.* A long, tiring exertion, esp. in walking; a tramp, trudge.

Sc. It's e'en a lang trachle frae the Kirk Wynd in Anster, to the Castle Wynd in St. Andrews, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 174 (Jam.). Cai.[1] Fif. After a weary oor's trauchle oor frien' returned, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 112.

6. A drag, burden, hindrance.

Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] That bairn o' hirs is a sair trachle. Abd. Women are a fearfu' trachle on a body, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 1902).

7. Anything causing exertion or fatigue; drudgery; a struggle, toil; a trouble.

Sc. (Jam.); I'm heart sair o' a' this toil and trachel, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xix. Sh.I. A' da trackle 'at we hed afore we got a weet o' mylk o' wir ain, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). Bnff.[1] She hiz an unco trachle wee that aul' cankert currack o' a carle. Abd. The trauchle o' raisin' a rent faur I canna mak' a livin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898). Fif. We'd had a sair trachle, and niver prospered, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 219. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 375.

8. A sloven; an incompetent person.

Ayr. Mair than ance have I had to ding some useless trauchle oot of my gate [way], when I saw that her fingers were a' thoombs, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 157.

TRAC(K, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. [trak.] In phr. *to take track off*, of marbles: see below.

N.I.[1] In playing marbles, a boy who hits one marble may 'take track off it,' i.e. he gets another shot. Nhb. (W.G.), (R.O.H.)

TRACK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **trak** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **treck** Ayr.; **truck** w.Sc. [trak.] 1. *v.* Of tea: to draw; to infuse.

Sh.I. 'Dis tae is trakkit,' Sibbie said, whin shû wis liftid da pot a bit frae da fire an' smell'd at him, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

2. To train an animal. Bnff.[1] 3. *sb.* A feature; a lineament. Sc. (Jam.) 4. A spectacle; an oddity; anything presenting a remarkable appearance.

Abd. He gaed tae the kirk last Sunday a perfect track—wi' neither collar nor clean sark on, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 28, 1901); Sic a track ye've made o' yer claes; ye're mud frae heid to fit. Ye've made an awfu' track o' yersel; ye sud gie ower yer ill wyes. Sic a track's she was, in that red gown o' hers (G.W.).

5. A teapot; also in *comp.* **Track-pot.**

Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] w.Sc. In some parts it seems to be called truck-pot (Jam.). Ayr. Bring ben the treck-pot, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxv. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 305, ed. 1876. Kcb. The folks are a' drownin' themselves in track pots and tea broe, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 31.

Hence (1) **Trackie** or **Trockie**, (2) **Trackie-pot(tie**, *sb.* a teapot; (3) **Trackpot-ware**, *sb.* earthenware teapots, cups, saucers, &c.

(1) Sc. His delivery was just like an ill rinnin' trackie, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1861) 61; (A.W.) Bnff.[1] Abd. Tak the trockie doon, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 182. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Bnff.[1] (3) Gall. Pigg-wives, females who trudge the country with trackpot ware, bowls, plates, &c., Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 381, ed. 1876.

TRACK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. War. Glo. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **thrack** Ir.; **treeak** n.Yks.[2] [trak, træk.] 1. *sb.* A trace.

Ir. There wouldn't be the thrack of thim on the earth, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 405. Don. The divil resave the purtier pair left the track of their feet on the street of Knockagar since, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 221.

2. A vestige. n.Yks.[2] 3. A pathway across a field. Sus.[1] Hence (1) **Tracklines**, *sb. pl.* banks of earth and stone found among the traces of ancient settlements; see below; (2) **Trackway**, *sb.* a narrow path; a road across a moor.

(1) Dev. They mark not only the enclosures pertaining to one or more hut-circles, but . . . were also for communication and defence. The design is usually rectangular, Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) iii. (2) Dor. Stories were afloat of a mysterious figure being occasionally seen in some old overgrown trackway or other, remote from turnpike roads, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 53. Dev. Trackways were roads, and, perhaps, also boundaries. They were distinctly marked on the surface of the Moor by being paved, though irregularly, with stones, Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) iii.

4. Order; condition; health.

Glo.[1] It ud cost zum'at to put the land in track. Dor. 'Out of track,' quite unwell (C.V.G.); Dor.[1] To get things into track. Som. In good track (J.S.F.S.). w.Som.[1] Mind and zee the drashin' machine's in track now. Our clock's proper out o' track, he don't go a bit vitty. The gates 'pon the farm be all out o' track (s.v. Out of track).

5. Phr. *to be in one's track*, to do the same as another; to follow another's example.

n.Lin.[1] I mun be 'e Charles Robi'son track, an' hev my taaties in afoore oht else.

6. *v.* To tread down; to mark out the road.

Ken.[1] After a heavy fall of snow, you may hear a person say, 'I couldn't get on, the snow isn't tracked yet.'

7. To search; to trace.

Lnk. Aff I cam, wadin' fu' deep, The tracket places try'd to keep, Watt *Poems* (1827) 13. Dmf. The wuds were trackit, the moorlan's scoor'd, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. Nhb. Unable to track out the channel, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 225.

8. Of the back wheels of a vehicle: to follow exactly in the mark of the front wheels. Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) III. 174.

9. To walk in single file. War.[3] Cf. **trace**, *v.*[1] 2.

10. Of machinery: to move, work.

Nrf. The machine does not track nicely, *Arch.* (1879) III. 174.

TRACK, *sb.*[3] Sc. [trak.] A period, 'spell'; *gen.* used of the weather. Cf. **tract**, *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. Dere's been a beautiful track o' wadder, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 58. Per. O' cauld wintry weather we've haen a lang track, Ford *Harp* (1893) 189.

TRACK, see **Troke.**

TRACK-BOAT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A boat towed by horses on a canal.

Ayr. I sailed on the canal in the track-boat to Falkirk, Galt *Steam-boat* (1822) 38 (Jam.).

TRACKER, see **Tracter.**

TRACKINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] In form **treeakings.** [triə·kinz.] Tracks.

TRACKLE, see **Trachle.**

TRACKY, *adj.* Yks. [tra·ki.] Tracked.

n.Yks. This grund is tracky (I.W.).

TRACT, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A period, course, succession. Cf. **track**, *sb.*[3]

Rnf. The forsaids Lawes hes continued in a tract of thieveing, pyking, and clandestinely away takeing certain goods and geir fra severall persons, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 205. Gall. There was a continued tract of plunderings, quarterings, spoil, and depredations, acted in the parish constantlie, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 53.

TRACT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A dial. form of 'track'; a path.

Lnk. You made him rin the coward's tract, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) III. **Edb.** Keep the tracts of virtue's ways, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 169. **Rxb.** Thus far I've wander'd from the beaten tract, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 146.

TRACTABLE, *adj.* Chs.[3] [tra·ktəbl.] Teachable.

TRACTER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **tracker** Bnff. (JAM.) [tra·ktər.] A funnel used for pouring liquids into a bottle, cask, &c. S. & Ork.[1], Bnff. (JAM.)

[Cp. Dan. *tragt*, a funnel (LARSEN). MDu. *trachter*, a tunnill to fill vessels with (HEXHAM).]

TRADDAH, *sb.* Cum. [tra·də.] The common tare, *Vicia hirsuta*. Cum.[4] HODGSON *Flora* (1898).

TRADDLE, see **Treadle.**

TRADE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **traade** I.W. Cor.[2 3]; **tread** Dev.; **treyad** I.W.[1 2]; **triade** Dor.[1] [trēd, treəd, triəd.] **1.** *sb.* A constant passage backwards and forwards; used of men and animals. Cf. **trod**, *sb.*

n.Yks.[1] A vast o' rabbits here, by the trade they make.

2. A line of conduct, course of action; custom, habit, practice.

e.An.[1] If this is to be the trade. **Dev.** He has taken up a trade to lay late a-bed, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 438.

3. That which is traded, bartered, or sold; see below.

w.Yks. Supposing a person is showing a purchase of his to his friends, and the article excites the fancy and longing of one of them, he would remark, 'Hes ta ony trade?' meaning, 'Are you willing to sell?' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899).

4. A fuss, 'to-do'; trouble, difficulty.

Lnk. They that gi'e least trade to the post[man], Shou'd get a doonricht flyting, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 114. **Dmf.** The craws are hauding a great trade—i.e. are busy building their nests, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **w.Yks.** They'll hae plenty o' trade on afore they get yon foil to work i' t'shafts. They'll hae plenty o' trade on afore they mak' t'business pay, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899). **Rut.**[1] She made such a trade of it. **Nhp.**[1] They make such a trade wi' me when I goo to see 'em. The father makes such a trade wi' the child. **War.**[3] **Bdf.** A person making a great favourite of another is said to 'make great trade of her' (J.W.B.). **Suf.** He always did drive such a trade about me, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 359. **Ess.** Used of one who complains overmuch about anything (J.W.B.).

5. A handicraft.

w.Yks., Lan. (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] He gave th' lad a trade; he put him to a shoemaker. **s.Chs.**[1] 'Ŭ yŭ bringg·in im ŭp tŭ ŭ trai·d?' 'Aay, ah)v pŭt im tŭ ŭ wil·reyt.' **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** He's larnt a good trade; he's a bricklayer (J.P.K.).

Hence **Tradesman**, *sb.* a handicraftsman; an artisan.

Sc. (JAM.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 90. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)m ŭ tree·dzmŭn aayt ŭ wuurk. **Midl.** Used to indicate those who, not being 'gentry' or professional men, do not work on the land as labourers. A 'hedge-carpenter' would be described as 'a bit of a tradesman,' as he would only partially earn his living by the occupation described, and would occasionally assist on the land (E.S.). **s.Not.** There's plenty o' joiners an' other tradesmen not wuth employin (J.P.K.). **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.**[1] Of course tradesmen gets higher wages than we. **I.W.** Jim's a good tradesman (J.D.R.). **w.Som.**[1] A farmer's wife apologized for the noise a carpenter was making, and said, 'We can't get the tradesmen to come when we wants 'em, and when they do we got to put up way 'em.'

6. *pl.* The different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough.

Sc. (JAM.) **Dmf.** Forth came our trades, some ora saving To wear that day, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 14; The craftsmen are here, as in other Scotch boroughs, called Trades, *ib. Notes*, 106 (JAM.); (G.W.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. Goods, tools; material, stuff; lumber, rubbish of all kinds; liquor.

Sc. There's been mony a moonlight watch to bring a' that trade thegither—the folk that are to eat that dinner thought little o' your game-laws, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi. **Sus.**[1] He's a man as has always got such a lot of trade along with him; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Many weeds growing in a field. 'That ground's vull o' treyad'; **I.W.**[2] **w.Cy.** A pa'cel o' trade, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. **Dor.**[1] You'll be bad a-eāten sich triade. **w.Som.**[1] A Cockney might call bad beer 'poor stuff,' we should call it 'poor trade.' 'Whitpot's rare trade.' Inferior materials would be called 'roughish trade, sure 'nough.' **Dev.** Whot's cāl this trade? Orts vrom your dinner? This trāde idden tū my liking. Gie me a beef-stāke and zom ingyens, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] Green trade, garden trade. **n.Dev.** Hur ait some greenish trade, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 12. **nw.Dev.**[1] **s.Dev.** Weeds and rubbish in hedges (F.W.C.). **Cor.** But the people are nothen but hemparunt traade, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 8; **Cor.**[1] 'Sweet trade,' sweetmeats. 'I wouldn't take sich traade'; **Cor.**[2 3]

8. Medicine, physic; also in *comb.* **Doctor's trade.**

Dev. I took some trade, which I had of the doctor for my disorder, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 438; **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** The doctor gave 'im some trade to take away the colic pains, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 171; **Cor.**[1 2]

9. *v.* To go; to send from one place to another.

Ken. There's no call to trade her backwards and forwards to Dover (W.F.S.). **Dor.** Where be ye trading o't to to-day, then, Joseph? HARDY *Madding Croud* (1874) xlii.

10. Phr. *to live by trading*, to live by prostitution.

sw.Lin.[1] Oh, there's no doubt they live by trading.

TRADE, see **Tread.**

TRADGY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [tra·dʒi.] The game of 'rounders.'

TRADING-BODY, *sb.* Sc. A trader; a merchant.

Twd. The Glasgow packmen and low-country trading-bodies, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 122.

TRAE, TRAEP, TRAESH, TRAESS, TRAEVE, see **Thraw**, *adj.*, **Trape, Treesh, Trace**, *sb.*[3], **Thrave**, *sb.*

TRAFALLOW, *v.* Hrt. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To plough land the third time for the same crop. (P.R.)

TRAFF, *sb.* Sh.I. [traf.] The untwisted fibres of a rope; oakum. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Norw. dial. *trave*, a rag, a tatter (AASEN).]

TRAFFICAL, *adj.* Sc. [tra·fikl.] With much traffic; much frequented. **Gall.** This is a traffical road (A.W.).

TRAFFIC(K, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **trafeck** Sc.; **trafeque** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **traffeck** Sc. (JAM.); **traffike, traffique** Abd.; **trafike** Cai.[1] [tra·fik, træ·fik; Sc. also trəfī·k, -ai·k.] **1.** *sb.* Discussion; intercourse, familiarity; friendship.

Sc. (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 406; Our traffic is settled, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxviii.

2. A pathway; the track or trail of an animal or of game.

s.Wor.[1] You'd best lay a trap right in the traffic o' them rots. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.**[1] 'Shall's try this holt?' 'Well, no; there don't 'pear to be much traffic.' **Sus.** One day, seeing Mr. Woolmer going along the blessed traffic on his way to the means of grace (i.e. on the road to church), I had the impertinence to stop and speak to him, CROMMELIN *Midge* (1890) ix. **Cor.**[3] **w.Cor.** There's a bra' ugly [disagreeable] traffic in the cliffs. You can't go by that way, there's no traffic (M.A.C.).

3. Small affairs; a number of light or useless articles; lumber, trash; also used in *pl.*

Cai.[1] [Trafai·ks.] **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] There wor a deal of oud traffick to sell. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Dev.** Don't tell me sich traffic, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

4. A number of low, rascally persons; the rabble. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] **5.** A mess of food. Cor.[3] **6.** *v.* To have dealings with; to hold familiar or secret intercourse.

Bnff.[1] **Abd.** Didna ye traffike men wi' common fowk? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Ayr.** Ye ken best what trafeckin has been between you and her, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxi.

Hence **Trafficker**, *sb.* one who has dealings or intercourse.

Hdg. Sandy Lindsay, that we ken for a trafficker wi' Lethington and the friends of the accursed woman, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1901) 381.

7. To frequent; to tread down.

s.Wor. E's gre-at cattle come an' a've trod an' trafficked about, as you mahy knaow. Trafficking o' the rots i' the pig-cots (H.K.). **e.An.**[1] The new road will soon be trafficked; **e.An.**[2] The path across the ploughed land will be bad till it's trafficked.

8. To walk about aimlessly; to trespass on another's property.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 373. **n.Lin.** Th' owd

woman was stall'd past bearin' o' seein' him traffickin' in an' oot, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97; n.Lin.[1]

TRAFFING-DISH, *sb.* e.An.[1] A bowl through which milk is strained into the tray in which it is set to raise cream.

TRAFFLE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [tra·fl.] To tread down grass; *gen.* in phr. *to traffle and trample.*

TRAG, *sb.* Sc. [trag.] 1. Anything of little value or use; trash, rubbish.

Sc. Geneva trag, an' burnin' brannie, Gang slowly owre wi' Lawlan' Sannie, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 134 (JAM.); Compared to you, what's peevish trag, Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin? *ib.* 48. S. & Ork.[1], Bch. (JAM.) Abd. A pack o' vulgar trag o' fairm servan's, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Ayr. (J.F.)

2. A person of low or mean character; also in *comp.* **Ticht-trag.** Bnff.[1], Ayr. (J.F.)

TRAGLE, *v.* Sc. Lin. To wet, bemire. Sc. (G.W.)

Hence **Traglin**, *sb.* a woman with long skirts trailing in the mud. sw.Lin.[1]

TRAGULLION, see **Tregallion.**

TRAGWALLET, *v.* Chs. [tragwa·lit.] To wander about in a slovenly manner; to gad about.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy wūn·dŭr aat· ŭm góo·in traagwaal·itin ŭbuw·t dhŭ kūn·tri ŭ)dhaat·nz.

TRAICH, see **Traik.**

TRAIGLES, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [trē·glz.] Slovenly, untidy work.

TRAIK, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Also written **trake** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **threeak** w.Dur.[1]; **traich** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **treak** Don. Cum.[14]; **triak** Lakel.[2] Wm. [trēk, treək, triək.] 1. *v.* To go idly from place to place; to stroll, lounge, 'loaf,' gad about.

Sc. (JAM.); KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 115. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. Herry craws' nests, an' traik aboot for oors i' the feedles deein' mischief, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 89. Rxb. Any that comes traiking round Redheuch after the maids 'll get their dichals from Margaret Elliot, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 103. Gall. His night-hawk traikings and trokings with a dozen hizzies, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] What is ta treaken through that cworn for? What is ta treaken about this teyme o' neet? Wm. He'd rayder triak aboot wi' a gun anunder his arm than work (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Traicle**, *sb.* an idler, a gad-about; (2) **Traikin**, *ppl. adj.* straggling.

(1) Abd. The Critic Lown will be a traicle, Wha seeks your native plumes to speckle, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 19. (2) Sh.I. I poo'd twa [a few] traikin' rips oot o' da mane o' a shaef, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); (J.S.)

2. To wander, stray; to lose oneself by wandering; esp. used of poultry.

Abd. A hen traiks for a nest when she lays abroad (G.W.). Rxb. Pooh! I'm none o' the birds that trake, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 196. Dmf. Proverbial phr. 'He's nane o' the birds that traik, he can take good care of himself' (JAM.).

3. With *after*: to follow, *gen.* in a lounging manner; to dangle after; to court.

Sc. (JAM.); Writer-lads, prentice-lads, and what not coming traiking after them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. Cai. McLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 201. Ayr. Truly, Tibby, ye were then weel worth the traiking after, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 149.

4. With *up*: to follow, track, trace.

Ayr. Weel she kent what nichts I'd spent In traikin' up her tracks To feasts an' foys, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 338.

5. To walk with difficulty; to tramp, trudge.

Sh.I. Folk da laek o' wis an' a' 'at hae a crop an' twartree animals, hae sae muckle traikin' oot aboot i' da winter day, *Sh. News* Dec. 18, 1897. Bnff.[1] e.Sc. STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 249. Cld. (JAM.) Edb. Ye are ower fresh like tae look as gif ye had traiked a' the way frae Embro', BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 209. Gall. Bringin' fowk away through the hoose traikin' to open the front door to you! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 267. Lakel.[2] Thoo wad triak yan aboot as lang as yan can git yah fiut by tudder. Cum. Barnes: At noo tak lang traikins T'gedder lamb-laikins, *W. C. T.* (Aug. 2, 1902) 3, col. 7.

Hence (1) **Trakit**, *ppl. adj.* fatigued, weary; (2) **Trakit-like**, *adj.* draggled and fatigued from ranging about.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Edb. I was so traikit that I scarce waited to enter it, but just clapped myself down on the nearest bank, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 318. (2) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. A dirty dog comes home from traikin' a' trakit-like (G.W.).

6. To convey with difficulty or effort.

Cum. Seave him t'bodder o' hevvin' to trake it awt way back, *W. C. T. X.* (1900) 6, col. 1; (E.W.P.)

7. To decline; to waste away; to be in bad health; to be consumptive or sickly-looking.

Sc. It is said of one who is very durable, 'he's the gear that winna traik,' RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737) 33; If I mistake not, this prov. is also applied to one who is of so little use to society, that his death would not be regretted; as it is generally supposed that persons of this description survive others whose lives are far more valuable (JAM.); Notwithstanding of all the comfort, the air, and water of these isles could furnish them, many of them died; and when they went home, the most part of all who remained traiked pitifully, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 166 (*ib.*). Bnff.[1] Ayr. My gear is traikit, there's a wadset on my lands, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 258. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] He's been traiking lang, poor man. Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) **Traichin**, *ppl. adj.* having a sickly constitution; (2) **Traiked**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) consumptive-looking; (*b*) in poor circumstances; (3) **Traikieness**, *sb.* leanness; (4) **Traiky**, *adj.* in poor or declining health, weak, delicate-looking.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2, *a*) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) Sc. I dow na bide to see you traiked, Wi' bachel'd shoon, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 26. (3) Sc. He gaefe them galore for thair greed; but sendet ane traikieniss intil thair saul, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cvi. 15. (4) Bnff.[1], Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Dur.[1]

8. To droop the wings; used of birds when out of health. N.Cy.[1] Hence (1) **Traiket**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Traiket-like**, *adj.* of birds: having wet, drooping, dirty, disordered feathers; (3) **Traiky**, *adj.* droopy.

(1) Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 427. (2) Abd. The hens were huddlin a' thegither, Sae traiket like, they hadna hert To scart the grun, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 176. (3) Wgt. He seem'd quite traiky, dull an' sad, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 178.

9. To draw out any sticky, slimy substance. Bnff.[1]

Hence **Traichie**, *adj.* slimy, ropy. *ib.* 10. To work in a dirty, lazy, or slovenly manner; to handle or work in liquid or semi-liquid substances.

Sc. Aye, thrang enough with her trokings and traikings, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 52. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Traichin**, *ppl. adj.* lazy, dirty, and exciting disgust. Bnff.[1]; (2) **Traiket**, *ppl. adj.* draggled, disordered, dirty in dress. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 427.

11. To nurse in an over-dainty manner. Bnff.[1] 12. *sb.* The act of going idly from place to place; a stroll; an idle saunter.

Bnff.[1] Ayr. We took our Saturday's traiks roun' Glesco, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 87. Wm. (B.K.)

13. A long walk; a tramp; a tiring journey.

Ayr. We took terr'ble traiks on the Saturdays, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] He hed a lang traik efter them.

14. The act of walking with difficulty; often used to express weakness. Bnff.[1] 15. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Fatigue, weariness; loss, disaster, misfortune; also used *fig.*

Sc. Sometimes used in profane language . . . as a designation for the devil (JAM.). Per. The mickle trake come o'er their snouts That laugh at winsome kissing pouts, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20. Cld. (JAM.) Rxb. He that has nae gear will hae nae traik (*ib.*).

16. The act of drawing out any sticky, slimy substance. Bnff.[1] 17. The act of working in a dirty, lazy, slovenly manner; the act of handling or working in liquid or semi-liquid substances. *ib.* 18. The act of nursing in an over-dainty manner. *ib.* 19. An idle fellow. Cum.[14] 20. A person of dirty, lazy, disgusting habits; *gen.* used of females. Bnff.[1] 21. An illness. *ib.* 22. A person of sickly constitution. *ib.* 23. The carcase or flesh of sheep which have died of disease or through an accident.

Edb. The feck o' every year on traik, Wi's traiket wife that feeds, *Carlop Green* (1793) 171, ed. 1817. Twd. The poor, sullen . . . Tweeddale shepherd fed with his dog upon traik, PENNECUIK *Desc. Twd.* (ed. 1815) 95 (JAM.). Peb. *Lintoun Green* (1685) 164, ed. 1817. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] It is also known as 'fa'en meat' and 'saf.' 'Traik' is a general term for all dead mutton, as distinguished from butchered mutton; it is often salted and used for food.

24. The worst part of a flock of sheep. Lth. (JAM.)

25. *adj.* Weak; languid; in bad health or a decline; pale; consumptive. Cf. **trek.**

Rxb. He's very traik (JAM.). n.Cy. (J.H.)

TRAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hmp. Also written **trale** Yks. Lan.; **treyl** Lan.; and in form **thrail** e.Yks.[1] Lan. [trēl, treəl.] 1. *sb.* A sledge without wheels; a cart with a flat top and low wheels.

s.Lan. Made to go down a steep hill with a load; if it had wheels a horse would be overpowered by the load. A trail is often attached behind a cart coming down hill from a stone quarry which acts as a brake on the cart besides coming with its own load (S.W.); WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 79; *ib.* 102.

2. *Obs.* The train of a dress. w.Yks.[5] 3. A railway-train. s.Lan.[1] 4. A dog-race in which the dogs follow a trail laid by artificial means; see below. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Trail-hunt.**

Ayr. 'The trail hunt' . . . derived its name from the fact that a bag containing very strong-smelling ingredients was drawn over a wide circle of country, and was followed almost immediately by a pack of the then harriers' hounds, who, pursuing this false scent, were likewise followed by the gentlemen of the hunt, the honours of the day falling upon the horseman who came into the winning-post nearest the dogs, MACKIE *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 92. Wm. Just et twooa tha trail began, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848 41; (B.K.) w.Yks. The trail is laid by someone going on a considerable time in advance, and dragging a strong-smelling rag or such like article over the ground, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899). s.Lan.[1] Dogs are specially trained for this sport, and their success largely depends upon their keen scents, as well as upon their swiftness and endurance.

5. A journey; a tramp, trudge; *gen.* used of a long, tedious walk.

Sc. Hae ye gotten anything for yer trail tae Ravelaw? SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 136. Gall. For my poor Master's sake I would ride to London, let alone the little trail to Edinburgh, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) vi. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[5] Av hed a long trāal an' stan' 'need on a bit o' rest. Tak 'em awal at once, it al sāave a trāal. m.Lan.[1] Aw've fairly hed a trail to find tha. s.Lan.[1] It's a lung trail. sw.Lin.[1] I've saved you that trail, any-ways.

6. Seeds laid on the ground as a lure for birds. s.Chs.[1]

7. The male flower of the oak, *Quercus Robur.* Hmp.[1]

8. *pl.* Rags.

Frf. The shrewd blasts cutting through my thin trails o' claithes, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x.

9. A lazy, dirty person; a sloven.

Cai.[1] Abd. Ye wile trail (JAM.). Gall. Were I a trail like some I ken, Mair luck I micht hae had, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 150.

10. A drawing out; banter, joking.

w.Yks. Her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured, BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (1847) xvii; T'watterman look't at me az if he thowt it wor a bit a trail ah wor after, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 43; (J.W.)

11. Phr. *to rake trails,* to rake after the hay-cart.

n.Yks. We reeakt trails all t'day (I.W.).

12. *v.* To draw, pull; to drag forcibly.

Sc. WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 28. Abd. I s'jist trail him aff o' the door, an' a bit on to the fire, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie,* xxvi. Kcd. Wi' an unco fecht she row't An' trail't him to the settle, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 19. Slg. The bottle was trailed oot o' his hand, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 148. Ayr. They even sent to Irvine for the grappling-airns and trailed the mill-dam, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 141. Bwk. She 'trailed them in as he needed them,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Let's gah trail whins fer oor bian-fire. Cum. It'll be as wet as if it hed been trailt through t'beck, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 2nd S. 158. Wm. A thowt mappm it mud be 'Willie-wet-wisps' et wes traelan ma aboot, *Brigsteear Gooardy,* in CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 8. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] To drag without a vehicle, as timbers are drawn on the ground with horses and chains. 'It was not carried, it was trail'd.' Also to drag the feet in walking; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ah's that badly, whahl ah can hardlins tthraal mysen across t'fleear. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. They wor sooin hauf-a-dozen on 'em trailin Billy up t'loin, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 29; w.Yks.[3] To a slovenly man it is sometimes said, 'Tha' looks as if tha'd been trailed thro' a wickthorn hedge.' Lan. She started making a bother through trailing her to Radcliffe for nothing, *Manch. Guardian* (Jan. 20, 1897). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.) I in.[1] That horse will near [? ne'er] trail you there. sw.Lin.[1] They kep' a pair of herses to trail the gentry about. The herses did sweat wi' trailing.

13. To follow the same line or direction.

Nhp.[1] As stragglers at the end of a mob or procession. 'See how they go trailing along!' War.[3]

14. To hunt by track or scent, esp. with dogs on the scent of carrion, &c. previously dragged over the ground by hand; also in *comp.* **Trail-hunt.** ne.Lan.[1] 15. To walk in a slow, lazy, or slovenly manner; to loiter, saunter; to tramp, trudge, *gen.* used with an idea of fatigue; to gad about.

Sc. Whaur d'ye want to be trailin' to the nicht, lassie? SWAN *Gates of Eden,* iv. Frf. Spent maist o' his time trailin' aboot durin' the day, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 111, ed. 1889. Per. Their gyte taupy dochters in cotton-duds trail, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 114, ed. 1887. Ayr. Ye wouldna like to think of your mother trailing every week to the like of Wilson for an awmous, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 311. Lnk. Trail aboot amang the hills, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. Edb. I trailed on, withoot ony object at all, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 159. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY; (HALL.) Dur. She had been trailin' aboot an' keepin' an eye on things during all the anxious weeks, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 255. Lakel.[1] Cum. They say our Sargeant trails about As slow as snails that creep, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 27; Cum.[4] s.Wm. Then we trailed on, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Hoo that lass diz trail aboot. w.Yks. We trailed abaat, staring at one thing after another, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 39; w.Yks.[3] Lan. They treyl'd on together, i'th dusk o'th neet, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 23. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He were trailin' whoam fro' his wark. Not. What does she want trailin' about this time o' night? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 124. s.Not. A've bin trailin' about all morning, till a feel dead beät (J.P.K.). se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] I'm not a-going to trail up there.

16. With *after*: to follow in the footsteps of a person.

ne.Yks.[1] Sha com tthraalin efther him. e.Yks.[1] What is thā comin thrailin efter me for? Ah knaw thoo wants summat. w.Yks. All th' ragamuffins tha has trailin after thi, HARTLEY *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) v.

17. To carry hay or corn. Lin. HOLLOWAY; (HALL.)

18. *Fig.* To draw out, entice, make game of; to befool. Also with *on.*

n.Yks.[1] In *York Cast. Dep.* the following passage is met with, p. 196: 'That she and Jane Makepiece of New Ridley had trailed a horse of the said George downe a great scarr.' . . Alleged to be done by witchcraft; n.Yks.[2] We trail'd him nicely. e.Yks.[1] She's bin thrailin thā a bit. w.Yks. I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) trailing Mrs. Dent; that is, playing on her ignorance, BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (1847) xvii; I treəld mə on (J.W.).

Hence **Trailable,** *adj.* easily persuaded or befooled.

n.Yks.[2] Varry trailable.

19. *Comp.* (1) **Trail-cart,** see below; (2) **-dog,** (3) **-hound,** a dog used in 'trail' hunts; a sleuth-hound; (4) **-jud,** a mining term: an excavation made narrow at first, and afterwards increased to the required width; (5) **-poke(s,** a corpulent or very slow person; a dirty, worthless person; (6) **-pokely,** slatternly; (7) **-tengs** or **-tongs,** an ungainly, slovenly woman; an idle, gossiping woman; (8) **-tripe(s,** a 'trail-tongs'; a laggard; (9) **-wattles,** a very slow person.

(1) Gall. They had taken also with them a trail-cart, being a box with shafts like a carriage, but without wheels, mounted on a great brush of branches and twigs, which stuck out behind and scored the ground with a thousand ruts and scratches, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xii. (2) Lan. Off aw seet deawn th' fowt, like a thrail dog, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 191. (3) Wm. John Swan's famous trail-hound, Reiver, was twice tried and twice failed, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xix. (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (5) Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] (6) Lin. She's the trailpokeliest woman as ivver I did see in all my life, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1892) 45. (7) n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lin.[1] A woman decked in dirty and vulgar finery. (8) Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[124] w.Yks. Ye've grown sich a trail-tripe, TWISTLETON *Poems* (c. 1876) 19; w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] (9) Nhb.[1]

20. Phr. (1) *to trail an easy,* or *light, harrow,* to lead an easy life; (2) — *the raip,* (*a*) a Halloween custom: to

drag a straw rope of peculiar make round the house; (*b*) see below; (3) — *through*, to go through, endure.

(1) **ne.Sc.** I'm expectin' her to tak' the chairge aff my han', for a bit, an' lat me trail a lichter harrow in my auld age, GRANT *Keckleton*, 128. **Kcd.** If ye will but be my bride, Ye'se trail my easy harrow, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 198. **n.Yks.**[2] He trails a light harrow, his hat covers his family, he leads a life without cares, as an unmarried man. **w.Yks.** *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (2, *a*) **Abd.** He kent auld spells, could trail the rape an' spae, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 10. (*b*) **ne.Sc.** There were two other methods of taking away the luck from a house. The one was . . . by trailing the raip; . . a rope of straw was twisted from left to right—the wrang wye—and pulled round the house contrary to the course of the sun, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 53. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah knaw all aboot slush wark, Ah bin thrailed thruff it fo' fotty year.

TRAILACH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **trailloch** Gall. [trē·ləχ.] 1. *v.* With *out*: to draw out. Bnff.[1] 2. To go about or walk in a slovenly, indolent manner; used with *about*, *in*, *over*, or *through*. *ib.* Cf. **trallock.** 3. With *at*: to do any work in a slovenly manner. *ib.* Hence **Trailachin**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, slovenly; always drudging. *ib.*, Cld. (JAM.) 4. With *with*: to handle or over-nurse in a slovenly or disgusting manner. Bnff.[1] 5. *sb.* Any long, dirty piece of dress, rope, &c. *ib.* 6. The act of wandering idly from place to place.

They keep an unco trailach through the toon, *ib.*

7. The act of working in a dirty, lazy manner. *ib.*

8. The act of handling in a disgusting manner, of petting or over-nursing. *ib.* 9. A person of slovenly, dirty habits; one who trails about in shabby clothes; esp. used of females. *ib.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

10. A person given to wandering idly about or gossiping. Cld. (JAM.) 11. *adj.* Lazy, slovenly. Cai.[1]

TRAILER, *sb.* Sc. Lon. [trē·lə(r.] 1. A prowling cabdriver. Lon. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 157. 2. The hook at the end of the line in fly-fishing. Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **bob**, *v.*[6]

TRAILIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Suf. Cor. Also in forms **thrailin** e.Yks.[1]; **trailen** Wm. 1. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Trailin(g-beer**, a donation, *gen.* of money, given to labourers at hay-time by any one who walks over grass grown for hay; (2) **-slade**, a crawling insect.

(1) **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297; **Suf.**[1] It is commonly asked and given in reference to the desired preservation of such partridges' nests as may be met with, scythe in hand. (2) **Bnff.**[1]

2. Prolonged, lingering.

Nhb. They gang into the murk nicht wiv a fearfu' trailin' cry o' pain frae Jamie, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 143.

3. Slatternly, slovenly, untidy.

Dmf. She was a trailin' gawky body, but I thocht her honest an' troothfu', PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 117. **Wm.** An idle trailen good-for-nought, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 386. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. Sickly; nervous; weary.

n.Lin. Mrs. —— is alus uncommon traailin'.

5. *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Trailing-in**, a weaving term: see below; (2) **-on**, a life of hard struggle; a hand-to-mouth existence.

(1) **w.Yks.** An imperfection in weaving caused by one thread of weft catching another thread and causing three threads of weft instead of one to be woven in the edge of the piece (J.M.). (2) **w.Yks.** Workin' fowk doesn't live; it's nobbut just what may be called a trailin'-on. What wi' short-time an' sickness, we've niver hed nowght no moare but a trailin'-on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899).

6. Fishing from a rowing or sailing boat with a 'spinner.' w.Cor. (H.D.L.)

TRAILY, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **trailie**, **traillie** Sc.; **trailly** Cum.[4]; and in forms **thraly**, **thrëaly** ne.Lan.[1] [trē·li, treə·li, triə·li.]

1. *adj.* Slow of motion; drawling. n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Reluctant to work, lazy; untidy, slovenly.

Cum. They're reet sarra'd for being sae trailly and feckless; they mud hae comed titter, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i; **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[23], **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. Languid, weary; sickly; nervous.

n.Lin.[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] The lass seems weak and traily. I feel real poorly and traily.

4. *adv.* Lazily. Cum.[14] 5. *sb.* A person who 'trails' about in shabby clothes; one who wanders idly about gossiping. Cld. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

TRAIN, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Hnt. Cmb. Sus. [trēn.] 1. *v.* To dredge.

Lin., Hnt., Cmb. The river was never trained until the present century, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii; The river was scoured out, straightened, and trained, *ib.*

2. To boil down fat for lard. Sus.[1] 3. *sb.* A rope used for drawing.

Or.I. The harrows are drawn sideways, by a train or side-rope (like that used in a plough), fastened at each end, *Statist. Acc.* XX. 260 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

4. *pl. Obs.* A counter stream in Lynn harbour. Cmb. *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) *Append.* 18. 5. A small quantity of gunpowder moistened and kneaded into a pyramid to serve as priming for a toy gun. Sc. (JAM.)

6. *adj.* Clever, apt. Yks. (HALL.)

TRAIN-OIL, *sb.* Cor.[1] Expressed fish-oil, most commonly pilchard.

TRAIPESS, TRAIPSY, see **Trapes.**

TRAISHUR, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [trē·ʃər.] 1. *v.* To go about in a lazy, slovenly manner. 2. *sb.* A dull, stupid person. 3. A big, ugly animal, *gen.* old and lean.

TRAISSLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **traissel** Slk.; and in form **treissle** Lth. (JAM.) To tread down; to trample.

Lth. (JAM.) **Slk.** The hogg fence . . . has been traisselled till it's little better nor a drove road, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** To traissle corn. To traissle gerse, &c. (JAM.)

TRAIT(E, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [treət.] 1. Very fine bran. Cf. **treet.**

Dev.[3] Near Barnstaple I heard a farmer's wife say—'Yŭ ant atüked the traite out fine enough; there's a güde dayle o' the cüse bran long wi' this yer.'

2. Coarser meal. Cor. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

TRAIVEL, TRAIVISS, see **Travel, Travers(e.**

TRAKE, see **Traik.**

TRALLOCK, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Chs. Also written **trallack** Lakel.[2]; **trallak** Wm. [tra·lək.] 1. *v.* To trail; *gen.* used of a dress. Cf. **trailach.**

m.Yks.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Aay it düz traal·ŭk!

Hence **Trallockin(g**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, slovenly-looking; *gen.* used of a dress.

m.Yks.[1] A cheap, showy dress is spoken of as a 'tralloking thing.' **s.Chs.**[1] 'Dhem win·dŭ-kuu·rtinz bin got·n tŭ lóok ver·i traal·ŭkin.' So a table-cloth was said to be 'too trallockin'' when it was too long for the table, and consequently got into the way of the persons seated at table.

2. To wander about idly or after some questionable object.

Lakel.[2] He wad trallack aboot wi' a auld gun under his arm; we war trallacken aboot amang t'snow. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. To act in a slovenly, slipshod manner; to work without accomplishing much.

s.Chs.[1] Wot ŭ yŭ dóo·in traal·ŭkin dhéeŭr? *Gen.* used in the *pres. part.*

4. *sb.* A slovenly, untidy person; a dowdy-looking woman or girl.

Wm. Thoo's nowt but a gurt trallak (B.K.). **s.Chs.**[1] If I was a young wench like yo, I should be ashamed o' annyb'dy seein' me go alung the road sich a trallock.

Hence **Trallocks**, *sb.* a sloven.

Lakel.[2] She's a gurt nasty trallacks, 'at is she.

TRALLOP, TRALLOPS, see **Trollop**, *v.*[1], **Trollops**

TRAM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also in form **thraame** Wxf.[1] [tram, træm.] 1. *sb. Obs.* A beam; a bar.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The hangman brake his sword between the crosses of Aberdeen and betwixt the gallows trams standing there, and to his perpetual disgrace, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 290.

2. A shaft.

Sc. (JAM.); They sat with reins and whip on the trams of the waggons, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 11. **Abd.** ANDERSON *Rhymes*

(ed. 1867) 208. **Per.** Pins made oot o' barrow trams, STEWART *Character* (1857) 169. **Ayr.** Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token, Ae leg, an' baith the trams, are broken, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 31. **Lth.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dmf.** A schoolboy carefully gathered up the larger 'spelks' of the tram of the broken vehicle, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 26. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 159. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Tramless**, *adj.* without shafts.

Edb. A tramless cart or a couterless plough, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 174.

3. The part of the shaft projecting behind a cart; also in *comp.* **Back-tram.** N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

4. *pl.* The sides of a car. Wxf.[1] **5.** A wooden framework or stand for supporting casks, dairy utensils, &c. Cf. **tramming.**

War.[2] **s.Wor.**[1] A framework, or a loose arrangement, of stout parallel rails on short legs, or blocks. **se.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The cheese-tubs are placed on a small tram or bench, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 485; (A.B.)

6. A strong, square frame with four legs, on which wheels are made. se.Wor.[1] **7.** A strong, low wagon used for conveying heavy merchandise. Shr.[2] Hence **Tram-road**, *sb.* a railroad which is adapted for carriages double the ordinary size. *ib.* **8.** A mining term: a wooden carriage on which corves or tubs were formerly conveyed.

Nhb. Trams now a' run on metal ways, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 31; **Nhb.**[1] Trams and tubs are now made in one. 'The wages for the barrow-men is usually about twenty pence, or two and twenty pence a day for each tram (that is to say) for putting so many loaden corves, as are carried on one sledge, or tram in one day to the pit shaft,' *Compleat Collier* (1708) 39. **Nhb., Dur.** The term still applies to the part of a tub to which the box is bolted, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **e.Dur.**[1]

Hence (1) *a tram of lads, phr.* two lads in charge of a tram; (2) **Tram-plate**, *sb.* a rail on which colliery trams are run; (3) **Tram-plate-nails**, *sb. pl.* nails used for securing the rails to the sleepers in a colliery 'tramway'; see below; (4) **Tramway**, *sb.* a railway for the conveyance of 'trams' in a colliery; see below.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) An angle-shaped rail on which trams were run before flanged wheels became general, *ib.* (s.v. Plates). **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (3) **Nhb.**[1] Strong, round nails, with flat points, having a counter-sunk head, flat or rounded on the top, and measuring two inches or two and a half inches long (s.v. Plate-nails). (4) *ib.* Originally a tramway of timber; described as 'square wooden rails laid in two right parallel lines, and firmly pegged down on wooden sleepers. The tops of the rail are plained smooth and round, and sometimes covered with plates of wrought iron. About the year 1786 cast iron railways were introduced as an improvement upon the tram or wooden rail-way,' MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) 146.

9. *Obs.* A railway train.

Dev. I got to Lunnun by the tram, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 183.

10. *Fig.* A limb; a leg.

Sc. Lang trams (JAM.). **Arg.** Your long trams of legs and red shoes are under the table, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 258. **Slk.** Lay a plaster . . . to the lad's trams, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866.

11. A very tall, uncomely person; one with long, ungainly limbs. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **tramsach.**

12. *v.* To take a conveyance.

Nhb.[1] Liddell, why he from Durham came, Can tell yon best himsel, But home again he'd better tram, Or, we'll send him to hell, *Election squib* (1826).

13. A mining term: see below.

Cor. Commonly used in . . . connection with the mode of conveying the copper, tin, and lead ores from the workings to the shaft, also changing it from one place to another on the floors during the various processes of dressing. . . On the floors the wagons are larger and are usually worked by two men, who, on being asked their occupation, would say they were 'tramming' at such and such a mine, *Railway Review* (Apr. 9, 1897).

Hence **Trammer**, *sb.* a man who attends to the conveyance of the wagons of coal, ore, &c. in a mine.

w.Yks. Harry Danforth and Edward Allen, trammers, who worked at the Monk Bretton colliery, were charged with having unlawfully wounded John Grice, miner, *Yks. Even. Post* (Feb. 24, 1899). **Cor.** In the mines one man does the work with a small iron wagon, and he is designated a 'trammer,' *Railway Review* (Apr. 4, 1897).

TRAM, *sb.*[2] Nrf. Suf. [træm.] **1.** A tramp; a march.

Nrf. A party of rats on the march. . . One old fenman once met between thirty and forty of those 'warmin on their trams, and they went along as unconsarned as passengers,' EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 355.

2. A long day's work. Suf.[1] Hence *on the tram, phr.* at work.

Horses are said to be 'on the tram,' when at work. 'Thah ha' bin on the tram ever sin six o'clock,' *ib.*

TRAM, *sb.*[3] Cum.[14] [tram.] A long, narrow field. Cf. trab.

TRAME, *sb.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Deceit, cheating.

TRAMEAL, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A slothful person.

TRAMHURN, *sb.* I.Ma. A corruption of 'trombone.'

Rub a dub dub Tramhurns and things, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 42; As loud as a tramhurn, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 32.

TRAMMEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Chs. Suf. Ess. Hmp. Also written **trammal** Cai.[1] [tra·ml, træ·ml.] **1.** *pl.* Luggage used in travelling. Cai.[1] **2.** A pot-hook. Suf.[1] Ess. RAY (1691); (H.H.M.) Hmp.[1] **3.** A builder's tool.

Chs.[1] In working circular work, a staff of the radius of the circle is a trammel.

TRAMMEL, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Glo. Sur. Also written **trammle** Chs.[1]; and in form **trammil** s.Chs.[1] [tra·ml.] **1.** *v.* To trample; to beat down.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] Th' cows has bin unlucky, and broke fence, and trammeled the bĕĕänsall to nothin.

2. To go, *gen.* with reluctance; to tramp, trudge; often used with *off.*

Lan. If thou's nowt better to do, trammel off t'bed, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 76, ed. 1884. **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)sl aa)tŭ traam·il au· dhŭ wee· tŭ Maa·rbri fŭr poa·s dhaat·let·ŭr ŭ mes·turz. **Shr.**[1] I maun trammel all the way to Ellesmer' after that tay, I reckon, fur I conna get non' no nigher.

3. Of dirt: to cling to the feet or lower garments; to deposit itself from the shoes, &c.

s.Chs.[1] Rae·li, wensh, aay dhŭ aat traam·ild! Weeŭrev·ŭr)st i bin? Ah wish· yi wŭd)nŭ leyŭv au· dhis duurt ŭbuw·t; it dŭz sŭ traam·il i dhŭ kleyŭn plai·siz.

4. With *up.* [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Sur. Trammel up the 'long summer fallow' into the labour of a day, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 190, ed. 1857.

5. *sb.* Dirt clinging to the boots or lower garments.

s.Chs.[1] I have found that 'the trammels of sin' is taken by some Cheshire people to mean 'the defilement of sin.'

6. A mixed, confused mass; rubbish; *fig.* nonsense.

w.Yks. Thah does talk some trammel ta that bairn. What's o' this trammel thah hez e' thi coit pocket? (B.K.) **Glo.** (H.S.H.)

TRAMMEL-HAWK, *sb.* Wil. The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* Wil.[1] s.Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 72.

TRAMMING, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. [træ·min.] A framework for supporting casks. s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.) Cf. **tram**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

TRAMMOCK, *v.* Lin. [tra·mək.] **1.** To walk about without settled purpose. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 373. n.Lin.[1] **2.** To trespass upon another person's land. *ib.*

TRAMMON, *sb.* I.Ma. Also in form **thrammon.** [tra·mən.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*; also used *attrib.*

Her hair got caught in the branch of a tree—a trammon, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 78, ed. 1889; The green trammon atop of the porch, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 150, ed. 1889; Come round to the gate pas' that thrammon tree, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 2. [Manx *trammon*, an elder-tree (S.M.).]

TRAMP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **thramp** Ir. [tramp, træmp.] **1.** *v.* To trample, tread down; to compress with the feet; to stamp.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Da girse is rötid noo, an' a' 'at doo can dŭ is ta tramp da fljoames o' green doon da best wye at doo can, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). **Abd.** KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 25. **Per.** She would tramp a thick layer of oatmeal, MONTEATH *Dunblane*

(1835) 87, ed. 1887. **s.Sc.** As some ricks are made in a more compact form by tramping, it is common to say in forming the ricks, 'Tramp the coil weel' (JAM.). **Ayr.** [He] trampit on James Blameit's taes, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 110. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 54. **Dwn.** A'll niver let ony man tramp ower me, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 41. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Lan.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Tramp-cock**, (2) **Tramp-coll**, (3) **Tramped-pike**, *sb.* a large rick of hay compressed by stamping; (4) **Trampers**, *sb. pl.* feet; heavy boots.

(1) **N.I.**[1] (2) **Abd.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** The large ricks thus formed are named tramped pikes, because they are built and tramped, a man building, and his assistant . . . carrying the hay to him from the fork of the ploughman. . . Tramped pikes contain from 100 to 150 stones of hay each. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 238. (4) **Lnk.** Guid luck to a' about your toun: Now I maun set my trampers doun, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 17. **Slk.** Hawick rig-and-fur stockins, and Thirlestane trampers a' studded wi' sparables, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181.

2. To wash linen, blankets, &c. by treading on them in water; see below.

Sc. In my way from Hopetoun-house to Linlithgow I saw the process of tramping. . . The washerwoman first soaps the linen, and next puts it in a tub of cold water; she then kilts her coats, that is, raises her petticoats above her knees, and dances round the tub, with her face outwards, until she presses out the dirt with her feet; she then rinses the linen in the river or stream, and dries it on the grass. If the tub is large, and the work much, two women will dance round, hand in hand, laughing and singing all the time, CARR *Caledonian Sketches* (1807) 226 (JAM.); *Monthly Mag.* (1798) pt. ii. 438. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** The trampin' scene—the best o' a'—The kilted coats, the limbs like snaw, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 156. **Ayr.** I hae seen baith Jean Armour an' Hielan' Mary trampin blankets, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 20. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

3. To journey on foot; to walk, esp. to walk wearily; to trudge; often used in phr. *to tramp it.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** This hour ye mayna see his face, Tho' ye sud tramp it forward to the place, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 72. **Kcd.** The Dominie, alack! Hed to tramp the weary distance, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 75. **Gall.** I must tramp it from the first step—moss and mountain, dub and mire, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 329. **Ir.** You could tramp it aisy in a little betther than ten minutes or so from the corner, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 21. **Wm.** I was stalking hameward across Blackwater mosses and whistling as I tramp'd, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 331. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'We tramp'd it.' 'Tramp off!' begone; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I shall tramp there in time. **n.Lin.**[1] I've tramped this roäd five-an'-twenty year. **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1]

Hence (1) **Tramper**, *sb.* (*a*) a tramp; an itinerant pedlar; a tinker; a beggar; (*b*) a wanderer in search of work; (2) **Trampess**, *sb.* a female vagrant; (3) **Tramping**, *ppl. adj.* vagrant.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle tramper that comes about the town? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **Lon.** Moreover there are in London during the winter a number of persons called 'trampers,' who employ themselves at that season in street-finding, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 138, ed. 1861. **Suf.** Removed from the highway by a couple of furlongs the fruitless trudge might well make trampers swear, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 1. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Because fewer foreign trampers resort to Axholme, STONE *Rev. Agric.* (1800) 303. (2) **s.Wal.** The son of a 'trampess,' whose husband, if she had one, had never been heard of, RAINE *Welsh Singer*, 66; She was a trampess who died in John Powys' barn, *ib.* 95. (3) **Kcd.** Turnbull's lodgin'-house for gangril trampin' travellers, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 15. **w.Sc.** Maister Watson never upheld wi ony trampin' body as an exemplar, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 142.

4. To dance clumsily, heavily, or vigorously; also in phr. *to tramp it.*

Abd. Their soles they were na sweer to claw, But trampit it fu' clean awa', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213. **Frf.** The din o' the hoochin' an trampin' nearly dingin' the festive fiddle, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 64, ed. 1889.

5. Phr. (1) *to tramp flounders*, a method of catching flounders by stamping with bare feet on the sand till they rise; (2) — (*on*) *one's toes, fig.* to take undue advantage of one; (3) — *the road*, to wander about begging; (4) — *up and down*, to gad about; to 'trapse.'

(1) **Gall.** 'I must . . . proceed to the flats and tramp flounders for our breakfast.' Andrew Allison's feet were manifestly intended by nature for tramping flounders, being broad and flat as the palm of my hand, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. (2) **Abd.** Dinna tramp the taylor's taes, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 123; (JAM.) (3) **Ir.** On'y for her doin' that on me, the divil a fut 'ud I ever ha' took to thrampin' the road, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 138. (4) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

6. *sb.* The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards. Sc. (JAM.) **7.** A journey on foot; a walk; a trudge; esp. a journey made in search of employment; freq. in phr. *to be on the tramp*; also used *fig.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** I'm gaein' a lang tramp the morn, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lxii. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** I lad, I'm on t'tramp for t'first time i' my life, PRESTON *Yksman.* (1880) 298; **w.Yks.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**[12], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Cor.** He swor He'd take an' go 'pun tramp, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Troubles*, 4.

8. A mechanic travelling in search of employment. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **9.** The part of a spade on which the foot is placed in digging. Cai.[1], Nhb.[1] **10.** An iron plate fastened to the sole of the shoe to protect it in digging.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** He got himself furnished with a new spade, and a 'tramp' to save the sole of his boot while operating as trencher or drainer, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 188; (JAM.) **Rxb.** Worn by ditchers (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Fastened by straps and buckles to the instep of a boot sole.

11. A curling term: a piece of spiked iron fastened to the sole of the boot in order to steady the wearer on the ice. Cf. **crampet.**

Sc. The stones have been distributed, assorted, claimed—rinks measured, tramps fastened, tees fixed, *Chambers's Information* (1842) (s.v. Curling). **Gall.** Wi' tramps on their feet, and besoms in han', KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 61.

Hence **Trampet**, *sb.* a 'tramp'; used in curling.

Sc. His feet are ordinarily furnished with trampets, or crampets, which help to steady him in taking his aim, *Chambers's Information* (1842) (s.v. Curling).

12. *Comp.* (1) **Tramp-clog**, an iron plate worn by drainers as a guard to the boot in digging; (2) **-house**, a lodging-house for tramps and vagrants; (3) **-pick**, (*a*) a kind of narrow spade used in digging hard soils; see below; (*b*) to turn up soil with a tramp-pick.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As lilty and lively as tykes in a tramp-house. **w.Yks.** A menglwumman mud a goan to a tramp-hause, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 42. (3, *a*) **Sc.** A hole sufficiently large for a stake may be made in the subsoil with the tramp-pick used in draining, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 210. **Abd.** To go to the smiddy and get his tramp-pick sharpened, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 213. **Kcd.** Among the lesser implements may be mentioned the tramp-pick. This is a kind of lever, of iron, about four feet long, and an inch square in thickness, tapering away at the lower end, and having a small degree of curvature there, similar to the prong of a dung-fork. It is fitted with a footstep, about eighteen inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing it into the ground, or into the hard gravel, *Agric. Surv.* 238 (JAM.). **Rnf.** (*ib.*) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1]

TRAMP, *sb.*[2] Ken. Sus. [træmp.] Gin and water. Ken. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Sus.[12]

TRAMP, *v.*[2] Som. [træmp.] A quarrying term: to tamp.

To tramp a shot is to plug up a hole which has been bored in a quarry with dust, &c.—a passage being preserved by means of 'helm notes,' which are fastened one into another and filled with powder (W.F.R.).

Hence **Tramping-iron**, *sb.* the tool with which a charge is rammed down in blasting. *ib.*

TRAMPILFEYST, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Untoward, unmanageable. Cf. **amplefeyst.**

TRAMPS, *v.* Som. [træmps.] To walk about the street without any definite object in view. (J.S.F.S.)

TRAMSACH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tra·msəχ.] 1. A tall, ungainly person. 2. Any large, lean, ugly animal, esp. used of horses. Cf. **tram**, *sb.*[1] 11.

TRAMSICKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [tra·msiks.] Ragged clothes. S. & Ork.[1]

TRAN, *sb.* Nhp.[1] [tran.] A certain number of spokes and 'fellies' used in wheel-making.

Twenty-five is a tran of spokes, and thirteen is a tran of fellies.

TRANCE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **transe** Sc. [trans.] 1. A passage within a house; a lobby; an entrance-hall.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 97; He led the way through halls and trances, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. ne.Sc. Leaving the kitchen and opening the door observed on entering, you found yourself in a long passage or trance, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 52. Sh.I. Help me ben troo da trance, my head is dat light, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897). Abd. Not yet emerged from the trance, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. Fif. The door, secured by a sneck, opened upon a short passage, the trance, connecting the butt and the ben, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 17. Ayr. (J.F.) Slk. CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 306. Nhb.[1] A trance or passage into a house, FORSTER *Section Strata* (ed. 1821) 242.

Hence (1) **Trance-door**, *sb.* a passage-door; the door leading into the kitchen; also used *fig.*; (2) **Trance-window**, *sb.* a passage-window.

(1) Sc. There was no danger of the cattle finding their way ben by the trans door, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) i. w.Sc. (JAM.) Arg. MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 55. Ayr. The cattle . . . entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the trans-door to the kitchen, and through it to the spence, and the other turning the contrary way by the heck-door to the byre, *Agric. Surv.* 114 (JAM.). (2) Bnff. Several juveniles had been locked in on a 'Shorter' Saturday, and attempted to escape by the 'Trance window' on to the roof of the Weigh House, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 66.

2. A passage outside a house; an alley; a 'close.'

Abd. Caused draw his horse out of the stables into the transe, and beheld all, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 156. Frf. Remembering that Hendry Munn lived in Coutt's trance, I set off for his house, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxviii.

3. *Fig. Obs.* A passage; a narrow space.

Fif. Narrowin' the ether's bricht expanse Into a black-hung uglie trance As gloomie as the grave, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 219. Kcb. That Lord Jesus, who knoweth the turnings and windings that are in that black trance of death, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. ccxcix.

[OFr. *transe*, 'passage' (GODEFROY).]

TRANCH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **transh** m.Yks.[1] [tranʃ.] 1. *v.* To walk about; to walk with toil and weariness. m.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] 2. *sb.* A toilsome walk. m.Yks.[1]

TRANCHER, see **Trencher**.

TRANCHEY, *adj.* Lin. [tra·nʃi.] Of the weather: dirty. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

TRANDLING, *vbl. sb.* Cmb. Also in form **trundling**. Netting small birds by night on the fens.

I am going a trandling (W.M.B.).

TRANEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **thraneen** Dwn. Don. Wxf. Ker.; **thrawneen** n.Ir.; **trawneen**. [trənī·n.] 1. The crested dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*; also in *comp.* **Traneen-grass**. (B. & H.) 2. Straw used in plaiting hats.

Tip. To prepare the traneen, HALL *Irel.* (1841) II. 74.

3. *Fig.* A rush, straw, scrap; anything worthless or of little value.

Ir. Never to be minding about the ould pitaties; they didn't matter a thraneen, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 66; It's a bargain. . . I don't care a trawneen, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) iii. n.Ir. Sorra a thrawneen you'll get from us more, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 20. Dwn. A dinnae care a thraneen what a man's religion is, LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894) 16. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). w.Ir. A pair of ould brogues not worth three traneens, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 176. Wxf. He cared not a thraneen when paid for his labours, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 47. Tip. She never cared a traneen for him, HALL *Irel.* (1841) II. 74. Ker. A decent sthranger to be turrned away from my doore, as if he were no more value than a thraneen, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 87.

4. *pl. Fig.* Long, thin legs.

Wxf. His thraneens of legs KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 326.

[Cp. Ir. *traithnin*, *trathnan*, a little stalk of grass (O'REILLY).]

TRANG, see **Throng**.

TRANGLE, *sb.* Lei.[1] [træ·ŋgl.] Luck, chance; way; see below.

Turn the pigs out, an' let 'em tek ther own trangle, i.e. let them go their own gait and eat what they can get.

TRANGLEY, *sb.* Dor. Rubbishy trinkets, such as broken ironmongery, bits of joinery, &c.; used by children as toys.

I am setting his room in order . . . so that when he comes back he may find all his poor jim-cracks and trangleys as he left 'em, HARDY *Two on a Tower* (1882) xxxviii; (T.H.)

TRANKLE, *sb. Obs.* Dmf. (JAM.) A small rick of hay, a 'tramp-coll.'

TRANKLIBOBS, *sb. pl.* s.Chs.[1] [tra·ŋklibobz.] Belongings; gear; odds and ends.

TRANKLIBOBUS, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tra·ŋklibōbəs.] Any untidy implement used as a makeshift; see below.

A farmer . . . in want of a cowstrap . . . supplied the deficiency by piecing together two remnants of cowstraps. This, though effectual for the purpose, presented a very awkward appearance, and was therefore called a tranklibobus.

TRANKLIMENT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Shr. Also written **tranklyment** Yks.; and in forms **tranklement** Yks. Shr.[1]; **trantlement** Cum.[14] Wm. [tra·ŋkliment, ·mənt.] 1. A trinket, knick-knack, ornament; a toy; a useless article. Cf. **trantle**, *sb.*[1] 2, **trinklements**.

Cum.[14] Wm. Thoo mun be a mafflin ta think et I'd knaa what ta meeak a sick trantlements, *Brigsteear Gooardy*, in CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 23. w.Yks. Ah howd it true wi' him wot sings On golden coorded tranklyment, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1896) 3; w.Yks.[2] Chs. *Chs. Sheaf* (1884) III. 178.

2. Gear, belongings, odds and ends; *gen.* used in *pl.*

w.Yks. It's heigh time at we'd a ockshan sale, an sell off all wir ships an' feightin tranklements, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 56. s.Chs.[1] Iv ahy aam· tŭ wey·t-wesh dh)aay·s-plee·s, ahy mŭn aav· au· dheyz traangk·limŭnts tai·n aayt; ahy mŭn aav· ŭ tleyŭr bongk. Shr.[1] Now then, young uns, clier away yore tranklements.

TRANKLUM, see **Trantlum**.

TRANMIRE, *sb.* Yks. A high moorland plateau. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 70.

TRANSAC(K, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **transeck** Sh.I. [transa·k.] 1. *v.* To dispose of; to finish; a dial. form of 'transact.'

Sh.I. Doo'll shürely hae time ta lowse an' transeck a' da papers afore bed time, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898).

2. *sb.* A transaction; dealing, trade.

ne.Sc. The followin' conversation wud tak' place in the coorse o' the transac', GRANT *Keckleton*, 62. Abd. We begin an' clatter aboot oor nain transacks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli.

TRANSE, see **Trance**.

TRANSELLING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. [trā·nslin.] A good beating. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). Cf. **trounce**, *v.*[1]

TRANSER, **TRANSH**, see **Trencher**, **Tranch**.

TRANSHAW, *adv. Obs.* Stf. An iron-smelting term: see below.

In melting iron, the furnace at the bottom has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metall, which stones or walls may be pitcht less transhaw or more borrow; if transhaw or transiring from the blast, the iron will be more cold shear, less fined; whereas the iron made in borrow work is much more tough and serviceable (K.).

TRANSING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Passing across a house from wall to wall. Cf. **trance**.

All middle or transing walls . . . shall be at least ten inches thick, *Spottiswood MS. Dict.* (JAM.)

TRANSLATE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Hrf. Rdn. Lon. Sur. Slang. 1. To change, esp. used of transforming one kind of garment into another.

Nhb.[1] (s.v. Translator). n.Lin.[1] Oor parson gev th' ohd communion-taable cloth to th' clerk, an' he's translaated it i'to a greät coät.

Hence **Translator**, *sb.* (1) a cobbler; a mender of old shoes; see below; (2) *pl.* second-hand boots.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] Worn boots and shoes were bought and cobbled, or translated, into wearable articles by those now nearly obsolete craftsmen, whose shops lined the Castle Garth Stairs in Newcastle, and divided the Black Gate shops with those of the old clothiers. **w.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A term for a cobbler, who works up old shoes into new ones. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **Rdn.** 1736. Ye father . . . is a translator or cobler, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 225. **Lon.** I'm a translator (a species of cobbler) by trade, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 198. **Sur.** The occupations of persons mentioned in the registers are not usually stated until 1687, and then they are of no special mention, with the exception, that one is called a 'translator,' i.e. a cobbler, *Arch. Coll.* VI. 52. **Slang.** The translator is one who fits old uppers to new soles, while the shoemaker creates . . . the new boot complete, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXV. 142, col. 1. [COLES *Lat. Dict.* (1679).] (2) **Lon.** He will part with everything rather than his boots, and to wear a pair of second-hand ones, or 'translators' (as they are called), is felt as a bitter degradation by them all, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 51.

2. An ecclesiastical term: to transfer a minister from one charge to another. Sc. (A.W.)

TRANSMEW, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Also written **transmue** Sc. To transmute, transform; to change.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 407. **Fif.** His radiant shape he did transmew Into a Tavernar most true, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 163. **Dwn.** Some enchanter's druid-spell Had, for mere whim, transmewed him unaware, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 227.

[Thou most me first transmuwen in a stoon, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* IV. 467.]

TRANSMOGRIFY, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **thransmognify**, **thransmogrify** e.Yks.[1]; **transmogerefy** Dev.[1]; **transmogrivy** Brks.[1]; **transmorgorify** Nrf.; **transmugrify** Sc. (JAM.) Pem. 1. To change; to metamorphoze, transform in appearance.

Sc. (JAM.); He imagined at that instant his Caput transmogrified into an egg-shell, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 11. **Ayr.** See Social life and Glee sit down, All joyous and unthinking, Till, quite transmugrify'd, they're grown Debauchery and Drinking, BURNS *Add. to Unco Guid* (1786) st. 5. **Dmf.** The tenant wad be transmogrified intill the owner, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 145. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Used as a threat. 'I'll transmogrify thee,' I'll give thee such a beating as will change thy appearance. **Lan.** Aw fust transmogrified this house into an hotel, STATON *Three Graces*, 4. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] A jobbing tailor offered to transmogrify all my carpets when I was removing to a new house; meaning that he would alter them to suit the new rooms. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2 3], **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** The hull [whole] thing's got transmorgorified, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 77. **Ess.** He's quoite transmogrified, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 19; **Ess.**[1], **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3] [Thou art so transmographied . . . that thou mought rob thy own mother without fear of information, SMOLLETT *Count Fathom* (1754) xxiv. **Slang.** No art can transmogrify truth, *Tom Crib's Memorial* (1819) 25.]

Hence **Transmogrification**, *sb.* a change of appearance; a metamorphosis; a transformation.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** In the transmogrification that had come oure them a' he could get naebody to hearken to his story, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 31. **Dmf.** The transmogrification has begun, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 198. **w.Yks.** I nivver believed i' transmoggerification afoar, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 29. [**Amer.** If there aint a transmogrification it's a pity, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxiii.]

2. To surprise; to astonish greatly. Brks.[1] 3. To transport, esp. used of a cruel method of killing toads; see below.

s.Pem. 'Any 'mount of toads knockin' about, let's transmugrify some of am.' A long piece of narrow board balanced on a gate or anything by way of a lever, on one end of which the toad is placed, whilst the other is hit hard with a heavy pole, thus giving the toad a surge into the air (W.M.M.).

TRANSMUE, see **Transmew**.

TRANSOM, *sb.* Chs. Wor. Som. Also written **transum** se.Wor.[1] w.Som.[1] [tra·nsəm, træ·nsəm.] A technical term: the cross-piece of wood which supports the log on a saw-pit; a spare support thrown across the pit. Chs.[1], se.Wor.[1], w.Som.[1] Hence **Back-transom**, *sb.* a spare 'transom' always kept under the log for safety. Chs.[1]

TRANSPORT, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* An ecclesiastical term: to transfer a minister from one charge to another.

Sc. (JAM.); The Reverend D. C. is transported from Glasgow to Edinburgh, MITCHELL *Scottic.* (1799) 80. **Sh.I.** Held out to him hopes of being 'transported' later on to some better living on the mainland, WILLCOCK *Sh. Minister* (1897) 22. **Ayr.** The Presbytery of Ayr had found that Mr. Young 'ought not to be transported,' EDGAR *Old Church Life* (1886) II. 295.

Hence (1) **Transportable**, *adj.* entitled to, or capable of, transference from one ecclesiastical charge to another; (2) **Transportation**, *sb.* transference from one ecclesiastical charge to another.

(1) **Rnf.** That Mr. Lang's relation should be declared to Crawford-John, and likewise upon a call [he] be transportable, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 9, ed. 1843. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Obliged two ministers to remove to other parishes by transportation, WILLCOCK *Sh. Minister* (1897) 21. **Per.** They were grieved at their hearts of his transportation, and that they hoped he would return again to occupy his own place, MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 287. **Ayr.** EDGAR *ib.*

2. *sb.* A minister transferred from one ecclesiastical charge to another.

Rnf. There were but four transports in the Assembly, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 5, ed. 1843.

TRANT, *v.* Wal. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **traunt** Som. [trænt, trānt.] 1. To move goods; to carry goods, as a carrier. Wil.[1], Dor.[1]

Hence **Tranter** or **Traunter**, *sb.* (1) a carrier; (2) *obs.*, a hawker of fish; (3) a corn-factor; (4) *v.* to act as a carrier.

(1) **Hnt.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212. **w.Cy.** Lawk-a-massy, tranter! Be us like vor to be snowed up? HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 199. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** Reuben, by vocation 'a tranter,' HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) ii; **Dor.**[1] **Som.** The new parson . . . had sent on a parcel by the tranter, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 52. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Wal.** BLOUNT (1681). (3) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. **Hrt.** The word 'traunter' I take to mean any person that buys wheat in sacks to sell again in sacks, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. **Hnt.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212. (4) **Som.** T'ull be the ruination o' tranterin', RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 26.

2. *Obs.* To let out a cart or wagon on hire. Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). Hence (1) **Tranting-cart**, *sb.* a cart let out on hire; (2) **Traunter**, *sb.* one who lets a horse and cart out on hire.

(1) **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). (2) **Som.** Traunters seldom get rich, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 509.

[Cp. MDu. *tranten*, to goe lazely, softly, or a soft pace (HEXHAM).]

TRANTERY, *sb. Obs.* Hrf. Money raised by fines on ale-sellers and victuallers for breaking the assize of bread and ale.

At Luston and other manors, esp. those belonging to the Bishoprick of Hereford (K.).

TRANTLE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **trantel** Lnk. [tra·ntl.] 1. *pl.* Trifling or superstitious observances. (JAM.) 2. *pl.* Useless trifles; articles of small value; odds and ends; accoutrements. Cf. **trankliment**, **trantlum**.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** I juist bade the Muse lea her trantels ahint her, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 293. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Trantle-bole** or **-hole**, *sb.* a hole in which 'trantles' are deposited.

Gall. There are generally boles or holes about, where broken horse-shoon, iron nits, auld spikes, and clicks be thrown; these are termed trantle-boles, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (JAM.)

3. *pl.* Children's toys. s.Lth. (JAM.)

TRANTLE, *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. *sb.* A trundle; the sound made by the movement of trundling. Cf. **trundle**, *sb.*[1] Cld. 2. A deep rut made by a wheel; *gen.* in phr. *the trundle of the wheel.* Ags. 3. *v.* To trundle; to roll along; to make a noise with rolling along. Cld.

TRANTLIN, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **trantlan** Cum.[14] [tra·ntlin, -ən.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Trifling, useless. Cum.[1] Laal trantlan' jobs and things; Cum.[4]

2. *sb. pl.* Articles of little value, 'trantles' (q.v.). Sc. (Jam.)

TRANTLUM, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **tranklum, trantalum** Sc.; **trantlem** Cum.[4]; **trantloom** Sc. [tra·ntləm.] A useless or valueless trifle; a trinket; a toy; gear; odds and ends; *gen.* used in *pl.* Also used *attrib.* Cf. **trantle**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Abd. He hads his trinkets to the light, . . They finger at the trantlims lang, Keith *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 29. s.Sc. Tak up this bit trantalum o' a thing till him, Wilson *Tales* (1836) III. 78. Rnf. Pats, pans, trantlooms, and stools, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 19. Kcb. He . . . order't his men tae gang at yince an' pu the thack aff the hoose an' fling their tranklums oot o' the door, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 379. Cum.[4] T'play actor went oot wid his trantlems an' Dinah saw him neah mair, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 10, col. 3 (s.v. Trantlements).

TRANTY, *adj. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] Of a child: forward, wise beyond his years.

TRAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **trapp** Sh.I. [trap.] A ladder; a movable flight of steps; also in *comp.* **Trap-stair.**

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. I cam' in an' set da trapp ta geng apo' da laaft, *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899). ne.Sc. Pointing to a trap stair he motioned Mr. Love and Donald to ascend to the loft, Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 114. Frf. Had climbed up the trap-stair, and was busy potterin' aboot, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 29, ed. 1889. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 17.

[Cp. Swed. *trappa*, a stair (Widegren).]

TRAP, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A short hill. (Hall.)

TRAP, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **thrap** Ir. e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; *pp.* **trapted** Nhb. [trap, træp.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Trap-bittle**, a small bat used in the game of trap-ball; (2) **-creel**, a basket used for catching lobsters, &c.; (3) **-door**, a frame-door in a pit; an air-door; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-house**, ? a loft, access to which is gained by a trap-door; (5) **-pit**, see below; (6) **-stick**, (*a*) a small straight leg of equal dimensions throughout; (*b*) in phr. *to say trapstick(s*, an expression used with regard to anything done in a short time; (*c*) to shoot into the air by means of a lever.

(1) Dor.[1] (2) Fif. A considerable quantity of lobsters and crabs or partons (and sometimes a few cray- or crawfish) are taken with trap-creels let down into the sea upon the rocks near the shore, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 516 (Jam.). (3) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Ouze). (5) Elg. Reckless man, who . . . Revell'd in hell's trap-pit—drinking, Blackhall *Lays* (1849) 84. (6, *a*) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (*b*) Ir. While you'd be sayin' thrapsticks, they had the poor boy, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 95. Don. While ye'd be sayin' 'thrapsticks' I had the eggs sucked, *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 326. Lan. It ud ha' pummelled 'em o' to spoon-mate bi one could ha said trapstick, Brierley *A Day Out* (1859) 41. s.Lan.[1] Aw'll do it afore theaw con say trapstick. (*c*) s.Chs.[1] A common sport among boys is 'trap-stickin' a tooad.' A piece of wood is balanced on a stump or stone, and a toad is placed upon one end of it; the other end is then struck sharply, and the unhappy toad is jerked up many yards into the air, to the great delight of all on-lookers.

2. A trap-door; a hatch.

Per. Meg . . . closed the trap, an' took the steps away, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 101. Der. We mun get out to th' open at th' back,—there's a trap o' wattled ash aside o' Ploughin', Gilchrist *Willowbrake* (1898) 6.

3. A ventilating door in a pit. N.Cy.[1] Hence **Trapper**, *sb.* a boy employed to attend to the trap-doors of a mine.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur. (J.J.B.)

4. The part of a screen which prevents the coals when emptied out of the tub from rushing down into the wagon. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **5.** *pl.* A salt-making term: see below.

Chs.[1] The holes in the floor between the hothouses and the lofts, up which holes the lumps are put.

6. *Obs.* A foot-bridge.

Bdf. (K.); A small bridge, formed of a plank laid across a ditch, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145.

7. *Fig.* The mouth.

w.Yks. Tha can shut thi trap quick, lad, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* June 10, 1888. Lan. Thee keep thi trap shut, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 4; Shut thy trap, fayther, Staton *Rays Loomnary* (c. 1861) 90. Som. A quartern loaf 'ad put into hes trap, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 11.

8. A contemptuous term applied to anything old or worn out.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] An old trap, an ewe, or a worn-out animal. [Amer. I'll bate high there hain't a flake o' paint left on to the blame' ol' trap, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 701.]

9. A break in the threads of a warp; a faulty place in woven cloth.

w.Yks. Ere the loom ceases its motion, what is technically termed a 'trap' has occurred. . . A large number of 'ends' are broken, and must be tied neatly together again one by one before the work can proceed, Burnley *Bradford Life* (1872) 197; w.Yks.[3] In weaving, when they break a lot of threads close to the cloth, so that they cannot be 'piecened,' it is usually called a trap; and the bad place in the cloth which is the consequence is also a trap. Lan. He stons noane gawpin at a float or thrap, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 232. s.Lan.[1]

10. A conveyance of any description on springs; in *gen.* colloq. use. Also used *attrib.*

Abd. The rig-oot o' his shalt an' trap, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). Lth. We both jumped from the trap, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 204. Gall. Any gig, wagonette, &c. (A.W.) Ir. I'd have a horse and trap for you, Bodkin *Shillelagh* (1902) 121. Nhb. He would have come out when the trap stopped, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 258. Cum. A very common word in use now. Only lately introduced since all kinds of spring vehicles have become so common (M.P.). Yks. (J.W.) Lan. In the middle of the yard stood a smart yellow dog-cart. . . 'Thot's a new trap, thot is,' *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 401. nw.Der.[1], Not.[12] Lei.[1] A two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle on springs. War.[28] s.Oxf. Had hired a 'light trap' to take them to the nearest railway station, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 180. Brks. Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 88. w.Sus. 'E drives up in his trap, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 246. w.Cy. I haven't been pleasuring in a trap since 'lection time, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 396. n.Wil. Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 43. Dor. Jim Fry's 'trap' halted outside the little garden-gate, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 221. Dev. Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 209. nw.Dev.[1] Any light two-wheeled vehicle, such as a market-cart, a Whitechapel dog-cart, &c. It is occasionally applied to spring vehicles generally. Cor.[3] A light two-wheeled spring cart. [Amer. Drags and smart traps galore at the meets, Bradley *Virginia* (1897) 71.]

11. *v.* To catch, lay hold of; to seize, claim.

Sc. In play. 'I trap you' (Jam.). Lth. When one finds anything, if there be others present he cries out 'I trap this,' by which he means to exclude the rest from any share of what is found (Jam.). Nhb. Ye've heard o' the way aā trapted little Cantie Joe? Rhys *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 274.

12. A school term: to take another's place in class by answering a question he has missed.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. If they'd daur to trap an' pass, They wad catch't frae Leezie Shaw, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 117. Gall. Kit had won his way to the top by dint of correct spelling and 'trapping' in the reading lesson, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 87.

Hence **Trapper**, *sb.* one who corrects another in class and gains his place.

Lnk. I was renowned as a trapper, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 37.

13. To jerk into the air by means of a lever; to cause to fall by the sudden giving way of support, or the tilting of that which supports.

s.Chs.[1] A common sport among boys is 'trappin' a tooad.' w.Som.[1] 'I must have a better scaffold; I baint gwain up there vor to be a-trapped like a toad, and vall down and break my neck.' A very favourite amusement for cruel boys is to trap a toad. A straight piece of wood is laid upon some support, so that a part projects over the edge, the toad is then placed at the other or long end of the lever thus made, a blow with something heavy is then given on the projecting end, which causes the toad to be thrown perpendicularly to a great height.

14. To pinch, nip, squeeze; to crush, bruise.

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] I got my finger trapp'd in the door; n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Dunnot trap my finger; w.Yks.[24], Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Oor Jim hed trapp'd his finger e' th' staable door.

TRAP, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **thrap** Don. e.Yks.[1] [trap, træp.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Personal belongings, baggage; goods, tools, furniture. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** One fine mornin' off me gentleman sets wi' his traps, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 113. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **Wm.** Pack up thi traps an' be off (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks** He shut t'clock case, hiz traps sam'd up, an aht a t'door full sooin wor he, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 48; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Bring your traps with you to stop a few days. He sold all his traps and left the neighbourhood (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.** Told him to pack up his traps and go, *B'ham Gazette* (Sept. 12, 1899); **War.**[23] **s.Pem.** Jimmy Skirms is moving hause, a got a lot of traps to shift (W.M.M.). **Oxf.** Let's put up our traps and go (G.O.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Get your traps ready, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 187. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.**[1] A-puttèn on our woldest traps, 190. **Som.** You were eyeing the few traps, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ix. **Dev.** 'What traps had you?' 'I'm darned ef I knaw. They wuz put up in a little box,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Colloq.** Cuttle, are these here your traps? DICKENS *Dombey* 1848) xxxix.

2. *v.* To deck, decorate.

Fif. TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 34, ed. 1871. **Don.** Everything was thrapped out in solid goold, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 94.

TRAP, TRAPAS(S, see **Trape, Trapes.**

TRAPE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Also in forms **traep** Wm.; **trap** Dev.[1]; **trawp** s.Not.; **trope** Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] [trēp, treəp.] **1.** *v.* To tramp, trudge; to walk heavily or wearily. See **Trapes, 1.**

s.Not. A've bin lawpin' an' trawpin' up an' down the road all day long (J.P.K.). **Dev.**[1] 'Twas you trapping auver head, was it? 14. [SKINNER (1671).]

2. To walk in a slovenly manner, esp. with the dress trailing; to walk through mud.

Cum.[1] **Wm.** A covetous man trapes to the kirk-garth, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 189. **sw.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** To be trapen about when it smurs of rain, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. **Suf.** I een't a goin trapen throu the slush all that way (M.E.R.).

3. To wander, saunter; to walk aimlessly or idly.

Wm. A . . . traept aboot a top at Grae Moss fer ooars an ooars, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. **w.Yks.**[2], **sw.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) **n.Dev.** 'A trap'th wi' thick stayhoppin vixen, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88.

4. Of clothes: to trail along the ground; to drag in the mud.

e.An.[1] Her gown trapes after her on the floor; **e.An.**[2] A slatternly woman whose 'things' trape on the ground. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. **Sus.**[1] Her gown trapes along the floor. **w.Som.**[1] Applied only to clothing or the like. 'Keep in the tail o' your gurt coat, eens he mid-n trapy 'pon the wheel.' 'Her coats trapud every step her tookt.'

5. *sb.* A long, disagreeable walk.

Nhp.[1] What a fine long trope I've had.

TRAPE, see **Threap.**

TRAPES, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **traips** Cum.[1]; **traipse** n.Yks.[2] Lan. Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo. Mid. Hmp. Wil.[1] Dor. Som.; **traypse** w.Yks. Chs.[1] Dor.; and in forms **thrapes** Ir. e.Yks.[1]; **thrapse** Ir. e.Yks.; **traapes** Lin.; **traapse** Cor.[2]; **traaypess** Brks.[1]; **traipass** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **traipess** s.Not.; **traipsë** Amer.; **traipsey** Wil.[1]; **traipsy** Cum.[1]; **trapas** w.Yks.[2]; **trapass** n.Lin.[1] Sus.; **trapess** Chs.[3] Lin.[1]; **trapesy** Cum.[4] Amer.; **trapez** Sc. Der. Brks.; **trapse** Cum.[1] Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Stf.[1] Der. Lin. Wor. Shr.[12] e.An.[2] Nrf. Suf. Sur. Dev.[3] Cor.[1]; **trapsy** Nhb.; **trapus** n.Yks.[4] s.Lan.[1]; **trapze** Sur.; **trawpse** s.Not.; **treyapse** I.W.[12]; **tripse** s.Wor. [trēps, treəps; trē·pəs, treə·pəs.] **1.** *v.* To trudge, tramp, to go on foot; to walk heavily or wearily, to plod along.

e.Lth. Oor folk wad come trapezin up the brae, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. **Ir.** I thrapsed off up to the House, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 36, ed. 1893. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 85; **e.Yks.**[1] D'ye think Ah sall ha nowt tĭ deeah ĭ heaven bud thrapesin aboot efther hor? **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] **Not.** I'm not going to traipse through the market looking for them (W.H.S.); **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** She's trawpsed all the town ower begging for work (J.P.K.). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E wuz trāpsing alung o'er the follow as if e'd neither lost nur won. **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** I had to trapes all over the town afore I could sell my things (W.M.M.). **Glo.**[1] **Suf.** I'm not a-going to trapse right up there (S.J.). **Ess.** I ain't going to begin trapesin' about on the land now, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 15. **Sur.** I must needs trapze up here from t'village with these mucky things, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. **Wil.** As for the gip who was stabbed, nothing more was heard of it; she 'traipsed' off with the rest, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** I can mind the day because they all had to traypse up to the vestry, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Som.** She must needs traipse across the ground at last to hurry up the laggards, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 27. **Dev.** 'E goed hoff so 'ard's 'e cude trapse 'long the Princetown Road, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor Way* (1896) 160. **Cor.** If you think 'tis for the sake of a twiddling sixteen shilling a week that I trapse all these miles every day, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 194. [**Amer.** Final ē pronounced. The word has a good use in Jersey; no idea of 'slackness' is attached to it, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.]

2. To walk in an untidy, slovenly manner, esp. with the dress trailing; to walk through mud or snow; to tread about with dirty boots.

Gall. And me trapesin' in a gown like this, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 109. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.** (R.B.) **m.Yks.**[1] Frequent in angry talk. **w.Yks.** The use of the word implies censure, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Wet or snowy weather gives to this word almost, if not wholly, its peculiar significance, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] I'd sey if I couldna do withaït trapesin' off to Maupas of a reeny neight like this. I tell yŏ once for aw, I wunner ha' yŏ trapesin' o'er my cleean floors. **s.Stf.** Do' yo' come traipsin' wheer I've claned, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** (H.R.), **Not.**[3], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** The gell was as howry a trollope as iver traäpes'd i' the squad, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When iver it's mucky, boäth you an' th' dogs is sewer to begin trapassin' in an' oot o' th' hoose. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] She goes trapesing in and out in the wet. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] There she goes trapesing along. **War.**[23] **m.Wor.** Don't come trapsing in here with your dirty feet! (J.C.) **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** Look at them children a tripesing home in all this wet, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29. **se.Wor.**[1] I wunt 'ave yŭ a traipsin' in an' out o' this 'ere kitchin look. **Shr.**[1]; **Shr.**[2] Trapesing in and out of the wet. **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** I know what a mess wet traipsing feet makes in a house, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** You had best . . . not go trapesin' through the snow to Selwood, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 24. **Bdf.** Children are exhorted 'not to go trapesing in and out, smothering the house with dirt' (J.W.B.). **w.Mid.** What d'yer want to traipse all through that mud for? (W.P.M.) **Ess.** I hate to see Sich trapesin' through the dart, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 52. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1] **Hmp.** Trapesing through the archard grass, GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) II. 184. **I.W.**[1] Zee how she goos treyapsun along; **I.W.**[2], **Wil.**[1] **Som.** When he's a traipsen in the mud, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 118. **w.Som.**[1] I baint gwain to trapesy thick way, and get up to my ass in mucks. **Dev.** Zo'er 'ad tŭ trāpsee 'ome in tha dark b' 'erzel, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Tearing). **n.Dev.** And ma' be net trapesee hum avore the desk, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 200. **Cor.**[1]; **Cor.**[2] Traapseing about in the mud.

Hence **Trapesed**, *ppl. adj.* draggled, dirty; *fig.* poverty-stricken.

Chs.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A woman with dirty garments was called 'a poor trapes't thing.'

3. To wander, saunter, stroll; to go aimlessly or fruitlessly about; to gad about; to flaunt.

Sc. What for, pray, may you two be trapesing together here? KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xx. **Per.** Where, in the name of all that's wonderful, are you trapezing to at this hour of the morning? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 22, ed. 1887. **Ir.** Your father's ragin' . . . at you thrapesin' off that way, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 278. **Nhb.** Ye've mair time nor Ah hev to gan trapsying aboot, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 169. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Lasses et's olas trapsen oot et neets is nivver nowt thowt on, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 17. **n.Yks.** (R.B.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Going traipsing about like a beggar without a parish; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** You'd be a sight better in yer own coontry . . . than trapesing off to them foreign lands, FLIT & KO *Suddaby Fewster*, 226. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** That's all I get by traipsing off arter convents, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 96;

Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] I.Ma. You are trapsing around Ballure and letting that poor girl take notions, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. i. Stf.[1] Der. There's ugly trapezin' mawthers o' gals, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) vi; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. It's no night to be traipsin' back'ards and for'ards i' th' road, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 121. Lin. She trapass'd up and down the walks, BROWN *Poems* (1890) 83; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I never knowed a woman go trapesing about like yon. War.[23], Shr.[2] s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Oxf.[1] Look at that gret gal a-trapes'n about the strits; 'er ought to be at sarvice. Brks.[1] w.Mid. I couldn't find 'im although I bin traipsing all the way over to Staines arter 'im (W.P.M.). Ess. She'll never do no good trapesing about at home like that (F.G.B.). Ken. (G.B.) ne.Ken. I've been trapesing about for you all day (H.M.). w.Sus. No good comes of letting young ladies trapass about the country by themselves, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 155. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] I ben treyapsen all round the road vor miles but I can't zee nothen on 'em. Dor. We've been traypsing and rambling about, looking everywhere like anything, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. I. v. Som. The folk came traipsing down the garden path, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) viii. Dev.[3], Cor.[12] [Amer. Calls, receptions, or aimless trapesing . . . fill her hours, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 8.]

Hence (1) **Trapser**, *sb.* a tramp, vagabond; (2) **Trapesing**, *ppl. adj.* slow, listless, lazily flaunting.

(1) s.Stf. A pack o' foreign trapsers coming from no man knows where, and going no man knows whither, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xviii. (2) n.Cy. (HALL.), ne.Lan.[1]

4. Of clothes: to trail in the dirt.

s.Chs.[1] Ah daït it'll trapes if yŏ han it made sŏ lung. Ess. *Gl.* (1851). Sus.[1] As soon as ever they sees the Queen they lets their dress-tails trapes, because it aint manners to hold 'em up. Dev.[1]

5. *Comp.* **Trapes-tail**, a draggle-tailed woman; a dirty, slovenly woman.

w.Yks. Dusta see yon trapes-tail goin' dahn yonder? HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19.

6. To walk over or through; to tramp about.

Cum. It's bad weather to trapes the fells, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 146. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Stf. If you're to begin trapesing the streets again without a farthing in your pocket, MURRAY *Church of Humanity* (1901) 80. Hrf.[2] He trapesed the house all over. Oxf. Those children are for ever trapesing the streets (G.O.). Cor.[1] I've been trapesing the streets all day to try and find my man.

7. To make dirty with muddy footmarks.

Shr.[1] That careless wench comen in ŏŏth the païls jest after I'd swilled the flur, an' trāpsed it all o'er.

8. To trail; to cause to droop.

Nrf. The sitting bird will run or fly off as if wounded, . . flap and 'trapse' her wing, trusting you to follow her, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 127.

9. Phr. *to trapse one's wing*, to set one's cap. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

10. *sb.* A tiring or dirty walk; a long tramp; a fruitless, useless journey.

Cum.[4] The ladies would go down the mine? . . his lass shouldn't go through such a trapse, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) I. 302. Yks. That's a fine trapse (C.W.D.). m.Yks.[1] Lan. We'n had a trapes as far as Bury to-day for nowt, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, iii. s.Lan.[1] Aw've had a lung trapes. Chs.[1] Eh! bur aw've had such a traypse, an' aw for nowt. s.Chs.[1] I've had sich a trapes through the gress after them ducks. Der. It was a weary trapse across the fields (H.R.). nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'd a straange traapes fra Corringham to Kexby, th' roäd was o'must knee deep. War.[2] Shr.[1] A fine trāpes I 'ad fur nuthin'! the folks wun out w'en I got theer. Sur. It be baäd enough to come all this trapse without being bully-ragged by 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. i. Dor. Her be that beat wi' her long traipse, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 8. w.Som.[1] I widn go another jis trapes, no not vor no money. Dev. Thee mit's gess twid be a trapse, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 39. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

11. Phr. *to be in a trapes*, to be in a predicament. Lan., Chs. (R.P.) **12.** A slovenly, untidy woman; a slattern; one who is draggle-tailed.

Cum.[1], n.Yks.[234], w.Yks.[24], Lan. (J.D.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297. nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[23], Hrf.[2], Oxf.[1], Ken. (K.), e.An.[2] Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.[1], Wil.[1] Som. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 126. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. I winder where thickee old trapes hath abin tū! Lūkee, zee tū 'er gown. Why, e's adugged up tū her knees, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] n.Dev. How! ya confounded trapes, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 65.

Hence **Trapesy**, *adj.* (1) slatternly, sluttish. n.Yks.[3]; (2) inferior, not to be depended upon. Cum. (M.P.)

13. A saunterer; a gad-about.

Cum.[14] se.Lin. A regular trapse (J.T.B.).

Hence **Traipsey**, *adj.* wandering, loitering. n.Yks.[2]

TRAPPET, *sb.* Irel. [tra·pit.] A convincing argument.

Mng. Arguing in such a manner as to make the hearer believe it, whether right or wrong (S.A.B.).

TRAPPING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [tra·pin.] In *comb.* (1) **Trapping-lesson**, a lesson during which the boys change their places in class according to their answers; see **Trap**, *sb.*[3] **12**; (2) **-price**, a small sum of money demanded for the redemption of stray pigeons; (3) **-trade**, in mining: the occupation of a 'trapper' (q.v., s.v. **Trap**, *sb.*[3] 3).

(1) Lnk. The trapping lesson was, however, the most important, certainly the most enjoyable part of the day's work, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 36. (2) w.Yks. A customary petty blackmail of a few coppers (3*d.*) per head exacted from the rightful owners of stray pigeons for their redemption on identification. Many of the so-called 'stregs' are wilfully decoyed. 'If they're his birds he can have 'em if he pays me t'trapping-price' (H.L.). (3) Nhb. The trappin' trade quite crouse te lairn, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24.

TRAPPING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **traping, trappan** Sc. [tra·pin.] **1.** Trimmings, frippery; small wares hawked about, such as laces, tape, &c. Cf. **trap**, *sb.*[4] **2.**

Sc. Traping, strapping strings, Buttons, Bonlace, ribands, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 56. Frf. Green breeks and trappans ty'd at ilka knee, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 143. se.Sc. DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 141. Slk. 'Trappin,' 'trumpery,' 'humbug,' 'rubbitch,' were the terms he would use at the sight of these unwelcome additions to his already heavy load, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 5. Nhb. Aw'm tell'd they're oft het i' their trappin [loud and swellish in their dress], *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 8.

2. *pl.* Personal belongings; household goods. w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (S.W.) See **Trap**, *sb.*[4] **1.** **3.** The breeching of cart-harness; *gen.* in *pl.*

Cum.[4] n.Yks. That part of a horse's harness which is buckled to the cart-saddle and goes round the buttocks of the horse and hooked to the shafts for the purpose of preventing the load crushing the horses as they go down a hill, and also for backing the load, &c. (W.H.); n.Yks.[1] Lan. For a wood seed hopper and a pair of trappings, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 51.

TRAPPLE, see **Thropple**, *sb.*

TRAPPY, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Slender, attenuated.

n.Dev. They thin, trappy hands o' his hanging wistful atween his knees, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 192.

TRAPSE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) To seize as one's own; to claim. See **Trap**, *sb.*[3] **11.**

When one finds anything if there be others present he cries out 'I trapse this,' by which he means to exclude the rest from any share of what is found.

TRAPSE, TRAPSY, see **Trapes.**

TRAPTLES, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] [træ·ptlz.] The small pellets of the dung of sheep, hares, rabbits, &c. ? Misprint for 'trattles'; see **Trattle**, *sb.*

TRAPUS, TRAPZE, see **Trapes.**

TRASH, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **thrash** n.Yks.[1]; **tresh** Yks. [traʃ, træʃ.]

1. Cuttings from a hedge; small wood from a copse; rough, thorny faggots unfit for the market; also in *comp.* **Trash-faggots.**

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421. Glo. (S.S.B.), Oxf. (M.A.R.)

2. A litter. Pem. Shall I clear off your trash? (E.D.)

3. Unripe, over-ripe, or bad fruit.

N.I.[1] Green trash. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. w.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1] Pem. Them apples was all trash every bit (E.D.).

4. Low, disreputable people; the rabble; riff-raff.

Sc. 'Gainst Rome's offspring And all their trash, we'll stoutly fight, MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 135. Rnf. Why regard the clashing trash? MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 127. Lnk. Ho! ye poor worthless, thriftless trash, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 164, ed. 1897. Dmf. Puir worthless, upstart trash, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 33. w.Yks. (J.W.) se.Lan. If tha means devilment ther's

plenty o' trash in Cudnow fer thee to tek thi pick fro', *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1898) 703. Nrf. FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 92. w.Som.[1] Well, I zim nif I was he I widn be a-mix'd up way no jis trash as that there is. Dev. Do'e think's I care a farthin'-piece what you do or what trash you meet? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 425.

Hence **Trash-like**, *adj.* worthless, good-for-nothing.

s.Sc. The trash-like ban' O' upstart gentry, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 335.

5. A person of worthless character, esp. used of a woman; a mischievous girl.

Per. Ye ill-tongued leein' trash—ye durty bezom! M^cAULAY *Black Mary*, 223. n.Yks.[1] She's te nae guid; she's nobbut a naasty t(h)rash; n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] He's a complete bad trash. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. When ah's dun for, tha ma wed Yon gooid-furnowt young tresh, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 9; w.Yks.[5], Shr.[1]

Hence **Trashy**, *adj.* of bad habits; inclined to immorality.

Lakel.[2] Dick, Ah's flait he's nobbut trashy. Yks. (S.P.U.)

TRASH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Slang. Also in form **tresh** Sh.I. Yks. [traʃ.] **1.** *v.* To walk wearily or unwillingly, esp. through dirt or wet; to tramp about; to trudge; to be busied with dirty or unpleasant work in bad weather; also used with *about.*

Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] Cum.[2]; Cum.[4] To walk quickly over wet ground. 'Trashan through thick and thin for a heal day togidder.' n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Trashin i' th' snaw broth eftert' hares. ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Used of walking with dirty boots over a clean floor. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1]

Hence (1) **Trashed**, *ppl. adj.* having one's garments wet and dirty; (2) **Trash-mire**, *sb.* a slut.

(1) s.Chs.[1] Wot ŭ póoŭr, traash·t uwd thingg· ahy shùd ŭ lóokt, ŭgy'en· ahy)d got·n oa·r dhem feylz, iv ahy)d aad· tŭ ŭ wau·kt. (2 n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

2. To lead through dirt or mire.

s.Chs.[1] Ah wùn·dŭr aat· im traash·in iz os·iz ulùng· dhem lai·nz.

3. To trample; to injure corn, grass, &c. by trampling through it.

w.Yks.[2] Dogs are said to trash about a cornfield. Horses are said to trash down the grass or corn. Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] If the French did come 'ere, they might spile the land a bit—they met'n trash o'er it, but they couldna carry it away wi' 'em.

4. To walk in a slipshod manner; to shuffle.

Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Often used actively in the phr. 'to trash one's shoes off one's feet.' nw.Der.[1]

5. To live a hard life; to fare badly; to wear out with work; to weary, fatigue, harass, maltreat.

Sc. (A.W.); He hasna a fourfooted creature, but the vicious blood thing he rides on, and that's sair trashed wi' his night wark, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. Sh.I. Dir aesier w'ys o' earnin' a livin' is [than] treshin' i' da face o' da ocean aa your life, MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 123. s.Sc. I'm sleepy, an' tyert, an' worn-out, an' trash't, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 193. Ayr. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 156. Slk., Rxb. He trash'd that horse terribly (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Ye'll trash the life oot on't. Aa's trashed ti deed. Cum.[124] n.Yks.[1] Occurring most freq. in the *pass.* w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Trashed**, *ppl. adj.* worn-out, thinned, as an old garment. n.Yks.[2] **6.** To pelt with old shoes at a wedding.

Yks. ANDREWS *Yks. in Olden Times* (1890) 126. [HONE *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 348.]

7. *sb.* A tiring walk or journey through dirt and wet; a long, weary tramp; a trudge.

w.Yks. A! but it is a trash goin' t'fields way to Cottingla, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 10, 1898); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Wot ŭ traash· it)l bey fŭr)dh os·iz!

8. Anything wet and dirty. ne.Lan.[1] As wet as trash.

Hence **Trashy**, *adj.* wet and dirty. *ib.* **9.** An old, worn-out boot, shoe, or slipper. Cf. trasher.

n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks.[15] Lan.[1] He'd nowt on his feet but a pair o' trashes that let o' his toes through. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Ŭn uwd pae·r ŭ traash·iz. Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1] Slang. With two old trashes on, and a pair of stockings slipped over them, *Raby Rattler* 1845 xxi.

10. A dirty woman; a slattern.

Cum.[4] s.Chs.[1] Óo)z sich ŭ traash·, ahy wùd)nŭr aav· ŭr ŭbuw·t dhŭ bongk, iv ahy wŭz Mes·tŭr. Shr.[1] 'Er's a reg'lar trash—I dunna know 'ow the Missis pŭts up with 'er.

11. A feeble-minded weakly person. w.Yks.[5]

12. A spectre hound; a 'guytrash' (q.v.); see below.

Lan. The name is given to it from the peculiar noise made by its feet when passing along, resembling that of a heavy shoe in a miry road, *Gent. Mag.* (Apr. 1880) 494; HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 91. e.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 52. s.Lan.[1] Supposed to appear in the form of a large dog, with enormous feet and shaggy hair. When walking, its feet made a splashing noise, similar to that made by a person wearing bad shoes when walking through a mud-puddle; hence the name. Its appearance was said to betoken a death. It is said by some to be identical with the apparition 'Skriker.'

TRASH, *sb.*[3] Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in form **thrash** Yks. [traʃ.] **1.** A cord used in checking dogs; also in *comp.* **Trash-cord.**

Cum.[4] A long slender rope fastened to the collar of a young pointer (or setter) if headstrong and inclined to run in. This enables the breaker by putting his foot on the loose end to check the dog for 'down charge.' w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 172, ed. 1874; w.Yks.[5]

2. An iron drag for a wagon-wheel. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

3. A hindrance. w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 172, ed. 1874.

TRASH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Lakel. [traʃ.] **1.** *v.* To thrash; also of rain: to dash, beat, pour. Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **thresh**, *v.* **2.** **2.** *sb.* In phr. *a trash o' weet*, a heavy fall of rain. Slk. (*ib.*) Hence **Trashy**, *adj.* of the weather: rainy, wet, wild. Slk. (*ib.*), Lakel.[2]

TRASH-BAG, *sb.* Irel. Chs. Lin. [tra·ʃ·bag.] **1.** A series of pockets connected in a long strip, and rolled up. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **2.** *pl.* Old shoes.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)m wae·rin dheyz pae·r ŭ uwd traash·baags ŭbuw·t dhŭ aays.

3. A person with dirty boots or clothes; a slovenly person. *ib.* **4.** A worthless person; also in form **Trash-bags.**

Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. He's a regular trashbag (J.T.B.). sw.Lin.[1] That son of hern's a regular trashbags.

TRASHER, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. [tra·ʃə(r).] **1.** *sb. pl.* Old, worn-out shoes or slippers. Chs.[13] Cf. **trash**, *v.*[1] **9.**

2. *v.* To shuffle, as with shoes down at the heel.

Chs.[1] His shoon are queit done; he's trashert 'em eawt.

Hence **Trashert**, *ppl. adj.* poorly shod. Chs.[13]

TRASHERY, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Also written **trashyrie** Sc. Trash, rubbish, worthless stuff.

Sc. The feck o' their dinner's made up o' jeelies, tarts, and siclike trashyrie, *Sc. Haggis*, 123. Edb. Bid sic like their trash'ry bann, And try the brose, M^cDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. Gall. There's nae end to the trashery the daft craiturs wad want, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) xxx. Yks. *Arch. Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883).

TRASHLE, *sb.* Lin. [tra·ʃl.] A tiresome child. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 373. n.Lin.[1]

TRASHMENT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [tra·ʃment.] **1.** A small article of little value; anything worthless; rubbish, trash. n.Yks.[1], n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Oddments), w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

2. *pl.* The testicles. n.Yks.[1]

TRASHTRIE, *sb.* Sc. [tra·ʃtri.] **1.** Trash, rubbish; *gen.* applied to food or drink.

Abd. O what a scunner are all sauce, ragouts, and siclike trashtrie, compared with a 'piece' washed down with a cup of peaty water, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 2, 1902). Rnf. Horsebeans are made into coffee,—Awa wi' sic trashtrie frae me, BARR *Poems* (1861) 118. Ayr. Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce, ragouts, and such like trashtrie, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 63. Lnk. Cauld trashtrie sic as beer may sair for you, . . Whisky for me—a dram o' guid Auld Kirk, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 128.

2. Sops, pap, infants' food.

Lth. She's great at . . . Stews or crowdy-wale o' food! Or even bried trashtrie for a bairn, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 151.

TRAT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Nrf. [trat, træt.] **1.** A tow-line.

Nrf. The boat's crew throwing their trat or tow-line to the skipper in the fishing boat, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 159.

2. A line with baited hooks hung along its length, laid near the water's edge, and fastened down at each end, for catching fish when the tide flows over it. n.Yks.[2]

TRAT, *sb.*[2] w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] An idle, loitering boy. (HALL.)

TRATCHEL, *sb.* Not.[1] [tra·tʃl.] A slatternly woman. Cf. trachle.

TRATCHELED, *ppl. adj.* Stf.[1] [tra·tʃld.] Draggled. Cf. tratchel.

TRATH, see **Troth.**

TRATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **thrattle** e.An.[1]; **trottle** Bnff.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] e.An.[2] [tra·tl; tro·tl.] A small round pellet of the dung of sheep, &c.; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Bnff.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.), e.An.[1 2] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Suf.[1] [COLES *Lat. Dict.* (1679).]

Hence (1) *lamb-trottle tea, phr.* a drink made from the dung of lambs; used as a medicine; (2) **Trottlick**, *sb.* a hard pellet of dung, *gen.* of a sheep.

(1) n.Lin.[1] Lamb-trottle teä, taa'en in'ardly, is a very fine thing for th' whoopin' cough. (2) Bnff.[1]

TRATTLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **trattil** (JAM.). [tra·tl.] To chatter; to prattle.

Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY. s.Sc. Thy clattering toung That trattles in thy head, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 185, ed. 1848. Lth. A tume purse makes a trattling merchant (JAM.).

Hence **Tratler**, *sb.* a chatterer; a prattler.

Sc. (JAM.); A tratler is worse than a thief, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 357.

TRAUCHEL, TRAUCHLE, TRAUF, see **Trachle, Trough.**

TRAUL, *v. Obs.* Yks. To drag.

n.Yks. Lasses traul'd along the streets, BROWNE *Poems* (c.1800) 153.

TRAUL, TRAUN, TRAUNCE, see **Troll**, *v.*[1], **Trone**, *sb.*[3], **Trounce**, *sb.*

TRAUNCHARD, TRAUNT, see **Trencher, Troant.**

TRAUNWAY, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **trawnway** w.Yks.[4] In phr. *what is that traunway?* what is that strange thing you say? n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 547; w.Yks.[4]

TRAUTH, see **Trough.**

TRAVAICK, *v.* Sh.I. To trudge; to travel along. S. & Ork.[1]

TRAVAIL, *sb.* and *v. Obsol.* Sc. Also in form **travel.**

1. *sb.* Exertion, work; trouble.

Sc. WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 59. Per. A sore travail He had afore He set us free, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 170. Gall. Puir beast, ye have had sore travel, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii.

2. *v.* To labour.

Edb. Gif the meenisters uprightly travelled to punish vice, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 213.

Hence **Travelled**, *ppl. adj.* (1) of soil: worked; (2) fatigued.

(1) Sc. 'It's travell'd earth that,' said Edie, 'it howks sae eithly,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiii. (2) I jalouse he wad hae liked to hae ridden by, but his horse . . . was ower sair travailed, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) iv.

[1. The fawt may be in his trawailȝe, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) III. 298. Fr. *travail.* 2. Thai trawaill for to sauf thair lifis, *ib.* IV. 147.]

TRAVANT, see **Trivant.**

TRAVE, *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **traave** Cum.[2]; **treave** Cum. [trēv.] To walk through long grass, &c. which impedes the feet; to stride along as if through grass.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum. (E.W.P.), Cum.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

TRAVE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Hrf. e.Cy. Suf. 1. In phr. *to be in the trave*, of horses: to be harnessed ready for work. e.Cy. (HALL.), Suf.[1] 2. *Comp.* **Trave-harness**, cart-harness. Hrf.[1]

[1. And she sprong as a colt doth in the trave, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3282.]

TRAVE, see **Thrave**, *sb.*

TRAVEL, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **thravel** Ir. e.Yks.[1]; **traivel** Sc.; **trevel** Ir. [tra·vl, træ·vl.] 1. *v.* To walk; to move along on foot.

Sh.I. A'll redder travel, da flakky is ower hard fir ony body ta sit upon, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). Inv. 'How did you come?' 'I traivelled' (H.E.F.). Per. For near thirty year ye've gane traivellin' in an' oot o' this kitchen, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 245. Hdg. *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902 295. n.Ir. A'm weel used tae trevellin', LYTTLE *Paddy M'Quillan*, 10; N.I.[1] I travelled it every fut o' the way. Uls. Are you going to travel, or go by train? (M.B.-S.) Cav. I travelled into town but Pat drove there (M.S.M.). Cum.[4] One who has found the roads slippery or very rough will say that 'it was varra bad travellin'.' 'Ah's gitten ower oal an' feald teh travel to t' kirk.' Wm. We'll be gaan on, we can't travel as fast as ye (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Trash); n.Yks.[4] Theese steeans mak it bad travelling. ne.Yks.[1] Ah isn't seea bad when ah git agait o' tthrav'lin (said by a rheumatic man). s.Wor.[1] This pig bain't to say bad in 'imself, but 'e don't zim to travel right. Glo. (A.B.); Glo.[1] Of animals. 'D'you think the ca'ves'll travel?'—said of calves to be driven a long way to market. w.Som.[1] I've a-travel'd over thick path hundreds o' times. Maister idn nort the matter to his health, but he can't travel. Dev. 'How he travels,' said of a dog, running very fast, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). Cor. (J.W.); Cor.[3] 'Will 'ee ride?' 'No, I'm going to travel.'

2. To go about on foot begging, hawking small wares, &c.

Kcd., Wgt. (A.W.) Don. Wasn't there a poor thravellin' woman goin' about, an' doesn't she pitch her camp of a night in Padh's? MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 207. Oxf.[1] Where be you a travellin' to? *MS. add.* Brks. HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 33. Hmp. CAPES *Rur. Life* (1901) 343.

Hence (1) **Travelling-draper**, *sb.* a pedlar who sells goods on credit, to be paid for by instalments; (2) *to travel the country, phr.* to go about begging, hawking small wares, &c.

(1) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (2) Lnk. Guidwife, I'm nae beggar, though travelling the kintry, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 88.

3. Of a load: to move without falling; to remain steady.

e.Yks.[1] D'ye think waggin'll thravel all reet wi' that load on it?

4. A mining term: to walk in a pit. Nhb.[1] Hence (1) **Travelling-board**, *sb.* a road for the workmen in a colliery to go to and from their work without going on to the engine-plane; (2) **Travelling-money**, *sb.* an allowance sometimes paid when the working places are a great distance from the shaft; (3) **Travelling-road**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Nhb.[1] (2, 3) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

5. To lead about, or travel with, cattle, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) Abd. I'll traivel yer stallions or notice yer kye, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 147.

6. *sb.* A journey.

Per. Ye've had a sore traivel. Hoo's a' wi' ye, Sir? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 28, ed. 1887. Wm. En gradely a sowert es ya wad see in a day's travel, *Billy Tyson's Coortin*, 3.

TRAVEL, see **Travail.**

TRAVELLER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [tra·vlə(r, træ·vlə(r).] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Traveller's comfort**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (2) — **ease**, the silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*; (3) — **ease**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (4) — **foot**, the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (5) — **joy**, (*a*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*b*) the common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (6) — **rest**, the common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.*

(1) Wil.[1] *MS. add.* (G.E.D.) (2) War. So called because applied to galled feet (B. & H.); War.[3] (3, *a*) Wil.[1] *MS. add.* (G.E.D.) (*b*) Wil.[1] (4) War.[3] (5, *a*) Tyr. (S.A.B.) (*b*) n.Yks.[1] (6) Wil. KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi; (G.E.D.)

2. A walker; a pedestrian.

Ayr. 'Grannie, are ye no wearit daunerin' oot and daunerin' in?' 'O no, I wis aye a gran' traveller a' my days,' MACKIE *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 73.

3. A tramp; a travelling beggar; a travelling packman or hawker.

Per. Helen Henry, spouse to Thomas Rynd, traveller, . . accused of the sudden departure of her infant bairn, confessed her negligence in the same, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 201. Kcd. Turnbull's lodgin'-house for gangril trampin' travellers, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 15. Slk. (JAM.) Oxf.[1] I never see so many travellers go by as I a' sin this winter, *MS. add.* Nrf. We had to keep the doors locked when the travellers were about (D.W.L.). Dev. Be you Mr. B——'s travellers? *Amid Dev. Alps*, 107.

4. A disk revolving in the fork of a long handle; used for measuring the circumference of wheels. n.Lin.[1] Shr.[1] (s.v. Trindle.) 5. A boulder-stone. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 147.

TRAVELLING SAILOR, *phr.* Hmp. The ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria.* (G.E.D.)

TRAVELLYE, see **Trevally.**

TRAVERS(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **traiviss** Sc.; **travase** Sus.[1]; **travesse** Sc. (JAM.); **travis** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Sus.[1]; **travvis** Suf.[1]; **trevesse** Sc. (JAM.); **trevis(s** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **tribeetch** Nhb.[1]; **trivage** Sc.; **triveetch** Nhb.[1]; **triviss** Sc. [trē·vis; tre·vis.] **1.** *sb.* A traversing; a journey across.

Arg. We found no public lamentation such as made our traverse on Lochow-side so dreary, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 301. **Gall.** Just at the weary traverse across the moor of the Bennan, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) li.

2. Anything laid across by way of a bar, esp. a partition between two stalls in a stable.

Sc. (JAM.); Beyond the treviss which formed one side of the stall stood a cow, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** The reins are hingin' ower the traiviss there (W.A.C.). **e.Fif.** We a' jaump ower the treviss into the ootside fauld, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Slk.** There's my auld master leaning against the trivage, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 356, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**[1]

Hence **Triveetch-post**, *sb.* the post at the rear end of a stall. Nhb.[1] **3.** *Obs.* A retired seat in a chapel, with a screen across.

Sc. James regularly attended his chapel every fore-noon in his traverse, PINKERTON *Hist. Sc.* (1797) II. 83 *n.* (JAM.)

4. A stall in a stable.

w.Sc. I gaed into the trevis to gie them their corn, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 162. **Slk.** (JAM.) **Hdg.** Her neibor in the nearer triviss The maist redoubted naig alive is! LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 13.

5. A framework or railed-off place in which horses are put to be shod; a smith's shoeing-shed.

Fif. The treviss or framework for restive horses served as a sort of gymnastic apparatus, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 15. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. [Trevys to shoe a wylde horse in, *trauayl a cheual*, PALSGR. (1530).]

6. A counter or desk in a shop. n.Sc. (JAM.) **7.** *v.* To fit up into stalls. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1]

TRAVISH, *sb.*[1] Sur.[1] [træ·viʃ.] Refuse, rubbish.

Those tiles are not good for nothing; they are only what we calls travish.

TRAVISH, *sb.*[2] Som. [træ·viʃ.] A little drain cut to carry off water. (W.F.R.)

TRAVISH, *v.* Sc. Cor. **1.** *Obs.* To carry in procession; to trail.

Gall. So hae I seen great fuss and caperin', 'Mang mystic knighthood o' the apron, Wi' empty pride, in monkish gown, Travish a Bible through the town, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897; MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. To pass; to go.

Cor. Not a tint did he work, but kept travishing back and forth, '*Q.*' *Three Ships* (1892) 179; **Cor.**[3]

TRAVVISH, *v.* Cum.[1] [tra·viʃ.] A dial. form of 'traverse.'

TRAW, TRAWIRD, see **Trough, Thrawart.**

TRAWL, *v.* Yks. [trǭl.] To work hard to no purpose.

w.Yks. Ah connot think why Maister do trawl hisself so (F.P.T.).

TRAWLER, *sb.* Som. A vessel which conveys cargo from a ship to the shore. (E.H.G.)

TRAWLIE, TRAWN, see **Troly, Trone**, *sb.*[1]

TRAWNCE, TRAWP, TRAWTH, see **Trounce**, *sb.*[1], **Trape, Troth.**

TRAWY, *sb.* Cor.[12] A trough.

TRAY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Hnt. Ess. Cor. [trē, treə.] **1.** A wooden basket for holding garden produce, weeds, &c.

Ess. The boy has called, ma'am, for the tray in which he brought the flowers (A.S.-P.).

2. A wooden hurdle, commonly used in folding sheep; also in *comp.* **Tray-hurdle.**

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* 1863; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **sw.Lin.**[1] We have to put a tray across. **Rut.**[1] I'll put a tray to keep the ship out o' the gap. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] During the great flood at Peterborough Fair in 1848, trays were fixed in the ground to prevent the timber being washed away. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Sheep-tray**, *sb.* a hurdle used for folding sheep; (2) **Tray-maker**, *sb.* a hurdle-maker.

(1) **Not.** Why the fellow dursn't jump a sheep-tray (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] (2) **sw.Lin.**[1] Wheel-wrights and tray-makers.

3. A clothes-horse. Nhp.[1] **4.** A wash-tub. n.Lin.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Cor. (M.A.C.) **5.** A gift of food or money towards a tea-meeting.

Lin. He is also not averse from giving 'a tray' for that most cherished of Lincolnshire institutions, the public tea. The tray includes a noble supply of poultry, ham, and cheese-cakes, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1891) 256. **Oxf.** 'Trays were given by Mrs. ——, &c.' The said trays usually consist of a donation of 5*s.* towards cake, &c. from each donor (G.O.).

TRAY, *num. adj.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Shr. Glo. Suf. Som. Dev. Also written **trey** Shr.[1] Glo. [trē, treə.] **1.** *num. adj.* In card-playing: three. w.Yks.[2] Shr.[1] *Introd.*

2. *sb.* The third branch of a stag's horn.

Glo. A stag with all his rights, 'brow, bray, and trey,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 261. **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Point). **n.Dev.** Close to the head a point springs from the beam and is curved upwards; this is called the brow point. Just over it a second starts, . . this is called the bay. There is then an interval, till some way up the beam, or main stem, a third—the tray—appears, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) iv.

3. A bundle of three faggots. Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

[OFr. *trei, treis*, three (HATZFELD).]

TRAY, TRAYPSE, see **Thraw**, *adj.*, **Trapes.**

TRAY-RING, *sb.* Ken.[1] The fastenings by which a scythe is secured to its 'bat.'

TRAY-TRIP, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] The game of 'Pallall' (q.v.).

TRAY-WEDGE, *sb.* Ken.[1] The fastenings by which a scythe is secured to its 'bat.'

TRAZZLE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [tra·zl.] To walk through wet and slush. Cf. **drazil.**

Ahy dóo wùn·dŭr aat· yŭ, kùm·in traaz·lin thróo)th mùk ŭ dee·lahyk dhis·.

TREACHEROUS, *adj.* Sc. In phr. *treacherous as Garrick*, a saying applied to a perfidious person. MACKAY. See also **Deep**, *adj.* **3.**

TREACLE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **threeacle** e.Yks.[1]; **traacle** n.Lin.[1]; **tracle** w.Yks.[2]; **traikle, traitle, trakle** w.Yks.; **traycle** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **treckle** Dmf.; **treycle** Kcb.; **treykle** w.Yks.; **triacle** Abd.; **trikle** Nhb. [trī·kl, triə·kl, trē·kl.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Treacle-ale**, a light, thin beer, made with treacle; (2) **-balls**, balls or cakes of flour in which treacle has been mixed and then boiled; (3) **-beer**, see (1); (4) **-bucca**, (5) **-butter-cake**, (6) **-butty**, (7) **-cake**, a slice of bread spread with treacle; (8) **-dip**, a pudding of suet and treacle; (9) **-drink**, see (1); (10) **-foot**, the sediment at the bottom of a treacle-can or jar; (11) — **Jacky**, see (1); (12) **-legs**, thin, shaky legs; (13) **-parkin**, a cake made principally of oatmeal and treacle, eaten esp. on Nov. 5th; (14) **-peerie**, see (1); (15) **-piece**, see (7); (16) **-posset**, a hot drink, made of cider and treacle or milk and treacle; (17) **-scone**, a flat cake or scone baked with treacle; (18) **-shive**, see (7); (19) **-sop**, bread dipped in treacle; (20) **-stick**, a stick of toffy or boiled sugar; (21) **-sucker**, home-made toffy; (22) **-tharcake**, see (13); (23) **-toffy**, see (20); (24) **-town**, a jocular name for the town of Macclesfield; (25) **-waddies**, tarts made of stale bread-crumbs soaked in treacle; (26) **-wag**, (27) **-whuf**, (28) **-wow**, see (1).

(1) **Sc.** Geordie would be willing to take 'treacle ale' to his porridge every morning, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 232. (2) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896). (3) **Frf.** A few tumblers of Widow Stables's treacle-beer, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. (4) **nw.Der.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.** (S.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] (6) **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **w.Yks.** Here, doy, tak' this traitle cake, an' be a gooid child, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1879) 24. **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (8) **e.Yks.**[1] (9) **w.Yks.** Landlord selled nowt ta sup nobbud treykle-drink, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1881) 26; By gingo, this licks aur traitle drink inta fits, HARTLEY *Dilt.* (1868) III. (10) **n.Lin.**[1] It's as sticky an' stiff as treäcle-foot. (11) **Lakel.**[2] (12) **w.Yks.**[2] (13) **w.Yks.** 'Meyl parkin' contains a greater quantity of oatmeal than does 'treacle parkin,' and 'flahr parkin' has a good deal of flour in it in addition to treacle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899); **w.Yks.**[1] (14) **Fif.** Treacle-peerie, made

of sweetened water mixed with barm to produce a kind of ale, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 15; ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 110. (15) **Dmf.** I didn't bring home the next treacle-piece I got, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 211. **Kcb.** Tae hae a great big treacle piece And eat it a' yersel, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 76. (16) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 3, 1899). **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (17) **Ayr.** She would gie me . . . a daud o' treacle scone when she was bakin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 26. **Lnk.** A treacle-scone whiles for a sneck, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 156. (18) **w.Yks.**[3] (19) **w.Yks.** They felt detarmined 'at they'd get Another traitle-sop, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 92. (20) **w.Yks.** 'Az fond on a gun az a bairn iz on a treacle-stick, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 55. (21) **Suf.** A bit of home-made toffee, called treacle-sucker. Every one here made treacle-sucker, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 55. (22) **nw.Der.**[1] (23) **Chs.**[1] (24) **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (25) **Hrt.** (B.K.) (26) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (27) **Nhb.** Here's a drink o' trikle-whuf to slocken you, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 260. (28) **Nhb.** 'Tis but comparin' treacle-wow Wi' Willy Almond's stingo, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 85; **Nhb.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as fast as a midge in a treacle-pot*, quite fast, impossible to be moved; (2) *as simple as a ha'porth of treacle in a washing mug*, said of anything very simple and straightforward; (3) *if you nobud say treacle she'll lick, prov.*; (4) *to be able to do no more than a flee amo' treacle*, to be quite helpless.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] 2. (2) *ib.* 4. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Abd.** Cud du nae mair nor a flee amo' triacle, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xxix.

3. *Fig.* Flattering treatment or reception.

Ker. If they O'Beirnes had beaten us they would have been treated to the same treacle, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 124.

Hence (1) **Treaclesome**, (2) **Treacley**, *adj.*, *fig.* pleasant, flattering, pleasing.

(1) **Ir.** Thim same sarvices warn't very sweet or treaclesome to some o' thim, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 22. (2) **Lnk.** He has the awfu'est treacley tongue in his heid ever ye kenn'd, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 75.

TREAD, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **tred** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); and in forms **trade** Chs.[1] Ken. Sus.[12]; **treed** Nhb.[1] [**tred**, **trēd**; w.Yks. **treid.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Thrade**, (2) **Threeaded**, (3) **Trade**, (4) **Træddit**, (5) **Treed**, (6) **Tridded**, (7) **Troad**, (8) **Trode.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] (2) **e.Yks.**[1] He threeaded uppa mah cooans, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **n.Yks.**[2] They trade o' mah teeas. **ne.Yks.**[1] 34. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 43. **w.Yks.**[3] (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. (5) **Lan.** For bigger skeawndrills never treed o' brogues, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) Reader 5. (6) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 43. (7) **n.Lin.**[1] She's as tidy a lass as iver troād shoe leather (s.v. Shoe Leather). (8) **w.Yks.** T'others 'ad got onto it an' trode it te death (F.P.T.). **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *pp.*: (1) **Threeaden**, (2) **Tredden**, (3) **Tridden.**

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 208. **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 43.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to tread mortar, obsol.*, to mix lime and sand by treading it with the feet; (2) — *one's course*, to go one's way; (3) — *the mow*, to arrange corn, &c. on the stack or rick; (4) — *the shoe straight*, to conduct oneself circumspectly; (5) — *upon naught*, to fall down from a height.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Kcd.** Their parents nae langer can keep them in bread, an' awa' to the hirehouse their course they maun tread, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 49. (3) **Dev.**[1] Unloading the wains as they return from the cornfield, and handing up their contents to those who tread the mow (s.v. Putch). (4) **n.Lin.**[1] I've hed cause enif to treād my shoes very strīght sin I've been livin' at th' Warp-land. (5) **w.Som.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tread-road**, a beaten path or track; (2) **-way**, a path dividing lots in a common field; see below; cf. **markway**, s.v. **Mark**, *sb.*[1] **8.**

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Oxf.** Runners proceed to mark the 'treadways' between the lots by running across the grass from fixed stakes, shuffling their feet along, STAPLETON *Three Parishes* (1893) 309.

3. To make a flat top to a spade as a foot-rest or 'tread.' s.Yks. (W.S.) **4.** *sb.* An injury caused by treading or trampling.

Nhb.[1] When a horse has injured himself by setting one foot on another he is said to have 'getten a treed.'

5. The step or part of the stair on which the foot treads.

Arg. Unusually noisy footsteps sounded on the stair, with what seemed like the tap of scabbards on the treads, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 185. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

6. A rut in a road; a track. Also in *comp.* **Wheel-tread.**

Ken. The road was very narrow, . . the wheels in ruts (or 'trades' as they were called) nearly up to the naves, *Kent Messenger* (Aug. 13, 1898); **Ken.**[12] **Sus.**[1] You will never get your carriage down that laine, for it can't take the trades; **Sus.**[2]

TREADEN, *sb.* Dor. The sole of the foot. (C.W.B.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375.

TREADER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tredder.** [tre·dər.] A male bird, esp. a cock. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

TREADLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Brks. Cor. Also written **treddle** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **traddle** Lan. Chs.[1] Not.; **treedle** Cor.[3]; **triddle** Per. [tre·dl.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Treadle-cord**, the cord in a handloom connecting the treadles with the machine; (2) **-head-pin**, a pin forming a common fulcrum for a whole set of treadles in a loom; (3) **-heel**, a cast-iron bracket for carrying the treadles or 'heddle-levers' of a power-loom; (4) **-hole**, a hollow place in the floor under a loom, where the treadles work up and down; (5) **-hole apple**, an old-fashioned variety of apple; see below; (6) **-pin**, the pin upon which the treadles of a loom work, and which holds them in position.

(1) **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (3) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (4) **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (5) **Chs.**[1] The tradition is that a weaver found an apple pip growing in the traddle-hole under his loom, and planted it in his garden. In due time it bore fruit of good quality, and the variety was named 'Traddle-hole' from the place whence the pip came. (6) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. The embryo in a bird's egg.

Brks. Strain your eggs through a sieve to take out the treadles, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 287.

3. *v.* To tread, trample; to tread down or under foot.

Not. If I donned 'em [shoes] on I suld feel as if I were traddling on your fingers, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 241. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

4. To trudge, tramp; to go on, go away; to go frequently but with difficulty. Also with *on* and *fig.*

Per. A civil body, Pag, Pleasant as his fiddle, Whistle, cry, or wag, At your beck he'll triddle, FORD *Harp* (1893) 160. **Fif.** (JAM.) **Lan.** Then we'n be treddlin' toart whoam, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 99. **s.Lan.**[1] Well, aw mun treddle-on neaw.

5. To loiter. **Cor.**[3] Hence **Treedler**, *sb.* a lazy person; an idler. *ib.*

TREADSTICK, *sb.* Bdf. [tre·dstik.] The stretcher put between the traces to keep them from rubbing the horses' skin. (B.K.)

TREAD-WUDDIE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **tradwuddie** Gall.; **tread-widdie** n.Sc. (JAM.); **tred-widdie** Abd. (JAM.) The iron hook and swivel or chain used to connect a single or double 'swingle-tree' with the plough or harrow.

n.Sc. (JAM.), **Abd.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** Used by harrowers and ploughmen to join the treadwuddie to the buck in harrowing, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 416, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1]

TREAF, *adj.* *Obs.* s. & e.Cy. Peevish, pettish; froward, apt to be angry. s. & e.Cy. RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790). [(K.)]

TREAK, see **Traik.**

TREASURE, *sb.* Lin. [tre·zə(r).] Applied to anything found, without regard to its being of any value. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

TREAT, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To entreat, urge. *Pp.* **treat**, **tret.**

Edb. She soud be treat to tak a look, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 196. **Peb.** Willie . . . Tret her to come near the fire, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 132.

TREAT, TREAVE, TREAWNCE, see **Treet, Trave**, *v.*, **Trounce**, *v.*[1], *sb.*

TREB, *sb.* Or.I. [treb.] A sort of rampart or longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, resembling an earthen wall. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1] See **Gorback.**

TREBAND, *sb.* Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A crowd. (S.A.B.)

TREBLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **treple** Sc. [tre·bl.] A particular step in dancing; a particular dance tune. Cf. **tripple.**

Lnk. We'll sen' for fiddling Alic, and the piper he'll play treple,

McINDOE *Poems* (1805) 18. **Nhb.** A variety of step-dancing such as the 'treble,' the single and double 'shuffle' and the 'cut,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 67.

TREBUCK, *v.* and *sb.* **Sc.** Also in forms **trabuck, tribuck.** [trəbʉ·k.] **1.** *v.* To make a false move in play; to catch one tripping or check an opponent for making a false move in play. See **Terbuck.**

w.Sc. Still common. If a person on making a false move in a game of skill, calls out 'trebuck' or 'trabuck me' before his opponent, he has the right to move again; but if his opponent is the first to call out 'trebuck you,' the player is checked and must pay the forfeit (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* A slip or false move in play; a check or trip in a game of skill. *ib.*

[1. Fr. *trebucher,* to stumble, or trip; to offend, misdoe, mistake (COTGR.); Norm. dial. *trébuquer, trabuquer* (MOISY).]

TRECK, *sb.* **Or.I.** [trek.] Fatigue. (S.A.S.)

TRECK, *int. Obs.* or *obsol.* Lnk. (JAM.) An exclamation or expletive equivalent to 'troth' (q.v.).

TRECK, TREDDEN, see **Track,** *v.*[1], **Tread.**

TREDDLE, *sb.* **Lin. Hrt. Ken. Sur.** Also in forms **trettle Sur.**[1]; **truddle, truttle sw.Lin.**[1] [tre·dl.] The dung of sheep, hares, and rabbits. *Gen.* in *pl.* Cf. **tridlings.**

sw.Lin.[1] **Hrt.** ELLIS *Experiments* (1750) 25. **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] [SKINNER (1671).]

[OE. *tyrdel,* ME. *tirdel, tridel,* a dimin. of 'turd' (q.v.) (STRATMANN).]

TREDDLIN'S, see **Triddlings.**

TRED-WIDDIE, see **Tread-wuddie.**

TREE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [trī.] **I.** Gram. forms: *pl.* (1) **Treen,** *obs.*; (2) **Tren,** *obs.*

(1) **Fif.** Ceiling dark and rafter-treen, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 210. (2) **Wxf.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Tree-babbler,** the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*; (2) **-climber,** (3) **-clipper,** the creeper, *Certhia familiaris*; (4) **-crawler,** the nuthatch, *Sitta caesia*; (5) **-creeper,** see (3); (6) **-fern,** the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; (7) **-goose,** the barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*; (8) **-magpie,** the magpie, *Pica caudata*; (9) **-moss,** the fir club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago*; (10) **-mouse,** see (3); (11) — **sow-thistle,** the corn sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*; (12) **-speeler** or **-speiler,** see (3); (13) **-stam,** the trunk of a tree.

(1) **Cor.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 57. (2) **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 41. **Dev., Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. (3) **Oxf.** SWAINSON *ib.* (4) **Suf.** (R.E.L.) (5) **Dmf.** The tree-creeper is more common than appears, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 289. **Nhb.**[1] **Sur.** The woodpeckers, . . with nuthatches and tree-creepers, confine themselves to belts of old timber, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 294. **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 41. (6) **Wal.** (B. & H.) (7) **Or.I.** So called from the old legend which declared this bird to be produced from trees, resembling willows, which grew in the Orkney Isles; it being also believed that each end of the branch produced small round balls, which, when ripe, dropped into the sea, and then appeared as a perfect goose, SWAINSON *ib.* 149. **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 116. **Suf.**[1] (8) **Wil.** The old myth of the existence of two species,—i.e., the 'Bush Magpie' and the 'Tree Magpie,' is still firmly believed in here, THURN *Birds* (1870) 37. (9) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (10) **Wil.**[1] (11) **Shr.** (B. & H.) (12) **Slg., e.Lth.** SWAINSON *ib.* 57. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899). (13) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

2. Phr. (1) *it's ill meddling between the bark and the tree, prov.* it is unwise to interfere between man and wife; (2) *lame as a tree,* very lame; (3) *to have the right end of the tree,* to have the truth on one's side; to be right; to have the best of an argument.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] 8. (2) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Dmb.** I've heard a' that ye've been sayin' to the minister here about the auncient freedom of the kirk . . . and faith, sir, ye ha'e the right end o' the tree, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) iv.

3. A plant grown in a pot; a small bush-like shrub.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2], **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Eh! sĭ that mon—'e's plontin' treys,' said an Edgmond child, on seeing a gardener 'bedding out' geraniums. **Glo.**[1]

Hence **Tree-pot,** *sb.* a flower-pot.

Nhb.[1], **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **Stf.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2]

4. *Obs.* Wood. Also used *attrib.* in *comb.*; see below.

Sc. Tak down the mast o' goud; Set up the mast o' tree, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 41.

Used *attrib.* in *comb.* (1) **Tree-clout,** a piece of wood formerly used instead of leather for the heels of shoes; (2) **-clout shoon,** shoes made with wooden heels; (3) **-ladle,** a wooden ladle; (4) **-leg,** a wooden leg; (5) **-leggit,** having a wooden leg.

(1) **Abd.** Some tree-clouts, and foul wisps o' strae, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 181. **Tev.** (JAM.) (2) **s.Sc.** Till about one hundred years ago the heels of shoes were made of birch-wood in the south of Scotland—the heel thus put on was called the 'clout,' . . . the shoes 'tree-clout shoon,' HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 105. **Rxb.** A pair of hose and tree-clout shoon, J. HOGG *Poems* (1806) 102 (JAM.). (3) **Edb.** Cutty-spoon and tree-ladle, *Carlop Green* (1793) 172, ed. 1817. (4) **e.Lth.** Many who are 'crepill,' and one man at least 'with a tree leg,' WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 159. **Lei.**[1] (5) **Lth.** The tree-leggit Pensioner, marching fu' lichtly, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 57; BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

5. A staff, cudgel. Also used in var. *comp.*

Sc. 'There's my faither's tree till ye,' said David Campbell, handing out the stout crook, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) vii; He's gane to the West-muir wood, And there he pull'd a trusty tree, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 56. **Cai.**[1] Herdin-tree, a stick which herd-boys use against cattle. **Edb.** To lie . . . like grain on a threshing-floor, under the flinging tree of a Bodwell, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 107.

6. A wooden stick or rod for stirring porridge, &c. Also used in *comp.*

Sh.I. They that has mael an' a tree, can mak' gruel i' the sea, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 220. **Cai.**[1] Porridge-tree, a stick for stirring porridge. Roolyin-tree, a stick for stirring potatoes in washing them.

7. *Obs.* A straight, stout piece of wood, on which the carcases of slaughtered animals are hung. **Suf.** (HALL.), **Suf.**[1] **8.** *Obs.* A pole or bar of wood; an axle-tree; a swingle-tree or coupling wood.

Sc. A straight piece of rough timber used as a pole, lever, prop, or stay is called a tree (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** His ladie was carried in a coach born upon long trees upon mens arms, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 42. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 114. **Ayr.** Weel yoket in a twa horse tree, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 133.

9. A wooden handle or 'stail,' esp. the handle of a spade.

s.Chs.[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**[1] Whad's split the tree o' the spade? **Hrf.**[1], **Rdn.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Dor.**[1] The handle is a 'critch.' The stem is a 'tree' (s.v. Speäde).

10. The main pipe of a pump; see below. Also in *comp.* **Pump-tree.**

w.Yks.[2] A pump-tree in the shaft of a coal mine is a pipe, whether of wood or iron, in which the water is forced up. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The 'trees' of a pump are the main pipe through which the water is drawn from the well. . . The pipe is *gen.* constructed of the whole trunks of young trees bored through lengthwise, each one above the lowest being levelled off at the end to fit into the one below.

11. The hard part or foundation of a saddle.

w.Som.[1] A soft kind of saddle, made without a 'tree' or other hard foundation (s.v. Pad, 3). [**Amer.** Bust the tree of the saddle which he'd bin usin' for a piller, BRADLEY *Virginia* (1897) 236.]

12. Phr. *tree and trantel,* a piece of wood used instead of a saddle; see below.

Per. A piece of wood that goes behind a horse's tail for keeping back the 'sunks' or 'sods,' used instead of a saddle. This is fastened by a cord on each side, and used instead of a crupper; but reaching farther down, to prevent the horse from being tickled under the tail (JAM.).

13. A barrel.

Sc. A barrel for containing ale is vulgarly called a tree, as 'a ten-gallon tree,' 'a twenty-gallon tree' (JAM.); In ilka bore they've put a tree; And they have made him trail the wine, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 27. **Ayr.** A tree of ale, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. **Lnk.** A tree or barrel of gude yill, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 182.

14. *Obs.* An archer's bow.

Abd. Wi' a' my maught the trusty tree I drew, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 400.

TREEAK, TREEK, see **Track,** *sb.*[2], **Three-week.**

TREEN, *sb.* I.Ma. [trīn.] A division of land.

Two principal divisions of land exist under the designations [treen and quarterland]. . . The number of treens are 180, and usually contain from three to four quarterlands, though some have but two and others even less, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 310.

TREEN, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Shr. e.An. Also written **trene** Rnf.; and in forms **treein** Sc. (Jam.) Edb.; **trein** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Abd. Wooden, made of wood.

Sc. A treein leg (Jam.); Treen trenchers were whiles the best at our board, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. Rnf. Ane trene, truncheour, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 101. Edb. Awa frae luggie, quegh, or truncher treein, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 181, ed. 1785. Shr.[1] Applied to utensils for domestic purposes, and sometimes used elliptically to denote the things themselves. Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Treen-mare,** *sb., obs.,* a 'wooden horse' or instrument of punishment for immorality, &c.; (2) **-plates,** *sb. pl., obs.,* wooden trenchers; (3) **-ware,** *sb., obs.,* ? earthen vessels.

(1) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Abd. He caused big up a trein mare at the cross for punishing trespassing soldiers according to the discipline of war, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 243. (2) e.An.[2] (3) n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2], Chs.[1]

[1. Treene dishes be homely, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 175. Turnynge, or throwynge of treyn vessel, *tornatura* (*Prompt.*).]

TREEPLE, see **Tripple.**

TREESE, *v.* Cor. [trīz.] To idle. *Gen.* in *prp.*

Cor.[1] Treesing away your time; Cor.[2]

TREESH, *v., sb.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Also written **treesch** Bnff.[1]; and in forms **threish** n.Sc. (Jam.); **traesh** Abd.; **trish** Ir. [trīʃ.] 1. *v.* To entreat one in a kind and flattering way; to court. Also in phr. *to treesh with one.* Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. My pipe bein' in elegiac tift It needs na treeshin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 9 (Jam.).

2. To call cattle.

Abd. Treeshin an' ca'in' aboot at nowte beasts, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi.

3. *sb.* Enticement, cajolery; flattery.

Bnff.[1] They keepit an unco treesch wee 'im afore they got 'im cuddlet in the wye o' thir dothir.

4. *int.* A call to cattle.

Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.) Ir. Poor auld Spotty. Trish, trish, now—trish, trish, Bullock *Pastorals* (1901) 267.

TREET, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **treat** e.Yks.; **trete** n.Cy. [trīt.] The second quality of bran. Cf. **chisel,** *sb.*[2]

n.Cy. Chambers *Bk. Days* (1863) I. 119; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The finest quality is called 'sharps' and the coarsest 'chizzel.' e.Yks. Chizell, . . which hereaboutes is called treate, in the South country, branne, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 105.

TREETLE, *v., sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] [trī·tl.] 1. *v.* Of liquids: to trickle or fall in very small quantities or drops. A dial. form of 'trickle.'

The wattir wiz treetlin' doon the face o' the craig amo' the moss.

2. With *at*: to work in a weak, unskilful manner.

3. *sb.* A very small quantity of a liquid; a trickle.

4. The act of doing work in a weak, unskilful manner; a person who is weak and unskilful at work.

He's naething bit a mere treetle wee's wark; he's eye foorichin 'at something, an' eye ahin.

5. *adv.* In drops.

TREEVERS, TREEVOLIE, see **Trivers, Trevally.**

TREFOLD, *sb.* Sh.I. A corruption of 'trefoil,' esp. the water trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata.* S. & Ork.[1]

TREFOY, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Also in form **trefle.** [trifoi·.] A dial. form of 'trefoil,' esp. the annual variety known commonly as *Trifolium.*

TREFT, *sb.* Sus.[1] [treft.] A trivet.

TREG, *sb.* Lin. [treg.] A worthless person.

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 374. n.Lin. Peacock *Tales* (1890) 118; n.Lin.[1] I nobbut tell'd him 'at he was a laame ohd treg.

[Cp. ON. *tregr,* dragging, slovenly, going with difficulty (Vigfusson).]

TREGALLION, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **tragullion** Dmf.; **tregullion** Rxb. A collection, assortment; *fig.* a company, used contemptuously of those not considered respectable.

Rnf., Ayr. (Jam.) Dmf. 'The haill tregallion,' the whole without exception (ib.).

TREGEAGLE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **tregagle, tregaigle.** 1. A hunted spirit, used esp. in phr. *to roar like Tregeagle*; see below.

The devil . . . amuses himself by hunting him over the moors with his hell-hounds, at which time Tregeagle is heard to roar and howl in a most dreadful manner, so that 'roaring or howling like Tregeagle' is a common expression amongst the vulgar, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 143, ed. 1896; Tregeagle, the hunted spirit of Dismary Pool, who is doomed to impossible tasks, as weaving the sands or emptying Looe Pool, whose ghost was summoned by a necromancer before a court of justice but could not be laid again; he was a steward in the reign of James II, contemporary with Judge Jeffrey, who made himself unpopular by his harshness to the tenantry, who, after his death, linked his name to a whole group of ancient Aryan myths of horror, and gave him such fame that to 'roar like Tregeagle' is a Cornish saying lasting to the present day, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. 158; Higham *Dial.* (1866) 16.

2. A regular row. (J.W.)

TREGGS, see **Trogs.**

TREIH, *adj.* I.Ma. Also written **treigh.** [trei.] Sad, miserable.

The treih she was, poor thing! Brown *Witch* (1889) 94; Very wore [worn] and treigh, they were sayin, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 73.

[Manx *treih,* miserable, wretched; sallow, pale (S.M.).]

TREIN, TREISSLE, see **Treen,** *adj.,* **Traissle.**

TREK, *adj.* w.Sc. s.Sc. (Jam.) Diseased, dying, lingering. See **Traik,** 25.

TREKKER, see **Tricker.**

TRELAWNEY, *sb.* Pem. [trəlō·ni.] Meal and water. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. They be fed on trelawney and salt (W.M.M.).

TRELOOBING, *prp.* Cor.[2] Washing the 'loobs' or slime tin, so as to save the fine ore, which sinks to the bottom.

TREM, see **Trim,** *v.*

TREMBLE, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **tremel** Sh.I.; **trem'l** n.Lin.[1]; **tremmel** Dor.; **tremmle** w.Yks.[1] w.Som.[1]; **trimble** Brks.; **trimle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **trimmle** Gall. [tre·m(b)l.]

1. In phr. *all of* or *all to a tremble,* a fit of trembling or shaking. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Fif. I've been a' o' a tremble ever syne, Heddle *Marget* (1899) 8. n.Cy. (J.W.), w.Yks.[1], Lan. (S.W.) Brks. Things what meks arra-one feel all of a trimble in'ardly, Hayden *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 144. w.Sus. He was all of a tremble; bothered if 'e could speak for shivers, Gordon *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 288. Dor. Why you be all ov a tremmel, Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 231. Som. I got up all ov a tremmle, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake,* xii. w.Som.[1] I be that waik 'pon times, I be all to a tremmle.

2. A tremor, shiver. Also in *pl.*

Sh.I. A kind o' tremel güid ower his body, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 107. Gall. He has pitten me mair in a trimmle than when I drappit the Psalm buik, Crockett *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 222. Brks. An occasional dose of spiritual stimulant, provocative of 'shuckettins and trimbles,' Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 164. Dor. 'Twould gie I the trembles, Hare *As We Sow* (1897) 56.

3. *pl.* Ague, palsy, esp. ague in sheep.

Sc. Walker *Nat. Hist.* (1808) 525 (Jam.); (Jam. *Suppl.,* s.v. Shekyls). n.Lin.[1] [n.Amer. The disease produced by the use of the flesh and milk of animals fed in those districts is known under the name of milk-sickness or trembles, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 272.]

TREMBLE, *sb.*[2] Nrf. 'Pork-cheese' (q.v.). Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86.

TREMBLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Suf. Also in form **trimmling** n.Yks.[24] [tre·m(b)lin.] In *comb.* (1) **Trembling axies** or **exies,** (2) **-fevers,** the ague; (3) **-grass,** the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (4) **-ill,** a disease of sheep; (5) **-jock** or **-jockies,** see (3).

(1) Sc. The cookmaid in the trembling exies, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. Lth. (Jam.) (2) Ags. (Jam.) (3) n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[2], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Suf. (B. & H.) (4) Slk. Trembling, Thwater, or Leaping Ill, *Ess. High. Soc.* III. 385 (Jam.). (5) n.Yks.[2] 'A trimmling-jock i' t'house An you weeant hev a mouse.'

Dried in bunches, with its brown seeds on a tall stem, it is commonly stuck on the mantel-piece, as believed to be obnoxious to mice.

TREMBLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **trimmly** n.Yks. [tre·m(b)li.] **1.** *adj.* Trembling, shaking. Also used *advb.*

n.Yks. He is cold and trimmly (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Dev. Us got outside and walked kind o' trembly to the end o' the drang, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 239; He stretched a trembly hand acrass, *ib.* 243. [Amer. She was all shaky and trembly, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 44.]

2. *sb.* A tremor, tremble.

Dev. Zu, I am all o' a trembly, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 96.

TREMENDOUS, *adv.* Sc. I.Ma. Sus. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **tirmendous** Slk.; **tremendious** Sh.I.; **tremenjious** Sus.; **tremenjous** I.Ma. Dev. Cor. Amer.; **tremenjus** Cor. [trəme·ndiəs; trəme·n(d)ʒəs.] Exceedingly, used as an intensive.

Sh.I. Da maest tremendious aald wife, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 14. Ayr. A jovial gang lang-syne that used to sweer tremendous, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 225. Slk. THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 5. Sus. Makes us pay tremenjious for everything, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1886) xxix. Dev. I'm sure I love 'e tremenjous, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 355. Cor. I be so tremenjous rich, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 97. [Amer. The rocks cum pilin' doun that grass lot tremenjous, BRADLEY *Virginia* (1897) 236.]

Hence *tremenjous urro' massy, phr.* 'tremendous out of mercy,' extraordinary.

I.Ma. The strings of people that would be comin' from all parts of this parish and nex' was somethin' tremenjous urro' massy, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 28.

TREMENSE, *adj.* Ken. [trəme·ns.] Indefinitely large, horrible, or amusing; a corruption of 'tremendous' from association with 'immense.' *Daily Chron.* (Dec. 15, 1902).

TREMMIN, see **Trimming.**

TREMSKIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [tre·mskit.] Ill-arranged, slovenly. S. & Ork.[1]

TRENCH, *v.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Wil. [trenʃ.] **1.** *Obs.* To drain land with open drains or trenches. Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). Hence **Trencher**, *sb.* one who digs trenches or drains.

Abd. A new spade, and a 'tramp' to save the sole of his boot while operating as trencher or drainer, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 188.

2. To dig land down to the subsoil; to dig two spades deep and bury the sod at the bottom. Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]

TRENCHER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **trancher** Shr.[1]; **transer** Som.; **traunchard** n.Dev.; **trenchud** se.Wor.[1] [tre·nʃə(r.] **1.** A wooden or pewter plate or dish; a wooden platter used in cooking. See **Truncher.**

Sc. Gude be wi' auld lang syne, when our gutchers [grandfathers] ate their trenchers, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 112, ed. 1881. Cum.[1] Still in use for chipping greens on for salad and other cooking purposes. w.Yks.[1] A trencher is a platter of wood scooped hollow, which was both double and single. The double ones reached across the dining table, and had a small cavity for salt in the centre, but are nearly out of use. nw.Der.[1], War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Yo' can al'ays tell a clane sarvant by the piggins an' tranchers.' Tranchers (or trenchers) were formerly used for cold meat; they are *obs.* for that purpose, but are still in common requisition as bread-platters. e.An.[1] The wooden platter, called a trencher, anciently in universal use, and even its successor of pewter, is almost totally superseded. Trenchers are scarcely used but for the cook to chop or mince upon. Suf.[1], Sus.[1], I.W.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) n.Dev. Till un a traunchard vrom tha tack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 18.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Trencher-boy**, (2) **—Dick**, (3) **-man**, (4) **-woman**, a term applied to a person with a good, hearty appetite.

(1) Cor.[3] (2) w.Yks.[2] (3) Lakel.[2], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] A great eater is said to be 'a good (or a bowd) trenchermon.' War.[3], Brks.[1], Hrt. (E.S.F.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.An.[1], ne.Ken. (H.M.), e.Ken. (G.G.) Sur.[1] Mr. —— he was always a good trencherman. Sus.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. I.W. Ben's a middlen trencher-man, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 104. (4) Dor. A' was always a good trencher-woman, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 288, ed. 1895.

3. Phr. (1) *a good trencher*, a person with a good appetite. Hrt. (E.S.F.); (2) *to play a good tune on the trencher*, to have a hearty appetite. e.An.[1]

[1. *Scissorium*, a trenchere, *Voc.* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 610. 2. (3) He is a very valiant trencher-man; he hath an excellent stomach, SHAKS. *Much Ado*, I. i. 51.]

TRENCHER-BREAD, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A kind of wheaten bread.

[Edinburgh] citizens had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 54.

TRENCH-PLOUGH, *v.* Chs. Wor. To turn over a very shallow furrow in the first instance, and then cover it by means of a second plough set much deeper.

Chs.[1] Wor. Breaking up the ground for a fresh plantation by trench-plowing, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 380.

TREND, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. Glo. Dev. Also in form **trind** Hrf. Glo. **1.** *v.* To wind.

Hrf. Winding the wool in tops, ready sorted in some degree for fine drapers, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVI. 454. Glo. Trinded wool, wool winded and fastned together with the 'rind of a tree,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 438.

2. *sb.* The turning and winding of a stream; a stream, current.

Dev. We'd dew best ter palch along ter th' trend i' th' holler hinder, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 438.

[1. Cp. MLG. *trenden*, 'rotare' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

TRENDLE, *sb.* Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [tre·n(d)l; trə·n(d)l.] **1.** A large, oval, shallow tub, used for var. purposes; see below. See **Trindle, 7, Trundle,** *sb.*[1] **8.**

Glo.[1] A shallow wooden tub for butter, milk, or whey. I.W.[2] Used for cooling beer. w.Cy. A brewer's cooler (HALL.). Wil.[1] A circular trough or tray in which bakers mix their dough. Dor. I walked on and seed a clock with a face as big as a baking-trendle, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii; Dor.[1] Som. A large wooden vessel for milk used at milking-time (W.F.R.). e.Som. A brewer's cooler, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Used chiefly for scalding pigs. Dev. A large, shallow, oval tub, made of wood or earthenware, and used for many purposes, chiefly for curing bacon. In common use. The oval tub in which a pig is 'scalded' is always called a trendle, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

2. A circular earthwork.

Wil. Chisenbury Camp, or Trendle, as it is vulgarly called, BRITTON *Desc. Wil.* (? 1814) 407; The term Trendle is freq. applied to circular earthen works, *ib. note*; Wil.[1]

[Cp. OE. *trendel*, a ring, circle (SWEET).]

TRENDLE, TRENNLE, TRENK, see **Trindle, Trink.**

TRENKET, *sb.* *Obs.* Slg. (JAM.) An iron heel put on a shoe. Cf. **tree-clout**, s.v. **Tree, 4** (1).

TRENNAGE, *sb.* Dev. [tre·nidʒ.] Board and lodging.

One and sixpence a week apart from trennage, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 114.

TRENTALL, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.[1][3] A collection of thirty things.

[ME. *trental*, thirty masses for the dead (STRATMANN).]

TRENT OTTER, *phr.* Yks. Not. A steam tug; see below.

The three huge steam tugs plying between Hull and Nottingham have destroyed an immense amount of spawn and tiny fry. . . . The wash from these immense 'Trent otters,' as they are locally termed, has full play on the shallows and the shore, *Fishing Gazette* (Apr. 2, 1887) 207.

TREP, see **Threap.**

TREPANNED, *pp.* w.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] Punished. 'I'll have thee trepanned.'

TREPLE, see **Treble.**

TRES-ACE, *sb.* *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) A game; see below.

A game in which *gen.* six are engaged; one taking a station before, two about 12 yards behind him, three 12 yards behind these two. One is the catch-pole. Never more can remain at any post than three; the supernumerary one must always shift and seek a new station. If the catch-pole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer.

TRESELTRYPE, *sb.* Som. The youngest of a litter of pigs.

About Axbridge they call the youngest of a litter of pigs a treseltrype, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 62.

TRESH, see **Trash**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

TRESPASS, *sb.* Lin. Wil. [tre·spəs.] In phr. *on trespass* or *on trespass ground*, said of any one who has lived more than seventy years, the allotted years of man.

n.Lin. Tommy has been o' trespass-ground this five year, but he is hearty yet (M.P.). n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

TREST, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form **tress** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[3] [trest; tres.] A trestle; the frame or support of a table; a strong bench or table; a form; a butcher's block.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Wee wid need a muckle tress Ta get ipon it, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The tyebl tresses. w.Yks.[3], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] A strong large stool or bench, oblong, with four legs. Often called a 'pig trest,' because pigs are placed upon them to be killed, scraped, &c.

[Þenne þay teldet tableȝ [on] trestes alofte, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1648.]

TREST, *pp.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. In phr. *trest up a ground*, trussed up above ground, i.e. hung.

n.Dev. Cuzzen Kester Broom chell zee tha a trest up a ground, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 305.

TRESTARIG, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Sc. A very strong spirit, distilled from grain, in the Isle of Lewis.

Their plenty of corn was such, as disposed the natives to brew several sorts of liquor, as common Usquebaugh, another called Trestarig, i.e. Aquavitae, three times distill'd, which is strong and hot, Martin *W. Islands* (1716) 3 (Jam.).

TRESTER, *sb.* Cor.[2] [tre·stə(r).] A beam.

Put in a good big trester.

[OCor. *troster* (pl. *tresters*), a beam, rafter (Williams).]

TRESTLES, *sb. pl.* Sus.[1 2] Also written **tressles** Sus.[1] [tre·slz.] The dung of sheep, hares, rabbits, &c. See **Treddle**.

TRESTREM, *sb.* Cor.[12] [tre·strəm.] Bait cut up to put on hooks.

TRETE, TRETTLE, TREUSS, see **Treet, Treddle, Trouss**, *v.*

TREVALLY, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also written **trevaillie** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **thravally** Ir.; **travellye** Or.I.; **treevolie** Sc. (Jam.) 1. A disturbance, 'to-do'; anything unusual or startling; a catastrophe; a fall, accompanied with great force and noise. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Gin ye could airt me tae ane o' them we wad let you see a fine trevallie, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 162 (Jam.). Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793. Ir. There was such a thravally ruz . . . about it, Kennedy *Irish Celts* (1866) 19. Cum.[1]

2. A scolding; a quarrelling.

Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 407. Ayr. (Jam.), Cum.[1]

TREVALLYIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) A train or retinue, implying the idea of its meanness.

TREVEL, TREVIS(S, see **Travel, Travers(e.**

TREW, *v.* Sc. Also written **tru(e.** [trū.] To trust, believe. See **Trow**, *v.*[4]

Sc. Observing, however, that she trewed she had made her hearth-broom and the auld heathen's pow right weel acquainted, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xii. S. & Ork.[1] Abd. 'Gar me trew,' make me believe. Very common (G.W.). Fif. Gray *Poems* (1811) 73. Lth. I slipt my daring perch, an' swith cam doun, I trew, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 127. Slk. Like a wean hidin itsel for fun in the claes, to mak its mither true it wasna there, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 260. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

[OE. *trūwian*, to trust, believe (B.T.).]

TREW, see **Through**, *prep.*, **Throw**.

TREWEL, *sb.* Lan. Wor. [triu·il.] A trowel. Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 279. se.Wor.[1]

[ME. *truele, trulle*, OFr. *truele*, a trowel (Stratmann).]

TREWELL, see **Trowel**, *sb.*

TREWES, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **trews** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.; **trewse** Nhb.[1] In phr. (1) *days of trewes*, days of truce on the Border, when the commissioners of both kingdoms met for the redress of grievances; (2) *laws of trewes*, the articles agreed upon at these meetings.

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The days of Trews, or Warden Courts, had to be held frequently, Jones *Nhb.* 162; Those March days, or days of Trewes, did not always pass over quietly, *ib.* 185; Nhb.[1] (2) Nhb.[1]

[Truwes [trues], *foedus*, Trevisa *Higden* (1387) v. 433.]

TREWET, *sb.* Suf. Also written **trewit** Suf.[1]; **truet**. 1. *pl.* *Obs.* Pattens for women. Ray (1691); Bailey (1721). 2. A trivet or iron rest for a kettle or pot over the fire. Suf.[1] [Coles *Lat. Dict.* (1679).]

TREWS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **trouse**. [trūz.] Trousers, esp. the short trousers worn under the kilt in the Highland dress. A dial. form of *obs.* lit. Eng. 'trouses,' trunk-hose.

Sc. He wore the trews, or close trowsers, made of tartan, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. Elg. Donald's still in Donald's trews, Tester *Poems* (1865) 97. Abd. Plaidin' to mak coats and trews, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 19. Per. I got new trews and coat, Spence *Poems* (1898) 72. Ayr. The rose upon the briar will be him trouse and doublet, Burns *Wee Willie Gray*; The philibegs And skyrin tartan trews, *ib. Sheriff-muir*, st. 3. Slk. Now wha are ye wi' tartan trews? Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 285. Gall. He needs one to draw tight the buckle of his trews, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 37.

Hence **Trewsman**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a Highlander or wearer of Highland dress.

Sc. We have a wheen canny trewsman here, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv.

TREY, TREYAPSE, see **Tray**, *num. adj.*, **Trapes**.

TRIAK, see **Traik**.

TRIAL, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Also written **tryal** Sc. [trai·əl.] 1. A difficulty; an effort; troublesome work, drudgery.

Sh.I. Luik at da trial 'at folk haes ta keep kye cleen in da byre, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). ne.Sc. It was a great trial to his mother to get him to go to school, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 23.

2. *pl.* Examinations prescribed by Presbyteries for the licensing of preachers and for the ordination of ministers.

Sc. Still in use (A.W.). Bnff. The Presbytery proceeded to expede the rest of his tryals, Willcock *Sh. Minister* (1897) 144. Abd. They could not admitt the said Mr. William Hay to enter upon his tryalls in reference to the ministerie, because hie hade not passed his tryalls as ane expectant, Stuart *Eccl. Rec.* (1846) 227. Arg. Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 53. Ayr. The State says to a parish, 'Here's a minister for ye, fresh from the hands o' the patron, take him in'; but after his 'trials' the parish says, 'No, we canna bide under this man's ministry,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 249.

3. *Obs.* Proof.

Abd. There was no trial found that their matters were true, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1796) I. 300 (Jam.); They were all suddenly blown up with the roof in the air . . . nor ever trial got how this stately house was so blown up, *ib.* 258.

4. A coarse sieve in a winnowing-machine. Chs.[1]

TRIANGLE, *sb.* and *adv.* Wm. Nhp. Wil. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Triangle-ways**, cross-cornered. Nhp.[1] 2. *pl.* An apparatus with legs and pulleys, used to hoist trees, &c.

Wm. Thoo'll hev ta hev t'triangles ta that yak tree er thoo'll nivver skift it (B.K.).

3. *adv.* In phr. *to plant flowers, cabbages*, &c. *triangle*, to plant or set them in quincunx order. Wil.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

TRIB, TRIBANT, see **Trip**, *sb.*[1], **Trivant**.

TRIBBIT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **tribbet** w.Yks.[5]; **tribet** Lan.; **tribit** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **trivet** Cum.; **trivit** m.Yks.[1] [tri·bit.] 1. The game of 'knur(r and spell'; the trap or piece of hard wood used in the game. See **Trippet**, *sb.*[1]

Cum. Football, hand-ball, trivet and nine holes, Clark *Surv. Lakes* (1787) *Introd.* 21. Lan. A common children's game. . . It is played with a 'pum,' a piece of wood about a foot long and two inches in diameter, and a tribet, a small piece of hard wood (Hall.).

2. *Comp.* **Tribbit-stick**, the stick or bat used in the game of 'knur(r and spell'; see below.

n.Yks.[1] Sometimes *pr.* trivvet *or* trevvit-stick. It consists of a longish and flexible stick, to the end of which is affixed a small bat of hard wood, the flat face of which is about five or six inches long, and about two broad at the widest part, near the end. . . The trap used in conjunction with the Tribbet-stick is, essentially, an

iron spring which, when liberated from its catch by a touch of the Tribbit-stick, projects or 'slings' the knorr or ball into the air to give the striker his chance of driving it far away; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5]

TRIBBIT-, TRIBBLE, see **Trippet,** *sb.*[3], **Trouble.**

TRIBE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Cor. Also in form **troibe** s.Lan.[1] [traib; troib.] 1. Used contemptuously of a set or crowd of people.

Sh.I. Wi' sic a tribe aboot me, witches an' limmers, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42. Lnk. The rhymin' tribe . . . Wi' youky crowns, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 12. Edb. The Embrugh tribe scarce crawl their lanes! *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27, ed. 1801. s.Lan.[1] Ther's a rare troibe on um.

2. *pl.* Relations, relatives, connexions.

Cor. Th' boys an' th' maidens an' oal their tribes went up, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 115.

TRIBEETCH, TRIBS, see **Travers(e, Thribs.**

TRIBET, *sb.* Som. Cor. Also written **tribbet.** A trivet or andiron stood in front of the fire. Som. (G.S.), Cor.[2] See **Trippet,** *sb.*[2]

TRIBUTE, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **tribbit; tribut** Cor.[1] [tri·bət, -it.] A tin-mining term: a percentage or share of the produce of a mine claimed by a miner; see below.

When a man works on 'tribute' he receives so many shillings for every twenty shillings' worth of ore that he raises during the month, BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 359; We're workin' 'pon tribbit this month, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. iii; Cor.[1] A consideration or share of the produce of a mine, either in money or kind, the latter being first made merchantable, and then paid by the takers or tributors to the adventurers or owners for the liberty granted of enjoying the mine or a part thereof called a pitch, for a limited time; Cor.[2]

Hence (1) **Tribute-pitch,** *sb.* a portion of a mine worked on 'tribute'; (2) **Tributer,** *sb.* a miner who works on 'tribute'; (3) **Tributing,** *prp.* working a mine on 'tribute.'

(1) The knockers . . . have often kindly indicated to the trusting miners, where they might take good tribute pitches, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 347, ed. 1896. (2) Boath tutwork men and tributers and halvaners, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 17; A tributer is a man who agrees with the adventurers in a mine to receive a certain share of the profits on the ore raised by him in lieu of wages, HUNT *ib.* 354; Cor.[12] (3) No pitch for me, nor tribbeting, Nor tut-work will there be, DANIEL *Muse,* 17.

TRICE, *v.* s.Don. [trais.] To make an agreement or bargain; ? a dial. form of 'tryst' (q.v.). SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

TRICE, see **Trise.**

TRICK, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Lin. [trik.] 1. *pl.* In phr. *to be in one's tricks,* see below.

n.Lin.[1] To be in his tricks is to be mischievous, bad-tempered, disagreeable, or otherwise objectionable without violently offending against the popular moral sentiment. A man is in his tricks who gets drunk, but such an expression would not be used regarding him if while in that state he beat his wife.

2. *Comp.* **Trick-hole,** a trap filled with water or mud and concealed by a layer of turf, supported by small twigs; used by boys when playing a practical joke. Nhb.[1]

TRICK, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also in form **thrick** e.Yks.[1] [trik.] Intercourse, dealings; trade, business, traffic. Also in *comp.* **Trick-track.** See **Truck,** *v.*[1]

Lakel.[2] Ah'll hev neea trick wi' thi ato. Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks.[1] Thoo awlas thries tĭ get ower mă, seeah Ah'll he' ne mair thrick wĭ thă. n.Lin.[1] He's a shack-bag; I'll hev no trick wi' him.

TRICK AND TIE, *phr.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Equal to or even with one another.

Brks. Used generally at hay-carting and harvest. When one wagon comes up full just as the other is emptied, they are said to be 'trick and tie' (E.G.H.). Hmp.[1] Wil. 'I'll keep trick-and-tie wi' un,' will keep even or level with him, in mowing or standing pots of beer or anything else (G.E.D.).

TRICKER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nrf. Also written **triker** Nrf.; **trikker** Lnk.; and in form **thricker** e.Yks.[1]; **trekker** ne.Lan.[1] [tri·kə(r.] 1. A trigger.

Per. His ready hand was aye a tricker To fire them aff, STEWART *Character* (1857) 75. Lnk. The trikker o' John's compleecated machine, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 64. Edb. It was an act of desperation to draw the tricker, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. Gall. A feckless wabster chap . . . Can bravely draw the tricker, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 246, ed. 1876. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Lin. (J.T.F.)

2. *Comp.* **Triker-line,** a trigger-line.

Nrf. Pulled on tha triker-line, and thet nipped tha gun right tight, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 24.

3. *Obs.* A latch, spring.

Bnff. Whan I gaed wi' her to the dwallin, I heezt the tricker, An' crost the door, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 62.

4. *pl.* A curling term: pieces of iron with sharp spikes to fix on the ice to serve instead of a 'hack.'

Sc. Gae get your besoms, trickers, stanes, And join the friendly strife, man, *R. Caled. Club Ann.* (1869) 275.

5. A wooden leg. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

[1. Du. *trekker,* a drawer, trigger (PICARD).]

TRICKER, see **Trickster.**

TRICKET, *sb. Obs.* Suf.[1] A game of cards, some what resembling 'loo.'

TRICKISH, *adj.* Cor. [tri·kiʃ.] Ticklish, difficult, 'kittle.'

We'm putting in the hatmosphere just now [in a picture]—terr'ble trickish work, LEE *Cynthia* (1900) 72; Cor.[3]

TRICKLE, *v.* e.An. Also in form **trittle** e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] [tri·kl; tri·tl.] To bowl, roll.

e.An. (HALL.); e.An.[1] Trickle me an orange across the table. The crowd was so thick, one might have trickled balls on their heads. Nrf.[1] Suf. Trickling bowls in the game, applied when the bowl runs smoothly and quietly on, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 363.

TRICKLE-BED, *sb.* e.An. [tri·kl-bed.] A 'truckle-bed' or low bed on wheels or castors. Also used *attrib.* and *fig.*; see below. Cf. **trundle-bed,** s.v. **Trundle,** *sb.*[1] 2.

e.An.[1] Of a servile sycophant, or hanger-on, it is sometimes said that he is 'a poor mean trickle-bed fellow!' Nrf.[1]

TRICKLING, *sb.* Shr.[2] [tri·klin.] The smaller intestines of a pig or sheep, esp. those used in making sausages.

TRICKLING, *prp.* Chs. [tri·klin.] Applied to the uncertain scrambling of a wounded hare.

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] I seed the hare a trickling along the deitch, through the brimbles under the boo of yon wicken.

TRICKLINGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. [tri·klinz.] Sheep's dung. Cf. **triddlings.**

s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] It was formerly—before the age of vaccination—a popular belief that 'ship's tricklin's,' duly administered, would cure the small-pox. 'Bessy, yo' mind as Granny dunna pŭt ship's tricklin's i' my yarb-tay, I canna tak' it if 'er does—nod if I'm marked ever so.'

TRICKSOME, *adj.* Brks.[1] [tri·ksəm.] Of a dog, &c.: easily taught tricks. (s.v. Zome.)

TRICKSTER, *sb.* Yks. Cor. Also in form **tricker** Cor.[1] [tri·kstə(r.] 1. A deceiver. n.Yks.[2] 2. An adept; a proficient, esp. an adept at dancing; a dancer.

Cor.[1] He's a trickster for dancing. w.Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441.

TRICKSY, *adj.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. Suf. Dev. Also written **tricksey** Suf.[1] Dev. [tri·ksi.] 1. Tricky, full of tricks, playful, frolicsome; 'ticklish,' difficult, deceptive.

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. A lass is tricksy handling at sich times, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 7. Suf.[1] Always in a good sense. Dev. The spirits abroad on the Eve of St. John were not such tricksey spirits as these, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1892) 135.

Hence **Tricksical,** *adj.* full of tricks, playful, frolicsome, mischievous. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] 2. Of a girl or young woman: neatly attired, 'tricked out.' Suf.[1]

TRICKUMTRULLY, *adv.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to play trickumtrully,* to play false; to act unfairly.

You've a-knowed me a long time now, ain't you, Mrs. Cook? Did you ever know me for to play trickumtrully? BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) liv.

TRICKY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. e.An. [tri·ki.] 1. Mischievous, playful.

Sc. Used without including any idea of dishonesty. 'O, he's a tricky laddie, that' (JAM.). e.An.[1]

2. Cross, fretful, peevish; spitefully ill-humoured.

se.Lin. (J.T.B.), e.An.[1] Nrf. He's that tricky, pore little feller, I concite he's arter some more teeth (E.M.).

TRICULATE, *v.* e.An. Also in forms **trickielate** Suf.; **tricolate** Nrf.[1] [tri·kəlēt.] To adorn, make smart; to tidy up, put things to rights; to clear up.

e.An.[1] Used by masons, for putting the last hand to what they mean to be smart and shewy. Nrf. We are just a triculating up a bit; we shall soon be quite smart (W.R.E.); Triculate it up like, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12; Nrf.[1] Suf. 'Trickielating up the lickups,' clearing up the drag-rakings in a harvest-field (H.H.).

TRID, TRIDDED, TRIDDEN, see **Turd, Tread.**

TRIDDLE, *v.* Hrt. To trickle slowly. (E.S.F.)

TRIDDLE, see **Treadle.**

TRIDDLE-BAG, *sb.* Hrt. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* (E.S.F.)

TRIDDLING, *prp.* Cor.[12] [tri·dlin.] Trifling, talking nonsense.

TRIDDLINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **tridlins** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **treddlin's** ne.Lan.[1] [tri·dlinz.] The dung of sheep. n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] See **Treddle**; cf. **tricklings.**

TRIDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. [tridʒ.] 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'trudge'; to tramp.

Now tridged to aldermen and mayor Squire Rolle, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) 157, ed. 1824. e.Dev. A smokin' pipes as on they tridge, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 18.

2. *sb.* A trudge, tramp.

'Tis a long tridge by the raud, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 285.

TRIER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Som. Dev. [trai·ə(r.]

1. A judge or umpire at games, &c.

Cum. At spworts, if I was trier, Relph *Poems* (1798) 15. w.Som.[1] The umpire at a wrestling, cudgel-playing, or any other match. There are usually two, and they are commonly old players who have retired, but who have sufficient vigour left to insure fair play, *vi et armis.* Dev. Three triers or conductors of the lists are appointed, who decide all disputes immediately, and without appeal, Cooke *Dev.* 58; *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 19.

2. See below.

e.Yks. Here are a sort of people, called 'triers,' who with a long piece of iron search into the soft boggy ground hereabouts for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind, *England's Gazetteer* (1790) (s.v. Youle).

3. A corn screen. ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **trial**, 4.

TRIESHON, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Traces.

TRIFLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Nhb. [trai·fld.] Of grass or grain: beaten down with wind or rain. Cf. **baffle**, 3.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The corn's that trifled thor's nee gettin't cut.

[Cp. OE. *trifolian*, to pound, grind (Sweet).]

TRIFLING, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] [trai·flin.] Tedious, tiresome, troublesome; said of any employment that takes up a good deal of time, and has little to show for it.

Me an' my boys han puck as many as six quarts o' winb'ries in a day, but they bin mighty trifling [tedious] to gather (s.v. Winberry).

TRIFT, see **Thrift**, *sb.*[1]

TRIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Chs. Rut. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. e.An. [trig.] 1. *sb.* A gutter or small ditch; a shallow trench. Also in *comp.* **Trig-gutter.**

s.Chs.[1] There wants a bit of a trig cuttin' theer. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' nee'na cut it dip—on'y a bit of a trig; Shr.[2], Hrf.[2]

2. A narrow path or track.

Rut.[1], War.[123] ne.Wor. A narrow footpath or path made by animals (sheep, rabbits, &c.) (J.W.P.) s.Wor. (H.K.) Hnt. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 195.

3. A mark in the ground; a boundary.

w.Wor.[1] S'pose I pùts a trig in this carner, miss? It 'ull be 'andy far you to mark the tennis ground from.

4. The starting line or point in a race, game, &c.

Ir. (A.S.-P.), N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.[1] May be either a stretched cord, a stick, a post, or an imaginary boundary. 'Toe the trig,' keep your toe on the starting line. 'Come back ti the trig' is shouted when a false start has been made. To 'stand her trig,' to 'stand his trig,' to stand ready to begin either at a social dance or on the bowling course. War.[3] e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] A piece of round flat tin or iron, as a mark to bowl from, to the jack, on a bowling-green.

5. A game at quoits. War.[13] 6. *v.* To make shallow trenches or 'trigs' to act as boundaries; to mark out or define boundaries.

War.[3] Plots of ground let for building are trigged out, i.e. the boundaries are marked by cutting a small trench in them. Shr.[1] I trigged the ground afore I pùt the seed in. Hrf.[2]

7. To arrange the starting line or point in a game, &c., esp. in the game of 'booling' or 'bowling' (q.v., s.v. **Bowl**, *v.*[1]).

Nhb. He took up his 20 oz. bowl for his last cast; gravely he consulted with his 'marrow' [mate] who 'trigged' for him on this eventful day, carefully noted the indicated line, Pease *Studies* (1893) 36.

Hence **Trigger**, *sb.* (1) see below; (2) the place from which a 'curler' starts his stone and places his foot to do so.

(1) Nhb. One of two persons in the game of boolin', whose duty it is to stretch the trig and watch the delivery of the 'bool.' The player may 'toe the trig,' but may not overstep it. If he does so the trigger decides that it is 'a ca' back,' and the bowl must thereupon be played over again (R.H.). (2) Ayr. The second, third, and fourth players on each side, footed the trigger, and sent their stones hurtling along the as yet unpolished ice towards the goal, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 110.

TRIG, *sb.*[2] Cor. [trig.] Any kind of shell-fish picked up at low water. Also in *comp.* **Trig-meat.**

Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 129; Cor.[12]

Hence **Trigging**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *going a trigging*, gathering shell-fish, esp. on Shrove Tuesday; see below.

Flk-Lore Jrn. ib.; Cor.[1] Large quantities of limpets and periwinkles are gathered in Penzance on Shrove Tuesday; this is called 'going a trigging.' It was formerly the custom for boys and women to stand at the corners of the streets on that day, with blackened hands, which they rubbed over people's faces. After dusk the men and boys went about, throwing handfuls of shells, bottles of filth, &c., in at open doors, taking down signs, and unhanging gates.

[Cp. OCor. *trig*, the ebbing, or reflux of the sea (Williams).]

TRIG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Cum. Yks. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [trig.] 1. *v.* To fasten, make firm; to block, wedge; to prevent from moving, esp. to put a stone under a wheel to prevent the cart, &c. from slipping back.

Glo.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] We had to trig up a time or two gwine up all the shoots. Wil.[1], n.Wil. (W.C.P.), Dor.[1] e.Som. As a door, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Trig ope the gate. Trig the wheel. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] To trig the wheel; Cor.[2]

Hence **Trigger**, *sb.* anything used to 'trig' or block; a wedge; the pole attached to a wagon to prevent it running back while ascending a hill.

Wil.[1] The rod let down to 'trig up' the shafts of a cart. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) w.Som.[1] Here! thick gurt stone'll do vor a trigger. nw.Dev.[1]

2. To prop up; to support or shore up with a wedge, &c. *Gen.* with *up.*

Cum. To shore up to a level by a wedge or under-prop (J.Ar.). Sus. We trig up the bough when the fruit weighs it down (R.B.). Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[2] Dor.[1] Thee miad'st a rick, An' then we had to trig en wi' a stick, 127. Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. She made him raise the hearthstone, and trig it up with a bit of granite, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 100. Cor.[2] To trig it up.

Hence **Trigger**, *sb.* a prop or support to anything.

Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. Triggers set even to hold this same in position and firmly, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 250.

3. *sb.* A stone to block a wheel; a wedge to stop a barrel from rolling. n.Yks.[4], Dev.[1] 4. A patch put on the sole of a shoe worn at one side. Cor.[1]

TRIG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. e.An. [trig.]

1. *v.* To trot, run; used esp. of children; to walk briskly.

w.Yks. Mony a mile he had to trig One sweltin summer day, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 72; w.Yks.[3] Lan. Hurried off, wi hur triggin after me, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 19. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hoo wur triggin' off to t'market. s.Chs.[1] Come, naï, trig alung wi' yö. nw.Der.[1] Nah, trig on, that's a good lad, we'st soon be awuum. e.An. (Hall.); e.An.[1] They trigged off together. Nrf.[1]

2. To evade by moving quickly round corners or obstacles; to take a secret or clandestine walk.

Lan. He sprang through a fence, and, crossing the corner of a meadow, was soon 'trigging' down the very lane, Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 125; Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Where have you been trigging?

3. *sb.* A trot, not used of a horse's trot; esp. in phr. *on the trig.*

Chs.[1] 'He's allus uppo th' trig.' Always in a hurry. s.Chs.[1] Yo mun go at the trig, if yo want'n get theer i' time.

TRIG, *v.*[4] Cor.[2] [trig.] To trip up, slip.
If falling, a lad would say he had 'trigged his foot.'

TRIG, *v.*[5] and *adj.*[1] n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. w.Cy. Also in form **thrig** e.Yks.[1] [trig.] **1.** *v.* To stuff, cram, fill to the utmost, used esp. of the stomach.
n.Cy. Trig thy kite, fill thy belly, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[4] Wm. & Cum.[1] They're keyte's weel trigg'd wi' solid geer, 142. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Trigg'd with a good dinner; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] He's trig'd hissen. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] 'He's trigg'd his hamper,' he has filled his belly; w.Yks.[5] Trig thee guts weel lad wal tuh art duing! ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Trigger**, *sb.* one who supplies with food; a feeder, esp. a feeder of cattle. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1]; (2) **Trig-hall**, *sb.* an hospitable house. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. *ib. MS. add.* w.Cy., Dev. (HALL.) **2.** To fit out; to furnish, supply.
e.Yks.[1] Ah's boon tĭ thrig Jack oot wiv a new suit o' cleeas.

3. *adj.* Full, distended, stuffed to the utmost.
N.Cy.[1], Cum.[14] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] Not common. n.Lin.[1] Thoo mon't shuv no moore i'to that bag, it's oher trig noo. sw.Lin.[1] It little belly was full, it was quiet trig.

TRIG, *adj.*[2] and *v.*[6] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **thrig** Don. **1.** *adj.* True, faithful, reliable; to be depended upon.
N.Cy.[1] Nhb. For Geordy aw'd dee, for my loyalty's trig, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 69; Nhb.[1]

2. Firm; sound, even. Also used *advb.*
n.Lin.[1] Said of the flesh. 'I'm mendin' fast; my flesh is all trig ageän.' 'I alus like a pig best when its flesh cuts up nist an' trig. Hmp.[1], Dor. (HALL.), Dor.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [A man will keep so much the greater awe over [oxen when ploughing], and will make them trig, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 318.]

3. Well, in good health.
Cum.[14], Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) Wil.[1] 'Pretty trig,' in fairly good health. Som. I'm out and about, thank God. I'm pretty trig (W.F.R.). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. Smart, active, alert; brisk, nimble; quick, clever. Also used *advb.*
Sc. As brisk and trig a young fellow of your inches as the sun needs to shine on, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. Sh.I. What bonnie, bonnie lad is yon sae trig an' braw? STEWART *Tales* (1892) 82. Per. My Sandie was the triggest lad That ever made a lassie glad, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 126. Rnf. Strutting out and in Fu' trig and braw, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 94. Ayr. The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 3. Gall. Lads tight and trig stood in rows, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 16. Cum. The lads baith trig an' souple, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 5. Glo.[12], Dev. (HALL.)

Hence **Trigly**, *adv.* smartly, quickly, briskly.
Lnk. She . . . skippit trigly up the ha', *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 26. Edb. The barber spark . . . Gangs trigly, faith! FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 126, ed. 1785.

5. Neat, tidy, trim, in good order; spruce, smart. Also used *advb.*
Sc. Mak a' things trig again, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. Sh.I. Aa ithin wis trig an croose, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 83. Cai.[1] Bnff. Trig an' trim In ilka member, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 52. Abd. Busk ye trig's a new-made preen, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 144. e.Fif. A trig, sonsy, speerity young quean, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. Ayr. Keeping ever and anon a watchful eye on trig Leezie, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxvii. Twd. Follow their wark as trig and easy as if they were i' the holms o' Clyde, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 178. Gall. That they might go trig and point-device to the Earl's weapon-showing to-morrow, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 1. Kcb. ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 33. Don. Rody was warm an' well-to-do, with a snug farm an' a thrig house, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 49. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Trig as a lennard (spruce as a linnet), *Newc. Prov.* Dur.[1] Cum.[1] Trig as an apple; Cum.[4] Wm. Nippy, clean en' trig, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1868) 41. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Lin. Trig as a new pin (J.C.W.). se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Nhp. Trig as new pins, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 96; Nhp.[2] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Her's so trig a little umman's you'll zee in a day's march. Their garden always looks trig like. Dev. I zim I niver zeedee za trig avore. Yŭ be agwaine coorting, I rekkon, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Triggy**, *adj.* neat; (2) **Trigly**, *adv.* neatly, trimly, sprucely, smartly; (3) **Trigness**, *sb.* neatness, orderliness.
(1) Per. The lads and the lasses so triggy and clean, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 33. (2) Sc. Fields were subdivided by trigly cut hedges, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 14. Abd. Trigly buskit frae tap to tae, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 39. Edb. She gaes up, an' doun The doors, trigly drest, LOGAN *Auld Reekie* (1884) 49. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) Ayr. Well spoken of, for both their civility and the trigness of their houses, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii.

6. Tight or close-fitting.
Sc. Trig as a drum, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. Don. There, me man, is yer boot, as thrig an' as nate as Toal a-Gallacher can make it, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 107. Lakel.[2] Not. Trig and trim, fitting exactly (J.H.B.). Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 374; Lin.[1]

7. Quiet, orderly.
n.Lin.[1] In the neighbourhood of Grimsby. ne.Lin. I tell'd 'em to be trig an' wark fer me noo th' mester was taa'en (M.P.).

8. *v.* With *up*: to make neat or trim; to tidy up, set in order; to settle.
Sc. Mine ain house I like to guide, And please me with the trigging o't, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 93, ed. 1871. Sh.I. Efter as shŭ wis trigget up, we jugged awa' doon trow, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.), N.I.[1]

Hence **Trig-up**, *sb.* a setting in order, a tidying up.
Bnff.[1] The kitchie's fool; gang, and gee't a trig-up. Gee yirsel' a trig-up, an' come awa wee's t' the toon.

9. To brace up; to tighten.
Nhb.[1] A contracted sinew is said to be trigged. A nut screwed up until it is quite tight is also said to be trigged.

10. To dress, esp. to dress smartly and finely; to deck, smarten, bedeck. *Gen.* with *out.*
Bnff.[1] Edb. She had gotten me into her room to see that I was trigged out as I should be, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 243. Dmf. Beauty . . . shines divine when seen Trigged oot in love and charity, THOM *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 54. Nhb. He rigged, and trigged, and rid away, RITSON *N. Garlands* (1810) 71. Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] How she is trigged out! She is going to trig herself out. War.[3] Shr.[1] Sally's gweïn to the Club—I warrant 'er'll trig out in all 'er finery. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1] A girl when going to a fair is said to be 'trigged out in her best.'

Hence **Triggin**, *sb.* decking out, finery.
Abd. Beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 48 (JAM.).

[1. ON. *tryggr*, trusty, faithful, true (VIGFUSSON).]

TRIGGER, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [tri·gə(r).] A hard task.
Thou's gotten a trigger at last.

TRIGGERY MATE, see **Trigimate**.

TRIGGLE, *sb.* se.Wor.[1] [tri·gl.] The trigger of a gun.

TRIGGS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Irel. The traces of a plough-team, commonly made of horse-hide cut into strips and then twisted to the thickness of a rope and dried. Sc., Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

TRIGIMATE, *sb.* Stf. Dev. Also in forms **triggery mate** Stf.[1]; **trignomate** n.Dev. An intimate friend; a chum or companion. Cf. **trig**, *adj.*[2] **1.**
Stf.[1], Dev. (HALL.) n.Dev. Her's trignomate now to 'un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88.

TRIKKER, TRIKLE, see **Tricker, Treacle**.

TRILBYS, *sb. pl.* War.[3] [tri·lbiz.] Pigs' feet or trotters.
The announcement may now be seen in pork-butchers' shop-windows in Birmingham, 'Buy our hot Trilbys.'

[Modern slang; from *Trilby*, celebrated for the beauty of her feet; in the novel of that name by Du Maurier.]

TRILL, *sb.* Sc. [tril.] Treble.
Rnf. In the kirk he may sing bass or trill, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 63.

TRILL, *v.* Ken. Som. [tril.] **1.** To trundle a hoop, &c. Cf. **troll**, *v.*[1]
Ken.[1] e.Ken. There now, let me see how nicely you can trill your hoop (W.F.S.).

2. To twirl. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Ye moten trille a pin, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 316. Cp. Swed. *trilla*, to roll (WIDEGREN).]

TRILLICHAN, *sb.* Heb. The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 188.

[Gael. *trilleachan*, *trileachan*, the pied oyster-catcher (MACBAIN).]

TRILTIGO, *int.* Der. [tri·ltigō.] A word used at Eyam, to start boys off in a race. (S.O.A.)

TRIM, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **thrim** e.Yks.[1]; **trem** n.Dev. Cor. [trim.]

1. *v.* To keep neat and tidy; to put the finishing touches in arranging or completing anything; to prepare, make ready; to perfect; to do good to. Also used *fig.*

Gall. I wat a pleugh he weel could tune, And trim his graith, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. T'slashin' 'at Joseph gat i' t'pit an' i' t'prison, trimm'd him for t'second chariot i' Egypt, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 113; e.Yks.[1] This rain'll thrim tonnops. nw.Der.[1] War.[3] Pulling the ricks is called 'trimming.'

2. To put hosiery or under-garments on a wooden frame or board to make them lie evenly and flat. Not.[1] Hence (1) **Trimmer**, *sb.* one whose business it is to 'trim' hosiery; (2) **Trim-shop**, *sb.* the place where hosiery is 'trimmed.' *ib.*

3. A coaling term: to cast in and level the coals as they are loaded at the hatchway of a ship or into a wagon.

Lnk. The men in the waggons 'trimming' the coal must perform their part with regularity also, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 85. Nhb. Wi' trimmin coals an' smokin' ye'll be as stupid as a goose, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 5; Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric.* (1805).

Hence **Trimmer**, *sb.* the man who 'trims' or spreads the coals in a ship's hold; a man who delivers coals from a cart.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A set of men called trimmers, who with shovels and rakes distribute the coal, or trim the cargo, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). Lon. The man who accompanies him to aid in the delivery of the coals was described to me as the 'trimmer,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 262.

4. To tune an instrument; to 'thrum' or play on a banjo, &c.

Lan. John o' Clarence, trimmin' on his banjo, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 93.

5. With *out*: to clear out; to thin.

Nrf. They [the rails] are never safe anywhere, for the hungry crows, and buzzards, and hawks, and stoats find them out, and 'trim them out properly,' as the gunners say, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 254.

6. To decorate, adorn, applied esp. to church decorations. Also with *out.*

n.Lin.[1] Th' yung laadies is throng trimmin' th' chech. sw.Lin.[1] They was trimming the Church. Nrf. Yow have been a-trimming out the chutch again fer Sunday (W.R.E.).

7. *Fig.* To beat, thrash, castigate, esp. in phr. *to trim one's jacket.*

Cai.[1] Abd. Gin I meet her, though I'm auld I swear I'll trim her, CADENHEAD *Flights* (1853) 166. s.Sc. Be off, or I'll trim you, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 187. Dmf. Ay, we'd trim his jacket for him, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 241. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] I'll trim thee thy jacket. s.Lan.[1] Usually said to children. 'Aw'll trim thee when aw catch thee.' Chs.[1] Aw'll trim thy jacket for thee; Chs.[3] nw.Der.[1] Iv tha art no' quiet, aw'l trim thee. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[123] Shr.[1] Yore Mother'll trim yo', if yo' dunna come back. Brks.[1], Suf.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). Dev.[1] I wish I had the trimming o' an, I'd larrup en to the true ben, 15. n.Dev. Chell trem en, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 515. Cor. TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath* (1894) 44. [None of your jaw, you swab, . . else I shall trim your laced jacket for you, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) iii.]

8. To scold; to chide.

Sc. There be among you some that remember . . . how I trimmed them about the story of hearkening behind the arras, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxiii. Lei.[1], Shr.[1] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

Hence **Trimming**, *sb.* a scolding; a reprimand; a drubbing.

Sc. (A.W.) Der. I'll be bound he don't get such a trimmin' from his missus any day! *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. Lei.[1]

9. *sb. Fig.* Order, condition; temper, mood, humour, state of mind.

Sc. His wife knows his trim, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxvii. S. & Ork.[1] Sig. Look sharp, he's made me aft forfairn Wi' his vile trims, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 30. Cum.[1] What trim is t'oald horse in t'year? Cum.[4] w.Yks. When aw felt aht o' trim, SENIOR *Jerry Slit-Spring's Soliloquy*, l. 12. s.Lan.[1] He's i' good trim. I.Ma. I know his trim if you don't, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 15; (S.M.) Oxf. (G.O.) Suf. I'm in just the trim for a kiss, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 173.

10. Haste, speed.

Edb. It was managed wi' sic trim, That a' was o'er or Bell cam' in, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 10.

TRIM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A kind of ale.

Hink-skink and ploughman's drink, And scour-the-gate and trim, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (1870) 392.

TRIM, *sb.*[3] n.Yks.[1] [trim.] In phr. *to take trim for tram*, to misinterpret one's words or meaning either purposely or through inattention.

TRIM, *sb.*[4] Dor. Also in form **trum**. [trim; trʊm.] The whole number of lobster or other fish pots set out in one place.

(C.W.); They may have a trim at one reef of rocks, and one at another. It is not a given number, but might consist of twenty, thirty, forty, or any number of dozens (H.J.M.).

TRIMBLE, see **Tremble**, *sb.*[1]

TRIMMEL, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large salting-tub. (HALL.) See **Trendle**.

TRIMMER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **thrimmer** e.Yks.[1] [tri·mə(r.] 1. A neat person. Cum.[14] 2. ? *Obs.* A man employed in the finishing of railway carriages.

Dur. The trimmer employed underwent a very painful and strange operation for the sake of his work. He had the second and third toes on each foot cut off because they proved an hindrance when kneeling, which was his daily position, *Cy. Monthly* (May 1902) 65.

3. *Fig.* A lesson; a warning.

Lan. It's bin a trimmer for one or two as I kno', DONALDSON *Takin th' New Year in* (1888) 4.

4. Anything of a superior quality; anything fine or pleasing to the eye. Cf. **trimming**.

Edb. MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 181. Wm. Noo that galliwa's a gay trimmer (B.K.). n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] Glo.[1] 'A proper trimmer' means a thoroughly good one. Brks.[1] Dor.[1] That's a trimmer.

5. A large, unwieldy person or thing; also applied to animals. Glo.[1] 6. A clever person; an astonishing thing.

n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. Rhodes is a trimmer for bahlin' on a sticky witick, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 17, 1899). s.Lan.[1]

7. A night-line for catching pike.

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] se.Wor.[1] A kind of fishing line attached to a large float, which turns over when a fish is hooked. Brks.[1] Ken. If a pike ran off with a trimmer, Peter fished it out, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83. Sur. SON OF MARSHES *Sur. Hills* (1891) 238. [MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 63.]

8. A vixen; a scold; a virago; a contemptuous term applied to a woman. See **Trim**, *v.* 8.

Sc. Eh, man Edie! but she was a trimmer—it wad hae taen a skeely man to hae squared wi' her! SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxix. Cai.[1] Slk. The trimmers were nothing for all the kick up, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 329. w.Yks. Shoo wor allus a trimmer o' one, HARTLEY *Puddin'*, 112. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

TRIMMIE, *sb.* Sc. [tri·mi.] 1. A disrespectful term applied to a girl or young woman.

Sc. MACKAY. n.Sc. (JAM.) Per. You were a 'smatchit' at six years old, and a 'trimmie' at twelve, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 68.

2. A name applied to the devil. Frf. (JAM.)

TRIMMING, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. Midl. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **trimmen** Dor.[1]; and in form **tremmin** Cor.[2] Very good, excellent, very fine or great. Also used *advb.* and *gen.* as an intensitive.

w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.) Brks.[1] I've a-bin in the 'oods an' cut a trimmin' good knobbed stick or two. Hmp. 'Tis a trimmin *or* a trimmin hot day (H.C.M.B.). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); A 'trimmin fine gal' (E.H.G.); (G.E.D.) Dor.[1] A trimmen crop o' grass. A trimmen girt heäre. Dev.[2] Cor.[2] Now I call that tremmin.

TRIMMLE, see **Tremble**, *sb.*[1]

TRIMPLE, *v.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. [tri·mpl.] To limp, walk lamely; to tread gingerly, as one with tender feet, tight boots, &c.

s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'Ow that chap trimples alung—'e met be walkin' on sparables; Shr.[2] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

TRIM-TRAM, *sb.*[1] Wil. Dev. Cor. [tri·m-træm.]

1. A lich-gate.

Dev. There used to be a trim-tram like this at Stockleigh, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 34. Dev., Cor. In some parts of Dev. and Cor., where lich-gates mostly prevail, they have long been known as 'trim-trams,' a term which it has been suggested may be a corruption of 'trim-train,' i.e. the halting-place at the entrance of

the churchyard where the train . . . might be 'trimmed, or duly adjusted,' DYER *Ch. Lore Gleanings* (1891) 153, in *Reports Provinc.* (1893); *N. & Q.* (1863) 3rd S. iii. 29. Cor. (M.A.C.)

2. A gate which swings in a V-shaped enclosure of post and rail, so as to prevent cattle passing through. Wil.[1], Cor. (M.A.C.)

TRIM-TRAM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Wm. Also in form **trin tran** Wm. A reduplicative term, expressive of ridicule or contempt.

Sc. Trim-tram, like master like man, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 836. Wm. Trin tran sike, like master sike like man, A lazy life brings scant or scan, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 50. [They thought you as great a nincompoop as your 'squire—trim-tram, like master, like man, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) xiii.]

TRIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf.[1] w.Cy. (HALL.) A flat tub used to receive cider from the press. Cf. **trendle.**

TRINAMANOOSE, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [tri·nə-mənūz.] A nonentity; a thing forbidden; a delusive expression used as an answer to a child that asks a question relating to some object, the nature or true name of which is unfit for him to learn. Cf. **lay-overs.** War.[2] Stf., War., Wor., Glo. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

TRINCUMS, TRIND, see **Trinkums, Trend.**

TRINDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Dev. Also in forms **thrindle** Lan.; **thrinnle** Don.; **trendle, trenle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **trennle** n.Lan.[1]; **trinle** Sc. (JAM.) Ayr.; **trinnal** Wm.; **trinnel** N.I.[1] Stf.[1] [tri·n(d)l; tre·n(d)l.] 1. *sb.* A wheel, esp. the wheel of a barrow; the felloe or wooden portion of a wheel. See **Trundle**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Sh.I. It [a mill] has neither wheel nor trindle, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xi. Ayr. Ae auld wheelbarrow . . . An' my auld mother brunt the trin'le, BURNS *Inventory* (1786) l. 34. n.Ir. As a wheelbarra trinnle as big roun' at laste, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 55; N.I.[1], n.Cy. (J.H.), w.Yks. (D.L.) Lan. Compact on three smooth-running wheels ('thrindles' we preferred to call them), CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 5; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Hey gŏ's wallockin' abowt like a barrow-trindle. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Shr.[1] Yo' maun grace the trindle o' that w'ĕel-barrow, I conna bar to 'ear it squaikin'.

2. A small wooden wheel, such as is used for a 'trindle-bed.' Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Hence **Trendle-** or **Trindle-bed**, *sb.* a bed set on 'trindles' or small wheels, that it may be easily moved. *ib.* [(K.)] 3. A hoop. Lan.[1]

4. *Obs. Fig.* A whirlwind.

Sc. My God, mak them a' like a trinnle, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) lxxxiii. 13.

5. A disk used by blacksmiths for measuring the circumference of wheels; a 'traveller.' Shr.[1] 6. The neck-ruffle of a shirt. Lan.[1] 7. A large wooden salting-tub, *gen.* round. Cf. **trendle.**

Stf.[1] Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] I've got an iron porrige crock, . . a trindle, 47.

8. *v.* To trundle, roll; to roll along or move on wheels, rollers, &c.; to wheel.

Sc. (JAM.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.I.[1] Away out an' trinnel yer hoop. Don. *Harper's Monthly* (Sept. 1899) 510. Wm. Thor mafflin cheeses . . . trinnalt reet doon t'broo, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. Lan. CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 16. n.Lan.[1], Shr.[1]

9. *Obs.* To move with an easy, rolling gait; to bowl along.

Sc. The . . . French cook, wi' his turnspit doggie trindling ahint him, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii. Ayr. We came trindling along in the dewy eye of the morning, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

10. *Fig.* With *out*: to unroll, unwrap.

Lan. Sitch a stock o' stuff uz aw neer seed before trindled eawt uv a wallet, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 49.

11. To twirl a mop rapidly, between the hands and arms.

Shr.[1] The wilrit's put sich a rough stale i' the mop, it tars the skin off my arms to trindle it.

[1. OE. *tryndel*, a wheel (SWEET). 8. His hevid trindeld on þe sand, *Iw. and Gaw.* (c. 1400) in Ritson's *Metr. Rom.* (1802) I. 3259.]

TRINDLE, see **Trinnle.**

TRINDLINS, *sb. pl.* nw.Der.[1] [tri·ndlinz.] Small pieces of coal up to the size of a person's fist. Cf. **trinnilies, trunlins, 2.** 'Fatch toothry trindlins to th' fire.'

TRINE, *num. adj.* *Obs.* Midl. Used of var. parts of a wheel: of felloes: thirteen; of spokes: twenty-five. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). [(HALL.)]

TRING, *sb.* Bwk. (JAM.) A series; things in succession; a 'string.'

A tring of wild geese. A tring of stories.

TRINGAL, *sb.*, *v.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] [tri·ŋl.] 1. *sb.* Anything of its kind long and ugly; a tall, uncomely person. 2. *v.* To walk in a loose, slovenly manner. 3. *adv.* With loose, slovenly gait.

TRINGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. War. Wor. [tri·ŋl.]

1. *v.* To trundle or twirl a mop, &c. Cf. **drindle.**

War.[2] Wor. The operation of rinsing and partially drying a mop is known as 'tringling the mop' (E.S.). se.Wor.[1]

2. *sb.* The wheel or 'trindle' (q.v.) of a barrow, &c.

Lan. There's o wheelbarrow, but t'tringle's broken, GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 28.

3. *pl.* See below.

Wor. In the yards of farm-houses there are often boxes affixed to a wall or standing in the yard in which this operation of twirling or tringling a mop is, for purposes of cleanliness, performed. This is called either the 'mop box' or the 'mop tringle' (E.S.).

TRINGUM, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tri·ŋəm.] Anything of its kind ugly and worthless; a person of loose character. Also used *attrib.* 'They'ir a gey tringum set.'

TRINITY, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Wil. Dor. [tri·niti, -əti.]

1. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* (1) **Trinity plant**, the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Dor. (G.E.D.); (2) — **violet**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor.* Yks. (B. & H.) 2. Phr. *to have* or *possess anything in trinity*, to have in partnership amongst three.

Wil. Jack and Tom and I have this field in trinity (R.B.).

3. The Virginian spider-wort, *Tradescantia virginica.*

Ken. Given the name about Lee, because they say it blossoms all the Trinity. No doubt suggested by the three petals of the flower (B. & H.).

4. A kind of sheep-shear. w.Yks.[2]

TRINK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **trinck** (JAM. *Suppl.*); and in forms **trenk** (JAM.); **trinkie** Sh.I. [triŋk.]

1. *sb.* A narrow, open drain for the passage of water; a narrow channel between rocks on the sea-coast; the bed or channel of a river or stream; the water which flows in the channel.

Sc. Still used (JAM. *Suppl.*). Sh.I. Willie, don't, don't geng doon yon trinkie, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899). Or.I. FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 248. Cai. The upper end [of a pole] fixed . . . to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong trink in the earth or floor, *Agric. Surv.* 200 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Abd. TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 168.

2. A rut. Bnff.[1] The rod's fou o' trinks.

Hence **Trinkie**, *adj.* filled with ruts. *ib.* 3. In flag quarries: a long, narrow stone. Cai.[1] 4. *v.* To become filled with ruts. Bnff.[1]

TRINK ABOUT, *phr.* Sc. A trinket, gewgaw, ornament.

Lnk. Nae shoulder belts, nae trink abouts, Nae tartan hose for me, Donald, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 271.

TRINKET, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A small article of any kind; a trifle.

Sc. Let Tim send the ale, with a bit of diet-loaf or some such trinket, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxiii. Bnff. I'se gie her . . . A rock an' reel, pot, pan, an' wheel, An' mony mae usefu' trinkets, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 67.

TRINKET, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chs. A porringer, esp. in phr. *counterfeits* (q.v.) *and trinkets.* RAY (1691); (K.) [TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

TRINKET, *sb.*[3] Irel. [tri·nkit.] A small channel or artificial watercourse; an open sewer; a little stream or watercourse by the roadside. Cf. **trink.**

n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 373; N.I.[1] Ant. You'll get it lying in the trinket, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Dub. *N. & Q. ib.*

TRINKET, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **trinquet.** To correspond clandestinely with an opposite party; to tamper or have dealings with.

Mysell am not clear to trinquet and traffic wi' courts o' justice, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; It was the Independents study to cast all the odium of trinketing with Oxford on Hollis, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) II. 145 (JAM.).

TRINKLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Hrt. e.An. Dor. Also in form **thrinkle** e.Yks.[1] [tri·ŋkl.]

1. *v.* To trickle; to fall slowly or in a series of drops or in a tiny stream; to drip, flow. Also used *fig.*

Sh.I. Da tears wid trinkle doon her auld widdered cheeks, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14. Frf. The blood began to trinkle, WAIT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 102. Per. A vital stream burst from his wound, And from his quivering lips it trinkled, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 61. Ayr. Her yellow hair . . . Comes trinkling down her swan-like neck, BURNS *O Mally's meek.* Lnk. The herdie's reed an' trinklin rill, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 75. Wgt. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 251. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant., Ldd. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 373. Nhb.[1] Applied to the action of stones or earth in running down steep planes. Cum.[1] Bleüdd com trinklan' doun his feäss like drops o' rain. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.[15], n.Lan.[1], Hrt. (E.S.F.), e.An.[2] Suf.[1] The tares trinkled down her cheek. Ess. To their chops tares trinkled down, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 155; Ess.[1] Dor. Trees, a-hangèn overhead, Do hide a trinklèn gully-bed, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 65.

2. To sprinkle; to spread a small quantity of anything over a surface.

Bnff.[1] There wiz a trinklan o' snaw o' the grun. Nhb.[1] To throw any material in heaps so as to separate or examine it as it runs down steep planes. e.Yks.[1]

3. To endeavour to turn the opinion of another by unfair means. e.An. (HALL.) 4. *sb.* A trickle or series of drops falling in a tiny stream; a continuous dropping or trickling; the sound made by trickling water, &c.

Sc. A trinkle of blood (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.[1] The wattir ran doon the rock in a mere trinkle.

Hence **Trinkle**, *adv.* by drops. Bnff.[1]

[1. With terys trynkeland our his chekis and face, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 228.]

TRINKLE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To tingle, thrill.

The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are trinkling, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) I. 445 (JAM.).

TRINKLEMENTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. [tri·ŋklments.] Trinkets, knick-knacks; odds and ends, miscellaneous small belongings. Cf. **trankliment, truntlement.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw sorts o' quare, owd-fashunt, un valuable trinklaments, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 8. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], War.[2]

TRINKLES, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.[1] [tri·ŋklz.] Creases, wrinkles, 'crinkles.'

TRINKLETS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [tri·ŋklits.] Trinkets, odds and ends of finery. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) See **Trinkums.**

TRINKUMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Dev. Also written **trinckums** Nhb.[1]; **trincums** Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **thrinkums** Lakel.[2] Cum.; **trinklems** Abd.; **trinklums** w.Cor.; **trinkrums** Dev. [tri·ŋkəmz.] 1. Trinkets, gewgaws, odds and ends of finery, frippery; knick-knacks.

Abd. A big dark oaken kist. . . An' none i' the house . . . wist What trinklems were held in its store, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 66. Nhb.[1] Cum. Wi' aw her trinkums on her back, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 3; I mean them new fanglet thrinkums they trail away behint them, *Willie Wattle* (1870) 7; Cum.[14], nw.Der.[1] Dev. I put a vew trinkums about a 'undered yers old in a smāl box, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 136. w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

Hence **Trinkum-trankums**, *sb. pl.* trinkets, gewgaws; useless finery or fallals. Also used *attrib.*

Ayr. Trinkum-trankum flowers and feathers, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xii. Cum. Shaff o' sec trinkum trankums, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 46. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], e.An.[2]

2. Articles of any kind; tools, tackle. Lakel.[2], Wm. (B.K.)

TRINKYLER, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [tri·ŋkilə(r).] A pedlar.

TRINLOCK, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [tri·nlək.] A small lump of coal. Cf. **trindlins, trunlins, 2.**

TRINNEL, see **Thrinnel, Trindle, Trundle**, *sb.*[2]

TRINNILIES, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] [tri·niliz.] Small coal, but not dead small. Cf. **trindlins, trunlins, 2.**

TRINNLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **trinnel** and in form **trindle** Nhb.[1] [tri·nl.] 1. *v.* To fall in a small, gentle stream; to fall in small quantities; to trickle; to emit a gentle noise in falling in drops or in small quantities. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] The corn cam trinnlin' oot o' a wee holie in the saick. Gall. Let despots never dinnle Your manly bosoms—for will then Nae pleasure through them trinnle, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 83, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] Applied to the action of stones or earth in running down steep planes. To throw any material in heaps so as to separate or examine it as it gravitates in this manner. 'I employed two steady men to dig and trindle the earth adjacent,' *Arch. Aeliana*, I. 100 (s.v. Trinkle).

2. *sb.* A slight, gentle stream or fall of liquid, grain, &c.; the sound made by such a fall.

Bnff.[1] A dinna ken fat ails the cock o' the brewin' bowie; it winna lat oot the wort bit in a mere trinnle.

TRINS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] [trinz.] The stomachs of calves, used in cheesemaking.

TRINTER, see **Thrinter.**

TRINTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. [tri·ntl.] 1. *v.* To trickle; to fall in drops or in a continuous small stream. See **Trinkle**, *v.*[1]

Sc. The drops are 'trintlin'' down his old wrinkled face, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 8. Bnff.[1] Ayr. The river was low and fordable, and trintled its waters with a silvery sheen in the stillness of the beautiful light, GALT *Gilhaise* (1823) iv. Lnk. The sweat gaed trintlin' owre his cheeks, ORR *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 13.

2. *Fig.* To walk or move slowly.

Ayr. Tho' ye should trintle Scotch miles ten Frae east to wast, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 221. Lnk. The Deevil . . . lichted him on John Tamson's hoose, Cam' trintlin' doon the lum fu' croose, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 50.

3. To sprinkle, to spread a small quantity of anything over a surface. Bnff.[1] 4. *sb.* A drop, a series of drops falling in a tiny stream; the sound made by a continuous dropping or trickling. *ib.*

TRINTLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. [tri·ntl.] 1. *v.* To roll, trundle. See **Trindle, 8.**

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. I played as a bairn in Robin's shop, an' cowpit his jar o' leeches, or trintled the pills alang the flure, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 14. Dmf. REID *Poems* (1894) 127.

2. *sb.* A roll or wheel round; a turn in dancing.

Sc. They might slide backwards and forwards, and jee awa' to this side and that side, with a bit trintle and step weel aneuch, *Sc. Haggis*, 158.

TRIN-TRAN, see **Trim-tram**, *sb.*[2]

TRIP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Shr. Also in form **trib** Shr.[2] [trip.] 1. *sb.* A small, hard, wooden ball used in a game resembling 'trap and ball'; the game itself; also called 'knur(r and spell' (q.v.). See **Trippet**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[2]; w.Yks.[4] A hard ball with a small projecting point, made of wood or stag's horn, or earthenware, used in the game called also 'trip.' These balls are first raised from a drop, that is, a stone placed with a smooth edge at an angle towards the horizon, and then struck with a pummel placed at the end of a flexible rod called the trip-stick. Shr.[2]

2. Phr. *trip and knur*, the game of 'knur(r and spell.'

Shr. At Newport the game of the season was 'dog-stick' or 'trib and nur,' otherwise called 'knurr and spell,' a kind of 'trap-ball,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 319.

3. *Comp.* **Trip-stick**, the stick used in the game of 'trip' or 'knur(r and spell.'

w.Yks. When the ball has been placed in the cup, a small trigger is struck by the trip-stick, as it is called, which is a piece of wood like a small sprittle, about 6 ins. long and 4 ins. wide, and 1½ ins. thick in the thickest part, narrowed at the top to receive a small, round, tapered elastic handle, about 4 ft. long, made of tough ash, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 325; *ib.* 468; w.Yks.[4]

4. *v.* In phr. *trip it miss it*, a boys' outdoor game, resembling 'trap and ball,' played with a pebble and a stick. s.Lan.[1]

TRIP, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [trip.] 1. A small flock of sheep.

N.Cy.[1] Nrf. RAY (1691); I ha' got a trip of sheep (A.G.F.).

2. A litter of pigs. Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], Dor.[1]

3. A brood, 'hatching.'

ne.Lan.[1] Der. A brood of ducks, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 124. Sus. I have never seen a single dotterel on their scapes, much less a trip of them, WARTER *Fragments* (1853) 362. Hmp. A trip of

chicken, geese (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] A vine trip o' vowels [fowls]. **Dor.**[1] A set of goslings.

4. Race, family, tribe; also used contemptuously to a number of persons or to a large family.

w.Yks. 'There's a gay trip on 'em,' a fine lot of them (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

[Cp. Whan he & alle his trip for nouht fled so tite, *Langtoft* (1330) ed. Hearne, I. 203.]

TRIP, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* e.An. A cheese made of milk, eaten in its soft and curdy state.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** It differs from cream cheese in having no cream and being thicker, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1] 'Is that a cream-cheese?' 'No, it is only a trip.'

TRIP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [trip.]

1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to trip and run,* to make haste; to hurry, go off quickly; (2) *to trip over the tether,* to prove recalcitrant; to refuse to fulfil an engagement or obligation.

(1) **e.Lth.** Trip an' rin! Yon's ye bastard Murray, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 222. (2) **Gall.** 'What if Meg trips ower the tether?' 'Meg'll trip ower nae tether, an' there can be little fear o' her,' *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 21.

2. To ply, drive.

n.Dev. Her zot under the big fig tree, thripping her lace-bobbins in and out, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 191.

3. To move on a pivot or fulcrum.

w.Som.[1] A paving stone not evenly bedded when stepped upon is apt to log—this is to trip. 'Don'ee tread pon thick there stone, he'll trip and drow the slurry all about ee.'

4. To turn up the body of a 'butt' to discharge its contents. nw.Dev.[1] Hence **Trip-stick,** *sb.* the stick which holds the body in position. *ib.* **5.** To 'take off' in jumping. Wil.[1] **6.** *sb.* In phr. *a trip of dancing,* dancing.

Fif. Let's get a spring, I'm sure a trip o' dancin' Suits best this night, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 151.

7. A culvert over a ditch; a small watercourse. Dor.[1]

8. A 'scrape,' difficulty, trouble.

s.Dev. He's got into a pretty trip (G.E.D.).

TRIPE, see **Trype.**

TRIPES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Wm. [traips.] **1.** The viscera, entrails, bowels, guts; *fig.* the stomach, 'inner man.' *Occas.* in *sing.*

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595). **Abd.** Witchin' the water in a bridegroom's tripes, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 456. **Kcd.** Got a dram to het his tripes, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 89. **Per.** NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20; A smell Which fear did from his tripes expell, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 4, ed. 1853. **se.Sc.** DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 169. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 163. **Peb.** Cald soor milks-cheese their tripes congealed, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 164, ed. 1817.

2. Tripe. Uls. (M.B.-S.) **3.** Phr. *tripes and trolly-bags,* a term of derision for a very corpulent person.

Wm. Hod oot o' t'way, tripes an' trolly-bags, a body can hardly git by thee (B.K.).

[Of Inde the gredy grypes Myght tere out all thy trypes, SKELTON *Philip Sparowe,* l. 308.]

TRIPES, see **Trapes.**

TRIPE-SHOP, *sb.* Lan. In phr. *happy as a cat in a tripe-shop,* quite happy and contented. s.Lan.[1] 2.

TRIPING, *sb.* Sc. Coal brought to the bank of a mine, large and small mixed, before it has been screened.

To Coal Contractors. Estimates are wanted for supplying best Screened Climpy Triping, according to sample, *Advt.* in *Scotsman* May 29, 1901; (W.A.C.)

TRIPLESS, *adj.* Pem. [tri·pləs.] Unsteady, easily upset; unsafe, rickety.

s.Pem. A three-legged stool is main tripless for to stand upon (M.S.C.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 421.

TRIPOLIES, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] A large kind of winter onions; Tripoli onions.

TRIPPET, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. [tri·pit.] **1.** A small piece of wood obtusely pointed, used as a ball in the game of 'tip-cat' or 'knur(r and spell'; the game itself. See **Tribbit, Trip,** *sb.*[1]

Lakel.[2] **Cum.**[1] 'Deed as a trippet,' quite dead; **Cum.**[4] Drive the buzzing trippet through the sky, CLARK *Rustic,* 15, **n.Yks.** Did play in the churchyard . . . at a game called Trippett, *Quar. Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 27, 1624) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 199. **w.Yks.**[1] It is about three inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter in the middle, and diminished at the ends in the form of a double cone. In playing the game it is placed on a flat stone, and the player, with his bat, called a trippet stick, strikes it smartly at the end, which causes it to rise in a rotatory motion, high enough to strike it before it falls. **Lan.** This game is played in the fields; . . practised by colliers. . . The trippet is about two inches long and is made of holly, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 152.

2. *Comp.* **Trippet-staff** or **-stick,** the stick used in the game of 'tip-cat.' Yks. (K.), w.Yks.[1] **3.** Phr. (1) *trippet and quoit* or *coit,* (2) — *and rack,* the game of 'trap, bat, and ball.'

(1) **N.Cy.**[1] Formerly known as trippets in Newcastle. **Nhb.**[1] The game, . . played with a ball or quoit, called a 'liggy.' . . The player holds in his hand a flexible hazel-stick or cane, to the end of which is spliced a heavy wooden head called a 'buck.' The trippet is tapped smartly, when the quoit or ball springs into the air, and is struck in its descent, the object being to drive farthest. The distance is measured by paces or by the number of rigs across which the quoit or liggy has been driven. **e.Dur.**[1] (2) **e.Dur.**[1]

4. The trap or piece of wood used in the game of 'trippet and quoit.'

N.Cy.[1] The trippet is a small piece of wood obtusely pointed—something like a shoe—hollow at one end, and having a tail a little elevated at the other, which is struck with a buck-stick. **Nhb.**[1] A trap or piece of wood made with a shallow pocket at one end for a ball, pointed at the other, and set up at an angle, so that on being 'tripped' or struck, the ball is jerked up in the air.

TRIPPET, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Yks. Pem. Glo. Som. Cor. Also written **tripet** Nhb.[1] [tri·pit.] **1.** A trivet or three-legged stand or andiron placed in front of the fire; an iron grating, placed on the top of and across a fire for pans to rest on. Nhb.[1], Glo.[1], Som. (G.S.) See **Tribet.**

2. Phr. *as right* or *as safe as a trippet,* as right as a trivet.

w.Yks. As reight as a trippet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 17, 1899). **Cor.** I'll bring ee through ut . . . as saafe as a trippet, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 29.

3. A little three-legged stool.

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Sit down there on that trippet, my child, there's a hon' (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422.

[Trippet, *tripus,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TRIPPET, *sb.*[3] Sus. I.W. Also written **tripet** Sus.[1]; and in form **tribbit-** I.W.[1] [tri·pit.] **1.** A wicket gate. Sus. (M.B.-S.), Sus.[1] **2.** *Comp.* **Tribbit-door,** a wicket or half-door. I.W.[1]

TRIPPIT, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. Also written **trippet** w.Yks.[4] A quarter of a pound.

Yks. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[4], **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

TRIPPLE, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **treeple, triple.** [tri·pl.] To dance, trip; to beat time with the feet in dancing, &c.

Abd. He trippled, he danced, an' he sung, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 42. **Slg.** A hunner mair . . . were cutting, shuffling, and treepling wi' their feet, and hooching, shouting, and harrooing wi' their mooths, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 138. **Bwk.** CALDER *Poems* (1897) 93.

TRIPPLE, see **Thripple,** *sb.*[1]

TRIPSE, *v.* and *sb.* w.Som.[1] [trəps.] **1.** *v.* To balance as upon a pivot; to balance, swing as on a pivot. Cf. **trip,** *v.*[2] 3.

Usually applied to a heavy weight, such as a large piece of timber, mass of stone, &c. 'You oa·n núv·ur tuur·n un neef ee doa·n trúp·s-n au·p pun saum·feen.' 'Ee-ul trúp·see s-ai·zee-z u gluuv·' [he (a tree) will balance so easy as a glove].

2. To prize up with a lever.

To tripse, the fulcrum must be fixed and the long end of the lever depressed, so as to raise the weight with the end of the lever. The word would not be used when lifting a weight by raising the lever. 'Wee mús av· u pee·s vur tu trúp·s-n au·p wai' [we must have a piece (of timber) to prize it (the tree) up with].

3. *sb.* The state or condition of balancing on a pivot, esp. in phr. *all to a tripse,* see below.

Paving stones are often loose, and in wet weather splash the unwary. This condition is always described as being 'all to a tripse.' I heard a man on a scaffold say to another, 'Mind, Bill, thick plank's all to a tripse.' So of a heavy mass it would more freq. be said, 'get'n up to a tripse,' than 'tripse'-n up,' the meaning being identical.

TRIP-SKIN, *sb.* e.An.[1] Nrf.[1] **1.** A piece of leather worn on the right-hand side of the skirt, by spinners, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. **2.** The skinny part of roasted meat, which becomes tough and dry, before the whole can be dressed.

TRIP-TROUT, *sb. Obs.* Knr. (Jam.) A game of shuttlecock, in which a ball was used instead of the usual cork and feathers.

TRISE, *v.* Lin. Dor. Som. Also written **trice** Lin.[1] Som. [trais.] **1.** To lift up, raise. Same word as lit. Eng. 'trice.'

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; Lin.[1] Trise up the shafts of the cart.

2. To throw up one's heels. Dor. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **3.** Phr. *to trise up a fire*, to make up a fire.

Som. You may trice up the fire a bit, Lizzy (W.F.R.).

TRIST, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also written **tryst(e.**

1. *sb.* Trouble, annoyance; difficulty, laborious work.

Sh.I. Dat's my tanks fur da tryst I'm hed gettin' it ready, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 79; S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.)

2. *v. Obs.* To afflict, visit with trouble, &c.

Sc. He is sore trysted; he has met with a heavy trial (Jam.). Per. In terror a' our days are wasted, Wi' double curses craws are tristed, Spence *Poems* (1898) 162. Ayr. A poor man trysted with a sad dispensation of fyr, Edgar *Ch. Life* (1886) II. 49.

TRIST, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Irel. Yks. Lan. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **thrist** Wxf.[1] e.Yks.[1] [trist.] **1.** *v.* To trust. See **Tryst.**

Wxf.[1] n.Yks.[2] 'Back may trist, but belly weeant.' The saying of the thrifty in dear times—dress may be deferred, but hunger cannot. e.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. If a can't trist me, he'd better find some-wan else, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 140. Cor.[2] 100.

Hence *Tri.t-penny wark, phr.* the shopkeeper's credit-system. n.Yks.[2] **2.** *sb.* Trust; credit. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], w.Som.[1] Hence **Tristy**, *adj.* trustworthy. n.Yks. (T.S.)

[To triste in thing that halp me noght, Gower *Conf. Am.* I. 1947. ON. *treysta* (refl.), to trust to, rely upon (Vigfusson).]

TRIST, TRIST(E, see **Thrist**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Tryst.**

TRIT, *v.* Cum. [trit.] To mark a sheep by an ear-slit.

Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking; . . if we slit it, we say it is tritted or ritted, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387.

TRITTLE, see **Trickle.**

TRITTLE-TRATTLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **tritle-trantles** (Jam.). Trifles; children's toys. Cf. **trantle**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Trantles). Gall. Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xi.

TRIT-TROT, *v.* n.Wil. [tri·t-trot.] To tramp about. (G.E.D.)

TRIV, *sb.* Sh.I. [triv.] A push, shove. See **Drive, 14.**

Just as Girzie taks on da cashie she gies her a most tirmendeous triv . . . an' afore I knew whaur I wis, I wis fleein' i' da air, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 247.

TRIVAGE, TRIVAL, see **Travers(e, Trivvle.**

TRIVANT, *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Also written **trivent** Nhp.[2]; and in forms **travant** Lei.[1]; **tribant** Oxf.[1] [tri·vənt.] A truant.

Chs.[1] He ticed ahr Jack to play trivant from schoo. Lei.[1] A's pleein' travant. Nhp.[1 2], Oxf.[1]

Hence **Trivantly**, *adj.* like a truant. Lei.[1]

[Thou art . . . a trifler, a trivant, thou art an idle fellow, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) *Pref.* 7, ed. 1836.]

TRIVEETCH, TRIVEN, see **Travers(e, Thriven.**

TRIVERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also written **treevers.** In phr. *triddle trivers*, the Fates; used in a charm against witchcraft; lit. 'treadle driver.'

Da four, da gospel makers; Da tree, da triddle treevers, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 142; Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89.

TRIVISS, TRIVIT, see **Travers(e, Tribbit.**

TRIVVLE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **trival, trivel, trivil, trivl; trivle, trivvil** (Jam.). [tri·vl.] To grope, fumble, feel one's way in darkness; to feel with the fingers; to finger.

I craep oot an' trivelled aboot ta fin a piece o' divet, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 256; Ye can trivil an ye're blinnd, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 68; Doo'll no say dat if dey comes here an' trivals her sparr-ribs whin A'm dune, *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900); S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *þrifla*, to grasp at (Vigfusson).]

TRIZZLING, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **trissling.** The slow, lazy trot of horses. (W.L.-P.)

TRO, see **Trow**, *v.*[3]

TROACH, *v.* Dev. Cor. [trōtʃ.] **1.** To tread; to trample. Cor.[1] The pigs are troaching on the flower-beds; Cor.[2]

2. To step along; to trudge; to plod as if with a load on one's back. Cor.[2] **3.** To hawk smuggled goods; to hawk vegetables. Cor.[1 2] Hence **Troacher**, *sb.* (1) a pedlar; a retail seller of butter, eggs, &c.; a hawker of smuggled goods; (2) a rag-and-bone man.

(1) n.Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). Cor.[1 2] (2) Cor.[3]

TROAK, TROANCE, see **Troke, Trounce**, *sb.*

TROANT, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Dev. Also in form **traunt** Nrf. **1.** *sb. Obs.* A foolish, idle person; a lazy loiterer.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 440. n.Dev. Heigo! sauntering troant than! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 283.

2. A truant.

e.An.[1] (Monosyllable.) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 440. n.Dev. Grose (1790).

3. *v.* To play truant.

e.An.[1] Nrf. T'ree or four of us would make up our minds to traunt, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 14.

TROAP, *sb.* Ags. (Jam.) A boys' game; see below.

Played by two persons, with bandies, or sticks hooked at the end, and a bit of wood called a nacket. At each end of the ground occupied, a line is drawn. He who strikes off the nacket from the one line, tries to drive it as near the other as possible. The object of his antagonist, who stands between him and the goal, is to throw back with his hand the nacket to the line from which the other has struck it. If he does this, he takes the place of the other. If not, the distance is measured between the striking point and the nacket with one of the sticks used in striking; and for every length of the stick one is counted against the caster. It is indeed a trial of strength between the one who strikes and the other who throws, to see whether the latter can throw, as far as the other can strike, the nacket.

TROCH, *sb.* Sc. [trox.] **1.** An extraordinary person; a rough 'customer.'

Ayr. Dr. Plook himsel' . . . a terrible troch and a wild swearin' body, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 113.

2. Anything of little value. Ayr. (J.F.)

TROCH, TROCK, see **Through**, *sb.*[2], **Trough, Troke.**

TROD, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **throd** e.Yks.[1] Lan. [trod.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A tread; a footstep. Cf. **trade.**

n.Sc. This is the worst o' a' mishaps, 'Tis war than death's fell trod, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 59 (Jam.).

2. A beaten track; a footpath; a road. Also in *comp.* **Foot-trod, Sheep-trod**, &c.

N.Cy.[1] When a thief escaped from Yorkshire northwards, he was said to have gone the Darnton [Darlington] trod. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] Fiut-trod, rabbit-trod, coo-trod, sheep-trod, an' seea on. Cum.[1 4] Wm. A foot-trod leads through the fields (B.K.). n.Yks.[1 2 4], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (C.A.F.), w.Yks.[1] Lan. The district is so far out of the common 'trod,' as Lancashire people say, Waugh *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) i; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Lin.[1] Keep on the trod and you'll reach the thorpe in time. n.Lin.[1]

3. Track, pursuit. Cf. **hot, 1** (27).

Rxb. The law of the 'hot-trodd' is this, that, within six days from the lifting of any cattle, the harried parties may, with certain formalities, cross the Border without let or hindrance from any man, and recover their gear unopposed if so be they can lay their hands upon it, or as the wording of the law has it, 'to follow their lawful trod with hue and cry, with horn and hound,' Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 57. Nhb. We'll be het on his trod an' aye set him in order, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192; Nhb.[1]

4. *Fig.* A course; a path.

Yks. I'll not see her bairn go the same trod and suffer the same sorrow that she did, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 638. n.Yks.[2] To 'tramp an ill trod,' to follow an evil course.

5. The treading part on a stair. Nhb.[1] **6.** The bearing or wearing rim of a flanged wheel.

[It] is said to measure so many inches 'in the trod'; that is, so many inches diameter not including the flange, *ib.*

7. *v.* To trace; to track by the footstep.

n.Sc. One is said to trod a thief (Jam.).

[**2.** OE. *trod*, a track (Sweet). **7.** Betere is þe þet trodde*ð* wel & ofsece*ð* wel ut his owune feblesce þen he þet mete*ð* hu heih is þe heouene, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 232.]

TROD, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To trot; to half run and half walk.

Gall. He trods about wi' his bit halflin trot, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

TRODDLE, *v.* Sc. Cor. Also written **trodle** Ags. (Jam.) [tro·dl.] **1.** *Obs.* To toddle.

Ags. (Jam.) Frf. The young things trodlin' rin T'announce th' approach of their dear dadd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 46.

Hence **Troddler,** *sb.* a toddler; a child just learning to walk. Cor.[2] A little troddler.

2. To go.

Rnf. May ye to some place better troddle Than Clooty's den, Clark *Rhymes* (1842) 26.

3. *Obs.* To slip; to tumble.

Sc. The bridegroom gaed thro' the reel, And his breeks cam trodling doun, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 85, ed. 1868.

4. *Obs.* Of a stream: to glide gently; to purl.

n.Sc. The trodlin burnie i' the glen Glides cannie o'er its peebles sma', Tarras *Poems* (1804) 82 (Jam.).

TRODDLER, *sb.* Lan. [tro·dlə(r).] A 'tredaller'; one who works a sewing-machine. Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 53.

TRODE, see **Tread.**

TRODGE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [trodʒ.] ? A dial. form of 'trudge'; to saunter, walk.

Sc. (Jam.) Dmf. Wha'd trodged that mornin' ower hillside an' howe, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 40. N.I.[1]

Hence **Trodger,** *sb.* a traveller on foot. N.I.[1]

TRODWIDDIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The chain which fastens the harrow to the swingle-tree. Cf. **tread-wuddie.**

n.Sc. Item, 2 pots, 1 spade, . . one iron trodwoddie, *Depred. on Clan Campbell*, 96 (Jam.).

TROG(G, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. [trog.] **1.** *v.* To barter; to exchange. Cf. **troke.**

Ayr. His sangs I'se just now wi' you trog For your said lines, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 27. Dmf. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Trogger,** *sb.* (*a*) one who barters or exchanges; a pedlar; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a collector of old clothes; a vagrant, esp. an Irish vagrant; (2) **Troggin,** *sb.* pedlars' wares.

(1, *a*) Ayr. Bless me, here's Joltrie Pea, the trogger body himsel', a' the way from Kilmarnock, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. Dmf. (Jam.) (*b*) Ayr. We'll hae nae troggers here at oor yetts, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 75. Gall. The Galloway man has long known the Irish 'trogger,' Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 3; Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Wgt. The people are greatly oppressed by inundations of poor vagrants from Ireland. . . The second [class] are those called troggers, who carry on a species of traffic, unknown, I am persuaded, in most places. They bring linen from Ireland, which they barter for the old woollen clothes of Scotland, and these they prefer to gold or silver, *Statist. Acc.* III. 139 (Jam.). (2) Sc. Mackay. Ayr. Buy my troggin', Burns *Excellent New Sng.* (1796) st. 1.

2. To have underhand dealings; to use trickery.

Dmf. The weel-earned reward o' scheming and trogging, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 31.

3. *sb.* Slow and petty dealing in the market. N.I.[1]

4. *pl.* Old clothes; finery.

e.Lth. For a' that, an' a' that, Their trogs and trains and a' that: The cottage maiden, in her blume, Is grander dight than a' that, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 210. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

TROGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **throgs** Ir.; **treggs** Sc.; **trugs** Sh.I. n.Sc. (Jam.) Troth! used as an oath; also in phr. *by my trogs.*

Sc. 'By my troggs,' replied Christie, 'I would have thrust my lance down his throat,' Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiv; 'Treggs is't,' quo' Geordie Carwell, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1890) 389. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), n.Sc. (Jam.), Abd. (G.W.), Lnk. (Jam.) Edb. By my trogs, I'm plain to tell, I wish you rightly ken yoursell, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 84. Dmf. (Jam.) Don. Throgs, no; I'm thankful to you, Macmanus *Chim. Corners*, 167.

TROGUE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) A young horse.

TROGUE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Der. A mining term: a wooden drain like a trough. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

[OE. *trog*, a trough; a wooden vessel (Sweet).]

TROICE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [trois.] To take away eggs at different times from a nest, with the object of inducing the bird to lay more and more. 'We've troiced her eggs.'

TROIL, *sb.* Cor. [troil.] **1.** A feast. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 238; Cor.[12] **2.** A short row on the sea. *ib.*

TROILYA, see **Trulya.**

TROINSHKET, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **troitsket, trumsket.** Sulky; cross, snappish; depressed in spirits. Cf. **troitshka, trunie.**

A 'troinshket' body is properly a person who makes a trøni, which means a long snout, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 40; (J.S.)

TROINTIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A snout; a tip. Cf. **trunie.**

Dwimishin awa ta a sma trointie at da tap like a flossiecape, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 89.

TROISON, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An.[1] A taste, savour.

TROISTRY, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The entrails of a beast; offal.

TROITLE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **troyttle** S. & Ork.[1] To gossip; to tattle. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

TROITSHKA, *sb.* Sh.I. A fit of sulks. Cf. **troinshket.**

He kjust him up in troitshka, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 38.

TROJAN, *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. [trō·dʒən.] **1.** An overgrown person; a giant. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** In phr. *like a Trojan*, used as a term of comparison for an active, sturdy person.

Ir. He steps out like a Trojan. He has legs like a Trojan (A.S.-P.).

TROKE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **troak, troque** Sc.; and in forms **track** S. & Ork.[1]; **trock** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] n.Cy.; **trok** Sh.I. Inv. [trōk; trok.] **1.** *v.* To bargain, barter, exchange. Cf. **trog(g, truck,** *v.*[1]

Sc. I wad be ready to trock wi' you, Scott *Pirate* (1821) ix. Sh.I. Ta her an aa her trokkin, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 23; S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Fin I wiz a bit loon, him an' me trockit watches. Abd. Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 53. Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. Wi' you no friendship I will troke, Burns *To J. Kennedy*, st. 4. Lth. A' the news the country offer'd Crinch for crinch they trockit lang, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 316. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

Hence **Trocker,** *sb.* one who exchanges goods. Slk. (Jam.)

2. To traffic; to trade on a small scale or in a mean way.

Sc. (Jam.); She must go on troking wi' the old carrier, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxi. ne.Sc. Maybe I micht buy or sell a hoose or a bit lan' at a time, fer I aye like to be trockin, Grant *Keckleton*, 127. Per. Stewart *Character* (1857) 67. Edb. Ye lowns that troke in doctor's stuff, You'll now hae unco slaisters, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 171, ed. 1785. Peb. He has started trokin among old horses (A.C.).

Hence **Troker,** *sb.* a dealer; a pedlar; a low trader.

Sc. There were to be found brokers and trokers, those miscellaneous dealers in things rare and curious, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iii. Ayr. On him our Troker coost a look—Jock's mou' that moment tint the crook, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 183. Slk. (Jam.)

3. With *with*: to have dealings, freq. of an illicit or underhand character; to negotiate; to associate; to hold familiar intercourse; to be on friendly terms; often in phr. *to have trokings with.*

Sc. I hae nae trokings wi' Lovats, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiv. Bnff. [I] wuss me hae never Enbowr see, Nor wi' sic Lady trockit, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 132; Bnff.[1] Per. The less trokin' ye hae wi' them the better, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 97. e.Lth. I hae ne'er had ony trokins wi' the la'yers, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 134. Twd. The Baillies are aye gentrice and hae nae trokins wi' sic blaggard tinklers, Buchan *Burnet* (1898) 343. Nhb.[1] He winna troke wiv him.

Hence **Troaker,** *sb.* a secret agent; one who has secret underhand negotiations.

Sc. Thou troaker, thou traytor, thou false Jamie Wylie, Who endeavours to break king Fergus' old Tailzie, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 380.

4. With *in*: to tamper with.

ne.Sc. Ne'er troke in the truth; say plainly tae a' men what's in yer mind, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 207.

5. *pass.* To work for money.

Lnk. Twa pounds . . . That I had gotten for my wark, Tho' sair for't I'd been troket, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 67.

6. To be busied about trifles; to potter.

Sc. It would be said that a woman was always 'trokin' about from house to house, implying inside visitations, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Kcd.** They're i' the kitchen, trockin' baith, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 22. **Per.** He's fair fozzy wi' trokin' in his gairden, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 206. **e.Fif.** Though I had been trokin' awa i' the cuttin' depairtment for maybe auchteen months, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii.

7. *Fig.* To carry abroad; to spread.

Lth. Awa' ran Sandy, and fell soon The news was trockit thro' the town, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 152.

8. *sb.* Barter; an exchange; a bargain.

Sc. When the corp an' me were young men, he cheated me out o' thirty shillings i' the trock o' a watch, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 129. **Kcd.** The lairdie reviewed them [horses], an' wid ha'e a troak Wi' his ane an' ane o' the best o' the stock, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 41. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 131. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

9. Goods; gear; sundry small articles or wares; lumber; trash.

S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*, **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Is their trock a' in? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Frf.** Sellin' orra trokes, a bit string in the day, laces the morn, and sometimes blackin', MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 52. **Per.** Doon she comes to me for tea an' sneeshin'an'sic like trokes as a puir body can do wantin' weel eneugh, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 171, ed. 1887.

Hence **Trockery,** *sb.* articles of small value; miscellaneous small articles.

e.Fif. Willy . . . never was at a loss for a story to tempt customers to buy his trockerie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Gall.** In the parlour en', Whar tea and trockery a' was ready, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 58, ed. 1897.

10. Business, dealing; negotiation; intercourse, freq. of an illicit, underhand character; fondling, toying.

Sc. Thae twa hae an unco troke wi' ither (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** I do not like this party's having so much trock with the ministers, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 246. **Arg.** 'It's a woman's way, Mungo.' 'You'll likely ken; I've had sma' troke wi' them mysel',' MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 202. **s.Sc.** Canny, decent, honest folk Are often crushed wi' this world's troke, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 11. **Rxb.** I'll hae no troke wi' the Armstrongs of Whithaugh, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 10.

11. A small matter of business, esp. one requiring much striving; an odd job; an errand.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** Sae auld Ebenezer toddled oot an' in, gettin' aye the ither bit troke dune for him, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 141, ed. 1889. **Per.** I'm but an orra body runnin' efter my ain bit trokes, a' round the countryside, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887.

[1. Fr. *troquer*, to truck, swab, barter; to exchange one thing for another (COTGR.).]

TROKEY, *sb.* Ant. [trō·ki.] An untidy woman; one wanting in smartness. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

TROLE, TROLIE, see **Troll,** *v.*[1], **Trolly,** *sb.*[23]

TROLL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Cor. Also in forms **throwl** e.Yks.[1]; **traul** Hmp.; **trawl** w.Yks.; **trole** Ken.[1]; **trool** Cor.[123]; **troul** w.Yks.[3]; **trowal** Hmp.; **trowl** n.Yks.[12] ne.Lan.[1] Hmp.; **trule** Cor.; **trull** Glo. Nrf. Ken.[12] Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] [troul; trʊl.] **1.** *v.* To roll; to cause to circulate; to trundle; to wheel; to bowl, as a ball, hoop, &c.; to be rolled.

Sc. My father's oaks grow too far from London . . . for me to troll them down with a die, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xi. **Ayr.** Loves to troll his iniquity like a sweet morsel under his tongue, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlv. **Wxf.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Trawl up a ball, lad, an' look sharp (W.F.). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441. **Brks.**[1] **Ken.** Trolling a hoop (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[12], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** To bowl under arm (H.R.); **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1] Trull that wheel-barrow. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441; **Cor.**[123]

Hence (1) **Troll-egg-day,** *sb.* (*a*) Easter Monday or Tuesday; see below; cf. **pace-egg**; (*b*) Shrove Tuesday; (2) — **Monday,** *sb.* Easter Monday; (3) **Troller,** *sb.* (*a*) a bowler; (*b*) the rocker of a rocking-chair; (4) **Trolling-hoop,** *sb.* a child's hoop.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] When children play with dyed eggs by rolling them on the grass; **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 17, 1899). (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] Hard-boiled eggs are dyed and throwled in the fields on that day. The custom is fast dying out. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] (3, *a*) **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Mind thaem trowlers (A.P.). (4) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. To throw. Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 288.

3. *sb.* A cricket-ball. Hmp. (H.R.)

[1. Trollyn, *volvo* (*Prompt.*).]

TROLL, *v.*[2] Cor. Also written **trowl** Cor.[2] [troul.] To turn or twist down, as of the heel of a shoe; to sprain.

Cor.[2] I've trowled my foot.

Hence (1) **Trolled,** *ppl. adj.* twisted, deformed; having a deformed foot. Cor.[2]; (2) **Troll-foot,** *sb.* a club-foot. Cor.[1]; (3) **-footed,** *ppl. adj.* club-footed. Cor.[12]

TROLL, *v.*[3] Yks. [trol.] To scold.

w.Yks. An' trolled her for net havin' one, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 250.

TROLL, *v.*[4] Nrf. To tire with walking; to walk too far.

Du yu let them chickens out, and she'll troll 'em to dead, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

TROLL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[5] Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Hrt. Dev. [trol.] **1.** *sb.* A person of slovenly habits; a woman of loose life. Cf. **trolly,** *sb.*[2], **trull,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] A regular old troll. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** She looks no better nor a mucky lazy troll (J.P.K.). **Hrt.** She be a reg'lar troll (H.G.). **e.Dev.** The old maniac, the young bounder, and the troll of a daughter, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 150.

2. Any long, unshapely thing that trails on the ground. Rxb. (JAM.) **3.** *v.* To walk, work, or dress in a slovenly manner. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] **4.** To carry from place to place in a slovenly manner; to trail. Bnff.[1], Dev.[3]

TROLL, *sb.*[3] Sh. & Or.I. [trol.] **1.** A fairy, goblin, 'trow' (q.v.). S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Troll-houlland,** *sb.* a hill supposed to be inhabited by 'trolls.'

Sh.I. A knoll shrouded in clouds and mists has long been dreaded as a domicile for unclean spirits; hence its name Trolhouland, or the Hill of Demons or Trows, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 189, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1]

2. The devil. (JAM.)

[ON. *troll*, a giant, fiend, demon (VIGFUSSON).]

TROLL, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** Any object with length disproportionate to its breadth. Per. Cf. **trolly,** *sb.*[3] **2.** The dung of cows, horses, and men. Dmf.

TROLL, *sb.*[5] Wil.[1] A small kind of cheese, weighing about 7 lb. *MS. add.*

TROLLIBOBS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Wor. Suf. Hmp. Also written **trollybobs** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **throllibobs** e.Yks.[1]; **trollebods** n.Yks.[2]; **trollibods** n.Yks.[1]; **trollybods** m.Yks.[1]; **trullibubs** Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] [tro·libobz.] Entrails; tripe; *gen.* used in phr. *tripe and trollibobs.* Cf. **trolly-bags.**

n.Yks.[124], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

TROLLOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tro·lək.] An old garment, esp. an old coat.

TROLLOP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **trollope** Sc. Not.[1]; **trollup** s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **thrallop, throllop** e.Yks.[1]; **trallop** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1] [tro·ləp.]

1. *v.* To hang in a wet state.

Bnff.[1] The bairn cam in ass caul's geal wee'ts frockie a' trollopin' aboot its leggies.

2. To work in a dirty, slovenly manner; to mess about; used with *about* or *at.* Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Yks. (H.W.)

Hence **Trolloping,** *ppl. adj.* slatternly, untidy.

Sc. Your trolloping sex, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) i. **Frf.** His gossiping trolloping wife, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 123. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nrf.** Nasty trolloping gipseys that I never could abear, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 87, ed. 1902.

3. To walk in a slovenly way; to drag the skirts through mud; to slouch; to gad about idly; to lead a bad life. Cf. **trollops.**

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** Her wanton mother, that had been

trolloping in Glasgow, GALT *Provost* (1822) ix. **Gall.** A lank, hobbledehoy gooseherd, who came trolloping along a path towards a canal bridge, yawning, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) v. **n.Yks.** W.H.Y. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 10, 1898). **Der.** A Public bean't tha sort o' place for ye, my dearie; there's allus a lot of . . . bad women a-trollopin' about, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) vii. **War.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Dhai du zai· aew uur·-z u-waeth· uun·didz u paew nz, un ee·t uur ul traul·upee ubaew·t een u paa·sl u oa·l koo·uts ún·eebau·dee wúd·n gee tuup·uns vau·r. **Dev.** To trollop with the men, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 183; **Dev.**[3]

Hence **Trolloper**, *sb.* a clumsy, heavy, ungainly female. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 10, 1899); *ib.* (June 17, 1899).

4. *sb.* A large hanging rag; a tatter.

Bnff.[1] His kilt wiz a' in trollops. **Per.** The chackit daidle, or bit brattie, That hings in trollops on your dawtie, STEWART *Character* (1857) 65.

5. A large, straggling mass of anything. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] **6.** A dirty, idle, slovenly person; *gen.* used of a female; a slattern; a woman of loose morals.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Te wooer's feyk For sic a clumsy trollop, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 130; **Bnff.**[1] **Ayr.** A long thin trollop of a woman, with a long thin scraggy neck, seated by the slatternly table, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 20. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** The lazy trollop! . . wasn't it just like a thing she'd do? BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 125. **Nhb.** It's that trollop they fell out about, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 259. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.** She's a mucky trollop (T.S.). **e.Yks.**[1] Ah wondher he should tak up wĭ a dotty [dirty] throllop like hur. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**[2], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.** (M.P.) **Lei.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **War.**[2 3], **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] [That impudent trollop, who is with child by you, FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. I. viii. **Amer.** It is all her fault, . . hers, and that bold trollop of a sister of hers, *Harper's Mag.* (Mar. 1901) 522.]

Hence (1) **Trollopish**, *adj.* dirty, filthy; beggarly; (2) **Trollopy**, *adj.* slovenly, untidy.

(1) **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Cld.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1 2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Nrf.** All on 'em here luke so dirty and trollopy, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) viii.

TROLLOP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Chs. Lin. Shr. Cor. Also written **trollup** s.Chs.[1] [tro·ləp.] **1.** *v.* To beat; to thrash soundly. n.Lin.[1], Cor.[3] **2.** *sb.* A heavy fall.

s.Chs.[1] Ah séed im goa· ŭ praat·i trol·ŭp ŭpŭ)th mek·sn. **Shr.**[1] 'E come down wi' sich a trollop.

TROLLOP, *sb.*[3] Hmp. The moat at Porchester Castle.

On visiting lately the ruins of Porchester Castle, some boys who were playing outside the walls called the moat the 'trollop.' On my asking why they so termed it, one replied, 'Because it is so often full of water,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 342; (H.W.E.)

TROLLOPS, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **thrallops** e.Yks.[1]; **trallops** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[14] m.Yks.[1] Dor. [tro·ləps.] **1.** *sb.* A dirty, idle, slovenly person; *gen.* used of a female; a slattern. Cf. **trollop**, *v.*[1]

Per. A' for you, ye trollops, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 75, ed. 1887. **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[25] **Lan.** As soon think o' gettin' wed to a corn-boggart as sich a trollops, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.** NORTHALL *ib.* **War.**[2] **Shr.** NORTHALL *ib.* **Ess.** No darty trollops she, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 31. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** He goes an' meets The nasty trollops in the streets, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Troubles*, 8.

2. A string of horses. Lin.[1] **3.** *v.* To walk through mud; to tramp about the streets; to trudge. War.[2], Som. (J.S.F.S.)

TROLLOWERANCE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A teetotum. n.Yks.[1 2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 353.

TROLLY, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Som. [tro·li.] **1.** In *comp.* **Trolley-way**, a roadway or tramway for wagons, a 'rolley-way' (q.v.).

Nhb. (R.O.H.); We went by the drift . . . an' there we gropes aboot the trolley-way, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 98. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

2. A low cart, used for the lighter kinds of field-work; a sledge used in husbandry.

Shr., **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Shr.**[1] It's no use takin' the waggin fur them fyeow faggits, the trolly an' a couple o' 'orses ŏŏl bring 'em aisy. **Hrf.**[1] **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. A market-cart.

Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Suf.**[1] Sich roads! We got rarely jounced i' the trolly.

4. A long, narrow Yarmouth cart, adapted to go up the 'rows.' e.An.[1] **5.** A small handcart used by grocers, millers, &c.; also in *comp.* **Hand-trolly.**

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] With two small wheels and no sides. **War.**[3] The miller's trolly has now become the sack-barrow. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Som.**[1]

TROLLY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Nhp. Also written **trolie** Sc. (JAM.) [tro·li.]

1. *sb.* A slovenly, untidy girl or woman; a slattern; a loose woman. Cf. **troll**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Wm.** Shoo's an auld trolly (B.K.). **w.Yks.** For he's pickt up some idle trolly, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 164. **s.Lan.**[1] **nw.Der.**[1] Tha's made thĭsel a fine trolly. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** A'd be ashamed to be seen talkin' to yer, yer dutty trolly (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**[1] Oh! what a trolly she is!

2. Any long, unshapely thing that trails on the ground. Rxb. (JAM.) **3.** *v.* To call one a 'trolly.'

Not. 'Yo trolly!' . . 'Don't trolly me,' PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 225.

TROLLY, *sb.*[3] Sc. Also written **trolie** Per., Dmf. (JAM.) **1.** Any object with length disproportionate to the breadth. Cf. **troll**, *sb.*[4] Per. (JAM.) **2.** *pl.* Entrails.

Gall. Ye rive up Sweden's hard airn wyme, And gars her trollies flee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 247, ed. 1876.

3. The dung of cows, horses, or persons. Dmf. (JAM.)

TROLLY, *sb.*[4] Pem. [tro·li.] A suet-dumpling; an oatmeal pudding; see below.

(W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422; 'Fat the fowle and rich the bowle, Trollees large as chees.' A small, round, flat pudding made of dough mixed with suet and currants, boiled with meat, potatoes, &c., i.e. in Welsh porridge. In some parts of Pembrokeshire the 'trolly' is made of oatmeal, and it forms, together with porridge, part of the principal meal of the day (W.M.M.).

TROLLY-BAGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **trollibags** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.An.[1]; **trolliebags** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **throllybags** e.Yks.[1] [tro·li-bagz.] **1.** Entrails; tripe. Cf. **trollibobs.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** The small guts of a sheep (*ib.*). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Tripe and trolly-bags. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] 'Oh! my tripes and trollybags,' an exclamation of surprise; if without 'my' then indicative of doubt at some aspersion. **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

2. An old, ungainly-looking cow. Cum. (M.P.) **3.** A corpulent person; a dirty, untidy, or unshapely person. Lakel.[2], e.Yks.[1]

TROLLY-MOG, *sb.* and *v.* Stf. Nhp. [tro·li-mog.]

1. *sb.* A dirty, slovenly female. Nhp.[2] **2.** *v.* To walk about aimlessly and heavily.

Stf. Don't let's go trolly-mogging about any longer, NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896).

TROLLYS, *sb. pl.* m.Lan.[1] [tro·liz.] A woman's drawers.

TROLOLLAY, *int. Obs.* Sc. A term occurring in a rhyme used at 'Hogmanay.'

The cry of Hogmanay Trololay is of usage immemorial in this country. . . 'Hogmanay Trololay, Give us your white bread, and none of your grey' (JAM., s.v. Hogmanay); MACKAY.

TROLUBBER, *sb. Obs.* Dev. Also written **troelubber.** A hedger and ditcher; a heavy, clownish person.

Dev.[1] In the *ne.* [of the county] only. **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441; Wut coltee and riggee wi' enny troluber, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 265.

TROLY, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) Also in form **trawlie.** A ring through which the chain or rope passes between the two horses or oxen next the plough, and which prevents it trailing on the ground.

TRON, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. [tron.] **1.** *v.* To contrive, esp. in joiner's work; to do odd jobs.

sw.Lan. He trons and fettles a bit (H.M.). **Chs.**[13]

2. *sb.* A contriver in joiner's work.

Lan. A chap that, although a good tron, had never served his

toime to th' bizziness of a jeiner, STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 77.

TRON, see **Trone**, *sb.*[1]

TRONACH, *sb. Obs.* Rnf. (JAM.) The crupper used with 'dorsets' or a pack-saddle; formed of wood, and connected with the saddle by a cord at each end.

TRONE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Also in forms **traan** ne.Lan.[1]; **trawn** e.Lan.[1]; **tron** Sc.; **troon** Nhb.[1] [trōn; tron.] **1.** A steelyard; a weighing-machine; *gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **troy.**

Sc. An instrument consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a heavy pillar; used for weighing heavy wares. [It] still remains in many towns (JAM.); MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* 1899. Wgt. Burgh Farms, Trons, Market and Cross, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 9. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Sometimes applied to the common spring-balance. 'Bring the trones an' let's wee [weigh] this cabbish.' Dur.[1], Cum.[1-4], Wm. (B.K.), (M.P.), n.Yks.[3], w.Yks. (J.J.B.), w.Yks.[1 2 3], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] (s.v. Troys), Lei.[1]

Hence **Troner**, *sb., obs.*, an official weighman. Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] **2.** The standard of weight used at the public steelyard; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.); Wi' a weight that is twenty stane tron, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 106. Bnff. The tacksman receives a meal firlot, peck, haddish cog, a trone stone weight, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 96. Lnk. Tee-shots . . . Tho' thretty-punds tron were ca'd up to the snaw, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 71.

3. *Obs.* A market; a market-place.

Ayr. Irville, which is an abundant trone for widows and other single women, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxvii. Lnk. And win the vogue at market, trone or fair, For halesome, clean, cheap and sufficient ware, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 36, ed. 1783.

4. A pillory.

Sc. (JAM.); He shall have his lugs nailed to the muckle trone, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 20. Edb. RUDDIMAN *Introd.* (1773) (JAM.).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Tron-church**, a church situated near the 'trone'; (2) **-lord**, (3) **-man**, a sweep.

(1) Sc. There is a Tron Church in Edb. and another in Glasgow. MACKAY. (2) Lnk. As if a company of tinkers or trone-lords should meet in that church, and pass such a sentence, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 259, ed. 1828. (3) Edb. Because they had their station at the Trone (JAM.).

TRONE, *sb.*[2] w.Cy. Dev. Cor. [trōn.] **1.** A groove; a shallow line in the ground; a furrow; a trench; a small open drain. See below.

Dev.[2] w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441; Cor.[1] Qy. a line. In describing heavy rain a countryman said the streams were 'like trones from the tids of a cow.'

2. A ridge of hay formed by a rake, previous to its being made into cocks. w.Cy. (HALL.), Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

TRONE, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **traun** n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **trooan** Cum.[1]; **troon** Nhb.; **trouan** ne.Lan.[1]; **trouen** Wm.; **trowan** Cum.[1]; **trowin** Cum.; **trown** n.Lin.[1]; **truen** e.Lan.[1] [trōn.] **1.** *sb.* A truant; *gen.* used in phr. *to play* (*the*) *trone.* Cf. **troant, 2.**

Dmf. No man unless he were clean daft would play the trone and Marjorie Graeme waiting for him with open arms, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 112. Nhb. When fra skeul ye play'd the troon, WILKINSON *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 9. Cum. This playing the trowin leads thousands to ruin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 8; Cum.[1] Wm. I played trouen three heeal daes, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 47. ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Let's go in here and sit down to get out of your mother's way as we were playing at trown, *Gainsburgh News* (May 19, 1877); He larns fairly when he is at school, bud he's up to plaayin' traun if not seen efter. sw.Lin.[1] You've been playing traun to day.

Hence **Tronie** or **Tronnie**, *sb.* a truant. Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *v.* To play truant; also in phr. *to trone the school.*

Ayr. (F.J.C.) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Gall. The bairnies winna gang tae school, They trone it ane and a', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. e.Lan.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 374.

TRONE, see **Troon.**

TRONED, *v.* e.An.[1] [trōnd.] *Pp.* of to 'train.'

He have ollost been troned up t'ut.

TRÖNI, see **Trunie.**

TRONIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. **1.** Any metrical saw or jargon used by children. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** A long, tedious story. Sc. MACKAY. Cai. (JAM.) **3.** Trifling conversation. Cai. (*ib.*) **4.** A darling. *ib.*

TROO, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A step in a staircase.

TROO, TROOAN, see **Trow**, *v.*[3 4], **Trone**, *sb.*[3]

TROODI, TROOEE, see **Trooy.**

TROOEN, TROOIN, TROOK, see **Troon, Truck**, *v.*[2]

TROOKER, *sb.* Sh.I. [trū·kər.] A term of contempt applied to a woman. Cf. **trucker.**

When a woman suspected of witchcraft entered a house the inmates—on her leaving—would throw a firebrand after her, at the same time saying, 'Twee-tee-see-de, doo ill-vam'd trooker' (J.S.); Hit serves her richt, or ony ill-makin' lecin' trooker lack her, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

TROOL, see **Troll**, *v.*[1]

TROOLIAN, *sb.* Sc. The common cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

Nai. The fishermen know them well by the name of 'Troolians,' *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4458.

TROOLY, see **Truly.**

TROON, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Also written **trune** Nhb.[1]; and in forms **trone** Sc.; **trooen** Lnk. (JAM.); **trooin** Cum.[1 3]; **trowan** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **trowen** Sc. Dmf. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **truan, truint** Sc. A trowel.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Beds it an' sets it, an' levels an' plumbs it—Hark hoo the trooens sae cheerily ring! COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 84. Lth. She gaed awa' . . . wi' her wee bit funny-shaped truint, to gather some bits o' faerns—brackens ye ken, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 134. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1] Cum. Wid ham'r and trowan in ya hand, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 258; Cum.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

TROON, TROONCE, see **Trone**, *sb.*[1 3], **Trounce**, *v.*[1], *sb.*

TROOP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Sur. Wil. [trūp.] **1.** *sb.* A brood of ducks. Sur., Wil. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 124.

2. *v.* To march away in a troop.

Sc. (A.W.) Edb. Sair it grieves the Embrugh breed That they maun troop wi' sican speed, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 30, ed. 1801.

TROOS, see **Trouss**, *v.*

TROOSE, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [trūs.] A commotion, disturbance; a fuss, noise, stir.

Dhi mid·n ŭ kùm·ŭn in·tŭ ū fau·rtin, bi dhŭ tróos dhi mai·kn úbuwt it. Wot ŭ tróos it mai·z tŭ aav· ŭ bit ŭ kùm·pŭni!

TROOSHLACH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **trooshloch.** [trū·ʃlɔχ.] Anything worthless; rubbish.

Arg. Thou'rt not a hochlan scleurach, dear, As many trooshlach be, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 6. Wgt. 'He's only a gomeral; but we can make a minister o' him.' . . 'But it's no fair tae gie the Lord a' the trooshloch,' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 185.

TROOSHTER, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [trū·ʃtər.] Anything worthless; a thing, used in a *gen.* sense.

'Ye shive doon that thing, an' it bangs up that thing, an' syne it blayves inta the bag, an that sets a' the trooshter a-recshlin.' Said by an old worthy in describing an organ he was making.

TROOST, *sb.* Sc. A term in the game of marbles; see below.

Abd. Each player has a favourite 'bool' with which he plays; it is the last to be 'lost,' and is usually lost three times before being surrendered. The first time lost, the winner has 'ae troost' on the loser, and so on (W.M.).

TROOT, *int.* Glo. [trūt.] Do it! (H.S.H.)

TROOT, see **Trout**, *sb.*[1]

TROOTENS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] [trū·tənz.] Small trout.

Bye! what a lot o' trootens.

TROOTIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **trooty.** [trū·ti.] A little trout; used as a term of endearment to a child.

Cai.[1] Elg. I'se tak a nap as weel As you, my dainty trooty, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 184. Lth. Cuddle in, my trootie—Mammy's tootie-lootie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 27.

TROOTLE, *v.* Ayr. Dmf. (JAM.) Also written **trutle** Dmf. To walk quickly with short steps; to move slowly; applied by nurses to children beginning to walk.

TROOY, *int.* Sc. Wal. Also written **trooee** Pem.; **truey, trui** Sc.; and in forms **troodi** s.Wal.; **trow** Sh.I. [trū·i.] A call to cattle or horses.

Sh.I. Trow Broona! *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). Abd. (A.W.)

Edb. 'Trooy ledy! trooy!' she fu' loodly does cry, LOGAN *Auld Reekie* (1864) 110. Gall. (A.W.) s.Wal. Troodi, Troodi! come down from the mountain, RAINE *Garthowen* (1900) 24. s Pem. Trooee! trooee! come on! trooee! trooee! (W.M.M.)

TROP, *sb.* Lin.[1] [trop.] A footpath. (s.v. Trod.)

TROP, *int. Obs.* Som. An exclamation used by riders to excite a dull horse. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Cf. **trup,** *int.*

TROPHY-MONEY, *sb. Obs.* n.Lin.[1] See below.

Sir Thomas Meres & ye Lady Irwin used to find a horse to ye militia for 5*£* p. an. at Scotton & East Ferry. Ye rector of Scotter used to find a pikeman for 5*£* p. an. & ye other freeholders at Ferry used to find ye same, so yt divide ye whole sum charged for trophy money into 12 parts ye rector is to pay one 12th part or 2*s.* 7*d*½, ye freeholders of Ferry, excluding ye Lords are to pay another 12th part or 2*s.* 7*d*½, & ye Lords, yt is Sir Thomas Meres and ye Lord Irwin are to bear ye other 10 parts, or 1*£* 6*s.* 3*d.*, *Scotton Par. Rec.* (1713–1723). . . Trophy money was a payment of four pence for every householder or landowner for the drums and colours of the county militia.

TROSHEL, TROSS, see **Threshel,** *sb.*[2], **Trouss,** *v.*

TROSSIE, *sb.* Sc. [tro·si.] In *comb.* **Hoddle-trossie,** bread steeped in water; see below.

Peb. 'What is your patient getting to eat?' 'He gets naething but hoddle-trossie.' 'What's that?' 'Pour boiling water on bread, let it steep for some time, press out the water, and repeat the process a second time. The bread after the second pressing is hoddle-trossie' (G.W.).

TROSSLE, *sb.* Chs.[13] [tro·sl.] In phr. *to make a trossle of oneself,* to be slatternly; to turn out disreputably.

TROSTLE, see **Threshel,** *sb.*[2]

TROT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. Dor. Cor. Colloq. [trot.]

1. A contemptuous term for an old woman.

w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] Cor.[2] A moping, cross, and wretched old woman. Colloq. Dick . . . actually found out the names of these old trots, BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xxii.

2. A covetous person; an old miser. Cor.[2]

3. Foolish talk. Dor.[1] Don't hearken to her trot.

[1. An old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head, SHAKS. *T. Shrew,* I. ii. 80.]

TROT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [trot.] A dial. form of 'throat.' S. & Ork.[1]

TROT, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Cor. [trot.] 1. *v.* To hurry; to move quickly.

n.Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks. When t'whalers cum up, ther ships wor quickly trotted up t'harbour, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiv.

Hence *trotter speed, phr.* great celerity.

Abd. He wad ha'e lat you scour your wa's, Wi' trotter speed, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 242.

2. Of a stream: to flow briskly; to run, babble.

Bnff. Trottin' rin the crystal rills, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 18. Frf. The wee burnie, trottin', REID *Heatherland* (1894) 24. Ayr. The burnie trottin' doon the glen, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 73. Lnk. Trottin' burnies twist an' twine Wi' swingin' swirl, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 66. Gall. NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 114, ed. 1897.

3. To play truant.

Cai.[1] Mostly confined to Wick and neighbourhood.

Hence **Trotter,** *sb.* a truant. 4. To chaff, joke, tease; to make sport of; to make ridiculous.

Lnk. To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained, or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and practice are well known in Glasgow (JAM.); I have already met with well-bred gentlemen in Glasgow who neither trot nor are trotted, LOCKHART *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 247 (JAM.). Lakel.[2] They trotted him aboot that caper tell he was crazy mad ower't. w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] They were trottin' him eawt, 22.

Hence (1) **Trottee,** *sb.* a person who is made sport of, or held up to ridicule; (2) **Trotter,** *sb.* one who chaffs or makes sport of another; (3) **-town,** *sb.* a name jocularly given to Bolton.

(1) Lnk. I had the good sense to perceive the danger of the practise, . . and hope never to fill the roll either of Trotter or Trottee, LOCKHART *ib.* 246 (JAM.). (2) Lnk. *ib.* Lan.[1] A 'Bolton Trotter' is one who practices upon another the kind of chaff common in Bolton. s.Lan.[1] (3) s.Lan.[1]

5. To vex, annoy, make angry.

Lan. Th' only thing ut grieved us wur havin to pay fourpence a piece for th' roide; un that wouldn't ha trotted us but we fun it eawt that an extra penny had been clapt on, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 36. ne.Lan.[1]

6. *sb. Obs.* A raid, expedition.

Abd. The Covenanters, hearing of this trott of Turriff, and that they were come to Aberdeen, began to hide their goods, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 152.

7. The bed of a river. Cor.[2]

TROTCHEL, *sb.* Stf.[1] [tro·tʃl.] Anything old or worn out.

TROT-COZY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **trot-cosey, -cosie.** [tro·t-kōzi.] A woollen riding-hood.

Sc. A huge cowl, . . which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned under the chin, was called a trot-cozy, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxix; A piece of woollen cloth, which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather (JAM.). Ayr. M'Keelevin . . . dressed in his trot-cosey, GALT *Entail* (1823) xlvii. Edb. Ye'll bring up after us your master's trotcozy an' hapwarm, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 328.

TROTH, *sb., int.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Cor. Also in forms **thrath, throth** Ir.; **traath** w.Yks.[1]; **trath** Cor.; **trawth** w.Yks.[4] 1. *sb.* Truth.

n.Sc. Aweel, aweel, that's ower near the troth, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 235.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Troth-plight,** (*a*) a betrothal, engagement; (*b*) engaged, affianced; (2) **-plighted,** see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) Per. What was I to hanker to step in and forbid the troth-plight? SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 169. (*b*) Yks. That wench will be troth-plight to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) x (C.D.). (2) Sc. Allan had complained, . . if they were troth-plighted, of the encouragement she gave to others, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 267, ed. 1894; It was piper's news that the young pair were troth-plighted, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 198.

3. Phr. (1) *faith and troth,* (2) *good troth,* (3) *in good troth,* (4) *in troth,* (5) *troth and bedad,* (6) *— and soul,* exclamations or asseverations; indeed, truly.

(1) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] Cor. Faith and trath than! . . sichy vellan es nat to be found, TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath,* 43. (2) Sh.I. Gude troth, doo cood as weel 'a flung da money i' da burn, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). (3) Nhb. I' guid troth, a sort o' cloud o' pain seemed to come owre my heart, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 35. (4) Sc. In troth has she, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. Edb. In troth ye'er right! MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 21. Ant. In troth! there's nothin' wrong, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 17. Lns. No, in troth didn't they, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 243. Wxf. 'In throth, then,' says I, 'it's a purty patthern you'll see,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 105. (5) Ir. Troth and bedad, if I'd been a half-minyit later grabbin' a hold of him, it's streelin' a mile down the river he'd be afore now, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 55. (6) Ir. Troth an' soul we'd be glad o' your company, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 15.

4. *int.* In truth, indeed, verily.

Sc. 'I have always thought she was a little touched.' . . 'And troth it looks like it,' SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) vii. Elg. Troth, a bonny bound braw thing, TESTER *Poems* (1865) v. Abd. Troth! a fine father! MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) i. Rnf. And troth I've my share o't ay, CLARK *Poet. Pieces* (1836) 5. Edb. We said we did na want ony revenge—but, troth! we took it, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 317. Slk. Troth, I'm wae to see ye sae altered for the waur, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 360, ed. 1866. Gall. Troth, I min' the nicht as weel's I do my frien's, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 19. Ir. Throth he was a sorry han'ful, BLACKBURNE *Stories,* 7. N.I.[1] Troth an' I won't. Don. Och, throth, and it's too kind ye are, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 604. w.Ir. Throth, it's yourself that's right enough there, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 3. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks.[1]

5. *v.* To betroth.

Rxb. So we were trothed, under the open lift of Heaven, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 122.

TROTTER, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A woman of the town.

TROTTER-PIE, *sb. Obs.* Oxf. A round apple-pie with quinces in it. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (U.); (HALL.) Cf. **totter-pie,** s.v. **Totter,** 1 (5).

TROTTERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Curds taken off the whey when it was boiled. (K.), N.Cy.[2] Cf. **trouts.**

TROTTIE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tro·ti.] In phr. *to be on trottie*, to be in bad humour.

TROTTLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **trottel.** [tro·tl.] To bubble; to make a bubbling noise; *fig.* to chatter.

Frf. The cauthron trottelt on the sods, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 232. **Cld.** Keep thy clatherin' tongue That trottles in thy head, Nimmo *Sngs.* (1882) 157.

TROTTLE, see **Trattle**, *sb.*

TROU, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Also written **trow** Chs.[3] A small cart or dray.

With two wheels, drawn by one horse (K.); **Chs.**[1 3]

TROU, TROUAN, see **Through**, *sb.*[2], **Trough, Trone**, *sb.*[3]

TROUBLANCE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Trouble; pain.

Fif. The tipsy sutors, . . . Wi' their iron grapples, grippit His flesh, and unto troublance, Garrin' him scream a hideous nippet, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 127.

TROUBLE, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **tribble** Or.I. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [tru·bl, trʉ·bl.] **1.** *v.* To grieve; to mourn.

w.Som.[1] Ever sinze father died we 'ant a-bin able to do nort way her; her do trouby terr'ble.

2. To go to; to visit.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I doänt truble chech much, niver goäs barrin' at weddin's an' buryin's.

3. To haunt; *gen.* used in *pass.*

Brks.[1] Used with reference to anything supernatural or of delusions. **Sur.**[1] **n.Dev.** How hes vauther went agen in shape of a gurt voul theng . . . and troubled the house so, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 439. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 434.

Hence **Troublesome**, *adj.* (1) inhabited by ghosts; haunted; (2) restless; given to wandering; used of ghosts.

(1) **Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**[1] Th' old 'ouse up to Park's troublesome 'pon times. (2) **w.Som.**[1] I can't never bide in th' ouse—the poor old Harry's that troublesome.

4. To handle overmuch; to damage; to clutch, finger, grasp, like a person in death-throes. Or.I., w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Tribble). **5.** To arrest; to serve with a warrant; to summon before a magistrate. s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[2]

6. Phr. (1) *to be troubled*, to be frequently subject to; used of an ailment; (2) *to be troubled to go*, to move about and work with difficulty; (3) *the troubled time*, see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] It has a frequentative force. 'He's a-troubled way the rheumatic,' means not only that he suffers, but is subject to it frequently. (2) **Ken.**[1] Many a time he's that bad, he's troubled to go. (3) **Wkl.** Formerly, in honour of this event, a patron was held at break of day on that morning, but this was stopped in the 'troubled time,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1882) V. 170.

7. *sb.* An ailment, complaint, illness.

Sc. He is much distressed with an inward trouble, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) pt. ii. 436. **Fif.** Grown-up people spoke more gravely of an inward trouble, Colville *Vernac.* (1899) 18. **Ayr.** I was confident it was nae rheumatics, though what his trouble was I couldna juist say, Service *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Lnk.** The trouble maun be swat oot o' ye, guidman, at ony cost, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 98.

Hence **Troublesome**, *adj.* poorly.

Som. I feel very troublesome to-day (W.F.R.).

8. Pain.

sw.Lin.[1] He's a deal of trouble in his body. I've done my work in trouble ever sin'.

9. A woman's travail; child-bed.

Nhb. Come now, my canny woman, you must try and drink this, or you'll never win through your trouble, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 219. **Dur.** There's mony a poor creeter come to her trouble in worse places nor this, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 119. **e.An.**[1] She is now in her trouble. **I.W.** Only two nights ago he rode over the bleak downs to help Daniel Pink's wife in her trouble, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 245. **Dor.** When I'm over my trouble I'll come to see you, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 162. **Cor.** 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 192.

10. A coal-mining term: a fault or hitch in the strata; any break or obstruction in the subterranean continuity of a bed.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** There are many smaller ranges—generally called dykes or troubles—of the same metals running . . . through the coal-fields, interrupting the regular strata, by sinking them on one side, and elevating them on the other, Patrick *Plants* (1831) 17, *pref.* **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Troubles may be denominated dikes of the smallest degree, for they are not a real break, but only an approach towards it which has not taken a full effect. The strata are generally altered by a trouble from their regular site to a different position, Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 680, *n.* **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.** (T.T.) **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802).

11. An imperfection. w.Cy. (Hall.) **12.** Phr. (1) *to fetch trouble*, to arrest; to summons; to serve with a warrant. Shr.[2]; (2) *the troubles*, the Irish rebellion of 1641. N.I.[1] **13.** *adj.* Troublesome.

Hmp. It's a very trouble thing for one's belongings, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii.

TROUCE, TROUCH(E, TROUEN, see **Trouse**, *sb.*, **Trough, Trone**, *sb.*[3]

TROUGH, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [trof; trou.] **I.** Dial. forms. **1.** *sing.*: (1) **Thruff**, (2) **Thrugh**, (3) **Trauf**, (4) **Trauth**, (5) **Traw**, (6) **Troaf**, (7) **Troch**, (8) **Trofe**, (9) **Troff**, (10) **Trou**, (11) **Trouch(e**, (12) **Trouf**, (13) **Trov**, (14) **Trove**, (15) **Trow**, (16) **Trowf**, (17) **Trowh**, (18) **Truff.**

(1, 2) **e.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cmb.** Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* (1841). (4) **Suf.**[1] (5) **Brks.**[1] **Dev.** 'You'll find it by the traw.' 'Traw' rhymes with 'know,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**[1] (6) **Nhp.** Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* (1841); **Nhp.**[1] (7) **Sc.** Out o' trochs on garbage, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 181. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** A blacksmith lately thought it might answer him for a troch, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 302, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** A fill a troch fou o' water, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 364. **w.Yks.** Ooncle always calls a pig-trough a troch (F.P.T.). (8) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (9) **Cum.**[1] (10) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] (11) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Ane o' da grittest crappin' heads i' da trouch, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. (12) **n.Lan.**[1] (13) **n.Lin.**[1] (14) **Ch.I.** Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* (1841). (15) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Da men 'at's apo da trow o't noo, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897). **Cld.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. **Glo.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Suf.** (Hall.) **Sur.** We've got a new trow for the pigs, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**[1] (16) **Cum.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (17) **Cum.**[1] (18) **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Shr.**[2]

2. *pl.* (1) **Troves**, (2) **Trowes**, (3) **Trown**, (4) **Trows(e.**

(1) **w.Yks.** Faantans squirting watter abaght into troves an little ponds, Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 4. **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **Dmb.** A queer invention some ca' trowes, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 109. (3) **Dor.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Dev.** 'The water be standing in the trown.' Very rare except in Dorset, *ib.* (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lth.** There's nae water rinnin' . . . down out o' the trows, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 184. **Gall.** To receive the water after it leaves the trowse, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** Any stone vessel hollowed out to contain water; a stone cistern.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1] The word was applied by the finder to an 'Ancient-British' predecessor of the quern, in the writer's possession; being a hard stone with a dish-shaped hollow wrought in it. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

Hence **Trough-stone**, *sb.* a stone trough.

Lth. Doun fa's the thick an' grizly weet, Plout, ploutin' on our auld trough-stane, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 27. **Edb.** His smiddie ye'll ken by the twa trough stanes At the auld door-cheeks, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 174. **Nhb.**[1] Sit doon, Andra, on the trou steahyn, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (ed. 1850) 10.

2. A walled drain for carrying away water. e.Lan.[1]

3. The wooden conduit along which water is carried to a mill-wheel; often used in *pl.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** At Clinter Mill a mealer lay, . . unweigh't, unseckit i' the troch, Grant *Lays* (1884) 5. **Dmb.** Ye can bring water ower heights and howes And put big wheels in motion, By a queer invention some ca' trowes, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 109. **Gall.** Awse of a mill wheel—Those boards fixed on the periphery of a wheel, to receive the water after it leaves the trowse for the purpose of moving machinery, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876.

4. *pl.* The holes for holding water round the outside of a water-wheel. n.Yks. (I.W.) **5.** A long wooden dish used in common by a family.

Sh.I. She lifted ane o' da grittest crappin' heads i' da trouch an' laid it afore me, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244; **S. & Ork.**[1]

6. A hollow; a ditch.

Dev. A hedge trough, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441; The water be standing in the trown (of the plough ridges), *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

7. A dish or depression in stratified rocks. Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[2] 8. *Obs.* The lower ground through which a river runs; also in phr. *the trough of the water.*

Cld. The view we had from these heights, of the whole valley, or strath, or trough of the Clyde upwards, is by far the richest thing I have yet seen north of the Tweed, LOCKHART *Peter's Lett.* (1819) III. 299 (JAM.). Lnk. (JAM.)

9. A workman's compartment in a building used for grinding cutlery. w.Yks. ROBERTS *Tom and Charles* (1850) 12. 10. A coffin, of ancient shape. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **through**, *sb.*[2]

TROUK, *sb. Obs.* Rnf. (JAM.) A slight but teasing complaint. 'A trouk o' the cauld.'

TROUL, see **Troll**, *v.*[1]

TROUNCE, *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **throonce** e.Yks.[1]; **throunce** Ir.; **trawwnce** Cum.[14]; **treawnce** Lan.; **troonce** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14]; **trowance** Ken. [**trauns, trouns**, Sc. and n.Cy. **trūns**, w.Yks. **trāns**, Lan. **trēns**, s.Cy. **treuns.**] 1. To beat, thrash soundly; to punish; to defeat.

Sc. (A.W.) Don. He's thinking of the throuncin' Rosie Brannigan give him with the bisom yon night, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 247. Wxf. I'd go all the way home with you to enjoy the throuncing you'll get, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 308. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Ah'll troonce thi a bit fer thi craft. Cum.[14], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] Lan. We were in constant fear of his some day going further than a mere 'treawncing,' and killing us outright, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 31, ed. 1884. n.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Not.[13], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[8], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Trounce um right well. Ken. (G.B.) Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). [Flattered them with the hopes of seeing a bailiff trounced, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxiii.]

2. To scold severely.

e.Yks.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1] War.[3] I will trounce her for this.

3. To denounce; to sue at law; to punish by legal process.

Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Never used of physical punishment. w.Som.[1] I knows a trick wo'th two o' bein' a-trounced vor a rabbit or two.

4. To bustle about; to drive off; to hustle roughly.

Sc. They behove to trounce us away to be tried at Carlisle, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 730. e.Yks.[1]

TROUNCE, *sb.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nrf. Also written **trounse** Wm.; and in forms **traunce** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nrf.; **trawnce** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **trawwnce** Cum.[14]; **treawnce** s.Lan.[1]; **troance** Yks.; **troonce** Cum.[14] [**trauns**; **trōns.**]

1. *sb.* A long, weary walk; a tedious, rapid, or perilous journey; a ramble; a tramp.

Cum. Ah've just been for a troonce ower t'fells (J.D.); Cum.[14] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 17, 1899). Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] We wor lost on t'moor, an' hed a bonny trounce afore we gat yam. ne Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] He led me a fine traunce. s.Chs.[1] Yoa)n gy'en mi ŭ praat·i trau·ns ŭbaay·t dhŭ taayn lóo·kin fo)yŭ. nw.Der.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92.

2. *v.* To walk with difficulty; to take a tedious or aimless journey; to tramp, trudge; to travel fast and far; to ramble leisurely.

Frf. Awa James trounced wi' utmost speed To meet his friends, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 72. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 166, ed. 1876. Cum. Ah troonst aboot fra mwornin till neet, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 64; Cum.[14] Wm. We had to trounse through the melting snow (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Traunce off, afore aw lond teh a wherrit, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 176; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] He said he were on'y goin to Helsby, but he kep me trauncin abait au dee. s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

TROUNCE-HOLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A game at ball; see below.

Very like trap-ball, but more simple; a hole in the ground serving for the trap, a flat piece of bone for the trigger, and a cudgel for the bat.

TROUNCH, *v. Obs.* Dev.[1] To tramp or walk in mud. Cf. **trounce**, *sb.*

'Tis eneugh to make a boddy's hart ache to zee the poor wisemore . . . a-dared up in the morning by peep o' day to trounch in the mux arter the hosses.

TROUNCING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Pem. A custom formerly observed at deaths; see below.

s.Pem. An important rite in the obsequies of 150 years ago. The corpse was placed in the coffin as soon as possible after death, and then at the wake gathering it was carried around the room with unearthly noise and clamour. This was supposed to frighten away evil spirits, and to act magically upon the soul's enemies (W.M.M.).

TROUNCING, *sb. Obsol.* s.Pem. A children's game at horses on four-legged stools. (W.M.M.)

TROUNSE, see **Trounce**, *sb.*

TROUSE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Chs. Stf. Der. Not. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. Ken. Also written **trouce** Not.[3]; **trous** Wor. Shr.[2]; **trowse** Der.[1] w.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Ken. [**traus.**]

1. *sb.* Boughs, brushwood, or hedge-trimmings, freq. used in repairing holes in banks, hedges, &c. Cf. **trash**, *sb.*[1]

Chs.[13] Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Der.[1] *Obs.* w.Wor. Some trous and hetherings to fill the gaps, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 172; w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Some o' that rough trouse ŏŏl be rar' stuff fur breastin' the 'edge to keep the ship out; Shr.[2], Hrf. (K.), Hrf.[12]

2. Rubbish, trash; freq. used of weeds. Not.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) 3. *v.* To trim a hedge.

Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] War. GROSE (1790); War.[3]

4. To cut and remove the weeds in dikes. e.Ken. (G.G.)

[1. And lay thy small trouse or thornes, that thou hedgeste withall, ouer thy quickesettes, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 79. Cp. ON. *tros*, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel (VIGFUSSON).]

TROUSE, *v.*[2] Ant. [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat; to flog. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

TROUSE, see **Trews.**

TROUSH, *int.* Rnf. (JAM.) A call to cattle.

TROUSS, *sb.*[1] I.Ma. Also in form **throuss.** [**traus.**]

1. A sloven, slut; a disreputable person; *gen.* used of females.

A dirty old trouss, God forgive me, if he is my grandfather, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. iv. ii; Not a public-house goin or comin that this boosely throuss didn have her dhrop, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 89; If she wasn't a trouss herself, her sister is one (S.M.).

2. Lumber, refuse, trash.

Did you see the trouss of furniture she sent to the sale? (S.M.)

TROUSS, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in forms **treuss** Ant.; **troos** S. & Ork.[1]; **tross** Sh.I. (JAM.); **trowse, truce** Sc. [**trūs.**] 1. *v.* To tuck up; to shorten.

Sc. To trouss a petticoat (JAM.); What need I truce my petticoat? It hangs even down before, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 91, ed. 1868; (G.W.)

2. *sb.* A tuck; a hem on a garment.

Sc., Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1] Dmf. Let down a trowse or twa o' them [kilted coats] yoursel, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 68. Ant. (S.A.B.)

[1. Fr. *trousser*, to truss, tuck, pack, bind, or girt in (COTGR.).]

TROUT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Hrt. Also in form **troot** Sc. w.Yks.[1] [**trūt.**] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Trout-fly**, the caddis-fly, *Phryganea*; (2) **-height**, the height that a trout can leap from the water; used as a comparison or standard of height; (3) **-huvie**, a basket used for trout. Cf. **huvie.**

(1) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. (2) N.I.[1] (3) Sh.I. He taught us to make ships, . . manufacture troot-huvies and sillock-pocks, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 21.

2. Phr. *as sound as a troot*, of good and sound constitution. w.Yks.[1] 3. *v.* To fish for trout.

Elg. CRAMOND *Sessions Rec.* (1897) 211. Abd. A drap curds and cream would na be amiss after our trouting, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 71, ed. 1889. Per. I've play'd by thy stream, Or trouted thy linns, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 114, ed. 1887. Nhb. What he could make in the summer by the 'trouting,' PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 151.

Hence **Trouter**, *sb.* a trout-fisher.

Lth. Embro' trouters there did ca' To drink a dram, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 77.

TROUT, *sb.*[2] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A truant. 'I shall play trout to-day.'

TROUTH, TROUTHA, see **Trowth**.

TROUTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Curds taken off the whey when boiled. Cf. **trotters**.

N.Cy.[2] **n.Yks.** Ile give um some trouts, reach me hither th' bowl, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 402.

TROUTSHO, *int.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **trout-show**. **1.** *int.* An expression of contempt.

'Troutsho!' said the outlaw, affecting an indifference which, perhaps, he did not altogether feel, 'it's gude French gowd,' SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv.

2. *sb.* A Highlander; see below.

Edb. A' the Trout-shows, in a bang, Do come, and to the barn they thrang, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 28, ed. 1801; 'Trout-shows' signifies 'come here.' 'Tis a common tho' absurd appellation for Highlanders: probably from being in general the only Erse understood by the Lowlanders, *ib. note*.

TROV(E, see **Trough**.

TROVE, *sb. Obs.* Abd. A turf.

These lands . . . have for centuries been wasted by the practice of cutting up the sward into turf, for the different purposes of mixing it with the stable and byre dung . . . for roofing houses, when the sward is pared thin, and for fuel, which they call troves, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 456 (JAM.).

[ON. *torf*, a turf, sod (VIGFUSSON).]

TROW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Wor. Shr. Glo. Som. Dev. **1.** *Obs.* A double boat, esp. used in salmon-spearing; also used in *pl.* with the same meaning; see below.

s.Sc. Two pieces of wood, each formed like the half or section of an ellipsis, fenced with upright boards, so as to prevent the entrance of water. These two are conjoined by means of iron hooks, or a cross-board; the broad part of the one being placed towards that of the other. An interstice is left between the two sections, so that the water is seen distinctly through it. . . Used in . . . night-fishing on rivers for salmon. Through the interstice by means of the lights the fishers can see and more certainly strike their prey (JAM.). **Rxb.** MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 8. **Dmf.** Three fishers whose rude Annan voices I heard busy in their trows in the Gallowbank pool, CARLYLE *Lett.* (Aug. 20, 1841). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A double boat, consisting of two single, narrow, flat-bottomed boats, each about ten feet long, fourteen inches extreme breadth, and twelve inches deep, united at the stem and diverging by an angular curve towards their sterns, which are braced together at the top by a piece of flat board. The trows is or was used in the North Tyne in spearing salmon in parts of the river where they cannot be taken with a net. One man usually guides the trows with a pole or bang, whilst another stands with one leg in each trow, holding a leister in his hand ready to strike the fish, OLIVER (the Younger) *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 154. **Yks.** (K.), **w.Yks.**[1]

2. A vessel for navigation on a canal or river; see below.

Not.[2] **Wor.** A sort of barge for the carriage of goods, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441. **w.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.**[1] Rounded at both ends; carries up to 130 tons weight. **Shr.**[1] *Obs.* A Severn trading vessel—a barge on a very large scale—wide, flat-bottomed, and schooner-rigged, usually about 80, or from 80 to 90, tons burthen, occasionally larger still, and sometimes smaller; there were trows of not more than 40 tons: they used to navigate up-stream, beyond Shrewsbury, as high as Pool Quay, but no farther. Trows have long ceased to ply up and down Shropshire Severn, discharging and taking in cargo at the different wharfs in the course of their passage, . . but the name of the old vessel is still preserved as a public-house sign, 'The Trow,' at Jackfield; **Shr.**[2] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441; **Glo.**[1] A boat of 80 tons used on the Severn.

Hence **Trowman**, *sb., obs.*, the captain or master of a 'trow.'

Shr.[1] 'This Indenture made . . . Between John Rogers of the Town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop Trowman and Martha his Wife of the one part and Thomas Rogers of the said Town of Shrewsbury Trowman and Brother of the said John Rogers of the other part.' Quoted from the preamble to a private deed.

3. A kind of boat used on the coast; see below.

Som. Used at Bristol. 'The Fanny was a ketch-rigged (two-masted) trow, of 120 tons, . . and was used for trading purposes,' *Bristol Times* (June 17, 1875); (W.F.R.) **Dev.** On the south coast about Sidmouth a small fishing-boat is a trow [troa·], ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888).

[Such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in trowys, as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, *Eng. Gilds*, 424. OE. *trog*, a boat (B.T.).]

TROW, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **trowe** and in form **drow** S. & Ork.[1] [trou.] **1.** A fairy, goblin; an evil spirit; see below. Cf. **troll**, *sb.*[3]

Sh.I. That chain . . . was wrought by . . . the drows, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) x; The Drows or Trows, the legitimate successors of the northern duergar and somewhat allied to the fairies, reside, like them, in the interior of green hills and caverns, and are most powerful at midnight. They are curious artificers in iron, as well as in the precious metals, and are sometimes propitious to mortals but more frequently capricious and malevolent, *ib. note*; The demonology of these islands, according to its more modern form, is said to include three orders of spirits, the Fairies, the Trow, and the Trows. . . Trows are described as gloomy and malignant, even prone to injure men. . . There are two classes, Hill-trows and Sea-trows. . . It is an article of the vulgar creed that they often carry off children (JAM.); It was generally believed that steel instruments and silver coins possessed wonderful virtue in counteracting the malevolence of witches and trows, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 122. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.); Trowies canna tak' thoo, Hushie ba, lammie, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 168; It is believed by those living on the coast that the trows do much injury to fishermen, and particularly that they destroy the fishing-grounds (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 183.

Hence (1) **Trowie**, *adj.* elfish, belonging to the trolls; (2) **Trowie-gloves**, *sb. pl.* sponges.

(1) **Sh.I.** John, while crossing the Hill of Wormidale, had been taken into a trowie abode, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 151; She would then pretend to have found the very holes which the trowy arrows had pierced, MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 122; **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Cai.** Sponges are found upon the shore in great plenty, shaped like a man's hand, and called by the people Trowie gloves, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 396 (JAM.).

2. The devil; also used *fig.* as a term of compassion in phr. *poor trow.*

Sh.I. Yon's pairt o' Gibbie's bottle, puir trow, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); Seemun, pûr trow, wi his legs in a bing, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence *Trow tak me, ye*, &c., *phr.* the devil take me, you, &c.; used as an oath.

Or.I. She may refuse me this time, but Trow tak' me if ever she does't again, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 17; Some irate dame may be heard exclaiming 'Trow tak' thee!' to her unmanageable children, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 165; **S. & Ork.**[1]

TROW, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] Sc. **1.** *sb.* A short fit of sickness. See **Drow**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1] A took some trow i' the mornin', an' wizna up a' day.

Hence **Trowie**, *adj.* sickly. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *v.* To labour under a slight illness.

Bnff.[1] He trowt aboot a weentir at haim, bit he took a place i' the spring.

TROW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. **1.** *v.* To roll over; to descend by rolling or whirling. See **Troll**, *v.*[1]

Lnk. To trow down a hill (JAM.). **Twd.** BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 229. **Bwk.** (JAM.)

2. To put in rotatory motion; to cause to roll or spin.

Lnk. Row me and trow me Once more on the plain, CHAPMAN, in EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* (1882) 4th S. 71; To trow a half-penny (JAM.). **Slk.** (*ib.*)

3. To toss up a liquid with a spoon or any small utensil.

Bnff.[1] A plan adopted to cool a warm liquid. Used when a person is dissatisfied with liquid food and turns it up and down with his spoon.

4. A brewing term: to season a cask by rinsing it with wort before being used; also in phr. *to trow the brew-looms.* Ags. (JAM.) **5.** With *with*: to nurse with care.

Bnff.[1] The trowan wee that aul' thrawn cankert currack o' a carle is jest bious.

6. *sb.* A continued tossing up of a liquid with a spoon or other small utensil. *ib.* **7.** Careful nursing. *ib.*

TROW, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Lin. Also in forms **tro** Lin.; **troo, true** Abd. [trū.] **1.** *v.* To play truant; *gen.* in phr. *to trow the school.*

Cai.[1] **Abd.** You troo the school! That's a guid ane, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 12, 1901); A nickum that thinks naething o' truein' the skweel ilka ither day, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 88.

Hence (1) **Trooie**, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.); (2) **Trower**, *sb.* a truant. Cai.[1] **2.** *sb.* A truant. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

TROW, *v.*[4] Sc. Nhb. Lan. Bdf. Dev. Also in form **troo** Sc. **1.** To trust, believe, feel sure; to think. See **Trew.**

Sc. (Jam.); He gars him e'en trow that chalk is cheese, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **S. & Ork.**[1] 'Trow wiz,' believe us. **Frf.** Watt *Sketches* (1880) 26. **Ayr.** The Poets, too, a venal gang, . . Wad gar you trow ye ne'er do wrang, Burns *A Dream* (1786) st. 2. **Lnk.** Your warld o' love withoot the wee Bit yellow coin, I troo Is but a thorny wilderness, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 93. **Rxb.** Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 10. **Kcb.** An' trow the laddie isna blate, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 38. **Nhb.** And I cannot get home to My Eppie, I trow, Allan *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 8. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. To make one believe, esp. in game.

Sc. I'm only trowing you (Jam.).

3. To wonder.

Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **Dev.** Peepel should practise what they know; Or where's the use of it, I trow? Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182.

TROW, TROWAL, see **Throw, Troll**, *v.*[1]

TROWAN, TROWANCE, see **Trone**, *sb.*[3], **Troon, Trounce**, *v.*[1]

TROWEL, *sb.* Yks. Also in forms **trawil**; **trewell** w.Yks.[2] A truant; *gen.* used in phr. *to play trowel.*

w.Yks. Ah'd ta houd a long sweepin'-brush e ma maath for playin' t'trawil, like, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1847) 6, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 10, 1898); **w.Yks.**[234]

TROWEN, TROWF, TROWH, TROWIN, see **Troon, Trough, Trone**, *sb.*[3]

TROWL, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) A fishing term: to draw gently upwards a line with hooks on it, stretched across a stream, and fastened to a rod at each side.

TROWL, TROWN, see **Troll**, *v.*[12], **Trone**, *sb.*[3]

TROWS(E, TROWSE, see **Trough, Trouse**, *sb.*, **Trouss**, *v.*

TROWTH, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **trouth**, and in form **troutha** Sc. **1.** *sb.* Truth. See **Troth.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Ye ha'e lost trowth gien ye ha'e gain't the warl', Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Edb.** In trowth I wadna care Gin ye wad lat's ken hoo ye fare, McLaren *Chimla-lug* (1881) 94. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 71, ed. 1876.

2. *int.* Truly, verily.

Or.I. Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 162. **Cai.** Trowth, ye're ilka lass's laddie, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 183. **Rnf.** McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 115. **Ayr.** An' trowth my rhymin ware's nae treasure, Burns *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 14. **Rxb.** Of his honesty, trowth, we may well have oor doots, Murray *Hawick Characters* (1901) 9. **Kcb.** Trowth, Sirs! Yae look at the real Gallawa natives wud tell ye there wus nae Eerish aboot them, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 208. **Nhb.** Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 80.

TROXY, *adj.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Frolicsome. (Hall.)

TROY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in form **trow** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [troi.] A steelyard; a pair of scales; *gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **trone**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks.[2], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] A pair of troys.

TROY-FAIR, *sb.* Som. Used to describe a time of household confusion. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 300. Cf. **troy-town, 2.**

TROYNE, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [troin.] A water-pipe.

TROYT, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) An inactive person.

'A nasty troyt,' one who is both dirty and indolent.

TROYTLE, see **Troitle.**

TROY-TOWN, *sb.* w.Cy. Dor. Dev. Cor. **1.** A maze; a labyrinth of streets.

Dor. A maze formerly cut in turf on the downs, &c. There is a hamlet called Troy Town three miles from Dorchester, but no maze remaining (H.J.M.). **Cor.**[1] I lost my way; 'twas a regular Troy town; **Cor.**[2] Like Troy-town.

2. A state of confusion or disorder; a litter. Cf. **troy-fair.**

w.Cy. If a nurse, on returning after a short absence from the nursery, found the children 'hay-making,' and uproarious, she would say, 'Why, here's Troy Town all over again!' or 'You're making Troy Town of it!' (G.E.D.) **s.Dev.** A room with its furniture disarranged is said to be 'like Troy Town,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 401. **Cor.**[1] She had quite a Troy town round her; **Cor.**[2] **e.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 401.

TRUAN, see **Troon.**

TRUANT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [trū·ənt.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to take truant's play*, to play the truant; to shirk school.

Lth. Twa toun bairns took truant's play, An' to the hills drew near, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 183.

2. *v.* To play the truant.

Abd. A pang of resentful fear at my heart lest my truanting had been discovered, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 2.

TRUB, *sb.*[1] Yks. [trub.] Carbonaceous shale; a heavy lump or nodule, of an unconsumable nature, often found among coal. See **Drub**, *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899).

TRUB, *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [trœb.] **1.** A slut, sloven; a wanton; an opprobrious term applied to a woman.

w.Som.[1] Rare. **Dev.**[1] The very daps of her mother—another such a haggagen, maundering, hawk-a mouth'd trub, 7. **n.Dev.** Andra wou'd ha' had a trub in tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 104.

2. *Obs.* A dirty man. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441.

TRUB, *adj.* Shr.[1] [trʉb.] Neat, tidy, trim.

'Is mother wuz a mighty tidy ŏŏman—'er al'ays looked so clane an' trub.

TRUBAGULLY, *sb. Obs.* Som. A short, dirty, ragged fellow, accustomed to perform the most menial offices. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Cf. **trub**, *sb.*[2]

TRUCE, *sb.*[1] and *v. Obs.* Sc. Irel. Also written **truse** Per. **1.** *sb.* A herald or messenger of peace.

Qco. I am a truce, lady! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. ii.

2. *v. Fig.* To keep quiet, hush up; to settle.

Per. O Tom, since ye are best acquaint With th' Captain and the Laird of Grant, I pray truse up what we have here, Smith *Poems* (1714) 3, ed. 1853.

TRUCE, *sb.*[2] s.Wor. [trūs.] A trowel. (H.K.)

TRUCE, see **Trouss**, *v.*

TRUCK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [trʉk.] The surface of the best pasture-land peeled off for the purpose of making compost manure. S. & Ork.[1]

TRUCK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Aus. and Amer. Also in form **thruck** e.Yks.[1] [truk, trʉk.] **1.** *v.* To exchange, deal, barter; to traffic, have business or dealings with. Also used *fig.*

Sc. My cousin Rachel is not nice on't, when she trucks up with this 'Jure divino,' Pitcairn *Assembly* (1766) 11. **Per.** Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 55, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** For ane wha wad incline to truck In frien'ly page, Watson *Poems* (1853) 99. **Ir.** The fair went on quietly enough at first as to buying, selling, and trucking of cows, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xviii. **w.Yks.** Fer poppin an truckin he ne'er hed his match, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 131. **Lan.** I should mind whoa I trucked with, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 195. **Chs.**[1] He conna sell th' tit; he'll have to truck wi' somebody to get beawt it. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.**[1] To truck and trade. **Ess.** (J.M.)

2. *sb.* Exchange; business, trade.

Per. In course of her truck with the wives of Bithergirse, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 86, ed. 1887. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I set off into th' market to look after mi truck, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler* (1876) 16; **Lan.**[1] **Lon.** There's Paddy in the truck too; he makes a good thing, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 417. **Dev.** For 30 yards Canvas at 12[d] a yard, for w[ch] I set nothing bēē [?because] taken in a truck, Brushfield *Diary* (1631–43) 16, ed. 1901.

3. *Fig.* Value, store.

w.Yks. But Aw ha' noa lambs; Aw nivver set mich truck o' yowes, ther ower kittle cattle for my brass, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1892).

4. Intercourse, dealings, communication, esp. in phr. *to have no truck with.*

Cum. (J.D.) **Wm.** The sturdy old minister . . . would have no truck with a man who was always in liquor, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 28. **e.Yks.**[1] We'll hĕ ni mare thruck wĭ you? **w.Yks.**[5], **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] They were'n cooartin' at one toime, bu' hoo'll ha' no truck wi' him neaw. **I.Ma.** That's all the truck a Christian church has got with it, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. xviii; Terrible truck betwix them too, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 166, ed. 1889. **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** You oughtn't to have had any truck with them rough lads, Murray *John Vale* (1890) ii. **nw.Der.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.**[23], **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Suf.** A man who has left off courting a girl, says that he has 'no more truck along o' har,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 400. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **Dev.** I never had much

truck with 'em, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 125. Cor. I don't wish no truck wi' monkeys, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 92. [Aus. Don't you have no more truck with them boats, miss, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxix. Amer. Anybody that's had truck 'long on 'em kin see that the fust send-off, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 703.]

5. Odds and ends, rubbish, trash. Also used *fig.* of people.

S. & Ork.[1] Cum. Ah want nin o' that swort o' truck here (J.D.). w.Yks. Aw'm baan to get shut o' sich truck as that as sooin as Aw can, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1894) 34. Lan. She's too much of a lady to concern herself about such truck, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 44; THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111. Chs.[1] Th' sale begun at one o'clock, but they'll ony be sellin truck for an hour or so. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] A field full of docks, &c., would be said to be 'full 'a truck.' Ess.[1], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] There's too much truck about the floor for the house ever to look tidy. Dev. Whot truck be yü telling up now? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[2]

Hence **Truckey**, *adj.* applied to anything common or inferior. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 400. 6. *pl.* Smuts or bad grains among corn. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4] 7. Wicked language. n.Cy. (HALL.)

TRUCK, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Der. Lei. Also in form **trook** Lei.[1] [truk.] 1. To diminish, abate.

n.Cy. A cow is said to truck when her milk fails, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.[1] 'To truck the cow of her milk,' to cause it to diminish; or, 'the cow trucks,' abates of her milk. *Obs.*; Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

2. To give in, give away, 'knuckle under'; to truckle.

Lei.[1] A's bin ill of a good bit, but a nivver trooked till Thoosday.

[1. Cp. Nulle we þe trukien, LAȜAMON (c. 1205) 4363.]

TRUCK, *v.*[3] Sh.I. [trʊk.] To trample, tread down.

Twa o' your young quaiks is laid doon da hill daeks, an' dey're truckit an' laid doon da best rig o' Scots aits perteenin' me, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *trykke*, to press, squeeze (LARSEN).]

TRUCK, see **Track**, *v.*[1], **Trug**(g.

TRUCKAMUCK, *sb.* Dev. Dor. Also in form **truckley-mux** Dev. [trʊ·kəmʊk.] 1. A kind of trolly for carrying timber and other heavy weights.

Dev. Us mus' have the truck-a-muck to bring the granite from the yard, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). Cor. *Cor. Mag.* (Aug. 1898).

2. A farm-cart; a shabby carriage.

Dev. The squire drove through the village in a ram-shackle truckley-mux, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 18.

TRUCKER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **trukker** Sh.I. [trʊ·kər.] 1. A term of contempt, implying that the person so named has done something offensive; a deceitful person. Cf. **trooker**.

Sc. Often applied to a female in contempt, as equivalent to a 'worthless hussy' (JAM., s.v. Trukier). Sh.I. Kist, ye impitant trukker! *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897).

2. A waggish or tricky person. Rxb. (JAM., s.v. Trukier.)

TRUCKERY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Miscellaneous articles; crockery.

Gall. Causing sic an erruction, Owrewhelming the truckery a' wi' destruction; The teacups in air were like pearies a' turning, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 305, ed. 1876.

TRUCKLE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* N.I.[1] Wxf.[1] A small car, in common use before the introduction of the present farm-carts. Cf. **truckamuck**.

TRUCKLE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Hrf. Brks. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **truckul** Dev. [trʊ·kl.] 1. *v.* To trundle, roll. Also *fig.* to move on, go off.

Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Nif you put thick stone gwain he'll truckly all the way down gin he com'th to the sea. Dev. Thay truckl'd en roun like a big caddy bal, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 20; Dev.[1] The tother yenning and truckling stones arter en, 39. Cor.[12]

Hence **Truckle-muxen**, *sb.*, *fig.* a dirty drab or slattern.

s.Wil. Get on in there out of the dirt, Nellie, or thy father'll wonder whose little truckle-muxen 'tis rinnin' about house (G.E.D.).

2. To twirl; to cause to spin round, esp. in phr. *to truckle the trencher*, a children's game.

Dor. 'Truckle the trencher' used to be a standard game for winter evenings. A circle was formed, and each one was seated on the floor, every player taking the name of a flower, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 238, in GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 313. w.Som.[1]

3. *sb.* A castor or small wheel; anything that can be rolled.

Ken.[1], Wil.[1] Som. A globular or circular piece of wood or iron, placed under another body, in order to move it readily from place to place, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] The very chairs 'ad a-got truckles to 'em. Dev.[1], Cor.[2]

Hence **Truckle-bed**, *sb.* (1) a low bedstead on castors; also called **Truckle**; (2) *fig.* an underling or low-bred person.

(1) Abd. In a wee truckle filled wi' fusionless strae, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 143. Brks.[1], Ken.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] (2) Ken. Yees, ya shall pay, ye truckle-bed, Ya buffle-headed ass, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 81; Ken.[1]

4. *pl.* Phr. *to play truckles*, to roll anything, such as a reel, top of a canister, &c., backwards and forwards from one player to another. Wil.[1] 5. A small, barrel-shaped cheese, resembling a Stilton in shape, and weighing about 6 or 8 lb. Also in *comp.* **Truckle-cheese**.

Wil. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 55; Wil.[1] Som. She had picked a double-handful of cowslips as big as a truckle cheese, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 62. w.Som.[1] Dev. The cheese is a nice piece of truckles made in this parish, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 14.

6. *pl.* Sheep's droppings. Cf. **trestles**, **treddle**.

Wil.[1] n.Wil. Swip up them ships' truckles (E.H.G.). Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence **Truckle-poultice**, a poultice made of sheep's dung.

Som. I've put un on a truckle-poultice:—there be a deal o' virtue in em, you see how many yerbs ship do feed on (W.F.R.).

7. A large vat or cooler. Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Cf. **trendle**.

TRUCKLER, *sb.* Cor. [trʊ·klə(r).] A smuggler, esp. in phr. *cutters and trucklers*, an old Cornish boys' game. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

TRUCKLY-MUX, see **Truckamuck**.

TRUCKS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. Wil. Som. [trʊks.] A truck or handcart; also in phr. *a pair of trucks*.

Hmp. A truck used for carrying baggage is called a 'pair of trucks,' or simply 'the trucks' (H.C.M.B.). Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

TRUDDER, *sb.* Sc. [trʊ·dər.] 1. Lumber, trumpery.

Abd. (JAM.); There was naething but a lot o' orra trudder sold at the roup (G.W.).

2. Confusion. Abd. She's aye in a trudder (G.W.).

TRUDDLE, see **Treddle**.

TRUDGE, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [trudʒ.] A hard worker; a 'drudge.'

TRUDGE, *v.* Cum. Lan. Glo. Ess. [trudʒ, trʊdʒ.] 1. To walk, esp. to walk briskly.

m.Lan.[1] Ess. All declared, for Tiptree, it Was high time to be trudgin', CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 80; Ess.[1]

Hence **Trudgin'**, *sb.* in phr. *leyl trudgin'*, applied to a little boy following some one. Cum.[14] 2. *trans.* To carry away.

Glo. When I tuck up my turmut hower And trudged it far away, *Sng.* in GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 97.

TRUDGE-BACK, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A hump-back.

TRUDGET, *sb.*[1] Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to dread trudget of one*, to suspect one of some mischief or of playing some trick.

TRUDGET, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A paste, made of barley-meal and water, used by tinkers for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking.

TRUE, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. War. Brks. Hrt. Ken. Also in form **thrue** Irel. [trū, triu.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* **True blue**, (*a*) a term applied to rigid Presbyterians; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a certain stage of initiation in the Orange system; (2) — **brother**, a full brother, born of the same parents; (3) — **love**, (4) — **love's knot**, the herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*.

(1, *a*) Sc. Still occas. used. 'A sample of True-blue Presbyterian Loyalty' (JAM.); Blue was the favourite colour of the covenanters, hence the vulgar phr. of a true blue whig, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1803) III. 224 (*ib.*); (A.W.) Ayr. In the teeth they dar'd our whigs And

covenant true blues, man, BURNS *Sheriff-muir*, st. 3. (*b*) **Ir.** I am a true blue, sir—a purple man, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 399. (2) **Mun.** His 'true-brother'—that is, being interpreted, son of the same father and mother, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 51. (3) **Dmf.** That curious plant, 'Oneberry,' or 'Herb Paris,' or 'True Love,' was growing profusely around. . . The leaves of 'Herb Paris' have much the appearance of a true-love-knot, and from this fact the plant has obtained its popular name, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 163. **War.**[3] **Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 496. **Hrt.** (B. & H.) (4) **Cum.** (B. & H.) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 441.

2. Phr. (1) *to speak true, obs.*, to tell the truth; (2) *true for you* or *ye*, quite true; a term of assent.

(1) **Fif.** Poor Paul Craw, for speakin' true, Was brunt wi' brass-ba' in his mou', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 72. (2) **Ir.** They would not, thrue for you, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 63. **s.Ir.** CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 237.

3. *v.* To make accurate. Also with *up*.

Ken. The wheel is uneven, we shall have to true it. It wants truing up (D.W.L.).

TRU(E, TRUE, see **Trew, Trow,** *v.*[3]

TRUELINS, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Also written **trulins** and in form **trulines.** Truly, indeed. Also used as *sb.* in phr. *my trulins.*

Sc. My trulines, gin they had to hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 154 (JAM.). **Ags.** (*ib.*) **Frf.** Trulins fou'k afore they leap shou'd look, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 127. **Lth., Dmf.** (JAM.)

TRUEN, TRUET, TRUEY, see **Trone,** *sb.*[3], **Trewet, Trooy.**

TRUFF, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. [trɐf.] A trout, esp. a grilse or salmon trout of the first year.

w.Som.[1] Rare. **Dev.** They've a-catch't a little truff 's mornin' but nothin' else, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 95. **s.Dev.** 'He s'ealthy's a truff.' A very common saying applied to an elderly person in strong, robust health, ELWORTHY *Wd. Bk.* (1888). **Cor.**[1] As fat as a truff; **Cor.**[2]

TRUFF, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. [trɐf.] A dial. form of 'turf'; a sod, soft peat, esp. a turf or sod used for fuel. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A green guse that can grow fat upon a green truff, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 25. **ne.Sc.** Be brunt like a peat or a truff for iver and iver, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 73. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** There's truffs aneuch at the barn gate To reist a' the fires till simmer, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 5. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 329, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

TRUFF, *v.* Sc. Irel. [trɐf.] To steal; to pilfer.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** Be sure to truff his pocket-book, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 35. **Edb.** I've truf'd you a ladies shirt from the hedge, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 66. **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 257. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence *truff the ducks, phr.* a term applied to tramps and beggars. **N.I.**[1] Ant. *N. & Q. ib.*

TRUFF, see **Through,** *prep.*, **Trough.**

TRUFFLE-CHEESE, *sb.* Hmp.[1] The best cheese. See **Rammel,** *sb.*[1]

TRUG, *sb.* Hmp. [trɐg.] A trull; a low female companion.

A soldier's trug (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] [DEKKER *Belman* (1608) 149.]

TRUG, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. [trɐg.] To trudge; to haul or carry with difficulty; to struggle on. Also with *along.* Cf. **drug,** *v.*

w.Som.[1] 'Twas so much as ever her could trug along way—i.e. her load was as great as she could struggle along with. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 34. **Cor.**[1 2]

TRUG(G, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Hrf. Oxf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **truck** Oxf. Ken. [trug, trɐg.] **1.** *Obs.* An oblong wooden trough or tray for milk; a milking-pail. w.Yks. (G.R.), Ken. (K.) Sus. RAY (1691). **2.** A wooden box with side-handles, used for carrying coal, peat, &c.; a coal-box or scuttle. Cum.[14] Hence **Trugful,** *sb.* an assortment of anything. Lakel.[2] **3.** A wooden basket, used for carrying fruit, vegetables, &c.; see below. Also in *comp.* **Trug-basket.**

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **Ken.** (H.W.E.); **Ken.**[1] A kind of basket, much used by gardeners and others; formed of thin slivers of wood, with a fixed handle in the middle, somewhat like the handle of a bucket, and with studs at the bottom to keep it steady. **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1 2]

4. A measure of wheat, of which three go to make up two bushels. Hence **Trug-corn** or **-wheat,** *sb.* a measure of wheat allowed to a clergyman officiating at some chapels of ease in Leominster.

Hrf. There is in the parish of Leominster, a payment of the nature of tithe, which is known as trug-wheat, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 415; Trug or Trug-corn. 'Tres Trug frumenti vel avenae faciunt 2 bushels infra Prebendam de Hunderton in Ecclesia Heref.' . . . At Lempster (Leominster) at this day, the vicar has trug-corn allowed him for officiating at some chapels of ease (as Stoke and Docklow) within that parish, BLOUNT *Law Dictionary* (1717) in *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 415; (K.)

[1. Cp. Dan. *trug*, a trough (LARSEN).]

TRUGGEL, *sb.* Sh.I. [trɐ·gl.] A small trough or wooden vessel. See **Trug(g, 1.**

The pig's box is in Aithsting called 'de grice truggel.' 'Truggel' signifies orig. a small trough, and is in Aithsting also applied to a vessel for holding liver-oil, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34.

TRUGGS, *sb.* Cai.[1] [trɐgz.] A lazy workman, used chiefly as a nickname.

TRUGS, TRUI, TRUINT, see **Trogs, Trooy, Troon.**

TRULE, see **Troll,** *v.*[1]

TRULL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **thrull** n.Yks.; **truyll** Sh.I. [trul, trɐl.] **1.** A dirty, untidy person; a slattern, sloven, esp. a dirty, untidy woman. Cf. **troll,** *sb.*[2]

Sh.I. An untidy person is called a truyll, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 48. **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.** She's a mucky thrull (T.S.). **n.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Hoo's a nasty trull. **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Trully,** *sb.* a dowdy woman. s.Chs.[1]

2. A foolish or silly person. Ayr. (JAM.)

TRULL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] The mattress, as a layer for the feather-bed.

TRULL, TRULLIBOBS, see **Troll,** *v.*[1], **Trollibobs.**

TRULLION, *sb.*[1] Sc. [trɐ·liən.] **1.** A low, base, dirty fellow. MACKAY. **2.** A foolish or silly person. Ayr. (JAM.) See **Trull,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

TRULLION, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A sort of crupper.

TRULLYET, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **trulshket.** Sulky and untidy; see below.

'Trullyet' and 'trulshket' orig. mean 'trowy-like.' . . As the trows were always supposed to be both sulky and untidy beings, the words 'trullyet' and 'trulshket' have acquired both these meanings, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 40; *ib.* 38.

TRULY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **trooly** Yks.; **trulie** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **threwly** e.Yks. [trū·li, triu·li.] **1.** *adj.* True, not fictitious.

n.Sc. A trulie story (JAM.).

2. *sb.* In phr. *my truly* or *by my truly*, a mild oath or expletive: truly, indeed, upon my word or honour.

Sc. (JAM.) **Nhb.** It's by maw truly quite a byson, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 47. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** By mah threwly, sor, he was efter ma mooan, an neean, an neet, HOLDERNESS *Spec. Dial.* 7, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 24, 1899). **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

TRULYA, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Also in forms **troilya, trulla-, trullia.** **1.** *sb.* A fairy, a 'troll' or 'trow.' (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Trullascud,** *sb.* a witch, a witch-like woman. (A.W.), S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *adj.* Sickly; 'bewitched.' S. & Ork.[1] See **Trowie,** s.v. **Trow,** *sb.*[2] **1.**

TRUM, see **Thrum,** *sb.*[1], **Trim,** *sb.*[4]

TRUMMELL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Chs.[3] A large, clumsy lump of a fellow.

TRUMMLES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Means, wherewithal.

w.Yks. 'E'd kill hissen [with drink], only he hadn't the trummles (F.P.T.).

TRUMP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also in form **trumph** Uls. [trɐmp.] **1.** *sb.* A jews'-harp.

Sc. Gloomin' at a' body like a sow playin' on a trump, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) viii. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 29. **Arg.** I'm no great musicianer myself, though I have tried the trump, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 167. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 57, ed. 1897. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Qco.** Also played the trump, or Jews'-harp, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. iv.

2. Phr. *the tongue of the trump, fig.* the leader, principal person or chief. See **Tongue, 1** (14).

Sc. Conceity bodies, that bizz, and fizz, and spit fire like a pery,

in spite and vexation, whenever they are no made the tung o' the trump, *Sc. Haggis*, 155.

3. *v.* To play on the jews'-harp.

Arg. The sound of piping and trumping and laughing, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 275.

TRUMP, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[2] [trump.] A common spring knife of any kind.

TRUMP, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [trʊmp.] To fling, as a horse; to kick. S. & Ork.[1]

TRUMP, *v.*[3] *Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. To lie; to boast. n.Cy. (HALL.) Hence **Trumper,** *sb.* a traitor; a deceiver.

Edb. The man was suspected by him of having dealings with the other party; howbeit when that trumper was gone . . . Ledington turned to Grange, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 420.

[Fr. *tromper*, to cousen, deceive (COTGR.).]

TRUMP-ABOUT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A game at cards. Cf. **trumph.**

Abd. Trump-about gade on as snack As we'd been lairds, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 22, ed. 1873.

TRUMPERY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Hrt. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in forms **thrumpery** Don.; **thrumphry** N.I.[1]; **trumphery** Abd.; **trumphy** Ayr. [tru·mpəri, trʊ·mpəri.] 1. *adj.* Worthless, insignificant; silly, capricious, used esp. of persons.

Dor. Be dazed if I believe in such trumpery behaviour of the folks in the sky, HARDY *Two on Tower* (1882) i. Som. If you be so love-struck wi' a trumpery maid not wo'th her zalt, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 72.

2. *sb.* Rubbish, trash; broken furniture.

N.I.[1] Don. Clear out o' this yerself an' yer thrumpery in double quick time, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 66. n.Yks.[2], w.Som.[1]

3. A worthless sort of person; a pretentious or disreputable woman.

Ayr. That misleart trumphy your wife, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiv. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1]

4. Weeds growing on cultivated ground.

Hrt. Burrs, and darnel, or other trumpery, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Thick there spot o' ground must be as-pit up so deep's ever can, he's all vull o' trumpery. [The trumpery of weeds, LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 102.]

5. Odds and ends, miscellaneous articles or property; knick-knacks, trifles.

Sh.I. Gadderin her trumpery aff o' da table, an' pittin' hit i' da butt bed, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). Abd. There was a lot o' trumphery mair, I canna min' on, in the aumrie, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 75. Ir. BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 131. Cor. 'A edn' me they d' want—et's my bit o' money an' trumpery, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 56.

TRUMPERY, *adv.* Hmp.[1] A corruption of 'temporary.' He was only took on trumpery.

TRUMPET, *sb.* Yks. Not. Nhp. Cor. [tru·mpit, trʊm·pit.] In *comb.* (1) **Trumpet-flower,** the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*; (2) **-kecks,** the hollow stalks of the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*, or some allied plant, which are made by boys into trumpets; (3) **-metre,** a rousing hymn-tune, a simple, straightforward hymn-tune.

(1) ne.Yks. (B. & H.) (2) Nhp. Though trumpet-kecks are passed unheeded by, Whose hollow stalks inspired each eager joy, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 225. (3) Not. He had given out next hymn (it was only trumpet metre), PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 101. Cor. The meeting had opened quietly enough with a 'trumpet metre,' followed by a hearty prayer, PEARSE *D. Quorm* (1877) 43; We always begin with a good cheerful hymn—one o' them that do stir up your soul, and a good old tune that you can sing without thinkin' about it, because you do know it so well. Give me a 'trumpet metre' to 'Arise, my soul, arise!' *ib.* 108.

TRUMPET, *v.* Brks. [trʊ·mpit, -ət.] To stump or tramp about noisily. Cf. **clumput.**

If he could on'y year hisself trumpettin' about the place in they girt boots o' his'n! HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 173; (E.G.H.)

TRUMPH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **trumf** Gall. [trʊmf.] 1. A trump; the principal or trump card. Also in *comp.* **Trumph-card,** and *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. 'Spades is trumph—da sax o' spades!' shû addid, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898). Fif. She has not another 'trumph' card, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 2. Lnk. A lass that has that wi' the lads should be trumph, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 173. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 459, ed. 1876. n.Cy. (HALL.)

2. Phr. *to play trumph about, obs.*, to be on an equality or footing with; to perform equally valorous actions.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Achilles played na' trumph about wi' him, he says; but judge ye, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 29.

TRUMPIE, *sb.* Or.I. [trʊ·mpi.] Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210; S. & Ork.[1]

TRUMPLEFEYST, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. Lnk. (JAM.) A qualm or fit of sickness.

TRUMPOSIE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Guileful. Ayr. 2. Cross-tempered, of a perverse, contrary spirit. Rnf.

TRUMSKET, see **Troinshket.**

TRUNCH, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [trʊnʃ.] A dial. form of 'trench.'

TRUNCH, *adj.* e.An. [trʊnʃ.] Short and thick; compact and 'squab' in figure. Also in *comb.* **Trunch-made.** (HALL.), e.An.[1]

TRUNCHEON, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [tru·nʃən.] A slang word for 'stomach.' 'He's filled his truncheon.'

TRUNCHER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. [trʊ·nʃər.] 1. A dial. form of 'trencher' (q.v.); a wooden platter or dish.

Sc. DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595). Sh.I. A truncher o' meal in a napkin, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 78. Abd. It was upo' the truncher, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. w.Sc. Its heed up, an' its wee short legs set firm on the truncher, wi' a lemon in its mouth, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 50. Lnk. Pigs, pots, stoups, trunchers, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 15. Cum. A friendly cousin browt a crate O' trunchers, pots, an' pewder dishes, DICKINSON *Lit. Remains* (1888) 176; Cum.[14]

Hence **Truncher-lugs,** *sb.* a person with very large ears.

Cum. T'daft truncher-lugs hedn't a wurd teh say fer thersels, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 220; Cum.[4]

2. Phr. *turn the truncher*, a game; see below.

Cum.[1] A young man lies flat, resting only on his toes at a certain mark at one extremity, and on a trencher in each hand at the other; he then tries to reach out the trenchers as far as possible, and if not held at the right angle and edgewise, down they go and he is defeated; Cum.[4]

TRUNCHERT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. See below.

Edb. A bonny flae . . . Had a' the night been hankit, Fast by the left foot muckle tae, Within Tam's trunchert blankit, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 38.

TRUNDLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **thrunnle** e.Yks.[1]; **trunle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **trunnel** N.I.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] w.Yks. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **trunnle** Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] [tru·n(d)l, trʊ·n(d)l.] 1. *sb.* Anything globular; a wheel, esp. the wheel of a barrow. See **Trindle,** *sb.* 1.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.I.[1], n.Cy. (HALL.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], n.Lin.[1], Suf.[1]

2. A small wooden wheel or castor. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Trundle-bed,** *sb.* a small bed set on wheels or castors, so that it may easily be moved.

Nhb. We hae a trundle bed it yer honour could rest upon, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 202. Der.[1] *Obs.* Sus.[1]

3. A hoop; an iron hoop for a wheel. Wm. (B.K.), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Trundle-bowl,** *sb.* a boy's hoop. Chs.[1]; (2) **-stick,** *sb.* a boy's hoop-stick. n.Yks.[12]

4. *Fig.* Path, course; chance, luck.

Nhp.[1] Take your own trundle; Nhp.[2] You must take your trundle.

5. The neck ruffle of a shirt. Lan.[1] 6. *pl.* A round, shapeless figure.

Lin. 'She's gotten to look a strange trundles now.' Said of a woman advanced in pregnancy (R.E.C.).

Hence **Thrunnle-kite,** *sb.* a corpulent person. e.Yks.[1]

7. A brewing-vessel; a round cooler.

Shr.[1] Better part the drink, it's gettin' too warm—pût some i' the trundle.

8. A large, oval, shallow tub used for var. purposes, but chiefly for curing bacon. See **Trendle.**

w.Som.[1] A large oval tub some five to six feet in its greater axis, used for many purposes, but chiefly for 'scalding' pigs. 'Vats, tubs, trundles, ladders, poles,' *Advt. Wellington Wkly. News*

(Oct. 15, 1885. (s.v. Trendle). Dev. Used chiefly for curing bacon, *Reports Provinc.* (1895) (s.v. Trendle). Cor.[2]

9. *v.* To roll along; to move upon wheels or rollers; to wheel.

Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. They sumteymes trunnelt pase eggs, SILPHEO *B. Brannan* (1885) 7. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Trunnel t'coop barrow hoot o' t'road, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 30. m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He's trundlin' a sond-barrow. s.Chs.[1], Der.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.An.[2], Suf.[1]

10. To walk with an easy, rolling motion; to bowl or whirl along; to saunter.

Elg. The extremity of this avenue was crossed by a fine little clear trundling rivulet, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 121. w.Yks. We went trun'lin on dahn t'road admired of all t'barns, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 43. Lan. Hoo trundled daun t'broo to Scarsdale yead, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 119. e.An.[1] Nrf. He come trundlin' along (E.M.). [The next morning, down trundled her and I to Dirty Park, FIELDING *Wks.* (1784) IV. 591.]

11. To twirl or brandish a mop.

s.Chs.[1] It's nat a thing ye seyn 'em do sŏ often naï-a-dees—trundlin' a mop. Suf.[1] Sur. If I catches that Jennings comin' agin with any letters, I'll trundle the mop round ee's head, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iii.

TRUNDLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **trinnel** Cld. (JAM.) n.Cy. n.Yks.[2]; **trunnel** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [tru·nl.] The guts or entrails of a calf; the entrails of an animal. Also in *pl.*

Cld. (JAM.), n.Cy. (J.H.), (K.), Wm. (K.), n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Trunnel-pie,** *sb.* a pie made of the small entrails of a calf. Cum.[14]

TRUNDLING, TRUNE, see **Trandling, Troon.**

TRUNIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **tröni, trünnie.** [trœ·ni, trü·ni.] A snout.

Most often applied to the pig's snout, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 40; He [a sow] wis begun ta röt [grub] agen, alto' da blüid wis rinnin' frae his trünnie, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *tryne,* a snout (LARSEN).]

TRUNK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [trunk, trɛŋk.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Trunk-wame,** *fig.* a fiddle, lit. a box-belly.

w.Yks. Who's this That tickles his trunk wame? DIXON *Sngs. Peas.* (1857) 174.

2. A box in which fish are sent to the market.

n.Lin. (E.S.) Nrf. Jest stole a trunk o' eels and got six months for thet, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 103.

3. A rough chest, pierced with holes, in which live fish are submerged in the water when not wanted immediately for market. s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], e.An.[1] 4. A small hoop-net or 'pot' used to catch lobsters and crabs; see below.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Each net is about a foot deep, and its mouth is kept extended by a hoop or ring of the same diameter. The ring is hung horizontally and the net is suspended just clear of the ground. A piece of fish, *gen.* a piece of sand-dab, is placed in the net as bait. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Trunk-shaped framings of wand-work covered with netting, having sufficient ingress for the captured, but no return. Baited inside, they are sunk in the sea with lines and weights. e.Yks. (T.H.)

5. A wooden pipe or tube, *gen.* square, used to convey water from the eaves-gutters, or to convey the grain or flour to or from a corn-mill. w.Som.[1] 6. *Obs.* A coal-spout at a shipping-place. Also in *comp.* **Trunk-staith.**

Nhb.[1] In former times a coal-staith was called a 'dyke,' or 'trunk' if a shoot or spout was used, and a 'drop' if the waggon was lowered and discharged over the ship's deck. 'When the waggons are emptied into a keel or vessel by a spout, it is called a trunk-staith,' BRAND *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 256, *n.*

7. *Obs. pl.* Pipes made to convey air into mines.

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*; Wooden spouts to convey wind or water, MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

8. The part of a water-wheel which contains and regulates the supply of the water. w.Som.[1] 9. A long, narrow trough in which tin or lead ore is dressed; a mining implement.

Der. Vessels into which are placed smytham, sludge, and slime. The trunks are agitated with water, and thereby the metals separated from the base minerals, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.* Cor.[12]

10. A bucket used in sinking a shaft in mining.

w.Yks. They descended the shaft at six o'clock this morning, and had filled several 'trunks,' or buckets, with stone, *Yks. Even. Post* (Mar. 24, 1899).

11. A rude kind of bridge.

Dor. Crossing a rude kind of bridge—a tree thrown from bank to bank of the river—which was always called the 'trunk,' HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 249.

12. An arched drain under a road; a culvert; a pipe or watercourse through an arch of masonry, &c. Also in *comp.* **Trunk-way.**

ne.Lan.[1] The wooden conduit or sluice used for the mouth of drains into the sea, to prevent the tide running up the drain. Chs.[1], e.An.[1], Ken. (P.M.) e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1]

13. *pl.* A game; see below.

Nhp.[1] A game played with a long piece of wood or bridge with nine arches cut in it, each arch being marked with a figure over it, from one to nine. . . Each player has two flattened balls which he aims to bowl edge-ways under the arches (s.v. Nine-holes).

14. *v.* To catch lobsters and crabs in a 'trunk' or pot. *Gen.* in *prp.* n.Yks.[124], e.Yks. (T.H.), Nrf.[1] Hence **Trunker,** *sb.* a crab or lobster-catcher. n.Yks.[12] 15. To dress or separate base metal from the good in lead and tin mining.

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653). Cor. His work was 'trunking'—that is to say, this innocent had to stir up the metalliferous slime with a shovel—and his wage was twopence per diem, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 46; Cor.[12]

16. To under-drain land. Ken. (P.M.), Sus.[12] e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Hence **Trunking-tools,** *sb. pl.* tools used in draining. Sus. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

TRUNK, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. [truŋk.] A 'trump' or the leading card in card games. Cf. **trumph.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. Among the labouring classes 'trunks' for 'trumps' is in *gen.* use. . . 'What are trunks?' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 402.

TRUNKET, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **truncat, trunkat** Nrf. 1. *Obs.* A kind of game like cricket; see below.

e.An.[1] A game at ball, played with short sticks, and having a hole in the ground instead of a wicket. 'Two stone trunket,' the same game, but the boy who wields the stick is put out by one of the other players throwing the ball between the stones.

2. *pl.* A game of skittles. Nrf. (C.W.B.N.)

TRUNKEY, *sb.* Wor. [trɛ·ŋki.] A small, fat pig. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **tonkey.**

A wuz a lengthy pig. I corn't abear thahy trunky shart-nosed uns, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* se.Wor.[1]

TRUNLINS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [tru·nlinz.] 1. Sheep's dung or droppings. Wm. (B.K.), n.Lan.[1] Cf. **treddle, triddlings.** 2. Coal about the size of apples; large coals. n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[14], w.Yks.[1] Cf. **trindlins, trinnilies.**

TRUNNEL, see **Trundle,** *sb.*[12]

TRUNTLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To trundle, roll along. See **Trintle,** *v.*[2]

Sc. When ye fell in the snawy flood I truntl't frae aboon you, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 61 (JAM.). Cld. (JAM., s.v. Trantle).

TRUNTLEMENT, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Trifling things of little value; 'trumpery.'

TRUP, *int. Obs.* Dev. A carter's word to make his horse trot. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179, 441.

TRUP, *v.* Nhb.[1] *Preterite* of 'tramp,' *v.*[1] (q.v.)

TRUPPEN, *v.* Nhb.[1] *Pp.* of 'tramp,' *v.*[1] (q.v.)

TRUSE, see **Truce,** *sb.*[1]

TRUSH, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Ken. A hassock for kneeling in church. Cf. **bass,** *sb.*[1] 4.

KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* (1695); Ken.[1] In the old *Ch'wardens' Accts.* for the parish of Eastry the entry freq. occurs, 'To mending the trushes'; and the word is still occas. used.

TRUSH, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To run through slush or dirt. n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

TRUSHEL, *sb.* Cai.[1] [trɛ·ʃl.] A sloven, one who is untidy in dress; a confused mass or heap of things fallen or thrown together carelessly. See **Hirsel,** *sb.*[2] 6, 8.

TRUSHKA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **trutska.** [trɛ·ʃkə.] A fit of stubbornness or sulks; pride, conceit. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Trushkit,** *adj.* sulky, stubborn. *ib.* Cf. **troinshket, trullyet.**

TRUSS, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Lon. Dev. [trus, trʊs.] 1. *sb.* A measure or weight of hay or straw. Also in *comp.* **Truss-weight.** See below.

N.I.[1] A truss of hay is twelve score pounds. A truss of straw is nine score. **Chs.**[1] For market a ton of hay is cut into forty trusses, which are supposed to weigh 56 lbs. each. The hay-cutter cuts the truss as near the required weight as he can guess, and then weighs it on a steelyard. . . Of course it very rarely happens that a truss weighs exactly 56 lbs., but whatever weight is under or over the 56 lbs. is recollected, and the underweight or overweight of each succeeding truss is subtracted from or added to the previous total under or over weight, until the whole forty trusses are weighed. **Glo.** Bristol, 7 lbs. of hay, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lon.** London, formerly 36 lbs. of hay, *ib.*

2. *Obs.* A bundle of corn or straw to be carried on horseback. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

3. A large bundle.

Lnk. A frosty pow Shinin' like an auld wife's rock [distaff] through its truss o' tow [flax], NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 43. **n.Yks.**[1] Drapery goods rolled together and packed in coarse canvas form a truss.

4. A bunch of flowers growing on one stalk, such as cowslips, &c. Nhp.[1], War.[3] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

5. A dress, frock, costume.

w.Yks. Our Mary Jane looks as if she wanted another truss (F.P.T.).

6. *v.* With *up*: to tidy; to make 'fair and square,' as a bundle of papers, &c. **n.Yks.** Truss t'cards up a bit (I.W.).

TRUSS, *sb.*[2] Yks. [trus.] 1. A strong, heavy kind of table, with a very thick top, used by butchers. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). 2. A bench in the form of a trestle, on the top of which is fixed an iron roller; used by platelayers. w.Yks. (B.K.)

TRUSS, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sh.I. [trʊs.] 1. *v.* To litter or throw things about carelessly; to work in an untidy, slovenly manner, scattering and leaving fragments about. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.* 2. With *through*: to eat in an untidy fashion, so as to break the food into fragments and scatter them about. S. & Ork.[1] 3. *sb.* Refuse, fragments of food, &c.; trash, rubbish.

A lock o' auld cashies, flakies, an' meshies, an' ony idder truss dey cud get, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7; **S. & Ork.**[1]

TRUSSIEVAG'L, *sb.* Sh.I. A slovenly-dressed, untidy person. (J.S.)

TRUSSING, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Sus. In *comb.* (1) **Trussing-bedstead**, a camp bedstead which can be packed for travelling. Sus.[1]; (2) **-coffer**, *obs.*, a pack-saddle, prob. of the kind now called a portmanteau. Nhb.[1]

TRUST, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Lan. I.Ma. War. Oxf. Cor. [trust, trʊst.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *I wouldn' trust*, I rather think, almost expect; (2) *to trust to*, to rely on receiving; to expect, reckon with. See **Trusten, 2.**

(1) **I.Ma.** Well now, I wouldn trust it'd be runnin in the teens of years, BROWN *Indiaman* (1889) 169; (S.M.) (2) **War.**[3] If I catch him in the orchard he knows what he has to trust to.

2. To buy on credit or 'trust.'

Lnk. Wull ye trust me wi' a pair o' shoon for a month or twa? HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 238. **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Cor.** When her stockings wore out . . . she'd go and trust Draper—for a new pair, 'Q.' *Troy Town Revisited* (1894).

3. *sb.* Credit.

Edb. Whene'er they gang to hunt for trust, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 148. **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** He bowt his bacca o' trust (B.K.). **m.Lan.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

Hence **Trustman**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a creditor.

Edb. Their memory's next the trustman's loss, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 95.

4. *Obs.* The charge or care of a turnpike or toll-gate.

Ayr. The turnpike house had been one of his favourite haunts. The trust of the gate was now in the hands of strangers, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxv.

Hence **Trust-road**, *sb.* a turnpike road.

Ayr. The king's road . . . was mended . . . some years after . . . the 'trust-road,' as it was called, was made, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi.

TRUST, *sb.*[2] Lan. A boys' game of 'leap-frog.' (C.J.B.), m.Lan.[1]

TRUSTEN, *v.* Stf. War. Wor. [trʊ·sən.] 1. To trust.

War. All as we've got to do is to trusten, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 217. **se.Wor.**[1]

2. With *to*: to expect, rely on; to reckon with.

s.Stf. If he trespasses on my ground, he knows what he's got to trusten to, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

TRUSTFUL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Trustworthy, faithful.

If the whole supplicants had been so trustful in a matter so great and universal, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1776) I. 42 (JAM.).

TRUSTLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lei. Wor. e.An. Ken. Som. Also written **trussel(l** n.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] Lei.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1] Ken.[1]; **trussle** w.Yks. [tru·sl, trʊ·sl.] 1. A dial. form of 'trestle.'

w.Yks. Trussles, stees, an' whitewesh, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1892) 43. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Nrf.** WRIGHT. **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

Hence *trussell'd up*, *phr.* supported on portable uprights. n.Yks.[2] 2. A stand for a barrel. Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Ken.[1]

TRUSTRE, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. Rs. (JAM.) Butter.

TRUT, *sb.* Sus.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hassock or footstool. Cf. **trush**, *sb.*

TRUTCHIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. A term of endearment applied to a cow. Cf. **proochy.**

Slg. Hail, welcome, sonsie, trutchie Hawkie, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1806) 23.

TRUTE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [triut.] A dial. form of 'truth.'

TRUTH, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **trewth** n.Yks.[4] Not. Cor. [trūþ, triuþ.] 1. In phr. (1) *as straight as truth*, (2) *as true as truth*, quite true; (3) *the cold truth*, (4) *the true truth*, the plain, unvarnished truth; (5) *the truth goes farthest*, a common commencement to a confession; (6) *to the truth of music*, thoroughly, completely, used to describe the completeness of a sound thrashing, &c.; (7) *worn to a truth*, an intensitive phr. applied to worn-out garments.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] 241. (2) **N.I.**[1] 'It's as true as truth has been this long time,' *saying.* (3) **Cor.** 'Twas the cold trewth, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 98. (4) **Not.** If we don't speak the trew trewth this time, we are liars, sich un's as yer don't often see, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 246. (5) **e.Dur.**[1] (6) **Dev.** I'll tan thee tū-tha-truth-ov-music. 'E'll catch et bimbye tū-tha-truth-ov-music, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138. (7) **Nhp.**[1]

2. Troth.

Frf. Death I'll sooner meet than break my truth, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 171. **Per.** Wi' a silent kiss o' love their blessed paction seal, While sittin' in their truth beside auld Scotland's spinnin'-wheel, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 81.

3. Accuracy, correctness.

Ken. It's all out of truth, it wants taking to pieces (D.W.L.).

TRUTHY, *adj. Obs.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Veracious, truthful; reliable, faithful in plighted troth.

TRUTLE, TRUTSKA, see **Trootle, Trushka.**

TRUTTL, *v.* Sh.I. [trʊ·tl.] To mutter; to grumble or scold in an undertone. S. & Ork.[1]

TRUTTL, TRUYLL, see **Treddle, Trull**, *sb.*[1]

TRY, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [trai.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *try it on*, to make an attempt at some risk; to put into practice; (2) — *the candle*, to judge by the appearance of a candle in a mine as to the proportion of gas present in the air; (3) — *the net*, to test the catch of fish by hauling in a few yards of the net nearest the boat, before pulling the whole length on board. See also **Sight**, *sb.* 2 (7).

(1) **Lth.** It's a hard task . . . the time is so short. But I'll try it on, notwithstanding, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 221. **n.Yks.** Howsumivver yah day ther waz a plan kom intiv hiz heead, an' he meead up hiz mahnd te try't on, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 82, ed. 1892. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **I.Ma.** Isn't it about time, bhoy, thou were trying the net? (S.M.)

2. To melt or boil down lard in order to purify it. Nhp.[1], e.An.[1], Ken.[12] 3. *Obs.* To 'screen' or cleanse grain from the chaff. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

4. To judge, arbitrate, act as umpire. See also **Trier, 1.**

w.Som.[1] I'll bet a sovereign o' it, and be tried by other man in the fair. **Dev.** I be safe o't, be tried by other farmer in the county, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 19.

5. To fare, get on, prosper, esp. in phr. *how do you try?*
Ken. GROSE (1790). w.Som.[1] Rather rare. Dev.[1] Zo, Bet, how is't? How de try? 1. n.Dev. Hoh! 'Cozen Andra, how d'ye try? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 317.

6. *sb.* A wire screen or instrument used to separate corn that has been winnowed from the seeds that are among it. See **Trial, 4.**
s.Chs.[1] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist.* (1804). Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 441.

7. A trace, indication as to where some lost thing may be found. n.Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] I could get nae try o' 'd.

TRY, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Nrf. Also in form **dry.** To drain fish-livers for oil. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38; (A.G.)

TRYING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Chs. Sus. [trai·in.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Trying plane,** a long, heavy plane used for the careful dressing, levelling, and squaring up of timber after the first roughness has been taken off with the jack-plane; (2) — **trotty,** a trot to test the paces of a horse.
(1) Chs.[1] (2) Lnk. The taylor has nae bridled her, or tane a trying trotty o' her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 56.

2. Painstaking, persevering.
Sus. Said at Brighton by a grown lad of his young brother, 'He's a very trying little chap' (C.D.).

TRYNTLED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Of a person: light and flimsy-looking; having little stability. (J.S.)

TRYPAL(L, *sb., v., adj.* and *adv.* Sc. [trei·pl.]
1. *sb.* A tall, lanky, ill-made person.
Abd. That gawkie trypal, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x; A lang trypall there was Snap, SKINNER *Poems* (ed. 1809) 4.
2. *v.* To walk or work in a slovenly manner. Bnff.[1]
3. *adj.* Slovenly, used esp. of tall, ill-made persons. *ib.*
4. *adv.* In a slovenly manner. *ib.*

TRYPE, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **tripe** (JAM.). [treip.] 1. *sb.* A term of contempt, applied esp. to a tall, lanky person. See **Trypal(l.**
Sc. A tall, meagre person is denominated 'a lang tripe o' a fallow' (JAM., s.v. Trypal). Sh.I. Yon tripes o' lady bodies ridin' apon a bishikle, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898).
2. *v.* To walk in a slovenly manner. Bnff.[1] Cf. **trape.**
3. *adv.* In a slovenly manner. *ib.*

TRYSHT, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [treiʃt.] 1. *v.* With *with*: to coax, wheedle, entice. Cf. **treesh.**
She tryshts awa wee 'im t' tack a bittie dainner.
2. *sb.* The act of coaxing or wheedling.
They hid an unco trysht wee 'im afore they got 'im to gang wee thim.

TRYST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **trist(e** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **tryste** Sc. N.I.[1] [traist.] 1. *sb.* An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting; a meeting-place, rendezvous.
Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] Abd. I had no tryst wi' him, MACDONALD *Donal Grant,* xliii. Fif. Leslie had not lingered at their tryst a minute behind the hour, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 185. Slk. To the country lads and lasses the fair was a 'tryst' in more than one sense of the word, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 70. Kcb. Their tryst was aye at the auld stane brig, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 81. N.I.[1] He put in a tryste with his girl. Nhb. Ye've fooled me twice already by making a tryst and not keeping it, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 55. Wm. I see what 'tis; she's gie a tryst, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 208.

2. Phr. (1) *to bide tryst,* to wait at an appointed place in order to keep an engagement to meet; (2) *to break tryst,* (3) *to crack tryst,* to break or leave unfulfilled an engagement or appointment; (4) *to keep tryst,* to fulfil an engagement, esp. an appointment to meet at a certain time and place; (5) *to set tryst,* to make an engagement or appointment, esp. an engagement for a meeting.
(1) Sc. 'You walk late, sir,' I said, as we met a second time. 'I bide tryste' was the reply, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. (2) Sc. (JAM., s.v. Trist). (3) Slg. Ye cracked tryst from Wednisday till Friday, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) I. 360. (4) Sc. Let us gang reasonably to work, and keep our tryst, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix. Abd. Keepin' tryst wi' a neebour's lass, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 5. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 121. Ayr. They kept their tryst like men who had something at stake, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 270. n.Yks. Keeping tryst with her lover alone in the dark, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 36. (5) Abd. Lundie an' you hae set a tryst, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 31. Kcd. The tryst was set, an' he maun gang To coort Achattie's Jess, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 16. Lnk. Come back and set the tryst wi' me, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 72, ed. 1897. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 447, ed. 1876.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Tryst-breaker,** a breaker of an appointment or engagement; (2) **-night,** a night on which an appointment to meet is made; (3) **-stone,** *obs.,* a stone anciently erected for marking a rendezvous; (4) **-word,** a pass-word.
(1) Gall. I cannot fail to go whither I have promised without being mansworn and tryst-breaker, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xiii. (2) Ags. The happiest periods of his life were those 'tryst-nichts,' when with his betrothed he could exchange confidences, REID *Howetoon,* 151. (3) Sc. The tryst-stanes are commonly on high ground. . . It is said that . . . in times of hostilities, they marked the places of resort for the borderers, when they were assembling for any expedition of importance, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 512 (JAM.). (4) Dmf. A true heart there made tryst wi' my ain, And the tryst-word seemed, Kirkbride, REID *Poems* (1894) 3.

4. A cattle market or fair, esp. a fixed fair or market held annually at certain times of the year.
Cai.[1] Frf. At the tryst or the fair, There was nae lack o' fun, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. Per. He fought horse-coupers at the tryst, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 91. w.Sc. Well used to dealing with these men at tryste and feeing fairs, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 80. Dmb. SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 7. Ayr. He had been to a Tryst o' Falkirk, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 49. Rxb. Fair or tryst aye proves the best To him wi' a bit o' brawl in't, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 27. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb.[1] 'A crack tryst' is a first-rate fair (s.v. Crack). Cum.[4] *Obs.* ne.Lan.[1]

5. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A meeting; a concourse of people; a merry meeting among peasants.
Per. This made the lairds a tryst to hold, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 1, ed. 1853; A tryst was held at Kerrow there a school to build, *ib.* Dmf. The traditional story of a daughter of the Lord Maxwell . . . accompanying, in disguise, a peasant to a rustic dancing tryste, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 3, *note.* Nhb.[1]

6. A betrothal; an engagement to marry.
Arg. A lover's tirravee about a woman who never made tryst with him, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 125. Frf. REID *Heatherland* (1894) 15. Edb. This closed our trist, all was miscarried, And bonny Maggy's still unmarried, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 351, ed. 1815.

7. *Obs.* A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who were to travel in company. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Tryst's end,** a journey's end.
n.Sc. (JAM., s.v. Trist). Abd. And thought that night to their tryst's end to win, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 86, ed. 1812. Kcd. Our tryst's end we can ne'er mak out, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 39.

8. *v.* To engage to meet; to make an appointment to meet.
Sc. I asked her . . . where it was that she was trysted with her father, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii. Per. He trysted me one evening fair, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 43. Frf. He was pressing me to tryst with him, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 72. Ayr. I'm glad ye didna tryst her, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 331. Twd. BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 78. Gall. He had trysted with a maid, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 39. N.I.[1] I have trysted to meet him on Monday. Wm. I wush to tryst wi' Davie, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 46.

Hence **Trysting,** (1) *sb.* a meeting by appointment; an engagement to meet; (2) *ppl. adj.* meeting, used esp. in *comp.* **Trysting-tree.**
(1) Sc. (G.W.) Arg. But still the trystin' gaes on, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 130. Dmf. An awesome trystin' o' dule an' fear, REID *Poems* (1894) 161. Kcb. Manfu' sports an cantie trysting, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 436. (2) Sh.I. Weel I mind oor trystin' place, Doon by the bonnie sea, *Sh. News* (June 15, 1901). Bnff. He hasten'd to the trysting spot, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 123. Kcd. Soon Edwin leaves the trystin' tree, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 10. Frf. Gin I reached the trystin' stane, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 39. Per. To the trystin' spot I rin, EDWARDS *Lyrics* (1889) 37. Ayr. For trysting time I weary, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 261. Bwk. To meet beneath the trystin' tree, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 84.

9. *Obs.* To appoint, fix a time for.
Sc. He trysted my lot to be in a nation where He hath set up His pure worship, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 241, ed. 1871. Rnf. Had not God tristed the flight of the rebels just at that time, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) II. 120, ed. 1843.

Hence **Trysted,** *ppl. adj.* appointed, fixed, esp. in *comb.* **Trysted hour.**

Abd. At the trysted hour Lady Katherine . . . was conveyed by Harry Graham and my man, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 152. Slg. O weary lags the nicht that brings the trysted hour sae near, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 164. Ayr. My grandfather walked out alone to pass the time till the trysted hour, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) viii.

10. To bespeak, engage, order in advance.

Sc. I trystit my furniture to be hame on such a day (JAM.). Per. James was trystit . . . To mak' the new an' likewise clout the auld, STEWART *Character* (1857) 175. Slg. Curran' laif (which Tam had trysted frae the baking society nearly a month previous), BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 157. Lnk. A farmer in a hurry Cam' to tryst some Sunday braws, NICHOLSON *Kilwinnie* (1895) 29. Dmf. Some favoured young woman was trysted beforehand to carry the child to the font, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 148. Gall. Only decent, sweering, regairdless folk, that wuss the King weel, tryst shoon like them, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. N.I.[1] You can't have them boots, they're trysted. n.Ir. A trystit a pair o' strong shoon for mysel', LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 60. Ant. (S.A.B.)

11. To betroth, affiance; to engage to marry.

Sc. It would have been an ill day for the two of us that saw us trysted with nothing but leaning on the one side and tholing on the other, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 154. Dmb. I may consider her as gude as trystit, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. Ayr. Miss Julia and Mr. Mordaunt were trysted by their mutual affection, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xli. Gall. CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 165.

12. *Obs.* To coincide, fit in with; to accommodate to.

n.Sc. It is sad when carnal company, and a soul departing from God, tryst together! WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 134.

13. *Obs.* To come to terms with; to deal or treat with.

Abd. An army . . . whilk he could not resist, . . and was forced to tryst and give his band, no doubt to their contentment, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 143. Kcb. To tryst with Christ anent your precious soul, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 226.

14. To visit; to afflict, try. *Gen.* with *with*. Also used *fig.*

Sc. An honest wife she is, but sair she's been trysted with misfortunes, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xi. Kcd. He was happily trysted with a virtuous discreet wife, WRIGHT *G. Guthrie* (1900) 41. Lnk. We may guess at the severities many others were trysted with, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 79, ed. 1828.

15. To invite, entice.

Sc. Sae cunningly's I trysted her Unto yon shade o' broom, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 157. Frf. What kind o' a rig was yon ye trysted the young Laird till on Monday nicht? MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 86. Dmb. Ane maist might tryst sic wae sic love to learn, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 32. Lth. Maggie had herself gone to tryst him to come to the house after tea, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 125.

[1. Lo, holde thee at thy triste cloos, and I Shal wel the deer un-to thy bowe dryve, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1534. See **Trist**, *v.*[2]]

TRYST(E, see **Trist**, *sb.*[1]

TTHUR, TU, see **Turr**, *int.*, **Tew**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **Thou**.

TÜ, TUACK, TUAG, TUAN, see **Two, Toog, Towan**.

TUB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **toob** Cor. [tub, tʉb.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Tub-butter**, butter put away, in salt, in summer, in tubs, to keep for winter consumption; (2) **-garth**, the hoop round a tub; (3) **-lag(g** or **-leg**, the stave of a barrel; one of the wooden sections of which a tub is composed; (4) **-thumper**, (*a*) a cooper; a barrel-maker; (*b*) an energetic preacher; a ranting or 'stump' orator.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.), War.[3] (2) w.Yks. Ah've brokk'n a lot o' tub-garths up fer kinlin' (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). (3) w.Yks. If they'd ony sooart ov a owd tub-lagg, or a piece of a barrel bottom, they browt it to get mended into a new tub, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 98. (4, *a*) w.Yks.[2], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] The tub-thumper, who lives beside the Unicorn, has been thrashing his wife. (*b*) Nhb. Talking like common tub-thumpers, and living like the immortal gods! GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 224. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

2. A keg or cask containing four gallons of spirit, the ordinary term used by smugglers.

Sus. This cottage . . . has . . . been as full of tubs from top to bottom as ever it could hold, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 65. Hmp.[1] Dev. If a man cude git they tubs, twid be a rare good strauk, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 107. Cor. They do say that the boatsmen [coastguards] are informed about the toobs, BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 180.

Hence **Tub-holes**, *sb. pl.*, *obs.*, holes under the floor where smugglers' casks were concealed.

Sus. It is a great comfort to be able now to go into cottages without the thought that possibly tub-holes are concealed under our feet, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 66.

3. *Fig.* The stomach, belly; esp. a big stomach.

w.Yks. That barn o' yahrs hes a rare tub; it can side some stuff into 't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). s.Lan.[1] Bless thi owd tub, aw wish aw could ate loike thee. Wor. (W.B.)

Hence (1) **Tubby**, (*a*) *adj.* round-bellied; (*b*) *sb.* a fat person; (2) **Tub-guts**, *sb. pl.* a pot-bellied person.

(1, *a*) Chs.[1], Oxf. (G.O.) (*b*) Wor. (W.B.) (2) Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Sich a tub-guts of a fellow.

4. A salt-making term: a square wooden box, *gen.* from 18 to 20 ins. long and 6 to 8 ins. square, in which fine salt is moulded before drying. Chs.[1] **5.** A cask, cut in two, for dyeing a certain weight of material. w.Yks. (R.S.)

6. A mining term: a wagon used for bringing the mineral from the face to the surface of the pit.

Nhb.[1] Originally a mining bucket, now specially applied to the open-topped box of wood or iron, mounted on wheels, in which coal is brought from the face to the surface. It has supplanted the old 'corf,' which was a basket carried on a tram. The tram and tub are now, in most cases, a single structure. The tub, containing twenty-four pecks, has an inside measurement of three feet in length, thirty inches in width, and twenty-six in depth. Dur. (J.J.B.), e.Dur.[1], n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

Hence **Tub-loaders**, *sb. pl.* hewers, who hew and fill the empty tubs at times when the pit is not drawing coal. Nhb.[1] **7.** *Obs.* See below; also in *comp.* **Tub-gig**.

Cum.[4] I once had a seat in a tub-gig. Wm. RAWNSLEY *Remin.* (1884) in *Wordsworth Soc. Trans.* VI. 191. Not. At the time when the railway between Nottingham and Grantham was opened, . . the lowest class, . . third or fourth, were . . . like cattle-trucks are now, and were known . . . as 'tubs,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 470. Nrf. A small carriage for four, somewhat tublike; nearly square, but with rounded corners. Two people sit on each side, all looking inwards; so that the driver sits nearly sideways (W.W.S.).

8. The top of a malt-kiln. Ess. (HALL.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.[1] **9.** The gurnard, esp. the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. Also in *comp.* **Tub-fish**.

Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 38. w.Som.[1] Always so called along the coast of the Severn Sea. Som., Dev. Always so called on the coast of the Bristol Channel, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 23. Cor. It is also common round our coast *gen.*, but particularly from West Bay to the Land's End, where the gurnards are called tubs, tub-fish, and in reference to colour, red tubs, YARRELL *Fishes* (1836) I. 42, in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 357; Cor.[12]

10. A small quantity. s.Wor. (H.K.) **11.** *v.* A mining term: to hold or keep back water in a pit by means of a wood or metal casing or lining.

e.Lth. The Coal Company offered to 'tub' or line the faulty pit with iron plates at their own expense, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 17. Nhb., Dur. Two wedging cribs are laid to carry and tub off the water, *Borings* (1881) II. 303. w.Yks. (T.T.)

Hence **Tubbing**, *sb.* the circular water-tight casing by which the water is 'tubbed' or held back in the water-bearing strata cut through in sinking.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. It was formerly put in with planks, properly dressed at the joints to the sweep of the pit, and kept in their places by being spiked to cribs behind them. Tubbing was also constructed of cribs of oak built one upon the other the required height and afterwards wedged. Metal segments, cast to the sweep of the pit, are now used in tubbing, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). w.Yks. (B.K.)

TUBBAL, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **tubal** Dev.; **tubale** Dev.[2] [tʉ·bl.] A double-edged mattock or pick; a dial. form of 'twybill.'

Dev. Usually a heavy mattock, with a small axe-head, used for grubbing or rooting. Also a very usual name for the common mattock or 'taty-digger,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902); (HALL.); Dev.[2], Cor.[123]

TUBBAN, *sb.* Cor. [tʉ·bən.] A piece of turf; a clod of earth.

Cor.[1] She thrawed a tubban at me. He was cutting tubbans; Cor.[2]

TUBBER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. [tu·bə(r.] A cooper. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[13]

TUBBUT, *adj.* w.Cy. Cor. Also written **tubbot** w.Cy. [tə·bət.] Short and thick.

w.Cy. Freq. used, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 358. Cor.[12]

TUBBY-KIT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [tə·bi-kit.] A small tub; a butter-tub or other small 'kit.'

TUBE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [tiub.] The upcast from a pit carried from the shaft, from a few fathoms below the surface, into a separate outlet, surmounted by a high chimney. Also called **Cube** and **Cupola** (q.v.).

TUBLE, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Earthenware. (HALL.)

TUCHT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **tught.** Vigour. Slk. (JAM.) Hence **Tuchtless**, *adj.* wanting in strength or vigour, pithless, nerveless, inactive. Cld., Slk. (*ib.*)

TUCK, *sb.*[1] Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. [tʊk.] **1.** A tusk; a fang.

I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] I'll warn the tucks o' un was vower inches long. I shouldn like thick dug vor to put his tucks into me.

2. *Comp.* **Tuck-shell**, a tusk. Sus. (HALL.), Sus.[12], Hmp.[1]

[He is al kareleas of his tuxes, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 280.]

TUCK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Also in forms **took** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **touck**; **touk** (JAM.); **towk** (*ib. Suppl.*); **tuick(e.** [tʊk.] **1.** *sb.* The beat or sound of a drum or trumpet; *gen.* in phr. *tuck of drum.* Cf **tuck**, *v.*[3]

Sc. Mair especially in arms and by touk of drum, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; With trumpets and with tuicke of drum, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 41. Per. The tuck of the guard-drum, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 58. Arg. They advertise the Greig as by a drum tuck! MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 177. Lnk. WALKER *Biog. Presbyt.* (1724–32) I. 97, ed. 1827. Gall. The companies are marching to the tuck of drum, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiv.

2. *v.* Of drums or trumpets: to beat or sound.

Sc. (JAM.); To towk a trump (*ib. Suppl.*). Abd. Aberdeen carefully caused tuck drums through the town, charging all men to be in readiness with their best arms, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 166; On Wednesday trumpets sound and drums tuck, *ib.* 167.

[1. With the tuk of a trump, all his tore knightes He assemblit full sone, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 7107.]

TUCK, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. Also written **tuk.** [tʊk.] Broken refuse of hay, straw, &c.; *fig.* applied to cheap, poor tea.

Tuss and tuk are old Shetland expressions used to denote broken parts or refuse of hay, straw, &c., SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 230; A'm no plaes'd wi' dis tae [tea]. I tell'd Jeemson . . . 'at I widna preeve his saxpiny tuck, if he wid mak' me a present o' hit, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897).

TUCK, *sb.*[4] Nhb.[1] [tʊk.] The fish father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis.*

TUCK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **took** Sh.I.; **touk** Sc. (JAM.) [tuk, tʊk.]

1. *v.* In phr. *to tuck under the daisies*, to bury.

Ir. I tuk to it [smoking] as a bit of divarshun after me poor old man was tucked under the daisies, MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 188.

2. To short-coat a baby. Also with *up.*

w.Som.[1] I was a-frightened to zee the cheel a-tuck'd up a'ready. Dev. Mother's going to the christening, and then she stays to tuck up the baby, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). w.Cor. 'Tuck it in May Tuck it away,' *saying* (M.A.C.).

3. To shorten. Sh.I. Lang tongues need tookin' (J.S.).

4. To work in a fulling or 'tucking' mill. Cor.[2] Hence (1) **Tucker**, *sb.* a fuller; one who mills or finishes cloth; see below; (2) **Tucking-mill**, (3) **Tuck-mill**, *sb.* a fulling mill; a small factory for weaving flannel and cloth.

(1) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The word no longer means a fuller, but one who folds or tucks the cloth into a neat roll or pleat fit for the shopkeeper. Prob. the entire finishing of cloth, from the time it left the weaver, was performed by the tucker at the tucking-mills. Dev. MOORE *Hist.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. Ould Tom tha tucker was strick by dinder, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[12] (2) s.Pem. There are three tucking-mills near Robeston Wathen (M.S.C.). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Fuller's stocks, or beaters for milling cloth. The term is also applied to the building and machinery as a whole. 'I works to Mr. ——'s tucking-mills.' nw.Dev.[1] w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[12] (3) Wmh. There was a tuck-mill on the land when I first knew it (W.M.).

5. Of a hay-rick: to pluck out all the loose hay from the sides after it is 'pitched' in order to make it smooth and even. Also in phr. *to tuck a rick.*

Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks.[1] A rick is said to be 'tucked' when raked down so as to take off loose surface straws, and leave the others neatly lying in the same direction. Mid. The hay-farmer pays great attention to have the stack well tucked and thatched, FOOT *Agric.* (1794) 57. w.Mid. Your rickyard would look more tidy if you were to tuck your hayricks (W.P.M.). Hmp.[1], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Now, Bob, don't bethink thy vingers, tuck-n in tight, mind—i. e. pull it out until you get to the solid mass.

6. To manipulate the ends of straw in thatching. Glo.[1]

7. To take fish from the seine net into the small or 'tuck' net; used esp. of pilchard fishing.

Cor. And next to tuck go we, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 370, ed. 1896; Cor.[12]

Hence **Tucking-maund**, *sb.* a basket used in 'tucking'; see below.

Cor. The 'tucking-maund' is in request—a somewhat shallow basket, through which water may readily escape, but mackerel not. Our friend in the stop-net boat . . . dips in the maund, and brings it out filled with leaping, wriggling, glistening masses of living silver, *Good Wds.* (1896) 18.

8. To draw anything in a cart.

Hmp. Tuck it out; used of drawing out timber (H.R.).

9. To eat largely or greedily; *gen.* with *in.* In *gen.* slang use.

Rnf. Ain't they tucking in? The crumbs will be finished in a jiffey, *Good Wds.* (1865) 147. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Nah, tuck some jock into tha; tha'll need it afore we get to t' far end, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). s.Lan.[1] That's reet, tuck it into thee. Der.[2] Shr., Hrf. At rural feasts, when one is not doing ample justice, he will receive encouragement to further onslaught by a sonorous 'Tuck it in ya,' meaning, 'Eat more,' BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Suf. It is a pleasure to see him eat; my, how he tucks in to be sure, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 48. Ess. My, how she did tuck in! BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 236. Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dor. Here be half a crown for 'ee to go an' tuck in yonder, at the Wool Pack, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 128. w.Som.[1] He can tuck it in, and no mistake; why they do zay how he can zit down and finish off a leg o' mutton to one go. Slang. Where the strawberries grow so fine and big, Which our grandmother's uncle tucked in like a pig, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *House Warming.*

Hence (1) **Tuck-in**, (2) **Tucking-in**, (3) **Tuck-out**, *sb.* a feast; a good feed; a hearty meal.

(1) Nhb. After what he called 'a good tuck in,' GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 47. Lakel.[2] w.Yks. We hed a rare gooid tuck-in last Bingla Tide, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 24, 1899). Lan. A glorious tuck-in of toasted cheese and bacon, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, vii. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], w.Som.[1] Cor. The curate with a bib beneath his chin Was always ready for a good tuck in, DANIEL *Muse*, 47; Cor.[2] Slang. He was hungry and wanted a tuck-in, *Dy. Teleg.* (Apr. 8, 1896) 6. (2) w.Yks. T'members sat dahn ta a good tuckin in, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1891) 12. (3) Lakel.[2], n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Did tha hev a good tuck oot at your young maisther's weddin? NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 5. w.Yks. Ah invite all on yo ta a good tuck aght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) *Introd.* 10. w.Som.[1]

10. With *in*: to set to in earnest; to 'buckle to.'

nw.Dev.[1] Now then, soce, tuck in an' le's git this yur job auver avore durk.

11. *sb.* An upper garment or pinafore worn by children. ne.Lan.[1], e.An. (HALL.), Sus.[12] Hence **Tuck-apron**, *sb.* a long apron fastened round the neck and waist. Sus.[1]

12. *Comp.* **Tuck-pointing**, a building term: see below.

Ken. Tuck-pointing consists in filling the joints of old brick-work anew with fresh mortar, after which it is trimmed into neat lines, thus leaving each brick clearly defined in the surrounding mortar (D.W.L.).

13. A post used for holding weiring at a river-side; an embankment.

s.Sc. He erected about ten tucks upon the Snodgrass side of the water of Garnock, in order to prevent the water from encroaching on the holms; which tucks were made by driving stobs from the edge of the bank into the river and filling the same up betwixt the stobs with brushwood and stones, *Proof Eglington v. Taylor* (1807) 3 (JAM.). Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1]

14. *pl.* Iron pins usually put in the upper part of the blocks of a four-wheeled carriage for timber, to prevent the timber slipping off. Also called **Stucks.** e.An.[1]

15. A net used to take fish from the larger or seine net. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Tuck-net** or **-seine.**

Cor. The pilchards being caught in vast quantities . . . at a time, in an enclosed net called a 'seine,' are taken out of it . . . in a smaller net, called the 'tuck net,' and from it loaded into boats, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* 1865 368-9, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12]

16. The operation of 'seining' pilchards; see 7. Cor.[12]

17. Appetite; stomach.

Sus., Hmp. 'He has a pretty good tuck of his own,' means that a man is a great eater, HOLLOWAY.

[4. Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled vnder fote or in fullyng-stokkes . . . Ytouked, and ytented, *P. Plowman* (B.) xv. 447.]

TUCK, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **took** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.; **touk** Sc. (JAM.); **towk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **tuke** Sc. (JAM.) [tuk, tʉk.] 1. *v.* To touch; to pull, jerk; to chuck under the chin; to pinch severely.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.), **Brks.**[1], **Som.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** (HALL.) **Cor.** And ha tuck't ma ching, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 24; **Cor.**[1]

2. Of the wind: to blow in gusts.

Wil.[1] 'The wind is so tucking to-day,' i.e. gusty, veering, blowing from all quarters, uncertain.

3. To draw the breath with difficulty.

Oxf.[1] That child 'll die, er tucks so, *MS. add.*

4. To throb, palpitate; to smart with pain.

Hmp.[1] Of a gathering on the finger: 'He do tuck so.' Of a dog: 'His heart's a-tucking.' **Wil.**[1]

5. *sb.* A pull; a jerk; a hasty and rough pull; a tug; a chuck under the chin.

Sc. (JAM.); He gied her sleeve a bit took (*ib. Suppl.*). **s.Sc.** Whan thou had fairly pass'd the clips An a' the taylor's tukes an' nips, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 105 (JAM.). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Brks.**[1] Gie her shawl a tuck to maayke her look round. **Cor.**[2] A tuck under the chin.

6. A blow; a slap.

Sc. COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 203. **Ant.** If you daeny let me alane A'll gie you a tuck that you'll feel, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Som.**[1] Sh·uur· mee! aa-l gi dhee u geod tuuk· uun·dur dhu yuur· neef dús-n wau·ch ut [Dost hear me! I will give thee a good tuck under the ear if (thou) dost not watch it]. **Dev.**[3] Ef 'e 'd agied thee a tuck in the 'ead 'tweed a-sar'd ee right. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[6. Hercules it smyttis wyth a mychty touk, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 166.]

TUCK, *v.*[4] and *int.* Sc. Dev. [tʉk.] 1. *v.* Of poultry: to cluck, make a clucking noise.

Dev. Thare thay'd zit, an tuck an craw, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 57, ed. 1858.

2. *int.* A call to poultry. Also in form **tuckie.**

Per. (G.W.) **Lnk.** He shouts 'Bow-wow' tae ilka dug, An' 'Tuck, tuck, tuck' tae a' the hens, MCLACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 87.

TUCK, see **Tick,** *v.*[2]

TUCKED UP, *phr.* Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Som. Dev. Aus. 1. Embarrassed or hampered for time, room, &c.; exhausted or worn out with over-work, &c.

n.Lin.[1] We're terrible tucked up e' this little hoose, wi' faather, muther, an' eäght bairns, an' nobbut two chaambers. Oäts is ripenin' that fast we shall be tucked up for time to get 'em afoore thaay begins to shak. **Bdf.** A person is said to be 'tuck'd up wi' work' who has too much to do, or is quite worn out after the day's work (J.W.B.). [**Aus.** In England you have your bad seasons in another way, and get smothered and flooded out with rain; . . and the poor man . . . gets tucked up a bit, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxvii.]

2. Looking thin and worn out, applied particularly to animals, esp. horses.

Chs.[1] An animal having very little stomach is said to be tucked up. **s.Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Th' old marc's a bit a-tucked up but her'll zoon vill herzul out again. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Aus.** They all looked tucked up, what with hard riding and camping out with nothing to eat, BOLDREWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) xii.]

3. Offended. **Nhp.**[1] He was quite tucked up. **War.**[3]

TUCKER-IN, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. A chambermaid. (HALL.)

TUCKETS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.[2] [tu·kits.] The heads of thistles covered with spines after flowering-time. (s.v. Burs.)

TUCKIN(G, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A satchel or bag in which to carry beans while setting them.

Each setter is furnished with a setting pin and a tuckin, viz. a satchell, hung before, by a string round the waist, to carry the beans in, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 144; **Glo.**[1]

TUCK-WORK, *sb.* Som. Piece-work. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. Tut-work).

TUCKY, *adj.* Wil.[1] [tʉ·ki.] Sticky.

TUD, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **tuddik.** [tʉd.] A very small person or child, used jocularly. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

[Cp. Icel. *tuttr*, a nursery word for a tom-thumb (VIGFUSSON).]

TUD, *sb.*[2] Glo. [tʉd.] An apple-dumpling.

Glo.[1]; **Glo.**[2] 'As round as a tud, and slick as a oont.' Spoken of a child's cheek.

TUD, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. [tʉd.] A sudden squall; a sudden gust or blast of wind, snow, &c. A dial. form of 'thud.'

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119; Yea, snaw! Dü ye no hear da wind. Yon's snawy tuds apo' da lum, *Sh. News* (Nov. 20, 1897).

TUD, *v.* Sh.I. [tʉd.] To talk a great deal; to rave. S. & Ork.[1]

TUD, *adj.* Suf. [tʉd.] Tame, easy to handle.

A tud ferret (R.E.L.).

TUDDER, TUDDLE, see **Tother,** *adj.*, **Toddle.**

TUDDY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Bdf. Short-tempered, irritable, 'touchy.' (J.W.B.)

TUDDY, TUDEL, see **Toddy, Toodel.**

TUDGY, *adj.* w.Yks.[5] [tu·dgi.] Diminutive, small.

What a tudgy little thing. A tudgy horse. A tudgy lōaf. Hah mich did he gi'e thuh?—Nobbud a tudgy bit.

TUDSET, *v.* Sh.I. [tʉ·dset.] To drive an animal into such a position as to prevent its escape. S. & Ork.[1]

TUE, TUEFOLD, see **Tew,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **Tuffold.**

TUER, TUET, see **Tewer,** *sb.*[12], **Tewit.**

TUFA, *sb.* Sh.I. [tʉ·fə.] An appendage to anything. S. & Ork.[1]

TUFF, see **Tough.**

TUFFET, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Dev. Also written **tuffut** Glo.[1] Brks.[1] [tʉ·fit, -ət.] 1. A tuft, esp. a tuft of coarse grass; a dial. form of 'tuft.'

Glo.[1], **Sur.**[1], **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895). **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

2. A hillock; a lump of earth; a grassy hillock, a disused ant-hill, &c. Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Hence **Tuffety,** *adj.* of ground: uneven, full of 'tuffets' or hillocks. Hmp.[1]

TUFFIN(G, *sb.* Wil. ? Also in form **turvin.** [tʉ·fin.] Late hay made of the rough grass left by cattle. Also called **Tuffin-hay, Tuff-mowing.**

'Turvin' is the hay made on the leaze, not the meadows, out of the rough grass and bennets left by the cows, JEFFERIES *Grt. Estate* (1881) 142; **Wil.**[1], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

TUFFLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Lin. Glo. 1. To ruffle, rumple, put into disorder; to entangle, ravel. Cf. **tifle.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Dmf.** An' what has tuffled yere gowden locks? CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 67. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 431.

Hence **Tuffle-pack,** *sb.* a nickname for a pedlar.

Dmf. Tuffle-pack, that gleesome pedder, Hath run his race, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 77.

2. To bind flax.

n.Lin.[1] Tuffle it; that is making it into a loose sheaf, open at the bottom, YOUNG *Agric.* (1799) 164.

TUFFOCK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [tu·fək.] A tuft of grass, &c.

TUFFOLD, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **tuefold, twofold** Nhb.[1] A small outhouse or shed. Cf. **to-fall,** 2.

Nhb.[1] 1664. Recd. of Mark Hobson for a year's rent for a Tuefold, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1673. Paid for draweing of one Lease for Edward Wilson for the Twofold a back of the church, 2*s.* 6*d.*, *Ch'warden's Bks. St. Andrew's Ch. Newcastle.* **w.Yks.**[2] A Tuffold is a shed for cattle, . . often erected in the open fields; **w.Yks.**[4]

TUFFY, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [tu·fi.] The plant, Sweet William or London tuft, *Dianthus barbatus.*

TUFT, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. [tuft.] A species of rock formation; see below.

Nhb.[1] A bed of fine-grained, siliceous stone, like ganister, which

occurs in the carboniferous series below the Great Limestone. It is also known as water sill. **Cum.** Tuft (in the middle sometimes coal two feet), HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 48.

TUFT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] s.Chs.[1] **1.** *sb.* Ill-temper, ill-humour. Cf. **tiff**, *sb.*[1] Óo went of in ŭ bit ŭv ŭ tŭft.

2. *v.* To vex.

Óo wŭz ŭ bit tŭf·tid, lahyk, ŭt ŭm naat· aas·kin uur, wen dhi aad·n dhaat· laas·t dóo·mŭnt dhéeŭr.

TUFT, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. [tʉft.] A stag-hunting term: to rouse or draw a cover of deer with only a few old steady hounds.

w.Som.[1] Tufted in Long Wood and found several hinds, tufted Kepscombe Wood and found, *Rec. N. Dev. Staghounds*, 38. **n.Dev.** Drawing the cover is called 'tufting,' JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

Hence **Tufter**, *sb.* an old, steady hound used to rouse or draw the cover of deer.

Dev. A couple of old hounds, called 'tufters,' THORNTON *Remin.* (1897) ii; The huntsman takes out six or eight couples of hounds to draw the cover, leaving the rest of the pack still confined. The hounds selected to draw the wood are called 'tufters,' and are old, staunch, and steady, JEFFERIES *ib.*

TUFT, see **Toft**.

TUFTIN, *sb.* Dev. [tʉ·ftin.] The muffling round a bell-rope where held by the ringer.

e.Dev. The tenor [bell] needed some drawing to in hot weather, none the less so in that the tuftin being worn, she hurt a man's hands a good deal on the sally, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 66.

TUFWORT, *sb.* Wil.[1] A wasp's nest; see below.

They observed a large cluster in one of the fir-trees . . . which turned out to be a wasp's nest. The nest, which was nearly as large as a quartern measure, was fully matured, and is described by an expert in taking wasps' nests as what is known as 'the tufwort' nest, *Local Papers* (July 1893).

TUG, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **teug** Lth. (JAM.) [tug, tʉg.]

1. *v.* To toil, labour; to work hard and incessantly, esp. in phr. *to tug and tew.* See **Tew**, *v.*[1] **9.**

w.Yks. T'poar slave mun tug an tew wit wark Wolivver shoo can crawl, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 6; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Tugging ar it yet ah see?' 'Aye barn, a body may tug thersens to dēath, an' ne'er ha' done.' [**Amer.** To slave and tug and scrape to get a house over your head, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1881) 133.]

2. Phr. (1) *to tug and rug*, to argue, haggle over a bargain; (2) — *the door*, see below.

(1) **Abd.** They 'tuggit an' ruggit' to no purpose until at last a compromise was reached and the bargain concluded, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. (2) **Abd.** Come on and lats tug the door... The 'tuggin' of the door was quite a simple affair. A sapling, such as farmers use as supports for corn-stacks, was procured. This was deftly tied with rope to the 'door-sneck' or fastening. The sapling was laid across the door in a horizontal position, so that any one attempting to open the door from within would find it impossible to do so. . . Her father was aroused from his slumber by the lads 'tuggin' the door, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1898).

3. *sb.* A suck or pull at the breast. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **4.** Arduous labour, toil; a struggle; a difficult undertaking. Also in phr. *a tug and a tew.*

w.Yks. This world's bud a tug and a tue, BLACKAH *Sngs.* (1867) 22; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

5. A rope, esp. a halter; a horse-trace; the chain or rope between the plough and swingle-tree.

Ayr. Thou wast a noble fittie-lan', As e'er in tug or tow was drawn! BURNS *To his Mare*, st. 11. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Wm.** *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* XIII. pt. ii. 266.

6. A chain or iron attached to the 'hames' of the 'thiller' or shaft-horse, by which the trace is attached. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Oxf.[1], **Sus.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The part of the 'hameses' (q.v.) usually jointed, to which the trace is attached.

7. *Comp.* **Tug-ire** or **-iron**, a strong iron fixed near the end of each shaft of a cart or wagon to hook on the chain-traces of the fore horse. Dor.[1], w.Som.[1] **8.** A name applied to var. parts of carriage harness; see below.

w.Som.[1] The hook or other iron on the carriage, or on the whipple-tree to which the trace is attached. The large loop of leather which is buckled to each end, and forms part of the back-strap, by which the shafts of the carriage are supported. The end of the leather trace at the part where it is attached to the vehicle to be drawn. A loose loop buckled round the shaft, to which (when used) is fastened the kicking-strap. The iron stud or hook on the under side of the shaft to prevent it slipping too far through the tug. This latter is freq. called 'the tug of the shaft.'

9. A timber-carriage.

Ken.[1] **Sus.** Sometimes I have seen one tree on a carriage, which they call here [Lewes] a tug, drawn by two-and-twenty oxen, and even then this carried so little a way, and then thrown down and left for other tugs to carry on, *Tour through Gt. Brit.* (1724) I. 54, in *N. & Q.* (1849) 1st S. i. 88; **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.**[1] A timber-wain, called a tug, was slowly emerging, SMITH *New Forest* (1829) I. 3.

10. The body of a wagon, without the hutch; a light farm-wagon. Ken. (W.F.S.), Ken.[1] **11.** *pl.* The short crooked handles of a scythe-pole.

Dor. So called near Dorchester (C.W.); BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Sneäd).

TUG, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. [tug.] To rob, destroy, spoil, esp. to rob a nest.

n.Cy. (HALL.); **N.Cy.**[1] To tug a nest. **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1]

TUGERS, *sb. pl.* Hrf.[2] [tʉ·gəz.] Rods used in thatching.

TUGGEMÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** A thick swarm as of birds or midges, in phr. *as tick as tuggemö.* JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 47. **2.** *Obs.* Applied jocularly to lean, thin corn. *ib.* 46.

TUGGIN, *sb.* Sc. [tʉ·gin.] The beech or stone marten, *Martes foina.*

n.Sc. The Beech Marten does sometimes, in the Highlands of Scotland, where it is common, and called Tuggin, take to killing lambs, FENNELL *Nat. Hist.* (1841) 109, in *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 65.

TUGGL, *sb.* Sh.I. [tʉ·gl.] A kind of forelock or pin for fastening the ends of a band, such as a humlaband (q.v.), together, to form a loop. S. & Ork.[1]

TUGGLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To pull by repeated jerks.

Abd. Tuggling and struggling how to get him free, He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 45, ed. 1812.

Hence **Tuggled**, *pp., fig.* (1) roughly handled; tossed backwards and forwards; (2) fatigued with travelling or labour; overwrought; kept under.

(1) **Sc.** Tousled and tuggled with town tykes, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 16 (JAM.). (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

TUGHT, see **Tucht**.

TUG-MUTTON, *sb.* War.[2] [tʉ·g-mʉtən.] A youngster. Cf. **tag**, *sb.*[4], **teg**.

TUGS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.[5] [tugz.] Boots or shoes.

Howsta like me new tugs, Tom?

TUG-SLUG, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To make a noise in walking; to tramp.

If you want to find out anything like that, you mustn't go splashing about among the reeds, or tug-slugging through the bog-holes, or he hears you coming, and goos and hides, FENN *Dick o' Fens* (1888) xii.

TUGSTER, *sb. Obs.* Dev.[1] A bold-looking woman.

The measter had thicka stare-bason tugster, 12, ed. Palmer.

TUG-WHITING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A whiting caught by a handline.

Abd. About this time some tug-whitings were taken, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 39.

TUICK, see **Tuck**, *sb.*[2]

TUIK, *sb.*[1] Mry. Ags. (JAM.) A dial. form of 'cook.'

TUIK, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A spell; a turn.

TUIK, **TUIL**, see **Teuk**, *sb.*[2], **Tool.**

TUILYIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also in forms **toolie** Sc. (JAM.) Dmf.; **tooly(e** Abd. Lnk. Cum.; **toolyie** Sc. (JAM.) Ayr.; **toolzie** Abd. Rnf.; **toulzie** Bch. Lnk.; **tuilzie** Sc. Wgt.; **tüllie** Sh.I.; **tully** Sc.; **tulye(e** Sh.I. Ayr.; **tulyie** n.Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] Abd.; **tulzie** Sc. n.Cy.; **tuoly** Cum.; **tweelie, tweelzie, tweillie, twellie** Sc. [tū·lji.] **1.** *sb.* A quarrel, fight, broil; a skirmish, scrimmage, battle.

Sc. He that meddles with tulzies comes in for the redding streak, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); It was a pretty affair that tuilzie at Tippermuir, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xvi. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); He's awful haesty dey say—an' dey hed a horrid tüllie, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Bch.** As far as I him excell In toulzies

fierce an' strang, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4. **Abd.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 772; Himself in that tulyie in the High Street, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 152. **s.Sc.** He'll no let her awa without a fearfu' tuilyie, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 72. **Rnf.** At monie a toolzie she had stood, An' led the warlike swarm, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 91. **Ayr.** In sooth he was a Baron bauld, For toolyies tough in days o' auld, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 163, ed. 1871; Juist for a' the worl' as if he'd been haein' a tuilzie wi' the cat, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Rxb.** Honest Mause Ee'd the tulzie, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 68. **Dmf.** Sae croose the twa set up their creest Before the toolie, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 68. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** But some wi' mair than powder smel't, Forfairn by the tweelie, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 20. **Cum.** Here's a row worth a' the rest, Come, we'll attend this tuoly, STAGG *Rosley Fair*, in SMITH *Dial.* (1839) 192.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tuilyie-mulie** or **-muilzie**, a quarrel, broil; a confused turmoil, disturbance; (2) **-wap**, a boys' game; see below.

(1) **Sc.** Some fainted at the tuilzie-muilzie, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 15. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** The Papists and their faes comminglet In monie a fecht and tulzie-mulzie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 4. (2) **Tev.** A childish amusement, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head, clasping themselves as firmly together as possible and every one pushing till the mass fall over (JAM.).

3. *Fig.* Toil, labour, trouble.

Edb. Brings them to a canny crisis Wi' little tulzie, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 145, ed. 1785.

Hence **Tuilyiement**, *sb.* struggle, toil, effort, great exertion.

e.Fif. After coontless toils an' tuilyiements, they at length an' lang drew near to what they thocht was Buttonhole, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

4. A wrangle, dispute; a wordy discussion.

Sh.I. A'm juist been in a tüllie wi' da maister here. He says he can only gie me sivenpence, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **Ayr.** The tulzie's sair 'tween Pitt an' Fox, BURNS *El. on Year 1788* (1789) l. 11. **Dmf.** Langsome wait or they get hame Where ensues a skaithless tully Frae a frettin', cankert dame, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 86. **Wgt.** They had another desperate tuilzie ower the head o't, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 272.

5. *v.* To quarrel, fight, scuffle, skirmish; to wrangle, dispute.

Sc. They suld let folks tuilzie in their yards, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Sh.I.** OLLASON *Marcel* (1901 24. **w.Sc.** Sit down, ye senseless fouk, An' let sic tuilzeing be, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 235. **Rnf.** They toolzied mair na tongue can tell, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 130. **Lnk.** Can there greater pleasure be Than see sic wee tots toolying at your knee? RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 35, ed. 1783. **Gall.** Whaever tweillie about bees, Thae bees will never thrive, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** They joost settl't doon an cangl't an' tweelzie't like ither folk, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 139. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Tuolliment**, *sb.* a quarrel, scuffle, scrimmage, broil; (2) **Tulziesome**, *adj.* quarrelsome.

(1) **Cum.** You that smudge at merry teales . . . Or goff and girn at tuolliments, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 2. (2) **Sc.** The tulziesome tyke comes hirplin' hame, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 13.

6. *Obs. Fig.* To struggle, toil, work hard.

Abd. Ere humble bardies get a name, They toolzie sair, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 346. **Kcd.** In springs Watch to fetch the stick, An' tulzies lang an' sair, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 22. **Fif.** For our injur'd Kirk's redress Sall tuilzie like an angel, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 104.

7. Of lovers: to struggle or play together. Cf. **touzle.**

Abd. Tulzie for her brotch or glove, An' sure the day ye'll wun, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 98. **Ayr.** When tulyin' wi' a bonny lass, For kisses to be gropin', AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 318. **Lnk.** Toulzie sweet, and press bedeen Thy bonnie lips and bree, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 155.

8. To meddle with; to play pranks; to frolic.

Cum. A plague gang wi' them that tooly wi' thee, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 263.

[**5.** Cp. Fr. *touiller*, filthily to mix, or mingle; to confound or shuffle together; to intangle (COTGR.).]

TUIM, TUIN, TUITH, see **Toom, Tune, Tooth.**

TUIVE, *v. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) To swell or rise, as dough from the effect of leaven; of yeast: to work or ferment in a vat. Also with *up.* Cf. **tove,** *v.*[2]

TUK, TUKE, see **Tuck,** *sb.*[3], *v.*[3], **Teuk,** *sb.*[1]

TUKEE, TUKEY, TUKKEY, see **Tewkie, Turkey.**

TULCH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tʉlʃ.] A stout person of a sulky, stubborn disposition. Cf. **tulse.**

TULCHIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **tulcan, tulchain, tulchan(e.** 1. A calf-skin stuffed with straw, used to make a cow give her milk; see below. Also used *attrib.* and in *comb.* **Tulchin-calf.**

Sc. A tulchan is, or rather was, for the thing is long since *obs.*, a calf-skin stuffed into the rude similitude of a calf, similar enough to deceive the imperfect perceptive organs of a cow. At milking times, the tulchan, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck; the fond cow, looking round, fancied that her calf was busy . . . and so gave her milk freely, CARLYLE *O. Cromwell* (ed. 1857) I. 33, in *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 322; (JAM.); It is an old Scottish custom among farmers to place the tulcan calf under a cow to induce her to give milk, GLADSTONE *Speech* (Nov. 1879) (MACKAY). **Fif.** They war named 'Tulchains,' that is, calff's skinnes stuffed with stra to cause the cow giff milk, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 31, ed. 1842.

Hence *Tulchan(e Bishop, phr.* a name given to a bishop who received the episcopate on condition of assigning the temporalities to a secular person.

Sc. King James, this time [1617] was returning northward to visit poor old Scotland again, to get his pretended bishops set into activity, if he could. . . They were by the Scottish people derisively called tulchan bishops, CARLYLE *O. Cromwell, ib.* **Fif.** These bishops of the new forge were called 'Tulchane bishops.' . . The bishop served to cause the bishoprick yeeld commoditie to my lord, who procured it to him, SCOT *Apolog.* (1644) 25, ed. 1846.

2. A bag or 'budget,' *gen.* made of the skin of an animal.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Bch.** His skin wad mak' a gallant tulchin for you, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13.

3. *Fig.* A chubby, dwarfish child. Ags. (JAM.)

TULEY, TULF, see **Tewly, Tolf.**

TULFFER, TULGY, see **Tilfer, Tulky,** *sb.*[1]

TULIE-BUDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A basket with different compartments for holding tools. S. & Ork.[1] See **Büddie.**

TULIP, *sb.* Yks. Wil. Dev. Slang. [tiu·ləp.] 1. In *comp.* **Tulip-tree,** the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.*

Wil.[1] The smell or taste of the young shoots being supposed by children to resemble that of the tulip.

2. A smart, jolly character; a slang term of address.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.) **Dev.** 'Cos for this, my tulip; work and me fell out a long time back, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 67. **Slang.** 'Go it, my tulip.' A street phr. during the tulip mania in 1842 when one bulb was sold for £640, BARRÈRE & LELAND.

TULKY, *sb.*[1] Cor. Also in form **tulgy** Cor.[12] [tʉ·lki.] A slovenly woman. **Cor.**[1] As black as a tulky; **Cor.**[2]

TULKY, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Suf. A turkey.

(HALL.); **Suf.**[1] Dew them young tulkies pick yet? (s.v. Mint).

TUL(L, see **Till,** *prep.*

TULLET, *sb.* Lan.[1] [tu·lit.] A small gull.

TULLET, see **Tallet.**

TULLIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. A knife fixed in the haft; a fisherman or sailor's knife.

Sh.I. I'd rip dee open richt Wi' tullie keen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 34; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** A knife is called skunie, or tullie, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 166.

TULLIHOO, *sb.* Sc. [tʉ·li-ū.] A disturbance.

Lnk. Doon by ye ne'er heard sic a tullihoo, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 174.

TULLOCH, *sb.* Sc. [tʉ·ləχ.] A hillock; *fig.* a fortune, legacy; a sum of money.

Fif. He had the guid tulloch he got from's mither—five thoosand, they said, MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 244.

[Gael. *tulach*, a hillock (MACBAIN).]

TULLOCHGORUM, *sb.* Sc. A well-known Scotch reel; a noisy tune. Also called **Tulloch** and **Tulloch's Rant.**

Abd. Aft they cry'd for Tulloch's rant, And well I wat they didna want Ane that could play't, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213; To daff a while, an' shak' their feet At Tullochgorum, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 91. **Frf.** The fidler tifted ilka string, Play'd tulloch ev'ry smite o't, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 23.

TULLUNGE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] [tu·lunz.] A child's word used to express the sound made by the report of a gun or cannon.

TULLY, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. [tu·li.] A term of disgust, applied to a troublesome child, a dirty woman, &c.

Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] T'gurt muckle [*sic*] tully, 'at is she, *Pen. Obs.* (May 31, 1898). w.Yks. Shoo is a mucky tully, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Tully-whetsom**, *sb.* a little wretch. ne.Lan.[1]

[Cp. Norw. *tull*, a bundle; *tulle*, a foolish woman (Larsen).]

TULLY, *sb.*[2] Cum. [tu·li.] A teetotum. See **Tee-tolly, Tum-tully.** Cum.[1] (s.v. Dally), Cum.[4] (s.v. Tee-tak-up-o').

TULLY, see **Tuilyie.**

TULLYAT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A contemptuous term for a bundle.

TULSE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wm. A term of contempt applied to a woman. Cf. **tulch.**

Shee's groon sic a girt fat tulse es yee nivver saa, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 110, ed. 1821.

TULSHIE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Ayr. (Jam.) A sour-looking person.

TULSHOCH, *sb.* Sc. [tɐ·lʃəχ.] A bundle; a heap; also used contemptuously of a person.

Abd. (Jam.); That lassie's an orra, ill-shaken-up tulshoch. Fat gars ye wear sic a tulshoch o' claes at this time o' the year? A tulshoch o' bawbees cam till him by his aunt (G.W.).

TULWARD, *prep.* m.Yks.[1] Toward. (s.v. Teav.)

TULY, see **Tewly.**

TULYIE, TULZIE, see **Tuilyie.**

TUM, *v.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **tam** n.Yks.[2]; **tome** Cum.[4]; **toom** Dur. Cum.[14] w.Yks. [tum.] 1. To card wool roughly for the first time, and in preparation for the finer cards.

N.Cy.[1], Dur. (K.) Yks. An old lady . . . was busy tamming, i.e. roughly carding wool for her spinning, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) 203. n.Yks.[1], n.Yks.[2] *Obs.* e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] In the first process of carding, to work the wool between 'hand kaerds.' ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Tomy** or **Toomy**, *adj.* cohesive like tow or uncarded wool; (2) **Tum**, (3) **Tummer**, *sb.* a woollen scribbler; one who cards wool roughly; (4) **Tumming** or **Tooming**, *sb.* wool taken off the cards; *gen.* in *pl.* rough cardings of wool.

(1) Cum.[2] (2) w.Yks.[3] (3) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). (4) Cum.[12] n.Yks.[1] The wool, when taken off the 'cards' in what are called Tummings, is in hollow, puffy-looking rolls. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

2. To separate or tease the fibres of wool preparatory to carding. Dur.[1], Cum.[14] e.Lan.[1] To open wool by a machine.

3. To mix wool of divers colours.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2], Cum. (M.P.) Wm. I thought my father had a neater method of mixing the black and white wool in tumming, so as to produce a more beautiful self grey, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 13.

4. *Fig.* See below.

Cum. It is said of two persons, or things of opposite qualities, that 'they sud be tummed (tummit) togidder'—the one to correct the other (M.P.).

TUM, TUMAIL, see **Tom, Toom, Town-mail.**

TUMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **toomble** Wm. Midl.; **tum'le** Abd.; **tummal** w.Yks.; **tummel** Lnk. Nhb. Dur. Cum.[14] w.Yks.; **tummil** Dev.; **tummle** Sc. (Jam.) e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **tumoul** Yks.; **tumple** Sc. (Jam.) [tɐ·m(b)l, tu·ml.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to tumble again*, to fall in with; to meet or come across suddenly; (2) — *down*, to descend upon from a height; (3) — *kitty-cat*, to turn head over heels; (4) — *out*, *fig.* to blurt out; to say suddenly; (5) — *over the head*, of cattle, &c.: to sell for double what they have cost; (6) — *over tail*, (7) — *the cran*, (8) — *the wull-cat*, see (3).

(1) e.Yks.[1] Ah sowt him all ower, an at last Ah tummled ageean him I mahket. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). (2) Wor. When you get to the top of the bank you'll tumble down upon the village (W.C.B.). (3) Dur. Painted carrovans where mountybanks tummel'd kitty-cat, Eggleston *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 7. (4) Nhb. At lang-last tummell'd out maw tyel, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49. n.Dev. 'I wudn't ha' brought her to ruin and left her to die on Dunstable Heath,' I tummil'd out, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 215. (5) n.Lin. He's tumbled ower his head twice ower, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 121; n.Lin.[1] (6) e.Yks.[1] (7) Sc. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 394. (8) Sc. (Jam.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tumble-car(r** or **-cart**, *obs.*, a tumbrel; a one-horse cart; see below; (2) **-down gate**, see below; (3) **-dung**, a large black beetle that lives in dung, *Geotrupes stercorarius*; (4) **-tails**, one who walks unsteadily or is apt to fall; (5) **-wheel**, *obs.*, a wheel made all in one piece with the axle; (6) **-wheel'd car**, (7) **-wheeler**, see (1).

(1) Sc. The box was set on wooden wheels fixed on a wooden axle, which tumbled or turned together (Jam. *Suppl.*). N.Cy.[1] Cum. We suppose they had the name of tumble carrs from the axle being made fast to the wheels, and the whole turning or tumbling round together, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); Cum.[14] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. They have also that very ancient species of cart, the tumbrel; or as they call it, the tumble-cart, Howitt *Rur. Life* (1888) I. 304. (2) Sus.[1] A gate on a towing-path so constructed that horses may pass over it while one end is pressed down. It recovers its position through being weighted at the opposite point. (3) n.Lin.[1] (4) Cum.[14] (5) Cum.[4] T'first cars they gat were on tummel or clog-wheels, *C. Pacq.* (June 1, 1896) 6. (6, 7) Cum. The wheels were funny, not to say clumsy, looking affairs. Without spokes or felloes, they consisted of three segment-shaped blocks of wood fastened together rudely but strongly with 'dowels' of the same material so as to form a circle. The wheels again were similarly fastened to the axle, and the whole revolved in one solid mass. The harness consisted mostly of ropes or girthing with loops at the ends, and having cleets like the modern 'coo-tee' to hold them in position, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Feb. 28, 1899).

3. To throw, toss. Also used *fig.* and with *up.*

Lnk. Wi' his han' He tummeled up the gill, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 16. Wm. I'll toomble ye ower t'churchyard wall, an' t'foaks 'll be there to see, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 53. w.Yks. These wor sooin tummaled intuv a carpet-beg, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 122. Dev. 'Er tummilled püre ol' passen intü bed, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 48.

4. To overthrow; to cause to fall.

Cum. He'll have enough to do to tummel John Proudfoot, Caine *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. 19.

5. To wander about; to roll.

Abd. Tum'le aboot a haill kwintra side sax month or so here, sax month or so there, for half o' your life time, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. Cum.[1] A tum'lan' steann gedders nea moss, *Prov.*

6. *Fig.* To perceive, understand, comprehend; *gen.* with *to.* Also in phr. *to tumble to the racket.* In *gen.* slang use.

n.Yks. 'Tumould tera't,' suddenly grasped their meaning (T.S.). w.Yks. Jimmy didn't tummle tul it yet, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1828) 41. s.Lan. (F.R.C.) Midl. A-toomblin' to't at once as the barnet were goin' to watch the new keeper, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 64. Not. (J.H.B.) Lon. 'Tumble to your barrikin,' understand you, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 23. Nrf. Ask him whether he tumbles to that, or whether he browns to it, Spilling *'Arry and 'Arriett* (1880) 5. Slang. I soon tumbled to the fact that . . . the solicitor knew nothing about my movements, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxviii. [Aus. He laughed. 'You don't tumble quite,' he says, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) vii.]

7. With *to*: to agree to; to take to readily; to take a fancy to quickly. Also in phr. *to tumble to the rig.*

Lon. You don't tumble to the rig, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 205. e.An.[1] He would not tumble to it. n.Dev. I didn't tummil to none o' em: they was a fast lot, most, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 253. [Amer. There ain't but one way to eat, and I guess I tumbled to that a long time ago, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1902) 102.]

8. *sb.* Phr. *to guess within two tumbles of a louse*, to be very near the mark, to guess almost correctly.

s.Lan.[1] Theaw gexes within two tumbles ov a leawse, 21.

9. The fall of the roof of a part of a colliery, which is not being worked. w.Yks. (B.K.) 10. A confused mass or heap; also used *fig.* Cf. **tummals.**

Ir. It [a river] whips round the turn wid a lep Through a tumble of stones, Barlow *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 61. n.Dev. John Fry began again . . . so that his story might get out of the tumble which all our talk had made in it, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxxi.

TUMBLER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **tumler** Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] [tʉ·m(b)lər, tu·mlər.]

1. *Obs.* The porpoise, *Delphinus phocaena.*

Sc. *Delphinus Phocaena*, Linn. Brit. Porpesse.—Scot. Pellock, Tumbler, WALKER *Ess. Nat. Hist.* (1808) 532 (JAM.).

2. The young cod-fish, *Morrhua vulgaris.* Som. (W.F.R.)

3. *Obs.* A kind of dog used in sporting. n.Lin.[1]

4. A boulder or detached block of stone. See also **Tumbling-stones**, s.v. **Tumbling** (5).

Wkl. 'Tumblers,' or lumps of Galena coated with black oxide of copper, from the shallow levels of eastern part of Cronebane Mine, SMYTH *Cat. Min. Coll.* (1864) 34. Nhb.[1] The upper portion of the Great Limestone (in the mountain or carboniferous limestone) is called the tumbler limestone or tumbler beds, from its loose condition. Nhb., Dur. Strong blue clay with tumblers, *Borings* (1881) II. 3. Cum. Great Limestone, six yards of the top is in detached pieces, called tumblers, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 48. n.Wal. In the eastern part of North Wales the boulders are called 'granite tumblers,' WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 305.

5. A roller in a carding-machine. w.Som.[1] 6. Part of a power-loom; see below.

Lan. The circus has added its quota to the nomenclature of the power-loom in that it has given us a tumbler and a juggler. A tumbler is a piece connected with the underpicking motion of a power-loom, specially attached to the 'scroll-pick' (O.S.H.).

7. A falling catch. Nhb.[1] 8. A short spring in a knife-haft for locking or securing the blade. w.Yks.[2]

9. A cart, esp. a small, lightly-made cart; a tumbrel.

Sc. *Obs.* (JAM. *Suppl.*); The train of laden asses and small carts, or tumblers, as they were called in that country, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) viii. sw.Sc. (JAM.) e.An. (HALL.); e.An.[1] A tumbler is made open behind, and occasionally closed by a tail-board. . . On the removal of this, and a strong wooden bar before, which, passing through two iron hold-fasts, secures the body to the shafts, the carriage tumbles backward and discharges the load. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Tumbler-cart**, (2) **-wheels**, *obs.*, a primitive kind of cart in which the wheels and axle were made in one and revolved together.

(1) Sc. Wheel-carts began to be used about 1760, and prior to that time the only wheeled vehicles for common use were tumbler-carts, which were simply sledges mounted on small wheels about three feet in diameter, made solid—united by a wooden axle, and all turning round together, MURRAY *Old Cardross*, 38 (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) Lakel.[2]

11. A square crib for fodder in a fold-yard. Also called **Tumbril** (q.v.). e.Yks. (Miss A.)

[3. As I have seene A nimble tumbler . . . give a checke, And throw himself upon a rabbet's necke, W. BROWNE *Brit. Pastorals*, bk. ii. sng. 4.]

TUMBLE-TREE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [tu·ml-trī.] The cross-bar forming the fulcrum upon which the 'rock-staff' or handle of a pair of blacksmith's bellows is supported.

TUMBLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Also in forms **tumlin'** Bnff.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **tummellan** Cum.[14] [tʉ·m(b)lin, tu·mlin.] In *comb.* (1) **Tumbling-bay**, a weir or fall in a river; a cascade or small waterfall; (2) **-car**, a tumbrel; a one-horse cart; see **Tumble-cart**, s.v. **Tumble**, 2; (3) **-kist**, a post-chaise; (4) **-shaft**, a spindle-rod in an oatmeal mill; (5) **-stones**, loose, broken stones embedded in clay, &c.; (6) — **Tams**, *obs.*, thick copper halfpennies; (7) **-trees**, *obs.*, wheels in which the wheel and axle were made in one piece and all revolved together.

(1) Oxf. A tumbling-bay has given its name to one of the public bathing-places of the City of Oxford (G.O.). Ken.[1] (2) Kcb. The chief part of what was required . . . was brought from the sandbeds of Esk in tumbling cars, *Chambers's Jrn.* (Jan. 11, 1845) 31. (3) Cum.[14] (4) ne.Lan.[1], Shr.[2] (5) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Tumbler). Nhb., Dur. Strong blue clay with large tumbling stones, *Borings* (1881) II. 2. (6) Ayr. I gave him a whole penny—twa new bawbees, gude weight, for it was then the days o' the tumbling Tams, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iv; Thick copper halfpence issued in George III's time—very large and thick and heavy. For such coins certain things were exchanged, not by standard value, but by weight—such as sweets (A.W.). (7) Bnff.[1]

TUMBREL, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] The wooden drum of a windlass, round which the rope coils.

TUMBRIL, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **tumbrel** m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] s. & e.Cy.; and in form **tumril** n.Lin.[1] 1. A farm-cart, esp. a heavy cart used for manure; a wagon.

Yks. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.[2] A small tilt-cart for carrying manure to spread about the fields. m.Yks.[1] A rude kind of cart, with heavy block wheels, in use on the peat-moors. Chs.[1] A dung cart; smaller than an ordinary cart; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], Not.[1], War. (J.R.W.) se.Wor.[1] A cart without springs, constructed so as to be easily removed from its wheels. Shr.[1] A heavy, broad-wheeled cart, used for carrying manure, for the most part. 'Broad-wheel tumbrel,' *Auct. Catal.* (1877). e.Cy. RAY (1691). Nrf. He'd sent the boy home arter the tumbrils and horses, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 270. Suf. (C.T.) Ess.[1] s.Cy. RAY (1691).

2. An open rack or crib used for holding fodder for cattle in the field or fold-yard.

Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). Not.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] We went together into the crew, and found some eggs under a tumbril, *Boston Advert.* (June 30, 1840) 3, col. 4. sw.Lin.[1] The hen set herself under the tumbril in the crew.

[1. Tomerel, tumrel, donge cart, *fimaria titubatorium* (*Prompt.*).]

TUMBUS, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Also written **tumbous**. 1. *sb.* Anything large; a big, inactive person. 2. *adj.* Large and slovenly.

TUM(E, see **Toom.**

TUMFIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tumphie**, **tumphy**, and in form **tumph.** [tʉ·mfi.] A stupid, dull, awkward person. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A tumph gies me twa bawbees, but a clever weel-put-on fallow like you are aye gies me a white sixpence, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 638. Abd. She'd liked t'sent the muckle tumphy aboot her bis'ness, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 19, 1900). Per. Ye're a tumphie—what gar't ye brak' the dish? (G.W.) w.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. I hear that tumfie o' a lassock nicherin' an' lauchin' in the kitchen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3. Gall. (A.W.)

TUMMALS, *sb.* Cor. Also written **tummels**, **tummils**, **tumuls.** [tʉ·mlz.] A heap, pile; a quantity of anything.

So hope to have bra tummils soon to grass, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 462, ed. 1896; 'Good tummels' for a heavy crop (they will speak of 'tummels of grass' or hay), HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 342; He has tumuls of money, GROSE (1790); Cor.[12]; Cor.[3] A man at a public dinner put away some tummels of beef.

[OCor. *tomals*, quantity, much of anything (WILLIAMS).]

TUMMEUS, *sb. pl.* Dur. [tjū·məs.] The name given by coal-miners to a set of empty tubs or small wagons used for taking the coal from the workings to the shaft. (J.J.B.) Cf. **toom.**

TUMMIT, see **Turmit.**

TUMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Glo. Also in form **tumick** Bnff.[1] [tʉ·mək, -ik.] 1. *sb.* A hillock, small mound; a slight eminence or grassy knoll. Cf. **tammock**, **tump.**

Bnff.[1] Ayr. A tuft or small spot of elevated ground (JAM.). Dmf. They talk o' 'tummocks' half grown o'er wi' 'spret,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Gall. A great, lang steep hill, . . wi' the tap o't dividit inta three geyan' steep tummocks, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 70. Wgt. The place was carefully covered up and a small tummock made over it, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 121. Glo.[1]

2. *v.* To build up to a high point, with the notion of want of stability. Bnff.[1]

[Cp. Gael. *tom*, a hillock (MACBAIN).]

TUMMUS, **TUMMUZ**, see **Thomas.**

TUMMY, *sb.* Lan. [tu·mi.] A slight protuberance or hump between the shoulders.

The little betting man took up his position on his friend's Tummy, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 89.

TUMMY, see **Tommy.**

TUMP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. s.Wal. Pem. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. [tump, tʉmp.] 1. *sb.* A mound, small hillock, esp. such as is raised by ants or moles. Also used *fig.*

e.Sc. First he learnt the stepping stones, next the tumps and tussocks, and last of all the really dangerous bits, STRAIN *Elmslie's*

Drag-net (1900) 90. **Ir.** Nose . . . flattish about the bridge and rising to a small tump at the end, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 49. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[3] **Wor.** Tumps are generally placed aquincunx, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 350. **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I believe the fros' is gweïn, fur I see öönty-tumps throwed up i' the meadow. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist.* (1804); **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** (H.S.H.); **Glo.**[1] An 'emmet-tump,' an ant-hill. **Ken.**[1] Often, indeed, nearly always, an old ant-hill. 'Ye caan't make nothin' o' mowin', all de while dere's so many o' dese here gurt old tumps all over de plaäce.' **s.Hmp.** Stumbling among the hollows and 'tumps' of the broken ground, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xx. **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1]

Hence **Tumpy,** *adj.* of land: uneven, covered with hillocks or mounds.

Glo.[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[12]

2. A heap of anything.

s.Wor.[1] **Hrf.**[2] Luston short and Luston long, At every house a tump of dung. **Glo.** I knows of another field with a main big tump of stones, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 106. **Som.** 'Sutton Long, Sutton Long, at every door a tump of dung.' An ancient saying in the parish of Long Sutton, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375.

3. A store-heap of potatoes, turnips, &c., covered with straw and enclosed with earth.

Shr.[1] 'Yo'n got a rar' tump o' tatoes, Tummas.' 'Aye, theer's more fyarn an' mowld than tatoes, maister'; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.** (W.H.Y.)

4. A small hay-cock.

Wor. A tump of hay, *Sale Catal. Cleeve Prior* (Nov. 1897). **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Pem.** The hay is put in tumps overnight, before it is made into a rick (W.M.M.).

5. A barrow or tumulus; an earthwork.

Wor. We saw Whittington Tump—which some call the biggest tumulus in the realm, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxxiii. **Hrf.**[2] **s.Wal.** There are heaps of tumps and things which I want to have expounded, FREEMAN *Life* (1895) II. 94. **Glo.** You see those tumps; well, the Roman villa was found under just such a tump in the adjoining field (A.B.); **Glo.**[2]

6. A clump of trees, &c. on the top of a hill.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'We can see the tump o' trees at The Crimps from our 'ouse,' said a Welshampton woman. **Glo.** (E.S.) **n.Dev.** He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him, from behind a tump of whortles, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxxi.

7. A small, irritating, but non-pustular excrescence on the skin, caused by overheated blood. Also called a **heat-tump.** **War.**[2] **8.** *v.* To put potatoes, &c. into a 'tump.'

Shr.[1] I've bin sortin' tatoes an' puttin 'em into the trenches, fur John to tump w'en 'e laves off work. **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** In March they are again grited, and sometimes tumped, or moulded close round to make them haddle out, or throw forth side shoots, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 459.

[1. Cp. Wel. *twmp*, a round mass; a hillock (C.D.).]

TUMPET, *sb.* Pem. [tʊ·mpit.] An ant or mole hill; any small heap of earth. See **Tump.**

s.Pem. This field is full of tumpets, them owld mowls are ruinin 'n (W.M.M.).

TUMPH, TUMPHIE, TUMPLE, see **Tumfie, Tumble.**

TUMPOKE, *v.* Lin. Also in form **tompoke** Lin.[1] [tu·m-, to·mpōk.] **1.** To fall head over heels; to capsize; to turn a somersault.

Lin. I made sure 'e'd 'a' tompoked the little lad ower 'is 'ead, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

2. To go gadding or tramping about. n.Lin. (E.S.)

TUMPTSNER, *sb.* Som. A poser; a settler.

That'll be a tumptsner for the old gentleman (HALL.).

TUMRIL, see **Tumbril.**

TUM-TULLY, *sb.* Cum.[4] A teetotum. See **Tully,** *sb.*[2]

The tum-tully was not necessarily four-sided (s.v. Tee-tak-up-o').

TUMULT, *sb.* Or.I. [tʊ·mlt.] The portion of land connected with a cottar's house. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

TUN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **ton** Lei.[1] Ken.[1] [tun, tʊn.] **1.** *sb.* The large vat in which beer is worked before it is 'tunned' or cleansed. Ken.[12] **2.** *v.* To pour liquor into casks or bottles; *fig.* to put drink into one's stomach; to drink heartily or greedily.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Give 'em as mich as ivver they can tun into 'em, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1880) 34. **Lan.**[1] Of a man drinking: 'Eh, he did tun it into him.' **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Wil.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I can't bide no longer, I must tun a lot o' cider to-night, eens can put up another cheese.

Hence (1) **Tunner,** *sb.* (*a*) a funnel, esp. one used for filling barrels or bottles; (*b*) one who tuns beer; (2) **Tunning-dish,** (3) **-gaun,** *sb.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Wm.** A tin tube with one end made wide and used to insert meat, &c. into the 'skins' for sausages and black-puddings (B.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Urn down, Jack, to farm' Perry's and borry he's tunner. **Dev.**[1] [Cp. tunnowre, *idem quod* tonowre, *infusorium* (*Prompt.*).] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] Used in brewing. **s.Chs.**[1] **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (3) **Shr.**[1]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Tun-bowl,** (*a*) a funnel; (*b*) a carrying tub used in brewing; (2) **-dish,** see (1, *a*); (3) **-gutted,** a disease in rabbits; (4) **-mill,** see (1, *a*); (5) **-pail,** a large pail with a tube at the bottom used for filling casks.

(1, *a*) **Wil.**[1] A kind of wooden funnel, like a small bucket, with hoops round it, and a tube at the bottom, used for pouring liquids into a cask. (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] (2) **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** As fast as a tun-dish ud tak it, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Yer want to teem it into the bottle with a tun-dish (J.P.K.). **War.** (C.T.O.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1], **Wil.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**[1] (3) **Oxf.**[1] A swelling caused by eating a superabundance of green food, *MS. add.* (4) **Cum.** They mash't t'tun mill heed in wi' cobble steänns, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 285; **Cum.**[4] (5) **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

[3. (2, *a*) For filling a bottle with a tun-dish, SHAKS. *M. for Meas.* III. ii. 182.]

TUN, *sb.*[2] Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. [tʊn.] A chimney, esp. the upper part above the roof of a house; a chimney-pot.

Glo. (A.B.), **Glo.**[12] **Hmp.** Right up on the tun (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**[1] Up the tun. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] Till the tun Wi' merry sounds da shiäke an' ring, 100. **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Tunned,** *ppl. adj.* having chimneys; (2) **Tun-smoke,** *sb.* the smoke proceeding out of a chimney.

(1) **Dor.** The bright-tunn'd house, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 41. (2) **Dor.** My own tun-smoke rose blue, *ib.* (1869–70) 52.

TUN, see **Town.**

TUNABLE, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. I.W. Cor. Also written **tuneable** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **teunable** Cum.[14]; **tiunable** Wm. [tiu·nəbl.] **1.** Having an ear for music; able to sing.

Cum.[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** He can't sing; he's isn't tunable (I.W.). **Lin.**[1] I'm not tuneable to-day. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. In tune; musical; also used *advb.*

n.Lin.[1] Of constant occurrence in bell-founders' contracts. **I.W.** Ef Thunder couldn't whicker tunabler than you blared, ee'd bust hisself wi' tryen, that a would! GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 79. **Cor.** 'Tis given to flutes to make a noticeable sound, whether tunable or false, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 12.

[2. More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear, SHAKS. *M. N. Dream,* I. i. 184.]

TUNAG, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A short mantle worn by women. Cf. **tunoched.**

Still worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands (JAM.); She was dressed in green, a white tunag flowed from her shoulders, which was fastened by a gold broach. . . The plaid is only worn in full dress, but the tunag by way of shawl, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 57 (*ib.*).

[Gael. *tonnag*, a woman's shawl or plaid (MACBAIN).]

TUNCH, *v.* and *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To push or jog with the elbow. See **Dunch,** *v.* **2.** *sb.* A jog with the elbow.

TUNCHY, *adj.* Lan. [tu·nʃi.] Little, tiny. Cf. **tinchy.**

Awst not bate one teeny, toiny, tunchy bit, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 93.

TUNDER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **tunda** Suf.[1]; and in form **tundher** e.Yks.[1] [tu·ndə(r.] Tinder. Cf. **tind,** *v.*

Nhb.[1] The tunder was made by burning shreds or cuttings of linen. These burnt particles glowed when a spark was struck among them, and by blowing the glow spread rapidly. A 'spile'

tipped with sulphur was then thrust into the glowing embers and a flame was thus obtained. **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] As rotten as tunder. **e.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 374. **n.Lin.**[1] Matches an' tunder, When a man's married, he's fo'st to knock under. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

Hence **Tunder-box**, *sb.* a tinder-box.

Nhb.[1], **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **n.Lin.**[1] As brisk as a tunder-box. **Suf.**[1]

[Tundyr, to take wythe fyyr, *fungus* (*Prompt.*). ON. *tundr*, tinder (VIGFUSSON).]

TUNDEY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [tʊ·ndi.] Rotten; of wood: shining with a phosphoric appearance. Cf. **tunder.**

It's nothing but an old tundey-log.

TUNDHER, see **Thunder.**

TUNDLE-BOX, *sb. Obs.* Lnk. Rxb. (JAM.) A tinder-box.

TUNE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **teen** Cai.[1] Bnff. Ked.; **teunn** Cum.[1]; **tooney** Cor.; **tuin** Slk. [tiun, tūn; tīn.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Tune-lines**, the words sung to a tune.

Wgt. Singing masters and precentors all through Galloway used to make use of popular rhymes for tune-lines, so as not to desecrate the Psalms of David by using them to teach children to sing, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 206.

2. A cry, whine; a fit of weeping.

w.Yks. Heare, tha'll stop that tune, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). **Nhp.**[1] I thought she'd a' had a tune over it.

3. The tone or twang of a dialect. Cai.[1] 4. Temper, mood.

Elg. Aint Musie in a glorious tune to-night? TESTER *Poems* (1865) 2. **Bnff.** Is the Maister in a gweed teen? GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 69. **Ayr.** They're a' in famous tune For crack, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. **Slk.** Sandy's in a tirmendous ill tuin the day, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 5. **Cum.**[1] 'Oot o' teünn,' partly offended—dispirited (s.v. Oot). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **nw.Der.**[1] Wot soart o' tune art in fer thī work this mornin'? **Nhp.**[1] He's out of tune to-day. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Tunie**, *adj.* changeable in humour or temper. Slk. (JAM.) 5. Order, trim.

Lnk. Ithers were soopin' up and doon, And putting a' in proper tune, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 21. **w.Yks.** If I stand by a loom with my eyes shut I can tell by the sound whether it is in tune or not (S.J.C.). **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A cold May, good for corn and bad for hay. A dry May and dripping June brings all things in tune. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] That farm is in good tune.

6. Phr. (1) *some tune*, to a considerable degree; with energy or vehemence; with a vengeance; (2) *to give tune to*, to make nimble or fit for work; (3) *to take a tune*, to play a tune.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ther's lots o' fowk livin' raand abaght here 'at's been oppened by 'em, an' to some tune, too, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1870) 30, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). **Lan.** Hoo's tried to some tune, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty*, 18. **s.Lan.**[1] He drinks to some tune. **Cor.** He pitched into me some tune (A.T.Q.-C.). (2) **Abd.** They . . . wu'l their mu'kle fingers beek, To gi'e them tune, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 4. (3) **Slk.** He's takin a tune to himsel' at the house-end, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 73, ed. 1866.

7. *v.* To play on a musical instrument; to play tunes.

Cor. You shall hee-ar Jan Beaglehole tooney 'pon the clar'nite, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) xiv.

8. To hum or sing a tune.

Ayr. As he tuned his doleful sang, BURNS *Lament for Glencairn*, st. 2. **Lei.**[1] My childern could all of 'em tune afore they could speak. **War.**[3]

9. To keep in order; to manage; to set looms in order.

Gall. I wat a pleugh he well could tune, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 41, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** He tunes his own loom (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] (s.v. Tuner).

10. To cry, whine; to weep.

w.Yks. By! but he did tune up when Ah telled him he couldn't goa wi' us. Ah'll mak' thee tune aht, lad, if tha doesn't behave thisen, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 1, 1899). **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

11. To beat, thrash. w.Yks.[3] 12. With *up*: to pick up in health or spirits.

Cor. Sometimes I says to en, 'You're bound to die, I b'lieve.' That'll make en feel down for a bit, but after a time he'll tuney up again (A.T.Q.-C.).

13. Phr. *to tune one up to*, to induce one to do some silly or wrong action. Cai.[1]

TUNER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [tiu·nə(r).] One who superintends the looms and keeps them in order; an overlooker.

w.Yks. A word used in the Huddersfield and in the heavy woollen districts, where more is required of the man than in Bradford, and where consequently he superintends a smaller number of 'hands' (F.J.N.); **w.Yks.**[3] One who sets the looms in order to weave the pieces perfect. **Lan.** (S.W.)

TUNETY, *adj.* Not. [tiu·nti.] Tiny. Also in *comp.* **Tunety-tinety**, **Tunety-tiny.** See **Tinety.**

s.Not. Just put a tunety sup o' tar into 't. A tunety-tinety bit o' meat to this tater (J.P.K.).

TUNGLED, *pp.* Chs.[13] [tu·ŋld.] Plagued.

TUNHOOF, *sb.* e.An. [tʊ·n-ūf.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* (B. & H.) [Tunhove, herbe, *edera terrestris* (*Prompt.*). See **Ale-hoof.**]

TUNK, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. Nhp. [tunk.] 1. *sb.* A blow, knock, *gen.* with force, so as to leave an impress. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] Cf. **tank**, *sb.*[2] 2. *v.* To strike, knock, rap. Lei.[1]

TUNKED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] [tʊ·ŋkid.] Stunted in growth, ill-thriving. See **Tonkey.**

Applied to a pig that did not fatten well. 'He is growing very tunked.' 'The pig's food can't suit him, he is very tunked.'

TUNKEY, TUNKY, see **Tonkey.**

TUNMERE, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] The line of procession in parochial perambulations; lit. 'town boundary.' [OE. *tūn* and *mǣr(e.*]

TUNNEL, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **tunnell** Sus.[1]; **tunnil** Yks.; **tunnle** Dur.[1] [tu·nl, tʊ·nl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Tunnel-drain**, a round, underground passage for water, built of brick; (2) **-grunter**, a potato; (3) **-net**, the movable net in which ducks are taken at the end of a decoy-pipe; (4) **-tiger**, a bricklayer employed in tunnel-work.

(1) **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Cy.** (HALL.) (3) **Lin.** The tunnel-net . . . is open to the small end of the pipe, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. (4) **w.Yks.** (F.K.)

2. An arched drain. w.Yks.[1] 3. A slang word for 'throat.'

w.Sc. Huistan's just clearing his tunnel for the usual overture, 'Ta praise o' whuskey,' MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 130, ed. 1877.

4. A funnel.

Dur.[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Runnel), **w.Yks.**[25], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1]

5. The movable net in which ducks are taken at the end of a decoy-pipe. Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY (1878) xii.

TUNNELL, see **Turnel.**

TUNNER, *v.* Lan. To enclose ale in casks or barrels. See **Tun**, *sb.*[1]

Another provincialism, 'to tunner ale,' to shut it up, or enclose it, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 15.

TUNNER, *conj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Either. (HALL.) Cf. **toner.**

TUNNIGER, *sb.*[1] Dor. Som. Also written **tunnegar** w.Cy. Som.; **tunnigar** Som. [tʊ·nigə(r).] A funnel.

w.Cy. (HALL.), **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** (G.S.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

TUNNIGER, *sb.*[2] Som. [tʊ·nigə(r).] A conical heap of cut turf.

Turf built up into dome-shaped heaps about six or seven feet high (M.A.R.); (W.F.R.).

TUNNLE, see **Tunnel.**

TUNNY-BACK, *sb.* Lei.[1] [tʊ·ni-bæk.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

TUNTREE, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **tuntry** Cor.[12] [tʊ·ntrī, -tri.] The pole of an ox-wagon.

This he did without the oxen moving, as the tuntsy [*sic*] turned round in the ring of the yoke, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 34; **Cor.**[12]

TUNTRY, see **Tuntree.**

TUNY, *adj.* Not. [tiu·ni.] Tiny. (W.H.S.) See **Tunety.**

TÜOG, *sb.* Sh.I. A small ling, *Lota molva.*

Da lazy man comes draiglan ashore wi' twa tüegs an' twa brumplicks, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14.

TUOLY, TUOM, see **Tuilyie, Toom.**

TUP, *sb.* and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **tupp** Sc. Chs.[3] Nrf. Hmp.[1]; and in forms **teup** Cum.[1]; **toop** Sc.; **tupe** Sc. n.Cy. Dur.[1] n.Yks. w.Yks.; **tyup** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] [tup, tʉp.] 1. *sb.* A ram. See **Tip**, *sb.*[2], **Teap**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. As soon comes the lamb's skin to market as the auld tup's, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. Cai.[1] Per. As like him as the bit black-face lamb is like the tupp it's bred from, MᶜAULAY *Black Mary*, 150. w.Sc. Ance in a pargain o' stots, an' anither time wi' tups, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 38, ed. 1877. se.Sc. Nae mair gin they were toops or yowes, Or twa-horn'd stot, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 164. Ayr. O, may they ne'er foregather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop, BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 54. Lnk. A tupe and a ewe of the highland gaits, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 137. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], Cum.[1] (s.v. Tip), s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. Yan's a tupe an' t'other's a gimmer (W.H.); n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1245], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] As fawse as a owd tup, 2. Chs.[1] 'Best by hissel, like Lowndes' tup.' Said of a disagreeable, quarrelsome fellow, 447; Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] As mad as a tup in a hauter. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[1], Der.[2] (s.v. Surr). Not.[2] Male lambs are called from 12–18 months shearling tups, after 18 months 2 shear tups, 3 shear tups, and so on. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], War. (J.R.W.), War.[4], s.War.[1], m.Wor. (J.C.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12] Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). Hrf.[12] Glo. (A.B.); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. Suf.[1], Hmp.[1], Dor.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Tup-cat**, a tom-cat; (2) **-head**, (*a*) a stupid, foolish person; a fool; (*b*) shaped like a ram's head; (3) **-headed**, stupid, foolish; (4) **-hog**, a male lamb after it has been weaned until the first shearing; (5) **-horn**, a ram's horn; also used *attrib.*; (6) **-i'-the-wind**, in phr. *to rin like a tup-i'-the-wind*, applied to a young woman who indiscreetly and eagerly seeks the company of men; (7) **-lamb**, a male lamb; (8) **-man**, a man who rears and lets out tups for propagation purposes; (9) **-seg**, a wether sheep; (10) **-sheep**, a ram; (11) **-shinned**, having protuberances in front of the shin-bone; (12) **-yeld** or **-eild**, a barren ewe.

(1) Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (2, *a*) w.Yks. What does ta know abaat Horstraly, tupheead? HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1871) 35; w.Yks.[5], s.Lan.[1] (*b*) Slg. Our Highland lads, in tartan dress, Their toop-head swords are glitt'rin', GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 65. (3) Sc. Did you ever hear such an old tup-headed ass? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vi. w.Yks. A tup-heeaded, silly owd tailor, *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1890) 58, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 8, 1899). (4) Sc. After a lamb has been weaned until the first fleece is shorn from its back it receives the name of hogg, which is also modified according to the sex and state of the animal, . . a male [being] a tup-hogg, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 213. N.Cy.[2] Wm. Of tup-hoggs, ewe-tegs-in-wool, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 20. Not.[2] Male lambs are called from 6 months to 12 months 'tup-hogs.' (5) Cld. A tup-horn filled with usquebae, NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 109. Peb. He . . . Placed every tup-horn spoon himsell, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 91, ed. 1817. s.Lan.[1] As croot as a tup-horn, 1. (6) Sc. (JAM.) (7) Sc. A new-born sheep is called a lamb. . . The generic name is altered according to the sex and state of the animal. . . When a male it is a tup-lamb, STEPHENS *ib.* Ayr. My poor toop-lamb, my son an' heir, BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 43. Bwk. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. Wm. Strayed, . . one rough ewe and two half-bred tup-lambs, *Wm. Gaz.* (Oct. 12, 1901) 5, col. 3. n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] A young male sheep, which name it retains twelve months, when, if uncut, it becomes a tup; if cut, it is called a wether-hog. Not.[2] Male lambs are called tup-lambs until 6 months old. (8) Lin. The speeches, arguments, disputes, and bickerings of tup-men, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 184. (9) Cum.[4] (10) Lan. Sum owd tup sheep had a good wear eaut on't, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xi. (11) w.Yks.[2] (12) Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Rxb. (JAM.)

3. One of the characters in a Christmas mumming play; *gen.* in phr. *the Derby tup*, or *t'owd tup*.

w.Yks. A Yule-tide mummer who assumes the character of a tup. . . About the year 1845 a cousin of my father's, . . living at Hemsworth, near Pontefract, described to him the Christmas mummers' game as played there. One of the actors in it went by the name of 'the old tup.' This tup ran about on all fours, and had . . . rams' horns, either real or imitation, on his head, *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 348; 'Tup o' Derby' . . . was represented by a man going on all fours and wearing the necessary hirsute covering. The rams' horns were often gilded, *ib.* 511. n.Not. 'The Darby Tup' is in evidence all over the county at Christmas time, and it is known here in n.Not. and Yks. immediately adjoining. . . In this district it is called 't'owd tup,' 'Darby tup,' and 'a little tup' by the various bands of boys who each Christmas take it round. The lads get themselves up as 'guisers' and the 'tup' wears a dried ram's head. Most of the boys here begin their 'nominny' thus: 'There is a little tup, sir, A-standin' at your door, An' if you'll have 'im in, sir, He'll please you all the more. Fayley Fayley, Laddy faladdy, iday.' And they end: 'An' aw t'owd women i' Darby Came beggin' for his tail To ring the Darby passing bell That hangs upon the nail. Fayley, &c. . . The lads also make 't'owd tup' the centre of a 'mummering play,' in which there are five chanters besides 't'tup,' one of them in woman's dress. In this play . . . an attempt is made to sell the 'tup,' which was 'bought at Darby.' The owner fails to make a bargain and says, 'Then Ah'll hay some mutton fer my supper.' The fourth actor is a butcher, and here he comes in to 'stick t'tup,' and is allowed to do so, *ib.*

4. *Obs.* The last basket or corf sent up out of the pit at the end of a year; see below.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. Thou's often help'd to buss the tyup, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; Nhb.[1] It originated in the ceremony called 'Bussin the tyup,' which accompanied 'sendin away the tyup' for the last time before the beginning of the holidays, or 'gaady days,' then customary at Christmas as well as when the binding time was over. The tyup was a ram's horn, used as a token all through the year, and sent up with every twentieth corf, or the last in every score. But, before laying the pit in for holiday time, it was usual to draw all the corves to bank to be dried and fettled. The last corf was half filled with clay, and on this the tyup was laid, whilst as many lighted candles as possible were stuck into the clay. The tyup thus 'bussed' was sent away to the surface as an expression of rejoicing, and its ascent in the shaft was eagerly watched.

5. A contemptuous or familiar term applied to a person; a stupid, foolish person.

Sc. Sometimes contemptuously applied to an unpolished store-farmer who is supposed to resemble his property (JAM.); He'll be a Teviotdale tup tat ane, . . tat's for keeping ta croun o' ta causeway tat gate, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi. w.Yks.[5] Luke at t'surly tup! Lan. Th' blues hez fun' for ther tother member an owd tup Maden at th' Stubbylee, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895). Der. Derbyshire men call each other 'Darby tups!' 'Tha owd tup tha!' both in appreciation of a 'mate' and to express contempt of some of his doings, *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 511.

6. A push; a butt with the head.

m.Yks.[1] Lan. He's for havin' a tup at thee, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 56.

7. The head of a forge-hammer or of a heavy rammer. Nhb.[1] 8. The falling weight of a pile engine. n.Lin.[1]

9. A pavier's mallet.

w.Yks. Little undersized munkeys, not much heigher than tups at thay knock boolders daan we it street, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848) 46.

10. *Obs.* A part of the machinery employed in the woollen trade; see below.

w.Yks. Employed for shedding the warp, when from its being unequally divided Types could not be used. So called because the frames of certain pulleys came down on to a plate with a smart shock (S.K.C.).

11. *pl.* Scissor-shanks of a particular shape. w.Yks. (C.V.C.) 12. *v.* Of rams: to cover the ewe.

Nrf. Farmer Bacon gave me three half-pence an ewe if I told him which was tupped, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 19.

Hence **Tuppin**, *sb.* a peculiar state of excitement incidental to ewes. Shr.[2] 13. To butt as a ram; to knock; to strike against.

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. I tupt agean a tree boil, *Yksman.* (1877) 57. Lan. I dunno' think it [i.e. his head] ud a takken ony hurt if thou'd tupt it through o' th' windows i' th' neighbourhood, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii. Not. (J.H.B.)

Hence **Tupper**, *sb.* (1) a piece of iron or steel placed under a stone on which to break it by lifting the stone up and letting it fall sharply. w.Yks.[1]; (2) the going part of a loom. w.Yks. (J.M.) 14. Phr. *to tup and lamb*, to live together in conjugal amity.

s.Lan.[1] We'n tup an' lamb t'gether as lung as it lasts, 32.

TUP, *v.*[2] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To bow to a person before drinking. (HALL.)

TUPE, *v.* e.An. To drink a quantity at one draught. ? A dial. form of 'tope.' e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27.

TUPTACK, TUQUHEIT, see **Uptake, Teuchit.**

TURBARY, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Mid. Cor. Also in form **torbary** ne.Lan.[1] Land where peat may be cut; a peat-bog; the right of cutting peat.

Tip. A bronze bodkin found in his own turbary, KICKHAM *Knocknagow,* 485. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Common of turbary,' the farmer's right of cutting his fuel turves on the moors. **w.Yks.** Turbary . . . was a valuable privilege, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 178. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] A permission mentioned in many old Cheshire leases, when coal was scarce, or, from bad roads, unapproachable. In many parishes the bog has been drained and reclaimed where rights of turbary were exercised, which accounts for many tenants occupying small fields at a distance from their holdings where formerly turf was cut. **Lin.** The number of towns within the Soke having right of common in the West Fen are 22, with falkage, turbary, fishing and fowling, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 19. **n.Lin.**[1] **Mid.** On estimating the value of commons in this country, including every advantage that can be derived from them, in pasturage, locality of situation, and the barbarous custom of turbary, it appears that they do not produce to the community, in their present state, more than four shillings per acre, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 103. **Cor.** The waste land in this county would produce an annual rent of £37,500 per annum, and leave a sufficiency of turbary for fuel, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 58. [Turbarie is an interest to dig turves upon a common, COWELL *Interp.* (1637).]

TURBLIN, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] [tə·rblin.] Slender, weak.

TURBOT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **turbet** Sc. [tə·rbət.] The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.* Cf. **tirbad.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Frf.** The fish on this part of the coast are cod, . . mackerel, hollybot, here called turbot, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 171, *note* (JAM.). **se.Sc.** This misnomer is pretty general. It prevails on the Firth of Forth (JAM.). **Edb.** Holibut; Turbot. In our [Edinburgh] market this is generally, though very preposterously, named the turbot; the proper turbot at the same time getting another name, that of raun-fleuk, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 11 (*ib.*); FORBES *Poems* (1812) 93. **Nhb.**[1] **Yks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. 1884.

Hence **Turbot-reeklins,** *sb. pl.* the flesh of the halibut cut into strips and dried in peat-smoke. S. & Ork.[1]

TURBRAT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [tə·rbrat.] A corruption of 'turbot,' *Rhombus maximus.*

TURCUMTINE, see **Turkentine.**

TURD, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Glo. e.An. Also written **tird** e.An.[1]; and in forms **teard** w.Yks.; **teurd** Cum.[1]; **törd** Sh.I.; **trid** e.An.[1] [tərd, tēd; tiəd.]

1. Excrement, ordure; a lump of excrement.

Sc. The mair ye tramp on a turd it grows the broader, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 817. **Sh.I.** Sun-dried cow-dung used for fuel (J.S.). **Bnff.**[1] **Per.** Take thou this turd to pick thy teeth, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 12, ed. 1853. **Lnk.** Daylight, whan weel ken a turd by a stane, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 31. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876. **Cum.**[1] **n.Wm.** Mair ye stir an auld turd an' mair it stinks (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Go sam yond horse teard up (Æ.B.). **nw.Der.**[1] **Glo.** A great houskeeper is sure of nothing for his good cheare, save a great turd at his gate, SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1066–1618) III. 27, ed. 1885. **e.An.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Turd-clock,** (1) the dor-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius.* Cum.[4]; (2) the beetle, *Carabus violaceus. ib.*

[Cp. OE. *tyrdel,* a piece of dung (SWEET). See **Treddle.**]

TURD, see **Taird.**

TURDEEVIL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **turdiel** S. & Ork.[1] The winged beetle, *Scarabaeus stercorarius.* See **Turd,** 2.

They [Finns] could assume the appearance of a beetle, hence we have to this day the witchie-clock and the tur-diel, two kinds of beetles, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 20; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[Swed. *tordyfvel,* a dung beetle (WIDEGREN).]

TURE, see **Tear,** *v.*[1], **Tewer,** *sb.*[1], **Turr,** *sb.*[1]

TURF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **turff** Sc.; and in forms **tirve** Or.I. Cai.[1]; **torf** ne.Lan.[1]; **turv** Glo.[1]; **turve** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Dev.; *pl.* **torves** ne.Lan.[1]; **turrven** S. & Ork.[1]; **turven** Sc. (JAM.) [tərf; tēf.] 1. *sb.* A sod or piece of turf cut from a common or the wayside to put into a lark's cage. War.[2] 2. Peat, a block of peat; a piece of cut turf used for fuel.

Sc. (JAM.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Every farmer pays a given sum to the proprietor in proportion to the turf he cuts, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 22. **Abd.** They have plenty of fewell, both black turff and burnwood, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 285. **Gall.** A peat-stack, or rather a mound of the large surface 'turves' of the country, for there are no true peat-mosses upon Suliscanna, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 274. **Uls.** Ellen knelt down on the hearth and put on some more turf, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 3. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**[1] The surface-matter of the moor, which, consisting of vegetable matter accruing from the long-continued growth of the ling, is available as fuel or fire-eldin. It is cut in large flakes or cakes about two inches thick, the growing ling having been previously burnt off it. **ne.Yks.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Square pieces of dried peat, used for fuel. **Chs.**[1] Never applied in Cheshire to a grass sod. The turf is nicked out into parallelograms about 12 inches by 9 inches, and cut horizontally into cakes about 3 inches thick; these are laid on the earth to dry; afterwards reared two together; then piled into windrows, and lastly stacked in conical heaps for winter fuel. There are two qualities of turf, the grey and the black. The grey lies uppermost and is formed chiefly of white moss (*Sphagnum*) which is only very slightly decomposed. It dries spongy. The black turf is underneath, and dries very hard. **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Peat is always called Turf or Moor in the Fens, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xv. **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Each several piece is called 'a turf.' **e.An.**[1] Fuel dug from boggy ground. **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) **Wil.**[1] Refuse oak-bark from the tanner's, made into cakes for firing. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Cut on all moorlands and stacked to supply the peasantry with fuel during winter, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Turfary,** *sb.* a place where peat may be dug. n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Turbary). 3. *Comp.* (1) **Turf-bank,** a bank from which peat is cut; a peat-bank; (2) **-bass,** a variety of rush growing in damp places; (3) **-cake,** a cake baked amongst turfs; (4) **-cart,** a peat-cart; (5) **-clamp,** a pile of peats; a peat-stack; (6) **-clod,** *fig.* a rough, untidy mass of hair; (7) **-cot,** a turf-boat, broad and flat-bottomed; (8) **-cutter,** one who cuts peats; (9) **-dole,** a place where peat is cut; (10) **-draining,** a method of subsoil draining; (11) **-dyke** or **-deek,** (*a*) a pit whence turfs are taken; (*b*) see below; (12) **-farm,** see below; (13) **-fire,** a fire made with peat; (14) **-getter,** one who cuts and prepares turf for fuel; (15) **-getting,** the cutting of turf for fuel; (16) **-graft,** see (9); (17) **-graver,** a spade for cutting turf; (18) **-graving,** see (15); also used *attrib.*; (19) **-hole,** see (11, *a*); (20) **-house** or **Torfus,** a peat-house; a place for storing peat; (21) **-moss,** a peat-bog; (22) **-mould,** (23) **-mull,** dust or fine dry mould from peats or turfs; the ashes from a turf-fire; (24) **-pit,** see (11, *a*); (25) **-reek,** the smoke arising from burnt peat; (26) **-skep,** the bowless basket in which turfs are brought from the stack for household use; (27) **-sod,** coarse, soft peat; (28) **-spade,** (29) **-spit,** an implement used in cutting peats or turfs; (30) **-stack,** see (5); (31) **-tye,** (*a*) see (9); (*b*) the bed on which a stack of peats is piled; (32) **-water,** peaty water.

(1) **Ir.** We were lying in the heather upon a turf-bank, BULLOCK *Pastorals* 1901) 285. (2) **Nhp.**[2] (3) **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] Baked by being put in a closely-shut pan buried in burning turves. (4) **Uls.** A wide-stretching bog, . . deeply rutted by the wheels of hundreds of turf-carts, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 23. (5) **Don.** When I was a bit of a chile no higher nor a turf clamp, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 238. **Wxf.** The big stones on the mountain, and the turf clamps, KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* (1867) 189. (6) **Lan.** There's no woman ud tackle thee wi' that turf clod abeaut thi face, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 17. (7) **Wmb.** (W.M.) (8) **Ir.** In the valley . . . the turf-cutters were out, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 45. (9) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Dole). **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) (10) **Chs.**[1] Much practised before the introduction of draining pipes, the sods being laid grass downwards and used as a lining (s.v. Sod-draining). (11, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Nrf.** They [the eggs of the dob-chicken] were all laid in turf-deeks in fleet water, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 320. (12) **Or.I.** The farms, properly speaking, may be termed 'turf-farms,' as every farmer pays a given sum to the proprietor, in

proportion to the turf he cuts, VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 22. (13) **Ant.** I knit beside the turf fire, O'NEILL *Glens* (1900) 3. (14) **Chs.**[1] (15) *ib.* Turf-getting is a peculiar industry carried on at most of the larger peat bogs, and notably at Lindow Common near Wilmslow. (16) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] An allotment on a common or other place where turves are dug (*obs.*). (17) **n.Yks.** We cut turves wiv a turf-greeaver (I.W.). (18) **n.Yks.**[1] Turf-graving time. **Autumn**; the period between hay-time and harvest especially; **n.Yks.**[2] (19) **Cum.** I' th' turf-hole nuik, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 282. (20, 21) **ne.Lan.**[1] (22) **Ir.** There's a sidiment of turf-mould at the bottom of your bucket of wather, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 130. (23) **Wxf.** The boiling muddy sweep of the waters, with the froth and the turf-mull and bog stumps, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 288. **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Mull), **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Mull). (24) **n.Lin.**[1] (25) **Ir.** The damp drove the turf-reek back through their smoke holes, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 278. **n.Yks.**[12] (26) **n.Yks.**[2] (27) **Ir.** Be gatherin' up them few turf-sods for to put on the fire inside, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 55. (28) **n.Yks.**[1] A triangular cutting instrument with one upright side, to sever the turf sideways as well as from the subsoil. This is affixed to a long, strong, curved shaft with a cross-handle, and is urged on by an impulse given by the thighs. **Chs.**[1] A thin, sharp spade, made perfectly flat, so that it can be used either side up, for the purpose of cutting the turf blocks both perpendicularly and horizontally. **nw.Dev.**[1] A turve-spade used for cutting turves for burning in the house. It consists of a round steel cutting-blade, which is secured to a board handle (about 4″ × 1½″ × 4′), having a hole at the top for one hand, and a wooden loop near the middle for the other hand (s.v. Spade). (29) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] The shovel adapted in blade and handle for slicing the turves from the ground. (30) **Ir.** There's a cloud-bank building in the west As black as a turf-stack, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 5. **Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 30. (31, *a*) **Dev.** Cranmere Pool . . . is the centre of the 'turf-ties' or turf trenches in the district, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 523. (*b*) **Cor.**[1] (32) **Uls.** The dark pools of turf-water were full to overflowing, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 1.

4. A patch on a garment. Glo.[1] **5.** *v. Obs.* To adjust the surface of sown sward; see below.

Midl. Out-lands are turfed; that is, the sods which have been torn off the plits by the harrows and lie on the surface, probably with their grass sides upward, and of course in a state of vegetation, are thrown by hand, or with forks, into hollows, with the grass sides inverted, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 159.

6. To gather peat for fuel.

n.Yks.[2] We're turfing, getting our turves for a winter supply. **Dev.** Her wants to take the washing . . . and the turving out o' my hands, BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 131.

Hence (1) *right of turvee, phr.* the right of digging peat; (2) **Turfey-season,** *sb.* the season for gathering peat.

(1) **Dev.**[1] To have a right of turvee over a common. (2) **Cor.** Huey and I are thinking to get married before the next turfey season, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 396, ed. 1896.

7. To remove the turf from the surface of a quarry. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Hence (1) **Tirvin,** *sb.* the turf or sod taken from the top of peat. Cai.[1]; (2) **Turfing-spade,** *sb.* a spade for cutting turf. Shr.[2] **8.** To unroof; to tear off the thatch of a building. See **Tir(r, 2.**

Or.I. When the thatch of a cottage is torn off by the wind it is said to be tirved (S.A.S.).

9. To bury.

Dev. 'Tes niver safe to speak evil o' a man till after he's turfed, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 236.

10. Of the sky: to be covered with spotted, fleecy, 'mackerel' clouds.

Sh.I. (J.S.); Da müne is comin' up as red as a fiery braand, an' he's begun ta turf da sky i' da sooth, *Sh. News* (Mar. 4, 1899).

Hence **Turfy,** *adj.* of clouds: 'mackerel.'

Sh.I. (J.S.); Da turfy clood-taps never shift, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22.

TURFER, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A woman of the town.

TURFLE, TURGH, see **Torfle, Turr,** *int.*

TURIN, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[4] The nozzle of a pair of bellows. See **Tew-iron,** s.v. **Tew,** *sb.*[1] **5.**

TURK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Ken. Dor. Som. [tərk, tēk.] **1.** A violent, savage man; a cruel taskmaster.

Sc. He was a most unfeelin' Turk, As e'er gaed to the gallows, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 121. **Lnk.** Ye're sixty if ye're a day! and a dour auld Turk, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 38. **n.Yks.** He behaved like a turk. He was a turk (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He behaaved like a real Turk, he did. **War.**[2]

2. A tiresome, mischievous child.

Lnk. A perfect wee Turk is the laddie Munro, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 19. **Wxf.** She had a stout-built turk of a son, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 33. **Not.** I catched Spettigew's Tommy . . . pelting her door wi' stones, the gallous young Turk, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 17. **War.**[2] **e.Ken.** A tiresome, noisy little boy, very rough or of very fierce temper. Sometimes of merely mischievous habits (G.G.).

3. Used as an intensitive for anything big or formidable of its kind.

Dor. They have been a-gaying together this turk of a while in foreign parts, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. vi. 486; **Dor.**[1] There's a turk of a rat.

4. *Comb.* **Turk's-cap,** (1) the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; (2) the Martagon lily, *Lilium Martagon.*

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **Som.** (B. & H.) (2) **Der.** (M.A.W.); The forecourts were ablaze with asters and dahlias and Turk's-caps, GILCHRIST *Willowbrake* (1898) 1.

5. Phr. (1) *as hard as a Turk,* applied to an inhuman person, or to one who is indefatigable in work; (2) *like a Turk,* with energy or diligence; violently; (3) *the Turk a bit,* a strong negation: 'the devil a bit'; (4) *Turk upon Turk,* ? the name given to a certain kind of material; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** He swore like a Turk, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 60. **Lnk.** Nicht an' day toil like a Turk, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 43. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] To work like a Turk. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **Dor.** The Turk-a-bit would you do that Unless that you wer in the wrong, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 23. (4) **Sc.** For any one who's making wabs, It would be little work; To add some five or six plies Of good Turk upon Turk, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 62, ed. 1868. **Ayr.** The last new bits o' furniture they have been getting—it may be a Turk-upon-Turk bed or a new piano, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 77; He would put his head through their Turk-upon-Turk hangings, *ib.* 78.

TURKAS, *sb. pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **turkes(se** (JAM.); **turkis** Abd. **1.** A pair of pincers.

Sc. His nailes upon all his fingers were riven and pulled off with an instrument called in Scottish a Turkas, which in England wee call a payre of pincers, PITCAIRN *Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 222; Man's heart on earth is like a teeth in a jaw, the deepe root it had, the more paine it causeth, when it is drawn out with the turkesse, BOYD *Last Battel* (1629) 534 (JAM.). **Abd.** That turkis i' the smith's sheein box, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii.

2. *Fig.* A griping, oppressive man. Abd. (JAM.)

[And wyth the grippand turkas oft also The glowand lump thai turnit to and fro, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) III. 182.]

TURKASÖT, *sb.* Sh.I. A disease of animals: having the skin adhering firmly to the back. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163.

[ON. *þurka,* to dry, make dry, and *sōtt,* sickness, illness, disease (VIGFUSSON).]

TURKEN, *v. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) To harden, wax stout; a term applied to a young foal.

TURKENTINE, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Amer. Also written **turkintine** Hmp.; and in form **turcumtine** Dor. [tē·kəntain.] A corruption of 'turpentine.'

Hmp. Two drops o' turkintine in a spoonful o' milk cures pains i' the inside (W.M.E.F.). **Wil.** (W.M.G.), **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) [**Amer.** Hole his head back, while I pour down some water an' turkentine outen this bottle, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 709.]

TURKES(SE, see **Turkas.**

TURKEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Brks. Hrt. Suf. Dev. Also in forms **torkey** Nhb.; **tukkey** Lin. Hrt. [tə·rki, tē·ki.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Turkey-bird,** the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (2) **-eggs,** (*a*) the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (*b*) freckles; (3) **-fig,** the common fig-tree, *Ficus carica*; (4) **-fit,** a fit of passion; (5) **-hide,** ? a bag or wallet, a pocket-book.

(1) **Suf.** (HALL.), (E.G.P.) [(So called) because it erects and ruffles the feathers of its neck when disturbed, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 104.] (2, *a*) **Brks.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (3) **Dev.**[4] (4) **w.Yks.** Pay t'owd nipscrew t'penny er he'll hev a turkey-fit (B.K.). (5) **Edb.** Your Turkey hide ye lin'd it costly, Ilk bag and hauld, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 27.

2. The lectern or eagle of a church. Cf. **goose, 4.**

Lin. I niver can think that the Bible will sound any better for being read off an old tukkey's back, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 217. **Hrt.** The said parson read the lessons well from the lectern, that imposing fowl, the eagle, being spoken of indiscriminately by the villagers, as a 'guse' or a 'tukkey,' *ib.*

3. A term of abuse applied to a person.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** I cannot face yon auld torkey withoot ye, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 329.

4. ? A pouch or pocket-book.

Edb. Your turkey that was nabbed wi' what was in her, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 30.

TURKIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [tə·rki.] A small bottle of straw.

TURKIS, see **Turkas.**

TURKISH FLY, *phr.* Lon. A peculiar sort of coat. See below.

My coat was what is called a Turkish fly, in red velvet, cut off like a waistcoat, with a peak before and behind, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 105.

TURL, see **Tirl.**

TURLEHYDE, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. A large species of fish.

Dub. A prodigious number of large sea fish, called turlehydes, were brought into the bay of Dublin and cast on shore at the mouth of the river Dodder. They were from thirty to forty feet long and so bulky that two tall men placed one on each side of the fish could not see one another, *Acc. of famine* (1331) in HARRIS *Hist. and Antiq. Dublin* (1766) 285, in *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 10.

TURLIE-WHURLIE, see **Tirly-wirly.**

TURLING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **tirlin** w.Yks.[1] [tə̄·lin.] 1. A round lump of coal of moderate size. Also in *comp.* **Turling-coal.** Cf. **turnil, turnling.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) **w.Yks.** Put some turling coils on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 13, 1889); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1]

2. A small pebble. w.Yks.[1]

TURMENT, TURMET, see **Torment, v., Turmit.**

TURMIT, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **'mip, 'mit** Hrf.[1]; **tarmit** e.An.[1]; **tommut** Yks.; **tormat** n.Lan.; **tormit** n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Shr.[2]; **tormut** m.Lan.[1]; **tummit** w.Yks. Lei.[1]; **turmat** Wm. w.Yks.[1]; **turmet** Sc. Cum.[3] War. Sus. I.W.[2] Wil. Som. Cor.[2]; **turmop** w.Yks.[5]; **turmot** m.Yks.[1] n.Wil.; **turmuck** Ant.; **turmup** w.Yks.[1] Sur.[1]; **turmut** Sc. Glo.[1] s.Oxf. Brks.[1] Sur.[1] Sus.[1] I.W.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[1] [tə·rmit, tə̄·mit, -ət.] 1. *sb.* A turnip.

Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) New S. 136. **Gall.** This hill tyke here can cut turmuts and clip sheep, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 244. **Ant.** (S.A.B.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** Some tormits and a leg o' mutton, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[3] 161. **Wm.** Boilt turmats er cabbish, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 31. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** As full o' dreaminess as a tummit is full o' watter, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 102; **w.Yks.**[1] ii. 290; **w.Yks.**[25], **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.** We stopt in a tormat field, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 6. **e.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** Trow'd him over the hedge as aisy as lif'n a turmit, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 33. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Lei.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1] 6, **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Hrf.**[12] **Glo.** The vly be on the turmut, *Roger Plowman,* 26; **Glo.**[1] **s.Oxf.** Be glad as the turmuts are growin', ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 133. **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** Turmets could not be had for love or money, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1893) 44; **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** The fly be swarming in the turmots, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 147. **Dor.** (C.W.); How's the turmits? *Eclogue* (1862) 19. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Turmuts be terr'ble short de year. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** John Morcom do tell lies that nat'ral like a turmet runnin' downhill, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 47; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Turmopy,** *adj.* tasting of turnips, having the flavour of turnips.

w.Yks.[5] Tha'll like turmopy milk then, ah sudn't wonder?

2. *Comp.* (1) **Turmit-brick,** a break or partition in a turnip-field netted off for sheep; (2) **-head,** a stupid, foolish person; (3) **-headed,** stupid, dull; (4) **-hoer,** (*a*) a person who hoes turnips; (*b*) an instrument for hoeing turnips; (5) **-hoeing,** turnip-hoeing; (6) **-lantern,** a lantern made of a large turnip hollowed out; (7) **-morning,** one of the holidays formerly kept by pit lads; (8) **-picker,** an implement for picking turnips; (9) **-shaw,** (10) **-top,** a turnip-top.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Aw thowt onny turmop-hecad knew wot this wor, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 17, 1897). **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cor.** 'Turmit-headed' sort of people were Stephen and Margery, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 34. (4, *a*) **Glo.** I be a turmut hower, Vram Gloucestershire I came, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 96. (*b*) I tuck up my turmut hower, An' trudged it far away, *ib.* 97. (5) **Sus.**[1] 'Twas the worst year ever I knowed for a job of turmut-hoeing. **Dor.** He went travellin' to Dorchester to buy a turmit-hoin' machine, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. ii. (6) **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Made by scooping out the inside of a turnip, carving the shell into a rude representation of the human face, and placing a lighted candle inside it. It is a common device of mischievous lads for frightening belated wayfarers on the road—the popular idea of 'Owd Scrat,' with eyes of fire and breathing flame, being pretty accurately represented by one of these hideous turmit-lanterns. **Shr.**[1] Jack's a dab-'ond at mäkin' a turmit-lontun. (7) **Nhb.**[1] (8) *ib.* (s.v. Picker). (9) *ib.* (10) **w.Yks.** He sliced th' Lean Man's ear off clean as a tummit-top, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 119.

3. *Fig.* A large, old-fashioned watch.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** My owd ticker, ut Jack o' Flunter's coes a turmit, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th'-Yate in Yankeeland* (1885) xiv.

4. Phr. *to give one turmits,* to turn one off; to give one the sack; to jilt. Cf. **turnip, 2 (2).**

Cor. Send him a mitten; give him 'turmits,' as they say hereabouts, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 216. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

5. *v.* To prepare land for and sow turnips.

w.Som.[1] All my volks and 'osses be so busy turmutin', I can't attend to it no way, else I'd haul 'em vor 'ee in a minute.

6. See below.

w.Yks.[5] 'Does thah heit turmops, Bil?' 'Aye, what for?' 'Wah thah's as bad as that chap 'at heits cabbidges!—Tha'll like turmopy milk then, ah sudn't wonder?' 'Well, an' if ah du, what then?' 'Wah t'soiner thah's i' t'pig hoil an' better!—We'd turmop thuh reight thear!'

TURMJULET, *sb.* Sh.I. One that moils and toils in the earth. (J.S.)

TURMOIL, *v.* Sc. Wm. Lan. Dev. 1. To work hard; to toil.

Abd. Monnie a ane can hear him i' the dark Turmoilin sair, whan he's engaged at wark, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 456. **s.Lan.**[1] He has for t'turmoil hard for his bread. **Dev.** Iss can't turmoil, an looze one's rest; Iss can't avoard the trouble, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) III. 253. **nw.Dev.**[1] Accent on 2nd syl.

2. To trouble, pester.

Wm. Ise wae tae see haw thau wor turmoild wie thor varmant oth sougers, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 33.

TURN, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **tarn** Nrf.; **ton** n.Yks.[4] n.Lin.[1]; **torn** Nhb.[1] m.Lan.[1] Wil.[1] n.Dev. [tərn, tə̄n.] 1. A spinning-wheel; a bobbin.

Wil.[1] *Obs.* This word freq. occurs in the Mildenhall parish accounts, as: '1793. To Box and Spokes to Torn, 1*s.* 2*d.* . . 1784. Paid John Rawlins for a Turn, 3*s.*' In 1809–10 the word turn gives place to spinning-wheel. **w.Som.**[1] The hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin or quill is wound for the weaver's use (s.v. Quill-turn). **n.Dev.** Tha henst along thy torn, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 255; GROSE (1790). **Cor.** Sat herself down on the 'turn' . . . and cried out, 'Curse the spinning!' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 275.

2. A term in coursing.

Nhb. Fleet-as-wind wes a nailor ti last, fine at wrenchin', clivvor as a cat at the turns, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 92.

3. A fall in wrestling.

Wm. 'By gum, but yon turn was nar!' 'Why, t'collier's nobbut ut grup en fair,' *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 54. **Dev.** Now let us finish the weary game with a final turn and a fair back, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) li.

4. A dizziness to which sheep are liable. Also in *comp.* **Turn-i'-t'-head.**

Wm. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** A disease in the head of sheep causing them to turn round and round, from which they generally die (W.H.). **Shr.**[1] That ship's got the turn. [KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 78.]

5. A sudden attack of illness; a fit of faintness; a bout of ill-health.

Sc. 'To take a turn,' to become faint (A.W.). **Ayr.** If he takes one o' these turns—getting into a trance, or the like o' that—he might fa' in the watter, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 29. **n.Cy.,**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Ken.** If ever she was to 'ave another turn same as that she 'ad last winter, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 60. **Sur.**[1] I've had a smartish bout of it this turn.

6. A surprise, start, fright; *gen.* in phr. *to give one a turn.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. It gave me a turn to see it again, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxxiii. **Edb.** It gied me a turn, to see the faithfu' beast sent packin', CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 64. **n.Cy.**, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[4] It gav mah a to'n yance or twice, 58. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Dear o' me, it gave me a turn. I skriked out, FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 401. **s.Oxf.** Me feeling that queer and fainty-like. It 'ave give me a turn, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 110. **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** That gave me a tarn, yer may be sure, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 41. **Sus.** When I think how near I came to promising the postman it gives me a turn, WIGGIN *Goose Girl* (1902) 14. **Dor.** 'Twill ha' gied her quite a turn, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 193. **Som.** It did gie me a turn like to see her there a-quat in the corner o' the settle, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xi. **Dev.** Bless me, Zach, you've give me a turn, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 81. **Cor.** Passun turned white; es sure, I giv'd un a turn thiccy time, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 89. [**Amer.** I hain't hed sech a turn in I dunno when, HARRIS *Tales*, 266.]

7. A double quantity of anything, as much as can be done or fetched with one return; two ridges in ploughing; two pitcherfuls of water.

Sus., **Hmp.** Each two ridges are called a turn, as the plough must turn once to form them; thus a ten-ridge land is called a five-turn land, a thirty-two ridge one, a sixteen-turn land, and so on, HOLLOWAY (s.v. Land). **I.W.**[2] 'A turn of water,' two buckets full. 'A turn at plough,' a furrow from one end of a field to the other and back. **Cor.**[3] To fetch a turn of water (or anything else). 'We were in a hurry so the master fetched a turn at cutting the tree down so well as ourselves.' [**Amer.** A turn of wood (for example) is an arm-load, a cart-load, or any other quantity that can be transported at one return, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 70. **Nfld.** She went into the country for a turn of wood (G.P.).]

8. A piece of work; a job; a term of duty; a business; an affair; freq. in phr. *a hand's turn.* See **Hand, 1** (104).

Sc. She's a lazy queyn, she's no worth her meat, I canna get her to do a hand's turn (JAM.); He that does his turn in time sits half idle, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 372. **Sh.I.** He's a füle's turn I can tell dee, bit plaese doo dysel, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **ne.Sc.** A few coppers for any turn of work, such as wheeling in coal, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 128. **w.Sc.** Ither sic thowless rascals that wouldnae dae a hand's turn for their native place, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 126. **s.Sc.** At ilka turn his hand was first, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 11. **Ayr.** Confabbin' to hersel' as she gaed aboot her hoose-turns, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 67. **Ir.** There's not one but herself to be doin' a turn in our place, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 52. **n.Cy.** What turn are you on? On morning turn (B.K.). **Nhb.** Aa'm on the night-shift this fortnight, an' aa munna lose a turn, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 47. **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.**[1] She's nane sae ill but what she can dee her own to'ns; make her own bed, wash up, fill the kettle, &c. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 24. **n Lin.**[1] The period of time devoted to a certain piece of work. 'We shan't get a hand-stir dun this to'n.' **Suf.** He still can do a hand's turn, and earns a few pence, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 11. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.** I'll never be fit to do a hand's turn for myself, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 56.

9. A shift; a set of men alternating with another set when doing a piece of work.

n.Cy. (B.K.) **s.Stf.** We'd say layin blame on the men who'd gone whoam, 'It's the opposite turn it ai' we,' PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 24.

10. A service, help; an equivalent; compensation.

Abd. Burns, wha cheer'd the warld wi' canty turns, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 18. **Per.** Sae far ye snouk na up the burn Unless to do ane some ill turn, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 142. **Ayr.** It's no a friend's turn to tell me in that gait that poverty has debarred me from looking so high, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlii. **Lnk.** The Wilsons are able an' willin' To do you a fatherly turn, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 93. **Ir.** She'd knock saucepans out of her for thryin' to do her that bad turn, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 108. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **m.Lan.**[1] It's a bad practice givin' th' torn to onybody, for it's dooin' nowt but helpin' to mek a mon lazy. **Nhp.**[1] When there is any disagreement in making a bargain, it is not unfrequently said, 'Let me have my way this time and I'll give you a turn next.' **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Never a woman near me to do me a turn, come what may, BURMESTER *John Lott* (1901) 64. **Cor.** If she is 'pious,' the household of faith give her a turn in due season, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 26.

11. A trick; an escapade, whim.

Sh.I. Dat wis a bonnie turn fir young men ta dü. Wis hit no? *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). **n.Sc.** If the dead men molested us, it was a shabby turn, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 259. **Lnk.** He . . . had yielded to the 'bit lassie's' caprice, or 'daft turn,' as he called it, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 148. **Dmf.** Thy foolish turns have often caused me smart, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 114.

12. An appearance before a court of law.

Abd. Ou jist lat ye 'im get a turn afore Shirra Watson, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98.

13. A check, rebuff.

Kcd. When my ewes do gang astray He gies them aye a turn, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 130. **Edb.** The spirit that erst gae a turn To tyranny at Bannockburn, AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 242.

14. Disposition, habit, manner; style.

Sh.I. She would be a graet help to you, being of a particular turn with bairns, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 96. **Rnf.** A furthy turn, a slee enticing chat, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 46. **Ayr.** Mistresses of a particular turn did not choose that their maidens should spend their hours a-field, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxviii. **Lnk.** Ye write . . . Wi' sic a knack an' sic a turn, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 98. **Cum.**[1] He's of a nargangan turn; **Cum.**[4]

15. *Obsol.* Bent, bias, liking.

Edb. If I kend ye'r favourite turn I'd try to please ye, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 3.

16. Time, season, occasion.

Abd. I think we'll aiven be deein' wantin' 'im this turn, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 104. **Ayr.** 'Ye've gottin a braw pickle 'oo' this journey.' 'It was geyan plenty this turn,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 257. **Lnk.** Try it on the priestcraft trade . . . At antrin turns, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 42. **s.Chs.**[1] So and So has made a jell o' money this turn. Yander feyld was sown wi' wuts last turn. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I doänt see no chanch o' sellin' them 'taaties this to'n. **sw.Lin.**[1] A many berries there are this turn. **Lei.**[1] 'Any arringes to-dee?' 'Noo, not this turn, thanky.' **Nhp.**[1] Shall you want any cowslips this turn? **War.**[2] There won't be many damsons this turn. **Glo.**[1] Taters has been rather ockurd this turn. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

17. The order in which vessels are arranged to load at a coal-staith.

Nhb. The torns were ready—nyen need wait, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; **Nhb.**[1]

Hence (1) **Turn-Act**, *sb.* an Act passed to regulate the loading of ships with coals at Newcastle; (2) **-book**, *sb.* a book formerly kept to record the order of loading; (3) **-office**, *sb.* an office for the arranging of 'turns.'

(1) **Nhb.** The 'Torn Act' laid its palmy pride And wrowt its utter ruin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 109; The Royal assent was given on the 18th inst. to the Bill for regulating the loading of ships with coals in the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It takes place on the first day of next month, *Tyne Merc.* (May 29, 1810), *ib.* 164; **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.** The Fitter bizzy as a bee, Wiv a' his torn-buiks oppen, WILSON *ib.* 109; **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1]

18. Phr. (1) *every other turn*, (*a*) every moment or instant; (*b*) now and again; used of any quickly repeated incident; (2) *on the turn*, (*a*) of milk, beer, &c.: turning sour; curdling; (*b*) of days: beginning to lengthen; (3) *the turn of the year*, the next marked change in the season, esp. the spring; (4) *to do the turn* or *— one's turn*, to serve one's purpose; to meet the occasion; to give satisfaction; (5) *to get the turn*, to pass the crisis of anything; to begin to mend; (6) *to have a turn*, to get a flogging; (7) *to take a turn*, to change; to begin to change; (8) *— a turn against*, to take a dislike to; (9) *turns about*, alternately, in turn.

(1, *a*) **n.Dev.** Why thee art in a ninniwatch e'ery other torn, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 37. (*b*) *ib. Gl.*, ed. 1778. (2, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] (*b*) **n.Sc.** The day's on the turn (JAM.). (3) **Sh.I.** Whin da turn o' da year cam' he nearly danced wi joy, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 59. **w.Som.**[1] Applied indifferently to all seasons, and to be explained by the period at which it is uttered, or by the context. 'I shan't be able to come till the turn of the year,' would mean till the beginning of January. 'She won't be no better till the turn of the year,' would mean the spring, or the advent of finer weather. (4) **Sc.** Well, Sirs, I find this will not do the turn, except we fall upon some new way, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 39. **Abd.** For siller

yes' nae want Enough to do your turn, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 109. Frf. We got as much as did oor turn, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 210. Ayr. I have enough wi' honest farming to do our turn, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 183. Slk. Oo have enough to dae oor turn, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 197. Lakel.[2] Yan 'at . . . does o his awn turns, is yan 'at minds his awn end at iv'ry turn. (5) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] I understood as how he had gotten the turn. w.Wor.[1] I thaowt 'er mun die surelie, but 'er's got the turn on it nows. We wuz pinched, and wuz forced to run in debt far bread an' coäls, an' such; and it 'ull tak we a long time to get the turn on it. s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] 'Er's got the turn on it now. Glo. (A.B.) (6) Cor.[3] We had our good turn. (7) Sc. (A.W.) Abd. Fortune at last took a turn, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 68. Bwk. Maybe things will tak' a turn, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 226. n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.) (8) Ir. Men, long given to drink, had taken a turn against it, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 165. Dwn. It's the turn ye hae taen agen eatin' beef, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 55. (9) w.Yks. T'gronfather an' t'barn eyts porridge aht t'same basin, an' they eyt turns abaht, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 5, 1899).

19. A measured space on a fishing-ground.

Cor. When seans are engaged in looking for fish, it is usual for them to occupy what are called turns, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 109.

20. A lead-mining term: a subterraneous shaft, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.

Der. If the mine be deep many of them are sunk one below the other. A turn goes below the shaft down in the vein and there are more or fewer of them according to the depth of the vein, TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851); Next below that from day, deeper in the mine or vein, and the turns are more or less according to the depth of the vein; for as twenty, thirty, or forty fathoms is a common depth for a shaft from the surface, so eight, ten, or twelve fathoms is common for a turn; and note that a vein which is wrought ninety or a hundred fathoms must have divers turns, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824).

Hence **Turn-head,** *sb.* a sump-head. Der. MANDER *ib.*

21. *pl.* Curved plates used at a branch-off tramway in the workings of a mine. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

TURN, *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **tarn** n.Dev.; **ton** n.Yks. e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **toorn** Lan.; **torn** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] [tərn, tōn.]

1. In *comb.* with *prep.* or *adv.*: (1) **Turn about,** to turn round; (2) **— after,** to take after; to resemble; (3) **— again,** (*a*) to turn back; (*b*) see below; (*c*) to give information against; to betray; (*d*) of an illness: to return; (4) **— away,** (*a*) to go away, take oneself off; (*b*) to turn faint; (*c*) to begin an excavation in a mine; (5) **— in,** (*a*) to admit a visitor; (*b*) of cabbage: to have the heart begin to form; (6) **— of,** to pass in point of age; (7) **— off,** to spoil or become sour; (8) **— out,** (*a*) to let a visitor out; (*b*) to put horses or cattle out to grass without housing at night; (*c*) to go out on strike; (9) **— over,** (*a*) to repeat, to recall verbally; (*b*) to change; (10) **— up,** (*a*) to overturn; (*b*) to rough horses' shoes to prevent them slipping in frosty weather; (*c*) *fig.* to examine closely; (*d*) to put a horse out to grass; (*e*) of fish: to have the wrong side uppermost, as when dead; (*f*) to throw over, jilt.

(1) Frf. When life's wheels winna turn about, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 137. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Dev. I spose the boy turns arter 'ee, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 335. Cor. He do turn after Betsy 'bout the feet, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 21. (3, *a*) w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1] (*b*) s.Wor. (H.K.) w.Som.[1] Domestic animals when failing 'to bide'—i.e. to become pregnant, are said to 'turn again.' (*c*) Dev. There idd'n nobody in Devon that wid turn agin 'em, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 287. (*d*) s.Wor. A 'ad this brontitus a time baack, an' a's turned agen o' mah (H.K.). (4, *a*) w.Yks. He turned himself away (C.C.R.). (*b*) Dev. 'Er bey that faint to 'er stomick, 'er turns away like that zo zoon as 'er bey wheer it might 'appen be bit fusty-like, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 24. (*c*) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5, *a*) s.Pem. (E.D.) (*b*) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (6) Kcd. I was a loon But barely turn't o' ten, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 26. w.Yks. (J.W.) Dev. Now she is turned of seventy-four, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 82. (7) Dev. I think the chutney's turned off, sir, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (8, *a*) s.Pem. 'Is Mr. Llewellyn here still?' 'No, I've a turn 't'n out this half hour agone' (E.D.). (*b*) w.Som.[1] I don't turn out my 'osses most times 'vore Midsummer-day day, but this year there idn no trefoy, and the hay's all a-do'd. (*c*) Sc. (A.W.) Ir. They keep holidays, are very capricious, and apt to 'turn out,' as it is called, for more wages, or redress of some grievance, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 759. w.Yks. Some stone-masons at Stockport turn'd aght for an advance a waiges, TOM TREDDLEHOYTE *Barnsla Ann.* (Nov. 29, 1852). Lan. I went to lots o' fact'ries, . . But I couldn't get to see much there, Because they'd all turn'd out, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 25. (9, *a*) w.Yks. He turned it ower an' ower agean, 'at he'd seen me yesterneeght, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 8, 1899). Chs.[1] Aw hears so many tales that are na worth turning o'er again. s.Chs.[1] I've heerd a jell; but it inna woth turnin' o'er agen. nw.Der.[1] (*b*) Nrf. Them puffin-Billies ha' turned all that over, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61. (10, *a*) Abd. Ding down the dykes, And turn up Troy's towers, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 37. (*b*) n.Lin.[1] War.[2] The gaffer says you must tek th' 'osses to be turn'd-up, afore they'm put in th' wagin (s.v. Roughed). w.Som.[1] 'Th' 'oss can't stan'—'tis all to a glare.' 'Well then, take'n down and let Dan [the smith] turn un up a bit.' (*c*) Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'It winna bear turning up,' like a smart gown over a draggle-tail petticoat. Said of a person who really is not what he seems to be, or what he would wish people to imagine he was. (*d*) s.Wor. (H.K.), Oxf.[1] (*e*) Nrf. Sharp-nosed, or silver-bellied eels—'turned up' by frost, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 367. (*f*) Lan. (S.W.); Hoo'd better think Tum's takken oop wi' some other wench, than ha' th' shame o' knowin' th' lad's toorned her up i' disgrace, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1881) vi.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Turn-again,** money returned on payment for corn, stock, or other farm produce; (2) **-again-gentleman,** (3) **-cap lily,** the Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*; (4) **-card,** the card turned up by the dealer, the trump card; (5) **-deal,** a system of holding common land; see below; (6) **-down cake,** a particular kind of cake; see below; (7) **-down eval,** a garden tool for digging; (8) **-footins,** small heaps of cut turf; (9) **-furrow** or **-vore,** that part of a plough which turns over the ground to form the furrow; (10) **-house,** a mining term: a turn made in order to work on the lode itself at right angles to a drift previously driven to cut across the lode; (11) **-off,** a pretext, excuse; (12) **-out,** (*a*) a stroll, walk; (*b*) a gathering of people; an assemblage, muster; (*c*) the Irish rebellion of 1798; (*d*) a strike of factory-workers; (*e*) a striker, a workman on strike; (*f*) a repulse, snub; (*g*) an outfit, costume; (*h*) a show, display; (*i*) a specimen; anything turned out as a result; (*j*) a collective name for mast and acorns; (13) **-over,** (*a*) a shawl worn by women; (*b*) an apprentice transferred to a new master; (14) **-over cake,** a cake baked in the oven bottom; (15) **-pool,** a whirlpool, an eddy of water; also used *fig.*; (16) **-rice plough,** a plough with a movable mould-board; (17) **-screw,** a screw-driver; (18) **-sneck,** a latch-handle; (19) **-spit Jack,** a game; see below; (20) **-stake,** *obs.*, a mining term; see below; (21) **-string,** a string made of twisted gut, formerly much used in spinning; (22) **-table,** *obs.*, ? a table with a movable top; (23) **-tail,** (*a*) cowardly; (*b*) the insect, *Ocypus olens*; (24) **-tail Jack,** a kind of beetle; (25) **-thraw,** a lathe; (26) **-to,** a fight; (27) **-tree,** a mining term: a part of the drawing stower, a windlass; (28) **-trencher,** a game played with a trencher, 'turn the trencher'; (29) **-up,** a fuss, disturbance, excitement; (30) **-up bed,** a bed that can be folded up into a cupboard-like structure; (31) **-whol,** a deep, swirling pool formed by the meeting of two streams, or by an obstacle in the river; (32) **-wrest plough** or **-wrist plough,** a heavy plough with a movable mould-board.

(1) n.Lin.[1] At whatever price an article is sold a small sum is always given back by the seller to the purchaser, as luck or to'n-agcän. (2) Nhp. (B. & H.), War.[23], w.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf. (B. & H.), Glo.[1], Bck. (B. & H.) (3) War.[2] (4) w.Som.[1] (5) Cum.[1] In some undivided common fields the ownership of the parcels changes annually in succession; Cum.[4] (6) w.Yks. A cake made from oat-cake batter poured on the bak'-ston' from the ladle, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 15. (7) Cor.[1] (s.v. Eval). (8) N.I.[1] (9) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Som.[1] The board in old ploughs, or at present the bent iron plate by which a sull in ploughing turns over the sod to form the furrow. (10) Cor.[2] (s.v. Turning-house). (11) Dev. Of course it was all courting, and the book was just a 'turn off,' FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 146. (12, *a*) ne.Sc. I wud be the better o' a turn oot, an' sae wud gang alang wi'

them, GRANT *Keckleton*, 137. **w.Sc.** What do you say to take a turn out? MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 73, ed. 1877. (*b*) **Sh.I.** I'd 'a come a farder gaet ower a waur road, redder dan hev missed da turn oot apo U'p-Helly-A', OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 10. **Frf.** The maist feck o' us even now keep up the kindly custom o' seein' ony respectit neebour decently happit in the moolds, but never was there sic a turn-oot afore nor since, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 142, ed. 1889. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Sus.** Wonder what sort of a turn-out they'll have at his funeral? GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 290. [**Amer.** A posten away as hard as I could leg it . . . to a tea and turn-out to Sy Tupper's, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. iii.] (*c*) **N.I.**[1] (*d*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (*e*) **Lan.** So th' turn outs wur goin about, O lookin for th' short turn, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 25. (*f*) **I.Ma.** That's the second girl that has given him the turn-out (S.M.); The dirty turn-out and sent him flyin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 33. (*g*) **Fif.** You'll just gang to St. Andrews, and git a guid turn-oot, sir. . . I'm fair ashamed o' your great-coat, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 233. [**Amer.** There is nothing that would not absolutely outrage every tradition of a sportsman's 'turn-out,' BRADLEY *Virginia* (1897) 83.] (*h*) **Don.** Pathrick has a gran' turn-out iv stock, *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 311. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*i*) **Cor.** Her father es a poor turn-out, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 74. (*j*) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 183; **Hmp.**[1] (13, *a*) **e.Yks.** An thraws a reead ton-ower atop ov her sahk, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 45. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] I clicked the turnover from her. **Dev.** A small shawl folded to be crosswise, and when worn coming to the waist only; the word is never used of a large shawl (F.A.A.); The black turnover pinned across vitty, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 8. **Cor.** Aunt Betsey . . . with her . . . turnover on her shoulders, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 162. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] An apprentice who has entered into new articles of apprenticeship on the death of his first master. Also a parish apprentice who has been turned over by his master to a journeyman. **Chs.**[13] (14) **w.Yks.** Jim sate dahn tuv his basin o' tea an' a heap't up plate o turn-ovver cake, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 33. (15) **n.Ir.** The life av the Priest wis a turnpool av doubts, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 74. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (16) **Ken.** Old turn-rice ploughs lay about round the door waiting for their newly pointed shares, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 81. **Sus.**[1] (17) **Sc.** (JAM.) (18) **Nhb.** The han's wis dreepin' wi' marrh . . . on the torn-snecks o' the lock, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 5. (19) **N.I.**[1] A game at country balls, &c., in which young men compete by singing for their partners in the next dance. (20) **w.Yks.** In the early days of coal-mining the surface-coal was first worked, and as this was not deep the coal was drawn up in small wagons, running on iron or wooden runners, by a man at the head of the pit, who turned a drum by means of a handle, and round the drum was a rope which was attached at each end to a wagon, so that as a full wagon was drawn up an empty one descended. This arrangement was called a turnstake (J.S.). (21) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (22) **w.Yks.** In hall, Pleasington's chaire, another chaire and Turne-tables, *List of Goods and Heirlooms* (c. 1710-11) R.E.L.). (23, *a*) **Abd.** Many Covenanters proved turn-tail through plain fear, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 170. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] (24) **n.Lin.**[1] (25) **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (26) **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) (27) **Der.** A machine fixed at the top of the mine, to which the miner affixes his bucket, tub, or corve in which he puts ore, minerals, or vestry got at the bottom of the mine, and by means of a rope affixed to the turn-tree draws it from the bottom of the mine to the top of it, or what is called the Miner's Hillock, MANDER *Miner's Gl.* (1824); TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851) (s.v. Stowe). (28) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (29) **Sc.** I've often said to Tam there wad be a grand turn-up among them, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. **Nhb.** Did ye hear him, lads, this afternoon? That was a fine turn-up! RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 48. (30) **w.Yks.** He'd slept a oal year in a turn-up bed, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1863) 18. (31) **Wm.** Thoo munnat gah dookin in theer: it's a turn-whol an hez neea boddum—thoo'll be droonded if thoo does (B.K.). (32) **n.Yks.** Turn-wrist ploughs are not entirely unknown; two or three may be met with in the Riding, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 83. **Ken.** The Kentish turn-wrest-plough is almost the only one used or known, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 435; **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] With a moveable mould-board, which turns up the second furrow on to the first.

3. Phr. (1) *not to turn one's back upon nobody*, not to give way; (2) *to have money to turn one's hands with*, to have means to do a good business; (3) *turn an arch*, to form or build an arch; (4) — *and type*, to do up old garments; *fig.* to contrive to make things do; (5) — *for the heel*, to turn the heel of a stocking or sock in knitting; (6) — *go*, to let out a visitor; (7) — *one in the brain, obs.*, to render one insane, or confused in intellect; (8) — *one's blood*, to alarm one; (9) — *one's cup* (*down* or (*over*, to turn one's cup upside down to show that one has finished; see **Cup, 3** (7); (10) — *one's garters fasting*, a charm to recover a faithless lover; (11) — *one's head*, (*a*) to make one's head swim; to make one dizzy; (*b*) see (7); (12) — *one's heart*, to cause one to feel sick; to create a feeling of nausea; (13) — *one's toes to the sky*, to die; (14) — *one's tongue*, to retort; to answer back when rebuked; (15) — *over the leaf*, to start a change of system; (16) — *tail to tail*, to exchange things of equal value; to barter without payment on either side; (17) — *the corner*, see (13); (18) — *the head of*, to tend, take care of; to direct; to educate; (19) — *the house out at window*, to make a great noise or disturbance; (20) — *themselves over*, of cattle: to sell for double the cost price; (21) — *the tongs*, see below; (22) — *the water*, to turn the course of water in irrigation; (23) — *the word*, to contradict; to dispute the correctness of a statement; (24) — *to reist*, to become obstinate or restive; (25) — *to the door*, to turn out of the house; (26) — *Turk*, (*a*) to lose one's temper; (*b*) to play a treacherous trick; (*c*) to change one's opinion or purpose; (27) — *up one's runners*, see (13); (28) — *up the wee finger*, to drink to excess; to tipple; (29) *turn at the nook*, a bend in the road; (30) — *cheeses, turn*, a girls' game; see below; (31) — *the plettie*, the game of 'turn the trencher'; (32) — *the ship*, a girls' game; (33) — *thee*, a call to a horse or cow to move to one side.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw winno' turn mi back uppo nob'dy, 13. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **N.I.**[1] (4) **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (5) **Dev.** A spirit of rivalry as to which should first arrive at the mysterious operation of 'turnin' for the heel,' *Longman's Mag.* (June 1901) 149. (6) **s.Pem.** Open you the west door And turn the old year go (E.D.). (7) **Abd.** For Guid's cause, will ye a' explain, Or ye'll gae near to turn me in the brain? SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 139. (8) **Guern.** Oh my good, it turned my blood (G.H.G.). (9) **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Cup down). **Lin.** I thowt I'd eäten breakfast well, Soä turned my cup, and then gev ower, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 70. **Wor.** (J.B.P.), **Glo.** (E.W.P.) (10) **Cor.** Lev her turn her garters mornings fasting, and that'll draw un, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 30. (11, *a*) **Sc.** His head's turned (A.W.). **Abd.** That sour dirt o' wine's nae like gweed honest fusky; it'll turn a man's heid afore he's half-gate on, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 239. (*b*) **Abd.** The trials she has come through has a kin' o' turned her heid, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 166. **Lth.** Grief . . . Took her brain, and turned her head, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 165, ed. 1856. **n.Yks.** It's good for nowt bud tonnin' foaks heads (I.W.). (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Der.** Th' seet o' meät turns my heart, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 160. (13) **w.Yks.** I'll turn merrier toes to th' sky nor thee, lad, when it comes to deeing, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 63. (14) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (15) **Sc.** (A.W.); An old man, in my native place, who did not read remarkably well, on taking the book, came to a chapter full of Hebrew names, which he could not manage. 'Marion,' said he to his wife, 'this is an unco kittle chapter, and we had better turn o'er the leaf.' Hence, turning o'er the leaf is become a phrase, in that place, for any change of system, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. (16) **w.Som.**[1] 'Have 'ee zold your 'oss?' 'Ees, I chop'd way Joe Bond for he's 'oss, trap, harness and all—we turned 'em tail to tail.' (17) **Gall.** An old bachelor, turning the corner, and leaving behind nothing that will miss him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 182, ed. 1876. (18) **Hrf.**[1] My woman's bad a-bed, and there's nobody to turn the head of her. It ha neither father nor mother nor any one to turn the head of it. (19) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (20) **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Tumble). (21) **Nhb.**[1] In setting out on a journey one of the family turns the fire-tongs for luck. (22) **w.Som.**[1] In irrigating meadows, the water needs frequently to have its course changed. This requires some skill, and is called 'turning water.' Very commonly the farmer will not trust a labourer to do this, but 'turns the water' himself. (23) **N.I.**[1] I wouldn't begin to turn the word with you. (24) **n.Yks.** Mebbe t'lad's tonned t'reist, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) vi. (25) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[1] (26, *a*) **Nhp.**[1] They fell out about the will, and he turned Turk, and went off without his tea. **War.**[3] **Bdf.** To become ill-tempered or angry, on account of a joke, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. (*b*) **Lei.**[1] (*c*) **Nhp.**[1] I expected he'd do it till the last and then he turned Turk. (27) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (28) **Edb.** Ye maun keep unco sober, and no be turnin' up yere wee finger sae aften as ye used to do, BALLAN-

TINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 309. (29) **Lakel.** (B.K.) (30) **Lei.** Green cheeses, yellow laces, Up and down the market places; First a penny and then a groat, Turn, cheeses, turn, GOMME *Games* (1898) 311; **Lei.**[1] Making cheeses is an amusement for children practised by girls. . . The performers occasionally sing a song of which the refrain is 'Turn, cheeses, turn!' (s.v. Cheeses). [This is acted by two or more girls who walk or dance up and down, turning when they say 'Turn, cheeses, turn.' The green cheeses, as I am informed, are made with sage and potato tops. 'Green cheese, yellow laces, Up and down the market places, Turn, cheeses, turn,' HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 149; As far as I remember, there were two lines or rows of children. They danced forwards and backwards, crossing to the opposite side, and turning round. At the words 'Turn, cheeses, turn,' the cheeses all turned round rapidly and then sank on the ground. The players tried to inflate their dresses as much as possible and then stooped down to the ground so that the dress remained inflated; only the head and shoulders surrounded by a ball-like skirt then appeared, intended to represent a cheese. All joined hands and danced round at the end, GOMME *ib.*] (31) **Bnff.** A trencher, saucer, or plate is used. The players sit in a circle and one twirls the trencher, at the same time calling out the name of one of the players. He or she jumps up and tries to catch the whirling trencher before it falls. If it fall or is knocked over, a forfeit is lodged, and the player who lodged the forfeit now becomes the twirler. If the trencher is caught it is handed back and twirled again, and another name called out. The game continues till all, or at least most, of the players have lodged forfeits, GOMME *ib.* 313. (32) **Elg.** This is commonly a girls' game. Two join hands and trip along with hands crossed, turning from one side to the other, and crossing their arms over their heads without letting go their hold of each other, singing at the same time: 'Tip, tip, toe, London, lo! Turn Mary Ann and away you go'; or 'Tip, tip, toe, leerie, lo! Turn the ship and away you go; A penny to you, and a penny to me, And a penny to turn the basket,' *ib.* 312. (33) **Chs.**[1]

4. To pass by; to turn a corner by.

Kcd. When they turn't the merchant's shop, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 10.

5. To drive animals.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.**[1] Ga' ràwwnd t'hàwwse an' torn that āa'd càww back into t'fāald. **w.Som.**[1] Jim! turn they yòa [ewe] hogs down in Vuz Close. **Dev.** I turned a cow and a calf in to Tiverton, *Reports Provinc.* (1884); You zee we can't turn a head o' stock over the county bounds, 'thout being a pulled up directly, *ib.*

6. To turn from one's purpose; to hinder, stop; to sway, influence.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.**[1] He's desput hard to to'n. He's to'n'd wiv a little; he's nowght fit for these parts.

7. To resist, keep off.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Applied to anything for keeping out wet. Applied to living things, cattle, &c., it means that they are too hardy to be hurt by wet. **War.**[3] **Nhp.**[1] This coat will turn the weather. **Shr.**[1] 'Ere, tak' this shawl, it'll turn the rain if theer comes on a shower. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

8. To change; to transform.

Sh.I. O! Guid 'at hes da pooer o' a', Eence lat dis wadder turn, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 6. **Edb.** Quhen he seis that they cannot be win with lenitie, he turnis his tune, ROLLOCK *Works* (1599) I. 409, ed. 1844-9. **Shr.** That was the only thing the witch was ever known to turn back again, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiii. **n.Dev.** They tarns a good job into a bad un, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 3.

9. To transfer.

w.Yks. When you have done with it, turn it to him (C.C.R.).

10. To take a turn for the better; to recover.

Wm. He was gaan varra whiatly when t'hoose door clashed teea an' he turned, an' lauve-ins-days! what he dud gah through afoor t'end (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

11. To become; to grow.

Sc. Your son is turning very big, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; He is turned a fine boy, *ib.* (1800) I. 322. **Lnk.** ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 20. **Nhb.** It torned quite savidge-like, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 26. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.An.**[2]

12. To incline; to have an inclination.

n.Lin.[1] Thaay're all ageän his hevin' her, bud he to'ns that awaays straangely.

13. To curdle; to turn sour.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The butter 'on't come; I can't get it to turn a bit. I reckon the 'urnet's stale, 't'on't turn the milk, zo you can't have no junket.

14. To mix and give air to manure.

w.Som.[1] Thick heap o' dressin' ought to be a-turned, else he 'on't be half a-ratted.

15. *Obs.* To mix wool of divers colours. **n.Cy.** (K.)

16. To convert wire into hooks and eyes.

Shr. 'Turning,' that is, converting wire into hooks and eyes, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xix.

TURNA, see **Torney.**

TURNEL, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Cor. Also written **turnell** Chs.[3]; **turnil** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **tonnell, tunnell** Cor.[2] [tā·nil, tā·nl.] A large, oval tub, esp. one used for salting meat or scalding pigs.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 239. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Large ones are used for scalding pigs and are called 'pig turnels.' Smaller ones are used for various purposes, such as putting under a cheese press: kneading bread, salting meat, &c.; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Salting turnel, *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1875). **Cor.**[2]

TURNER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A copper coin worth two pennies Scots.

Sc. This coin was struck in the reign of James VI (JAM.); If King James VI gave the name of turner to another copper coin struck in his reign (1614) it was because the French *tournois* . . . was also current in Scotland. Charles I continued the coinage of the turner. The name was revived and applied to a similar piece coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II's reign, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 123. **Abd.** King Charles' turners, striken by the earl of Stirling, . . were cried down from two pennies to one penny; King James' turners to pass for two pennies, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 197.

2. Phr. *kaird turners*, counterfeit money issued by tinkers. Cf. caird.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The kaird turners simpliciter discharged as false cuinzies, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 197.

TURNER, see **Toner.**

TURNER-ASIDE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. One who turns aside or deviates from a particular course.

His soul . . . shall lead forth such back-drawers and turners-aside with the workers of iniquity, MAC-WARD *Contendings* (1723) 89 (JAM.).

TURNEY, see **Torney.**

TURNIL, *sb.* Yks. [tə·nil.] A small, round lump of coal. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 1897). Cf. **turling, turnling.**

TURNING, *prp.*, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **turnun** I.W.[1] [tə·rnin, tā·nin.]

1. *prp.* and *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Turning-house**, a mining term: see below; (2) **-loom**, *obs.*, a turning lathe; (3) **-out time**, the closing time of public-houses; (4) **-stick**, a long, crooked stick to turn layers of corn, &c.; (5) **-stone**, a charm against injury; (6) **-the-barrel**, a game: see below; (7) **-tree**, a wooden stirring-rod.

(1) **Cor.**[2] When [in mining] a drift is driven across the country N. and S. to cut a lode, they make a right angle from their drift, and work on the lode itself, which, as it is in a contrary direction to their past drift, they call 'turning house,' in order to work on the course of the lode. (2) **Gall.** Long unmatched at making wee wheels and chackreels, plying the turning-loom to great perfection, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 99, ed. 1876. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Sus.** The husband whose coming home depends more upon turning-out time—the time, that is, when our public-houses are cleared and closed, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 91. (4) **I.W.**[1] (5) **Dev.** They treated of turning stones against an enemy; of amulets to protect humanity from the evil eye, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 150. (6) **Wil.**[1] A game in which two children stand back to back, locking their arms behind them, and lifting each other by turns from the ground. (7) **Sh.I.** He wis a winderfil haand fir dryin' burstin', an' never needed a turnin'-tree, bit just used his haand, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249.

2. *sb.* *Obs.* Two rounds in knitting a stocking. **Oxf.**[1]

3. *Obs.* A small row of hay.

n.Yks. About noon, when thought necessary, it [the hay] is again made into small rows, called turnings, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 175.

4. A qualm; nausea; a feeling of sickness.

Sh.I. Da very name o' dem pits a turnin i' me stammik, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900).

5. *Obs.* Of the leg: the calf; the space between the ancle and the calf.

Edb. You may see, if so inclined, The turning of the leg behind, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 211, ed. 1785.

TURNIP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Midl. Der. Lin. Oxf. Bck. Suf. Wil. Dev. Also written **turnep** Midl.; and in forms **tonnup** e.Yks.[1]; **to'nup** n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [tə·rnəp, tə̄·nəp.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Turnip-dicky,** a boy employed to do odd jobs on a farm; (2) **-head,** a stupid person; a blockhead; (3) **-lantern,** (*a*) a lantern made out of a hollowed turnip; (*b*) a term of abuse; (4) **-oats,** oats sown after turnips; (5) **-shaw,** a turnip top; (6) **-shawer,** one who cuts off the tops of turnips; (7) **-sheep,** sheep fed on turnips; (8) **-sick,** of land: exhausted as regards turnip-growing; (9) **-singler,** one who thins and weeds young turnips.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Odd-Laddy). (2) **Dmf.** Angell Jean's been ca'in' me—'a turnip-heid' and 'a donnert fule,' PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 17. **e.Yks.**[1] Noo, tonnup-heed, stond oot o' gate. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3, *a*) **Frf.** They took a turnip lantern with them, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **Ayr.** The callans were at it already, rinning aboot wi' their fause-faces on and their bits o' turnip lanthrons in their hauns, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 40. **Nhb.** GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 77. **Lakel.**[2] O lads gahs through t'turnip lantern stage i' ther turns. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (*b*) **Nhb.** The fond, conceited, wizened old turnip-lantern of a chap, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 166. (4) **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 37 *n.* (5) **Gall.** It was a fine morning, flattering the turnip-shaws, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 241. (6) **Kcb.** Cheap milkers, an' weeders, an' turnip-singlers, . . an' turnip-shawers, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 199. (7) **n.Lin.**[1] The men who prepare their food for them are said to be among to'nup-sheep. **sw.Lin.**[1] He's among the to'nup-sheep. (8) **Wil.**[1] JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) i. (9) **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 199.

2. Phr. (1) *a turnip of a head,* a stupid head without brains; (2) *to give (cold) turnips,* to cast off, to jilt. Cf. **turmit,** 4.

(1) **Dmf.** Your big, stupit, donnert turnip-o-a-heid canna see't, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 16. (2) **Suf.** The gourd forms a favorite metaphor in common parlance—*le ha dado calabazas* = she has refused him, is the 'giving cold turnips' of Suffolk, FORD *Spain* (1845) 27 *n.* **Dev.** The common people here say when a damsel has cast off a lover that she has 'given him turnips,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 501.

3. The charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.* Bck. (B. & H.)

4. *v.* Of turnips: to begin to form bulbs.

n.Lin.[1] Turnip plants are said to begin to to'nup when they begin to form bulbs. I have heard, though rarely, 'to to'nup' applied to the formation of other roots, as carrots and onions.

5. To feed sheep with turnips.

n.Lin.[1] Shearling wethers turniped by many and sold in the wool, YOUNG *Agric.* (1799) 320.

6. To collect turnips. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). nw.Der.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

TURNLING, *sb.* w.Yks.[4] [tə̄·nlin.] A round lump of coal of moderate size. See **Turling, Turnil.**

TURNPIKE, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Wil. 1. A narrow spiral staircase; *gen.* in *comp.* **Turnpike-stair.**

Sc. There were, I believe, more than one of those 'turnpike stairs,' as they were called, about the house, by which the public rooms, all of which entered through each other, were accommodated with separate and independent modes of access, SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* (1827) *Introd.* vi. **Abd.** A turnpike-stair, of slow sweep and enormous diameter, MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) xi. **Ayr.** The lodging . . . was situated on the third flat of a tenement here, and reached by a turnpike stair, two centuries old, at least, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 63. **Edb.** A turnpike stair is the term used in Edinburgh and over all Scotland, to denote a stair of which the steps are built in a spiral form like a screen [screw] winding round the same axis in opposition to a straight flight of steps which are called scale stairs, ARNOT *Hist. Edb.* (1779) 246 *note* (JAM.). **Kcb.** He knoweth how long the turnpike is, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 299.

2. A wire set by a poacher across a hare's run. Wil.[1]

3. *Comp.* **Turnpike-sailor,** a tramp.

s.Wor. A sight o' riglar vagabon's about? Oy, folks ca's thahy trovellers turnpik' sailors (H.K.).

TURPENTINE-SOAP, *sb.* Cor.[1] Yellow soap.

TURPIN, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A slang name for a kettle.

TURPIN, *adj.* Yks. Wicked; alluding to 'Dick Turpin,' the highwayman. Also used *subst.*

w.Yks. A wicked lad is said to be 'turpin,' HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 348; Ai iz ə tə̄pin (J.W.).

TURPLE, see **Torple.**

TURPS, *sb. pl.* Rut.[1] [tə̄ps.] A dial. form of 'turnips.'

TURR, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **terra** w.Cy. Dev.; **toor** Sc. (JAM.); **toorie** Sc.; **torr** Cum.[14]; **tour** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1]; **toure** Sc.; **ture** Sc. (JAM.); **turra** Cum.[14]; **turrah** Cum.[4]; **turruh** w.Som.[1]; **turry** Sc. [tū(r; tə·rə.] 1. *sb.* A turf, sod, peat; a dial. form of 'turf.'

Sc. Ay, man, it's a bonny turr, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 98. **n.Sc.** O' is my corn a' shorn . . . Or is my toors a' won? *Old Sng.* (JAM.) **w.Sc.** (JAM.), **N.I.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Som.**[1] Here, Betty, drow in a turruh—I zim 'tis cold like. **Dev.** To rise at five the next morning and 'stool terras' . . . (set the new-cut peat out to dry in the wind and sunshine), MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. III. i. **n.Dev.** Why twos thee thy own zel up to stooling o' terra's, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 175.

Hence (1) **Toure-battle,** *sb.* a skirmish among boys, in which they throw bits of peat at one another; (2) **-dyke,** *sb.* a wall or fence of turf or peat; (3) **Turrah-car,** *sb.* a cart used to fetch peat from the bog; (4) **Turruh-heap,** *sb.* a heap or stack of peat.

(1) **Ayr.** He was fined 6*d.* when at school for taking part in a toure battle among the boys (G.W.). (2) **Ayr.** O Lord, I ken Thou canst do everything: if it was Thy wull, I ken Thoo couldst ca' this toure dyke owre on me eve'noo for my sins! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 28a. (3) **Cum.** It was t' clog-whiels eh t' Hee Neuck oald turrah car, mebby at was fassent on t'assel-tree, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 59; **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Tummel car). (4) **w.Som.**[1] Aay wuz u-bau·rnd een u dee·sh-kit·l un u-bree·d au·p een u tuur·u eep [I was born in a dish-kettle and bred up in a turf heap]. In moorland districts these 'turruh heaps' are always to be seen.

2. *v.* To remove the turf from waste land; to pare off the turf before 'casting' peats. Cf. **tir(r,** 3.

Per. You must turry before casting peats in the moss (G.W.).

Hence **Turrying-spade,** *sb.* the spade with which the surface of soft turf is removed in order to get at the peat below. *ib.*

TURR, *int.* and *sb.*[2] Irel. Som. Dev. Also in forms **tthur** N.I.[1]; **turph, turrh** Ir. [tə̄(r.] A call to pigs; a word used to drive pigs; freq. reduplicated; occas. a pig itself.

Ir. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 102. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[1] And took the boy wi' me to cry turr and vease away the pigs, 30, ed. Palmer. **nw.Dev.**[1]

TURR, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] e.Lan.[1] [tə̄(r).] 1. *v.* To butt with the head. 2. *sb.* A habit of butting.

A beast possessing this vicious habit is said to have 'th' turr ith head.'

TURRA, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to ride to Turra,* to be in great glee. See below.

n.Sc. Aince again renew the knack To ride to Turra, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 13 (JAM.); Turreff, a village in Banffshire, famous for merriment; hence he is said to be riding to Turra who is merry, *ib. note.*

TURRA, TURRAH, see **Turr,** *sb.*[1]

TURRET, *sb.* Hmp. Also in form **torret** Hmp.[1] [tə·rət; to·rət.] The tufted sedge, *Carex caespitosa*; a clump of sedge; *gen.* in *pl.*

The *Carex cespitosa,* . . rising into tall hassocks, is called by the foresters torrets; a corruption, I suppose, of turrets, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 20 *note,* ed. 1853; (B. & H.); **Hmp.**[1]

TURRH, see **Turr,** *int.*

TURRIEFAX-DAY, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A term used to signify 'never.'

TURRISH, *v.* Sc. [tə·riʃ.] To stand still; to be quiet.

Wgt. I saw a woman milking a cow, and it wouldn't be quiet, and she clapped it on the side and said 'turrish! turrish!' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 264; Tam, will the callen no turrish? *ib.*

TURRIVY, see **Terrify.**

TURSE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **tirse** Nhb.[1]; **turs** Sc. (JAM.); **turss** Sc. Bnff.[1]; and in form **turze** Sc. (JAM.) Gall. [təs.] 1. *v.* To truss; to make into a bundle; to pack up; a dial. form of 'truss.'

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Abd. Auld Daddy having's win'lins turst . . . retired, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 121. Nhb.[1] He's tirsin hay.

Hence (1) **Tursable**, *adj.*, *obs.*, portable; able to be packed up; (2) **Tursin**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a bundle, pack, baggage.

(1) Abd. The laird, fearing some trouble to follow, displenished the place, left nothing tursable within, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 221. (2) Bch. Gif I them [arrows] in my tursin had, As I'd the Trojan weird, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 33.

2. To adjust one's clothes; to take an infant from the cradle and dress it.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Sawny raise . . . An' turses himsel, wi' staff in hand, He left the house a' snorin' soun', Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 45. Frf. Ilk lass begins her back to lout, Her cotties a' to turse, Morison *Poems* (1790) 27.

3. To pack off, send away.

Sc. I schaipe myself within schort quhyle To turse our Ladie in Argyle, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 14.

4. *Obs.* To take oneself off; to walk.

Bch. Tarras *Poems* (1804) *Gl.* (Jam.) Abd. Again they turst [trust, ed. 1812] as soon 's the day did peep, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 218, Nimmo's ed.

5. To set to work.

Bnff.[1] Turss, lads; haud at it, an' lats hae deen wee't.

6. To half drag and half carry a burden along with great difficulty. Or.I. (S.A.S.) **7.** *sb.* A truss, bale, bundle; a load. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.[1] e.Sc. 'A turs of heather,' as much heath as a horse can carry on his back (Jam.). e.Per. Tynin' turssis gaitherin' straes (W.A.C.). Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1]

8. The act of dressing an infant. Bnff.[1] **9.** Labour or difficulty in carrying.

ib. We hid a gey turss o' the kist or we got it up the stair.

TURSK, see **Tusk**, *sb.*[3]

TURSKIL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An instrument used for cutting peats.

When the peat-moss is not more than from one to two feet deep, the peat is cut perpendicularly by a spade called a turskill. This instrument is about nine inches long with a heel at right angles to the right side, two inches and a half broad, with a perpendicular socket (being the continuance of the heel) to embrace the wooden handle about four feet and a half long, and in it is fixed a foot-step of wood, a few inches above the termination of the socket of the spade. The peat-cutter, holding the handle with both hands, with one push of the right foot drives the spade into the moss so as to cut out a peat, or turf, 12 inches long and two inches thick, *Agric. Surv.* 234 (Jam.).

TURT, see **Tart**, *adj.*

TURTLE, *v.* Lin. In phr. *to turtle and tauntle*, to tease and tantalize; to flirt with and then discourage. See **Tauntle**.

(J.C.W.); Ther she was, turtling and tauntling (Hall., s.v. Tauntling).

TURTLE-STONE, *sb.* Dor. A geological term: a septarian nodule in the Oxford Clay.

It contains much iron pyrites and selenite, and many septaria called 'turtle stones,' Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 198; The name Turtle Stone has been given from the supposed resemblance of the surface when polished to the back of a turtle, Damon *Geol. Weymouth and Isle of Portland* (1864) 25.

TURV, TURVE, TURVEE, see **Turf, Tervee.**

TURVEY, *sb.* Pem. [tə̄·vi.] A children's game.

Their game was played by marching two and two in a measured step to a given distance, turning and marching back again. As they did so they chanted these lines:—'Turvey, turvey, clothed in black, With silver buttons upon your back, One by one, two by two, Turn about and that will do,' *N. & Q.* (1864) 3rd S. v. 394.

TURVIN, TURWILLEE, see **Tuffin(g, Towillees.**

TURY-LURY, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] [tū·ri-lūri.] At a rapid pace.

TURZE, TUS, see **Turse, Tush**, *sb.*

TUSCHLICH, TUSDOON, see **Tushloch**, *sb.*[1], **Thou.**

TUSE, *int.* Bnff.[1] An exclamation used to incite a bull.

TUSH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Cmb. Sus. Cor. Also in forms **tus** w.Yks.[5]; **tuss** n.Yks. Der.[2] [tuʃ, tɐʃ.] **1.** A dial. form of 'tusk'; a long-shaped tooth; the tooth of an animal. Cf. **tosh**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. Brutes o' swine wi' fearsome tushes, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 60. Edb. The cornet's horse was jist five aff, while mine's micht have been onything ye please by his tushes, Campbell *Deilie Jock* (1897) 66. Gall. As the wild boar gnashes his tushes, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 115. n.Cy. (Hall.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1 2] s.Not. Look what big tushes the boar's got! (J.P.K.) Lin. I've got a tush for you, lad, when I get down to the dreern again—one I digged out, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xii. s.Lin. (F.H.W.), Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Applied to any long teeth, particularly the canines. Nhp.[1] The teeth between the fore teeth and the grinders. s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'E wuz as foul a fellow as ever yo' sid'n, ŏŏth two lung tith jest like a bwur's tushes; Shr.[2] Brks. (M.J.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Cmb. (J.D.R.), Sus.[1]

Hence **Tushy**, *adj.* having tusks; also used *subst.*

s.Not. We call 'im 'tushy' becos 'is teeth's so big (J.P.K.).

2. A tooth; a child's name for a tooth. See **Tushy.**

n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[2 5] Lan. A tush at pleagues me, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 123; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[2], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He's gotten three tushes thruff. Cor.[1]

3. The broad part of a ploughshare.

s.Wor. Upon the front and pointed end of it [the throck of a plough] is fixed the share made of wrought-iron, flush with the throck on the near side but having a tush or cutting part on the off side (H.K.). se.Wor.[1] Glo. Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

TUSH, *v.* Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. [tuʃ, tɐʃ.]

1. To draw a heavy weight along the ground; to push, drag, or shove anything too heavy to be carried; to trail.

ne.Wor. When a tree, recently cut down, is drawn along on a pair of wheels, so that the end of the tree drags along the ground, the tree is said to tush (J.W.P.). w.Wor.[1], s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] If I canna carry 'em, be 'appen I can tush 'em alung; Shr.[2], Hrf.[1 2] Glo.[1] To tush and lug about. w.Cy. (Hall.)

Hence **Tushing-wheels**, *sb. pl.* a pair of wheels between which heavy trunks of trees, &c. are slung for removal. se.Wor.[1] **2.** To drive in a nail diagonally or not at right angles to the surface.

w.Yks. Nails are said to be tushed when in fastening one piece of wood to another they are driven in obliquely so as to make the work more secure (S.O.A.).

TUSHALAGIES, TUSHALAGY, see **Tushalan.**

TUSHALAN, *sb.* Nhb. Also in forms **tushalagies, tushalagy.** The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.* A corruption of '*Tussilago.*' Cf. **dishilago, tushy-lucky gowan.**

Nhb.[1] sw.Nhb. The forms Tushalagy and Tushalagies are heard in sw.Nhb. (R.O.H.)

TUSHER, *sb.* Som. [tɐ·ʃə(r).] A coarse mushroom.

The mushroom crop has been a failure in some parts of Somerset this year, the only kind of edible fungus picked being the variety known as horse mushrooms, or 'tushers,' and these reach a very large size (W.F.R.).

TUSHKAR, see **Tuskar.**

TUSHKARRUE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **tuskarö.** A confused struggle; a noisy rabble. (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

TUSHKER, see **Tuskar.**

TUSHLOCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **tuschlich** Bnff.[1] [tɐ·ʃləχ.] **1.** A small truss or bundle.

Bnff.[1] Of rags, hay, straw, or any fibrous substance. Abd. Gie's a tushloch o' yarn, hay, &c. (G.W.)

2. A small cock of hay, grass, straw, &c. Bnff.[1]

TUSHLOCH, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also written **tushlach** (Jam.). [tɐ·ʃləχ.] The dung of oxen; also called **Cow-tushlach.**

Dmf. A cake of cow-dung, so dry that it may be burned (Jam.). Gall. (J.M.)

TUSHY, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Also written **tushi-** n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **tushie** Cum.[2 4] Lan.[1]; and in forms **toosey** War.[2]; **tussy** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] [tu·ʃi, tɐ·ʃi.] A child's name for a tooth; *gen.* in *comp.* **Tushy-peg** or **-meg.** See **Tush**, *sb.* **2.**

Lakel.[2], Cum.[2 4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] 'Gehring his tussies nicely,' says a woman of an infant. Lan.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] Let mammy feel it little tushipegs. War.[2]

TUSHY-LUCKY GOWAN, *phr.* Sc. The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.* Cf. **tushalan.**

Dmf. The first half of the Dumfries name for the coltsfoot, 'Tushy-lucky gowan,' is doubtless from the Latin *Tussilago*, *Science Gossip* (1869) 28.

TUSK, *sb.*[1] Yks. [tusk.] 1. In *comp.* **Tusk-tooth**, an eye-tooth. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) 2. *pl.* The projecting ends of the lintel of a door. n.Yks. (I.W.)

TUSK, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[2] [tʊsk.] A tuft of grass or weeds. See **Tussock.**

TUSK, *sb.*[3] Sc. Also in forms **tosk**, **tursk** Heb. [tʊsk.] The torsk, *Brosmius brosme.* Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The torsk, often called the tusk and brismac, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 15 (Jam.). Sh.I. Along with the ling that is caught, there is a much less quantity of cod and of the *Gadus Brosme* or tusk, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 223, ed. 1891; *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). Cai.[1] Heb. The tursk or tosk is perhaps the finest of the Gadidae when fresh. . . It is wholly a northern fish, Smith *Lewsiana* (1875) 237. w.Sc. The fish called 'tusk' abounds on the coast of Brassa. . . This fish is as big as a ling, of a brown and yellow colour, has a broad tail; it is better fresh than salted, Martin *W. Isl.* (1716) 385 (Jam.).

TUSK, *v.*[1] Bnff.[1] [tʊsk.] To cut peat from above. Cf. **tuskar.** Hence **Tusk-spade**, *sb.* a spade used in cutting peats.

A kind of spade with a tusk at right angles to the plane of the spade.

TUSK, *v.*[2] Sc. [tʊsk.] 1. To change the contents of one bag into another. Also used *fig.*

Per. Ye'll need to tusk the bags at the Railway Station. I was eident a' day tuskin' corn. 'Gie him a tuskin',' i.e. coup him up so that his money drops from his pockets (G.W.).

2. To pluck or pull roughly as when a horse tears hay from a stack. Fif. (Jam.)

TUSKAR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tusker** Sh. and Or.I.; and in forms **toysker** Sh.I.; **tushkar** S. & Ork.[1]; **tushker** Sh.I. [tʊ·skər.] A spade for cutting peat.

Sh.I. An ancient Scandinavian implement of husbandry is used for casting the peats, named a tuskar; its shaft is rather longer than that of a common spade, whilst to the bottom of it is affixed a sharp iron plate, styled a feather, which projects from one place seven inches, and from another a little more than an inch, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 179, ed. 1891; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 45; The peats are cut by an instrument peculiar to the country, termed a toysker, which is a long narrow spade, with a sharp iron plate about seven inches long, placed at right angles to the blade, on its left side, Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 166; *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897); S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.) Cai.[1] Peats cut downwards with the ordinary 'peat-spade' are square in section, those cut with the 'tuskar' are broad and thin. Bnff. (W.C.)

[ON. *torf-skeri*, a turf-cutter (Vigfusson).]

TUSKARÖ, see **Tushkarrue.**

TUSKY, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. A straw hat. w.Yks. (J.N.L.)

TUSKY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Having tusks.

Sc. The spoils of brindled lions and tusky boars, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 11. Gall. Boggles queer . . . Ranked in raws, wi' tusky jaws, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 121, ed. 1876.

TUSOME, see **Tewsome.**

TUSS, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [tʊs.] 1. *sb.* The broken parts or refuse of hay, straw, &c.

'Whaar there's tuss there's buss.' . . The inference of the proverb is that one having numerous things passing through his hands is likely to succeed in 'feathering his nest,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 230.

2. *v.* To toss about carelessly; esp. to toss paper, straw, or any other light substance. Also used *fig.*

'I dünna juist understaand some o' yon hard wirds 'at ye mak üse o'.' 'Why, ill helt—dües doo no tuss trow yon winderfil dickshinar o' dine?' *Sh. News* (Dec. 18, 1897); (J.S.)

TUSS, TUSSACK, see **Tush**, *sb.*, **Tussock.**

TUSSEY, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A low, drunken person.

TUSSICATED, see **Tossicated.**

TUSSICK, *sb.* Yks. Also written **tussik.** [tu·sik.] A struggle, tussle.

There was a tussick all over the floor, Fetherston *Farmer*, 80; I'll back Tom in a tussik agin lawyur ony deeay, *ib. T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 112.

TUSSLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. [tu·sl, tʊ·sl.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *all on a tussle*, struggling, having a tussle.

w.Yks.[5] Yon fowk 'r' awal on a tussle, what's t'smatter Ah wonder!

2. *v.* To exhaust by tussling.

w.Yks.[5] Tussled awalt' stren'th art o' me bōans ommast.

3. To seize; to embrace roughly; to tumble, ruffle. Also used *fig.*

Cai. She played pranks on him at the steading, assailing him and tussling him at unawares, McLennan *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 28. Lth. Thy wee bit neck and bosom bare, Though tussled by the cauld raw air, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 70.

TUSSOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Dev. Nfld. Also written **tussack** w.Yks.; **tussuck** se.Wor.[1]; and in form **tussick** Sus.[1] [tu·sək, tʊ·sək.] 1. A tuft of coarse grass or heather, &c.; a clump of sedge or rushes.

Sc. Cast me on a tussock of bent, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xiii. e.Sc. The tussocks quaked as if they were to sink bodily under their feet, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 108. Lth. (Jam.) Twd. Buchan *Weather* (1899) 13. Gall. Isobel . . . sat down to recover herself upon a convenient tussock of dry heather, Crockett *Love Idylls* (1901) 10. Ir. He was seated on a tussock of tawny weed, Barlow *Shamrock* (1901) 227. w.Yks.[2], Der.[2] Not. The fox laid asleep on one of the tussocks (L.C.M.); Not.[12] Lin.[1] The first is remarkable for the several tussocks or bunches of thorns wherewith it is armed round. n.Lin.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], s.War.[1], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hrf.[12], Glo.[12], Brks. (M.J.B.) Bdf. A clump of polyanthus, violets, grass, &c. is called a 'tussock' (J.W.B.). Hrt. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] A thick tuft of coarse grass in pastures, or of rank growth in corn. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 3. Suf.[1], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] A passel o' gurt old tots and tussicks (*ib.*, s.v. Tot). Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Dev. He leapt from tussock to ridge, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 412. [Nfld. *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Tussocky**, *adj.* overgrown with 'tussocks,' full of tufts of coarse grass.

w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], Shr.[12] Nrf. It has now settled upon a tussocky promontory that runs out from between the reeds, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 32. Dor. Summat jumped i' the tussocky grass, C. Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 97. Wil. Just behind a 'tussocky' bunch of grass, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 151, ed. 1887.

2. *Fig.* A tuft of hair.

Gall. The tussock of grey bristles which covered his head, Crockett *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 57. w.Yks. A tuft o' hair i' t'shape ov a tussock stuck on each corner ov her chin, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii.

[1. Cp. Swed. dial. *tuss*, a bottle of hay (Rietz).]

TUSSOME, *sb.* Ken.[12] [tʊ·səm.] Hemp or flax.

TUSSY, see **Tushy.**

TUSSY-MUSSY, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Confusion. Cf. **tuzzy.**

TUT, *sb.*[1] Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tutt**, **tutte** Dev. [tʊt.] 1. A hassock, footstool. Also in *comp.* **Tut-sub.** Cf. **toit**, *sb.*[1]

Som. (W.F.R.); (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. 1751–2. For three tutts for the parson, 1s., *E. Budleigh Ch'wardens' Acc.*; *Reports Provinc.* (July 1902). n.Dev. A tut turned young Giles topsy turvey, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106. Cor.[123]

2. A small pad or cushion.

Wor. There's a bit of a tut between the points of a carriage-spring (H.K.).

TUT, *sb.*[2] Der. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **tutt** Der. [tʊt.] 1. Piece-work. Cf. **tote**, 2.

w.Cy. To do work by the tut, Grose (1790). Dor. A little more is made by 'tut,' or piece-work at hay and corn harvest, *Good Wds.* (1870) 99; Dor.[1] 234. Som. (J.S.F.S.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Tut-man**, one who works by the piece; (2) **-money**, pay for piece-work, overtime in harvesting, &c.; (3) **-work**, piece-work; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-worker**, see (1).

(1) Cor. The tut-man (or piece-work man) . . . cuts out the rock at so much per fathom and obtains wages at the rate of from £2 10s. to £3 a month, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 359; Cor.[2] (2) Dor. (C.V.G.) (3) Der. *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 26, ed. 1884. I.W.[2], Wil.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. Wanged or no, mine's tutwork pace, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. Cor.[12] (4) Cor. In regard to 'tributers' and 'tut-workers' . . . the work of both is . . . that of hewing, picking, boring, and blasting the hard rock, Ballantyne *Deep Down* (1868) 359.

3. Phr. *tut and tit, obs.*, the whole of anything complete in every detail. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 436. Cf. **tote, 1, tit,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

TUT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bck. Bdf. Also written **tutt** Lei.[1] [tut, tʊt.] Offence; *gen.* in phr. *to take tut.* Cf. **tout,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

Lei.[1], Nhp.[1 2] n.Bck. He took tut at it A.C.).

Hence **Tutty,** *adj.* apt to take offence, touchy; testy, irritable.

n.Yks.[1 2], m.Yks.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] How tutty he is to-day; there's no pleasing him! War.[2 3], se.Wor.[1] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145.

TUT, *sb.*[4] Nhb. Chs. Lin. Also in form **tutty** s.Chs.[1] Lin. [tut.] 1. A tooth. Cf. **tooties, tuttle,** *sb.*[1] **1.**

Nhb. It's startin to cry again, Aw see tuts throo its gum, WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 3.

2. A child's name for the foot or toe. Cf. **toot,** *sb.*[3], **tuttle,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

s.Chs.[1] Keep it little tutties warm. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

TUT, *sb.*[5] Lin. [tut, tʊt.] A ghost, hobgoblin. Also in *comp.* **Tut-gut.** Cf. **Tom-tut(t,** s.v. **Tom, 9** (47).

This spectre is recognized in and near Spilsby, but not in all parts of the county (HALL.); Lin.[1] e.Lin. A man coming home late one night saw something white on the road, and as he told me, 'I thowt I'd happened of a tut' (G.G.W.).

Hence **Tut-got(ten,** *ppl. adj.* seized or overtaken by a ghost; carried away by fairies.

(H.W.), (HALL.) e.Lin. I thocht I was tut-gotten (G.G.W.).

TUT, *sb.*[6] Cor.[1 2] [tʊt.] A stupid person.

TUT, *sb.*[7] and *v.*[1] Yks. Lan. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written **tutt** w.Yks. [tut, tʊt.] 1. *sb. Obs.* A boys' game.

Dev. A sort of stool ball much practised about the Easter holidays, particularly at Exeter, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 443.

2. A stopping-place in the game of rounders; a stone or anything set up for a mark or bound.

w.Yks. Then run to a tutt, and then to t'next, and then home (A.C.); w.Yks.[2] Shr. Three brick-bats called 'tuts,' which were set up at equal distances on the ground, in such positions that a player running past them all would describe a complete circle by the time she returned to the den, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 524.

3. *Comp.* **Tut-ball,** (1) a game of ball; the game of rounders; (2) a child's ball.

(1) e.Yks.[1] Now only played by boys, but half a century ago by adults on Ash Wednesday, believing that unless they did so they would fall sick in harvest time. This is a very ancient game, and was elsewhere called stool-ball. w.Yks.[2] Shr. Tut-ball; as played at a young ladies' school at Shiffnal fifty years ago. The players stood together in their 'den,' behind a line marked on the ground, all except one, who was 'out,' and who stood at a distance and threw the ball to them. One of the players in the den then hit back the ball with the palm of the hand, and immediately ran to one of three brick-bats, called 'tuts.'.. The player who was 'out' tried to catch the ball and to hit the runner with it while passing from one 'tut' to another. If she succeeded in doing so she took her place in the den and the other went 'out' in her stead. This game is very nearly identical with rounders, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 324; Shr.[1] Chiefly played by girls. (2) e.Lan.[1]

4. *v.* To bat at cricket. Cor.[3]

TUT, *v.*[2] Nhp. War. [tʊt.] To be uneven in length or height; *gen.* with *up.*

Nhp.[1] The use of this word is restricted to any article of dress which stands up disproportionately or irregularly; a gown tuts up that is shorter in one part than another, so as partially to shew the under-garment; a bonnet tuts up that is too much elevated either in poke or crown. War.[3]

TUT, see **Tit,** *sb.*[3], **To,** *prep.*, **Toot,** *v.*[2]

TUTA, see **Too-too.**

TUTCHOCK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] [tu·tʃək.] A small piece of anything; lit. a little touch.

TUTE, TUTH, see **Toot,** *v.*[2], **To,** *prep.*, **Tooth.**

TUTHER, TUTHRE, see **Tother,** *adj.*, **Two-three.**

TUTIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A woman addicted to drinking; a child who drinks a great deal. See **Toot,** *v.*[3]

Now all ye men, baith far and near, That have a drunken tutie O, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 142 (JAM.); 'Drunken tutie,' a name given to a female who is addicted to drinking (JAM.).

TUTIE-TA, TUTIE-TATIE, see **Tutti-taiti.**

TUT-MUTE, see **Toot-moot.**

TUT-NOSE, *sb. Obs.* e.An. A snub-nose. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 175; e.An.[1]

TUTOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. 1. *sb. Obsol.* The legal guardian of a minor. Also in *comp.* **Tutor-of-law.**

Sc. *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145; He appointed Messrs. A. B. and D. C. the tutors and curators of his children, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 87; Such a guardian was invariably designed from the name of his estate put under his charge (JAM.). n.Yks. Math. Owderson, her grandfather and lawfull tutor, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Oct. 6, 1615) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 109.

2. *v.* To manage, handle; to humour, coax.

Lan. Dunnot injure it. . . Just tutor it gradely, it'll goo up if it's made, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 16. s.Lan.[1] He knows heaw t'tutor a fiddle.

[2. Wilt thou tutor me from quarrelling? SHAKS. *R. & J.* III. i. 32.]

TUTORY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **tutorie** and in form **tut'ry.** 1. Tutorship, teaching.

Sc. The tutory of Mr. Salathiel, who is as profess'd an enemy to poor Priscian as he is to King James, PITCAIRN *Assembly* (1766) 56.

2. Guardianship.

Sc. To quhome likewise perteinis the lauchfull tutorie of his said second brother's sonne, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 47. n.Sc. Take not the tutory of thyself in this hazardous sea upon you, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845) II. 214.

3. Care, tutelage.

Sc. Tender care exercised about an infant (JAM.). Abd. Gryte was the care and tut'ry that was ha'en, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

4. The period of life spent under guardianship or tutors. Sc. (JAM.)

TUTS, *int.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **tets** Kcb.; **tyuts** Ayr. An exclamation of impatience. Also in *comp.* **Tuts-tuts.** See **Toot(s.**

Ayr. Tyuts! folk should be kind to folk, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 226. Edb. But tuts-tuts—hech how! my day has long since passed, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. Kcb. Têts, man! Dinna be sae red-headed about it, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 72. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

TUTSAN, *sb.* Bck. e.Cy. Suf. Also written **tutson** e.Cy. Suf.[1] 1. In *comp.* **Tutsan-leaf,** the tutsan, *Hypericum Androsaemum.* s.Bck. (B. & H.) 2. The small periwinkle, *Vinca minor.* e.Cy. (HALL.), Suf.[1]

TUTT, TUTTA(H, see **Tut,** *sb.*[1 2 3 7], **Tutter,** *sb.*

TUTTER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] e.An. Also written **tutta(h** Suf.[1] [tʊ·tə(r).] 1. *sb.* Trouble, work, fuss.

e.An.[1] What a tutter he make of it! Suf.[1]

2. *v.* To complain, find fault; to object. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

TUTTER, *v.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stutter. (HALL.)

TUTTING, *sb. Obs.* Lin. 1. A tea-party; a feast.

A tea-drinking for women, succeeded by stronger potations in company of the other sex, and ending, as might be expected, in scenes of ribaldry and debauchery (HALL.); A sort of evening party among the humbler classes of females, in which tea is succeeded by a dance. . . Objectionable gatherings of this kind do no doubt take place, but the stigma must not be applied too indiscriminately, BROOKES *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.[1] A landlady who wished to have a 'tutting,' gave notice of her intention to all her female acquaintance, whether married or single. On the day and at the hour specified the visitors assembled and were regaled with tea, .. but on the removal of that the table was replenished with a bowl and glasses, and exhilarated with potent punch, when each guest became a new creature. About this time the husbands and sweethearts arrived, paid their half guineas each for the treatment of themselves and partners, joined the revelry, and partook of the amusements proposed by their dear loves. . . This custom, which was confined solely to the lower orders, is now very properly almost abolished.

2. An inferior description of ball. (HALL.)

TUTTI-TAITI, *sb.* and *int. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **tutie-ta, tutie-tatie** (JAM.). 1. *sb.* The sound of a trumpet; a child's name for a trumpet.

Sc. When you hear the trumpets sound Tuttie tatti to the drum, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) I. 110. Per. Clappin' his wee whorl'd hand to his mouth, As if toutin' a trumpet—a trumpet forsooth! The cock turn'd his lug to the queer tutie ta, STEWART *Character* (1857) 28.

2. *int.* In phr. *Hey tutti-taiti*, the name of an old tune.

Sc. The name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes. This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn. The words 'tutti taiti' may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge (JAM.). Ayr. Hey tutti, taiti, how tutti, taiti—Wha's fou now? BURNS *Landlady, count the Lawin.*

3. An exclamation of impatience: pshaw.

Sc. (JAM.); 'Tutti-taiti man,' said the old lord, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ix.

TUTTLE, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Also written **tuttil** Nhb. [tu·tl, tʊ·tl.] **1.** A child's name for a tooth. See **Tut**, *sb.*[4] **1.**

Nhb. Wiv a mooth minus tuttils but not minus tung, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 16; HALDANE *His Other Eye* (1880) 7.

2. A child's name for a foot. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) See **Tut**, *sb.*[4] **2.**

TUTTLE, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [tu·tl.]

1. *sb.* A term of contempt; an awkward, ill-tempered person. Cf. **tut**, *sb.*[3]

e.Lan. He wer a bonny tuttle to be sure, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 19. s.Lan.[1]

2. A worker.

s.Chs.[1] Only used in such expressions as 'a poor tuttle,' which always refers to a person's capacity for work. 'Hoo's a poor tuttle.'

3. A mess. m.Lan.[1] **4.** *adj.* Excitable, short-tempered. e.Yks.[1]

TUTTLE, *v.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [tu·tl.] To whisper; to carry tales. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

[Te deouel leieȝ his lutel adun to his earen, & tuteleȝ him al þet he euer wule, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 212.]

TUTTLE, *v.*[2] Lan. [tu·tl.] To catch birds by bird-lime. 'Aw seed 'im tuttlin' brids' (H.M.).

TUTTLE, *v.*[3] Yks. [tu·tl.] To arrange the dress; to adorn; to titivate. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 15, 1899).

TUTTLE-BOX, *sb.* e.An. [tʊ·tl-boks.] A piece of wood used to keep apart the horses of a plough.

e.An.[1] Used by ploughmen to keep the horses apart from each other, that they may see forward and between them to make a straight furrow. Nrf. A piece of wood, sometimes with a sharp point at the side, suspended between horses at plough to keep them from 'crowding' each other, *Arch.* (1879) III. 174.

TUTTO, see **Tutty**, *sb.*[1]

TUTTY, *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **tuttie** Hmp.; and in forms **totty**, **tutto** Wil.[1] [tʊ·ti.] **1.** *sb.* A nosegay; a flower. See **Tetty.**

Hmp. (K.), I.W.[12], Wil.[1] Dor. (C.W.); Dor.[1] Vasten'd in the button-hole A tutty, 60. Som. When spreng, adresst in tutties, Calls all thâ birds abroad, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 128. Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* I. 355. n.Dev. Why did 'a . . . bother Me wi' es tutties an' es vlother, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82.

Hence (1) **Tutty-man** or **Tuttiman**, *sb.* a tything-man of the town of Hungerford; see below; (2) **-more**, *sb.* a flower-root; (3) **-pole**, *sb.* the pole carried by a 'tutty-man.'

(1) Brks. The ancient Hocktide customs are being observed in Hungerford this week. Yesterday the commoners were summoned by the blowing of a horn, and the proceedings opened with the despatch of tithing or tutty men on their arduous but pleasant duty. In accordance with a charter granted in the days of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the duty of the tutty men includes a call at every house in the town and the demand of a toll from the male members. Furthermore, the women folk have to undergo the ordeal of being kissed by the tutty men. These were Messrs. Taylor and McKerlie, both young and not ill-looking, *Dy. Mail* (Apr. 17, 1901) 3; Hocktide at Hungerford, which takes place in April each year, has long gained notoriety. It has been the immemorial custom for the two chosen 'tuttymen,' or bailiffs, who collect the penny-tax on that day from every house, to claim a kiss from one lady at least of each family that they visit. As a rule, this claim is allowed, and duly carried out. . . The tuttymen carry staves decorated with ribbons of many colours, and they are usually men of influential standing in the town, *Answers* (Mar. 8, 1902) 319; Brks.[1] The 'tithing-men,' or in common speech, 'tuttimen,' are selected from the tradesmen of the town. . . Before the establishment of the county police, they had to act as constables, and assist in preserving order in the town. In addition to this, on 'Hockney Day'—which is the Tuesday following Easter week—they have to visit each house in the borough and demand a coin of the realm from each male; and have the privilege of taking, if not freely given, a kiss from each woman. . . The said tithing-men carry each a staff about six feet long, bedecked with choice flowers, and having streamers of blue ribbons; the whole being surmounted with a cup and spike bearing an orange, which is given with each salute, and then replaced by another one, *Chambers's Jrn.* (2) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [(HALL.)] (3) Brks. DARTNELL & GODDARD *Wds.* (1893).

2. Phr. *all (of) a tutty*, in full bloom.

Brks.[1] A tuft or bunch of flowers is described as being in bloom 'all of a tutty.' Wil.[1] An apple-tree in full blossom is 'all a totty.'

3. *pl.* The flowers of the wild cherry-tree, *Prunus Cerasus.* Dor. (C.W.), (B. & H.) **4.** *adj.* Tufty. Brks.[1]

[1. She can wreathes and tuttyes make, T. CAMPION *Madrigals, &c.* (1613), in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 283.]

TUTTY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Yks. Lan. [tu·ti.] **1.** *sb.* Hair-oil; pomatum.

w.Yks. Put a extra dooas o' tutty on his toppin, HARTLEY *Paris*, 113; *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). Lan. He's fond of puttin' tutty on his yed (A.P.).

2. *v.* To put hair-oil on the head.

w.Yks. If iver yo tak noatice of a couple 'at's coortin, yo'll see what pains th' chap taks wi hissen; ha he tutties his toppin, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 134.

TUTTY, *adj.*[2] Wor. [tʊ·ti.] Taking short steps, pottering. Cf. **tot**, *v.*[2]

ne.Wor. 'E'll never walk all that way, 'e's so tutty (J.W.P.).

TUTTY, *adj.*[3] Shr.[1] [tʊ·ti.] Neat, snug. 'A tutty bonnet.'

TUTTY, see **Tut**, *sb.*[4]

TU-TU, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The redshank, *Totanus calidris.* (H.O.H.)

TUV, see **To**, *prep.*

TUVA-KEUTHIE, *sb. Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **Tevakudda, Tövakudda, -kuddie** Sh.I. Certain parts of the sea-shore, where webs of home-spun cloth were fastened and exposed to the action of the waves. See **Töve.**

Sh.I. (J.S.); Some of the 'kuddas' go by the name of Tövakudda or Tevakudda. . . The Tövakuddas are places at the sea-shore where people used formerly to fasten 'wadmel,' the old Shetland cloth, in order that it should shrink and consequently grow thicker and closer by the action of the flowing and ebbing of the sea, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 94–5; Sh. & Or.I. (JAM.)

TUVVARDS, TUWIT, see **Towards, Tewit.**

TUYN, see **Towan.**

TUZ, *sb.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] A knot of wool or hair. (HALL.) Cf. **touse, 6.**

[And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek, DRYDEN *tr. of Persius, Sat.* iv. 90.]

TUZEL, TUZZLE, see **Touzle.**

TUZZY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [tʊ·zi.] **1.** Ruffled, ragged, dishevelled. Cf. **tousy, 1.** **2.** Very intoxicated.

TUZZY-MUZZY, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Glo. e.An. Wil. Also written **tuzzi-muzzy** e.An. [tʊ·zi-mʊzi.]

1. *sb.* Applied to a person much wrapped up.

n.Wil. A girl waddled up in a mantle, boa, muff, &c., would be said to look 'a reg'lar tuzzy-muzzy' (G.E.D.).

2. The female pudendum. n.Yks. (I.W.), Wil. (G.E.D.)

3. A burr; the fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* Glo.[1], n.Wil. (G.E.D.) **4.** The wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba.* Glo.[1] **5.** The feather hyacinth, *Muscari comosum.* Nrf. (B. & H.) **6.** *adj.* Rough, ragged, dishevelled. e.Cy. (HALL.) See **Tuzzy.**

TWA, TWAAL, TWAB, see **Two, Twelve, Tab**, *sb.*[1]

TWACHEL, *sb.* e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The dew-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris.* (HALL.)

TWACK, *v. Obs.* e.An.[1] To turn quickly; to change one's opinion.

TWADDLE, *v.* Nhp. e.An. Also written **twadel** e.An.[1] [two·dl.] To walk with a feeble, uncertain gait.

Nhp.[1] He goes twaddling along.

Hence **Twadeling**, *ppl. adj.* slow, inactive, spiritless. e.An.[1]

TWADDLE-PEG, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] An earwig, *Forficula auricularia.*

TWADGERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [twa·dʒəz.] **1.** Small round gingerbread cakes, thick, puffy, and tough, flavoured with lemon. n.Yks.[124] **2.** The common vetch, *Vicia*

sativa. (B. & H.) 3. The bush vetch, *Vicia sepium*; *gen.* used of the seeds. (*ib.*)

TWADLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A long whistling. Cf. **tweedle.**

TWAE, TWAE'REE, see **Two, Two-three.**

TWAET, see **Thwite.**

TWAG, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] [twag.] A dial. form of 'twig.'

TWAGE, see **Tweag,** *v.*

TWAGGER, *sb.* Sus. [twæ·gə(r).] A lamb. w.Sus. (G.A.W.)

[And I have brought a twagger for the nones, A bunting lamb, G. PEELE *Arraignment of Paris,* I. i. 9.]

TWAHBLE, TWAINGE, see **Twible, Twinge,** *sb.*[2]

TWAINS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [twēnz.] Twins.

I remark in 1699 three entries of 'twains' out of 76 births, HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 199; Instead of 'twins,' [we say] 'two twains,' *ib.* 344.

[OE. *twēgen,* two (masc.) (B.T.).]

TWAIT(E, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] Glo.[12] Also written **twayt** s.Wor.[1] [twēt.] A fish of the shad kind, *Alosa finta.*

TWALL, *sb.* Suf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A whim.

The word occurred . . . in the speech of a farmer, . . referring to one disposed to experiment and improvement, 'Ah, 'tis one a' his twalls.'

TWALY, see **Twarly.**

TWAM, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To swoon. GROSE (1790). See **Dwam.**

TWAN, *v.* Chs.[1] [twan.] With *about*: to go about aimlessly.

What hast bin doin aw day? Aw've seen the do nowt bu' twan abeawt, aw o'er th' place.

TWANG, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Pem. Glo. Brks. [twaŋ, twæŋ.] 1. *v.* In phr. *to twang a bow,* a hatting term: see below.

Chs.[1] In 'bowing' the materials for hat bodies the bow is taken in the left hand, and the bow peg in the right. The string of catgut is pulled by the end piece of the bow peg and then let go; the effect is to spread and open out the materials upon which it is laid.

2. *sb.* A dialect accent; the vernacular of a district by which a native is known.

Arg. There's whiles a twang o' the Mearns in your speech, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 399. **Lnk.** I'll sing tae ye in Doric twang An extra guid auld hamely sang, MCLACHLAN *Thoughts in Rhyme* (1884) 51. **Twd.** The broad twang of the fishermen, the shrill yatter of the fishwives, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 188. **Ir.** (P.W.J.) **Dur.** When the blacklegs' spokesman ventured speech, his 'twang' caused general laughter, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 137. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** You can tell by his twang where he belongs to. He talks a different twang now (B.K.). **w.Yks.** The sweetest music is to me, Mi own, mi native twang, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 67. **n.Lan.**[1] I cud tell by his twang he wosn't a Forness fella. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] The Lancashire dialect is sometimes called 'th' owd twang.' **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She speäks wi' a sooth-cuntry twang. **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] They be two young Jarmans as be a stoppin' at ower vicar's: they be come over 'ere just to get aowt [hold] uv ower twang. **s.Pem.** That there chap is an Irishman, for a's got the Irish twang (W.M.M.). **Brks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Twangily,** *adv.* of speech: affectedly; (2) **Twangy,** *adj.* affected or odd in speech or intonation; also used *advb.*

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[1] She talks rather twangy; **n.Yks.**[24], **m.Yks.**[1]

3. A lie. Nhb. (W.G.) Hence **Twanger,** *sb.* a bare-faced lie. n.Lin.[1] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432.

4. Phr. *for everlasting twang,* for ever.

Nhb. Thou'll hae the cowpin' word thysel Or talk for iverlastin' twang, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48.

5. *int.* A rude exclamation used when a person accuses another of uttering an untruth. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728.

TWANG, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. Ken. Dor. Som. Cor. Amer. [twaŋ, twæŋ.] A flavour, taste, 'tang'; *gen.* used of a disagreeable taste.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Stf.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] This tea has a nasty twang about it. **n.Lin.**[1] This teä's gotten th' twang o' sum'at's it shouldn't hev. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Applied almost exclusively to strong cheese. 'What a twang this Cheshire cheese has!' **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.**[1] **Dor.** A customer had complained that the butter had a twang, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xxii. **w.Som.**[1] I don't like this here cider a bit; there's a nasty twang way it. **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** I don't think she put enough of the twang into it, HARRIS *Tales,* 17.]

TWANG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. [twaŋ, twæŋ.] 1. *sb.* A quick pull; a tweak; a twitch; a sudden seizure.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Suf.**[1] A pull, esp. by the nose.

2. A sudden, acute pang; a twinge or paroxysm of pain.

Sc. The only ane, wha Pity's twang Loved to record, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 24. **s.Sc.** I fear some bonnie lassie 'S gi'en ye'r youthfu' heart a twang, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 357. **Ayr.** My curse upon your venom'd stang, That shoots my tortur'd gums alang; And through my lugs gies mony a twang, BURNS *Add. to Toothache,* st. 1. **Slk.** That roused up the twangs and terrors of sin, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I had such a twang just now from rheumatize, I reckon. **Nhp.**[1] My tooth gave me such a twang. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. *v.* To twist, turn; to wear down a shoe on one side; to turn out the toes in walking. Cf. **twank,** *v.*[2]

Lakel.[2] Thoo's twang'd thi shoe heel o yah side. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He twangs that left feut mair ner Ah like. He'd a pair o' auld slim slam shun on o' twang'd doon at t'heels (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[3] A woman . . . placed [her boots] on the wrong feet. She habitually turned in her toes, and being therefore surprised at the appearance of her feet . . . was heard to say, 'Why what the hangman do I ail? I used to twang but now I shale' (s.v. Hangman).

Hence **Twang-toed,** *ppl. adj.* used of one who turns in the toes in walking. s.Lan.[1] 4. To chew.

Cmb. I can't twang a bit o' beef now-a-days as I used t'ut (M.J.B.).

TWANG, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Glo. Sus. Dor. 1. To tie. Sus. HOLLOWAY. Cf. **thwang.** 2. To beat; to whip. Cf. **twank,** *sb.* Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 432. Dor. (W.C. 1750). Hence **Twanger,** *sb.* a violent blow; a smart cut. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae, ib.* 3. To assail with insults. Glo. *ib.*

TWANGER, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [twa·ŋə(r).] Anything very large or excellent.

Them to'nups e' th' foherteen aacre is twangers.

TWANGLE, *v.* Yks. War. Suf. [twa·ŋ(g)l.] 1. To twist, entangle, ruffle. Cf. **twingle,** *v.*[1]

War.[3] How it is twisted and twangled. **Suf.**[1] How yor line is twangled.

2. To writhe from pain.

n.Yks.[2] 'She raather moans and begins to twangle,' the cow.

TWANGLES, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [twa·ŋlz.] A weak, sickly person; a small-legged horse.

n.Yks. He's nobbut a twangles (E.L.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

TWANGLING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] Small, weak; having small legs. Cf. **twangles.**

TWANK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. e.An. I.W. Dor. Also written **twanc** Yks.; **twangk** Lakel.[2] Wm.; and in form **twenk** e.Yks.[1] [twaŋk, twæŋk.]

1. *sb.* A blow; a beating. Cf. **thwang,** 2, **twang,** *v.*[3] 2, **twink,** *v.*[2]

Nhb.[1] **w.Yks.** Ah'll gie thee t'twanc, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 30.

2. *v.* To slap smartly; to beat with a cane, strap, &c.; to thrash.

Nhb.[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** T'maister used t'twank them When they gat him on his ire, DENWOOD *Scheul Days*; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He was twangked for lying (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Lad, thou wants twanking (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'maister hed twank't him hiz jacket, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 49; **w.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1], **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **e.An.**[1], **I.W.**[2]

3. To beat or sound, as a stationary steam-engine.

n.Yks. T'engine twanks away (I.W.).

4. To let fall a carpenter's chalk-line with a smart slap. e.An.[1] 5. To rattle.

n.Yks. She twanks and knits (I.W.).

6. To utter peevish sighs; to whine, complain.

Dor. (HALL.); A poor twanking woman like her, HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886) xiii; To 'querk' is to complain without good cause; to 'twank' is to complain with real cause (T.H.).

TWANK, *v.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [twaŋk.] To twist. Cf. **twang,** *sb.*[3] 3. 'Ill twank him,' take him by the nose.

TWANKER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. [twa·ŋkə(r.]

1. A virago. n.Yks.[2] 2. A large, bulky person; anything specially large or fine.

Cum.[4] There were two pigs charged for, a couple of twankers they are. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

TWANKING, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. [twa·ŋkin.]

1. Keen, biting. n.Yks.[2] A twanking frost.

2. Great, large, bulky, unwieldy. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.[1]

TWANKLE, *v.* Lei.[1] War.[3] [twa·ŋkl.] To twang with the fingers on a musical instrument.

TWARBLE, TWARIE, see **Twible, Two-three.**

TWARL, *v.* Shr.[1] [twāl.] To wrangle; ? a dial. form of 'quarrel.' 'Dunna twarl yo' two.'

TWARLY, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Dor. Also in form **twaly** Shr.[2] [twā·li.] Cross, peevish, irritable, fractious, quarrelsome; vexed; poorly. See **Twarl.**

Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Applied to a child. 'It)s kŭt·in its teyth, ahy rek·n, ŭn it mai·z it dhaat· twaa·rli ahy)kn dóo nŭ güd widh it.' Stf.[1] s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 18. Shr.[1] W'ether it's the child's tith, or w'ether 'e's gweïn to sicken o' the maisles—'e's bin that twarly all day, I canna get 'im out o' 'and a bit; Shr.[2] Dor. I should'n never a-called she a lusty babe, vor her wur allays twarly an' whindlen, C. Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 262.

TWARN-EYED, *ppl. adj.* Glo.[1] Squinting. Cf. **twer-eyed.**

TWARRIE, TWART, see **Two-three, Thwart.**

TWAR-THREE, TWARTLY, see **Two-three, Towardly.**

TWARVLE, TWASOME, see **Twible, Twosome.**

TWASPUR, *v.* Sh.I. To gallop. S. & Ork.[1]

TWATCH, *v.* Wor. [twætʃ.] To mend a gap in a hedge. s.Wor. (R.M.E.)

TWA THRY, see **Two-three.**

TWATTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Cor. [twa·tl, two·tl.] 1. *v.* To prate, chatter; to talk rapidly and foolishly; to gossip.

N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.An.[2], Cor.[3]

2. To loiter; to trifle.

s.Chs.[1] Wot ŭr yi dóo·in dheyŭr twaat·lin yŭr tahym ŭwee·?

3. To chide. m.Yks.[1] 4. To pat, stroke, fondle; to coax, entice; to humour; to make much of.

N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. Twattle t'dog a bit (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They twattled it frev him,' got it from him by fine words; n.Yks.[4] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

5. To tickle. n.Yks.[2] 6. To pat down a haycock when finished. n.Yks. Ah'll twattle t'haycock nicely down (I.W.).

7. *sb.* Foolish talk, 'twaddle'; gossip. n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], e.An.[2] 8. Persuasive talk; coaxing; enticing behaviour. m.Yks.[1]

[1. Twattling and talking idly, Baxter *Self-Denial,* xxvii (C.D.).]

TWATTLE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Lan. *Cacare.* Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

TWAY, see **Two.**

TWAZZLE, *v.* *Obs.* Der. To twist. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297.

TWAZZY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [twa·zi.] Cross, bad-tempered, irritable, quarrelsome, snappish.

e.Yks. (Miss W.) w.Yks. Hahivver ill-tempered and twazzy a chap may be when he comes hooam throo his wark, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1891) 9; (E.G.) Lan. I knew a little twazzy too legt kur, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1798) 41, ed. 1801. s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Twazzyness,** *sb.* crossness, ill-temper.

w.Yks. They wor all workin thersen up into a state o' twazzyness an awkwardness, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 40.

TWEADLE, see **Twiddle,** *v.*

TWEAG, *sb.* Shr.[2] [twīg.] Doubt, perplexity. See **Tweagle,** *sb.*[1] To be in a tweag.

[I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare tweag, Arbuthnot *John Bull,* pt. iii. vi, in Arber's *Eng. Garner,* VI. 594.]

TWEAG, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Shr. Also in form **twage** n.Cy. Shr.[2] [twīg.] To 'tweak,' pinch, squeeze. n.Cy. (Hall.), m.Yks.[1], Shr.[2] [Coles *Lat. Dict.* (1679).]

TWEAGEN, see **Twiggen,** *v.*

TWEAGLE, *sb.*[1] Stf.[1] [twī·gl.] Doubt, perplexity, indecision. See **Tweag,** *sb.*

TWEAGLE, *sb.*[2] Shr.[2] [twī·gl.] A thin hoop which binds the head of a broom.

TWEAK, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Dev. [twīk.] 1. *v.* To squeeze; to press down. See **Queek.**

Shr.[1] 'I canna get any more i' the ampot, Naint.' 'Yo' mun twaik it down, it use't to 'oud 'afe a strike, an' mus' now.'

2. To twitch, quiver.

n.Dev. The upmost end o' me tweaked from sheer nervousness, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 69.

3. *sb.* A sharp, severe pain; a sharp attack of illness.

s.Chs.[1] I'd a bit of a tweak o' bally-warch. It was räther a sharp tweak to get th' tooth drawn. Shr.[1] Poor öömann! 'er hanna got o'er that las' bout o' sickness—it wuz a very 'eavy tweak.

4. A fit of peevishness, anger, or irritable impatience.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] What a tweak she's in! War.[3]

TWEAN, TWEASOME, see **Tween, Twosome.**

TWEAT, see **Twet,** *v.*

TWEATLING, *sb.* Dev. [twī·tlin.] Twittering, chirping. See **Tweet.**

There was a silence in which no sound was save the tweatling of the birds, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 307.

TWEAZLE, TWE(E, see **Twizzle, Two.**

TWEE, *sb.* Lin.[1] [twī.] A state of trepidation.

I was put into such a twee.

TWEEDLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in form **twiddle** Sc. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] [twī·dl; twi·dl.] To sing; to pipe; to whistle; to play the bagpipes; to fiddle carelessly or awkwardly.

Fif. Tennant *Anster* (1812) 84, ed. 1871. w.Yks. Tweedlin' t'owd tune, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xviii. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 443. Hmp. The robins are twiddling, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 287; Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] I heerd the robins twiddlen in copse. Wil. When the spring comes and the long warm days, he do tweedle terr'ble, Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 48. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 443.

Hence (1) *to tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, phr.* to play at random; to strum; (2) **Tweedle-dee,** *sb.* (*a*) an indifferent musician; a sorry fiddler; (*b*) a musical sound carelessly made; (3) *Tweedle-dum—tweedle-dee, phr.* awkward fiddling.

(1) Or.I. They tweedledeed and tweedledum'd away according to fancy, Vedder *Orcadian Sketches* (1832) 108. (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Wi' ghastly e'e poor Tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 211-2. (*b*) Lth. Gin . . . an outlandish opera-singer Gie's tweedl'dee A rousing sum they're sure to bring her, Bruce *Poems* (1813) II. 183. (3) Nhp.[1]

TWEEDLE, see **Twiddle,** *v.*

TWEEK, *sb.* War.[3] [twīk.] A faint chirp. See **Queak.**

'T WEEL, *phr.* Sc. A contr. form of 'wat weel,' wot well; *gen.* used as an *int.*: truly, indeed, assuredly. See **Atweel.**

Sc. Tweel no (Jam.). Fif. Tweel, ye'll dae naething o' the kind. The bairn's been hashed enough already, Pryde *Queer Flk.* (1897) 228. Dmb. 'I doubtna' ye've cam' yont for Pate?' ''Tweel aye,' Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 2. Lnk. 'Tweel, I'm unco ta'en up wi't, they mak a' sae plain, Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 5. Dmf. He gathered wi' mony, I trow, an' I 'tweel, Frae gentry an' farmers, an' cottar folk, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) 1.

TWEELIE, TWEELZIE, see **Tuilyie.**

'TWEEN, *prep.* Sc. Yks. Lan. War. Hrt. Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **twean** Ken.[1] [twīn.] 1. An aphetic form of 'between.' See **Atween.**

Sc. (G.W.) Dmb. To 'riest a' lair 'tween Lun'on and himsel, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 13. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1], Hrt. (H.G.) Nrf. I watched the light 'tween mast and shroud, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 101, ed. 1902. Dev. Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 49. Cor. Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 106. [Amer. 'Tween you an' me, I reckon it is, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xli.]

Hence (1) **Tween-stick,** *sb.* a stick used to keep horses' heads apart when working two abreast. Sus.[1]; (2) **-whiles,** between times. War.[3], Ken.[1], Sur.[1] 2. Phr. *'tween the late and early,* shortly before dawn.

Ayr. Beneath the moon's unclouded light I held awa to Annie; The time flew by, wi' tentless heed, Till 'tween the late and early, Burns *Rigs o' Barley,* st. 1.

TWEEND, *v.* Chs.[1] [twīnd.] To wind or twist round.

TWEENY, *sb.* War. Dev. Cor. [twī·ni.] A maid of all work; a servant who assists both cook and housemaid; *gen.* in *comp.* **Tweeny-maid.** See **'Tween.**

War. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 367. Dev. Wanted a young, strong girl as Tweeny-maid.—Apply Proprietor, Angel Hotel, Tiverton, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. These two had as tweeny-maid one Amy Stoneman, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 8. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 458.

TWEENY-LEGS, TWEER, see **Twiny-leg(s, Tewer**, *sb.*[2]

TWEESH, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **tweesht, tweest** Sc.; **twish** Sc. Wxf.[1] [twīʃ.] Betwixt, between. See **Atweesh, Betweesh.**

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Keen a' feught 'twish despair and houp, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. Rnf. 'Tweesh the sound o' ilka smack I'll ca' thee ay my Davy, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 176. Ayr. What do ye say to the feck of a year's carting tweesht the quarry and the town foot? DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 135. Lth. On past joys I'll silent ponder Tweest dear thee an' me, Mary, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 151. Wxf.[1]

TWEET, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* Yks. I.Ma. War. Shr. [twīt.] 1. *v.* To make a low, mournful noise, as a bird; to warble slowly and gently.

w.Yks.[2] War. Birds are tweeting, chirping, and piping all day long, *Midl. Herald* (Mar. 1, 1900).

2. *sb.* A chirping.

I.Ma. It was like the tweet of a young duck, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 48.

3. *int.* In phr. *tweet, tweet, tweet*, a call to chickens. Shr.[1] (s.v. Call-words to Poultry).

TWEET, see **Thwite.**

TWEETACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [twī·tək.] The rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus.* S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **teetick, 2.**

TWEETCH, see **Twitch**, *sb.*[1]

TWEETLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A public assembly; see below.

Mry., Nai. 'The tweetles an' the pleasant rant, Sae common as they used to be.' The tweetle was a public assembly much frequented by young people, who each paid a halfpenny for every dance in which they indulged, RAMPINI *Hist. Mry. and Nai.* (1897) 315.

TWEEZE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [twīz.] To pinch; to twist.

Edb. In wooing an' cooing, Scotch folk wi' eident ettle, Keep tweezing an' teasing, To try ilk ithers mettle, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 217. w.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1] Aw'll tweeze thy nooase for thee.

TWEEZEL-NUT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form **tweezeled-.** [twī·zl-nut.] A double nut.

TWEEZERS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. [twī·zə(r)z.] Pincers; hair-curlers. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 454, ed. 1876. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1]

TWEEZLE, see **Twizzle.**

TWEGGING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Of a woman: coquettish; fond of swaggering about in male company.

Manch. City News (Feb. 21, 1903); I whisk'd rewnd to a little smart tweggink lass, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 15.

TWELFTH, *num. adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also in form **twelft** w.Yks.[3] 1. *num. adj.* In *comb.* **Twelft-e'em,** Twelfth Night. w.Yks.[3] 2. *sb.* With the *def. art.*: July 12th, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, kept as a festival by the Orangemen.

Uls. The greatest excitements of her life—next always to 'the twelfth'—had been occasional Methodist or Plymouth Brethren meetings, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 57.

TWELFY-DAY, *sb.* w.Som.[1] Twelfth Night, O. S.; Jan. 18th, N. S.

This day is kept up still in country places, where even now the reformed calendar has not taken root. 'Dhai d-au·vees g-aew·t-n shuut· tu dh-aa·pl-trees pun twuul·fee-dai' [They always go out and shoot at the apple-trees on old twelfth-night]. This was an Epiphany custom, and I find it was, and is, oftener kept up on the anniversary of the old style than the new.

TWELL, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **twel** e.Lan.[1] [twel.] 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'twirl.'

Lan. Thou should see that wench of ours delve. No potterin' with her toe; . . gies a stamp on th' shoe . . . an' twells th' clod o'er like bakin' wut-cakes, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 280. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Twell it reawnd. nw.Der.[1]

2. *sb.* A twirl; a turn. Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Hence (1) **Twell-pool**, *sb.* a whirlpool. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **Twelly-gig**, *sb.* a child's toy, consisting of four cross-arms with paper sails attached which spin round on a pivot at the end of a stick. *ib.*

TWELLIE, see **Tuilyie.**

TWELTER, *sb.* Glo.[1] [twe·ltə(r).] Anything very big; a 'whopper.' See **Quilter**, *sb.*[2]

TWELVE, *num. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **twaal** Sh.I.; **twal** Sc. (JAM.); **twall** Sc.; **twel** Yks. Sus.; **twove** Sus.; **twull** Sc. [twelv; twel, Sc. twal.] 1. *num. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Twelve-apostles,** (*a*) a kind of dark blue campanula; (*b*) a bobbin-wheel; (2) **-at-e'en,** midnight; (3) **-cup,** ? a cup taken at noon; (4) **-days,** a Christmas game; see below; (5) **-foots,** *obs.*, a kind of ironstone; (6) **-hours,** (*a*) noon; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) lunch, or any refreshment taken at noon; (*c*) see (2); (7) **-hundred,** of linen: very fine; (8) **-man,** *obs.*, one of the twelve men who formed a kind of parish council at St. Austell's; (9) **-monthing,** a yearling calf; (10) **-o'clock,** the mid-day meal; (11) **-o'clock(s,** the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (12) **-o'night,** see (2); (13) **-oxen plough,** *obs.*, a heavy wooden plough drawn by twelve oxen; (14) **-pence,** one shilling; (15) **-pennies,** *obs.*, one shilling Scots; a penny sterling; (16) **-penny,** costing one shilling; (17) **-penny-worth,** *obs.*, the value of a penny sterling; (18) **-piece,** *obs.*, a twelve-sided field; (19) **-pint Hawkie,** a cow which gives twelve pints at a milking; (20) **-some,** consisting of twelve.

(1, *a*) Sus. 'What's the name of that flower in your garden, that dark blue one?' 'Twove Apostles, mum' (S.P.H.). (*b*) Yks. Many men still thought that women should stop by the 'twelve apostles' (the bobbin wheel), *Co-op. News* (Sept. 15, 1900) 1052. (2) Rnf. To wail the hour o' twall at e'en, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 79. Ayr. To be out at twal at e'en, Would be an unco shame, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846–7) I. 95. (3) Sh.I. I'm fear'd ta ax me neebir wife in ta tak a twal-cup a tae wi' me, *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). (4) Lon. 'My lady's lap-dog, Two plump partridges and my lady's lap-dog; Three grey elephants, two plump partridges, &c.; Four Persian cherry trees, &c.; Five Limerick oysters, &c.; Six bottles of frontignac, &c.; Seven swans a-swimming, &c.; Eight flip-flap, floating fly boats, &c.; Nine merchants going to Bagdad, &c.; Ten Italian dancing-masters going to teach ten Arabian magpies how to dance, &c.; Eleven guests going to celebrate the marriage of the Princess Baldroulbadour with the Prince of Terra-del-Fuego, &c.; Twelve triumphant trumpeters triumphantly trumpeting the tragical tradition of Telemachus.' The 'Twelve Days' was a Christmas game. It was a customary thing . . . to play 'The Twelve Days' . . . every Twelfth Day... The company were all seated round the room. The leader of the game commenced by saying the first line. The lines for the 'first day' of Christmas was [*sic*] said by each of the company in turn; then the first 'day' was repeated, with the addition of the 'second' by the leader, and then this was said all round the circle in turn. This was continued until the lines for the 'twelve days' were said by every player. For every mistake a forfeit . . . had to be given up. These forfeits were afterwards 'cried,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 315–21. (5) Sus. Small balls, provincially twelve foots, because so many feet distant from the first to the last bed, *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 13. (6, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Per. She furnished drink to him until twelve hours, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 279. Ayr. Gooin' aboot amang the thrugh-stanes at twull oors in a very dotrified and melancholious condition, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 11. e.Lth. Sittin doun on the bieldy side o' the stooks, haein oor baps an' yill at the twal-hoors, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. Dmf. PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 19. (*b*) Sc. (JAM.); She sat down and took her twal-hours at a quiet bit of the road, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 205, ed. 1894. Sh.I. No ower wi' dy twaalhoors yit? *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). Lth. I keppit him at my twal' hours gaun south, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 136. Edb. Was it to be expected . . . that such friends could . . . separate without their 'twal hours,' BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 30. (*c*) Frf. Douf the twall-hours bell crys clink, Then aff a' wallop in a wink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7. (7) Abd. I'll hae nae tearing o' good twal-hundred sheets in this house! COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 55. (8) Cor. Every principall inhabitant . . . under the denomination of a twelve-man shall be an acting manager and trustee, HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 80. (9) Stf. She was 11 months old, viz. 3 weeks and some odd days before she was a twelve-monthing, PLOT *Hist. Stf.* 261. Sus.

YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXII. 232; **Sus.**[1] (10) **Lei.**[1] (11) **Oxf.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**[1] (12) **Lnk.** When the cock, at twal' o' nicht, Erects its scarlet kame, . . there's some lane soul Gaun to its lang, lang hame, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 15. (13) **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) vi. (14) **Dmb.** Poortith's lash will nae mair feel When twallpence buys a peck o' meal, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 87. **Lnk.** Ae room was jist twal'pence a week, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 156. (15) **Sc.** (JAM.); Lend us twal pennies to buy sneeshing, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xiii. **Ayr.** I'll gie ye twal-pennies gin ye like to tak it, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. (16) **Per.** In a twalpenny leather purse, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 54. (17) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Whyles twalpennie-worth o' nappy Can mak the bodies unco happy, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 115–6. (18) **e.Yks.** The Mannor Howse hath belonginge to it . . . the twel-piece, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 41. (19) **Ayr.** An dawtet, twal-pint Hawkie's gane As yell's the Bill, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 10. (20) **Ayr.** My mother had a twullsome family, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 198. **Dmf.** The glee o' tensome or twalsome faimilies, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 284.

2. *sb. Obs.* With the *def. art.*: midnight.

Ayr. Some wee short hour ayont the twal, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 31. **Edb.** It was pit mirk, and about the twall, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv.

TWENK, see **Twank**, *sb.*

TWENKLE, *v.* Cor. [twe·ŋkl.] To shiver.

How he ded groan an' twenk'l, *T. Towser* (1873) 8.

TWENTIETH-E'EM, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **twentit-**. The twentieth evening after Christmas; see below.

Once a notable day . . . and regarded as the real termination of the Christmas festivities. It is still spoken of. Forty years ago it was much observed. It corresponds with the 13th of January, which is now, as in the ancient English calendars, observed in the churches of the Roman Obedience as the Octave of the Epiphany.

TWENTY, *num. adj.* Sc. Irel. Oxf. Nrf. Som. Cor. Guern. Also in form **twinty** Sh.I. Ir. [twe·nti.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Twenty-eight**, a weight of twenty-eight pounds; (2) **-fives**, a card game; (3) **-leben weeks**, an impossible time; never; (4) **-minutes rattle**, pork boiled very fast; (5) **-one**, in phr. *to be all twenty-one*, to be quite ready; to be all fit; (6) **-penny**, a two-franc piece.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] Ax Mr. Wood to lend me a twenty-eight. A twenty-eight valled down tap my voot. (2) **Ker.** You niver saw six that were able to play twinty-foives wid 'em—every one was chatin', an' they all so good at it not wan could bate the other, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 11; I saw the six bhoys down at Rooney's playin' the twinty-foives, *ib.* 25; They would set down to play three-handed twenty-fives, while I looked on and kept a tally of the game, *ib.* 26. (3) **Oxf.**[1] (4) **w.Cor.** I don't like stew cooked slowly, I like a twenty-minutes rattle (M.A.C.). (5) **Nrf.** I had put on my duck trousers . . . t'morning, and arter I got the hat, I was all twenty-one, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 130. (6) **Guern.** I thought it was a twenty-penny (G.H.G.).

2. Used *indef.*: numerous, plentiful.

Sh.I. Mam bids me gie dee an' your folk her twinty blissins, *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897); Gie dem wir twinty tanks, *ib.* (May 13, 1899).

TWER, *sb.* Glo.[1] [twə̄(r).] Small beer.

TWERDLE, see **Twirl**.

TWER-EYED, *adj.* Glo.[1] Squinting. (s.v. Twarn-eyed.)

TWERTEN, *v.* Hrf.[2] [twə̄·tən.] To stir up.

Get a bit of twig and twerten him up.

TWERTY, see **Twirty**.

TWESELTY, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [twī·zlti.] Poor-looking.

TWET, *v.* War. Sus. Also written **tweat** Sus. [twet.] To sweat.

War.[2] I'm like Tommy Daddle-'em, I twet, *Flk. phr.* **Sus.** I say Puck, I tweat; do you tweat? LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 162.

TWET, *sb.* Sh.I. [twet.] A fatiguing turn of work. S. & Ork.[1]

TWET, TWEYNE, see **Thwite, Twine**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

TWEYT, see **Thwite**.

TWI, TWIBIL(L, see **Twy**, *adv.*, **Twybill**.

TWIBLE, *v.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **twahble, twarble** Yks.; **twarvle** n.Yks.[2] [twai·bl; Yks. twā·bl.] To walk with an unsteady, tottering gait; to twist, twirl; to sway. Cf. dwable, 3, dwaffil.

Dur.[1] **n.Yks.** These laths twarble about (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2]

Hence (1) **Twarvled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted out of an orifice, as by the turning of a corkscrew; (2) **Twarvlement**, *sb.* circumlocution in narration; (3) **Twarvling**, *ppl. adj.* twisting in zig-zags, as a wall about to fall; (4) **Twibles**, *sb.* (*a*) unsteady walking; (*b*) a person who twists or crosses his legs in walking; (5) **Twibly**, *adj.* twisting, swaying.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) It was ower lang, and had owermickle twarvlement in't, *ib.* (3) *ib.* (4 *a*, *b*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (5) **n.Yks.** Theease is varry twahbly lats (I.W.).

TWICE, *adv.* Glo. Oxf. In phr. (1) *twice at once*, twice over without any pause; (2) — *in a place*, see below.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] 'E doos it twice at once and then agen th'reckly, *MS. add.* (2) **Glo.** The heavy drags . . . go over the land 'twice in a place,' in the same directions in which it was ploughed. . . The drag-harrows follow after the heavy drags, and go over the land obliquely 'twice in a place' also, MORTON *Glo. Farm* (1832) 10.

TWICER, *sb.* Lin. War. [twai·sə(r).] Anything more than enough for one occasion; a thing worth two of something else.

Lin.[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] 'I have given him a twicer' [I have thrashed him sufficiently for two offences], said of schoolboy fights. 'That's a twicer,' said of an unusually large apple.

TWICET, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Dor. and Amer. Also written **twiced** Lin.; **twict** N.I.[1] Amer.; **twist** Shr.[1]; **twiste** Ir.; **twyst** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) s.Lan.[1]; **twyste** Ir. [twaist.] A dial. form of 'twice.'

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lnk.** My summer 'straw' has been turn't twice't, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 29. **Ir.** He twyste her own size, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 99; I struv to see her twiste, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 73. **N.I.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (s.v. Twy). **I.Ma.** Jack . . . bore it wanst (once) and bore it twicet; and then he danced with ragin fury, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 80. **Lin.** I'd owed him twiced as much, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 26. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 81. **s.Oxf.** On'y catches it twicet as bad after, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 18. **Brks.** Down the lane she goes twicet every Sunday, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 76. **Dor.** I did see oncet or twicet as they did say: 'So-and-so, stated to be missin', is now found to be dead,' FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 53. [**Amer.** The sun is twict as near to 'em, *Cent. Mag.* (Dec. 1881) 201.]

TWICEY, *adv.* Pem. [twai·si.] Twice over; used only of names; see below.

s.Pem. Thomas Thomas would be called Thomas twicey. 'I hard as Thomas twicey is gwayin to get marrit' (W.M.M.).

TWICHILD, TWICHIN, see **Twychild, Twitching**.

TWICK, *sb.*[1] Hmp. Dev. [twik.] In *comp.* (1) **Twick-band.** Hmp. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1]; (2) **-bine**, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* n.Dev. (B. & H.) See **Quick-beam**, s.v. **Quick**, *adj.*[1] **3** (1, *a*).

TWICK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] w.Cy. Som. Dev. [twik.]

1. *v.* To twist or jerk suddenly; to tweak. Cf. **twitch**, *v.*[2]

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Bide vast, what's keep twickin' zo vor? **Dev.**[1]; **Dev.**[2] He twick'd it right out of my hand. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. *sb.* A sudden twist or jerk.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** 'Er laid holt to th' 'andle, as 'er 'magined, an' gi'ed 'un a proper good twick to pull 'un out, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, v; **Dev.**[2], **nw.Dev.**[1]

[1. Twykkyn, or sum-what drawyn, *tractulo* (*Prompt.*).]

TWICKERED OUT, *phr.* I.W. Tired, exhausted, done up.

A must be purely twickered out wiv het and doust and drouth and all, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 39; **I.W.**[2] My wold dooman sim prid near twickered out.

TWICROOKS, see **Twycrooks**.

TWIDDICK, *sb.* Dor. [twi·dik.] A little twig. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

TWIDDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **tweadle** n.Yks.; **tweedle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Yks.[2] War.[2] Dev.[1] [twi·dl; twī·dl.]

1. *v.* To twist; to twirl; to turn about with the tongue.

Gall. She had scolded me that morning for making holes in my socks by twiddling my right great toe, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) xxxv. **Ir.** Andy had recourse to twiddling about his toes, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxviii. **w.Yks.**[2] I can tweedle him round my thumb. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **e.An.** He is

imploring now, and she twiddles her hat in her hands, HARRIS *East-ho* (1902) 42. w.Som.[1] Dev. 'Er'll twiddle 'ee round 'er thumb avore a week be out, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 459; Dev.[1] [Aus. Will you stop twiddlin' those cursed feet o' yours, an' listen to me? *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 511.]

Hence **Tweedletoe**, *sb.* a person who crosses the feet in walking. War.[2] 2. Of a tail: to wag.

Dev. To see a hound . . . twiddle his tail, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) 92; Dev.[1] The dog run out to the hatch, tweedling es tail to meet en, 12.

3. *Obs.* To stroke with the fingers. Glo., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 443. 4. To be busy about trifles; to work in a trifling, careless, or slovenly manner. Cf. **quiddle**, *v.*[1], **widdle**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] What are you twiddling about there? Nrf., Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] I.W.[2] The wold dooman zets in the corner o' the winder, twiddlen about wi' her knitten all day long.

Hence (1) **Tweadly**, *adj.* finicking over work, &c.; (2) **Twiddling**, *ppl. adj.* trifling, paltry.

(1) n.Yks. He's varry tweadly about his wark (I.W.). (2) s.Hmp. She's but a twiddling little thing, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. Cor. I used to make up such poor twiddling pretences, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 147.

5. To see-saw; to oscillate. Der.[2] See **Queagle**.

6. To loiter, saunter.

s.Hmp. If I could but twiddle down to the Woodhouse . . . 'twould fresh me up a bit, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. Cor. Tha wouldn' be twiddlin here pon the baich, *T. Towser* (1873) 101.

7. With *out*: to cozen out.

Sc. He tried to twiddle me out of my money (JAM.).

8. *sb.* A slight twisting or turning.

Lei.[1] Hang 'em [fieldfares] afoor the foire wi' a bit o' wo'sted, an' joost gin it a bit o' a twiddle to begin wi', an' it'll kip on twiddlin' till they're roosted foine. War.[3]

9. Anything which one twists or turns in the fingers, as a toothpick or penknife. Lei.[1], War.[3] 10. Awkward handling. Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 27. 11. *pl.* The veining in wood.

Cor. 'Rale meoginny, I suppose?' . . 'No: painted, wi' the twiddles put in so artfully you'd think 'twas rale,' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv.

12. *Comb.* (1) **Twiddle-cum-twaddle**, idle, unmeaning talk; (2) **-of-the-sea**, a succession of small waves caused by a light breeze; (3) **-twaddle**, idle, trifling.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2) Sh.I. (J.S.); I tink I see da colour o' da sky, an' da cross tweedle o' da sea whin da wind did shift, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898). (3) Lnk. No insipid tea-drinkings with idle young ladies of relaxed sentiment, nor twiddle-twaddle talk with amiable old ones, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 50.

TWIDDLE, *sb.*[2] e.An. [twi·dl.] A pimple. e.An.[1] Suf. GROSE (1790); Suf.[1] Cf. **quiddle**, *sb.*[1], **widdle**.

TWIDDLE, see **Tweedle**.

TWIDGE, *v.* Nrf. With *off*: to take one's way without loitering, though not necessarily at a very rapid pace. (M.C.H.B.); He twidges off to work on the farm, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85.

TWIET, see **Thwite**.

TWIFER, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. A parting in two of the fibres of a root. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38.

TWIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Som. Dev. [twig.] 1. *sb.* A stout walking-stick.

Nhb. Aw danced a jig an' swung my twig that day aw went to Blaydon, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 452. Lan. Owd 'Siah would still 'feight' . . . but could not see that his 'twig' would stand any chance against a bayonet, BRIERLEY *Sketches* (1842) 87.

2. A divining-rod for finding water.

Som. At one spot the twig was so violently affected that it flew out of his hands, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 28.

3. *pl.* The common osier, *Salix viminalis.* Chs.[13]

4. Phr. (1) *a twig of a person*, a small person; (2) *to work the twig*, to use a divining-rod.

(1) n.Dev. There was one little twig o' a woman, Belle Hart was her name, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 5. (2) Som. I sent for a labouring man in the village who could 'work the twig,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 28.

5. *v.* To give a slight but smart beating as with a twig; to flog; to administer a slight but not unduly severe reproof.

w.Yks. A good stiff burch at ah thowt ad be good stuff for gien sum a ar rakes a good saand twiggin we, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 31; w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1]

6. To do anything strenuously; to work with might and main. w.Yks.[1]

[5. Twig, *verberare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

TWIG, *sb.*[2] Sc. [twig.] A glance.

Kcd. The Piper gied a stowen look, And mony a twig at her he took, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 103.

TWIG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. [twig.]

1. *v.* To pull with a jerk; esp. to pull the hair; to twitch, tug; to lay hold of.

Sh.I. The bladder danced along without much twigging from the line, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 60. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Frf. Let rantin billys twig the string, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 78. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] Wm. Punishment inflicted on some boy who commits an offence against good manners. When the offence is committed if he does not condone it by calling out 'pass Jack' before some one else calls out 'twig him' the others seize him by the short hairs at the back of the neck and pull them till he calls out 'pikaby' (*peccavi* no doubt is meant). 'Twig him, twig him' (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Twigging**, *ppl. adj.* of frost: hard, laying hold of land and water; (2) **Twigum**, *sb.* a boys' game: pulling one another's hair.

(1) Cum.[1] It's a twiggan neet o' frost; Cum.[4] (2) w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897).

2. To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing. Slk. (JAM.)

3. With *round*: to turn round.

Per. The modest lass, bein' rather shy, Twigged round her head and looked awry, And gae her dandy nae reply, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 24.

4. *sb.* A quick pull; a twitch; a tug.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Gi'ein da fettle a twig til shü nearly lifted da maeshie frae da grund, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898).

TWIG, *v.*[3] e.An.[12] [twig.] To sway sideways as timber on a 'gill.'

TWIG, *v.*[4] Hmp. [twig.] To drink deeply or continuously; to 'swig.'

He kept twigging away at the bottle (W.H.E.).

TWIG, *v.*[5] Sc. [twig.] To contain, hold in.

Per. I canna comprehend, O Linn, how ever Your narry chops can twig this mighty river, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 140.

TWIG, *v.*[6] *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) To put cross-ropes on the thatch of a house. Hence **Twig-rape**, *sb.* a cross-rope put on the thatch of a house.

TWIGGEN, *adj.* Chs. Not. War. Shr.[2] [twi·gən.]

1. Made of twigs or wicker-work. Chs.[1], n.Not. (J.P.K.), War.[3] 2. *Comp.* **Twiggen-wallet**, a hamper. Shr.[2]

TWIGGEN, *v.* Wor. Also in form **tweagen**. [twi·gən; twī·gən.] To wriggle about. (H.K.) Cf. **twig**, *v.*[2]

TWIGGEN-DICK, *sb.* Chs.[1] A coarse kind of cheese, with very little fat in it.

Servants when not satisfied with the furnishing of the table used very frequently to repeat the following rhyme . . . at Middlewich:—'Browan bread, mahley pies, Twiggen Dick full o' eyes; Buttermilk instead o' beer; So I'll be hanged if I stay here.' At Wilmslow the rhyme varies thus:—'Barley bread, and barley pies, Twiggen Dick and full o' eyes, Sour milk and smaw beer, Maks me stop no lunger here.'

TWIGGER, *sb.* Not. [twi·gə(r).] A man who cuts the twigs off the birch-tree and makes them into bundles. See **Twigging**.

The twiggers let the bottles lie till March, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 161; Not.[2]

TWIGGERY, *sb.* Chs. [twi·gəri.] An osier-bed. See **Twig**, *sb.*[1] 3.

A friend of mine hunting with harriers . . . asked a labouring boy if he had seen the hare. The boy answered, 'Oo was making for th' twiggery,' *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 128; Chs.[13]

TWIGGING, *sb.* Not. War. Wor. [twi·gin.] The practice or right of cutting twigs of birch or other trees, or osiers, for various purposes.

Not. I first let the twigging to the besom makers, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 161. War., Wor. In the districts in which

asparagus is grown there is a sufficient demand for these twigs, which are sold in bundles of 100, to make twigging a remunerative process. In the meadows on the Avon side, on the farm on which I live, a workman is now employed (January 1902) in this operation. But there is also an illegitimate trade carried on. A few nights ago men were observed to be trespassing over this farm, and it was supposed that they had come with the intention of twigging. Men who can steal twigs in this way find a ready market for them, and twigging in this sense is regarded as analogous to poaching (E.S.).

TWIGGITOP, *sb. Obsol.* Hrf. The top of a tree, &c. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

TWIGGLE, *v.* Wor. Cor. Also written **twigle** Wor. [twi·gl.] To wriggle about. s.Wor. (H.K.), Cor.[2]

TWIKE, *sb.*[1] Nhb.[1] [twaik.] A pointed stake used in the game of 'twikes.' Hence **Twikes** or **Twikey**, *sb.* a game; see below; called also 'Sticky-stack' (q.v., s.v. **Sticky**, *adj.*[1] 2).

The game is played by throwing a twike, which sticks into the turf. The opponent has to dislodge his adversary's twike and at the same time to fix his own into the soil. In another form of the game each player selects his home or base at ten or twelve yards' distance from a central spot. They then stand in the centre, and proceed to throw their pointed twikes until one fails to stick into the ground. The misser must then run to a fixed spot, whilst his companions commence to dig up the turf from his base, and to carry it to their own. At the end of the game each player has presumably a hole and a heap of this acquired turf at his base, and if the turf when laid down fails to completely fill the hole a fine is inflicted.

TWIKE, *sb.*[2] w.Dur.[1] [twaik.] A slender person; used contemptuously.

TWIKE, *sb.*[3] Lin. Also written **twyke**. [twaik.] The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; Lin.[1] Cf. **quick**, *adj.*[1] 17, **Twitch**, *sb.*[1]

TWIKIN, see **Twokin**.

TWIKLE, *v. Obs.* Nhb. To walk awkwardly, as if with a twist in the legs. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

TWIL, *prep. Obs.* e.An.[1] Until; a dial. form of 'while.'

TWILL, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **twull** Nhb.[1] [twil.] 1. A dial. form of 'quill.'

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Pull a twill oot ed geaise wing, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 11; Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] 118. Cum. Ah gat a bit o' paper, a twill pen, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 34. Wm. I wanted sum twills ta rite wie, CLOSE *The Satirist* (1833) 160. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A geease-twill; n.Yks.[34] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); (J.W.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Twilly**, *adj.* pen-feathered; used of a plucked fowl, when the feathers are short and bristly. n.Yks.[2]

2. A reed. n.Cy. (HALL.) 3. The spool of a spinning-wheel; the spool or bobbin on which to wind yarn. N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] See **Quill**, *sb.*[2]

4. Thread upon a reel. Lin.[1]

TWILLEY-HOLE, *sb.* Wil. An opening in a hurdle for the insertion of a pole. See below.

(G.E.D.); A 'twilley' hole is left in the centre of each hurdle for the insertion of the . . . pole on which the shepherds carry them, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) vi.

TWILLY, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. [twi·li.] To turn the toes in.

n.Cy. He twillies his toes, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.[12], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Twilly-toed**, *adj.* having the feet turned inwards. w.Yks.[2]

TWILLY, see **Twily**, *adj.*

TWILLY-WILLY, *sb. Obs.* Nhp. Woollen dress material; a stuff gown.

Cast away thy 'twilly willy,' Winter's warm protecting gown, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 35; Nhp.[2]

TWILT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **twolt** Gall.; **twult** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] [twilt.] 1. *sb.* A dial. form of 'quilt.'

Sc. (JAM.); Beds of state, twilts, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. Edb. The city mouse then placed his guest On a rich twilt to grace his feast, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 347, ed. 1815. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The bed, wiv its twilt snawy white, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 10; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] 118, Cum.[1] Wm. A scooar a bed twilts, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 18. n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1235], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

2. *v.* To quilt.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Her twilted pettikit se fine, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 44; Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] Wm. Mary is gaain ta twilt a yallow linsey twilt, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 48. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[3], n.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] Boys used to show with pride balls they had twilted, that is, quilted with twine.

Hence (1) **Twilter**, *sb.* a quilt-maker; (2) **Twilting-frame**, *sb.* the large frame on which quilts are stretched while being made.

(1) Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2] (2) Nhb.[1] Cum. She's t'twiltin-frame in t'parlour loft, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 175. n.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

TWILT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Also in form **twult** Cum.[14] [twilt.] 1. *v.* To beat, thrash, chastise. See **Quilt**, *v.*[1], **Welt**.

Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Twilt his jacket for him, a pawky young raskil, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 30; e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He did twilt me (Æ.B.); w.Yks.[235] Lan. He'd twilted sum on em fur cummin neer th' heawse afther he'd towd 'em they wornt wantid, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 17; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[2], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'll twilt thy mucky bastard bairn aboon a bit th' fo'st time I clam hohd on it. e.An.[1] Nrf. If yow twilt him I'll twilt yow, so mind yer that, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85.

2. *sb.* A blow.

m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] That's him 'at wur twilting ar Jim!—let me goa an' gi'e him a twilt ont' lug mother!

TWILTER, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To spin thread unevenly. HOLLOWAY.

TWILY, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Hrt. Som. Dev. Also written **twiley**, **twyly** Som.; and in form **twilly** Cum.[4] Hrt. [twai·li.] 1. Toilsome, troublesome, wearisome; restless, fretful, ailing; of a horse: restive. A deriv. of 'toil.'

Cum. (E.W.P.) Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 201. w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. The child is twily, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 444; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (W.F.R.) Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. The tilty, twily, preckett toad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90.

2. Of an animal: having a delicate appetite. Hrt. (E.S.F.)

TWILY, *sb. Obs.* Suf.[1] A towel. (s.v. Towley.)

TWIME, *sb.* Sc. A couplet. MACKAY.

TWIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Dor. [twin.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Twin-bairns**, twins; (2) **-fruit**, double fruit.

(1) Fif. Globe-cheekit Fun, . . And Comus, his renownit brither (Twin-bairns o' Revelry, their mither), TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 18. Gall. (A.W.) (2) Nhp.[2]

2. A double fruit, esp. used of apples. s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Cf. **twinny-uns**. 3. With the *def. art.*: twins.

Dor. The 'twin,' a fine healthy pair of four-year-old boys, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 142.

4. *pl.* The kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria.* w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 190. 5. *v.* To give birth to twins.

Nhb. For as she's myed a start wi' twinnin', She'll mebby neist time bring me three! WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57. Dor. 'Are the sheep doing well, shepherd, this season?' 'No! they don't twinny nothing to-year' (C.W.).

[5. Ewes yeerly by twinning rich maisters doo make, The lamb of such twinner for breeders go take, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 81.]

TWIN, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **twinn** Shr.[2]; and in forms **twine** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Yks.; **twyne** Sc. (JAM.) [twin; twain.] 1. *v.* To divide into two; esp. used of a field or building.

Nhb.[1] Lan. A lot o little places twinned off fro one another by wooden partishuns, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 25. e.Lan.[1], Chs.[123]

2. To separate one from the other; to part, sever. Cf. **twine**, *sb.*[1] 8.

Sc. By little and little cam to very ill words, and twined in anger, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899). Cai.[1] Frf. Nor could the yellow Austral gowd E'er twine my thochts frae hame, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 15. Arg. What ails the laddie, new twined frae his mither? MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.*

(1901) 157. **Lnk.** The waves and cruel wars hae twinn'd my winsome luve frae me, MOTHERWELL *Poems* (ed. 1881) 103. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 120. **Gall.** What cause is guid that twines a woman frae her ain man? CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. **Nhb.**[1]

3. *Obs.* To divide, share; to part with.

Abd. Narrow's the saul wha winna twin his gear To smooth misfortune's brow, or help the poor! SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 74.

4. To steal. S. & Ork.[1] **5.** To separate the weeds from newly-ploughed land.

Shr.[2] Twinning to tak away the scutch.

6. With *of*: to deprive of.

Sc. I'll lie twin'd of my marrow, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 78. **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Sc.** Maun ye be twin't o' that blythe neukie Whar ye hae win't sae lang? TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 28 (JAM.). **Bch.** I get baith the skaith an scorn Twin'd o' my brither's gear, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 6. **Per.** He's ta'en out his wee penknife . . . An' he's twyned himsel' o' his ain sweet life, FORD *Harp* (1893) 30. **s.Sc.** She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whilk he hed thrie times dyned, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 105. **Ayr.** It was juist like twinning him of his very life to part with a plack, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 103. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **Dmf.** Cauld maun the heart be, twin'd o' its joys, REID *Poems* (1894) 159. **Nhb.** A man may have a hidin' neuk, An' yet be twined o' a' his brass, *N'castle Fishers' Garl.* (1832) 91.

7. Phr. (1) *to be twined of, obs.*, to be delivered of in child-birth; (2) *to twin one out of a thing*, to get it out of one, esp. by means of repeated solicitation or by stratagem.

(1) **Lan.** Alas! . . one of our sisters has fallen, . . she cannot be received into our bosom, till she be twin'd of the bloody offspring of that Anakite, *Lett. fr. Quaker* (Sept. 19, 1715) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) V. 174. (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

8. *sb.* A revolving table by means of which coal-trucks are diverted to the various tram-lines in a mine. Cf. **twine**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

w.Yks. Tram lines were laid in the pit, and it was necessary from time to time for the turn-tables, or 'twines' as they were called by the men, to be moved, *Yks. Evening Post* (Oct. 5, 1901).

9. *pl.* An agricultural implement for breaking the clods and uprooting the weeds of ploughed land.

Shr.[1] Twins have two rows of deep, curved, broad teeth—a blacksmith said, 'the tines wun duck-fütted.' The implement has no wheels or guides of any kind, and in this respect differs from the modern 'cultivator'; it is either single or double, and in the latter case is spoken of as 'a pair of twins,' the several parts being coupled together; **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (HALL.)

[**1.** There were twenty and too, to twyn hom in sonder, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2747.]

TWINDLE, TWINDLING, see **Twinnel, Twinling.**

TWINE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrt. Dev. Also in forms **tweyne** Cum.[14]; **twoine** s.Lan.[1] [twain.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Twine-spinner**, a rope-maker. Lth. (JAM.) **2.** A curl.

w.Yks. Ther hair hasn't lost its Sundy twists, an' twines, ther faces luk ruddier, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 241.

3. *Fig.* A tie, bond.

Per. Preserve the cordial twine that binds us baith, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 91.

4. A contortion. Bnff.[1] **5.** A twist; a turn; *fig.* an intricate vicissitude or turn of fortune.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Vain I may be now, whan a' that's past, By unco twines has fa'en sae weel at last, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 140, ed. 1812. **e.Yks.** (R.S.)

6. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Twine-grass**, the common tufted vetch, *Vicia Cracca*; (2) **-toed**, having the toes pointing inwards.

(1) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 48. (2) **Lan.** (C.J.B.)

7. Phr. *to twine the tail*, to twist a cow's tail in order to turn her into the required direction; also *fig.* to turn the helm of a ship.

Lakel.[1] **Cum.** Twine tail on't, as tha dua swine or bulls, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310.

8. To turn; to twist, esp. to twist the strands in making straw-rope, &c.; to wriggle.

Sc. Twine out his lugs, root out his tongue, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 213. **Lnk.** If I was as gleg as you, I'd twine mysel' up, like a screw, Richt tae the tap, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 224. **Wgt.** The wean twining and kicking and swearing most viciously, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 290. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Next he twin't an' screw't his feace, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) and S. 90; **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[4] He twisted an' twin'd uz aboot. **w.Yks.** Studying Euclid or twining a mengle, ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1874) 2. **n.Lan.** I es't 'im if he twin'd thor waggins up t'brow wi' a masheen, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 8. **s.Lan.**[1] Iv aw catch him, aw'll twoine his neck reawnd. **n.Lin.**[1] I'll twine thy neck roond for the. **Dev.**[1] I'd lerrick thee till I made thee twine like an angle-twitch, 17. **n.Dev.** But thof ha ded viggee . . . and twined, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 217.

Hence (1) **Twiner**, *sb.* a hook-shaped instrument used for twisting straw-rope; (2) **Twiners**, *sb. pl.* the wheel by which straw-rope for corn-stacks is made; (3) **Twiner-up**, *sb.* a boy employed to adjust the 'lifter' after 'doffing'; (4) **Twiney**, *sb.* a rope-maker.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (4) **Nhb.**[1] He waaks backwards like an aad twiney gan doon the grund.

9. To wind, meander; to deviate from the direct course or line of flight; also used *fig.*

Sc. Whare Don from the Highlands comes hurlin', In mony a willsome roun', Ay twinin', and wimplin', and swirlin', JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 292. **s.Sc.** Whare thy blue deep rivers twine, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 351. **Ayr.** Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles twines, BURNS *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 7. **n.Yks.**[1] Thae partridges flew straight doon for t'beck an' then they twined round under t'bank. **w.Yks.** Just thee watch 'em, an' Ah'll bet they twine in t'Brahn Cah when they get theare, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 22, 1899). **n.Lin.**[1] She was broht up chech, but alus twined to chapilwards.

10. To fasten, bind; to join; *gen. fig.*

Abd. Aff they went to bid Mess John Twine the marriage tether O, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 182. **Dmb.** Sib by our sires, and twice in marriage twined, The Gowodeans and Howes ha'e lang been joined, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 36. **Lth.** Ye'll ne'er reproach the day ye twine Wi' Ailie in the marriage knot, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 150. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 48. **Cum.** As thick as three auld mears twined tugidder, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310.

11. To spin; to weave.

Sh.I. This twisting together of the strands, called 'twining,' is the most wearisome part of the spinning, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **Rnf.** Twine it weel, my bonny dow, And twine it weel, the plaiden, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 8. **Gall.** Dundrennan lasses turn your wheels, Lick aff the schowy stoor. . . Twine winning sheets for gallant chiels, DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 76. **Nhb.** Nae mair her warm fingers'll birl the big wheel, Her last hank is twined on the crazy knack reel, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 7. **w.Yks.** When yarn is in process of being spun, it is drawn out a certain length and then subjected to a process of turning or twining or twisting, which gives strength to the yarn (J.M.).

12. To go away; to make off.

w.Yks. It deead o't neet a broker com An aht wi't traps he twined, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 23; **w.Yks.**[5] 18.

13. *Obs.* To stretch out; to prolong.

Sc. Wult thou twyne owt thine angir til' a' genaeratians? RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxxv. 5. **Lnk.** When I thought to hear A grace like yours, twin'd out for ha'f a year, He mum'led twa three words, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108.

14. To represent; to state or put a case.

Edb. 'Jean, there's a chance for ye, and only one,' for that was the way I twined it to her, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 281.

15. With *in*: to twist the ends of a new warp to the thrums of an old one. s.Lan.[1] **16.** With *up*: to wind up.

w.Yks. Ah mun hev mi watch twined up, *Nidderdill Olm.* (May 1873).

TWINE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **twahn** n.Yks.; **tweyne** Cum.[14] [twain.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'whine'; to cry; to be fretful or peevish. Cf. **dwine**, *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** For still 't mun rather ease my meynde, At is bit owr dispwosed to tweyne, To ruminate on aul lang seyne, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 144; **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[24], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

Hence (1) **Twined**, *ppl. adj.* cross; fretful, ill-tempered; (2) **Twine-wallets**, *sb.* a cross, peevish child; (3) **Twiney**, *adj.* fretful, complaining; sickly, ailing; (4) **Twiny-bags**, *sb.*, see (2).

(1) **Cum.** He was as twined as could be because they were stripping him, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 6, 1901) 6, col. 3. **w.Yks.**

Owd Jemmy Edmison were varra twined at us (F.P.T.); w.Yks.[1] (2) Cum. (M.P.) (3) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] She's but twiney, poor body. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] That barn's seea twiney Ah can deea nowt fer frabbin wi' 't. Cum.[1] She's nobbet varra twiny to-day; Cum.[4] n.Yks. This bairn is twahny (I.W.); n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Bayn's varry twiny tĭ-neet, what's mather? m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[15] Lan. I'm a bit twiny like, and out of sorts, FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxviii. ne.Lan.[1] She's nobbut a twiny body. Nhp.[1] (4) n.Yks. Wativərz matər wi dhə, dhū twainibagz? āz fĕr taird əhiərin dhə (W.H.).

2. To pine and languish in sickness.

n.Cy. (HALL.) n.Yks. She twahnd away (I.W.). ne.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* A fretful complaint; a whine.

Cum.[4] My judgment's wrang, an' aw my twines an' frets Seems noo like silly, empty, false regrets, *Whitehaven News* (Jan. 5, 1899) 3, col. 2. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Poor barn! it's all of a twine t'day long, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 22, 1899).

4. An attack of illness, esp. one of short duration; a twinge of pain; the weakness resulting from disease. Cf. **twine**, *sb.*[1] 5.

Bnff.[1] She hid a twine o' sair teeth. He took the mirles, an' they ga 'im a gey sair twine. Frf. Twines o' the gripes and the cholic, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 39.

TWINE, *v.*[3], *sb.*[3] and *adv.* Sc. [twain.] 1. *v.* To put a person to the utmost stretch in working; to labour to the full extent of one's powers.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The gaitheran o' the taties gars them twine.

2. To walk with great difficulty. Bnff.[1]

3. *sb.* Hard labour; a difficult task.

They got an unco twine at the cuttan o' the laid corn, *ib.*

4. *adv.* With great difficulty. *ib.*

TWINE, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Abd. (JAM.) To chastise.

TWINE, *num. adj.* Irel. Yks. Also in form **tean** Yks. Two. Wxf.[1] e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 3, 1898).

TWINE, see **Twin**, *v.*[2]

TWING, *sb.* Cum.[4] [twiŋ.] A small, red, spider-like insect, probably *Oonops pulcher*, reputed to give cattle chancing to eat it the disease of 'red-water.'

TWINGE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lan. Dev. [twinz.] 1. *sb. Fig.* ? A sharp or telling point.

Dev. 'It says how women should hold their awn men in special reverence.' 'Theer's the twinge, an' I'd have 'e put that in for sartain. If her reverenced un, her wouldn't go about in high-wheeled, cranky dog-carts with t'other,' PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 382.

2. *v.* To pinch, nip, squeeze.

Lan. He's a fox, lad; a cunning fox! But I'll twinge his tail for him yet, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 34. s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Twingers**, *sb.* pincers. s.Lan.[1]

TWINGE, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in form **twainge** w.Yks.[2] [twinz.] 1. An earwig.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* w.Yks. These twinges cause death by entering a person's ear, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 114; w.Yks.[12345], s.Lan.[1], Ken.[12]

2. The common millepede, *Julus terrestris.* w.Yks.[3]

TWINGE, *sb.*[3] Wil.[1] [twinz.] A long flat cake or loaf of bread; a piece of dough moulded for making into bread. Cf. twining.

TWINGE, *sb.*[4] Yks. [twinz.] A peevish, spiteful child, esp. a girl. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 22, 1899).

TWINGLE, *v.*[1] Sc. Nhp. Cor. [twi·ŋ(g)l.] To twist closely round; to turn; to wriggle. Cf. **twangle.**

Abd. (JAM.); They had nae jack, but this [the lingle to swing the roast] would twingle wi' little cost, BEATTY *Parings* (1801) 4, ed. 1873. Nhp.[1] The bindweed twingles about the hedges. Cor. I seed un [a snake] twingle too his tail, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 23; Cor.[12]

TWINGLE, *v.*[2] Cor.[2] [twi·ŋgl.] To tingle as from cold.

TWINGLE-TWANGLE, *v.* Sc. To twang.

Ayr. *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 22. Gall. When he had tied his string and finished cocking his viol and twingle-twangling it to his satisfaction, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 327.

[Cp. Pipes and tabors, Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles, FORD *Perkin Warbeck*, III. i. 5.]

TWING'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Also in form **twin't.** [twinzt.] Suffering from the disease 'hawk' (q.v.).

TWINGY, *adj.* Dev. [twi·nzi.] Having twinges of pain. Also used *advb.*

Then tha litt'l pigs wid zook, An twingy in tha jaw wis took, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 52; Dev.[2]

TWINING, *sb.* Wil. [twi·nin.] A large flat cake or loaf of bread. n.Wil. (G.E.D.) See **Twinge**, *sb.*[3]

TWINK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. [twiŋk.]

1. *sb.* A twinkle; a wink.

Lei.[1], War.[3] Dev. Yu may zee be tha twink uv ez eye, Thit vur vury glee as ha puf'th an blaw'th, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 6.

2. The shortest possible space of time; a twinkling; *gen.* in phr. *in a twink.*

Fif. So were their bagpipes in a twink, like tinder Fired underneath their arms, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 86, ed. 1871. n.Cy. Ah'll be theer in a twink (B.K.). Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] In a twink or two. w.Yks.[5] He wur splauadering ont' floor in a twink! Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] s.Wor. 'Er was took bad and 'er was gone in a twink (H.K.). Suf.[1] Dor. An twerden much I seemed to drink, Eet I wur done up in a twink, *Eclogue* (1862) 1. w.Som.[1] Urn down and zay I'll be there in a twink. e.Dev. In a twinkey he had pulled Miss Josephine into his room, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 239.

3. *v.* To twinkle. Suf.[1] The stars twink.

Hence **Twinking**, *sb.* the shortest possible space of time.

Ess. They sturted in a twinkin' then, An' down the coas they went, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 109; Ess.[1]

[Twynkyn, wythe the eye, *nicto* (*Prompt.*).]

TWINK, *sb.*[2] Chs. Shr. Gmg. Glo. Som. Dev. [twiŋk.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cf. **tink**, *sb.*[1]

Chs. The name . . . has been given to the bird on account of its sharp, musical, chirpy note, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 117; Chs.[13], Shr.[1] Gmg. *N. & Q. ib.* 49. Glo.[12], Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). se.Dev. *N. & Q. ib.* 213.

TWINK, *sb.*[3] Ken.[1] [twiŋk.] A sharp, shrewish, grasping woman.

Ye've got to get up middlin' early if ye be goin' to best her, I can tell ye; proper old twink, an' no mistake!

TWINK, *v.*[2] Dev. [twiŋk.] To chastise. Cf. **twank**, *sb.*

Zo yū bin stayling awpels, 'avee. Well, than, I'll twink thee purty tight vur that, sure 's a gun! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 138.

TWINKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. [twi·ŋkl.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* **Twinkle-eyed**, having a twinkle in the eye.

Som. He smiled so mĕrry and so twinkle-eyed too, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 288.

2. An instant; the shortest possible space of time; also in phr. *twinkle of an eye.* Cf. **twink**, *sb.*[1]

e.Dev. The policeman, contrary to his expecting, was after him in a twinkle, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 193. Cor. They all took fright, an' vanished away in the twinkle of a eye, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 61.

3. *v.* To twitch; to tingle.

Yks. The candles were promptly restored the next morning, but the thief 'twinkled' ever after, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. Dev. 'Thickee wan there, vather, that twinkleth 'is tail got um turrabul bad.' This is applied to the quick twitching, or shaking, of the tails of animals, but especially of lambs when they are in the act of 'feeding,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

TWINKLING, *sb.* Sc. [twi·ŋklin.] 1. In phr. *in the twinkling of a cat's tail*, in an instant.

Frf. I'll be ready in the twinklin' o' a cat's tail, MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 128.

2. A tingling.

Kcd. It spread till reverend grannies felt A twinklin' i' their toes, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 55.

TWINLING, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Wor. Nrf. Also in form **twindlin'** s.Lan.[1] [twi·nlin.] A twin, esp. one of twin lambs.

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Lin. They will keep none but twinlings, HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus* (1710) in TUSSER *Husb.* (ed. 1878) 262. Wor. (W.C.B.) Nrf. HILMAN *ib.*

[For twinlings be twiggers, encrease for to bring, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 81. Norw. dial. *twinnling*, a twin (AASEN).]

TWINNEL, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Also in form **twindle** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [twi·nl.] 1. *sb.* A twin.

Lan. May 29 was buryed a twindle of John Leylands. May 31 was buryd the other twindle of John Leylands, LOWE *Diary* (1674) 40, ed. 1877; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

2. *v.* To bring forth twins.

Mother Cowburne has twinnelled, and farmer James, her

husband, is in luck to have a family o' at one birth, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 14, ed. 1886.

Hence **Twindlet,** *ppl. adj.* twin-born. s.Lan.[1]

TWINNET, *sb.* Cmb. [twi·nit.] A gimlet. (W.W.S.)

TWINNY, *v.* e.An. [twi·ni.] To rob a cask before it is broached by tasting it through a reed, pipe, &c.

e.An.[1] A thievish wench twinnies her dame's cask of mead or made wine. Suf. *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

TWINNY-UNS, *sb. pl.* w.Wor.[1] Of fruit or flowers: two growing on one stalk or in one shell. Cf. **twin,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

TWIN'T, see **Twing't.**

TWINTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Also in forms **quinter** Sc. (JAM.); **twinty** n.Lin.[1] [twi·ntə(r.] A sheep two years old; used also of cattle and colts; a sheep which has been shorn not more than thrice; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.); 'Twinter ewe,' a ewe three times shorn, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* Dmf. A sheep from fifteen months up to four years old, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). N.Cy.[1] A female sheep of two winters old; N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Applied [also] to a two-year-old steer. Dur. RAINE *Charters, &c.* (1837) 233. Lakel.[12], Cum.[4] Wm. Strayed, from Skelwith Fold, a half-bred gimmer twinter, *Wm. Gazette* (Sept. 29, 1900) 5, col. I. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A twinter stot. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Two stirks, an three twinters, ii. 289. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] Midl. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695) (s.v. Hekfore). Stf. A sheep that has been shorn once, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Der.[1]; Der.[2] A yearling sheep. n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] A cow-calf is called a twinter or stirk during its third year. Nhp.[1], Oxf. (K.) Bdf. BAILEY (1721). e.An.[1]

[*Bimus, uel biennis, uel bimulus,* twi-winter, *Voc.* (10th cent.) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 116.]

TWINTER, *v.* Chs. Shr. [twi·ntə(r).] To wither; to shrivel.

s.Chs.[1] Dhis fuwlz leg)z au· twin·türd. Dhem tai·tüz bin gon twin·türd wi bey·in fros·t-bitn. Shr.[1] It's likely to be a sharp fros' to-night—I'm afeard it'll twinter the tato-tops. Yo'n 'ad the oven too sharp, an' it's whad I call spilin' good mate to twinter it up like that. They tellen me as the Squire's gwun sich a little twintered up owd mon, an' 'e wuz used to be a right brocky fellow.

TWINTLE, *v.* Lin. [twi·ntl.] To hew; to chip. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

TWINTY, see **Twenty, Twinter,** *sb.*

TWINY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [twai·ni.] Very small, 'tiny.' A twiny bit, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

TWINY-LEG(S, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **tweeny-legs.** The marsh painted-cup, *Bartsia viscosa*; also the hen-gorse, *B. Odontites.*

Dev.[4] n.Dev. (B. & H.); Skeerings o' wormeth, tweeny-legs, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

TWINZY, *sb.* Lakel. [twi·nzi.] A dial. form of 'quinsy.' Lakel.[2] 118.

TWIPPY, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [twi·pi.] Knotty, full of small protuberances, as uneven thread or silk.

TWIRDLE, TWIRDLY, see **Twirl.**

TWIRE, *v.* Brks. Wil. [twai·ə(r).] To gaze at anything wistfully and beseechingly.

Brks.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] How he did twire an' twire at she, and her wouldn't so much as gie 'un a look!

[To see, the common parent of us all, Which maids will twire at 'tween their fingers thus! BEN JONSON *Sad Shep.* II. i. Cp. Germ. dial. (Bavarian) *zwiren, zwieren,* to take a stolen glance at a thing (SCHMELLER).]

TWIRG, *sb.* Brks. [twēg.] The hooked stick used to gather up corn in 'fagging.' (W.H.Y.)

TWIRK, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) [twərk.] A twitch.

TWIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Nhp. War. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **twerdle** Dor. Som.; **twirdle** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **twirdly** w.Som.[1] [twərl, twəl; w.Cy. twē·dl.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *twirl the trencher,* the game of 'turn the trencher.'

Ir. The players take names of towns or beasts, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 313.

2. To spin round.

e.Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] What's the matter, Tommy, can't 'ee twirdle your top? I know'd thick bird was dead zoon's ever I zeed'n begin to twirdly. I'll gee thee zomefin to make thee twirdly, s'hear me! Dev. NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 197.

3. To roll the eyes; see below.

Nrf. She had 'twirled' her eyes on poor Mary Squorl to some purpose! She had bewitched the poor husband! MANN *Dulditch* 1902) 146.

4. *sb.* A state of confusion.

Dor. Da zet my brains all in a twerdle, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 10. Dev. When I tries tū thenk et out I gets complately in a twirl, SALMON *Ballads* 1899) 162.

5. A turn, bout; a round in a fight.

Lan. Who's th' foo' this time? It's not Sammy o' Nancy's an' his wife Peggy this twirl abeawt, WOOD *Lan. Sketches,* 102; 'Eh! aw wish this battle wur o'er,' Bowzer sed. 'Un aw wish it had never started,' moaned Burdock, 'for aw've welley had enuff this twirl,' *ib. Hum. Sketches,* 21.

6. A flourish of words; a grace-note in singing.

Cai. Peter used till haud oot a lang time at 'e end o' every line, an' then slide doon softly wi' a twirl till 'e next line withoot haltin', HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 212. Abd. 'And there is no other clash going, Sir Andrew?' said Lady Balgownie, merely by way of a polite twirl of words at parting, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 25.

7. A walk; a ramble.

Nhp.[1] Come, let's have a twirl. War.[3]

8. A twinge.

ne.Sc. He had been feeling a sma' twirl o' the roomatics in his legs, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 219.

TWIRLER, *sb.* Lan. [twə·lə(r).] A person who joins the new ends of a warp to the old ones.

He had once been a twister-in, or twirler of threads, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) iii; (S.W.)

TWIRM, *v.* Sh.I. [twərm.] To pine away; to wither, decay. S. & Ork.[1] See **Quirm.**

TWIRNE, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A spinning-wheel. GROSE (1790); Glo.[1]

TWIRTER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. A sheep a year old; occas. one of two years; a 'twinter.' n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (J.L. 1783). Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

TWIRTY, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Also written **twerty** Glo.[1] [twē·ti.] Cross, easily put out; nervous, pert. Cf. **thwart, 2.**

s.Wor. (H.K.) Hrf.[2] He was quite twirty about it. Glo. She is so twerty [of a small girl] (J.W.); Glo.[1], Oxf.[1]

TWISCAR, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **twysker.** An instrument for cutting peats. See **Tuskar.**

The peats are cut with an instrument called a twysker, which resembles a narrow spade, having a sharp plate of iron called a feather, about seven inches long, projecting from the bottom on its left-hand side; and it determines the form and size of the peats, EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) I. 177 (JAM.); Being now arrived where the rude and antique instruments of Zetland agriculture lay scattered . . . his thoughts were at once engrossed in the deficiencies of the one-stilted plough—of the twiscar, with which they dig peats, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xii.

TWISH, *int.* ne.Lan.[1] [twiʃ.] An exclamation of contempt.

TWISH, TWISLE, see **Tweesh, Twizzle.**

TWISN, TWISSEN, TWISSY, see **Twistened, Twy,** *sb.*[1]

TWIST, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [twist.] **1.** *v.* To toss hay about. s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** ? To twist yarn for weaving.

Ayr. Twisting's gey bad the noo, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 218.

3. To prune, lop. w.Yks. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 137.

4. To hold a crowbar or tamping-rod in the operation of 'twisty and beaty'; see below.

Cor.[3] To hold a crowbar while another strikes it, at the same time giving it frequent twists; the whole operation being to 'twisty and beaty.'

5. To whine; to cry; to be peevish and out of temper; esp. in phr. *to twist and twine.* See **Twine,** *v.*[2]

Nhb.[1] Cum.[2]; Cum.[4] She tweyns an' twists on, peer laal body. n.Yks. T'bairn twists and twines (I.W.). e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Twisting,** *ppl. adj.* discontented. e.Dur.[1]

6. With *in*: to join the new warp on to one that is in the 'gears.'

w.Yks. (S.K.C.) Lan. He went about twisting-in for weavers round the neighbourhood, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 47. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1]

7. *Obs.* With *in*: to swear in or initiate a new member into the Luddites' Society. See **Luddites.**

w.Yks. M'Donald told Gosling he had got 'twisted in,' and the remainder confirmed it, Charles Milnes adding that he had introduced him, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 96. s.Lan.[1]

8. *Obs.* With *out*: see below.

w.Yks.[3] After the trials at York, an order in Council directed that by a certain time the Luddites, who had taken a secret oath, should go before a magistrate, and be 'twisted out,' as it was called; that is, they took the oath of allegiance.

9. Phr. *to twist something down one*, to eat with good appetite. War.[3] 10. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Twist-bobbin**, the bobbin on which the warp yarn is wound by the twisting and doubling frame, ready for making into warps; (2) **-wood**, the mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana.*

(1) w.Yks. (F.R.) (2) Hmp. Used by ploughboys to twist into handles for their whips, which are called 'twists' (B. & H.); Hmp.[1]

11. Phr. (1) *to have a twist*, to be something of a fool; to have a tendency to insanity; (2) *to take a twist*, to take a bias or inclination; (3) *to take the twist out of*, to take stock of.

(1) e.An.[2] (2) Ayr. Then our spirits took the twist That they maun aye retain, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 212. (3) w.Yks. Applied more especially to taking mental stock of human beings. 'He reight teuk t'twist aht on me afore I'd getten past him,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 5, 1898).

12. A turn of the halter put round a horse's jaw. Cum.[14]

13. The handle of a carter's or ploughboy's whip, made of tough twigs twisted together. Brks.[1] Hmp. (B. & H., s.v. Twist-wood). 14. *Obs.* The straggling roots or stem of the dodder, *Spergula arvensis.*

Hrt. The bind or twist of dodder, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 129.

15. The turns put into the end of thread by the rotation of the spindle. w.Yks. (F.R.) 16. The peculiar screwing of the arms known as 'frog's march,' q.v. Gall., Ir. (S.R.C.) 17. *Obs. Fig.* A bond; a tie.

Ayr. Sair's the rive that breaks the twist Which binds our hearts in ane, O, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 223.

18. The junction of the inside of the thighs of sheep or cattle; the white surface of hair between the udder and the tail of a cow.

Nhb.[1] n.Yks. This cow hez a great twist (I.W.). w.Yks.[1] This cow's a mortal good twist [the perinaeum is prominent with fat]. Sus. A projection of flesh on the inner part of the thigh . . . shut well in the twist, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 198.

19. Griping, twitching in the bowels; heartburn. Nhb.[1]

20. A quarrel, disagreement.

n.Ir. He and his neighbours had a stiff twist (A.J.I.). e.Dur.[1] Hes thoo hadden a twist?

21. See below.

Ir. It's the misthress's health we'd be drinkin'. Faix, myself wouldn't be much surprised if she had a hard twist in quensequence, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) i.

22. An appetite; in *gen.* colloq. use.

n.Cy. (J.W.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Bill then had an 'enormous twist,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches*, 58; w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He's getten a rare twist. Chs.[1] Eh! which a twist thou's getten; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2] Lin.[1] What a twist that man has, he could eat a peck of taters. Lei.[1], Brks.[1] e.Ken. He has a twist and no mistake (G.G.). [Aus. If I've got a good twist, I can do a day's work, BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1890) I. iv.]

23. *pl.* Rags with woollen warp and a spiral wrapping of cotton thread. w.Yks. (M.F.)

TWISTED, *ppl. adj.* Not. Nhp. [twi·stid, -əd.]

1. In phr. (1) *as twisted as a ram's horn*, very much twisted; also used *fig.*; (2) *to have the tongue ready twisted*, to be on the point of speaking.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2) Not. Yo can answer too, George, for I see yo've gotten your tongue ready twisted, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 105.

2. Cross, perverse. Nhp.[1] She's a twisted piece of goods.

TWISTENED, *pp.* Yks. Lin. Also in forms **twisn** n.Lin.[1]; **twissen** Lin.; **twissened** sw.Lin.[1]; **twizzened** Lin. [twi·sən(d.] Twisted, entangled.

n.Yks.[2] Lin. Wi' haäfe o' the chimleys a-twizzen'd an' twined like a band o' haäy, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889); Twist un again, mun! Get well twissen! FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1]

TWISTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. Glo. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. [twi·stə(r.] 1. In *comb.* **Twister-in**, a person who joins the threads of the new warp to the one already in the 'gears.'

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899). Lan. He had once been a twister-in, or twirler of threads, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) iii.

2. A person who twists yarn for weaving.

Ayr. Who should come in but Pate Willock, the twister, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 24.

3. An implement used for twisting straw-rope.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. Annie his wife . . . put down the hay-twister, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 97; Jem began work again with the rope twister, *ib.* 108. War.[3] Glo.[1] An implement used for twisting straw ropes for thatching, resembling a brace and bit, except that the bit has a hooked end.

4. A blow with a whip or other instrument.

w.Som.[1] Such as to make the victim twist or writhe. Aay ad·dhu wuop· een mee an·, un aay gid·-n u twús·tur [I had the whip in my hand, and I gave him a twister.] nw.Dev.[1]

5. A difficulty; a puzzler.

Nhb.[1], Brks.[1] Cor.[2] That's a twister.

6. An appetizer. w.Yks. ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1878).

TWISTER, *v.* e.An. [twi·stə(r).] To twist; to turn.

e.An.[1 2] Nrf. How bewilderingly the river 'twisters,' PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 46; Straight on as ever you can go in these twistering streets, SPILLING *Giles*, 17. Suf.[1]

TWISTERLY, *adj.* Yks. [twi·stəli.] Cross, bad-tempered; out of sorts.

w.Yks. Dr. Ling of Keighley was about to operate on a patient, when the patient said—'Nay, doctor, not to-day, I hope; for ah'm nobbut twisterly' (J.N.L.).

TWISTIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.[1] Of affairs: entangled, involved. ''E's left everythin' sadly twistified.'

TWISTLE, see **Twizzle.**

TWISTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Brks. Dev. [twi·sti.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Twisty-thraws**, pains; colic; (2) **-twiney**, a constantly crying child.

(1) Gall. May it give thee twisty-thraws and sit ill on thy stomach! CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ii. (2) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Twine).

2. Twisted, distorted.

Dev. They twisty limbs o' yers 'ud take a deal o' straightening, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 224.

3. Winding; curling.

Brks. You can get to Cateswick by this year road, but 'tis a fairish twisty 'un, an' easy to lose, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 141. n.Dev. ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 78.

4. Fidgety. ne.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.) 5. Uncertain, devious; cunning.

Dev. I just chucked 'un into a pool of watter, for to kape 'un out o' sight of twisty volk, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxviii; ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 177.

6. Cross, peevish, fretful, whining.

Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1 2 4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Shoo's been as twisty an' twiny all t'day as could be, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899). ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[2], Wor. (J.R.W.)

[6. Dan. *twistig*, at variance; disputable (LARSEN).]

TWIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. [twit.] A weaving term: anything entangled; that which gives resisting power to the thread.

Lth. Is't a cursed wab o' yarn That winna work, for knots and twits? THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 27. w.Yks. (J.M.); w.Yks.[1] There's a twit ith' yarn. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Twitty**, *adj.* of yarn: uneven; (2) **Twitty-end**, *sb.* an end which has the appearance of being cut or broken in the process of spinning or 'roving.'

(1) w.Yks. When woollen thread is carelessly drawn in spinning, or when it is attempted to be drawn beyond what its fineness allows, thin places appear, which become very hard twisted, and these soon break under the strain of weaving. Twitty warp is therefore disliked by the weaver (W.T.). (2) w.Yks. (F.R.)

TWIT, *sb.*[2] Wil. [twit.] The washings after the best cider has been made.

Wil.[1] n.Wil. After the apples, in cider-making, have been

ground and pressed once, the pulp is watered and pressed again. The result is a pleasant, sweet, weak unfermented drink, known as twit, which is drunk by the labourers before the cider is ready (E.H.G.).

TWIT, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] An acute angle.

TWIT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Sus. [twit.] **1.** *v.* To tease; to sneer at.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He twitted me wi' gooin a' coortin Sally Jackson an hoo'd ha' nowt t'say to mi (S.W.). Sus.[1]

2. To repeat confidences; to tell tales; to blab.

Nhp.[1] If he knows he'll twit. War.[23], Glo.[1] Oxf. I shall remember you; you have been twitting about me again (G.O.).

Hence **Twitter,** *sb.* a tale-bearer.

Nhp.[1] Don't tell him anything, he's a twitter. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. *sb.* A tell-tale.

War.[2] You are a twit. Glo.[1] Oxf. You're a nasty little twit; I heard what you said (G.O.).

4. A fit of hasty ill-temper; snappishness. Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1] Hence **Twitty,** *adj.* cross, snappish; ill-tempered; snappy. ne.Lan.[1], e.An.[1]

TWIT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Dev. [twit.] **1.** *v.* To chirp, twitter.

Bwk. The wee wren is chirping and 'twitting,' CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 9.

Hence (1) **Twit-lark,** *sb.* the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (2) **Twit-me-dick,** *sb.* the quail, *Coturnix communis*; (3) **Twitting-bird,** *sb.* the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (4) **Twitty-bird** or **-lark,** *sb.* the bird which accompanies the cuckoo, generally a hedge-sparrow.

(1) Wor. It was called twit-lark from its cry of 'twit-twit' (E.S.). (2) Oxf. APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. (3) War.[3] (4) nw.Dev. (R.P.C.), nw.Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* The short, intermittent chirp of a bird as distinguished from continuous song.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhp. With impatience she heard The flap of a leaf and the twit of a bird, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 210; Nhp.[1], War.[3]

TWITCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **twytch** Chs.[3]; and in form **tweetch** Suf.[1] [twitʃ.]

1. *sb.* The couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; occas. used of the fine bent-weed, *Agrostis vulgaris.* See **Couch,** *sb.*[2], **Quitch, Squitch,** *sb.*[1]

Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Wm. Gang an' riak twitch an' set fire tul't (B.K.). w.Yks.[2], Lan. (W.H.T.), ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Der. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVII. 38; Der.[2], Not.[2] s.Not. The field's a regular twitch bed (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] It's g'en them a good chanch to get twitch off-on the ground. Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[3], Wor. (B. & H.), Glo.[1] s.Oxf. It's that foul o' twitch it'll take ears to get it clean, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895). 133. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 115. Hrt. (G.H.G.), e.An.[1] Cmb.[1] Them-there fields down Laddus Drove's full o' twitch. Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; Suf.[1] Ess. *Science Gossip* (1869) 26. w.Som.[1] Thick field's vull o' twitch; he must be a worked out dree or vower times over.

Hence **Twitchy,** *adj.* (1) infested with twitch; (2) made of twitch.

(1) Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] I niver seed a twitchier peäce then Hall's Middle Naathan Land was; you mud hev hung hosses to it an' traail'd it oot o' th' parish anearly. Lei.[1] (2) n.Lin.[1] Nhp. How beautiful to see thee soar to rest, Winnowing thy russet wings above thy twitchy nest, CLARE *To the Lark* in PEACOCK *Gl.* (1889).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Twitch-fire,** a bonfire of weeds; (2) **-grass,** (*a*) the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (*b*) the slender fox-tail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*; (3) **-rake,** an iron rake for hoeing weeds.

(1) Hrt. The place stinks like a twitch-fire (R.H.R.). (2, *a*) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Cum. (B. & H.), Chs.[3], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 96, in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. 85. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf., Sus. HOLLOWAY. (*b*) sw.Cum. (B. & H.) (3) Lakel.[2]

3. *v.* To gather and root out couch-grass.

n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I must twitch and do my land for wheat.

TWITCH, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **twitchy** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **twutch** Nhb.[1] [twitʃ.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Twitch-ballock,** (*a*) a large black beetle; (*b*) an earwig; (2) **-bell** or **-belt,** see (1, *b*); (3) **-billock,** see (1, *a*); (4) **-clock,** (5) **-clog,** the common cockroach.

1, *a*) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (*b*) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 462. (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], Cum.[14] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As brown as a twitch-bell. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], Lan. (H.W.) (3) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (4) w.Yks. Boxes full o' butterflies an buzzards an twitchclocks, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 40. Lan.[1] It's nobbut a twitch-clock, or cricket, or summat, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1879) 325. s.Lan.[1] This heawse snies wi' twitch-clocks. (5) Chs.[13]

2. An earwig. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (s.v. Twinge). Yks. *ib. MS. add.* (P.)

TWITCH, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. [twitʃ.] A narrow way or passage; a short, steep twist or bend in a road. See **Twitchell.**

w.Yks.[2] Lan. For they com'n swarmin in at the dur Like midges in a twitch, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 31. s.Lan.[1]

TWITCH, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [twitʃ.] **1.** *v.* To snatch; to pull or jerk suddenly. See **Twick,** *v.*

se.Sc. The Warld's a witch, an unco bitch, A jade that will beguile, An' gif ye dinna mind, she'll twitch, While at ye she does smile, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 142. w.Yks.[4], n.Lan.[1], Not.[1]

2. To squeeze; to pinch; to fasten or draw tightly together; to tie in a knot.

se.Sc. The shoon indeed did leuk fu' weel, . . Ye'd twitcht them weel thegether, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 191. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. Twitch that knot tight (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Twitch thi shavs tighther. w.Yks.[2] A twitched waist. Here, my lad, twitch it up; w.Yks.[4] s.Lan.[1] A woman is said to be 'twitch't-in' when her stays are tightly laced. Lin.[1] Twitch it up. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Bed-twitch,** *sb.* an instrument for tightening the cords of a 'twitch-bed'; see **Twitcher,** *sb.* **1**; (2) **Twitch-bed,** *sb., obsol.*, see below.

(1) Cum.[4] (s.v. Cord-bed). (2) In place of the laths of the wooden beds, a sheet of strong canvas supported the mattresses, and this was connected with the framework by short cords; the cords were tightened at will by means of a bed-twitch. Sometimes there was no canvas, and the cords ran across from side to side, and from head to foot, *ib.*

3. To seize with a sudden pain or twinge.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Som.[1] The rheumatic do twitch me terr'ble, same's off anybody 'd a-urnd a knife into me.

4. To fasten a loop of cord round a horse's nose in order to keep it still during any operation; *gen.* in phr. *to twitch a horse.* Lei.[1], Shr.[2] (s.v. Twitchel), w.Som.[1] **5.** To castrate by means of a cord. n.Lin.[1] **6.** *Obs.* A lead-mining term: of hard stone: to press in upon and contract or close the vein of ore.

Der. Where wough or rider, twitch'd a leading fast, FURNESS *Medic.* (1836) 17.

7. To put a person in the County Court. w.Yks.[3]

8. With *up*: to truss up a bundle of hay or other material. Nhb.[1] **9.** *sb.* A sudden shooting pain.

Nhp.[1] My tooth gave me such a twitch. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] Her's a-troubled way twitches in the inside, eens 'pon times her's a-drawd most two double.

10. An instrument consisting of a stick and loop of cord, used for holding tight the nose of a restive horse while any operation is performed.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. If she needed shoeing, she was to have a 'twitch' on her nose, LEVER *Con Cregan* (1849-50) III. 19. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A short staff having a loop of cord at the end. This is passed over the upper lip or nose of a horse and twisted until it becomes tight, and by it the horse is held during an operation. Cum.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[12], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Lei.[1] The twitch is sometimes used when driving a kicking horse, the stick being made fast to the head-stall. Nhp.[1], War.[12], Shr.[2] (s.v. Twitchel). Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1], w.Som.[1]

11. A spinning term: the small piece of wood wound round the forefinger of the left hand from which the yarn is spun.

Suf. She straight slipp'd off her walland-band, And laid aside her lucks and twitches, BLOOMFIELD *Richard and Kate*; (E.G.P.)

12. A lead-mining term: the contracted or straight part of a vein caused by the presence of hard stone.

Nhb.[1] The twitch, when the sides of the vein come together, is either total or in part. Some of these twitches carry a small rib of solid ore right through, FORSTER *Section Strata* (ed. 1821) 236.

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 265; TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851).

13. The County Court; also in *comp.* **Twitch-court.**

w.Yks. If shoo winnat pay tha thi waige, put hur i' t'twitch, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 50; w.Yks.[3]

Hence **Twitch-paper,** *sb.* a summons.

w.Yks. It's a twitch-paper, izzant it, at you left uz? TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 49.

14. Phr. (1) *at every twitch and tan,* every now and then; (2) *in a twitch,* in a moment.

(1) Wil.[1] (s.v. Tan). (2) Cai.[1], Fif. (JAM.) se.Sc. Gin ye get at him i'a twitch Ye'll burn his tongue, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 111.

TWITCH, *v.*[3] Sc. Wor. Glo. w.Cy. [twitʃ.] A dial. form of 'touch.'

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* n.Sc. (JAM.) se.Wor. My elbow's that sore, I can hardly bear to twitch it (J.W.P.). Glo.[12], w.Cy. (HALL.)

TWITCHEL, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **twitchell** War.[13]; **twitchill** Not. [twi·tʃl.] 1. *sb.* A cord or other instrument fastened round the nose of a restive horse. See **Twitch,** *v.*[2] 10.

Lan.[1] The rope is put round the lower jaw of an unruly horse, and the stick is twisted round so as to get a tight hold of the jaw and subdue the horse. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[3], War.[123], Shr.[2]

2. A stout stick; a hazel rod; see below.

w.Yks.[2] War.[3] A hazel rod bent at the end and fastened back to itself so as to form a loop to hold a wedge for driving.

3. *v.* To confine in a noose; to pinch, nip; to catch in a spring-trap; to control a restive horse by means of a loop of cord placed on the upper lip; to tie up an animal with a cord.

Lan. There he stoode . . . starin' like a twitchelt earwig, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1879) 9; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[23], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[12], Shr.[2]

4. To fasten a tin-kettle, &c. to the tail of a dog or cat. See **Twitcher,** *v.* 2.

Lan. Juddy has twitchel't his gronmother's cat wi' an owd tin kettle full o' brokken pots, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 292. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] If that dog o' thoine comes nee eawr fowt, aw'll twitchel him. Chs.[12], Flt. (T.K.J.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 179. War.[12]

5. To castrate by means of a cleft stick.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] To geld a bull or ram by forcing the chords of his testicles into a cleft stick, so that the chords rot and the testicles fall off; Chs.[3], Shr.[2]

6. To beat, esp. to beat with a switch.

Not. The man who chastises his dog with a whip, holding him the while with the other hand by the collar, is giving his dog 'a twitchilling,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 179.

TWITCHEL, see **Twychild.**

TWITCHELL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Bdf. Hrt. Sus. Also written **twitchel** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[2] Not. n.Lin.[1] Bdf.; **twitchil** w.Yks.[4]; **twitchill** Der. [twi·tʃl, -il.] A narrow footpath between hedges; a narrow passage; a blind-alley; a short cut. See **Twitch,** *sb.*[3]

n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. I' t'porch, i' t'twichell, an' i' t'fowd, Like wand'rin minstrels sang, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 43; w.Yks.[24], Stf. (J.C.W.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[13], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Bdf. All persons passing by this twitchel are requested to go up or down directly, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 275. Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 321. Sus. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

[It is in bred on ye northe syd al ye bred of ye comon twechell' yat lyges on ye northe syd of ye Fleshusse, *Nott. Rec.* (1435) ed. Stevenson, II. 357; The dore þat is in the Draperie þat gothe into the twychell' betwix þe Shaumelles and þe Draperie, *ib.* (1484) III. 229.]

TWITCHER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lon. [twi·tʃə(r).]

1. A piece of wood having a nick and a hole, used to tighten the cords of a cord-bed. Cum.[4] See **Bed-twitch,** s.v. **Twitch,** *v.*[2] 2 (1). 2. A severe blow; a twinge or attack of pain.

w.Yks.[1] Lon. 'The rheumatis' had, in his own phrase, 'caught him on the hop and given him a twitcher,' *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 182.

3. *pl.* Pincers.

s.Lan.[1] Tight boots are colloquially called 'twitchers.'

TWITCHER, *v.* Lan. [twi·tʃə(r).] 1. To pinch, compress. s.Lan.[1] See **Twitch,** *v.*[2] 2. 2. To fasten a tin-kettle to the tail of a cat or dog. See **Twitchel,** 4.

Judd has twitcher't his gronmother's cat, WAUGH *Sphinx* (1870) III. 296.

TWITCHINESS, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [twi·tʃinəs.] Tightness; a twinge or griping sensation.

TWITCHING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Dev. Also written **twichin** Dev. [twi·tʃin.] 1. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* **Twitching-spot,** a short steep twist or bend in a road. w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Twitch). 2. *sb.* In *comb.* **Twitching-up,** St. Vitus's dance.

Dev. She was always afflicted with a twichin-up, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 114.

3. A twinge.

Rnf. At sic times does thy conscience no gie thee a twitching? GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 21.

4. *pl. Obs.* The ends of horse-shoe nails cut off. Chs.[1]

TWITCHY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. e.An. Dev. [twi·tʃi.] 1. Irritable, nervous, impatient; uncertain, acting by fits and starts.

ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.An. (HALL.), e.An.[1] Dev. I'm gettin' that twitchy in my nerves I can't a-bear myself 'ere no longer, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 222.

2. Of the wind blowing in gales: unsteady. e.An.[1]

3. Greedy. n.Yks.[2]

TWITCHY, see **Twitch,** *sb.*[2]

TWITE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. [twait.] The mountain linnet, *Linota flavirostris*; also in *comp.* **Twite-finch.**

Nhb.[1] n.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 66. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). Chs. The lovable, easily tamed little twites haunt the place, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 140.

TWITE, *v.*[1] Dor. Som. [twait.] To reproach, taunt. The same word as **Twit,** *v.*[1] Dor.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

[I twhyte one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose, *Je luy reprouche.* This terme is also northren, PALSGR. (1530).]

TWITE, *v.*[2] Chs.[13] [twait.] To cut, whittle. Cf. **thwite, white.**

[How vngoodly they on theyre mete twyte, *Babees Book* (c. 1475) ed. Furnivall, 256; Twytyn, *idem quod* telwyn, *abseco, reseco* (*Prompt.*).]

TWITE, *v.*[3] Lakel.[2] [twait.] To requite. See **Quite,** *v.*

Od twite-ta, thoo's ower mich auld buck aboot thi fer tweea.

TWITHER, see **Twitter,** *v.*[1]

TWITTEN, *sb.* Sus. [twi·tən.] A narrow path between two walls or hedges; also used *attrib.*

We den cum to a twitten place All overhung and dark, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 100, ed. 1872; Sus.[12]

TWITTER, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lin. [twi·tə(r).] 1. A hard tumour or gathering on a horse's foot just above the hoof; also in *comp.* **Twitter-bone.** A dial. form of 'quitter.'

n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1] Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1892) 45.

2. *pl.* The condition of a horse's foot that has been pricked in shoeing. w.Yks. (B.K.)

TWITTER, *sb.*[2] Cum. Lan. In phr. (1) *in a twitter,* (*a*) in a very short space of time; (*b*) on the very point or edge; very near; (2) *within a twitter,* see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) Lan. So in I bowted, un I'r ready in o' twitter, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 18. (*b*) Cum.[1] Just in a twitter; Cum.[4] (2) Cum.[4] Oor dog was within a twitter o' clickin' t'hare.

TWITTER, *sb.*[3] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] The tether of cattle. (HALL.)

TWITTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **twither** e.Yks.[1] [twi·tə(r.]

1. *v.* To tremble, shake, as with cold or fear; to be agitated.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] His lip was twitteren when he telt 'at his lass hed gi'en him t'sneck possett. s.Lan.[1], Der.[1] Lin. My heart twitters, RAY (1691); Lin.[1] Nhp. I twittered like a leaf, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 92. I.W.[12]

2. To be nervous and affected in speech.

Shr.[1] I canna bar to 'ear that ööman talk, 'er does so mince an' twitter—like as if 'er couldna open 'er mouth.

3. Of a muscle, &c.: to twitch rapidly.

Lei.[1] The neck or flank of a horse twitters when the animal en-

deavours to get rid of a fly by a peculiar tremulous motion of the *platisma myoides.*

4. To chatter; to titter, giggle; to laugh quietly.

s.Lan.[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **n.Dev.** Folks would have twittered louder had they known whose fancy he was like to take, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 11.

5. To give way to fretful complaints or forebodings; to be angry or envious.

e.Yks.[1] They'll be fit to twither thersens [they will be ready to die of envy]. **m.Yks.**[1]

6. To glitter, sparkle; to flicker.

Gall. Tinted little rainbows shine Twittering like dewdrops on the thorn, When early sunbeams paint the morn, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 82, ed. 1897. **Nhp.** When the sun-beam twittered on the wall, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 46.

7. *sb.* A state of nervous trembling, excitement, or apprehension; a flurry, fluster. Freq. *pl.*

Dmf. Her heart had got a twitter, MCNAY *Poet. Wks.* (1820) 116. **Ir.** I tell him that whenever he puts me into a twitter by his tantrums, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) III. 368. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790), **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw wur o ov a twitter. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He's in a straange twitter along o' theäse bad times. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer wuz talk o' the Fenians comin' las' night, an' it pût everybody i' the town o' the twitter an' tremble. **Brks.**[1] She was all of a twitter whilst us was waaitin' vor um to come. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] It upset me zoo, I be all of a twitter. **w.Cy.** My nerves is all of a twitter, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1897) 98. **Som.** I veels aal in a twitter, till I gets my glass o' bitter, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 36. **w.Som.**[1] There, hon I yeard o' it I was all of a twitter, you mid a hat me down way a veather. [**Amer.** He didn't seem to be 'n as much of a twitter's I was, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxxix.]

Hence **Twittery,** *adj.* trembling.

Dor. Poor Mary did go all white and twittery, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 257.

8. Phr. (1) *to be all at twitter,* to be uneasy; (2) *to be all in* or *upon twitters,* to be in a state of nervous impatience; to be upon tenterhooks; (3) *to be on the twitters, obs.,* to be in great doubt.

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] He's all i' twitters ti be off. **e.Yks.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

9. A fit of laughter.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **nw.Der.**[1] **Ken.** He is in a mighty twitter, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[2]

10. The time of twilight.

m.Yks.[1] He came about the twitter of day.

TWITTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [twi·tə(r.] **1.** *v.* To spin thread unevenly; to twist up, as thread after being knitted or unevenly spun; to entangle. n.Cy. (K.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] **2.** *sb.* The thin part of unevenly-spun thread.

Sc. Yarn is said to be twined to twitters, when twined too small (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Per.** The good wife's yarn broke at the twitter, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 181. **Lnk.** Her waist was like a twitter, had nae curpen for a creel, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 221. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence **Twittery,** *adj.* spun very small.

Sc. Far afore the twittery worn—wabs made now-a-days, *Edb. Even. Cour.* (July 1, 1819) (JAM.).

3. *Fig.* Anything very slender, small, or feeble.

Sc. She's a mere twitter (JAM.); You are as small as the twitter of a twin'd rusky, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 395. **Cai.**[1] **Ant.** She thought hirsel' nae twitter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Twittering,** *ppl. adj.* small, thin, attenuated; (2) **Twittery,** *adj.* slender; of no strength or substance.

(1) **w.Yks.** He's a little twitterin' thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. *pl.* The twisted entanglements into which unevenly twisted thread, &c. is apt to run; *fig.* complications of any kind. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] **5.** *pl. Obs.* Shreds, fragments.

n.Cy. Broke all in twitters (K.). **ne.Lan.**[1]

TWITTER, *v.*[3] Yks. Der. Ken. [twi·tə(r).] To tease; to 'twit.'

n.Yks. She twitters me out of my life, BROWNE *Poems* (1800) 155. **m.Yks.**[1] **Der.**[1] To taunt and twitter. Always twittering me about that. **Ken.**[1]

TWITTER, *v.*[4] w.Yks.[2] [twi·tə(r).] A knife-making term: see below.

When the 'scale' of a pocket-knife does not fit firmly and evenly upon the thin brass sheet which separates it from the blade, it is said to be twittered... When the metal lining does not 'pan' or fit along the edges of the covering of a pocket-knife it is said to twitter.

TWITTERTY-SNIP, *adv.* Dev. Restlessly, nervously.

n.Dev. I marked that her fingers went twitterty-snip, just for all the world after the fashion of her tongue in days gone by, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 169.

TWITTLE, *sb.* Sh.I. [twi·tl.] The sound made by a person's fingers in water. (J.S.)

TWITTLE, *v. Obs.* Glo. To twitter, as a small bird. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 444.

TWIVELLING, *prp.* Hrf.[2] Ploughing for the first time.

TWIX(T, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lei. War. Shr. Dev. Cor. and Amer. [twiks(t.] **1.** Between; an aphetic form of 'betwix(t.'

Per. A marriage twixt wee Nanny And Jock the Tinkler, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 46. **Dmf.** I am as tall as any man twixt Glenzier and Esk, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 3. **Ir.** The tree-stems and roots Loopin' out 'twixt them wide wall-faced slabs, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 62. **Nhb.** RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 101. **w.Yks.** All body . . . an' no head-piece worth naming to come 'twixt victuals an' their appetites, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 118. **Der.** GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 169. **Shr.**[1] I think i' my 'eart, twix one thing an' another, yo'n drive me kyimet. **Dev.** Seems there's sommat missing 'twixt he and me, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 26. **Cor.** If ort were to come wrong 'twixt you and he, BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxx. [**Amer.** I was twixt thirteen an' fourteen, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xix.]

2. *Comb.* **Twixt-whiles,** *adv.* from time to time; in the meanwhile. Lei.[1], War.[3]

TWIZZENED, see **Twistened.**

TWIZZLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **twizle** Nhb.[1] Chs.[3]; **twizzel** Chs.[2]; and in forms **tweazle** Dev.; **tweezle** Cum.[14]; **twisle** Sc. (JAM.); **twissle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Glo.[12] Brks.[1] Dev.; **twistle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Chs.[2] sw.Lin.[1] w.Cy. Som.; **twussle** Sc. (JAM.) [twi·zl; twi·sl.] **1.** *v.* To twist; to turn round quickly; to twirl; to entwine; to twiddle; to plait, fold. A deriv. of 'twist.'

Sc. I'll twussle your thrapple in a jiffy, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 191 (JAM.). **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (*ib.*) **Ir.** (A.S.-P.) **n.Cy.** He twizzles his hair (J.H.). **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** To twizzle amang mud (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] A chicken is said to have its neck twizzled when it is slaughtered in that manner. The bind-weed is said to 'twizzle round the corn'; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo semz tŭ aav· nuwt dóo bŭ sit ŭn twiz·l ŭr thomz. Aay dhŭ tlip·-mi-dik twiz·lz raaynd dhŭ kuurn! **s.Stf.** Do' twizzle about soo, yo' makin' me nervous (T.P.). **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] I have twizzled all the cotton. **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **sw.Lin.**[1] The wind seems to twistle the straw out on the crew. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] To fall down spirally, like a wing feather from a bird in the air. 'It came twizzling down.' Corn that is beat about by the wind in different directions, till it is twisted and entangled, is said to be twizzled. **War.**[2] Twisted and twizzled; **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1] (s.v. Twiddle). **e.An.**[1] He came twizzling down. **Cmb.**[1] You musn't twizzle your hat round by the strings. **Nrf.** Broken boughs entangled together are said to be all 'twizzled up' (W.W.S.). **Suf.**[1] Ta fared dunt, an ta twizzled about stamminly. **Ken.** *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 88. **Dev.** Just twizzle it round this way, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. To meander, as a stream.

Der. Your next way is by th' rooad; dunnot goo by th' wayter side, it gooes twizzlin' in and eawt so (C.J.B.).

3. To shake or ruffle violently.

Cum.[1] 'Theer! tweezle't up,' as the man said when the wind was blowing a gale and he had secured his own crop; **Cum.**[4]

4. *sb.* A twist; a turn.

s.Chs.[1] **s.Not.** Give 'is tail a twizzle (J.P.K.). **Lei.**[1] There be so many turns and twizzles! **War.**[3] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Twizzly,** *adj.* of wood: knotty; cross-grained.

w.Som.[1] This here stuff's shockin' bad to work, 'tis so twizzly's the devil; I'd zo zoon plane the road.

5. A flourish, curl.

s.Chs.[1] A flourish at the end of a MS. is a twizzle. s.Not. Lawk, yer 'air's lost all its twizzle (J.P.K.).

6. A tangled mass.

w.Som.[1] Nobody can't never wind off this here yarn, you've a-got it all to a twizzle. nw.Dev.[1]

7. A shaking, tossing; a grip; a wrestling.

Sc. A shaking, tossing (Jam. *Suppl.*). Abd. If he but ance come through thy twissle He'll rue sic gamin', Milne *Sngs.* (1871) 59. Ayr. The Lord's cause ne'er gat sic a twistle, Sin' I hae min', Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 3.

8. The part of a tree where the branches divide from the stock.

w.Cy. (Hall.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Ue·-d u dhau·rt u vuy·ndeen uv u rab·ut aup dhae·ur een dhu twúz·l u dhik dhae·ur paul·urd? [Who would have thought of finding a rabbit up there in the twizzle of that there pollard?] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 444.

9. A boundary. Wm. Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 94.

TWIZZLER, *sb.* Yks. Der. [twi·zlə(r).] 1. Anything entangled; see below.

Der. There were many formulas and observances in the game of 'cob-nut.' . . If a couple of waxed-ends became twizzled, the boy who first could shout—'Twizzler, twizzler! My fost blow,' took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 138.

2. A rather smart and jolly character. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

TWO, *num. adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **too** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **tew** Yks.; **tü** Dev.; **twa** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] Yks.; **twae, tway** Sc.; **twe** Nhb.; **twea** Nhp.[1]; **twee** N.Cy.[1]; **tweeah** e.Yks.[1] [tū; Sc. twā, n.Cy. twī, twiə, w.Cy. tū.]

1. *num. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Two-armed chair,** an armchair; (2) **-bail** or **-bill,** a double-ended mattock; see below; (3) **-bar,** the loose top-bar or hanger of a kitchen-grate; (4) **-beast tree,** the swingle-tree of a two-horse plough; (5) **-bout furrow,** see below; (6) **-bout ridge,** a ridge formed in land cultivation by the plough going twice around it; (7) **-bowed chair,** see (1); (8) **-bydle,** an implement for digging potatoes; (9) **-cord,** two-ply; having two strands; (10) **-double,** (*a*) double; bent so completely as to bring the ends together; (*b*) fourfold; (*c*) bowed down in figure from age or infirmity; (11) **-eyed beefsteak,** a slang expression for a herring; (12) **-faced,** hypocritical, deceitful, insincere; (13) **-facedness,** duplicity, deceit; (14) **-fisted,** awkward, 'left-handed'; (15) **-fisted thing,** a human being; (16) **-fold,** (*a*) double; (*b*) see (10, *c*); (17) **-fold yarn,** yarn which has gone through the extra process of being doubled; (18) **-foot,** a carpenter's rule; (19) **-foot carpenter,** a slang expression for a clogger; (20) **-foot coal,** a particular seam of coal; (21) **-furrowing,** double ploughing; (22) **-hand barrow,** a barrow propelled by two persons; (23) **-hand boy,** a smart fellow; (24) **-hand(ed crack,** a tête-à-tête; (25) **-handed,** (*a*) double; (*b*) strong, powerful, lusty; (26) **-handed work,** work so imperfectly done that it has to be performed over again; (27) **-heads,** a term of contempt; (28) **-horse farm,** a farm that requires two horses to work it; (29) **-horse tree,** a swingle-tree stretcher of a plough, drawn by two horses; (30) **-horse work,** see (28); (31) **-lofted,** two-storied; (32) **-meal cheese,** (33) **-meals,** cheese made from the skimmed milk of the evening's meal and an equal quantity of the new milk of the morning's meal; see **Meal,** *sb.*[1] **2**; (34) **-milk whey,** whey made of a mixture of 'sweet milk' and buttermilk; (35) **-minded,** undecided; 'in two minds'; (36) **-mun,** a period of two months; (37) **-part,** two-thirds; (38) **-shares,** a defect in a growing crop of barley, caused by dry weather; (39) **-shear,** a sheep that has been shorn twice; also used *attrib.*; (40) **-shorts,** see below; (41) **-skippit,** of a cap, &c.: having two peaks; see **Skip,** *sb.*[2]; (42) **-spitch,** to dig the depth of two spades, in order to bring fresh soil to the surface; see **Spitch**; (43) **-stave net,** a 'spirt-net' (q.v.); (44) **-storeyed,** see (16, *a*); (45) **-teeth,** or **-tooth(s,** sheep of from one to two years old; also used *attrib.*; (46) **-times,** twice; (47) **-toothed,** of sheep: two years old; (48) **-twins,** twins; (49) **-vore sull,** a double plough; one which turns two furrows at once; (50) **-way sull,** a plough which can turn a furrow either to the right or left hand; see below; (51) **-week,** a fortnight; (52) **-wheel,** a two-wheeled conveyance; (53) **-year-olds,** the name of a faction; see below.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) w.Som.[1] Sometimes both ends are alike; in this shape it is lighter in make, and is often called a taty-digger. Another two-bill is when one end is turned to form a kind of long axe used in grubbing out roots. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.[1] (3) s.Lan.[1] (4) Or.I. The swingle-tree in the Orcadian plough, by which two horses draw, each having its own peculiar swingle-tree attached to one of the ends of the twa-beast tree (Jam.). S. & Ork.[1] (5) Ess. In most of the western part of the county wet land is laid on the two-bout furrow, or four-furrow work, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 199. (6) Nhb. In the autumn as soon as the corn crop was off he ploughed his land into two-bout ridges, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 85; (R.O.H.) (7) Shr.[1] A wooden arm-chair, of the kind often seen in old-fashioned farm-house parlours and kitchens, having a low back, which, combining with the bows, or arms, forms a commodious, half-circular rest for the person. 'The Maister wuz sittin' in 'is two-bowed-cheer, smokin' 'is pipe.' w.Cy. (Hall.) Dev.[1] Half a score trigging along her two-bowed chair, 51, ed. Palmer. (8) Dev. They had to dig the dirt off the floor with a two-bydle, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (9) Sh.I. William is wantin' da tows laid tre'cord. He says dey'll no haud a ook if he mak's dem twa-cord, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898). (10, *a*) s.Chs.[1] Lap it up two-double, an' put it raïnd yur neck, it'll help keep th' cowd aït. War.[2] Shr.[1] A certain person was directed at Clunbury, to go up the village 'tell' he came to 'two-double doors,' i. e. double, or folding-doors. 'I never wuz out in sich coud wínde—I'd a thick jacket an' cloak, an' a shawl two-double, an' it was like nuthin'.' w.Som.[1] Th' ire bar was a-bowed two double. nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) ne.Lan.[1] (*c*) N.I.[1] Bent two double. Going two double. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 17, 1897). Lan.[1] Tha'll never have a mon loike that, wilto? Why, he's nearly two-double. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], War.[2], s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[1] w.Som.[1] Poor old man! he's a-come to go just two double. nw.Dev.[1] w.Cor. He was bent two-double with pain (M.A.C.). (11) N.I.[1] (12) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Abd. A' kin' o' greed an' twa-fac't chaetry, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. Per. Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887. Bwk. You're like the Dog o' Dodha', Baith double, and twae faced, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 104. Slk. Wha wad hae thought o' him playing us sic a trick! Twa-faced dog that he is, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 263 (Jam.). N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), m.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Óo)z ü fau·s, tóo·-fai·st briv·it, dhaat)s au· ·óo iz! ey)l bey saad·li chee·tid iv ey aaz· ür. nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] If yo' wanten to know a 'ollow, two-faced fellow, yo' can see one in Tum any day. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1] (13) Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] A nivver hard tell o' sic twafacetness. e.Dev. 'Twas the . . . deceit, the two-facedness, that sent me nearly mazed with wrath, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 220. (14) w.Yks. She was what we call a two fisted one—she couldn't do anything straight; if she made a cap, one side was twice as long as t'other, one up there and t'other down here (E.L.). (15) n.Stf. As poor a two-fisted thing as ever I saw, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108. Lei.[1] (16, *a*) Lnk. She . . . lay twa fauld o'er a stool in a swoon, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 19. Chs.[1] (*b*) Sc. (Jam.); She had been at one time a very tall woman, but when I knew her she went, as the villagers said, 'twa-fauld,' Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 17. Sh.I. I'm gaein twa-faald wi age, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 31. Abd. E'en hirplin' twafauld, auld an' frail, Ayont fourscore, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 90. Ayr. Ye noo gang maist twa-fauld, White *Jottings* (1879) 283. Slk. He gangs twa-fauld ower a steeck, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 262, ed. 1866. (17) w.Yks. (F.R.) (18) w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] Han yo seen my two-foot? s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] (19) Nhb. Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 67. (20) Shr.[1] 92, Shr.[2] (21) e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (22) Kcd. On a twa-han' barrow Luckless Tammie Tod was borne, Grant *Lays* (1884) 45. (23) N.I.[1] (24) Sc. (Jam.); Now, Mr. David, sit ye down here and let us have a two-handed crack, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xix. Abd. My lord then said he would have . . . a twa-handed crack on the matter, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 148. Lnk. Davie dearly loves a twa-handed crack, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) 5. e.Lth. Archie . . . haein a twa-handit crack wi' the wife, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. Rxb. We maun have a twa-handed crack thegither, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 44. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 454, ed. 1876. (25, *a*) Sc. I could not but admire the twa-handed way in whilk the milk of charity was squeezed frae the human heart, and made like a refreshing shower, to fall

ower a far wider surface than the wee clud in the sky would at first betoken. *Scotch Haggis*, 152. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Gurt two-handed fuller fit vor a granadeer. (26) **Sc.** (JAM.) (27) **Cor.** They called him 'great Two-heads' and 'Addle pate,' and told some queer tales of his grandfather, HARRIS *Faith*, 192. (28) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (29) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** The plough is drawn by a strong stretcher commonly called a two-horse-tree, *Agric. Surv.* 50 (*ib.*). (30) **Abd.** A twa-horse wark, may be? or dee ye make it oot wi' ae beast an' an owse? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 51. (31) **Sc.** (JAM.); If I lived in a twa-lofted . . . house, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. (32) **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (33) **Wor.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 373. (34) **Ir.** Two-milk whey, made by a mixture of sweet milk and buttermilk. The usual way to make it, is to warm the sweet milk to a certain temperature and then to add an equal quantity of buttermilk, or less (A.J.I.); Two-milk whey is given as a mild drink to persons in a weak or delicate state of health (P.W.J.); Mrs. Kilfoyle stayed only long enough to suggest, as a possible remedy, a drop of two-milk whey, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 36. (35) **Cor.** You'm a two-minded maid, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 32. (36) **e.Lan.**[1] (37) **Sc.** Wants arms for the two-part of our men, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 359. **Sh.I.** I ran da gless twappirt, *Sh. News* (Jan. 20, 1900). **Or.I.** Orknay being a two part and Zetland a thrid part of the Shrye, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 152. **n.Sc.** The twa part and third [two-thirds, and the remaining one] (JAM.). **Gall.** The twa-part didna ken o't, An didna' ken what fetcht them there, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 88. (38) **s.Wil.** In a dry season the barley sown on the sand land frequently comes up in two-shares and ripens unequally, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 219. (39) **Sc.** After the second shearing . . . the shearling tup is then a two-shear tup, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 213, ed. 1851. **Wm.** A girt grown two shear as could maist knock a h'ox, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xvii. **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 251. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** Raise turnips, &c. to support the lamb hogs and fatten the two-shears, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. **se.Wor.**[1] Two-shear-sheep. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Bdf.** *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 32. **Suf.**[1] **Dor.** The rams, old ewes, and two-shear ewes had duly undergone their stripping, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. (40) **Shr.** Owing to the irregular germination of the seed at spring, the crops presented at harvest what to agriculturalists is known as 'two shorts'—i.e. a crop composed of ripe and also unripe grain, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 26, 1896). (41) **Lnk.** Hoo I wished for ma twa-skippet bannet jist then, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 138. (42) **Sc.** (A.W.), **e.An.**[2] (43) **w.Som.**[1] (44) **Abd.** Weel-favoured an' flabby her two-storeyed chin, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 165. (45 **Wm.** The talk of the men of the land is of wethers and gimmers; of tup-hoggs, ewe-tegs-in-wool; of four-crops, two-tooths, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) ii. **Brks.**[1] I hev got a hunderd two-tooths as I mus' zell to paay my rent. **Wil.**[1] In the article of sheep what strange nomenclature! . . . We have . . . two-tooths, and four-tooths, and six-tooths, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (s.v. Sheep). **Dor.** (C.V.G.) (46) **Nhb.** A yes; twe times a yes! RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 201. **Yks.** Ah's struppedtwa tahmes oopsteers, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xviii. [**Amer.** Is a widder, even a two-time widder, got nothin' else to do but this set down or go about grievin' for them that's gone? JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 113.] (47) **Dor.** They are called two-toothed, four-toothed, and six-toothed ewes, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 280. (48) **Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr wŭz tóo twin'z ŭt ŭ buurth. Dhi bin ŭz lahyk ŭz tóo twin'z. **Midl.** (J.W.), **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Cor.** HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 199. (49) **w.Som.**[1] (50) A plough made with shifting parts, so that it can be used to turn a furrow at will either to the right hand or the left. The use is, that upon coming to the end, the ploughman can turn his horses sharp round, shift the 'turnvore,' and immediately return upon his tracks, turning a fresh furrow against the one he made in coming forward. This is of much advantage in ploughing sloping land, where it is desired to throw each furrow up the hill, *ib.* (51) **w.Yks.** It's a two-week come yesterday sin' they fought i' th' kirk-yard, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 119. (52) **Som.** Drove the little low two-wheel to Marston that morning, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) iv. (53) **Lim.** 'Two-year-olds' and 'three-year-olds' are names of two factions in the co. Limerick, that from their continual fighting give the authorities much trouble, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 122.

2. Phr. (1) *no two ways*, no doubt, no uncertainty; no change; (2) *to be two folk(s*, to be at variance; (3) *two men*, to be different from one's usual self; (4) *to carry two faces under a hat*, to be deceitful; (5) *to have gotten of two sides*, see (2); see **Side**, *sb.*[1] **2** (10); (6) *to have two words about a thing*, to discuss it; (7) *to look two ways for Easter*, or *for Sunday*, to be bewildered or confounded; to be hard put to it; see **Sunday**, **2**; (8) *to tell a person one thing that's not two*, an emphatic preface to a statement; (9) *two faces under a hat*, the common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (10) *two faces under the sun*, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (11) *—or three prices*, extraordinarily dear; two or three times the right value.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Per.** There isna twa ways as to that, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 85. **Lnk.** John's a born genius, there's nae twa ways aboot that, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 63. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Som.** There's no twa ways about love, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) xv. [**Amer.** You are jist about half right, and there is no two ways about it, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. vii.] (2) **Chs.**[1] John an' James are two folk. **s.Chs.**[1] Yo an' mey 'un be two folks, 62. **War.**[2] We shall be two-folks if you are rude. **se.Wor.**[1] Now, Jack, yŭ lazy rascal, uf thee doosn't get on o' thy work, thee un I sh'll be two-folks. (3) **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] 'My husband will be two men' [so different from himself, i.e. angry, that he won't seem to be the same person]. (4) **se.Wor.**[1] Here's wishing the mon may never get fat, as carries two faces under one hat (s.v. Two-faced). (5) **sw.Lin.**[1] (6) **Dmb.** Saying this she began to move away. 'Stop, stop! Luckie; we maun ha'e twa words aboot that,' CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. (7) **Cum.**[4] T'pooar fellah sed nowt, bit leuk't two ways for Easter Sunday, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 152. **s.Wor.** He'll have to look two ways for Sunday [said of one who spends his week's wages early in the week] (H.K.). (8) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'll tell thee one thing—an' that's no' two, 14. (9) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (10) **Shr.**[1] (11) **Ir.** (A.J.I.), (P.W.J.) **n.Ir.** 'Hoo wuz the hay sellin'?' 'It wuz twa or three prices, an frae that doon,' LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 47.

3. Used *indef.*: a few.

Sh.I. Try da grice wi' a aire o' blaedig wi' yon twa tatties, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898); (J.S.)

4. *sb.* In *comb.* **Two's-ammel**, the larger swingle of a plough, to each end of which a smaller one is attached. Cai.[1] **5.** Phr. (1) *both the two*, both; (2) *in two*, to pieces; cf. **atwo**; (3) *to be at two(s*, to be at variance; to be enemies; (4) *to be two*, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) to be great friends; (5) *to come, fall*, or *get to twos*, see (3); (6) *two and eight penny halfpenny*, an Irish half-crown piece; (7) *— a penny*, a term of contempt; (8) *— catch all*, a game; (9) *twos and ones*, favourites; (10) *— and threes*, the game of 'round tag' (q.v.).

(1) **Bwk.** The arry pods o' Blackhill Will neither sing nor pray, But the wife o' Muckle Whitfield Is good at baith the twae. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. (2) **w.Yks.** He's pooin' th' owd clock i' tew (D.L.). (3) **Abd.** The Maister cam to mak aye ane o' them 'at was at twa, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxvii. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay've been at twos fer years an' years. **Sus.**[1] (4, *a*) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **Oxf.**[1] If you dŏŏs that we shall be two. (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] Um be two, um be. (5) **n.Lin.**[1] Him an' her fell to twos aboot edicaatin' yon bairn o' theirs. (6) **Ir.** Laying a two-and-eight-penny-half-penny over the hole, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) III. 373. (7) **Nhb.** A reg'lar two-a-penny sort o' chap for a bit o' chaff, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 38. (8) **Hrt.** The games appertaining to the playground consisted of prisoners' base—two catch all, WICKHAM *Hrt. School* (1841) x. (9) **Dev.** He hath his twos and ones, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). (10) **Lan.**, **Hmp.** GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 144. **Cor.** He played at 'kissing-ring,' 'twos and threes,' LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 48.

6. A pair; a couple.

Sc. MACKAY. **n.Sc.** They were a comely tway, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 39, ed. 1875. **Hmp.** We always said as they'd be a little two, BLACKLEY *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 168.

7. With the *def. art.*: both.

s.Chs.[1] I'll tak th' two on em, 62. **Shr.**[1] I canna'd afford the two, *Introd.* 46.

8. *v.* To attack one person with two.

Lan. I'll have law on yo' for this, ye owd tyrant, or we'll two yo' some neet and give yo' a good hiding, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) ii. **s.Lan.**[1]

TWOAD, see **Toad.**

TWO-FALL, TWOFOLD, see **To-fall, Tuffold.**

TWOKIN, *sb. Obs.* Yks. Also in form **twikin.** Two apples growing together. (K.), (HALL.)

TWOLT, see **Twilt**, *sb.*[1]

TWO-PENCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Der. Nhp. Also written **tuppence** Ir. Nhp.[1]; and in form **tippence** Sc. [tu·, tʉ·,

ti·pəns.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Two-pence halfpenny**, a large sum; (2) — **three-halfpence**, the canter or jog-trot of a horse; in phr. *to go two-pence three-halfpence*; (3) **-worth**, two pennyworth.

(1) **Der.** 'Hur is a beauty. . . Could I get one like un? but it'll cost twopence ha'penny!'—an expression of magnificent meaning in the north. 'And I hanna got but ninepence,' VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. (2) **Nhp.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** They hae to gi'e him tippence worth o' laudanum, juist to keep him quate, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 37. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *as tight as two-pence in a rag*, very tight; (2) *to give two-pence and a plack*, to give a good deal; (3) *to make a thing two-pence better*, to improve it in the slightest degree.

(1) **Ir.** BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 150. (2) **Ayr.** Wad gi'e tippence an' a plack To hae the deeds to do, That's done that night, JOHN KENNEDY *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 46. (3) Yet nane o' them e'er mak it tippence better, *ib.* 103.

3. *Obs.* A silver coin of the value of two-pence.

Sc. A wheen silver tippences to the poor, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxv.

TWO-PENNY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Dor. Also written **tuppenny** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb. s.Chs.[1] Stf.; **tuppeny** War.[3]; and in forms **tip'ny, tippeney, tippenny** Sc.; **tippeny, twa-penny** Sc. (JAM.) [tu·-, tɐ·-, ti·pəni.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Two-penny ale**, (2) **-beer**, weak ale or beer sold at two-pence the Scotch pint; (3) **-herb**, *obsol.*, the wood loose-strife, *Lysimachia nemorum*; (4) **-house**, an ale-house; (5) **-reel**, used to express anything cheap, base, or worthless; (6) **-ticket**, (*a*) *obs.*, a tradesman's copper token of the value of two-pence; (*b*) in phr. *not worth a two-penny ticket*, quite worthless; (7) — **two-shoes**, a facetious term for a small child.

(1) **Hdg.** The consumption of herring with village tuppenny ale, during the night watches, was considerable, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 45. **Gall.** They maun frequent publics and drink tippenny yill, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) i. (2) **Lth.** A' your nappies, cheap or dear, Frae champagne down to tip'ny beer, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 142. (3) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Sh.I.** (J.S.); Nanny an' da Satan's instrimunt wir dancin' a tippeney reel a' roond da place, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 12. (6, *a*) **N.I.**[1] These 'tickets' were copper, tradesmen's tokens, value two-pence, of which considerable numbers were issued in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century. They were about the size of farthings. (*b*) *ib.* (7) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

2. Cheap, insignificant; contemptible, worthless.

Sc. A twapenny cat may look at a king, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Slg.** The Poet Laureate himsel' was only a tippenny rhymer in comparison, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 169. **Ayr.** Widow Mackleerie's my name, Mine's a tippeny eatin house, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 151, ed. 1871. **e.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Tenpenny). **Not.** He . . . has given his life to save me from the twopenny disgrace of being caught in his company, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 201. **War.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Dor.** He'd no longer get his living by curing their twopenny souls o' such d— nonsense as that, HARDY *Tower* (1882) i.

3. *sb. Obs.* A two-penny piece; also in form **twa-pennies**.

Sc. They are called . . . two pennies; and . . . were continued . . . till the union 1707, SPOTTISWOODE *Law Dict.* (s.v. Bodel) (JAM.). **Ayr.** SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10.

4. Any article costing two-pence; esp. a child's first reading-book.

Sc. (A.W.) **Frf.** Smokin' seegars—a fact, hooever, that apparently did nae guid to the only merchant that dealt in tobacco in oor pairish, for there never was ony diminution in the bundle o' 'tippenys' that had adorned the shop window at a' times in the memory o' the auldest inhabitant, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 111, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** A more advanced pupil who for some weeks had been tackling with the first few pages of the 'Tippenny,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 21. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** He oots wi' some cigars, 'true blue Have-anuthers' he called them, . . the tuppennies they keep at wor stores wes just muck ti them, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 47.

5. Weak ale, sold in England at two-pence the quart; in Scotland at two-pence the two quarts; used also for weak liquor of any kind.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** They make their own malt, and brew it into that kind of drink called Two-penny, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 250 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Try the whiskey, it's nane o' your tippenny that. Man, hoo it bells i' the caup, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 27. **Gall.** Ye spilled the jug o' tippenny doon your breeks, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) v. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** He could drink anuff tuppenny to swim a barge, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

6. A slang word for the head. **War.**[3] Tuck in your tuppeny.

7. A term of familiarity or endearment.

s.Chs.[1] Well, owd tuppenny.

TWORT, see **Thwart.**

TWOSES, *sb. pl.* e.An. In phr. *by* or *in twoses*, two at a time.

e.An.[2] Count them by twoses. **Nrf.** The year round you may see them [blue titmice] 'in twoses,' EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 64.

TWOSOME, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Also written **twosum** Lakel.[2]; and in forms **twaesome** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **twasome** Sc. (JAM.); **tweasome** N.Cy.[1]; **tweeasome** n.Yks.[2]; **tweesome** Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] [twā·-, twī·-, twiə·səm.] 1. *adj.* Performed by two persons.

Sc. A twasome walk, a twasome interview, MACKAY. **Edb.** Ha'e a twa-some reel wi' Caesar, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 319.

2. Double, twofold. Also used *fig.*

Lnk. When yince a woman's been in the twa-some traces, life's a wearisome journey wantin' the bit man, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 35. **Edb.** It's just a twasome bicker Wi' painted lugs, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 34. **n.Yks.**[2]

3. Two.

Lth. Twasome dainty strappin' callants, Twasome lassock twins we hae, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 144.

4. *Comp.* **Twasome-town**, a village containing two churches, two schoolmasters, &c.

Slg. They speak o' a twasome toun, but there are some twa-faced folk that bide in't, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 22.

5. *adv. Obs.* Doubly.

Bch. Now Maggy's twasome in a swoon, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 41.

6. *sb.* Two together; a couple, pair.

Sc. (JAM.); The twaesome then part, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 324. **Bnff.** The twasome o'ercam and killed the four, *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 79. **s.Sc.** The puir laverock and hawk—the twasome didna drift down this way for naething, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 62. **e.Lth.** I heard the twasome crackin thegither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 144. **Rxb.** The twosome attended church, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 17. **Dmf.** (A.W.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 272, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** The two-some's only been married a twelvemonth, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 116. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** The twosome together—two birds of a feather, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 138; **Cum.**[4]

TWOT, *adj.* Stf. War. [twot.] In phr. *to be twot of* or *on*, to be fond of; to be sweet on.

s.Stf. Anyboy could see he was gettin' twot on her, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**[3] He is courting Smith's daughter and is very twot on her.

TWOTH, *num. adj.* Dev. Second.

They zaut [sat] abrood the twenty-twoth of April, *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

TWO-THREE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. w.Cy. Dev. and Amer. Also in forms **tew-three** Stf.; **toarthre** w.Yks.[3]; **toathre** Yks.; **toathry** w.Yks.[5]; **tooathri** m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **toorthre** w.Yks.[2]; **toothery** Chs.; **toothrey** Lan.; **toothri** s.Lan.[1]; **toothry** Lan. s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **tu-dree** Dev.; **tuthre** War.[2]; **tuthri** e.Lan.[1] Chs.; **twae'ree** Sc. (JAM.); **twae-three** Sc.; **twarie** Sc.; **twarrie** Sc. (JAM.); **twar-three** Sc.; **twar-tree** Sh.I.; **twa-three** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Wm.; **twa-thry** Cai.[1]; **twea-three** Cum.; **tweea-three** Yks.; **two-thre** Lan.[1]; **two-thri** s.Lan.[1]; **twothry** Chs.[13] [tū·þri; tō·þri, toə·þri.] Lit. 'two or three'; a few; occas. a large quantity.

Sc. (JAM.); They would likely send two-three lively, brisk young birkies, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Sh.I.** A'm seen a braw twartree o' dem spleet i' da kettle, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Twa-three stots got into the field, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 43. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 9. **Rnf.** Twarie broken shards, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 121. **Ayr.** Hire two-three thackers, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 196. **Dmf.** Twa'r three men, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 73. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 2. **Uls.** He gets a guid twa-three,

McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 124. **Cum.** Theer twea-three mair I willent neäm, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 164. Wm. Twa-three lile cheeses, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.** Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 65. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] It's nobbud a toathry dāays sin, 42. **Lan.** Toothrey of thoose crumbs, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 5; Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 64; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Aw reckon theer's been a good toothery glasses agate, Clough *B. Bresskettle* (1879) 16; For nowt but tuthri coal or a lump o' stone, *Owd Peter*, iv; **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Han yŏ toothry chips spare [to spare]? **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Theer's allays a tew-three people as ud suner believe the wust nor the best o' others, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 27. **Der.** Toothry wicks, Robinson *Sammy Twitcher* (1870) 8. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah hed oon'y a sooch a tew-thray on 'em, ah kep 'em all mysen. **War.**[2] Gi'e us a tuthree nuts; **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] A tidy tuthree; **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.** (C.J.R.), **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **s.Dev.** Her've tu-dree fine voos, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 44. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76.]

TWOVE, see **Twelve.**

TWO-WIT, *sb.* Shr.[2] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* See **Tewit.**

TWUD, see **Toad.**

TWULL, TWULT, see **Twill**, *sb.*, **Twilt**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

TWUSSLE, TWUTCH, see **Twizzle, Twitch**, *sb.*[2]

TWY, *adv.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **twi** s.Lan.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. [twai; twi.] **1.** *Obs.* Twice; also in phr. *at twy.* n.Cy. Grose (1790). s.Lan.[1], Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] **2.** *Comb.* **Twy-eyed,** cross-eyed; squinting; (2) **-fallow,** (*a*) *obs.*, to plough fallow land the second time; (*b*) second, or cross, ploughing; (3) **-lade,** to load a wagon lightly, unload, return for second load, and take up the first again; (4) **-o'er,** twice over; (5) **-ripe** or **-ripy,** unevenly ripe; ripening at different times; partially ripe; stunted in growth; (6) **-too-much,** too much by half.

(1) **Glo.**[1] (2, *a*) **Wil.** (K.) [Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 110.] (*b*) **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] (3) **Dor.** This is done on hilly or broken ground, *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**[1] (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.** *Arch. Rev.* I. 35; **Wil.**[1] **Som.** Especially used of fruit which falls prematurely (W.F.R.). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (6) **s.Lan.**[1]

[OE. pref. *twi-*, two, double (B.T.).]

TWY, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also in form **twissy.** A brass button; one used in the game of 'cots and twissies' (q.v.). Cf. **lite,** *adj.* **3.**

w.Yks. The cots are small in size, the twissies are large. A twissy is worth two cots (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[3] The twy [was a button] . . . off the coat (s.v. Cots and twys).

TWY, *sb.*[2] **w.Dur.**[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A turn. 'He hesn't done a twy' [he has done nothing].

TWYBILL, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **twibil** Hrf. Ken.[1]; **twibill** Som. Dev. [twai·bil.] **1.** A double-headed axe or mattock. See **Two-bail,** s.v. **Two, 1** (2).

Stf.[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Hrf.**[2] A tool like a pick-axe, cutting two ways with ends 3 inches broad; one cuts in a line with the handle and the other at right angles to it. **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 277.

2. A reaping-hook, esp. one used for cutting beans.

Ken. It is cut in the harvest with a hook, called a twibil, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 441; **Ken.**[1]

[OE. *twi-bill*, a two-edged axe (Sweet).]

TWYBITTLE, *sb.* Hrf. A large mallet. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). See **Beetle,** *sb.*; cf. **twybill.**

TWYCHILD, *sb.* Chs. Hrf. Glo. Also written **twichild** Hrf.[1] Glo.[2]; and in form **twitchel** Chs.[123] [twi·tʃil(d, twi·tʃl.] **1.** Second childhood, dotage.

Hrf.[1] **Glo.** I thought it was but a deception o' my twichild, for I be getting aged, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 175; **Glo.**[12]

2. A person in his dotage. Chs.[123] Hence **Twychildy,** *adj.* doting, childish through age. Glo.[1]

TWYCROOKS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Glo. Also written **twi-crooks.** Little crooks bent contrary-ways in order to lengthen out the trammels on which the pot-hooks were hung. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 443; Glo.[1]

TWYEE, *int.* Nhb.[1] A coaxing call to a horse; also in *comb.* **Twyee-ah-ha.**

TWYKE, TWYLY, see **Twike**, *sb.*[3], **Twily**, *adj.*

TWYN, *v.* Lan. To fence, enclose. Cf. **tine**, *v.*[2] **2.**

The Lancashire expression for taking in a bit of ground, 'to twyn it off,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 15.

TWYNE, TWYSKER, see **Twin**, *v.*[2], **Twiscar.**

TWYVALLY, *v. Obs.* Glo. To bother; to puzzle. (Hall.); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

TWYVIL, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp.[1] A flail.

TY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A drink, esp. in phr. *a ty o' letch,* a drink of small beer.

TY, *sb.*[2] Wm. [tī.] A cottage. Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 94.

TY, TYAAVE, see **Take, Tie**, *v.*[1], **Taave, Tave**, *v.*[12]

TYAL, TYAN, see **Tial, Tone**, *num. adj.*

TYANGS, TYAOU, see **Tongs, Tew**, *v.*[1]

TYAUCH, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* Bnff.[1] Also written **tyach.** [tjāχ.] **1.** *v.* To besmear with any greasy or viscid substance. Hence **Tyauchie,** *adj.* viscid, greasy. **2.** To masticate much and swallow with reluctance through disgust. **3.** To be in a weak state of health. Hence **Tyauchie,** *adj.* weak in health. **4.** *sb.* A short fit of bad health. **5.** *int.* An exclamation of impatience or disapprobation.

TYAUVE, see **Taave, Tave**, *v.*[12]

TYBURN, *sb.* Sc. Lei. Lon. In *comb.* (1) **Tyburn ticket,** *obs.*, a premium given for the apprehension and prosecution of burglars, &c.; (2) — **tippet,** *obs.*, a hangman's halter; (3) — **top,** *obs.*, a style of wearing the hair, a 'close' or 'prison cut.'

(1) **Lon.** For apprehending, and prosecuting to conviction, every person privately stealing to the value of 5*s.* from any shop, warehouse, or stable, a Tyburn ticket, average value, about £20, Colquhoun *Police of Metropolis* (1796) 203. (2) **Lei.**[1] (3) **Rxb.** The lawyers too, become a crop, Instead of tails, a tyburn top, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 23.

TYCE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To move slowly and cautiously; to go slowly or warily about.

Abd. My ewie never played the like, But tyc'd [printed teesed, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 196] about the barn wa', Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (ed. 1809) 144 (Jam.); *ib. Gl.*

TYCE, see **Tice.**

TYD, *sb.* Lin. [tid.] A delicate morsel; a 'tit-bit.' Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; (Hall.)

TYDIE, TYDY, see **Tidy**, *adj.*

TYE, *sb.*[1] Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Also written **tie** Ess.[1] Ken.[1]; and in forms **tay** Ess.[1]; **teage** Ken.; **tey** Ess.[1] [tai, tei.] **1.** An extensive common pasture or field; a large common.

e.An.[1] There are several tyes a few miles *s.* of the central part of Suf. Also some on the *n.* border of Ess.; but in no other part of e.An. **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **s.Suf.** A parish . . . where were some 'Tye housen,' cottages built on the 'Tye,' and a 'Tye meadow.' The Tye and other commons in the parish had been inclosed. . . I am satisfied that each was a *lacinia prati, N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 298. **Ess.** Many parishes have a place called 'the tye,' which I believe is always an out-lying place where three roads meet, *ib.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 263; **Ess.**[1] **Ken.**[1] 1510. A croft callid Wolnes Tie, *MS. Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.* **Sus.**[12]

2. A close or enclosure.

Ken. Tigh or Teage in old records, a close or enclosure, a croft: in Kent the word Tigh is still used in the same sense, Phillips *World of Words* (1706) in *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 298.

[OE. *tēag*, a bond, chain; an enclosure, paddock (Sweet).]

TYE, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also written **tie** Dev.[2] Cor.[12] [tai.] **1.** A pit; a deep well. Also in *comp.* **Tie-pit.**

Dev. A turf tye, that is, a pit from which they dig turfs for fuel, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 348; **Dev.**[2] Be careful now and don't go near the tie-pit.

2. A large wooden trough or box, through which a stream of water runs, used for washing ore.

Cor. Whether twas in the stone or in the tye, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 156; **Cor.**[12]

3. *Obs.* An audit or drain. Cor.[2]

TYE, ? *adj.* Sus. In phr. *and tye,* used at the end of var. phrases without any particular meaning; see below.

(E.E.S.) **nw.Sus.** The clerk in a parish in nw.Sus. freq. makes use of an expression . . . which he is unable to explain himself. . . 'Well, master, how are ye to-day?' He answers, 'Middling.

thanky'e and tye.' He brings in these two words at the end of most sentences. If you ask him whether there are many people in the church, he will say, 'Fairish number and tye,' or 'No, not many and tye,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 395.

TYE, TYEAV, see **T, Tie**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2], **To**, *prep.*, **Tave**, *v.*[1]

TYEL, TYELLIOR, see **Tail, Tailor.**

TYEL-PIOT, TYEN, see **Tale-pyet, Take, Tone**, *num. adj.*

TYENT, *phr.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Also in form **t'yeunt** s.Wor. [tjənt, tjiənt.] A contraction of 'it ain't,' it is not.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 7. Glo. Tyent livin and lettin to live, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 59. Brks.[1]

TYESTRAL, see **Taistrel.**

TYESTY, *sb.* s.Lan. A shortened dial. form of 'testament.' Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

TYET, see **Tait**, *sb.*[1]

TYFE, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [tei·fl.] A horse sprained in the back. Cf. **tifled.**

TYFELL, see **Tifle.**

TYG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Stf. Cmb. Ken. Sus. Also written **tig** w.Yks. Stf. Cmb.; and in forms **tygo, tyko** Ken. Sus. 1. *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* A drinking cup with two or more handles, *gen.* made of earthenware.

Stf. Bosworth says that the potters (1801) called their cups and porringers tigs, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 393; The tig, or more correctly 'tyg,' was made in the Stf. potteries in large quantities in the 17th and 18th centuries, *ib.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 144; Stf.[1] Cmb. There was in use at Cambridge, about the beginning of the 17th century, a three-handled silver cup containing about a quart. The handles were equidistant from one another, and the cup was called a 'tig,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 74. Ken., Sus. A three-handled earthenware drinking mug, called a 'tyko' or 'tygo,' *ib.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 307.

2. *v.* In phr. *as full as he can tyg*, said of any one who has drunk as much ale as he can. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

TYKE AND TRYKE, *phr.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Higgledy-piggledy; in an intermingled state.

TYKE, see **Tike**, *sb.*[12]

TYKING, *sb.* Sc. Also written **tykan** e.Fif.; **tyken** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [tei·kin, -ən.] 1. The case or cover of a bed or bolster; the bed or bolster itself; lit. 'ticking.' Cf. **tike**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. That's the tyken o' the bed; a guid feather tyken (Jam. *Suppl.*). e.Fif. Makin' her tykan, blankets, sheets, codwares, an' a' the ither nameless nick-nacks included in the inventory o' a bride's plenishin, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv.

2. A kind of striped cloth of which the cover of a bed is made.

Sc. He . . . wrought gude serge and tyken, Wilson *Poems* (ed. 1876) 42; (Jam. *Suppl.*); I was at Glasgow, wanting some tyking, or Osenbrugs, or what the fiend ye ca' them, what ye mak pillows and bowsters o', *Sc. Haggis*, 133.

TYLD, *v. Obs. or obsol.* Sc. To cover.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Ags. A window is said to be tyldit, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain (*ib.*).

[Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone Tyldit abone, and to the eirth adoun, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 18. Cp. ON. *tjalda*, to pitch a tent (Vigfusson).]

TYLED, *pp.* Cum. Also in form **tyl't** Cum.[14] [teild; teilt.] Wearied, exhausted, tired out; distressed, troubled, annoyed.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] He was terrably tyl't wid a gedderin thumb, 160; I's tyled to deeth wid this kurn, *ib.* 228; Cum.[4]

TYLTH, see **Tilth.**

TYMERLY, *adj.* Cum. Stf. Der. Also in form **thimmerly** Stf. Der. [tai·məli.] Defective; insecure.

Cum.[1] It's a tymerly consarn—it's badly putten togidder; Cum.[4] Stf., Der. (J.K.)

TYMPANY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **timpan** (Jam.). [ti·mpəni.] The gable end of a house; see below. Also in *comb.* **Tympany gavel.**

Sc. (A.W.) n.Sc. The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable, for carrying up a vent, and giving a sort of attic apartment in the roof (Jam.). Mry. (*ib.*), Abd., Gall. (A.W.)

[Fr. *tympan*, the gable end of a house (Cotgr.).]

TYNAN, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Chs.[13] To provoke, enrage, anger.

[Cp. OE. *tienan*, to annoy, irritate (Sweet).]

TYND, TYNDE, see **Tine**, *sb.*[1], **Tind.**

TYNDTON, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A fenced-in place. See **Tine**, *v.*[2] 2.

TYNE, *sb.*[1] Pem. [tain.] A cow's collar.

s.Pem. Car' the tyne 'ere that I med tie the cow (W.M.M.).

TYNE, TYNICKS, see **Tine**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[12], **Tannyiks.**

TYNNETT, TYNSEL, see **Tinnet, Tinsel**, *sb.*[2]

TYNSELL, TYNWALD, see **Tinsel**, *sb.*[1], **Tingwall.**

TYOR, *sb.* Cor.[2] A thatcher or slater. [OCor. *tyor* (Williams).]

TYPE, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. *Fig.* A sign, picture.

Fif. His stockins, o' het haste the types, Cam' flappin' owr his shoon in flypes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 66.

TYPE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lan. [taip.] 1. *v.* To walk with difficulty owing to weakness or weariness; to trail about in a slovenly manner.

Bnff.[1] There's that dabblet bodie awa typin' aifter hir drunken swab o' a maw. Lan. Aw'm gettin weel tired o' this typin' abeawt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 13.

2. To struggle, toil, labour hard. Bnff.[1] Hence **Typit**, *ppl. adj.* exhausted by hard labour. *ib.* 3. *sb.* Hard labour with the idea of much walking. *ib.* 4. A weak, hard-working person.

ib. Commonly applied to females. The word conveys the idea of poverty, weakness, want of skill and hard labour.

TYPE, TYR, see **Tipe, Tir(r.**

TYRANNY, *sb.* Yks. [tai·rəni.] A tyrant.

w.Yks. She's a complete tyranny in the house (C.C.R.); (J.W.)

TYRANT, *sb.* and *adj.* Lin. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **tirant** w.Cy. Dev. [tai·rənt.] 1. *sb.* A tiresome child.

n.Lin.[1] I niver heärd tell on sich tyrants as yon bairns is e' all my born daays.

2. One especially capable in anything.

w.Som.[1] They zess how her's a tyrant vor butter and cheese. Dev. (F.W.C.), nw.Dev.[1]

3. *adj.* Special, extraordinary.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Dev. Bet a tyrant maid vor work, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 568; 'A tirant creature for work'—a mighty bustling stirring girl, as it were furious about her work, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 433.

TYRE, TYSHE, TYSSE, see **Tire**, *sb.*[1], **Tice.**

TYST, *v.* Sc. To entice, allure; to stir up. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* See **Tice.**

TYSTE, TYSTIE, TYSTRILL, see **Teistie, Taistrel.**

TYTE, TYTELING, see **Tit**, *v.*[1], **Tite**, *v.*, *adv.*[2], **Tittling.**

TYTER, see **Titter**, *v.*

TYTHAL, *sb.* Oxf. Also in forms **tidal(l, tydal.** See below.

Certain enclosures marked out with stones and called 'Tydals,' that is 'Tythals,' belong to the rectories of Yarnton and Begbroke, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 308; The Tidalls are pens of the best land stoned out in each meadow for the tithe-owner, to discharge the rest from tithe, *ib.* 309 *note.*

TYTHING, see **Tithing.**

TYTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [tei·tl.] 1. *v.* To walk with short steps. 2. *sb.* The act of walking with short steps.

TYTLE, see **Tittle**, *v.*[2]

TYTY, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A grandfather.

TYU, TYUK, see **Tew**, *v.*[1], **Take.**

TYUL, TYUM, see **Tool, Toom.**

TYUP, TYUT, see **Tup**, *sb.*[1], **Toot**, *v.*[2]

TYUTH-AND-EGG, TYUTS, see **Tooth-and-egg, Tuts.**

U

U. I. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. u in the modern dialects is :—

1. u (like the *u* in standard Eng. f*u*ll) in w.Cum., Yks., n. & ne.Lan.

2. ʊ (like the *u* in standard Eng. b*u*t) in Sc., Sh. & Or.I., Nhb. (see 4), n.Dur., Wm., se.Lan. (also u_o), nw.Der. (also u_o), Rut., n.Nhp., ne., m. and sw.Nhp. (also u_o), s.War. (also u_o), Wor. (see 3), Shr., Hrf., Pem., Glo., Oxf., Brks., Bck., Bdf., Hrt., Hnt., Cmb., Nrf., Suf., Ess., Ken., Sur., Sus., Hmp., I.W., Wil., Dor., Som., Dev., Cor.

3. u_o (a sound formed with the lips more open than for *u*) in s.Lan., I.Ma., Chs., Wal., Stf., Der., Not., Lei., Nhp. (this is a mixed region, see 2), n., w. and e.War., n.Wor., Shr.

4. u_l (a very low or deep form of u) in s.Nhb., Dur. (see 2), Cum. (see 1), Lin.

II. The normal development of OE. ū is :—

1. ū in Sc. (but in s.Sc. it has become ʊu when final, as kʊu, nʊu), Sh. & Or.I., Nhb., Dur., Cum. (also u_lu), n., ne., m. and e.Yks., n.Lan., n.Lin.

2. u_lu (see I. 4) in Cum. (also ū), Wm., nw.Yks., ne.Lan.

3. ʊu in se.Lan., I.Ma., Wal., Stf. (see 6), nw.Der., Rut., Lei., sw.Nhp., e., w. and s.War., Wor., Shr., Hrf., Pem., Oxf., Brks., Bck., nw.Nrf., Wil., Dor., e.Som., Cor.

4. eu in s.Lin., Nhp. (also ʊu, this is a mixed region), n.Wor., n. and s.Bck., Bdf., Hrt., Hnt., Cmb., ne. and s.Nrf., Suf., Ess., Ken., Sur., Sus., w.Som.

5. əu in Glo., Hmp., I.W. 6. ai in Chs., n.Stf.

7. āʊ in Not. (n.Not. also āu). 8. əü in Dev.

9. ā (also æ or eə) in w. and s.Yks., s.Lan., e.Stf., e. and w.Der.

UAG, *sb.* Sh.I. A large shell-fish of the mussel kind. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

UAN, *adv.* Sh.I. All over, everywhere. S. & Ork.[1]

UBAADOUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **oobades.** [əbā·dəs.] Of little value, useless. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

UBBEN, see **Oven.**

UBDEE, *adv.* Sh.I. [ʊ·bdi.] Out.

Dan I draas him wi forrce ubdee by ta da door, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16.

UBIT, *sb.* Sc. A hairy caterpillar. The same word as **Oobit,** q.v. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 325.

UBIT, *adj.* Sc. Dwarfish. Ayr. (J.M.); *Gl. Surv.* 693 (JAM.). Hence **Ubitous,** *adj.* extremely small, useless. Ayr. (JAM.) Cf. **wobat.**

UCKLE, *v.* Oxf.[1] To cover in. *MS.add.* Cf. **hackle,** *sb.*[1]

UCK-MAUL, see **Hackmal.**

UCK-SHE-BAH, *sb.* Cor.[3] [ʊ·k-ʃi·bā.] Human excrement.

UD, see **Od, Of.**

UDAL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **uddall** Or.I.; **udel** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **odal** S. & Ork.[1]; **uthall, uthel** Or.I. 1. The tenure of land held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter and without subjection to feudal service or the acknowledgment of any superior.

Sh.I. HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 37, ed. 1891; The land was held originally according to the Norse 'udal' system, or system of absolute property and free transmission from father to son without deed of inheritance. But soon after the Islands were handed over to Scotland, the feudal system was more fully introduced, i.e. the system of stipendiary property, by which the 'udallers' (udal-farmers) became tenants of landlords, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 4; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. The richt and tytil of 6 mark land uthel, lyand in the town of Gruting, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 40. Dmf. Only holding good in the four towns barony of Lochmaben, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 578.

Hence **Udaller,** *sb.* a holder of 'udal' land.

Sh.I. Cases of importance were, at stated periods, tried by the Grand Foude, and at an annual court, at which all udallers were obliged to attend; new legislative measures were enacted, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 39, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. 'Sae thrive I, Sir,' replies the prudent uddaler, 'that's just gin ye hae sillar eneugh,' VEDDER *Orcadian Sketches* (1832) 19.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Udal-born,** the next heir of an 'udaller'; (2) **-fence,** a fence surrounding a piece of 'udal-land'; (3) **-land,** land held by 'udal' tenure; (4) **-man,** a man holding property by 'udal-right'; (5) **-right,** the right of holding land by virtue of succession without any charter or acknowledgment of feudal superior.

(1) Sh.I. There was a law in Shetland empowering the possessors of udal lands, with the consent of their heirs, to dispose of their patrimony to any person who would undertake their support for life, Such disposers were then received into the house of their maintainer under the name of his opgester; whence the law by which estates could be alienated from the udal-born for such a purpose, was named the custom of opgestery, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 128, ed. 1891. (2) These dignitaries divided between them in equal shares the tenth part of the corn that was enclosed within the udal fence, *ib.* 39. (3) S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883. (4) Sh.I. (JAM.); The udalmen were likewise called Rothmen or Roythmen; that is self-holders, or men holding in their own right, by way of contradistinction to feudatories, who hold derivatively, or by a dependance on others, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 44, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. Spulzeit diuerss of the uthallmen and heretors of the said cuntrie of Orknay and Zetland, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 60. (5) Or.I. Such as are possessed by the udall-right, a possession the natives have successively, without either charter or seasin, WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883.

[ON. *ōðal,* a law term, an allodium, property held in allodial tenure, patrimony (VIGFUSSON).]

UDDER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Som. Also in form **uther** Sc. (JAM.) [ʊ·də(r.] In *comp.* (1) **Udder-clap,** a kind of schirrous tumour affecting the udder of ewes, caused by a return of milk after being 'eild'; (2) **-ill,** a common ailment of cows; (3) **-lock,** to pluck the wool from the udders of ewes for the sake of cleanliness, or to allow the lambs free access to the teats; (4) **-locks,** wool plucked from the udders of ewes.

(1) Sc. The only complaint the ewe is subject to is inflammation in the udder, or udder-clap, or garget, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 604, ed. 1851. Tev. (JAM.) (2) w.Som.[1] (s.v. Ill). (3) Sc. A small quantity of wool [should be] pulled from their udders, to give the lambs more easy access to the teats; but others condemn this practice of udder-locking, as unnecessary and dangerous. . . I never saw one lamb die for lack of its dam being udder-locked, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 343 (JAM.). Cld. (JAM.) Rxb. All sheep are udder-locked . . . that being thought refreshing and salutary, *Agric. Surv.* 156 (*ib.*). (4) s.Sc. (JAM.)

UDDER, *sb.*[2] Yks. War. [u·də(r.] 1. A heap of rubbish, &c. See **Howder,** *v.*[1]

n.Yks. Here's a udder o' ass (I.W.).

2. *Comb.* **Udder-mucking**, untidy, slovenly, dirty, muddling. War.[2] An udder-mucking job.

UDDER, see **Other**, *adj.*[1]

UDDERSOME, *pron.* and *adj.* Lakel.[2] 1. *pron.* Others. The same word as **Othersome**, q.v. 2. *adj.* Queer.

Ah's as uddersome as o' that.

UDDERWAYS, *adv.* and *adj.* Lakel. Cum. Also in form **udderwas** Lakel.[2] 1. *adv.* Otherwise. The same word as **Otherway(s**, q.v.

Lakel.[2] He'd yah faut, he liked yal, udderwas a better fellow ye nivver could leet on. Cum. He wadn't say udderways, *e.Cum. News* (Nov. 9, 1901) 8, col. 4.

2. *adj.* Contrary, disagreeable.

Lakel.[2] Thoo's neea casion ta be sa udderwas ower 't.

UDGE, see **Urge**, *v.*[2]

UDGIT, *sb.* Lan. [ʊ·dʒit.] 1. The letter *z*. See **Izzard**. s.Lan.[1] 2. A term of reproach for a person.

Tho udgit, quo' he, *Warrington Fair* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 100.

UDJIACK, *sb.* Cor.[12] [ʊ·dʒiək.] A small movable block of wood used by builders in fitting the planks of a boat.

UFFKIN, see **Huffkin**.

UFFLER, *sb.* e.An. A bargeman who assists occasionally in towing, but who is not in constant employment. The same word as **Huffler**. (Hall.)

UFRONGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **ufrungie**. A grotesque object; a person of forbidding aspect. S.&Ork.[1]

UFT, *sb.* Ess. [ʊft.] A toilet utensil.

Spare-bedroom, lot 106, caraft and uft, *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Mar. 17, 1888).

UG, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] [ʊg.] The pectoral fin of a fish and its adjacent parts. [Icel. *uggi*, a fin of a fish (Vigfusson).]

UG, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **ugg** Sc.; and in form **oug** Sc. (Jam.) [ug, ʊg.] 1. *v.* To feel abhorrence or disgust; to loathe; to cause disgust or nausea; to vomit.

Sc. (Jam.); Her shame at last he uggs as the dire door o' hell, Wilson *Poems* (1722) 65. Bnff.[1] Frf. Morison *Poems* (1790) 15. s.Sc. Ane aye seekin' what another ugs, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 367. Lnk. It's no the wife that uggs at lang-kail, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 100. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He was ugged wi' eatin the stuff.

Hence (1) **Ugfou**, *adj.* disgusting; (2) **Uggin**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Ugsome**, *adj.* disgusting, loathsome, nauseating; frightful; horrible; ghastly; (4) **Ugsomely**, *adv.* savagely; (5) **Ugsomeness**, *sb.*, *obs.*, loathsomeness, repulsiveness.

(1) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] (2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) Sc. (Jam.); An auld dog that trails its useless ugsome carcass into some bush, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Cai.[1] Abd. It was ugsom to hear them in the daytime! Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xlv. Dmb. Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 49. Ayr. Let slip an ugsome aith, Service *Notandums* (1890) 29. Edb. An ugsome dream, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 60. Slk. Ugliness mair ugsome, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 182. Rxb. Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 144. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'He's an ugsome body.' Applied familiarly to any nasty, disgusting habit, as when a child is reproved: 'Leave off that, it's ugsome.' n.Yks.[2] An ugsome beast. An ugsome sair. (4) n.Yks.[2] It leuk'd at us varry ugsomely. (5) Slg. The infinite ugsomeness of the cup of wrath, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 273.

2. *sb.* A feeling of repulsion or dislike; a feeling of nausea. Bnff.[1] He took an ug at's meht. Nhb.[1]

3. An object of disgust; a bad or grotesque appearance; a person of disagreeable, disgusting manners.

Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] What an ug ye've myed yorsel.

4. A surfeit. Nhb. (Hall.)

[1. Vggöne, or haue horrowre (vggyn, K., H.), *horreo, exhorreo* (*Prompt.*). ON. *ugga*, to fear (Vigfusson).]

UGERTFOW, see **Ogertful**.

UGG, *v.* Sh.I. [ʊg.] To take a slight repast. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Uggin**, *sb.* a lunch; a slight repast. *ib.*

UGGIN-WOY, *int.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A call to a horse or plough-ox to turn towards the driver.

UGGLE, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **ugle**. [ʊ·gl.] To soil, besmear.

Lass, doo'll ugle dy cleen cot, couldna da tooel dü — ? *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

UGGLEDY-MUGGLEDY, *adj.* Stf.[1] In confusion. See **Muggle**, *v.*[1]

UGGLE-MUGGED, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Of a horse: having a badly-shaped 'muggle.' [Cp. vggely (vgly, S., vggyll, P.), *horridus*, *horribilis* (*Prompt.*).]

UGGY, *adj.* Yks. [ʊ·gi.] Angry. Cf. **ug**, *v.*

w.Yks. If he gat uggy abaht it he'd niver hear t'last on it, *Pudsey Olm.* (1886) 20.

UGIOVOUS, *adj.* Sh.I. [ʊgjō·vəs.] Destitute, having nothing left. S. & Ork.[1] [Cp. ON. *ūgævr*, luckless (Vigfusson).]

UGLY, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **oogly** Cor.[2] [ʊ·gli, ʊ·gli.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Ugly bird**, a suspicious character; (2) **-fat**, a double chin; (3) **-mouthed**, foul-mouthed; given to bad language; (4) **-tempered**, ill-tempered, passionate; (5) — **whisper**, a scandal, slander.

(1) Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (2) w.Wor.[1] 'Asn't the baby got a t'rrible ugly-fat? (3) n.Lin.[1] She's th' ugly-mooth'dist woman I iver heärd speäk. (4) Ir. Th' ould General was an ugly-tempered man, Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 110. n.Lin. A ugly-tempered brewte, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 75. Cor.[1] (5) Myo. Mind how ye thrate me or shpake to me, here or where there's others by; or be th' Almighty! I'll send the ugly whisper round the counthry about ye, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) xiii.

2. Huge; uncouth.

w.Yks. Yo' mun goo on till yo' see a girt ugly hole, a lane, in t'hillside. Did yo' see a girt ugly staan by t'roadside? (A.C.)

3. Awkward, inconvenient.

Nhp.[1], War.[3] w.Wor.[1] An ugly country [bad roads]. 'How do you manage to get over that stile in your garden, Mrs. Harris? It must be very awkward for you, as you are so lame?' ''Tis a ugly stile, surelie, but I gits over 'im some 'ow.' Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. In bad condition.

Ken. When we have a piece of meat that, as we call it, looks ugly, we put it in salt (D.W.L.).

5. Ill-tempered, sulky; angry, threatening; disagreeable.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Lin.[1] You neäd n't to'n ugly aboot it, fer I weänt stan' an' listen. sw.Lin.[1] He's a nasty, ugly temper. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] He looked so ugly at me. War.[3] He is in an ugly mood. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.[1] Holloa, Bill! hot-s the matter? Maister comed out benow lookin' so hugly's the devil. Dev. Twänt make thengs better by putting out yer pütch and lüking ugly! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 82. Cor.[1] She's fine and ugly to-day; Cor.[23] [Amer. I don't know as ever I felt so ugly afore since I was raised, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) *Introd.*]

Hence **Ugliness**, *sb.* bad temper, disagreeableness.

n.Lin. He's full o' his ugliness, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 76. sw.Lin.[1] Oh, the oogliness! I don't wonder she don't like it.

6. Horrid; dangerous; nasty; underhand.

Dmf. Chairge him never tae come back, as I wad hae nowther his buiks nor his prayers! That was ugly, I maun alloo, Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 31. e.Yks. That's a ugly spot ti drahve past on a dahk neet, Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 87. nw.Dev.[1] Twaz an ugly trick, sure 'nough.

7. Depressed, sad.

w.Cor. I felt bra' and ugly when Uncle John died (M.A.C.). [Amer. I ax your pardon, I feel very ugly at havin' given you offence, but I didn't mean it, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvi.]

8. Of the weather: see below.

Cor. You know the weather is going to be 'ugly,' which means anything from tricky to downright bad, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 14.

9. *adv.* Severely.

Cor. I'm punished ugly enough, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 344.

10. *sb.* Ugliness; an ugly person or animal; see below.

Wm. Spend hoaf-a-crawn on a lairly ugly, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 17. n.Lin.[1] 'Goä tell thy mother to cheän ugly up,' is a remark often made to a pouting, ill-tempered child. Lei.[1] 'Ugly' used to be a common name for a dog, especially of the brindled bull-dog breed, and this circumstance has given rise to a very common bit of advice. 'Yo' goo wum an' toy oop Oogly!' [Keep your own ugly face or temper out of other folk's way].

11. A kind of shade worn in front of a woman's bonnet to shade the complexion; a large sunbonnet.

Nhb. She would not wear an 'ugly' or large sun-bonnet, as the bondagers do, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 98; **Nhb.**[1]

12. An abuse; a beating. e.Cy. (HALL.)

UHU(H, see **Umph.**

UI, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) An isthmus or neck of land. Cf. **O**, *sb.*[2]

Heb. Every such neck of land or isthmus, whether formed by creeks of the sea, or by the approximation of fresh-water lakes, is in Lewis called Ui, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 255.

UIKNAME, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A nickname. The same word as **Eke-name**, q.v.

UILY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **uly** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **ulyie.** 1. Oil. The same word as **Öllie**, q.v.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair, wi' your nasty ulyie? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) x.

2. *Comp.* **Uily-pig**, an oil-jar.

Abd. The meal girnel, . . hit 'at never wastit, ye ken, an' the uily-pig an' a', MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) liii. **Edb.** Your neither kin to pat nor pan, Nor uly-pig, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 166, ed. 1785.

UIM, *adj.* Or.I. Mad, furious. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

UIM, UKE, see **Oam, Ouk, Youk.**

UL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ule** S. & Ork.[1] [œ̄l, ūl.] Moist heat, steam, vapour.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); Da ūl wis staandin' fae dy head ta da rufe laek da reek frae a kettle o' fish, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897).

Hence **Ule-of-heat**, *sb.* the mist which rises from the ground on a warm summer day. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *ylr*, warmth, esp. vital warmth, bloodheat (VIGFUSSON).]

ULAGON, ULICAN, see **Ullagone.**

ULL, ULLACK, see **Will, Hullock.**

ULLAGE, *sb.* Hrf. Ken. [ʊ·lidg.] The refuse of cider; the lees of port-wine, put into bottles and laid down until drinkable. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Ken. (H.K.)

ULLAGONE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **ulagon, ullaghone, ullagoane**; and in forms **hullagone, ulican.** [ʊləgō·n.] 1. *sb.* An exclamation or cry of sorrow; a lament over the dead.

w.Ir. Ever and anon a wild burst of the ulican would arise from the throng, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 47; He set up a hullagone . . . that ud split the hurt of a stone, *ib. Leg.* (1848) II. 563. **s.Ir.** (P.W.J.) **Wxf.** Sing with me her ullaghone, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 120. **Mun.** It was a dirge, an ulagón, over Cathal, and his ruined walls, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 219.

2. *v.* To lament; to utter a 'keen.'

s.Ir. The poor woman began to cry and ullagoane, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 221. **Crk.** (S.A.B.)

ULLAPSE, *int.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] An exclamation made when anything goes wrong.

ULLARD, ULLAT, ULLERT, ULLET(T, see **Howlet.**

ÜLLIE, ULLIER, see **Öllie, Ullya.**

ULLOT, ULLUM, see **Howlet, Haulm**, *sb.*

ULLYA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **ullier** (JAM.); **ulûre** S. & Ork.[1]; **ulyar.** Black, slimy mud; the liquid that drains from a dunghill. (JAM.), (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

ULLYA-PLUCK, *sb.* Sh.I. 1. Wool, hair, or feathers as remains of the carcase of an animal or bird. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 47. 2. Lean, thin corn. *ib.* 46.

ULPH, see **Olf.**

ULSTER-THROAT, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A corruption of 'ulcerated throat.'

ULYET, ULYIE, ULZIE, see **Howlet, Uily, Öllie.**

UM, *pron.* Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [əm.] Them; also used in the *nom.*, and occas. for the *sing.* See **Em.**

Wm. RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3. **w.Yks.** Ah wodn't bother wi' um, shoo's a mucky owd powse (B.K.). **Lan.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii. **Oxf.**[1] Um sais, um goes. **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **Sus.**[2] 9. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**[1] **n.Wil.** JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 18. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 49. **Cor.** HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 9.

UMBER, *sb.*[1] War. Suf. Dev. [ʊ·mbə(r).] A number. Cf. **imber.**

War. (J.R.W.) **Suf.**[1] I've got my umber. **e.Suf.** In only one connexion. It is said of a woman who is breeding fast, 'she is having her umber' (F.H.). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790).

UMBER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Lan. Chs. [u·mbə(r), ʊ·mbə(r).]

1. *sb.* Shade. See **Oumer.**

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] Corn does not ripen well if it is in the umber; **Chs.**[3]

2. *v.* To shade; to overshadow. ne.Lan.[1]

[Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree In umber dried may reserved be, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) 198.]

UMBERSORROW, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **numbersorrow** (JAM.). 1. Hardy; resisting disease or the effects of severe weather.

Sc. MACKAY. **s.Sc.** An umbersorrow bairn (JAM.).

2. Rough, rude, uncultivated; of a rugged or surly disposition. Sc. MACKAY. Lth. (JAM.) 3. Weakly, delicate. Rxb. (JAM.)

UMBESSY, *sb.* Dev. [ʊ·mbəsi.] Etcetera.

e.Dev. I, Bill Baston, master-carpenter, joiner, umbessy, have herein put down some story, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 1; And your parishioners do ever pray, umbessy, *ib.* 58.

UMBETHINK, *v.* Nhb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Dev. Also in forms **onbethink** n.Yks.[23] w.Yks.[2]; **unbethink** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Shr.[12] Dev. To bethink oneself; to recollect, reflect, recall to mind; *gen.* used with the *reflex. pron.*

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **n.Wm.** I unbethowt mi, I owed him for a pint (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Unbethink thysel; **n.Yks.**[34] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah can't unbethink mysen. **e.Yks.** I unbethought myself on't, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[12]; **w.Yks.**[4] When I come to unbethink me, I was wrong in saying, &c. **Lan.** I've been bethinkin' mysel' and unbethinkin' mysel', *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 65; **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] It invariably takes the accusative case of the pronoun after it; **Chs.**[23] **s.Chs.**[1] Ah noa'd iz fee·chūrz, büt ah kūd·)nū lahyk ūn·bithingk· misel· ūn iz neem. **Der.**[12], **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I should a done that wrung if I 'adna jest unbethought me in time; **Shr.**[2] **Dev.** Well, I'm baggered ef I ant ajist unbethowted o' 't, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 139.

Hence **Umbethinking**, *sb.* a reminder; a sudden act of reminding; often used of a reproof or sudden punishment.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I gav him an unbethinking.

[Þatt te birrþ ummbeþennkenn aȝȝ, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 1240. OE. *ymbeðencan*, to think about, consider (HALL).]

UMBLE, *sb.* Sh.I. A choking sound made in the throat of a cow. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164.

UMBLEMENT, *sb.* Ken. [ʊ·mblmənt.] Complement; average quantity; a quantity only just sufficient.

For the last three years I have only had my umblement of stone [for the roads] (W.F.S.); **Ken.**[1] Throw in another dozen to make up the umblement.

UMBOTH, *sb. Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **umbith** (JAM.). 1. A tithe given by rotation or alternately.

Sh.I. The corn teind is divided between the minister and the proprietor of the crown rents, and the share of the latter is denominated umbith or umboth duty. . . The following is the tradition respecting it. When the bishop received one half of the tithes, and the parson the other, the former, apprehensive that, as the parson was constantly on the spot, he might appropriate to himself the best half of the tithes, directed that they should change shares alternately, and what fell to the bishop one year, should become the share of the parson the following one, EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) I. 164-5 (JAM.); The collection of skatts, mails [rents], umboth, wattle, and all other duties, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883.

2. Procuratory, factorship. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Umbothsman**, *sb.* an agent, procurator; an advocate. Or.I. *Memorial*, 119 (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[ON. *umboð*, a charge, commission; an administration by a delegacy (VIGFUSSON).]

UMBRELLA, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also in form **umbrell** Sc. [ʊmbre·lə.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Umbrella-leaves**, the butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*; (2) **-rain**, rain which comes straight down; (3) **-weather**, wet weather.

(1) **Yks.** (B. & H.) (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.** 'It's real fine umbrella weather,' a jest often used (E.P.).

2. *pl.* An honour paid to a person by drinking his health and then inverting the glasses.

Sc. The name was probably suggested by the resemblance of the upturned glasses to umbrellas, or the small round fans which were called ombrelles (Jam. *Suppl.*). Lnk. Umbrells to Deacon Wiggles, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 272.

UMBYE, see **Anby.**

UMCAST, *v.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) To bind, wrap round.

To umcast a splice [to fasten it by a wrapping of cord].

[Cp. Al þe cuntre was umbe-cast with clene men of armes, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 4693.]

UMER, *sb.* Cor. A dial. form of 'ember.'

Hot 'umers' (embers) and pure water are absolutely necessary in these divinations, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 124; Cor.[1] (s.v. Emmers).

UMERT, *sb.* Cum.[1] A place shaded by trees. (s.v. Oomert.) See **Oumer, Umber**, *sb.*[2]

UMFREY, *sb.* Der. The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis. N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 347.

UMHIM, UMHUM, UMIST, see **Umph, Eemost.**

UMLE-JUMALD, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Mixed or jumbled together. The same word as **Hummel-jummel**, q.v.

w.Yks. T'claads wor soa umle-jumald wun agean anuther, at ivvery drop a wet at fell at owt to a been regular rain, wor squeazd aht on em befoar it time, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* 1861) 52.

UMLIBUSH, *sb.* Cor. A corruption of 'omnibus.' Cf. **omligus.**

I wudn't ride in no van nor umlibush, *T. Towser* (1873) 103.

UMLIK, *sb.* Cum.[14] The common hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* For other forms see **Hemlock.**

UMLOCK, UMMAN, see **Hemlock, Woman.**

UMMIT, *sb.* Dev. [ʊ·mit.] A large piece. Cf. **nammet.**

Willee plaize tū gie us zome tidy-zized ummits ov burd an' cheese vur vornoons tū-day? Us chell be mortal 'ungry avore dinner-time, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

UMPERLODGE, *v.* Bdf. To contradict, bicker, dispute. The same word as **Omperlodge**, q.v.

Two men wrangling are said to be umperlodging one another (J.W.B.).

UMPH, *int.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Nrf. Sus. and Amer. Also in forms **uhu, uhuh** Sc. (Jam.); **umhim** N.Cy.[1]; **umhum** N.Cy.[1]; **umph'm** Sc.; **umphum** Cum.; **umps** Sus.[2]

1. An exclamation, *gen.* of doubt, disapproval, or contempt.

Sc. They have words that Johnson could not spell, as umph'm, which means—anything you like, Leighton *Sc. Wds.* (1869) 6. ne.Sc. An occasional Oich! Oich! from John, and a sympathetic Umph! Umph! from Eppie, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 87. Ayr. Umph'm, that was clever, Johnston *Congalton* (1896) 20. Slk. Best man? Umph! The leein' scoondril! Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 4. Cum. When short and sharp and pronounced with a strong nasal aspiration, something like Umph, only with the aspiration at the beginning instead of the end—it expresses contempt or anger, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Feb. 14, 1899). Nrf. Umph! the old sinner isn't aboard, then, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 5. [Amer. Umph! you understand, Johnston *Middle Georgia* (1897) 26.]

2. A murmur of assent.

Sc. Especially used by children (Jam.). Cai.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Close the lips and try to say 'um-hum' or 'uh-hu,' and you have this very curious localism. This is a shibboleth by which a Northumberland man frequently discovers himself to a stranger. Cum. 'Umphum' is only used to express assent, and at the same time impatience at the question, *Carlisle Jrn.* (Feb. 14, 1899).

3. Certainly, assuredly. Sus.[2]

UMPH, see **Hump.**

UMPLIST, *sb.* Sh.I. A sudden outburst of wind and rain.

Some o' wis is no sae vogerous for umplists o' dis kind, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 247; (J.S.)

UMPS, see **Umph.**

UMPSOUZE, *sb.* Dev. A dial. form of 'almshouse.'

Whot dūee thenk? That dear old Mr. G. 'ath agied me a umpsouze! I be that glad I be zwetting vur thankvulness an' j'y, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 139.

UMPSTRIDDEN, see **Umstrid.**

UMPTUOUS, *adj.* Suf. [ʊ·mʃəs.] A shortened form of 'presumptuous.'

Though it was umptuous, I thought of Balaam and his ass, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 362; (H.H.)

UMQUHILE, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **umquhil(l**; and in form **umwhile.** 1. *adj.* Former; whilom; of old.

Sc. The leader of the Psalmody, as umquhile precentors are now termed, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 725. Abd. Your umwhile chief, the Marquis of Huntly, is come from France within the hour, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 169. Arg. Munro *Doom Castle* (1901) 310. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* Rxb. Robert Elliot o' the Redheuch, umquhile Deputy Keeper o' Liddesdale, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 217.

2. Late, deceased.

Sc. (Jam.); Henry Bertram, son to Godfrey Bertram, umquhile of Ellangowan, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) lv. Sh.I. Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 125, ed. 1891. Or.I. Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 39. Abd. Eldest son to the said umquhile Angus Williamson, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 4. e.Fif. Maybe we were as like his umquhile faither-in-law—the nabob Ramagrumphy, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. e.Lth. Spous to umquhile James Freeman. He was slain in Ireland, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 157. Gall. Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) lii.

3. *adv.* Formerly.

Ayr. Her white cheek, umquhile red, Service *Notandums* (1890) 88.

[3. Oute in þe erth of Egipt enhabet vmquile þe wysest of the werd, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 23.]

UM'RAGE, *sb.* Sc. Spite, ill-feeling; a dial. form of 'umbrage.'

Abd. Fowk sudna keep up um'rage, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx.

UMSTRID, *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **umpstridden** w.Yks.[1] Astride. N.Cy.[2], n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1] See **Hump-stridden**, s.v. **Hump**, 1 (3).

UMTION, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [u·mʃən.] An aim, object.

I deean't ken your umtion.

UMWHILE, see **Umquhile.**

UN-, *pref.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [on.] *Gen.* in form **on-.**

Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Onknown, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) vi. Der.[1] Ondo me; onpin it. nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Onbearable. Shr.[1] Onmerciful, ontidy, &c.; Shr.[2] w.Som.[1] In all words compounded with 'un' the sound is 'on.' Dev. Oneasy, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 297. Cor.[3] [Amer. Ongodly, Johnston *Middle Georgia* (1897) 19.]

UN, see **En**, *pron.*, **On**, *prep.*, **One.**

UNABLE, *adj.* Sc. [ʊnē·bl.] Infirm.

Gall. Shot . . . in the kernel of the thigh, so that he . . . was ever thereafter unable of his legs, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) iv.

UNACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in form **onaccountable** Wor. Glo.[1] Sus.; **on-countable** w.Som.[1] 1. *adj.* Remarkable, unusual; excessive.

Stf.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[2] Unaccountable weather; War.[3] s.War.[1] It's unakeowntable weather. Glo.[1] Brks.[1] Ther be a onaccountable crap o' apples this year to be zure. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken.[1] You've been gone an unaccountable time, mate. Sus. A most 'onaccountable' liar, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 138.

Hence **Unaccountably**, *adv.* excessively.

w.Wor. The sun comed on him, sur, most onaccountably, an' he hanna been well roight since, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 29.

2. Irresponsible, failing in memory; esp. used of old people.

w.Yks.[3] w.Som.[1] You mus-n look arter he, poor old fuller, he's proper on-countable [aun·kaew·ntubl].

3. *adv.* Exceedingly, uncommonly.

s.Not. It is warm—unaccountable (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] It wur oonaccaountable coold lasst noight! Nhp.[1] It's unaccountable bad weather. He's an unaccountable bad un. War.[2] He did that job unaccountable well; War.[3], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] He's got an unaccountable bad dog!

4. *sb.* A remarkable or eccentric person.

s.Lan.[1] He's one o' God's unackeawntables, 36. Nhp.[1] He's quite an unaccountable.

UNACQUAINT, *adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. In phr. *unacquaint in*, or *with*, ignorant of; not familiar with.

Sc. Because he was unacquaint in the town when the search was begun, came running into . . . as unsafe a house as was in

Edinburgh, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 281. Ayr. We were unacquaint with the character of the man, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi. Lnk. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 96.

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *unacquaintedness with*, ignorance of.

Lnk. Pretended it was his unacquaintedness with Scots forms and laws, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 313, ed. 1828.

UNACQUANTED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Used *advb.* Unwittingly.

Edb. Unacquantit she has wooet Wi' ane that is his fae, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 15.

UNADDLED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [una·dld.] Unearned. See **Addle**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. We should call money that had been acquired without effort, 'unaddled brass,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 5, 1899).

UNAFEARED, *adj.* Sc. Unafraid. See **Afeard.**

Arg. Down at the shore, unafeared of man, would be solitary hinds . . . sniffing eagerly over to the Cowal hills, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 77.

UNAISE, see **Unease.**

UNAMENDABLE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Irremediable.

Because of . . . the Independents miserable unamendable design to keep all things from any conclusion, it is like we shall not be able to perfect our answers for some time, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 216.

UNAPPROVEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Not approved.

Per. Our unapproven hand may loss them and tyne our travells, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 105.

UNASSEL, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [una·sl.] 1. To throw a cart off the axle-tree; only in *pp.* See **Axle.** 2. *Fig.* To cause to break up, as the constitution after illness.

This last bad bout has ommost unassel'd me.

UNBAIN, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also written **unbane** w.Yks.[1] [unbeə·n.] 1. Uncivil. ne.Lan.[1] See **Bain.** 2. Awkward, inconvenient; of a road: distant, lonely.

w.Yks. T'doors is as unbane as can be, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 5, 1899); (E.G.); w.Yks.[1] Th' gaite fray'th moor is seea dree, unbane, an parlous, ii. 286.

[1. He sal find mani bern vnbain, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 17735.]

UNBARE, *v.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **onbare** Nhp.[1]; **onbear** Shr.[1 2] Hrf. [ʊnbeə·(r).] 1. To uncover, strip, lay bare.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] He'll unbare th' prato hog morrow morning if it does na freeze. Nhp.[1] s.Wor. The roots were all rotten when I unbared them (H.K.).

2. A quarrying term: to remove the surface soil in order to get at the stone. w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.[1], Shr.[1 2], Hrf. (W.W.S.) See **Bare**, *v.* Hence **Onbearing**, *sb.* the surface soil in a quarry which lies above the stone.

Shr.[2] There's a dhel uv onbearing. Hrf. (W.W.S.)

UNBARK, *v.* Dev. [ʊnbā·k.] To disembark.

Hevin yer'd hur wid unbark, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866 2nd S. 33; Twiz thort thit hur wid thare unbark, *ib.* 34.

[Where they . . . doe vnbarke themselues and vnlade their goods, HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. pt. i. 214.]

UNBARN, see **Unboun.**

UNBATE, *v.* Nhp.[1] [ʊnbē·t.] A quarrying term: to remove the surface soil in order to get at the stone. See **Abate.**

There is a good piece of ground unbated, ready for getting out the stone.

UNBATED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[4] Not repressed. See **Bate**, *v.*[1]

UNBAULD, *adj. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Humble, self-abased. See **Bold**, *adj.*

UNBEAR, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **unbeer.** Impatient. (K.); GROSE (1790).

UNBEHOOKED, *pp. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Unhooked; *fig.* run away with.

UNBEKENT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Sur. Also in form **unbekant** Sur.[1] [ʊnbike·nt.] 1. Unknown.

n.Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] (s.v. Unbeknaan).

2. Illegitimate; of unknown parentage. Sur.[1]

UNBEKNOWN, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **onbeknowed** Brks.[1]; **onbeknown** Nhp.[1] Hrf.[2] Hnt.; **unbeknaan** Nhb.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **·beknawn** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Dev.; **·beknowed** w.Som.[1]; **·beknownt** War.[2] s.War.[1] 1. Unknown, unperceived; secret, unwitting; also used *advb.* See **Beknow.**

Sc. (G.W.) Sh.I. Time slips by Laek sleekit teef, aal unbeknown, *Sh. News* (Mar. 30, 1901). Ir. Openin' it at the breakfast-table, unbeknown, to set people passin' remarks, and risin' a laugh on him, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 215. Nhb.[1], n.Cy. (J.W.) Wm. He slipt oot unbeknown ti t'cumpany (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] I did it unbeknawn te them. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Watching her with a sly delight unbeknown, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) vii. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Aw did it unbeknown o' my owd woman. Chs.[3] If he drinks, it's unbeknown to me. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[2] He is quite unbeknownt to me. s.War.[1], Hrf.[2], Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] I be come to vaair unbeknowed to my Missus. Bdf. WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 107. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Nrf. Gratefulness is a thing unbeknown to them, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 92. Suf. Such 'havious would be unbeknown to me perhaps till too late, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 16. Ess. (W.W.S.), Ken. (W.F.S.) Sur. SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 86. Hmp.[1], I.W.[1 2] Dor. He got my Susie vor to marry he unbeknown, C. HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 261. w.Som.[1] Her tookt up the things unbeknow'd to he, and he zess he ont never pay it. Dev. 'Tez unbeknawn tū vather, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor.[1]

Hence **Unbeknown-like**, *adj.* unperceived.

e.Dev. 'Tis a compliment us be a paying on you—all unbeknown like, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 116.

2. Phr. *unbeknown to oneself*, unconsciously.

Edb. Unbeknown to myself I was aiming at the Secretar's, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 40. Ess. Well, if I did say so, it was quite unbeknown to myself (S.P.H.). w.Som.[1] Neef aay-v u-gaut·-n, túz aun·beenoa·d tu mee·. n.Dev. La, Jane, if I haven't taken off my bonnet unbeknown to myself, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 59.

UNBEKNOWNST, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **onbeknowns** Amer.; **onbeknownst** Stf. Wil.; **unbeknawnst** Dev. Cor.; **unbeknawst** Dev.; **·beknowns** se.Wor.[1]; **·beknownsd** War.; **·benoans** Dur. Unknown; without one's knowledge; also used *advb.* See **Beknow**; cf. **unknownst.**

Per. Do you ever feel as if you could read folks thoughts as plain as print unbeknownst to your neighbours? SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 83. Ir. Bridget told inquirers, 'that he might be after gettin' a sort of stroke like unbeknownst,' BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 152. n.Cy. (J.W.) Dur. Were sendin' this roond robbin' unbenoans to the men, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 215. w.Yks. He passed through it unbeknownst, HARTLEY *Sts. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) xii. Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Stf. Sendin' me a sov a week, onbenownst to anybody, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 213. Lei.[1] War.[2] I slipp'd out of the house unbeknownsd; War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Unbeknowns-to-him. Shr.[1], Hrf. (W.W.S.) Glo. Missus Dash . . . had a-dropped it 'erself unbeknownst, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 27. s.Oxf. Managed to hoard a small sum 'unbeknownst,' ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 179. Sus.[1] If he comes here, it's quite unbeknownst to me. s.Hmp. Had . . . slipped out 'unbeknownst' to her mistress, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiv. n.Wil. I wur a lookin at un onbeknownst (E.H.G.). Dor. Et mid a slid down hill unbeknownst to I, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 124. Dev. They kept comp'ny unbeknawst, *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 277. Cor.[3] [Amer. Onbeknowns to any body I ontied my bag ov reptiles, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 887.]

UNBELIEVING, *ppl. adj.* Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in forms **onbelavin** Brks.[1]; **onbelieving** Hmp.[1] Of a child: disobedient, unruly, obstinate, heedless.

Brks.[1] That ther bwoy be got onbelavin an' wunt mind what I tells 'un zo I be agwaain to gie un a larrapin. Hmp.[1] You onbelieving child, don't tell lies! I.W.[1] That are's a mooust miseryeabul unbeleevun buoy, 50; I.W.[2] Wil.[1] He be that unbelievin', I can't do nothin' wi' un.

UNBELIKED, *adj.* War. Disliked. See **Beliked.**

s.War. Aye, he was very much unbeliked (A.J.M.).

UNBEMEANING-LIKE, *adv.* Dev. Unintentionally.

e.Dev. He did good even if unbemeaning like, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 10.

UNBENEEATH, *prep.* n.Yks.[2] In phr. *unbeneeath one*, beneath one; derogatory to one.

UNBENOANS, see **Unbeknownst.**

UNBERRIED, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [unbə·rid.] Of peas, &c.: shelled; of currants: stripped from the stalks.

UNBESEEN, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] [unbisī·n.] Unobserved, secretly. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

UNBETHINK, *v.* Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Suf. [ʊnbi·þi·ŋk.] 1. With the *reflex. pron.*: to forget.

Lan. I must not unbethink me . . . to tell you how I was delighted, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 18.

Hence (1) **Unbethinking**, *ppl. adj.* thoughtless; (2) **Unbethought**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) forgotten; (*b*) unpremeditated.

(1) e.Yks.[1] It was a varry unbethinkin thrick on him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2, *a*) e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (*b*) Nhp.[1], War.[3] Suf.[1] 'Twas wholly unbethowt 'a me.

2. To take unawares by word or conduct. m.Yks.[1]

UNBETHINK, see **Umbethink**.

UNBIDDABLE, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. [ʊnbi·dəbl.] Perverse, obstinate, intractable, not to be advised. See **Biddable**.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Gall. A great ram-stam, unbiddable, unhallowed devil he is, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 153. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1 4], Wm. (B.K.)

UNBIDEABLE, *adj.* Yks. [unbai·dəbl.] Unbearable, intolerable. See **Bide, II. 2.** n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

UNBIGGIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Not built upon. See **Big**, *v.*[2]

UNBINGE, *v.* Lei.[1] [ʊnbi·n(d)ʒ.] To loosen anything which has been made watertight, as a tub or barrel. See **Binge**, *v.*[3]

The toob leaks, bein' in the hot reum oonbinges it soo. It ollus meks ye fale onbinged, loike, when it gives affter frosst.

UNBODDEN, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] [unbo·dən.] Uninvited. See **Bid**, *v.* 1.

UNBODING, *adj.* Dmf. (JAM.) [ʊnbō·din.] Unpropitious, unpromising.

UNBONNET, *v.* Sc. [ʊnbo·nit.] Of a man: to take off his cap. See **Bonnet, 1.**

Frf. Even in that hour many of the people unbonneted, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v.

UNBONNY, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **onbonny, oonbonny.** 1. Ugly. See **Bonny.**

Fif. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 19. Slk. That's no unbonny, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 71. Gall. I'm nane sae unbonny yet, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv.

2. Unhealthy.

Abd. He insisted on my looking at his leg, which he said was 'very ill faurt twa or three days syne, but wasna that oon bonny noo,' PAUL *Abdush.* (1881) 111.

UNBOUN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. Also in form **unbarn** Lan. To undress. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1], Lan. (W.H.T.) See **Boun**, *ppl. adj., v.*

UNBOUSOME, see **Unbowsome.**

UNBOWED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Cum. Of a pig: without the bow-shaped piece of wood which restrains its movements. See **Bow**, *sb.*[1] **13.**

The tenants are subject to pains . . . for swine going unbowed in time of harvest, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 163.

UNBOWSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **unbousome** Bwk. Stiff, unyielding; unable to bend or stoop; also used *fig.*

s.Sc. (JAM.) Bwk. So said Tam o' Crumstane, unbousome and baggie, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. Slk. Ye hae a dour, stiff, unbowsome kind o' nature in ye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Applied to corpulent people or others who are stiff in the back or unable to stoop down. 'He's byeth ungainly an' unbowsome.'

[The synfulle that tylle God war unbowsom, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 8596.]

UNBRIZZED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'unbruised.'

The callant had come off wi' unbrizzed banes, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) viii.

UNBROKEN-FOG, *sb.* Yks. [unbro·kən-fog.] Untouched aftermath.

w.Yks. 23 acres unbroken fog, *Sale Bill*; (J.W.)

UNBRUSSEN, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [unbru·sən.] Unbroken. See **Brust**, *v.*[1]

UNBUSKED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Unadorned. See **Busk**, *v.*[3]

Lth. 'Tween past'ral Tweed and wand'ring Ayr, Whar unbusked Nature blooms sae fair, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 241, ed. 1856.

UNBUTTON, *v.* Lan. Dev. In phr. (1) *to unbutton the ears*, to listen; (2) — *the eyes*, to open the eyes wide; to strain them.

(1) s.Lan.[1] 40. (2) n.Dev. Us over at the Red Lion used to unbutton our eyes, but us never saw nought worth seeing, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 8.

UNC, UNCA, see **Unco.**

UNCA'D, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [ʊnkā·d.] Uninvited.

Fidlers' dogs and flies come to a feast unca'd, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 12; He that comes unca'd sits unserved, *ib.* 14; (G.W.)

UNCALLOW, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [ʊnkæ·lə.] 1. *v.* To remove the upper stratum of earth in order to reach the bed of gravel, chalk, &c. beneath it. e.An.[1] Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Callow**, *sb.*[1] 2. *sb.* The upper stratum of earth which is removed to get at gravel, marl, &c.

e.An.[2] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Ess. PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1871) 471.

UNCAN, see **Unkin.**

UNCANNY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **unkanny** Sc.; and in form **ooncanny** Abd. [ʊnka·ni.] 1. Awkward, unskilful; careless; imprudent; inconvenient. See **Canny.**

Sc. He would not suffer it to be spoiled by the imprudence of many uncanny hands which are about it, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 77 (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] Wm. He was varra uncanny wi' nags (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Uncannily**, *adv.* awkwardly, thoughtlessly; (2) **Uncanniness**, *sb.* awkwardness; a state of general unsatisfactoriness.

(1) N.Cy.[1] (2) Dur. She was sair mortified wi' his general uncanniness, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 44.

2. Unearthly, ghostly, dangerous from supernatural causes; ominous, unlucky; of a person: possessed of supernatural powers; also used *subst.*

Sc. A child was always considered in imminent danger until baptised, and was spoken of as being uncanny, as its presence rendered the house liable to the visits of these unearthly intruders, *Edb. Mag.* (Mar. 1819) 219 (JAM.). Sh.I. Henry was deemed a wizard, and awfully 'uncanny' to come against, MANSON *Alm.* (1900) 123. Or.I. An old dame . . . won for herself the notorious character of an uncanny body. . . She was reputed to possess superior wisdom—even that of 'second sight,' FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 71. n.Sc. Nothing uncanny happened, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 127. Frf. This is a gey mysterious world, and women's the uncanniest things in't, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii. w.Sc. Yon uncanny barn o' a castle, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 148. Ayr. Gourlay was aware of his uncanny gift of visualization—or 'seeing things in the inside of his head,' as he called it, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 182. Twd. It was an uncanny place at that hour, and one little to be sought by those who love comfort and peace, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 233. Gall. It was an uncanny night, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlii. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Hetty cam' out looking as skeered as if she had getten a gliff of summut uncanny, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 254. Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. 'Tis uncanny. . . I dare not pass the vault down yonder, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 14.

Hence **Uncannily**, *adv.* weirdly, unnaturally.

n.Sc. Uncannily solemn, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 41. Ayr. All was still, uncannily still, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 63. Twd. Ye have the Birkenshaw glower maist uncannily in your een, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 292. Nhb. Grinned yet mair uncannily, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 141.

3. Dangerous, unsafe to meddle with; unruly, mischievous; suspected of evil doings.

Sc. (JAM.); You're an hawk of an unkanny nest, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 36. Cai.[1] Abd. The edges o' that ooncanny banks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. Frf. It was uncanny wark To rake the ruif-trees in the dark, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 123. s.Sc. The ane that's left may sairly feel, Amidst a world uncanny, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 172. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 248, ed. 1876. Cum.[4] Times was raderly uncanny than, An' laal better now, DICKINSON *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 193.

Hence **Uncannily**, *adv.* dangerously.

Lnk. Slates an' tiles an' chimla cans Uncannily were fa'in, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 98.

4. Harsh, unkind, rude; severe, esp. used of a blow or fall.

Sc. (JAM.); An uncanny coup I got for my pains, SCOTT

Waverley (1814) lxvi. **Abd.** Ae day on the muir of Affort He got a maist uncanny sclaffort, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 280. **Edb.** Whinstanes . . . May thole the prancing feet o' naigs, Nor ever fear uncanny hotches, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 176, ed. 1785. **Nhb.**[1] An uncanny fall. An uncanny knock. **ne.Lan.**[1]

UNCAP, *v. Obs.* Hrt. To uncover a shock of wheat at the top. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. 28. See **Cap,** *v.*[1]

UNCARED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Untended; uncared for. (G.M.H.) See **Care,** *sb.*[8] 5.

UNCARING, *adj.* Sc. [ʊnkē·rin.] Free from care; careless, heedless. 'He's an uncarin servant' (JAM. *Suppl.*).

UNCAWKET, *adj.* Sc. Without an account being sent; a dial. use of 'unchalked.'

Per. Weekly, uncawket, as Monday comes roun, There's tippence sent wi' them, STEWART *Character* (1857) 19; (G.W.)

UNCHANCE, *sb. Obs.* A misfortune, calamity.

Ayr. (JAM.); The end of my brother's widow had been at peace, and not caused by any of those unchances which darkened the latter days of so many of the pious, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi.

[That no vnchaunce thaim achefe, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 822*.]

UNCHANCY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **onchancy** Sc. [ʊntʃa·nsi.] 1. Unlucky, ill-omened, ill-fated; unfortunate. See **Chancy.**

Sc. The devil any other sight or sound in that unchancy place, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xiii. **Sh.I.** The sign of the cross was considered an antidote against the intended evil, and the spittle an emphatic expression of contempt for the unchancy hag, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 111. **n.Sc.** The terrible and 'onchancy' things that had been seen, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 271. **s.Sc.** Hoot, it's an unchancy spot, SNAITH *Fiercheart* (1897) 66. **Ir.** That was a rail unchancy thing to go happen a body, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 120. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** You might get a lift in ane o' the mill cairts, though some would ca' it unchancy to take a coffin wi' meal, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 248. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** A cluster of small tumble-down cottages, whose . . . forlorn appearance denoted the unthrifty and 'unchancy' character of their occupants, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 22. **w.Yks.** It seemed the folk were right when they named the day unchancy, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 314.

2. Mischievous; dangerous, risky; not safe to meddle with.

Sc. We gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation when you speak to us o' bondage, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **ne.Sc.** She [a barometer] was looked upon as being on the whole an unchancy and improper thing to have, if not indeed as absolutely sinfu', GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 49. **Ayr.** There's lasses there wad force A hermit's fancy, And down the gate in faith they're worse And mair unchancy, BURNS *J. Kennedy,* st. 1. **Edb.** A mighty unchancy enterprise, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 210. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** I have been mair nor yence bothered mysel' wi' that unchancy plan, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 84. **w.Yks.** SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 173.

UNCHANGE, *sb. Obs.* Suf.[1] In form **on-change.** A re-changing; see below.

In clinching a bargain between two boys the following formula renders it irrevocable. 'Wha's yar shews made on?' Ans. 'Lutha.' 'Bahn—bahn for ivva—nivver onchange no more.'

UNCHOKE, *v.* Som. Dev. In form **onchuck.** [ontʃʊ·k.] To unstop, free; to give vent to; to clear.

w.Som.[1] Joe, the gutter's a-stapped again; mus' go down an' onchuck'n. **nw.Dev.**[1]

UNCLE, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Lin. Lei. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Ken. w.Cy. Som. Cor. [u·ŋkl, ʊ·ŋkl.] 1. In *comp.* **Uncle-owl,** the shagreen ray, *Raia chagrinea.* Ken.[1] 2. Phr. (1) *better have the queen for one's aunt than the king for one's uncle,* a phr. used to express the relative value of male and female influence; (2) *I wouldn't call the king my uncle,* in a certain improbable contingency, I should be so happy that I wouldn't change places with any one; (3) *I wouldn't thank King George to be my uncle,* I am quite independent of any one; (4) *like Uncle Acky Stoddern, the picture of ill-luck,* a comparison; (5) *to be all Uncle Reeve and Cousin Putch,* of needlework: to be puckered; (6) *to live with one's uncle,* to have a kind master; (7) *Uncle John is ill in bed,* (8) *Uncle Tom is very sick,* a singing game; see below.

(1, 2) **Lei.**[1] (3) **n.Lin.**[1] When I was a aable-bodied woman I wo'dn't hev thenk'd King George fer to be my uncle. (4) **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 425, ed. 1896. (5) **Glo.** You must unpick this work, child, it's all 'Uncle Reeve and Cousin Putch' (A.B.). (6) **n.Lin.**[1] That theäre poäny lives wi' his uncle. (7) **Shr.** [Played in] a ring moving round. 'Uncle John is ill in bed, What shall I send him? Three good wishes and three good kisses And a race of ginger. Who shall I send it by? By the carrier's daughter; Catch her by the lily-white hand And carry her over the water.' (They stoop down and the last must tell her sweetheart's name.) 'Sally goes a-courting night and day, Histal, whistal by her side, Johnny Everall by her side,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 511. (8) **Nai.** 'Uncle Tom is very sick, what shall we send him? A piece of cake, a piece of bread, a piece of apple dumpling. Who shall we send it with? Mrs. So and So's daughter. She is neither without, She is neither within, She is up in the parlour romping about. She came downstairs dressed in silk, A rose in her breast as white as milk. She pulled off her glove, she showed me her ring. To-morrow, to-morrow the wedding shall begin.' . . The players stand in a row. They sing the first five lines, then one player is chosen (who chooses another); the other lines are sung, and the two shake hands, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 322. **Kcb.** *ib.*

3. A term of respect or familiarity used in speaking of or to an elderly man, not necessarily implying relationship. Cf. **aunt,** 1.

s.Wor.[1] **Oxf.** I knew a man who was chiefly addressed as 'Uncle.' He was the eldest man in a workshop (G.O.). **w.Cy.** *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1897) 12. **w.Som.**[1] I yeard th' old Uncle Joe Moggs, down to quay, tell o' it. **Cor.**[12]

4. A magistrate.

s.Stf. If he strikes me, I'll tak' him afore his uncle, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

UNCLIPPED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [unkli·pt.] Unshorn.

UNCLISBACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A fingerless glove covering only the back of the hand. S. & Ork.[1]

UNCLOWRED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Unbeaten, unwounded. See **Clour.**

Lnk. Be thy crown aye unclowr'd in quarrel, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 201.

UNCO, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **unko** Sc. Cum.[1]; and in forms **unc** Nhb.[1]; **unca** Sc. (JAM.); **uncow** Chs.[13]; **uncu** n.Yks.[2]; **unk** Nhb.[1]; **unka** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **unkar** n.Yks.[2] [ʊ·ŋkō, ʊ·ŋkə.] 1. *adj.* Unknown, strange; foreign; altered so as to be scarcely recognizable. The same word as 'uncouth' (q.v.). Cf. **unkid.**

Sc. (JAM.); Nae safe wading in unco waters, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Makin' the uncoest styte o' the writing, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Per.** Our land its beauty tines Wi' unca fashions, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 95. **Ayr.** She was however at times a little unco and fey, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 129. **Lth.** The no-doubt unco creature ca'd man, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 287. **Dmf.** It's an unco thing nooadays, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 332. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'What he' ye unc at Rotbury?' At the flitting term (May 12) it is often remarked, 'Ther'll be mony a yen iv an unka place thi neet.' **Cum.**[14], **Chs.**[13]

Hence (1) **Uncolike,** *adj.* (*a*) strange; (*b*) strange-looking; (2) **Uncolins,** *adv.* in a strange or odd manner; (3) **Uncoly** or **Uncolies,** *adv.* strangely; very much; to an extreme degree; (4) **Unconess,** *sb., obs.,* strangeness; (5) **Uncosome,** *adj.* awkwardly or perversely disposed.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** (JAM.); The kirk was unco-like to me yesterday for the want o' you, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). **Ayr.** It's an unco-like suspicion, I'm sure, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 58. **Dmf.** Wi' an unco-like deafenin' din, REID *Poems* (1894) 197. **Gall.** She gied an unco-like cry, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 176. (*b*) **Sc.** Rax doon the nuts, ye uncolike loon, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 139. **Bnff.**[1] **Kcb.** He looked fremmed and unco-like upon me, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) lxix. (2) **Fif.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** Isn't this world uncolie chang't? HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 620. **Abd.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** She's uncolies afflickit with a diarrhœa of words. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 159. **Wgt.** I'm uncoly astonished at Treasurer M—— makin' a noise aboot us, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 185. (4) **Kcb.** Niceness, dryness, and unconess in friends, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) clxxix. (5) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Awkward. n.Cy. (HALL.), Chs.[13] 3. Weird, uncanny; terrible; unlucky.

Sc. It's an unco thing to see too far in front, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) iii. **e.Sc.** Will I ever forget it? Yon was an unco

night, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 114. **Abd.** There war unco things aboot the affair—things 'at winna weel bide speykin' o', MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. **Edb.** It was an unco thought and garred all my flesh creep, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Cum.** BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 43.

4. Distant, reserved in manner. Sc. (JAM.) 5. Out of the common, extraordinary; very great.

Sc. Ye tak an unco concern in that Captain Brown, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Bnff.** Robie gat an unco fright, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 92. **Abd.** (A.W.) **w.Sc.** She thinks an unco heap o' Mr. Ochertyre, MACDONALD *Disp. Settlement* (1877) 67. **se.Sc.** Your comrades, Davie, when you're dead, May raise an unco splutter, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 33. **Lnk.** It fills an unco corner o' my heart, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 159. **Nhb.** The unco benefit tailorin' was tae me in my future life, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 34. **Lakel.**[1] **Cum.**[3] A hungry care's an unco care (proverb).

6. *Comb.* (1) **Unco body,** (*a*) a stranger; (*b*) a simple, unimportant person; (2) — **folk,** strangers; (3) **-looking,** having a wild, strange look; (4) — **man,** see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Sc.** What for did ye come creepin' to your ain house as if ye had been an unco body? SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxix. **Ayr.** Paidlin' up and doon here like some unco body, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 160. (*b*) **Ags.** John's an elder o' the kirk, ye ken, an' it disna become an unco body like me to say onything contrair till 'im, REID *Howetoon*, 125. (2) **Abd.** Unco' fouk he cannae brook Within the house, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 17, ed. 1801. **Lnk.** I am my mammy's ae bairn, Wi' unco folk I weary yet, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Certainly the 'unco' man, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 35.

7. Phr. *to be unco*, to feel oneself a stranger. Sc. (JAM.)

8. *adv.* Very, extremely.

Sc. (JAM.); It's now unco dark, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 245. **ne.Sc.** Gin she were unco busy, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 36. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** She was snod, but no unca snod, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **w.Sc.** An unco slow feeder, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 58. **s.Sc.** Winter snaws fell unca licht, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 209. **Slk.** Unco crouse, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 329. **Kcb.** Lasses at the kirk look unco trig, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 33. **Dwn.** Ye'll fin' it unco cau'd By Gransha shore, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 82. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He was unco lang i' comin'. **Lakel.**[1] Unco gude. **Cum.**[1 4] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **Der.** She hev a half-cousin, an unco' decent man, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) vii.

Hence *Unco guid, phr.* used ironically of those who make a great profession of piety and strait-lacedness.

Cai.[1] **w.Sc.** His character was being discussed by the 'unco guid,' HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 20. **Rnf.** The 'unco guid,' with sturdy wrath, Hae sworn to banish drinkin', BARR *Poems* (1861) 206. **Ayr.** BURNS *Address to the Unco Guid, or the Rigidly Righteous* (1786). **Wm.** I kent him a heepocrite, ain o' yer unco gudes; a man as looks ae thing, says anither, and does a third, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xv.

9. *sb.* A strange thing; a wonder; a curiosity; a novelty.

Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 70. **Rnf.** [He] maks to mount the winnock sole, As we'd some uncas to be seen, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 136. **Ayr.** I'll gae out and look at the ferlies and uncos o' Glasgow, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Edb.** I have set down, in black and white, a good few uncos, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) *Prelim.* **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 47. **Cum.**[1]

10. Wonder, excitement.

Ayr. Gang na to the toun, for a' yon'er's in a state o' unco wi' the news o' what's being done the day at Cartsdyke, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xx.

11. *Obs.* A stranger.

w.Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** We advised her of our coming and intendment to lodge with her as uncos and strangers, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx.

12. *pl.* News; strange tidings.

Sc. Oh, sweet are the uncoes they bring me! *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 109. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** A' the uncos relatin', ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 4. **Ayr.** Each tells the uncos that he sees or hears, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 5. **Lnk.** The uncoes I'll tell ower the toast an' the tea, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 21. **Dmf.** What's the uncos to-day? WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Jone knew all the 'uncos' that were afloat, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xi.

Hence **Uncus-poke,** *sb.* a gossip; 'windbag.' n.Yks.[2]

UNCOD, see **Unkid.**

UNCOFT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unbought. See **Coff.**

(JAM.); Ye cangle about uncoft kids, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); You strive about uncoft gait, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 388.

UNCOIF, *v.* Yks. [unkoi·f.] To tear off an adversary's head-gear in a quarrel. See **Coif.**

n.Yks.[2] They uncoif'd teean tother.

Hence **Uncoifing,** *vbl. sb.* cap-pulling; *fig.* quarrelling. n.Yks.[12]

UNCOME, *sb.* n.Cy. An ulcerous swelling. (HALL.) Cf. **ancome, income, 4.**

UNCOME, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **uncomed** n.Lin.[1]; **uncomt** Wm.; **uncumd** Yks. Unarrived.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Their naughty reasons alledged for withholding of the nobles uncome to the king, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 188. **Wm.** They talkt o' comin' at Martinmas an' they're uncomt yut (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah've been waitin for him this hoor past, an he's uncome yit. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

UNCOMFORT, *sb.* Irel. Discomfort.

n.Ir. But'll tell thir uncomfort clean bates me all double, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 83.

UNCOMMON, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **oncommon** Sc. Irel. Nhb. Shr.[1] Brks.[1] Sur. Wil. Dor. Cor. Uncommonly; *gen.* used merely as an intensitive; occas. elliptical for 'uncommonly well.'

Abd. He's deein' oon-com-mon weel, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 16. **Frf.** They set a body aff oncommon, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) viii. **w.Sc.** It's maist uncommon curus! WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 11. **Ir.** The trains do be oncommon convenient, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 35. **Nhb.** It was an oncommon difficult thing tae mak' out in any kind o' a way, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 214. **Dur.** GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 221. **Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** Her's uncommon flighty, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 170. **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Yore pŭddin's oncommon good. **Hrf.**[2] She takes my eye uncommon. **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1] **n.Wil.** 'Tis oncommon cowld, yunnit? (E.H.G.) **Dor.** I be oncommon fond o' Richard, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. viii. **w.Som.**[1] I zim the wind's uncommon sharp s'mornin'. **Dev.** BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 5. **Cor.** DANIEL *Budget*, 38.

UNCON, see **Unkin.**

UNCONTENTED, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Discontented.

It beunt truth as us ought all to be uncontented, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi.

UNCONVENIENT, *adj.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Som. Also in form **onconvenient** N.I.[1] A dial. form of 'inconvenient.'

N.I.[1] (s.v. Il-convainient). **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

UNCORN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Wild oats.

In some places of Scotland they say, that one hath sown his uncorn, RUDDIMAN (JAM.).

UNCOTTERED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Unravelled. See **Cotter,** *v.*[2]

UNCOUCH, *adj.* n.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Strange, awkward, ? misprint for 'uncouth.'

UNCOUNSELFOW, *adj. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Unadvisable.

UNCOUS, *adj.* Ken. [ʊ·ŋkəs.] Melancholy. (HALL.), Ken.[1] Cf. **unco.**

UNCOUTH, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **oncouth, onkouth** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **uncoth** n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **uncuff** n.Cy.; **uncuth** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **unkath** Yks.; **unkuth** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **unquoth** Yks. [ʊnkū·þ -ku·þ, -kʊ·þ.] 1. *adj.* Strange, unfamiliar; unusual; unseemly.

Sc. 'Uncouth' implies peculiarity of appearance, dress, manner, or bearing, and 'unco' refers to the nature or character of a person or thing (JAM. *Suppl.*); It is nae chancy thing to tak a stranger traveller for a guide, when you are in an uncouth land, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Dmb.** The Doric tongue uncouth has grown, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) x. **Ayr.** Is an uncouth sight to see, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st. 1. **Hdg.** We war' thrust furth on this world uncouth, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 214. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Unco). **n.Yks.** An unquoth dog hes monny barkers at, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 522; **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 6, 1890); **w.Yks.**[1] There com a fine mack of a prossin . . . uncoth fellow, ii. 292. **Lan.** As unkuth a thing as ever wur seen, STATON *Bobby Shuttle Manch.* 36–7; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *adv.* Very, uncommonly.

Lan. Aw'm uncoth fain to yer it, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 174.

3. *sb.* A quaint or novel anecdote; *pl.* news, tidings.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. What uncuths hes ta brought? MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 138; n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Uncus). w.Yks.[1] Lan. I'd ax him for th' wonst whot uncuths he'd yerd sturrin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 24; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He con tell some uncuths.

4. A stranger. s.Lan.[1] 5. Phr. *to take uncouth at*, or *to*, to take offence at; to dislike.

w.Yks. (T.T.); w.Yks.[1] Girt like, shoe'l tack uncuth tul't at first, ii. 292.

[1. OE. *uncūþ*, unknown, uncertain (SWEET).]

UNCOUTHY, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. 1. Under the influence of fear; 'eerie.' n.Sc. (JAM.) See **Couthie.**

2. Dreary, causing fear.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. We'll even tak sic bield, As thir uncouthy heather hills can yield, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1812.

3. Unseemly. Fif. (JAM.) 4. Unfriendly.

Rnf. Think ye the auld uncouthie byke Wad wish them parted? WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 25.

UNCOVER, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To drive a fox out of cover.

Gall. The hounds could not uncover him, so the ron was set in flames about his lugs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 414, ed. 1876.

UNCOW, see **Unco.**

UNCRUBEET, *adj.* Nhb.[1] A dial. form of 'uncurbed'; unrestrained; uncropped, untrimmed.

The hedge is uncrubeet.

UNCTION, *sb.* Sc. [ʊ·ŋʃən.] An auction.

Sh.I. Ta be sauld be unction, *Sh. News* (Aug. 19, 1899). Abd. (A.W.) Ayr. His wife reminded him severely that such language was . . . more descriptive of an unction mairt, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 281.

Hence **Unctioneer**, *sb.* an auctioneer.

Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. Da unctioneer wis a daft kind o' sheeld, an' when I cam' in wi' da coo he says, 'Noo, here's a bonny lass an' a guid coo. Ony man 'at's in need o' a wife bid oot da pair!' *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897). Abd. (A.W.) Ayr. 'You're bidding again' yoursel',' says the unctioneer, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 114.

UNCU, UNCUD, see **Unco, Unkid.**

UNCUMBER, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [unku·mbər.] To remove obstacles.

All's uncumber'd [there are no difficulties in the way].

UNCUNNING, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Ignorant, stupid. See **Cunning, 3.**

UNCUSTOMED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Smuggled, not having paid duty.

Sc. Ye'll get nae saints to be searchers for uncustomed goods, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi. Wgt. Smuggling all kinds of prohibited and uncustomed goods, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 34. n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1]

UNCUT, UNCUTH, see **Unkid, Uncouth.**

UNDALA, *adj.* Sh.I. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Mean, despicable.

UNDARKEN, *v.* n.Yks.[2] In phr. *to undarken the blinds*, to draw them up.

UNDECENT, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Som. Dev. Nfld. A dial. form of 'indecent.'

Rnf. 'Twas a shamefu' undecent remark, BARR *Poems* (1861) 108. Edb. To sing yet meikle does remain Undecent for a modest strain, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 214, ed. 1785. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Der. It's undecent to speak o' that, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 76. n.Lin.[1], Hrf.[1] (s.v. Un), Glo.[1] *ib.* Sur.[1] He went on most undecent. w.Som.[1] I calls it proper ondacent, way so many o'm in thick there scram 'ouse—maidens an' all to a heap. nw.Dev.[1] [Nfld. (G.P.)]

Hence **Undecentness**, *sb.* indecency.

w.Som.[1] Th'ondaicentness goes on in there's shameful. nw.Dev.[1]

UNDEEDY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Helpless, incapable. See **Deedy.**

UNDEEMINT, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Incalculable.

Undeemint money [a countless sum] (s.v. Undemus).

UNDEEMIS, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **ondeemas, oondeemas** Abd.; **oondömeis, oondömious, oondumious, oondümis** Sh.I.; **undeemous** Sc.; **undemus** n.Sc. (JAM.); **undömious** Sh.I.; **undoomis** S. & Ork.[1]; **undümious, undümmus** Sh.I.; **undumous** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] Extraordinary, incredible, fabulous; incalculable, immense; what cannot be reckoned; also used *advb.* See **Dooms.**

Sh.I. He comes oot wi a undümmus roar, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16; Whin ye hear oondümis noise, *ib.* 120; STEWART *Tales* (1892) 111; Dey wir an oondömious yuk i' my head, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 114; I felt a' in a vimmer, wi' a undömious yuck ower da sma' o' mi back, *ib.* 240; He's comin' a night at'll be oondömeis, *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] n.Sc. Undeemis money [a countless sum] (JAM.). Bnff.[1] (s.v. Up-stan'an). Abd. An ondeemas thing o' siller, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Kcd. An undumous sicht [an immense quantity or number] (JAM.). Ags. (*ib.*)

Hence **Undeemously**, *adv.* excessively.

Dmb. It's grown just undeemously since we came to Embro, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiv.

UNDEGRATE, *adj.* *Obs.* Abd. (JAM.) Ungrateful.

It's a tint gueed that's dane to the undegrate, *Prov.*

UNDEMIT, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **undemmyt.** Uncensured. See **Deem.** SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802).

[Þatt mann iss all unndemedd, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 16725.]

UNDEMUS, see **Undeemis.**

UNDENIABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sus. Also in form **ondeniable** Shr.[1] Suf.[1] [ʊndinai·əbl.] 1. *adj.* Unmistakable, absolute.

Chs.[1] He's an undeniable rascal. e.An.[2] An undeniable fool. Suf.[1] An ondenyable foot-path.

2. Excellent, unexceptional.

Sc. His public character is undeniable, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 87. Chs.[1]; Chs.[2] An undeniable road is not only a long-established road, but also one in perfect repair; Chs.[3] War.[2] Undeniable butter. w.Wor.[1] 'E's an undeniable gardener. Hrf.[2], e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY. Suf.[1] An ondenyable plant [plenty of young clover, carrots, corn, &c.]. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

3. *adv.* Very, extremely, unquestionably.

War.[2]; War.[3] It's undeniable good. Shr.[1] 'Er's ondeniable spicy.

UNDER, *prep.*, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **onder** Sh.I. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **ondher** Ir.; **undher** Ir. e.Yks.[1]; **un'er** Abd.; **unner** Bnff.[1] [u·ndə(r, ʊ·ndə(r.] 1. *prep.* In *comb.* (1) **Under-arm bairn**, the corpse of an infant taken to the grave under a woman's arm; (2) **-board**, dead, but not yet buried; (3) **-foot peat**, peat dug beneath the feet, instead of being cut in the ordinary way; (4) **-foot salve**, dung applied as a poultice to horses or other animals; (5) **-hand**, a method of carrying a coffin; see below; (6) **-head**, a minor official; (7) **-leg**, (*a*) to throw a thing under the leg; see below; (*b*) in phr. *to get a thing underleg*, see below; (8) **-night**, by night, under cover of darkness; (9) **-sod**, in phr. *to lie undersod*, to be buried; (10) **-thumb**, secretly; in an underhand manner.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Ir. It's to help to bury my poor wife . . . that's lyin' undher boord in Mickey M'Ginn's barn, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) *Introd.* 13, ed. 1848. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (3) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 454, ed. 1876. (4) N.I.[1] (5) Dev. It is the custom in this town, for young women clothed in white, with a handkerchief drawn through the coffin rings underhand, as it is called) to act as bearers at a child's funeral, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xi. (6) n.Yks.[2] (7, *a*) Wm. 'Hoo far can thoo throw that bo'?' 'Farder ner thoo can underleg' (B.K.). (*b*) Som. The men . . . were working with a will, pitching and loading with all the pride of their strength. They had got it underleg, as they say. They could see the end of it, and every mote would be to mow by dark, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvii. (8) Gall. To sing undernight for bawbees in the large towns on their way, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 450, ed. 1876. (9) w.Yks. Small wonder that th' ghosties stir up an' dahn, time an' time, when them as lig undersod fall to thinkin' o' th' unquiet things that hev happened just aboon their heads, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 212. (10) Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Gall. A little trick projected in secret is said to be done under thoum, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1] She's a cunnin bairn that; she's aye workin underthoom.

2. Phr. (1) *not to have a leg to put under one*, to be tired out; (2) *to be under cover*, to be hiding from the officers of the law; (3) — *under hand of*, to be engaged upon; (4) — *under the roof*, to be in the same house; (5) *to get under one's wind*, to begin to recover from the stitch in the side caused by fast running; (6) *to go under the air*, to go into

the open air; (7) *to have under hand*, to have in hand; (8) *to put the horse under the cart, wagon*, &c., to harness him; (9) *under one*, at the same time; (10) *under one's favour*, by one's leave; (11) — *the top*, the place in a coal-mine where, in consequence of a bad 'roof,' a part of the coal is left cut in the form of an arch; (12) — *the weather*, (*a*) sheltered from the wind; (*b*) in poor circumstances, down in the world; (13) — *the wind*, (*a*) see (12, *a*); (*b*) secretly, by underhand means.

(1) **Ir.** (A.J.I.), (P.W.J.) **Tip.** I hadn't a leg to put ondher me, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*. 194. (2) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 106. (3) **e.Yks.**[1] We're undher hand ov a lang job, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **Lin.**[1] I thought that he was under the roof. **n.Lin.**[1] I wo'd n't be under th' roof wi' a brewt like that at noht. (5) **ne.Lan.**[1] I's gitten under my wind. (6) **Ir.** Go out under the air, childer, and play, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 332. (7) **e.Yks.**[1] We've a lang job o' wahk undher hand noo, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (8) **Ir.** Put the horse under the car, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 332. **w.Mid.** The term applying only when the horse is a thill-horse and is between the shafts. 'Put the old mare under the yeller waggin.' The use of the word 'under' in this sense seems to have arisen from the fact that farm-carts are usually left tilted backwards so that the shafts are high in the air, and when the horse is backed against the cart to be harnessed it appears to be under the shafts of the vehicle (W.P.M.). (9) **nw.Der.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] You must du't all under-one. **Hrf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Mid jis so well do it all under one. **nw.Dev.**[1] (10) **Dmb.** 'Under your favour,' Laird, the venerable Kirk o' Scotland is in nae danger, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiv. (11) **Nhb.**[1] (12, *a*) **w.Yks.** Ay, it's under the weather yonder, it's wahm theer w'en it's cowd elsewheer (F.P.T.). (*b*) **Chs.**[1], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (13, *a*) **n.Yks.** This field's onder t'wind (I.W.). **nw.Der.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Famous linhay vor young stock, he lies so well in under the wind. **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] Used metaphorically for obtaining any information secretly. 'She got that under the wind.'

3. Not up to.

sw.Lin.[1] I doubt he's under his work. I was always under my places in service.

4. Used elliptically for 'under the age of.'

s.Not. She's got two under Johnny, and he's only four (J.P.K.).

5. *Obs.* Used elliptically for 'under pretence of.'

Abd. Under speaking this William Forbes shoots this gentleman dead with a pistol, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 226.

6. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Under-anenst**, on the opposite side below; (2) **-bit** or **-bitted**, a sheep-marking term; (3) **-build**, to build in new material under an already existing wall; (4) **-creep**, to overreach; to take a mean or underhand advantage of; (5) **-creeping** or **-croping**, (*a*) underhand, sly, sneaking; (*b*) slyness, underhand ways; (6) **-cut**, undermined; (7) **-draw**, to cover the balks and joists of a ceiling or floor with lath and plaster; (8) **-drawing**, a plaster ceiling; the space between the lath and plaster work of a room, and the floor of the room above; (9) **-folded**, of a sheep: marked by having a bit cut out of the under-fold of the ear; (10) **-grip**, to underdrain, as a field; (11) **-grub**, to undermine; (12) **-halve**, to mark a sheep by cutting away the under-half of the top of the ear; (13) **-handed**, short-handed; (14) **-happed**, not sufficiently clothed; (15) **-held**, of the foundations of a wall: deepened with additional masonry when disturbed below their previous level; (16) **-lay**, of a vein of ore: to incline, dip; (17) **-lie**, to be subjected to; to undergo; (18) **-reckon**, to undervalue; (19) **-ruled**, secretly counteracted; (20) **-set**, see (3); (21) **-sough**, see (10); (22) **-spindled**, see below; (23) **-subscriber**, *obs.*, a subscriber; (24) **-wrought**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) underworked.

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **Cum.** (s.v. Underfold bittet). **Wm.** Lost, . . three lambs, . . underbit ear, *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 12, 1901) 5, col. 3; Lamb, ear mark underbitted, *ib.* (Dec. 7, 1901) 5, col. 1. (3) **s.Chs.**[1] (4) **Wil.**[1] (5, *a*) **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**[1] Who'd harky to thick there under-cropin' son of a bitch? (*b*) **Som.** Above everything he hated undercreeping, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) ix. (6) **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Not under-drawn,' the beams and boards bare, as in some old country houses; **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] When roofs have ceilings, they are 'under-drawn.' It is in very common use, though less so than formerly, when the first question put to a landlord by house-applicants was generally, 'Is it under-drawn?' **s.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2] (8) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1899); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (9) **Cum.** Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking. . . Sometimes we snip a bit out of the upper or under fold of the ear, and we say it is under-folded or upper-folded, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387–8. (10) **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* 11. (11) **e.An.**[1] (12) **Cum.** Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking. . . We cut one-half of a top of the ear clean away, and we call it under or upper halving, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387. (13) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] We're alus underhanded on threshin' daays; catch-men isn't to be gotten noo at noä raate. **w.Som.**[1] Can ee come down to-marra and help drash a rick o' whait, we be terr'ble underhanded? (14) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **Der.** MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802). **nw.Der.**[1] (17) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Or.I.** To underly the law thairfoir as stowt, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 34. **Bnff.**[1] A wid clear masel o't at aince, an' nae unnerlie the blame o't. **Slg.** How unable I am to undertake and underly such a journey and charge, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 131, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** I'll underlie a rightfu' law That pairs wi' heav'n's decree, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 132. **Bwk.** MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 20. **Gall.** Shall we rebel when for a little time we underlie His chastening hand? CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xix. (18, 19) **n.Yks.**[2] (20) **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** They onder-set t'damp wall (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (21) **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It wants undersoughing badly. (22) **Ken.** The wreest is 'supported by a piece of iron called a spindle; if this be not strong or stout enough, it is impossible they should plough the land as it ought to be ploughed: and hence is it usual here to say of a man who has not stock sufficient to carry on his business, "He is under-spindled,"' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 518; **Ken.**[1] (23) **Sc.** We the under subscribers, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 88. (24, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **w.Yks.** He lewked white an' pinched, as if he hedn't been ower-fed an' under-wrowt at any rate, *Pudsey Olm.* (1894) 27, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1898).

7. Phr. *under and over*, (1) a method of sewing; see below; (2) frequently, over and over again.

(1) **Wm.** A method of sewing followed by saddlers, shoemakers, &c. The edges of the material to be repaired are first whipped together, and then to strengthen the loops of the stitches the thread is passed over them and under the material. 'Tak thi end an run it doon under an ower' (B.K.). (2) **e.Lan.** I've told her, and I've showed her under and over, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6.

8. *Obs.* Below.

Fif. At anes the bells baith up and under Begoud to rattle on like thunder, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49.

9. A stag-hunting term: see below.

w.Som.[1] In speaking of a stag, he is said to have 'his rights under' when he has the regular three projections or points upon the side of each horn (called bow, bay, and tray), without reckoning the one or more points on the top of his horns.

10. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Under-back**, a broad shallow tub used in brewing to receive the wort from the mash-tub; also used to cool the beer after boiling; (2) **-bearer**, a bearer at a funeral; (3) **-bed**, a flank of beef; (4) **-bod**, the swelling of the sea under a floating object; see **Bod**, *sb.*[4]; (5) **-bree** or **-breet**, a bright light appearing under clouds; (6) **-brigg**, an arch under a road to open communication between two fields; (7) **-brushings**, underwood; (8) **-butter**, butter made of the second skimmings of milk; (9) **-carriage**, the framework which supports the body of a wagon; (10) **-carter**, a man or youth assisting a carter, and ranking second in the stables of a farm; (11) **-cast**, a mining term: an air-crossing made in the floor; (12) **-coat**, a petticoat; (13) **-cold**, a chill generally affecting the lower parts, occasioned by the wind blowing up under the clothes; (14) **-corn**, *obs.*, short, weak corn, overhung by the crop; (15) **-crook**, see below; (16) **-deck**, see (1); (17) **-easing**, the under-slates of the double row of slates usually laid at the eaves of a roof; (18) **-fold bittit**, having a triangular piece cut out of the under-side of the ear; (19) **-foud**, *obs.*, a parochial official representing the judge or governor; (20) **-fur sowing**, *obs.*, sowing in a shallow furrow; (21) **-gate**, see (11); (22) **-grip** or **-grup**, an under-drain; a concealed watercourse in wet soils; (23) **-growings**, trees growing under others; (24) **-growth**. (*a*) apples that grow on the under-side of the tree, or hidden beneath the leaves; (*b*) the short hair about the nape of

the neck; (25) **-hand,** the assistant to a fore-hand puddler; used *attrib.*; (26) **-horse,** the wheeler; (27) **-house,** the lower story of a water-mill, in which the water-wheel is built; (28) **-lay** or **-lie,** a mining term: the deviation of the lode from the vertical in descending into the earth; (29) **-level drift,** a drift driven from a pumping-pit; to unwater dip workings; (30) **-lout,** (*a*) a drudge; an underling; the lowest boy on a farm; a lazy servant-boy; (*b*) anything weak or inferior to the rest; used esp. of animals and trees; (31) **-moor,** a peat-cutting term: see below; (32) **-rug,** the backwash or outward under-current near rocks against which the waves beat; (33) **-scalings,** the surface of milk containing a slight proportion of cream, left after skimming; (34) **-side,** the under-surface; (35) **-sills,** a hard freestone, a stratum overlying the burning limestone of Caldbeck; (36) **-skimmings,** the thin cream which lies under that of thicker quality; (37) **-sook,** an under-current flowing in a direction opposite to that of the surface water; (38) **-sort(s,** people of inferior degree; (39) **-stone,** the nether millstone; also used *fig.*; (40) **-tow,** a back current; (41) **-viewer,** a colliery official; see below; (42) **-water,** water about the foundations of a house.

(1) **Nhp.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Under deck), **Sus.**[1] (2) **n.Stf.** All th' under-bearers and pall-bearers as I'n picked for my funeral, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) II. 190. [**Amer.** The 'underbearers,' who carried the coffin, walking with their heads and shoulders covered with the pall-cloth, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1885) 394.] (3) **Oxf.**[1] (4) **S. & Ork.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (7) **sw.Lin.**[1] The underbrushings were not very good (s.v. Underbrush). (8) **Oxf.**[1] **Bdf.** The inferior kind, which is called under-butter, or after-butter, is taken at the regular price, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 526. **e.An.**[1] It is kept for domestic purposes, or sold to near neighbours for prompt use; never put up in firkins and sent to market. Though good for present consumption it will keep but a short time. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (9) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Wagon). (10) **Brks., Hmp., Wil.** (W.H.E.) (11) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849, ed. 1888). (12) **Gall.** My under-cotie's shie now, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876. **Dev.** Et burn'n nearly droo Nat uny hur gown bit hur undercoat too, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 1st S. 52. (13) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (14) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (15) **n.Yks.**[2] 'I gat a leeam ankle frey an onder-crewk,' when I fell with my legs bent under me. (16) **e.An.**[1] (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Cum.**[4] (19) **Sh.I.** When Orkney and Shetland became integral parts of Scotland, the under-foud was superseded by the bailie (JAM. *Suppl.*). (20) **Sc.** Sow the rye above the dung, plow it down with an ebb fur (which is termed under-fur sowing), MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 34 (JAM.). (21) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Undercast). **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849, ed. 1888) (*ib.*). (22) **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (23) **ne.Lan.**[1] (24, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] **Wm.** Ther's a few under-growths on t'trees yet (B.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (25) **s.Stf.** When I worked underhond down at Darlaston Green, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894) 24. (26) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Sharp-horse). (27) **Sh.I.** (J.S.); He's filt da underhoos o' da wattermill wi' waar an' tangles, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900). (28) **Cor.**[3] [**Aus.** Allowin' for the underlay, we should strike her about fifteen feet in, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1901) 273.] (29) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** An underlevel drift is driven perfectly level in the stone beneath the seam, between the lowest point of the standage and a point above the bottom of the sump, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849, ed. 1888). (30, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.** Thou's nut think that Ile be thy underlout, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 464; **n.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[3], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Said of the weaker pig in a sty, as opposed to the master-pig; 'The blue pig is the underlout;' or of the smaller and weaker trees in a plantation, 'We kep' drawing and cutting out the underlouts.' (31) **Sh.I.** If the moss is deep two persons cut—the one below the other. The one that cuts on the top is said to cast da upper mör; the other cuts or casts the onder mör, i.e. the under or lower moor (J.S.). (32) **Nhb.**[1] (33) **e.Yks.**[1] (34) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (35) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 390. (36) **n.Lin.**[1] The underskimmings are used for tea and coffee. (37) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (38) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] Us undhersooat moant expect sike things. **w.Yks.**[1] (39) **Sh.I.** (J.S.); Hit wis da want o' backbane wi' da leebrals i' da past 'at wis da understane o' dis war, *Sh. News* (Sept. 29, 1900). (40) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cor.** A great undertoe, that takes the sand out to sea, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 201, ed. 1896. (41) **Nhb.**[1] One immediately under the viewer at a colliery, who has general superintendence underground, and to whom the overmen and deputies report. He is the responsible manager of a colliery in the absence of the viewer. **e.Dur.**[1] (s.v. Viewer). (42) **Sh.I.** (J.S.); It's ill ta sit inonder da drap, lat alane under-watter, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 226. **Bnff.**[1] The day o' the spait, the hoose wiz jist a sweem o' unner-wattir. **Abd.** Through lack of drainage of any sort there appeared a worse evil in the shape of 'un'er water' below, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 24.

11. *sb.* In phr. (1) *at an under,* beneath the real value. **w.Yks.**[1]; (2) *to be at a girt under,* to be in a state of thraldom; to be subdued. **ne.Lan.**[1] **12.** An underground drain. **Lin.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1]

UNDERBETHINK, *v.* **s.Chs.**[1] To remember, recollect. Cf. umbethink.

UNDERCOAT, *v. Obs.* Also written **-cote**; and in form **-cot** (JAM.). See below.

Slg. The outward scroof, suppose it appeareth to be whole, where the inward is festered, availeth nothing, but maketh it to undercoat again, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) xiii. **Lnk.** A slight way of healing indeed, which now is undercotted, and seems to be incurable, WALKER *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 226; The allusion seems to be to a sore which festers under the superficial scurf brought over it, from being healed too hastily (JAM.). **Kcb.** I find old sores are bleeding of new: so dangerous and painful is an undercoted conscience, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 66.

UNDERCUMFUND, *v.* **Der.**[2] **Lin.**[1] Also in form **-cumfun** **Lin.**[1] To understand. Cf. undercumstand, underfind.

UNDERCUMSTAND, *v.* **n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin.** and **Amer.** Also written **-comestand** **Yks. n.Lin.**[1]; and in forms **-comestond** **s.Lan.**[1]; **-comstond** **nw.Der.**[1] To understand.

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.**[3] Nowder t'mistress nor t'parson cūd undercumstand, 164. **n.Yks.** I undercomestand you now (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] I undercumstand the vara weel, ii. 324. **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Them west-cuntry sarvant lasses talks that fine I can't undercumstand what thaay saay. [**Amer.** Do you undercumstand? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. iii.]

UNDERCUMSTUMBLE, *v.* **Irel. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Lon. Dev.** Also written **-comestumble** **s.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1]; and in forms **-constumble** **N.I.**[1] **Der.**[2] **Oxf. Dev.**; **-cunstumble** **War.**[23]; **unnerconstumble** **Brks.**[1] **1.** To understand; *gen.* used facetiously. Cf. undercumstand.

N.I.[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2] (s.v. Undercumfund), **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] (s.v. Undercum-fun). **Lei.**[1] Ah med as if ah couldn oonderconstoomble. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **Oxf.** I can't underconstumble that at all (G.O.). **Brks.**[1], **Lon.** (W.W.S.) **Dev.** I won't have him a marryin' a drunkard's daughter, do 'ee see, comprehend, underconstumble, eh! FORD *Larramys* (1897) 8.

2. To flounder in speech.

n.Lin.[1] He undercumstumbled aboot soä I could get th' reight end o' noht.

UNDER-EXED, *adj.* **Sus.** Undermanned and underhorsed; used of a man who has not sufficient capital to carry on his business; lit. 'under-axled.' PARISH & SHAW *Dict.* (1887) (s.v. Under-spindled).

UNDERFIND, *v.* **Der. Lin.** To understand, find out.

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He was here last neet, I underfind, though thaay did n't want me to knaw.

[Hie cann hwatliche underfinden, an hwos half he is icumen, *Vices and Virtues,* ed. Holthausen, 99. Du. *ondervinden,* to experience (CALISCH).]

UNDERGANG, *v.* **Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan.** Also in form **ondergang** **Cum.** [ɐndə(r)ga·ŋ.] To undergo, endure.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** Fie, Roger, fie!—a sairy lass to wrang, And let her aw this trouble undergang, RELPH *Poems* (1743) 22; LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 308. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Underganging,** *sb.* the act of undergoing or enduring; anything endured.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A desperate underganging [a severe operation or humiliation]. **m.Yks.**[1]

UNDERGANG, *sb.* **Yks.** An archway; a tunnel or passage beneath a railway, &c. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1]

UNDERGORE, *adj. Obs.* **Sc.** (JAM.) In a state of leprous eruption. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802).

UNDERGROUND, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* **Yks. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.** Also in forms **onderground** **Dev.**; **undergrund** **n.Yks.**[2] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) Underground book,

obs., a book on geology; (2) **-captain**, the official who overlooks the miners while at work in the mine; (3) **-clothes**, a miner's working clothes; (4) **-jobbler**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (5) **-kitty-cat-weaver**, ? the chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*, or the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*; (6) **-nut**, the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*; (7) **-onion**, a variety of onion which grows entirely underground; (8) **-oxeye**, see (5); (9) **-shepherd**, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(1) n.Yks.[2] 'Dr. Young's undergrund beuk,' his Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast; enquired for at the printer's in those words. (2) Cor.[2] (3) Cor. A man in his underground clothes dancing like one possessed, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 14. (4, 5) Dor. *W. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (6) nw.Dev.[1] (7) w.Som.[1] (8) Glo. (S.S.B.), Glo.[1] (9) Wil.[1]

2. *sb. pl.* The anemone, ? *Anemone Nemorosa*. Dev. (HALL.)

UNDERGROUND, *adj.*[2] I.W. Undergrown, short, dumpy.

I.W.[1] He's a miseryeabul little underground chap; I.W.[2]

UNDERHANDED, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form **onderhand** Cum.[14] 1. Short, undersized, poorly developed.

Cum.[1] A laal onderhand creter; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] It's nobbut a lahtle un'erhan'ed thing. m.Yks.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 728; Lin.[1]

2. Scarce. Cum.[4]

UNDERLING, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Bck. Hrt. Also in form **underline** Hrt. [ʉ·ndəlin.]

1. *sb.* A sickly or stunted child; a dwarf; the weakest animal of a herd, &c. which is bullied by the rest; esp. used of the smallest pig of a litter; a small or inferior fruit or vegetable.

n.Yks.[124] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'That is a little underling,' said a farming man pointing to a cow in a straw yard, 'and the others run it.' s.Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] The least thriving in a litter of pigs, or brood of chickens, is frequently called 'a poor little underling.' Fruit or vegetables smaller than the rest of the crop are called underlings. War.[3] Wor. See what poor little underlings these apples are (E.S.); (H.K.)

2. *adj. Obs.* Not fully developed; inferior, weak.

ne.Yks. The flax plant remains weak, short, and underling, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 68. Bck., Hrt. The fourth skimming is . . . to be churned alone, for making an underline butter, worth a penny a pound less than the prime sort made with all the first three skimmings, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 167. Hrt. Some [perky wheat seed] is rubbish: some may be attended with underline corns, *ib.* II. ii. 127.

UNDERLINGS, *adv.* and *prep.* m.Yks.[1] Under.

UNDERLY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [ʉ·ndəli.] Backward, behind time.

UNDERMAN, *v.* Dev. To demean, degrade.

I wouldn't underman myself like that, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Shaan't tell you nothin'—shaan't underman myself to talk to 'e at all, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 425.

UNDERMER, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Wm. Also written **ondermer** Cum.[14] [ʉ·ndərmər.] The comparative of 'under'; also used *subst.*

Cum.[14] Wm. A wrestling term. 'It's neea dog fo, nut it, barn; hoo can't, when Geordie's undermer?' (B.K)

UNDERMIND, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Cmb. Sur. Also written **undermined** Lei.[1] [ʉndə(r)mai·nd.]

1. A dial. form of 'undermine.'

Sc. The churches undermynded and fired, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 146. Edb. Ye hae not found the weakest side, By whilk to undermindit Minnie's pride, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 339. n.Yks.[14], w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] The watter's underminded th' beck side ageän th' gravil pit soä as it's sewer to fall in. Lei.[1], Cmb. (W.W.S.) Sur.[1] There was a great flood and the house was underminded.

2. *Fig.* To deceive; to try to take away a person's character.

w.Yks. He reight underminded her wi' his sauvy tales, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1899). ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's a meän soort'n a man, alus tryin' to undermind sumbody.

[Vndermyndyn, *idem quod* vnderdelvyn; vnderdelvyn, *suffodio* (*Prompt.*).]

UNDERMINDED, *ppl. adj.* Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Underhand, mean, treacherous.

Lei.[1] A oondermoinded nassty trick. War.[23], Hrf.[2], Glo.[1]

UNDERMING, *v. Obs.* e.An.[1] Suf.[1] A corruption of 'undermine.'

UNDERN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Also in forms **aandorn** N.Cy.[2] Cum.; **ander** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Lin.[1]; **andern** sw.Lin.[1]; **andorn** Nhb.; **andra** n.Lin.[1]; **andren** Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **andrew** Lin.[1]; **andrum, anterin, antrum** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **aunder** N.Cy.[2] w.Yks.[1] Chs.[123]; **aunterin, auntrin, auntrum** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **awnder** Der.[1]; **earnder** n.Cy. Yks.; **eender** Der.; **horndoon** Cum.[14]; **oander** s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Shr.; **oandurth** Lan.[1]; **onder** Stf.[1] Shr.[1]; **oneder** Chs.[13]; **ontron** Sc.; **orndarn** Cum.; **orndinner** n.Cy. Cum.[4]; **orndorn** N.Cy.[1] Cum.; **orntren** Sc. (JAM.); **ounder** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Stf.[1] w.Wor.[1]; **ownder** Yks. Chs.[123] Shr.[2]; **wonder** Stf.[1]; **yeandurth** Lan.; **yeender** Yks. Stf.[1] Der.; **yender** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **yoandurth** Lan.[1]; **younder** Der.[2] 1. *sb. Obs.* The forenoon.

n.Yks. It comes ith' earnder, wife, or else by neaun, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 195. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 236; Lan.[1] s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 17. Stf.[1] Der. RAY (1691).

2. The period between noon and sunset; the evening.

Ayr. *Gl. Surv.* 693 (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks. To morn ith' ownder we mun dod our sheep, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 197. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Th' last oandurth boh one me measter hah lik't o killt meh, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 16; Lan.[1] Chs. RAY (1691); Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Come i'th' oander, if yŏ conna get afore. Stf. A fair morn, but a foul wonder (K.); Stf.[1] Der.[1] *Obs.* nw.Der.[1] w.Wor.[1] Us'ad a raayny aounder, o' Maay daay. Shr. He came this oander (G.H.); Shr.[1] In places where this term obtains the day is divided into morning, middle of the day, ōnder, and night. 'I thought to a finished the fŭt o' my stockin' this ōnder, an' now it's aumust six o'clock at night, an' it inna done'; Shr.[2] To'ert to-morrow ownder.

3. A light luncheon; a light meal partaken of in the middle of the morning or the afternoon; the time allotted to such a repast; occas. *pl.* See **Down-dinner, Downdrins.**

Sc., w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Gall. (JAM.) n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); N.Cy.[12], Nhb. (K.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295; RAY (1691); Cum.[14] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). s.Chs.[1] Taak·dh)oa·ndürz tŭ)th feyld. Stf.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] 'Wheäre's John Dent?' Bailiff: 'He's hevin' his andra.' sw.Lin.[1] 'They are going to get their andren;' nearly *obs.*

Hence (1) **Anders-meat**, *sb.* luncheon. Lin.[1]; (2) **Anterin-time**, *sb.* the time of the afternoon or early evening repast. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); (3) **Onder's-bayte**, *sb.* the farm-labourer's meal between dinner and supper. Shr.[1]

4. *v.* To work in the after-part of the day.

Shr.[1] 'E's a rar chap for work i' the mornin', but 'e dunna ōnder well.

[1. OE. *undern*, third hour, nine in the morning; morning (SWEET).]

UNDERNEAN, *prep., adv.* and *adj.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **underneen** Nrf.; and in forms **ondernane** e.An.[2]; **undherneean** e.Yks.[1] 1. *prep., adv.* and *adj.* Underneath.

e.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] It ligs yonder underneän them trees. sw.Lin.[1] The ground's moist underneän. Her underneän clothes are all ragg'd. e.An.[1] It expresses, not only that one thing is below another, but that at the same time, it is near it; e.An.[2] Nrf. 'Can you shoot the bridge?' 'I dunno, the tide is rarely high, but I think she'll go.' 'If she 'on't we'll stop her underneen and shake her through,' EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 90.

2. *prep.* In phr. *to get undernean an antagonist*, to cope with, outwit, or get the upper hand of him.

e.Yks.[1] There's neeah gettin undherneean him.

3. *adj.* Deceitful, treacherous, underhand.

n.Lin.[1] I haate underneän wark; let him saay all he knaws afoore one's faace, not when one's back's to'n'd. se.Lin. Such underneän wo'k (J.T.B.).

UNDERNEYTH-WARK, *sb.* Yks. Secret, underhand business or ways.

w.Yks. Ther's bein a deal o' underneyth wark goin' on just lat'ly, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 9, 1899).

UNDERSTAND, *v.* Yks. Stf. To hear.

Yks. (Hall.) Stf. An elderly person applied to Mr. Baron Garrow to be excused serving as juryman, on the ground that he was 'rather thick of understanding,' *Gent. Mag.* (ed. Gomme, 1884) 5; Stf.[1]

UNDERSTRAPPER, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] In form **undhersthrapper.** A child, in contradistinction to an adult. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

UNDERVOKE, *v.* n.Lin.[1] To undermine.

If you undervoke that side oher far, it'll all cauve in an' bury you.

UNDHERLUDE, *v.* e.Yks.[1] Also written **undherlood.** [unðəlū·d.] 1. To make game of; to banter; to bully.

Hence **Undherloot**, *sb.* one who is befooled, bullied, or made game of.

Ah wadn't he' nowt to deea wiv it; they're makkin a undherloot o' thá.

2. To give a false pretext.

UNDIGHTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **undeet** Yks.; **undicht** Sc. 1. Undressed; undecked; unprepared. See **Dight**, *v.*

Sc. (Jam.) Peb. Wi' my dumbarton yet undight, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 166, ed. 1817. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. Unwiped.

Kcd. Never parlour, never kitchen, Enter wi' undichtit feet, Grant *Lays* (1884) 45.

3. Undefiled; used *subst.*

w.Yks. Mah luv, mah duv, mah undeeted, Littledale *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2.

UNDOCH, UNDOCHT, see **Undought.**

UNDOFFED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[1] Undressed.

UNDÖMIOUS, see **Undeemis.**

UNDONE, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Dor. Distressed, at a loss.

se.Lin. He was quite undone when he heard of it (J.T.B.). sw.Lin.[1] I felt quiët undone about it. His daughter was very undone about his marriage. Dor. He were quite undone about her, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. i. ix.

UNDOOMIS, see **Undeemis.**

UNDOOTFA, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Doubtful.

UNDOUGHT, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **oindroch, ondocht**; **undoch, undocht** (Jam.).

1. *sb.* A weak, puny creature; a silly, incapable, worthless person. See **Dought.**

Sc. (Jam.), Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), Cai.[1] Fif. Mr. George Grahame, the undought of Bishops, had gotten the Bishoprick of Dumblane, Scot *Apolog. Narration* (1644) 239, ed. 1846. Lnk. Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 501, ed. 1828. Rxb. (Jam.)

2. *adj.* Sickly, puny, feeble; contemptible.

Sc. The oindroch flock I ca', You see to skin an' bane are dow'd awa, *Wkly. Mag.* (Oct. 28, 1773).

UNDRAIKIT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Slg. (Jam.) Not drenched. See **Drawk**, *v.*

UNDÜMIOUS, UNDÜMMUS, UNDUMOUS, see **Undeemis.**

UNE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Wm. Even.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm. I was gaily une wie him, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 12, ed. 1821.

UNE, see **Oven.**

UNEASE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form **unaise** N.I.[1] An uneasy state; uneasiness.

Sc. These deeds o' Johnny couldna please, But held the parish in unease, Watson *Poems* (1853) 12. N.I.[1] They got into an unaise when they heard about it. w.Yks. In the suddenness of her going I found a certain cause for unease, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiii; w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Unaisement**, *sb.* an uneasy state.

N.I.[1] It caused a great unaisement in the village.

[To knowen of my greet unese, *Rom. of the Rose*, 3102.]

UNEASY, *adj.* Irel. Cum. Dev. Also in forms **onaisy** Ir.; **oneasy** Dev. [ʊnī·zi.] 1. Difficult.

Ir. The conthrairiness of things is onaisy enough for anybody to contend wid, Barlow *Shamrock* (1901) 251. Dev. 'Tis a damn oneasy job, Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 323.

2. Hilly, irregular, not level.

Cum.[4] It's a varry uneasy rwoad frae Armathwaite to Cumwhitton.

UNEATHILY, *adj. Obs.* e.An.[1] Hard to move; corpulent, unwieldy. See **Eath.**

[Applied] to huge overgrown corpulent persons, to whom motion is difficult and uneasy. 'A great huge uneathily fellow!'

UNEAVE, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **uneeve** Cor.; and in form **unheeve** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [onē·v.] To show condensation; to thaw. See **Eve**, *v.*

w.Som.[1] nw.Dev. I was certainly told that it was in use, but I think it is doubtful (R.P.C.); nw.Dev.[1] Jis take out a drap o' hot watter an' onaive the pump. Cor. It is uneeving, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) pt. i. 435; Cor.[2]

UNEDGE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [ʊne·dʒ.] To mow round the sides of a field, so as to prepare the way for the mowing machine.

UNEDICAT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. A dial. form of 'uneducated.'

Abd. An unedicat taupie chiel in a kwintra shop, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

UNEEVE, see **Uneave.**

UNEITH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Not easy. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. See **Eath.**

UNEMPT, *v.* Nhp. Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. Wil. Also in forms **anemt** Oxf.[1]; **onempt** Nhp.[1]; **unempty** Bdf. Wil.[1] [ʊne·mpt.] To empty; to unload. See **Empt.**

Nhp.[1] On-empt that cart directly; Nhp.[2], Hrf. (Hall.) Oxf. In constant use near Woodstock (M.R.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Bdf. Help me to unempt the cart (J.W.B.). Wil.[1]

Hence **Unempter**, *sb.* the man who unloads a wagon of corn, hay, &c.

Oxf. (M.R.); Oxf.[1] I a got a pitcher and loader, but narra anempter, *MS. add.*

UNENT, *v.* Wil.[1] [ʊne·nt.] To empty. (s.v. Unempty.) See **Ent**, *v.*[1]

UNEQUAL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unfair, unjust.

Lnk. This step was very unequal as well as ungrate and illegal, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 72, ed. 1828.

UNERAN, *adv.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Everywhere, over all. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **uan.**

UNEVEN, *adj.* Sh.I. Out of sorts. Also used *advb.*

He went down to the house, feeling very sorrowful, and mad, and altogether uneven, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 48; (J.S.)

UN-EVER, *adv. Obs.* Mry. (Jam.) Never, at no time.

UNFAA, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ʊ·nfā.] A severe cold; a shivering fit; complete prostration from cold.

Attended with stiffness in the joints and general soreness over the body, often accompanied by feverish symptoms. 'She's tyen an unfaa.'

UNFACE, *v.* Chs.[1] [ʊnfē·s.] To expose.

To 'unface sand' would be to dig away all the soil so as to expose a face of sand.

UNFACEABLE, *adj.* Sc. e.An. 1. Ugly, not fit to be seen. See **Faceable.**

Gall. I hae seen mony queer-lookin' and unfaceable ministers, but gin they mak yin oot o' that callant, I'll say that the day o' miracles is no bygane, Crockett *K. Kennedy* (1899) xxxiii.

2. Undefensible, unreasonable.

e.An.[1] A proposal, or an assertion, which a man could not have the face boldly to make or to maintain, is said to be an unfaceable one.

UNFAIN, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Reluctant; having a feeling of dislike; unfond. Sc. *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 204 (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.[2] See **Fain**, *adj.*[1]

UNFANDRUM, *adj. Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) Bulky, unmanageable.

UNFANKLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To disentangle, unwind. See **Fankle.**

Gall. The auld fowk left now closer draw, O' care their sauls unfankle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 113, ed. 1876.

UNFARRANT, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **onfarant** (Jam. *Suppl.*). Ill-informed, senseless, without quickness of apprehension; rude, unmannerly. See **Farrand.**

Sc. He's aye been an onfarant body (Jam. *Suppl.*). Slk. (Jam.); A great unfarrant beast, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 193, ed. 1866.

UNFARRANTLY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Not nice, unseemly. See **Farrantly.**

UNFASHION, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Unfashionableness.

Ayr. I have fallen in, notwithstanding the unfashion of my apparel, with some creditable acquaintance, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv.

UNFEARY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **unfiery** Sc.; and in forms **onfeirie, unfeiroch** Sc. (Jam.)

1. Feeble, infirm, weak, unfit for action. See **Feerie**, *adj.*[1], **Unfierdy**.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Sc. Onfeirie is the more common pronunc. (*ib.*) Lnk. The auld beast being unfiery o' the feet, she fundred before, the girth and curple brake, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 32. Slk. I doubt he's rather unfeiroch to stand it, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 412, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1]

2. Unwieldy. Sc. (Jam.)

UNFEEL, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **unfeil** and in forms **onfeel, onfeelin** Rxb. (Jam.) Uncomfortable, unpleasant; coarse, rough. See **Feil**.

Rxb. An onfeel day. Onfeel words (Jam.). Nhb.[1] Applied generally to the state of the weather.

Hence **Unfeelsome**, *adj.* disagreeable, unpleasant. N.I.[1]

UNFEIROCH, see **Unfeary**.

UNFETTLE, *v.* Nhb. Lei. [ʊnfe·tl.] To disarrange, disturb, undo, unsettle, put out of gear. See **Fettle**, *sb.*[1]

Nhb. Put up yer gad an' unfettle yer reel, Crawhall *Sng. Coquetside* (1889). Lei.[1] Shay wur very very restless an' unfettled all noight. Ah wur in a frighful unfettled wob when ah wur gooin' t'America.

UNFEUED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Not disposed of in 'feu' (q.v.).

Sc. (Jam.), (A.W.) Abd. The unfeued and unproductive property would also be exposed to sale in way of feu, *Abd. Jrn.* (Jan. 20, 1819) (*ib.*).

UNFEWSOM(E, *adj.* Cum. Wm. [ʊnfiu·səm.] Awkward, unbecoming, unsuitable. See **Fewsome**.

Cum.[14] Wm. A box hat is unfewsome wi' a pair o' clogs (B.K.).

UNFIERDY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **unfiardy** Or.I. [ʊnfiə·rdi.] 1. Feeble, infirm, unfit for action. Sc. (Jam.) See **Feerdy**. 2. Overgrown, unwieldy. Sc. (*ib.*), Or.I. (S.H.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

UNFIERY, see **Unfeary**.

UNFISKALEE, *adj.* Sh.I. Unlike a practical fisherman. S. & Ork.[1] See **Fiskalee**.

UNFLEGGIT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Unalarmed, not frightened. See **Fleg**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.) Edb. Thou canst charm Unfleggit by the year's alarm, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 202, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

UNFOND, *adj.* Sc. Not fond.

Sc. (A.W.) Rnf. Tho' I'm unfond of giving praise, And as unfond of gathering faes, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 106.

UNFORBIDDEN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Lan. War. Wor. Hrf. Ken. Sus. Also written **unforbiddan** Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] [ʊnfə(r)bi·dən.] Unrestrained, unruly, disobedient, spoiled, troublesome.

Sh.I. Dü's doo hear ta lie doon! Isna dat a unforbidden bröt? *Sh. News* (Apr. 14, 1900). N.Cy.[1], Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] Thou's a varra unforbidden barne. War.[3] The school is not kept in good order. The children are an unforbidden lot. w.Wor.[1] I shall tell the maäster to beat them childern, thaay be so unforbidden. Hrf.[2] The most onforbiddenest ronkest young rascal as ever was. Ken.[1] He's an unforbidden young mortal. Sus.[1]

UNFORDERSOME, see **Unfurthersome**.

UNFORLATIT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. 1. Not forsaken. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). See **Forleet**. 2. Fresh, new, esp. used of wine. *ib.*

UNFORMAL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Irregular; not according to form. The contract was unformal, Mitchell *Scottic.* (1799) 87.

UNFORSAIN'D, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Undeserved.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Wrang unforsain'd and that we never bought, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 29, ed. 1812.

UNFORTUNATE, *sb.* Irel. An idiot.

Do you see that 'innocent' or 'unfortunate' or 'object?' *Flk-Lore Rec.* 1881 IV. 113.

UNFREELIE, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. [ʊnfrī·li.]

1. *adv.* Very. Bnff.[1] She's unfreelie weighty to lift.

2. *adj.* Heavy, unwieldy. n.Sc. (Jam.) 3. Frail, feeble. *ib.*

UNFREMD, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **unfremdish** n.Yks.[2] [ʊnfre·md.] Unkind, unneighbourly. N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2] See **Fremd**.

UNFRIEND, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Hrf. Dev. Also in forms **unfreen, unfreend** Sc. An enemy; an opponent.

Sc. (Jam.); A great unfriend to malignants and scandalous ministers, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 109; It's like we may fa' in wi' some o' his unfreends, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. Per. The friends are but broken reeds to lean upon in getting one in, but the unfriends are omnipotent in keeping him out, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 260, ed. 1887. Rnf. His worst un-friends admitted that he never swore, Gilmour *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 23. n.Yks.[2] If they ar'nt your enemies, they're your unfriends. s.Not. They uster be so great wi' one another, but now they're unfriends (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) *to be unfriends with one, phr.* to be on unfriendly terms with one; (2) **Unfriendship**, *sb.* enmity; ill-will; (3) **Unfriendsome**, *adj.* unfriendly.

(1) Nhb. He was wishful to vex Tam, wi' whom he was gey un-friends, Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 110. s.Not. I won't speak to yer; I'm unfriends with yer (J.P.K.). Hrf.[2] (2) Sc. (Jam.) Rxb. There's mair in it . . . than the auld unfriendship betwixt the twa houses, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 125. (3) Dev. It do zim a bit unfriendzome spying on him after he acted that thoughtful, Zack *On Trial* (1899) 109.

UNFURTHERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **unfordersome** N.I.[1] Uls.; **unfothersum** Dmf. (Jam.)

1. Of weather: unfavourable to vegetation; unpropitious. See **Furthersome**.

Sc. Applied to the weather if too cold or too rainy, and preventing the due ripening of the crops, Mackay. Dmf. (Jam.)

2. Unmanageable.

N.I.[1] Uls. Applied to a horse that cannot be got to go quickly (M.B.-S.).

3. *Obs.* Difficult.

Slk. To render walking very unfurthersome, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 142, ed. 1866.

4. Unfortunate. Dwn. (C.H.W.)

UNFYLT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **unfylet**. Undefiled, unsoiled. See **File**, *v.*[1]

Sc. Blisset ar the unfylet an' perfite, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) cxix. 1. Edb. Gentry chaps wi' unfylt shoon, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 57.

[Ure drihten him shop of eorðe þat was unfiled, *Old Eng. Homilies*, ed. Morris, II. 133.]

UNGADRENGEN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **ungadrengar**. A young man; the young men of a community. (A.W.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Dan. *ung*, young, and *dreng*, a lad (Larsen).]

UNGAIN, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **ongain** War.[3] Shr.[12] Nrf. Suf.[1]; **ungeen** Stf. [ʊngē·n, -geə·n.] 1. Not near at hand, indirect, roundabout, difficult of access; inconveniently situated: *gen.* used of a direction or road. Also used *advb.* See **Gain**, *adj.*

Lakel.[2] That's a ungain way o' gaan aboot thi wark min. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A varry un-gain spot. ne.Yks.[1] Yon's a varry ungain spot o' yours. e.Yks.[1] Thoo may mannish [manage] it, bud it's a varry ungain way o' deein it. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] He's taen th' ungainst road he could find. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] The land lies so ungain. Nhp.[1] The garden lies very ungain for the house. War.[3] Shr.[2] An ongain road. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[1] The land lies ungain for me. Suf. That fare a very ungain way (C.G.B.). Sur.[1] It always was an ungain sort of place.

Hence **Ungainable**, *adj.* not easily available. n.Yks.[2]

2. Awkward, inconvenient, unfavourable; unprofitable; unsuitable.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[124] w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[3] Everything is ungain there. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 374. n.Lin.[1] It's a real ungaain plaace; all th' rooms oppen one thrif anuther. sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Yo'n find that ampot mighty ongain I doubt; for whad yo' wanten it's too big a power. Glo.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. Are you all alone in that wherry? isn't she ongain for the bridges? she look a rare height, Emerson *Lagoon* (ed. 1896) 168. Suf.[1], Ken.[1] Sur.[1] It's a very ungain sort of job.

3. Clumsy, inactive, ungainly; inexperienced, unhandy, unskilful; loutish; disproportioned, ill-shaped.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[23], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf. (Miss E.), nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] She's that ungaain she'll niver be noä good to noäbody, lass, wife nor wida'. Lei.[1],

War.[2,3], s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] An ongain lad. Glo.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Suf.[1] Ken.[1] He's so very ungain. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Ungainness**, *sb.* clumsiness, unwieldiness.

War.[3] Their lovely ungainness when at play [of cattle], *Midl. Herald* (May 28, 1896).

4. Of boots, &c.: ill-fitting. s.Chs.[1] **5.** Disagreeable; intractable, troublesome; unsteady, wild; stupid.

Nhp.[1] My horse is very ungain. War.[2,3] Wor. 'You ongain varmint, you flirty maggot' (said to his mare by a Naunter Beauchamp farmer) (H.K.). Shr.[1] This pony's so ongain I canna get it nigh the 'orse-block; Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1] Nrf. His sons was very ongain (E.M.). Suf. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263; Suf.[1]

UNGAINLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Hrf. Wil. Dor. Also in form **ongainly** Wil. [ʊngē·nli.] **1.** *adv.* Circuitously; with difficulty. e.Yks.[1] Cf. **gainly.**

2. *adj.* Awkward, clumsy; inconvenient, unhandy; unsteady; not going or working well; insufficient.

Sc. MACKAY. Lin.[1] What an ungainly lad thou art. Hrf.[2] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.*

3. Unprepossessing in aspect. e.Yks.[1]

UNGANED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Inappropriate. MACKAY (s.v. Ungainly).

UNGANG, *v. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *it ungangs me*, I am deceived, I am mistaken.

Abd. It ungangs me sair, gin at the last To gang together binna found the best, Ross *Helenore* (ed. 1768) 85 (JAM.). Ags. (*ib.*)

UNGASTÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. [ʊngəstœ̄·.] A contrary wind. Cf. **stew**, *sb.*[1]

Dis [is] only a loor atween wadders. We'll hae a ungastö afore sun-risin', SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 245; (J.S.)

UNGEAR, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also written **ungeer** Yks.; **ungeir** Sc. (JAM.) [ʊngiə·(r.] **1.** To undress, unwrap; to strip off the clothes; to make naked.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899).

2. To unharness.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Restricted to husbandry horses. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. Of a mill: to turn off the water, to displace the machinery. w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. *Obs.* To castrate, geld. Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.) Ayr. *ib.*

UNGED, see **Hang.**

UNGEEATLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [ungiə·tli.] Clownish, ungainly, 'ungaitly.'

UNGEEN, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] [ungī·n.] **1.** Not given to, indisposed, disinclined. **2.** Unrelented; unthawed. See **Given.**

UNGEEN, see **Ungain.**

UNGIRTH, *v. Obs.* Sc. To take off a hoop. See **Girth**, *sb.*[1] Also used *fig.*

Bnff. You hear, an e'en ungirth their laigen; O Howdie, o' three shapes an' names, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 100.

UNGIVE, *v.* Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also in form **ongive** Nhp.[1] Hnt. [ʊngi·v.] To relax, give way, loosen; to melt, thaw.

e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] When glue does not stick it is said to 'ungive.' When a thaw begins to set in, the frost is said 'to ungive a bit.' Salt ungives or becomes moist in damp weather. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Gingerbread losing its crispness [is] said to 'ungive.' Bdf. Bacon, in damp weather, is said to 'ungive' (J.W.B.). Hnt. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 212.

[He could not be thaw'd to ungive anything of the rigidness of his disposition, FULLER *Camb. Univ.* VII. 2 (DAVIES).]

UNGLAURED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Unsoiled. See **Glaur.**

Slk. Hands always unglauered, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 280. Gall. (A.W.)

UNGODLY, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] [ungo·dli.] Insatiable; nice; squeamish: used of the stomach or entrails.

UNGONE, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **ungeean** n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] **1.** Not gone; not sent.

n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Ah was here a bit sin, an Ah's ungeean yit, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] What! ungone yet? n.Lin.[1] He cum'd two hooers sin' an' th' idled fella''s ungone yit.

2. At the point of death.

w.Yks.[1] He's just ungone. ne.Lan.[1]

UNGRAITH, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **ongraithe** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) To unharness. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) See **Graith.** Hence **Ungraith'd**, *ppl. adj.* unequipped; unfurnished; unadorned. n.Yks.[2]

UNGRATE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Ungrateful.

n.Sc. (JAM.); Oh, ungrate wretch (said I to myself), WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 225. Rnf. If I should entertean ill thoughts of you for your kind freedom with me, I were both ungrate and unjust, WODROW *Corresp.* (1709–31) I. 134, ed. 1843.

UNGREEABLE, *adj.* e.Lan.[1] Disagreeable.

UNGRUND, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also in form **ungrunded** n.Yks.[2] [ungru·nd.] Not ground; unbroken. n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Unbrussen), w.Yks.[1]

UNGUIDEABLE, *adj.* Yks. [ungai·dəbl.] Not amenable to reason; unmanageable, unruly. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

UNGUILED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Not caught by guile.

Bwk. The trouts that sport aneath its wave Unguiled may live for me, W. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 150.

UNHAD, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Not yet obtained.

UNHAGLY, *adj.* Sh.I. Unthrifty, untidy. S. & Ork.[1] [Cp. ON. *hagligr*, fine, handy, skilful (VIGFUSSON).]

UNHALSED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Unsaluted. See **Halse**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. It shall never be said . . . my kinswoman sat . . . unhalsed, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxi.

UNHANDY, *adj.* Pem. Glo. Ken. Dor. Also in form **onandy** Glo. **1.** Of little use with the hands; incapable.

Glo. The most onandiest, nothingly child you ever see—always a-scribblin' and a-messin' and moonin', *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900). Dor. Tell Hannah to stir her stumps and serve supper, . . the poor soul is getting so unhandy, HARDY *Tower* (1882) ii.

2. Difficult of access, inconvenient.

s.Pem. A house with no back yard is real unhandy. It is unhandy, working so far from home (M.S.C.). Ken.[1] Ya see 'tis a werry unhandy pleäce, so fur away fro' shops.

UNHANK, *v.* Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[2] To uncouple, unfasten, unhook. See **Hank**, *sb.*[1] **13.**

UNHANTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **unhaunty.** **1.** Inconvenient. Lth. (JAM.) See **Hanty.** **2.** Overlarge, unwieldy. Also used *advb.*

Rnf. PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (JAM.); The hirpling pining gout Swall't baith his legs unhaunty, WILSON *Poems* (1719) 201 (*ib.*).

UNHAP, *v.* Yks. To uncover, make naked. See **Hap**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. He's goane an' poolled t'clo'es off, an' all unhapped that barn, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899).

UNHASP, *v.* Yks. Som. Dev. In forms **on·aps** Dev.; **unhapse** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **unasp** Dev.; **unhesp** n.Yks.[2] To unfasten, unlatch. See **Hasp**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks.[2] w.Som.[1] Bill, onhapse [aun·aa·ps] the door and let thy father come in. nw.Dev.[1]

UNHEAL, *v.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **unhale** Dor. Dev. [onē·l, oneə·l.] To strip, uncover, unroof. See **Heal**, *v.*[2]

Wil.[1] A house is said to be 'unhealed,' or uncovered, when the thatch has been stripped off by a storm (s.v. Heal). Dor. They were busily unhaling the rick, that is stripping off the thatch before beginning to throw down the sheaves, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xlvii; Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] T'ont never do vor t'onheal [aun·ae·ul] the mangels vore the vrost have a·gid out. Dev. Dūee unhāle my heyd, or yū'll steffel me, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Steffel). nw.Dev.[1]

[And yf hus hous be unheled, and reyne on hus bedde, *P. Plowman* (c.) xx. 301.]

UNHEARTSOME, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. **1.** Without affection. n.Yks.[2] **2.** Cheerless, melancholy, sad.

Sc. (JAM.) Gall. This is an uncanny and unheartsome journey for ye, my lassie, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) xxi. Keb. It is an unheartsome thing to see our Father and Mother agree so ill. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 131.

3. Of the weather: bad, uncomfortable. Sc. (Jam.)
4. Slightly ailing, esp. used of the sensation of cold. *ib.*

UNHEARTY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. 1. Disheartened; cheerless; wretched, sad.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Sc. I . . . lost my assurance, peace, and strength, and became very unhearty and indisposed, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845–7) II. 181.

2. Ailing somewhat, esp. used of the sensation of cold. Sc. (Jam.) 3. Of the weather: unpleasant, uncomfortable. 'An unhearty day,' a day that is cold and damp, *ib.*

UNHECKLED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Disordered in dress. See **Hackle**, *sb.*[1] 7.

UNHEEAF, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [uniə·f.] 1. To remove from a place; to flee.

Are ye boun te unheeaf? T'nest's empty; they're all unheeaf'd.

2. To unsettle. 'It quite unheeaf'd me.'

UNHEEASTY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [uniə·sti.] Indolent; unready; 'unhasty.'

[From her unhastie beast she did alight, Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 4.]

UNHEER, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Impatient. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2]

UNHEPPEN, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **uneppen** Lin.; **unhappen** n.Cy. [une·pən.] 1. Awkward, clumsy, unskilful; without contrivance or management. See **Heppen**.

n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's th' unheppenist bein' at han'lin' a tool 'at I knaw on. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] Yon's a real unheppen chap. He can use his arm all right, but it looks unheppen.

2. Out of place, unfitted for anything; helpless; unaided. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I'm so unheppen about a garden: I know nowt about it.

3. Slatternly, untidy; unbecoming. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[1]

UNHINE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **unhyne**. 1. Extraordinary, unparalleled, unprecedented; used in a bad sense. Abd. 2. Excessive, immense; *gen.* used in a bad sense. Mry.

UNHINGE, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [ʊni·ŋ.] Inactive, stiff-jointed. See **Hinge**.

UNHITCH, *v.* I.W. Dev. Amer. Also in form **onhatch** I.W. To unharness. See **Hitch**, *v.*[2]

I.W. Gray *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 33. Dev. When the last horse was unhitched, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 121. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 395.]

UNHIVE, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To deprive of shelter.

Sth. Beginning with the lamb when unhived at speaning time, he will show how each sort of sheep is treated from that time until it go to market, *Farm Reports* (1832) 79.

UNHOMED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Lan. 1. Awkward, unlikely. Cum. *Gl.* (1851). 2. Unpolished. Lan.[1]

UNHONEST, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Dev. Also in form **oonhonest** Abd. [ʊno·nist.] Dishonest, dishonourable; also used *advb.*

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Wid doo say 'at A'm come bi my twartree craturs o' sheep in a unhonest wye? *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (s.v. Un). sw.Lin.[1] She as good as said I was unhonest. Hrf.[2] n.Dev. What wud it feel like to come by the money unhonest? Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 48.

Hence **Unhonesty**, *sb.* dishonesty.

Abd. Sic creaturs wi' oonhonesty, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii.

[Take noon unhoneste tale, *Babees Book* (E.E.T.S.) 4.]

UNHOODER, *v.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Also in form **unhudder** Chs.[1] To take off the top protecting sheaves from corn-stooks. See **Hooder**.

UNHOUSENED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Unburied. Cf. **housen**.

e.Lth. Let thy bones unhousen'd rot, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 84.

UNHUMAN, *adv.* Shr.[1] Also in form **onhuman**. Extraordinarily. 'Poor fellow! 'e's onhuman thin.'

UNICORN, *sb.* Sc. Brks. Bdf. 1. *Obs.* A coin.

Sc. A gold coin struck in the reign of James III; and thus designed as exhibiting a unicorn supporting a shield with the royal arms (Jam.). Frf. Angels, testoons, unicorns, bonnet pieces, Sands *Poems* (1833) 37.

2. See below.

Ayr. The mair haste the waur speed—bridle the unicorn o' your impatience, and I'll tell you all the outs and ins o't, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vi.

3. A snail. Bdf. (J.W.B.) 4. *Comp.* (1) **Unicorn-fish**, the narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*; (2) **-team**, a team with two abreast and one in front.

(1) Sc. Walker *Essays on Nat. Hist.* (1808) 527. (2) Brks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

UNION, *sb.* Yks. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Union-box**, a pauper's coffin; (2) **-clog**, a Yule log.

(1) m.Cor. To . . . lev hes awnly sister to be haled away in a Union box, well I cudden clunk that! Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 11. (2) Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 29.

UNJUN, see **Onion**.

UNK, UNKAIMED, see **Unco, Unkembed**.

UNKALLOWED, *adj.* Sh.I. Uncalved. S. & Ork.[1] See **Callow**, *v.*

UNKAMED, UNKAR, see **Unkembed, Unco**.

UNKARD, UNKAT, see **Unkid**.

UNKATH, UNKED, see **Uncouth, Unkid**.

UNKEEASE, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [unkiə·s.] To undress, uncover; to 'uncase.'

UNKEMBED, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **unkaimed** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **unkamed** Sc.; **unkemmed** Lan. Uncombed; untidy, 'unkempt.'

Abd. Upon his brow there sat a gloom, besides his hair unkamed, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 47. s.Sc. Here I sall lie, unkamed and unwasht, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 194. Lth. Wi' hair unkaimed and beard unshorn, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 169, ed. 1856. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Unkempt), w.Yks.[1] Lan. Gaunt, lean, ungroomed and unkemmed strings of 'gals,' Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 28. ne.Lan.[1] Said of an undressed cart of hay.

UNKEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **onken** Sc. (Jam.); **oonken** Abd. Kcd. [ʊnke·n.] To fail to know or recognize; to be ignorant. See **Ken**, *v.*

Edb. Unkenning how to carp or mourn, Their joy to spoil, Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 130. Rnf. Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 91. Lnk. Wheeze me to unken mysell, Or breadth I stan' on, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 83.

Hence (1) **Unkennable**, *adj.* (*a*) not recognizable; (*b*) imperceptible, inconspicuous; (*c*) innumerable; (2) **Unkenned** or **Unkent**, *ppl. adj.* unknown, strange, unfamiliar; of no repute; (3) **Unkensome**, *adj.* unknown; (4) *unkent by, phr.* unknown to; (5) *unkent in*, (6) *unkent to, phr.* ignorant of, unfamiliar with.

(1, *a*) n.Yks.[2] To me he was varry unkennable. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*b*) n.Yks.[2] (*c*) Cld. We war surprisit wi' the soun' of an onkennable nummer of sma' bells, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (Jam.). (2) Sc. (Jam.); Her backbane wanders through her sark In an unkenned corkscrewity, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 34. Sh.I. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 209. Bnff.[1] He geed awa on-kent o's father. e.Sc. Onkent outside o' Henkelvie, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvi. w.Sc. An unkenned fact, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 45. Slk. Into unkenned space, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 157. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. And leuk on many an unkend face, Ritson *Garl.* (1810) I. 48. Dur.[1] Cum. He reach'd a public-house, Unkend to Tib, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 89. Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] (3) Sc. (Jam.); For it's unkensome we wad be, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 118, ed. 1848. (4) s.Sc. That this could hae a' been unkenn'd By our bigs-wigs I canna believe, Allan *Poems* (1887) 93. Dmb. She has been offen here unkent by her father, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxii. Nhb. She had, unkenned by hersel', a kind o' notion o' the sour-faced youngster, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 291. Cum. Unkent by aw th' extremes of fate, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 146. (5) Per. Unskuil'd in books, unkent in ballants, Stewart *Character* (1857) 64. (6) Kcd. I watch'd him in his tender years, Unkent to grief or pain, Jamie *Effusions* (1849) 33. Frf. They lived an' lo'ed thegither A' unkent to walth or fame, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 103. Dmf. Unkent tae either care or dool, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 230.

UNKENNED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Unchurned. See **Kirn**.

We're unkenn'd yet [our butter is not yet churned].

UNKENSPAK, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Inconspicuous, obscure. See **Kenspeck**.

UNKER, UNKERD, UNKERED, see **Unkid**.

UNKERSTENED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **unkessen'd** n.Yks.[2]; **unkirsen'd** Sc. A dial. form of 'unchristened.'

Rnf. Even we youngsters were assailed by our school-mates as 'unkerstened heathens,' GILMOUR *Pen-Flk.* (1873) 36. **Lnk.** For want o' a cock, a cat, or some unkirsen'd creature to gi' him, they could na get [the devil] laid again, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 136. **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

UNKEST, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Not yet accustomed or adapted to one's surroundings.

UNKET, UNKETTY, see **Unkid.**

UNKID, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **hunck'd** Nhp.[1]; **hunked** War. Bck. Wil.[1]; **hunket** Glo.[1]; **hunkid** Nhp.[2] Glo.[1]; **hunkity** Lei.[1]; **oncot** Glo.; **oncud** Nhb.[1]; **onked** Rut.[1]; **onket** Som.; **onkid** Ess.; **uncod** e.Yks.[1]; **uncud** n.Cy.; **uncut** Yks. Som.; **unkard** n.Cy. Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[12] Glo.[12]; **unkat** Cum.; **unked** Nhb.[1] Wm. e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Stf. Der. Not. Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] War.[123] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Sus.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. Som. Dev.; **unker** Stf. Glo.[1]; **unkerd** m.Yks.[1] Wil.[1]; **unkered** Yks.; **unkert** Lan. s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Shr.[2] Hrf.[1] Wil.[1]; **unket** Wxf.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[1234] Wm. & Cum.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[12] Oxf. Wil.[1] Som. Dev.; **unketty** w.Som.[1]; **unkit** Lei.[1] War.[3] Shr.[2] Glo. Brks. Som.; **unkward** Glo.; **unky** Ken.[12] [All dialects have the accent on the first syllable. The prefix is pronounced uŋ- in the n. and midl. dialects, and ʊn- or ʊŋ- in the southern. Hence the types are uˑŋkid, -əd, -it, -ət; ʊˑnkid, ʊˑŋkid, -əd, -it, -ət. The forms with -ard, -ərd, &c. are due to association with the ending -ward in words like 'awkward' (usually pron. ɒ̄ˑkəd).]

1. *adj.* Unknown, strange, unusual, odd, unfamiliar. Cf. **unco, uncouth.**

Wxf.[1], **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Unco). **Nhb.**[1] Keep off that bullock, bairns; he kens yor unked. **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[1234], **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** A servant is unkard on his first going to a fresh servitude, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] When a person is necessitated to perform duties he is not accustomed to, he will apologise for their performance by saying he is unkerd to them. **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123] (s.v. Unco). **War.**[2] Kip away from the dog; he knows you're unked. **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Us has some unkid villages hereabouts, up Winchcombe way however, but the population beunt such curious specimens as ye up the hills, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v; **Glo.**[2] **Oxf.** That wonderful unkid thing about the Squire's daughter, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) vi.

2. Uncouth, awkward, shy, ill-behaved; untidy; ugly; unpleasant, uncomfortable, inconvenient.

Wxf.[1] Go gaame abuth Forth, thou unket saalvache, 100. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** Reet unkat figures did they cut, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 278. **Wm.** He's an unked customer (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** He's uncut at the job yet, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 6, 1890). **Chs.**[123] (s.v. Unco). **Stf.** *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Der.** It would have been unked to have begrudged her those little mirthful frivolities of a girl's earliest youth, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) vi. **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **Rut.**[1] Everything went onked. It's the onkedest road as ever you see. **War.**[2] **w.Wor.**[1] The missis took a dill a paayns uv our 'Becca, but 'er couldna never larn 'er to be tidy. 'Er sims reg'lar unked, 'er do. **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Hrf.**[1] **s.Pem.** Her house is as unkid as unkid can be (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. **Glo.**[12] **Brks.** 'Twould be unked for I to be caught, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxix. **Bck.** HOLLOWAY. **Hrt.** I shouldn't like 'em to get making a mistake. That would be unked, that would, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 77. **Cor.** (J.W.)

3. Weird, uncanny; insane; ominous of evil; horrid, ghastly, terrible.

Lakel.[2] He telt us a unkid tial aboot his broughtins up. **m.Yks.**[1] Unkerd noises will be heard about a house by bed-listeners. **Nhp.**[1] It's very unkid to see 'em take the poor people to the hospital. **War.**[2] The chaff-machine laid hold on his fingers, an' his hand's an unked sight. **s.War.**[1] **Wor.** The cat was making a 'most unkid noise' (E.S.). **Glo.**[1] **s.Oxf.** I shu'n't like to do grave-stones neither—that'd be so unked, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 80. **Brks.** There's queer sights and sounds by the river o' nights, too, I 'ool say, sir, let alone the white mist, as makes everything look unket, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; (F.P.T.) **Bdf.** Yesterday an old woman of 80 was burnt to death at Haynes. 'Quite unkid, sir, isn't it?' (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** The thunder and lightening was unked last night (G.F.). **w.Mid.** It's an unkid shame. He's an unkid cantankerous fellow (W.P.M.). **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Sus.**[12] **Wil.** What be the matter with thuck dog? How he do howl—it sounds main unkid! JEFFERIES *Green Ferne* (1880) ix. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Dev.** The night was cruel cold, . . and everything looking weist and unkid, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii. **Cor.**[2]

4. Of a place: lonely, dreary, desolate; of a person: feeling lonely; dull, depressed, miserable; out of sorts.

Nhb.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Wm.** 'I feel unked an queer,' i.e. out of sorts (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] Thoo's reet; it is a unked pleeace, is this awd hoose. **Stf.** *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **Not.** I war so unked when ye wor away (L.C.M.). **Lin.** BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A person would say of a house that stands alone in a dreary situation, 'How unkid it looks, I should not like to live there.' A child is 'unkid' when it is first sent from home till it gets 'wonted,' as it is termed. **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] It's [I'm] very unked here, with no company. **w.Wor.**[1] **se.Wor.**[1] Thay lives right up at the top o' the common, where there be no more housen enny wer' near. It's a unkid sart of a place. **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I shall wait till the moon's up, fur the roäd's nation unket. **Hrf.**[2], **Pem.** (W.H.Y.), **Glo.**[12] **Oxf.** HOLLOWAY. **Brks.**[1] The little gal veels unked like now her brother be gone to schoold. **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **Hrt.** An unkid way (H.G.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 186. **Ken.**[1] Don't you feel a bit unky otherwhile, livin' down here all alone, without ne'er a neighbour nor no one to come anigh? **Ken.**[2], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.**[1] It's an unked road to travel by night. **Wil.**[1] But always with an idea of uncanniness underlying it. **Dor.** (C.J.V.) **Som.** *Gent. Mag.* (ed. 1884) 26; (J.S.F.S.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 452. **n.Dev.** 'Tis'n unket e'th way-out un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 84. **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Unkedness**, *sb.* (1) loneliness, strangeness; (2) gloomy weather.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah felt a deal ov unkedness when Ah went away (I.W.). (2) **Hrt.** The unkedness overcomes the lissomeness (J.W.).

5. Cross, out of temper; silent, sulky.

Nhb.[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Not.** He looked very unked, I thought (L.C.M.).

6. Betokening bad weather; stormy.

War. Unkid night (W.S.B.). **Oxf.**, **Brks.** (A.H.St.M.), **Sus.**[12]

7. Of the weather: close, sultry, depressing.

Som. 'Twas a wet September, unket and dreary, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 114. **w.Som.**[1] We've had a lot o' this yer unketty weather de year.

8. *adv.* Very. Cum.[14] 9. *sb.* A strange thing. N.Cy.[1]

10. News, esp. strange news; *gen.* in *pl.* n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Wm. & Cum.[1], s.Lan.[1]

[1. ME. *unkid*, not made known, where *-kid*=OE. *cȳðed*, *pp.* of *cȳðan*, to make known.]

UNKIN, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **uncan** S. & Ork.[1]; **uncon** Sh.I.; **unkan** Sh.I. Or.I. [ʊˑnkin, -ən.] 1. *adj.* Unknown, strange. Cf. **unco.**

Sh.I. Gie a göd bite ta da unkan koo, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 24; I saw an unkin maiden dere, NICOLSON *Aithstin Hedder* (1898) 51; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Or.I.** (S.A.S.)

2. *adv.* Very, unusually.

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39; Things were beginnin' to luik unkin blate wi' you at da schule, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 17.

3. *sb. pl.* News, tidings.

Ony unkins i' da toon, lass? *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900). **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 808.

UNKIND, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Oxf. Hrt. Sur. Wil. Also in forms **unkeind** s.Chs.[1]; **unkyind** se.Wor.[1] 1. Unnatural.

Yks. They [hens] do lay in th' unkindest places, PRICE *Little One* (1891) I. 47.

2. Of animals: unthriving; of plants, &c.: in poor condition, not properly ripened. See **Kind**, *adj.* 5.

Chs.[1] 'Unkind corn' is corn which, from some circumstance, such as being shaded with trees, does not come properly to maturity, and is ill-fed; **Chs.**[3] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] The apples have grown very unkind this year. **w.Wor.**[1] The banes dunna graow one bit, thaay sims so unkind. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hrt.** (E.S.F.)

3. Of soil: ungenial, cold, cloddy, heavy.

s.Chs.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] That wood-cloäse o' yours is straange unkind land; I oht to hev sum rent knock'd off o' accoont on it. **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] Theer's a power o' unkind, clayey sile on that farm, nod fit fur anythin' but ööäts. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, s.Wil. (C.V.G.)

4. Of the weather: unseasonable, ungenial. Rdn.[1] (s.v. Kind), Sur.[1] (*ib.*) 5. Rough, crooked.

Lin.[1] These poles are very unkind. n.Lin.[1] Them eshes graws real unkind.

6. A cloth-making term: harsh and stiff to the touch. w.Yks. (J.M.) 7. Strange, lonely. n.Cy. (Hall.), Lin.[1]

UNKINDLY, *adj.* Chs. Som. Also in form **unkeindly** s.Chs.[1] Unnatural; unthriving; undesirable; of soil: cold, clayey, hard to cultivate.

s.Chs.[1] Them plants i' the window looken very unkeindly; yo shouldna let the cowd air in upon 'em sŏ much. w.Som.[1] A nasty, cold, onkindly farm. I calls it a very onkindly lot o' yearlins.

UNKIRSEN, *adj.* Sh.I. Unfit for food. S. & Ork.[1] See **Christian, 3, Kirsen.**

UNKNOBBED, *adj.* Lei.[1] In phr. *as nasty as a devil unknobbed*, dangerously spiteful; see below.

'Shay's as nassty as a devil unknobbed,' i.e. she is as dangerously spiteful as a devil who has either never had any knobs fastened on his horns, or else has succeeded in getting rid of them. The phrase well illustrates the bovine character of the popular 'devil.'

UNKNOWING, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in form **onknowing** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] Unknown.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] If he said so, 'tis onknowin [aun·noa·een] to me. All I can zay is, that nif 'tis eens you do zay, twas onknowin to me. nw.Dev.[1]

UNKNOWN, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. Lin. 1. In *comp.* **Unknown-land**, see below.

n.Lin.[1] When lands were unenclosed, if a person had a right to a certain number of acres, but had not any merestone or other mark to shew where they were, his property was called unknown land, and he was required by the manorial or parochial authorities to take his crop, from year to year, in such parts of the field as were allotted to him.

2. Strange; unaccountable, incomprehensible.

s.Lan.[1] Theaw'rt an unknown woman.

3. Doing good secretly. n.Cy. Grose (1790). nw.Der.[1]

UNKNOWNST, *adj.* Irel. I.Ma. Shr. Also written **unknownced** I.Ma.; and in forms **onknownst, onknowst** Ir.; **unknownce** N.I.[1] 1. Unknown; without any one's knowledge; also used *advb.* Cf. **unbeknownst.**

Ir. By the powers! I'll pop in a ball onknownst to him, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) iii. N.I.[1] Wxf. Unknownst to his Reverence, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 130. Mun. 'Tis unknownst what'll you get, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 193. I.Ma. You'll sleddher unknownced, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 43. Shr.[1]

2. Ignorant.

w.Ir. He was quite onknowst who he was spakin' to, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 431.

UNKO, UNKUTH, see **Unco, Uncouth.**

UNKWARD, UNKY, see **Unkid.**

UNLAIGHT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **unleawght** s.Lan.[1] Doleful, serious, woebegone; lit. 'unlaughed.'

UNLAP, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [unla·p.] To unfold, unwrap. See **Lap**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks. Jerrymia wodn't be content until he'd seen th' talescope, soa Sammy unlapt it, Hartley *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) xiv. Lan. Hoo'd unlap it an show 'im, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 28. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1]

UNLARED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **unleear'd.** Unlearned. See **Lair**, *sb.*[3]

UNLAW, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A transgression of the law; an act of injustice; an injury. Sc. (Jam.)

2. A fine fixed by law.

Sc. The un-law or amerciament of a court, for absence in lawfull time, for a fault, trespas, or ony uther cause, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 5. Lnk. Who must produce them at the day assigned for their compearance, or else pay their unlaw, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 60, ed. 1828.

3. A law which has no real authority.

Sc. These cleared, that what the high commission had done to them was not only for righteousness, but that their sentences were evidently null, according to the bishop's unlaw, Baillie *Lett.* (1775 I. 121 (Jam.).

4. *v.* To fine.

Sc. The absents decerned to have failzied, and therefore suld be unlawed, Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 74. Bnff. William Douglas unlawit in 40s. Sc., Cramond *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 48. e.Lth. The absents to be censurit and unlawed, Waddell *Old Kirk Chron.* (1893) 76.

5. To pay a fine.

Rnf. Ilk ane o' them ought to unlaw to the Pror-Fiscal, Hector *Judic. Rec.* (1876) 54.

UNLEAD, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **unleed** N.Cy.[2]; and in form **unlete** N.Cy.[1] 1. A crawling, venomous creature; a destroyer of farm produce. N.Cy.[1 2]

2. *Fig.* A wicked person with evil intentions; a scandalous fellow; an outlaw.

N.Cy.[2], Nhb. (K.) Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

UNLEEZE, *v.* Sc. [ʊnlī·z.] To disentangle. See **Lease**, *sb.*[3]

Ayr. The hank she had left me to unleeze was truly a tangled one, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 51.

UNLEGAL, *adj.* Yks. Midl. War. Hrf. Nfld. Illegal. Yks., Midl. (J.W.), War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[1] (s.v. Un-). [Nfld. (G.P.)]

UNLEISUM, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unlawful, illegal. See **Leisom(e.**

Sc. Skene *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 32; (Jam.) e.Fif. The authorities . . . left nae stane unturned to fin' oot the loons wha had received the unleisum stoutherie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

UNLESS, *prep.* Sc. Also in forms **aless** Sh.I.; **onless** Rxb. Dmf. Except.

Sh.I. Shū's fine, aless her fingers, *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900). Rxb. There's nae a man in Liddesdale can sickerly lead a party at night thro' the Foulbogshiel and Rodrihaugh onless Will Elliot of Hartsgath, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 27. Dmf. I am as tall as any man twixt Glenzier and Esk, onless maybe Black Andra of Canobie, *ib. Mawkin* (1898) 3.

UNLESSEN, *conj.* w.Som.[1] [onle·sən.] A dial. form of 'unless.' Aa-l bee dhae·ur aun·laes·n oa·urt shŭd aa·p.

UNLETE, see **Unlead.**

UNLIFE-LIKE, *adj.* Sc. Not likely to live; not having the appearance of living, or of recovery from disease.

Cai.[1] Slk. I see the chaps are living, an' no that unlife-like, as a body may say, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) III. 75 (Jam.).

UNLIFTY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Awkward, clumsy, unwieldy.

w.Som.[1] n.Dev. Ya unlifty ill-hearty untidy mea-zel, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 103.

UNLIGHT, *v.* Glo. Som. Dev. [onlai·t.] To alight, dismount.

Glo.[1] w.Som.[1] Mrs. Warren drov'd over s'arternoon, but her widn onlight, vor all 'twas rainin' hard. nw.Dev.[1] e.Dev. She unlighted and walked, pushing her machine, Jane *Ever Mohun* (1901) 218.

UNLIKE, *adj.* Yks. Lin. War. [unlai·k.] 1. Unlikely; improbable.

w.Yks. (J.W.) War.[3] 'Shall you go to the Fair?' 'It's not unlike.'

2. Bad, displeasing.

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] It's all o' a peäce wi' theäse unlike times.

UNLIKELY, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] Bad, displeasing. (s.v. Unlike.) See **Likely**, *adj.*[1]

UNLIMBER, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [unli·mər.] To tighten the carriage-fastenings of a ship's cannon. See **Limber**, *sb.*[1]

We unlimber'd her guns.

UNLINK, *v.* Sh.I. [ʊnli·ŋk.] To rise up from a stooping position. S. & Ork.[1]

UNLISTENED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[1] [unli·sənd.] Disinclined, not disposed. (s.v. Unlisting.)

UNLISTING, *adj.* Yks. [unli·stin.] Disinclined, spiritless, unwilling. See **List**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[1] I feel unlisting to stir; n.Yks.[2] Unlisting te gan. m.Yks.[1]

UNLISTY, *adj. Obs.* Nhb.[1] Listless.

[Onlysty, or lystles, *Deses* (*Prompt.*).]

UNLIVERABLE, *adj.* n.Lin.[1] [unli·vərəbl.] Unfit for delivery; used of farm produce, esp. of potatoes. See **Liver**, *v.*

UNLOASE, *v.* Lan. Lin. Also written **unlohse** n.Lin.[1] [unlō·z.] To loose.

s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Unlohse that bull an' let him goä i'to th' gress cloäs' wi' th' heifers.

[To unlosen his fynger, *P. Plowman* (B.) XVII. 139.]

UNLOVESOME, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **unloesome, unloosome, unluesome** Sc.; **unlusum** Sc. (JAM.) 1. Unlovely, disgusting, repulsive.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.*, Scenary ed. Lth. O! Poortith! Ye unlo'esome hag, BRUCE *Poems* (1813 II. 176.

Hence **Unluesomelike**, *adj.* unattractive, unpleasant.

Ayr. Condemned to mak' her bread by such unluesomelike thumping and kicking, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 34.

2. Without affection. n.Yks.[2]

UNLUCKY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in form **onlucky** Shr.[1] I.W. [unlu·ki, ʊnlʊ·ki.] 1. Bringing ill-luck.

e.An. He was a first-rate seaman, but 'unlucky' most woyages, so that the skippers, knowing him, gave him a wide berth, HARRIS *East Ho* (1902) 25.

2. Mischievous, troublesome.

Cum.[1] Yon's an unlucky brat of a lad; Cum.[4] n.Yks. Some unlucky lads plagued them (I.W.). Chs.[1] A cow which has a propensity for breaking through fences is said to be unlucky. s.Chs.[1] Iv dhaat· ky'aay goz on bey·in sŭ ùnlùk·i, wi)sn bi foa·st pùt ŭr ŭ yoa·k on. War.[24] Shr.[1] Theer's that onlucky bwoy bin chuckin' stwuns agen at them gis. Hrf.[2], Ken.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp. (T.L.O.D.)

3. Depressed, miserable.

I.W. Darned if I ever zeen Mr. Merten look onluckier than a did that day, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) III. 236.

UNLUESOME, see **Unlovesome.**

UNLUSTY, *adj.* Cor.[12] Unwieldy, very fat. See **Lusty.**

UNMACKLY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **unmakly** Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] [ʊnma·kli.] Ill-shapen, deformed; clumsy in appearance. See **Make**, *sb.*[1] 1 (6).

Sc. MACKAY. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] As clothes ill adapted to the wearer. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

UNMAIDENED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Married.

UNMAKE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form **unmay** s.Chs.[1] To unfasten, unlock; *gen.* used of a door.

Yks. Just leave the door unmade, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) ix. Lan. SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14. s.Chs.[1] Did·s)nù eyur ŭ nok·? goa ŭn ùnmai· dhŭ dóoŭr, ŭn sey óoŭr)z dheyŭr. Lin.[1] (s.v. Unsneck).

UNMANNERLY, *adj.* Yks. Untidy.

w.Yks. Bairn's gettin an unmannerly brat on, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 211.

UNMAY, see **Unmake.**

UNMEANSOME, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Ragged, untidy.

UNMELLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **unmeled** Sc. Not meddled with; *gen.* used with *on.* See **Mell**, *v.*[2]

Slk. That all whose minds unmeled remain, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 35. w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1]

UNMENSEFUL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **unmenceful** Sc. (JAM.) [ʊnme·nsfl.] 1. Disorderly; unmannerly; unseemly; indecent. See **Menseful.**

s.Sc. (JAM.) Slk. What's the meanin' o' a' this unmensfu' rampaging? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866. Dmf. Sirce me! and so they is, the daft, unmensefu' things, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 268. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1]

2. Without discretion or generosity.

Bwk. He is a neetie unmensefu' body; he did not even offer me meat in his house (JAM.).

3. Unbecoming, ill-dressed, shabby, untidy. n.Yks.[14], m.Yks.[1] 4. Of the weather: rough, unseasonable.

Dmf. Cooling my cuits out here on sic a gourly, unmensfu' night as this, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 219.

UNMERCIFUL, *adj.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Hnt. Also in form **onmerciful** Shr.[1] [ʊnmā·sifl.] Excessive, extreme; also used *advb.*

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Onmussifle 'ot it is shoo-loy. War.[3]

Hence **Unmercifully**, *adv.* extremely, extraordinarily, very.

Nhp.[1] It's unmercifully bad. Shr.[1] I should think yo' han got a rig out this May—yo' bin onmercifully fine. Glo.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.)

UNNATURABLE, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **unnatterablene.** Lan.[1] [unna·tərəbl.] 1. Unnatural, unfeeling. See **Naturable.**

w.Yks.[1] Shoe's an unnaturable mother. n.Lin.[1]

2. Of the weather: ungenial.

w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Unnaturable weather.

UNNATURALITY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Imbecility.

Ayr. Watty's unnaturality, GALT *Entail* (1823) lii.

UNNEATH, *prep.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Beneath. (HALL.) See **Aneath.**

UNNISH, see **Honish.**

UNOPEN, *v.* Cor.[1] [ʊnō·pən.] To open.

UNPASSABLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Som. Also written **unpassible** Sc. Impassable.

Lnk. He was told by some that the water was unpassible, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 159. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Som.[1] Thick road's onpassable—the mud's up to your backzide.

UNPATIENT, *adj.* Sc. Dur. Lan. Also in form **oonpatient** Sc. Impatient. e.Dur.[1], e.Lan.[1] Hence **Oonpatientfu'**, *adj.* impatient.

Frf. Dinna be ower oonpatientfu', MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 278.

UNPEACEABLE, *adj.* Yks. Som. Irritable, quarrelsome.

n.Yks.[2] w.Som.[1] Dh-aun·pai·subls voa·ks úv·ur aay kau·md unee·us.

[Away, unpeaceable dog! SHAKS. *Timon*, I. i. 280.]

UNPERFECT, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Som. Also in forms **unparfit** n.Yks.[2]; **unperfeit** Sc. Imperfect; unskilled or not thorough in work; unfitting.

Per. From one that's thriftless, nasty, unperfeit, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 14. n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] Car back thick there gin again, an' zay I baint gwain to keep'm, 'cause he's onperfick.

UNPIE, *v.* Lin.[1] [ʊnpai·.] To unearth. See **Pie**, *sb.*[1]

UNPLESH, *sb.* Sur.[1] A corruption of 'nonplus.' See below.

Speaking of having to leave his cottage, a labourer said, 'Sometimes it comes on one all in a unplesh, just like mother's death did.'

UNPLIGHT, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [unplī·t.] A state of disorder.

They caught me in an unplight.

UNPLUNDER, see **Unpunder.**

UNPLUNGE, *sb.* Not. Lin. Hrt. [ʊnplʊ·nj.] In phr. *at, in,* or *of an unplunge,* suddenly, unexpectedly.

Not.[3] The news came on me all of an unplunge. Lin.[1] He came upon me all at an unplunge. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] If I were to see her all of an unplunge. Hrt. (H.G.)

UNPOSSIBLE, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **onpossible** Nhp.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **oonpossible** Sh.I.; **unpossable** Dur.[1] Cum.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **unpozzible** I.Ma. [un-, ʊnpo·səbl.]

1. Impossible.

Sh.I. Hit's no oonpossible fir ony annamil to be a curse instead o' a blissin', *Sh. News* (June 3, 1899). ne.Sc. It appears to be utterly unpossible, GRANT *Keckleton*, 73. Dmb. It's unpossible the heart and head can baith rin owre at ance, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) i. Gall. (A.W.), N.I.[1] Lns. I knew it was unpossible, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 250. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] I.Ma. But no! unpozzible, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 11. Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1], Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] Dor. It was quite unpossible, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. ix. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

Hence **Unpossibility**, *sb.* an impossibility. n.Lin.[1]

2. Droll, mischievous, queer.

n.Yks. He was a queer unpossubble lad (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] An unpossible creature.

UNPOWER, *sb.* Dor. Som. The position of a sheep when on its back and unable to get up; helplessness. See **Nonpower.** Dor. (HALL.), w.Som.[1]

UNPROPER, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. War. Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. Nfld. Also in form **onproper** Nfld. [ʊnpro·pə(r).] Improper; indecent; also used *advb.*

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.[12], Glo.[1], w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] [Nfld. (G.P.)]

UNPUNDER, *v.* Nhp. Bdf. Cmb. Also in form **unplunder** Cmb. [ʊnpʊ·ndə(r).] To remove the bar of wood which secures a cart to the shafts. Nhp.[1], Bdf. (J.W.B.), Cmb. (W.W.S.) See **Plunder-stick, Punder**, *sb.*[1]

UNPURPOSE, *adj.* Sc. Awkward; inexact; untidy; useless.

Cai.[1], Abd. (Jam.) Slk. It turned an unpurpose and beggarly ram, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 364.

Hence (1) **Unpurpose-like**, *adj.* awkward, unfit, untidy. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1]; (2) **Unpurposeness**, *sb.* slovenliness. Bnff.[1]

UNQUIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Unrequited.

Per. Tho' service may gang lang unquit, Rewaird at last we'll surely get, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 66.

UNQUOTH, see **Uncouth.**

UNRAG, *v.* n.Yks.[2] Glo.[1] A slang word for to strip off the clothes; to undress.

UNRAY, *v.* Dor. Som. Dev. To undress. See **Ray**, *v.*[1]

Dor.[1] e.Som. I do ston to ray, and I do ston to unray, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Look sharp and unray [aun·raa·y] yerzul. Dev.[1] I didn't unray mysel vor the neart, 3, ed. Palmer. n.Dev. Zum . . . chap 'll help thee to unray, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 79. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

[I unray one, I put his garmentes from his backe, *Je despouille*, Palsgr. (1530).]

UNREADY, *adj.*[1] Lin. Suf. I.W. Wil. [ʊnre·di.] 1. Not cooked enough. See **Ready**, *adj.*[1] I.W.[1] Wil. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) 2. Not dressed. Lin.[1], Suf.[1]

UNREADY, *adj.*[2] Lan. [unre·di.] Untidy. See **Red(d**, *v.*[1], **Unrid.**

Hoo's goon an' telled folk what an unready heawse aw had, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 17.

UNREAF, see **Unreave.**

UNREAM, *v.* Sc. Cor. [ʊnrī·m.] Of milk: to skim off the cream. See **Ream**, *sb.*[1]

Cor.[1] Have you unreamed the milk? Cor.[2]

Hence **Unreamed**, *ppl. adj.* unskimmed.

Fif. Rarely was the sweet or unreamed milk used for drinking, Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 15.

UNREAVE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Also in form **unreaf** Glo. [ʊnrī·v.] Of a rope, yarn, &c.: to unravel, unwind. See **Reeve**, *v.*[2]

Gall. They unrove the nether rope and drew little Margaret up to the bank, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) li. n.Yks.[4] Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 356.

UNREDDABLE, *adj.* Sc. [ʊnre·dəbl.] Incapable of disentanglement. Cf. **red(d**, *v.*[1]

Lnk. This yarn she had . . . left in the cat's way, who . . . left it in one mass of unreddable raivels, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 34.

UNREGULAR, *adj.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Suf. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **onreglar** Suf. Dor. Amer.; **unreglar** Cum.[1] Lan. [ʊnre·g(ə)lə(r.] Irregular, uneven; unpunctual. Also used *advb.*

Cai.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Them aw corn'd tell heardly hao to describe, they'll walk so unreg'lar, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). ne.Lan.[1], Suf. (C.T.), Ken. (W.F.S.) Dor. Ye must expect things to be a bit onreg'lar for a bit, mum, Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. i. iii. w.Som.[1] Júm-z dhu moo·ees aun·rig·lurs fuul·ur pun au·l dhu faa·rm. nw.Dev.[1] [Amer. Sich an onreglar creeter as that, Johnston *Middle Georgia* (1897) 20.]

UNREMEADFU(L, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Irremediable. See **Remeid.**

Gall. A' their joys prove unremeadfu' For want o' want, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 118, ed. 1897.

UNREST, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Pem. Oxf. Dev. Amer. Also written **unrhest** Pem.; and in form **onrast** Amer. 1. Disquiet, trouble.

Cai.[1], n.Yks.[2] Oxf.[1] You'd better get your bonnet out from under the bed, or else t'morra you'll be in a state o' unrest, *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Unrestful**, (2) **Unrestless**, *adj.* restless, uneasy; (3) **Unresty**, *adj.* (*a*) see (2); (*b*) restive.

(1) n.Yks.[2] Varry unrestful. Dev. He talks in his sleep, and is unrestful, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 88. (2) Nhb.[1] He's had a varry unrestless neet. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) [Amer. He was onrastless. He was onhappy, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 32.] (3 *a*, *b*) Cai.[1]

2. A person or thing that causes disquietude.

Sc. For our private matters in the college, this twelvemonth we have been at peace, our unrest [Mr. P. Gillespie] being quieted, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) 447 (Jam.). s.Lan. An' ifto will jabber like a un-rest, tawk wi' that white woman at theaw sees folloin' the, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 90.

UNRID, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **unrud** Yks. [un-, ʊnri·d.] 1. *v.* To rid. N.Cy.[1], ne.Lan.[1] 2. *adj.* Disorderly, untidy; filthy. See **Rid**, *v.*[1], **Unready**, *adj.*[2]

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. (E.G.); w.Yks.[1] Our house is vara unrid and grimy.

Hence (1) **Unriddy**, (2) **Unridsome**, *adj.* untidy; slow in motion or speech. n.Yks.[2] 3. Entangled.

Gall. When cloth is in unrid folds, it is said to be in a fankle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 202, ed. 1876.

UNRIFE, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Slow, sluggish.

UNRIG, *v.* Sc. Yks. Shr. Also in form **onrig** Shr.[1] [ʊn-, unri·g.] 1. To unroof. See **Rig(g**, *sb.*[1]

Edb. Wi' roof unrigget, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 162.

2. To undress.

e.Yks.[1] Ah'd just getten unrigged fo' bed, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Shr.[1] 'Now, Missis, dinner's wayŭtin'.' 'Well, gie me time to onrig; yo' bin in a despert 'urry.'

UNRIGHT, *adj.* Sc. Also written **onricht** Fif.; **unricht** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Cld. (Jam.) [on-, ʊnri·χt.] Dishonourable; unjust; wrong.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] It's a real unricht thing t'lat thim gang on as th'ir deein'. Fif. Wasna that rale onricht o' the man? (W.A.C.) Cld. (Jam.)

UNRIND, *v.* Dor. To undress. See **Rind**, *sb.*[1] 9.

I've been forced to go upstairs and unrind myself, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. iv. ii.

UNRINGED, see **Unrung.**

UNRIP, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Ken. Som. Cor. [un-, ʊnri·p.] 1. To rip.

N.Cy.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] They curtains must be all a-onript avore they can be a-dyed. Cor.[1] My dress is unripped in the seams.

2. Of a roof: to take off the slates, tiles, &c. Ken.[1] (s.v. Rip).

UNRIPED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Unexplored, unsearched; unrobbed. See **Ripe**, *v.*[2]

Abd. In ordinar havings it would be the part of an honourable gentleman to send back this cloak unriped, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 105.

UNRUD, see **Unrid.**

UNRUDE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. 1. Rude; hideous, horrible. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). 2. Base, detestable, diabolical, vile.

Ayr. Unrude bleeries, abominable falsehoods (Jam.).

UNRUDSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Pale-faced. See **Rud**, *sb.*[1]

UNRULEFUL, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **onrulful** Ir. Unruly; lawless.

Lnk. Spilling the country by unreasonable and unruleful men, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 445, ed. 1828. Don. Onrulful notions in yer wife's head, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 219.

UNRUNG, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Lin. Nrf. Also in form **unringed** Sc. Of pigs: without a ring in the nose. See **Ring**, *sb.*[1] 20.

Bnff. Peter Wiseman fined 20*s.* Sc. for keeping eleven unringed swine, Cramond *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 83. n.Lin.[1] No swine were to be put in the fens unrung, *Document of* 1548 (s.v. Ring). Nrf. Men were often prosecuted . . . for keeping unrung pigs, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) 114, in Peacock *Gl.* (1889).

UNSATE, *adj. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Unsatisfied, unappeased. See **Sate.**

UNSAUCHT, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Trouble, disquietude, 'dispeace.' See **Saught.**

UNSAWNEY, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Unlucky, unfortunate. (K.), (Hall.) See **Sawney**, *adj.*[2]

UNSAYABLE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. [unsea·bl.] Unruly, wilful, self-willed; not to be advised or controlled.

Cum.[14] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] An unsayable lot. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

UNSAYED, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Unconvinced; unsubdued. See **Say**, *v.*[1] 4. 'They're unsayed yet' (s.v. Unsayable).

UNSCAPE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. In phr. *to set yan on unscape*, to put one in mind of a thing that is not convenient.

n.Yks. You set yan on unscape, and than you rewe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 73.

UNSCRIFE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Also written **unscriff** (HALL.). To put in mind of. ? A mistake for 'unscape.' GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

UNSEEN, *adj.* sw.Lin.[1] [unsī·n.] Unheard of.

It's an unseen thing.

UNSEL(L, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **unseal-**, **unseel-** Sc. A self-willed, naughty, worthless person; a term of opprobrium, *gen.* applied to a child. Cf. **seal**, *sb.*[2]

Dmf. Still used. 'Scoury unsell' is a contemptuous designation applied to a child by one who is in a bad humour (JAM.). N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.

Hence **Unseally** or **Unseely**, *adj.* worthless, wretched; unfortunate, unlucky.

n.Sc. There fell a rousing them among On an unseally time, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 11, ed. 1875. Elg. My bacon ham, my table's pride, Th' unseely tyke has ta'en, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 84.

UNSENSE, *v.* e.An. Also in form **onsense**. [ʊnse·ns.] To render senseless or insensible; to stun with a blow or fall.

e.An.[1], Cmb. (W.M.B.) Nrf. I let her get nigh enough, so I could kill her, so I on-sensed her and gathered them up, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 217; Nrf.[1] Suf. He was quite onsensed with the fall (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] Ess. A knock o' th' head onsensed him (H.H.M.).

Hence **Unsensed**, *ppl. adj.* (1) stupefied as by excess of drink. e.An.[1]; (2) insane, demented, delirious. e.An.[1], Cmb. (W.M.B.), Suf.[1]

UNSENSIBLE, *adj.* Sc. Dur. Yks. War. Sur. [ʊnse·nsibl, -əbl.] Insensible, senseless; destitute of sense or reasoning power. See **Insense**, *v.*

Sc. Lest he should be condemned as unnatural, disloyal, unsensible, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 65; The poor lad was not so unsensible but he knew to do his bidding, *Discipline* (1814) III. 26 (JAM.). Cai.[1], Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1] War. When the drink's out of 'em they aren't unsensible, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) xiv. Sur.[1] I was unsensible from loss of blood.

UNSET, *ppl. adj.* e.Lan.[1] [unse·t.] Unable.

UNSEY'D, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Untried, unproven, 'un-assayed.' See **Say**, *v.*[2]

A' things are good unsey'd, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 144.

UNSHACKEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] Not cracked. See **Shake**, *v.* 6.

UNSHER, *adj.* s.Pem. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Privy to, participating in, in phr. *I sha'na be unsher to it.* (W.M.M.)

UNSHILL, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [unʃi·l.] To remove the shell or husk from peas. See **Shill**, *v.*[1]

UNSHIP, *v.* Nhb. Lan. [ʊnʃi·p.] To upset, disturb; to unhorse.

Nhb. Unshipped his rider, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 165. s.Lan.[1]

UNSHOE, *v.* Cum.[14] In phr. *unshoe the horse*, the moonwort fern, *Botrychium lunaria.* (s.v. Shoe the horse.)

UNSHOOLED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks.[1] [unʃū·ld.] Not shovelled; uncleansed. See **Shool**, *v.*[1] 6.

UNSHUT, *v.* Shr. Also in form **onshut** Shr.[1] [ʊn-, onʃʊ·t.] To unyoke or unharness horses from a team, &c. See **Shut**, *v.* 7.

His team's unshut, his whip's laid up, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxvii. Shr.[1] Yo'd'n better onshet an' göö wham; it inna fit for mon or 'orse to stond out i' this rain.

UNSICKER, *adj.* Sc. Insecure, unsteady, not to be relied on. See **Sicker**, *adj.*

Sc. (G.W.) Fif. Thou flaff't thy wings, and in a crack Flew frae th' unsicker stance, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 5. Ayr. Oh! flick'ring, feeble, and unsicker I've found her still, BURNS *Poem on Life* (1796) st. 3.

UNSIDED, *ppl. adj.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [unsai·dəd.] In disorder, disarranged, untidy, not cleared or tidied up. See **Side**, *v.*[1] 8.

n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[23], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Tha's niver done a bat o' cleanin' i' this hahse sin' I left; it's just as unsided as it can be, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 26, 1899); w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

UNSIDED, *ppl. adj.*[2] *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Undecided, unsettled. See **Side**, *v.*[2] 'Unsided i' mah awn mind.'

UNSIGHT, *v.* Nrf. Sur. Also in form **onsight** Nrf. To get out of sight or view.

Nrf. But he [the heron] is only to be got there when 'onsighted' by the wary gunner, EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 201.

Hence **Unsightable**, *adj.* not in sight, invisible.

Sur.[1] Speaking of some trees, the woodman said, 'This 'ere lot is very unsightable from anywhere.'

UNSIGNIFIED, *ppl. adj.* N.I.[1] Insignificant.

UNSKILLABLE, *adj.* Yks. [unski·ləbl.] Difficult to understand. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. **skill**, *v.*[1]

UNSLATED, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Crazy, demented, mentally deranged.

He's gone clean off his head, unslated, BRIERLEY *Cotters of Mossburn* (ed. 1886) xxiv.

UNSLOCKENABLE, *adj.* Sc. Unquenchable, inextinguishable. See **Slocken**, *v.*

He will burn up the caff wi' unslockenable fire, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) iii. 12.

UNSLOT, *v.* Sc. Yks. To unfasten or unbolt a door, &c. by pulling back the bolt or 'slot.'

Fif. Dan Andrew, at his biddin', Unslott his yett, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 46. n.Yks.[124], w.Yks. (J.W.)

UNSNARRE, *adj. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Blunt, not sharp. Cf. **snar**, *adj.*

UNSNECK, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **unsnek** Edb.; and in forms **onsneck** Nrf.; **unsnack** e.An.[2]; **unsnick** Cld. (JAM.) [ʊnsne·k.] To unlatch or unfasten a door, &c. See **Sneck**.

Sc. She drew the bar, unsnecked the door, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 339. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. He unsnecks the door, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 106. Cld., Lth. (JAM.) Edb. Gang an' leave the dore unsneket, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Wm. The girl unsneck'd the raddle heck, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 199; 'A unsneck't dewer an wokt reet intet hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. iii. 17. w.Yks.[12], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Not.[1] Lin.[1] Unsneck the door, and let the gawmaw in. sw.Lin.[1] You go and unsneck yon door (s.v. Sneck). e.An.[2] (s.v. Snack). Nrf. I riz up to onsneck for my beloved, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 5.

UNSNED, *pp.* Sc. (JAM.) Not pruned or cut. See **Sned**.

UNSNIB, *v.* Sc. [ʊnsni·b.] To unbolt, unfasten, undo. See **Snib**, *v.* 2.

Sc. (A.W.) Frf. Unsnibbing the shutters, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix.

UNSNOD, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Untidy, out of order. See **Snod**, *adj.* 3.

Lth. My claise aye unsnod, and my face seldom clean, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 204, ed. 1856.

UNSOFT, *adj.* ne.Lan.[1] Hard.

UNSONSY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **unsoncy** N.Cy.[1]; **unsonsie** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; and in form **unsawncy** n.Yks. [ʊnso·nsi.] 1. Unlucky, unfortunate; ominous, fatal, causing ill-luck or misfortune. See **Sonsy**, *adj.*[1]

Sc. The unsonsy fish gets the unlucky bait, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Elg. Wae betide th' unsonsy rung! It met his luckless niz, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 83. Edb. As unsonsy a place as I could have chanced on, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 105. Dmf. The road ye wad gang is unsonsy, I fear, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 130. Gall. (W.G.), N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. You are unsawncy, I think, by my life, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 653.

2. Mischievous; disagreeable.

Sc. Wha hast thou brought here, thou unsonsy villain thou? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiii. Abd. 'Tis only senseless, sa'nless sotts . . . Wha frae their foul unsonsy throats Sic venom skyte, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 323. Lnk. He leugh, and with unsonsy jest, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 146 (JAM.). N.Cy.[1]

3. Ill-looking, plain.

Gall. I'm nane so unsonsy yet, though I be auld eneuch to be the laddie's mither, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxi.

4. Slovenly, untidy.

Bnff. She keeps an unco unsonsy hoose (W.G.); Bnff.[1]

UNSOOTERLY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **unsouterly** Dev.[1] [onsū·təli.] Awkward, ill-contrived; shiftless, used of persons.

w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Much-how a coud leke zuch a zokey molkit, such an unsouterly malkin, 7.

UNSOUND, *adj.* Yks. Said of sprouted corn, or the flour or bread made from it, which bakes badly and is sweet and soft. Cf. **mattent**.

n.Yks. This flour is unsound (I.W.).

UNSPOKEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. In *comb.* **Unspoken water**, see below.

Abd. Water from under a bridge over which the living pass and the dead are carried, brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in going or returning. Sometimes the invalid takes three draughts of it before anything is spoken; sometimes it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it was contained being thrown after it. The superstitious believe this to be one of the most powerful charms that can be employed for restoring a sick person to health (JAM.). Yks. What you do when any one who is dying has to be cured, is to go and fetch unspoken water, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 643.

UNSTECK, *v.* Yks. [unste·k.] To undo the fastenings of a door; to open, unclose. See **Steck**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Unsteck thy een,' open your eyes; n.Yks.[4]

Hence **Unstoken**, *pp.* unshut. w.Yks.[1]

UNSTICK, *v.* n.Lin.[1] [ʊnsti·k.] To take down the decorations in a church or chapel. See **Stick**, *v.*[1] **II. 6.**

Th' young ladies is all throng unsticking th' chech.

UNSTILL, *adj. Obs.* Suf. Restless, in motion.

(HALL.); Suf.[1] A maid undressing an unstil child will say 'don't jiffle about so' (s.v. Jiffle).

UNSTINTED, *pp.* Sc. Dev. Also in form **unstint** Sc. Unchecked, unrestrained; without limit or restrictions. Also used *attrib.* See **Stint**, *v.*

Sc. Her tongue wagg'd with unholy wit, Unstint by Kirk or gospel ban', CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 6. Per. Winter owre the Ochils drear Drivin' unstintit, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 63. Dev. There is an unstinted right of Common of pasturage and turbary appurtenant to the property on Bursdon Moor, *Advt.* in *n.Dev. Herald* (June 6, 1891), in *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

UNSTOMACHABLE, *adj.* Dev. Also written **unstomickable.** Unappetizing, uninviting.

I don't like vor 'ee put things 'vore in a unstomachable manner, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 115; If I'd a-married a vine-vingered lädy, her mid 'ave a-zend tha game tü table in a most unstomickable fashion, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 33.

UNSTOUT, *adj.* Sc. Not stubborn. See **Stout**, *adj.* **4.**

Lnk. Long to resist they seem'd unstout, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 107.

UNSTOWLY, *adj.* Nrf. Unruly, not to be controlled. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38; (A.G.), Nrf.[1]

UNSTRAIGHTED, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Of a corpse: not laid out for burial. See **Streek**, *v.*[1]

Lnk. Many shall be buried unstraighted, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 98.

UNSTRIP, *v.* Yks. Suf. To strip. w.Yks. (J.W.), Suf.[1]

UNSTRONG, *adj.* n.Yks.[1] In weak health; not having recovered health after an illness.

'I doubt Willy has not mended well o' this last bout.' 'Nay, Ah's seear he's varrey unstrong, puir chap.'

UNSUITY, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. [ʊnsū·ti.] Irregular, not uniform; unequal, uneven.

w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] This barley is so unsuity that it will not do for malting. Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

UNSURE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **unsuer** ne.Lan.[1] [ʊn-, unsiu·ə(r.] Uncertain; insecure, unsafe.

Lnk. A very loose unsure Foundation, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 225. Dwn. Oot-wanderin' far wi' aim unsure, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 148. w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] It's just as well to be sewer as unsewer, soä goä look this minnit.

UNSWACK, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Stiff, not agile or nimble. See **Swack**, *adj.*[2]

Abd. My feet were swell'd maist out of size, Yet I gade o'er nae that unswack, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873.

UNSWEEL, *v.* Sc. [ʊnswī·l.] To unwind, unwrap. See **Sweel**, *v.*[1]

Slg. After . . . unsweeling a row o' flannen frae her chaffs, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 156.

UNT, see **Want**, *sb.*[2]

UNTACKLE, *v.* Som. Dev. [ontæ·kl.] To unharness a horse. See **Tackle**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

w.Som.[1] I shan't look arter ontacklin' th' 'osses. nw.Dev.[1] [But vse to vntackle them once in a day, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 62.]

UNTAIN, *adj.* Yks. [untē·n.] Satisfied, content.

w.Yks. For he's a bane that's ne'er untain, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 47; w.Yks.[2] Thar't neer untain.

UNTANG, *v.* Som. Dev. [ontæ·ŋ.] To untie. See **Tang**, *v.*[4]

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. When 'e be jined . . . Not e'en the passon can untang 'e, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59.

UNTASTY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Not tasteful, wanting in good taste.

But camblet's an untasty thing, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 62, ed. 1868.

UNTEEL, *v.* Cor.[3] [ʊntī·l.] To fire a gun; to set off a trap. See **Teel**, *v.*[1] **4.**

UNTELL, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] A large sum.

UNTELLABLE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **ontellible** Ir. Impossible to tell; unfit to be told.

Cai.[1] w.Ir. But the darkness of mankind is ontellible, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 3.

UNTELL'D, *pp.* Yks. Lan. [unte·ld.] **1.** Untold. ne.Lan.[1] **2.** Of a price: not estimated. n.Yks.[2]

UNTELLING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [ʊnte·lin.] Impossible to tell; beyond words; past reckoning.

Lnk. MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 7. Lth. It was untellin' what Tibbie did for poor Mrs. Gemmell, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 14. Slk. It was untelling what land that man possessed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 295, ed. 1866. Peb. AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 66. Rxb. *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 315 (JAM.).

UNTENDED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Not watched over, unguarded, uncared for.

Leave untended the herd, SCOTT *Pibroch of Donuil Dhu* (1816) st. 3; While I, unkent, unnamed, untended, Am here, the last, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 22.

UNTENTED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. **1.** Heedless, careless; unconsidered. See **Tent**, *v.*

Or.I. The straight pathes of virtue and untented honesty, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 223. Edb. The least untentit lowse spoke word, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 61.

2. Disregarded; unattended. n.Yks.[2]

UNTENTIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. [ʊnte·nti.] **1.** *adj.* Careless, incautious. See **Tenty.**

Sc. I would never be so untenty as to commit myself, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vii; If Gustavus . . . should be lamed among their untenty hands! SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) x.

2. *adv.* Noisily, incautiously.

Bnff.[1] He cam untentie ben the fleir.

UNTENTIVE, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [unte·ntiv.] Heedless, inattentive. See **Tentive.**

UNTHACK, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **untheek** Sc. To uncover; to take off the roof or thatch; also used *fig.* See **Thack**, *v.*[1]

Peb. His bended back presenting, stands Wi' his untheeked thees, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 168, ed. 1817. n.Yks.[2] 'Come near me and I'll unthack thee!' a threat [I will pull the hair off your head]. 'Gan heeam and unthack thysel for a whent braying' [go home and strip yourself for a good beating].

UNTHAW, *v.* Bdf. s.Cy. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **onthaw** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **unthaa** I.W.[1] [ʊn-, onþō·.] **1.** To thaw. s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1], Wil.[1]

2. To cause to thaw; to unfreeze.

Bdf. Go and unthaw the pump (J.W.B.). w.Som.[1] We was fo'ced to light a vire, vor t'onthaw the plump. nw.Dev.[1]

UNTHEEK, see **Unthack.**

UNTHEWED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* w.Cy. Unmannerly. BAILEY (1721).

UNTHINKING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Thoughtless, inconsiderate; also used *advb.*

Ayr. See social life and glee sit down All joyous and unthinking, BURNS *Add. to Unco Guid* (1786) st. 5. n.Yks. He did it unthinkin' (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Unthinkingness**, *sb., obs.*, thoughtlessness, want of thought.

Elg. The little cobweb which unthinkingness and humour had spread over our friendship, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 139.

UNTHOLEABLE, *adj.* Sc. [ʊnþō·ləbl.] Unbearable, intolerable. See **Thole**, *v.*

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Ayr. Her scoorin' and her soopin' have been juist untholeable, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 159.

Hence **Untholeably**, *adv.* intolerably, insufferably, unendurably.

Slk. He got untholeably divertin', and folk complained o' pains in their sides, MACKAY.

UNTHOUGHT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **unthocht** Sc.Bnff.[1] [ʊnʰpo·χt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Unthocht o'**, carelessly done, done without thought.

Bnff.[1] It wiz an unco unthocht-o' thing, that it he did.

2. Phr., *obs.*, *to haud one unthocht lang*, to keep one from being weary.

Sc. She's ta'en twa o' her mither's Marys To haud her unthocht lang, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 131.

UNTHOUGHTEDLY, *adv.* Yks. Amer. Thoughtlessly, without thinking.

w.Yks. Ah unthoughtedly blarted it aht 'at Ah war bahn (B.K.). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 395.]

UNTHOUGHTFUL, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **unthochtful.** Thoughtless, inattentive.

Gall. A thing particularly unthoughtful and discourteous of my lord, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 331; Was he ever unkind or unthochtful? Surely no, *ib. Banner of Blue* (1902) x. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

UNTHRAW, *v.* Sc. To untwist; to turn so as to unlock. See **Throw.**

Ayr. She gently slipt out, and the key did unthraw, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 274.

UNTHRIFT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** Wastefulness.

Sc. 'Many one blames their wife for their own unthrift.' I never saw a Scottish woman who had not this at her fingers ends, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 250. **n.Yks.**[2] There's unthrift in that.

2. A good-for-nothing person; a thriftless squanderer.

n.Yks.[2] A desperate unthrift.

UNTHRUM, *adj.* Ken.[12] [ʊnʰrʊ·m.] Awkward, unhandy. Cf. **thrum**, *adj.*[2]

UNTIDY, *adj.* n.Cy. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also in form **ontidy** Shr.[1] [ʊn-, ontai·di.] **1.** Dirty, unclean. nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1] **2.** Dishonest; loose or depraved in habits and morals.

N.Cy.[1], **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Shr.**[1] 'Gallus,' 'onlucky,' 'ontidy' are the three degrees of comparison as regards ill conduct, 'ontidy' being the superlatively bad. 'Tum's right ontidy; I doubt 'e'll stretch a auter some day.' **Hrf.**[12]

UNTIFLED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[2] Frayed out, unravelled by wear. See **Tifle.**

UNTIGHT, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. *Fig.* Of the mind: wandering, infirm.

Rnf. Like some poor bodie, in his mind untight, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 27.

UNTIL, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Som. Also written **untill** Sc. w.Yks.[1] [ʊnti·l.] **1.** *prep.* Unto, to.

Sc. The Laird of Killancureit . . . had devoted his leisure untill tillage and agriculture, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) x. **Bch.** He . . . set the heft to the ground, The nib until his breast, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38. **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I've been until him scoores o' times, bud could get no sattlement.

2. Into.

Sc. (G.W.) **n.Yks.** He crept until his streeahy bed, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 18. **n.Lin.**[1] Chuck sum moore stoäns until her. She'll carry iver soä much moore yit.

3. *prep.* and *conj.* Before.

Sc. She hadna ridden half thro' the town, . . Until her heart's blood stained her gown, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 70. **Som.** If she's not dead until Wednesday I am going to see her (J.S.F.S.).

[1. And durst no mair on-till him say, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) IV. 303.]

UNTIMEOUS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **ontimeous** Frf.; **oontimeous** Abd. Fif.; **untimous** N.I.[1]; **untymous** Sc. Untimely, early; unseasonable; also used *advb.* See **Timeous.**

Sc. Of untymous persons, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 377. **Abd.** His bonny bairn, the last o' his flock, oontimeous ta'en, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lii. **e.Fif.** Wondering at the oontimeous steer aboot the hoose, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **s.Sc.** Were it not for exposing myself at this untimeous hour, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 10. **Edb.** He came to some untimeous end hereaway about, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **N.I.**[1]

Hence **Untimeously**, *adv.* prematurely, unseasonably.

Abd. SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 104. **Lnk.** The gusty cock . . . Untimeously was heard, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 15. **Slk.** Her hair, untimeously grey, is neatly braided, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 420.

UNTINE, *v.* Lan. To unfasten. See **Tine**, *v.*[2]

Hoo told me hoo'd untined th' door, DONALDSON *Takin' th' New Year in* (1888) 8.

UNTO'ARTLY, see **Untowardly.**

UNTOCHERED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [ʊnto·χərd.] Without a dowry.

Rnf. Many poor untochered lasses, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 77. **Dmf.** A young, blithe, brisk, untochered bride, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 21.

UNTOWARD, *adj.* *Obs.* Suf.[1] In form **ontoward.** Unsteady.

UNTOWARDLY, *adj.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **unto'artly** s.Chs.[1]; **untoertly** Shr.[1]; **untowertly** Chs.[1]

1. Unpromising; not thriving. See **Towardly, 2.**

Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] I daït it wunna yild very well—it looks sō unto'artly. **Shr.**[1] I never thought it ōōd come to much, it looked untoërtly from the first.

2. Unmanageable, reckless.

Chs.[1] My sister, who utterly defied the powers above, was described as 'an untowertly baggage.' **s.Chs.**[1] Noob'dy can do nō good with him; he's a unto'artly yowth, an' he's gotten his mother's mester. **Hrf.**[2] An uncommon towardly pony; some is so frangy and untowardly.

UNTRIG, *adj.* Sc. [ʊntri·g.] Untidy. See **Trig**, *adj.*[2] **5.**

Rnf. She is so big, and so untrig, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 318. **Ayr.** His wife kept an untrig house, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii.

UNTRIM, *adj.* Sc. [ʊntri·m.] Dishevelled, untidy.

Arg. His hair was untrim, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 148.

UNTRUSTY, *adj.* Sc. [ʊntrʊ·sti.] Untrustworthy.

Dmb. Get quat o' the untrusty domineering laun' stewart, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxix.

UNVAMPED, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[1] [ʊnvæ·mpt.] Not embellished or added to.

UNVITTY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [ʊnvi·ti.] Unfit, unsuitable; awkward; untidy. Also used *advb.* See **Fitty**, *adj.*[1]

Dev.[1] Gingerly, gingerly, how unvitty and cat-handed you go about et, 20. **Cor.**[3]

UNWADY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [ʊnwē·di.] Soon consumed, uneconomical.

UNWARLY, *adj.* Cai.[1] [ʊnwa·rli.] **1.** Supernatural; a dial. form of 'unworldly.' **2.** Uncouth, unwieldy, clumsy.

UNWAUKIT, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **onwaukit.** Unwatched, unguarded. See **Wake**, *v.*[1]

Ye winna lat yir cleas lie oot a' nicht unwaukit.

UNWEEL, *adj.* Sc. [ʊnwī·l.] Sick, ailing, 'unwell,' of an ailing constitution; used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Gall.** My granfather got it frae him for mendin an unweel wean, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74.

Hence **Unweelness**, *sb.* ill-health, illness, an ailment.

Cai.[1] **Bnff.**[1] A've hid an unco unweelness a' the spring.

UNWEMMED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Unstained, unblemished; without a wrinkle. See **Wem**, *sb.*

UNWILLIE, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [ʊnwi·li.] Illiberal. Cf. **ill-willy**, s.v. **Ill, II. 1** (188).

UNWILLING, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] In form **annilling.** Unrepentant; unsoftened.

UNWING, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [ʊnwi·ŋ.] To shoot down a bird flying.

UNWINNABLE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Invincible, impregnable.

Abd. The assailants finding the place unwinnable, by nature of great strength, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 228. **Fif.** Maid all massie wark to that effect that it sould be unwinabill in times comming to ony enemies, PITSCOTTIE *Cron.* (ed. 1889) I. 333.

UNWINSOME, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [ʊnwi·nsəm.] Uninviting, repulsive.

UNWISHFUL, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [ʊnwi·ʃfl.] Reluctant, undesirous.

UNWITTING, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **onweetin, unweeting** (JAM. *Suppl.*). **1.** Unknowing, involuntarily.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** The bursting sigh, th' unweeting groan, BURNS *Farewell, thou stream*, st. 2.

2. Unknown; with *of*: unknown to.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Reseaving Alex[r] Kennedy, excommunicat, unwitting of her husband, Wodrow Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 47.

UNWITTY, *adj.* Sc. In form **oonwutty**. Wanting in wit.

Abd. It wusna that oonwutty o' the carlie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

UNWORDY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **unwerdy** Fif. A dial. form of 'unworthy.'

Fif. The scarlet limmer Has . . . worn th' unwerdy crown, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 27. Edb. A bonny speech indeed To come frae your unwordy head, *Tint Quey* (1796) 16. Slk. Ah! the unwordy rascal! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 148, ed. 1866. Gall. To learn us a' for to retract Frae our unwordy gaits sae black, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 78.

Hence **Unwordily**, *adv.* unworthily.

s.Sc. It wad vex me sair to see ye spendin your siller unwordily, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 52. Bwk. Unwordily he wore the crown Till fifty years were gane, W. Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 304.

UNWROUGHT, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Of land: not yet worked or cultivated.

UNYED, *v.* n.Yks.[2] [unje·d.] To unearth.

UNYOKE, *v.* Som. In phr. *to unyoke in the sherd*, to leave at a critical time.

'Well, I won't unyoke in the sherd,' I won't quit the business at a critical point (W.F.R.).

U.P. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. In phr. (1) *U.P. spells goslings*, an exclamation made when a piece of work is finished or an object attained; (2) *U.P. spells goslings with a person or animal*, it is all up with him.

(1) Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) (2) Lei.[1] Always . . . appl. to death. 'How's Ted going on?' 'Eh, poor chap, I think it's U.P. spells goslins wi' him.' War.[3] It's U.P. spells goslings with my jackdaw. They've sold every stick of old Jones's and it's U.P. spells goslings with him.

UP, *adv., prep., v., int., adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **hup** Dev.; **oop** Nhb. Cor.; **op** Sh.I.; **ope** Not.; **opp** Lan.; **oup** Not.[2] [up, ʊp.] 1. *adv.* and *prep.* In *comb.* (1) **Up-bang**, *obs.*, to force to rise, esp. by beating; (2) **-bear**, to bear out; to confirm; (3) **-big**, having a high opinion of oneself; (4) **-birl**, to rise quickly; (5) **-boil**, of water: to spring up from the bottom of the well or drain so violently as to give an appearance of boiling to the surface water; (6) **-brak**, in phr. *the up-brak of a thaw*, the beginning of a thaw; (7) **-bring**, training, education; maintenance during youth; also the cost of such maintenance; (8) **-brought**, educated, reared, brought up; (9) **-brow**, uphill; (10) **-buckled**, buckled or fastened up; (11) **-buller**, to boil or throw up; see **Bulder**; (12) **-choked**, choked up; (13) **-come**, (*a*) an ascent; the act of coming up; (*b*) advancement in stature, bodily growth; (*c*) the outcome; (14) **-coming**, (*a*) see (13, *a*); (*b*) adolescence; (*c*) rising; growing; (15) **-country** or **-the-country**, some part of the country removed from the speaker; esp. used of a district north or east of the speaker; also used *attrib.*; (16) **-dales**, up the dale or valley; (17) **-draw**, (*a*) to overtake, come up with; (*b*) to pick out and draw forth a sheep from a flock; (*c*) to understand; (*d*) to overthrow, capsize; to turn a somersault; cf. **cap-draw**; (18) **-drinking**, an entertainment given after the recovering of a woman from childbirth; (19) **-fanned**, of a turkey's tail: spread out; (20) **-feshing**, (21) **-fess** or **-fessing**, see (7); see **Fetch**, *v.* **II. 4**; (22) **-gabble**, *obs.*, to gobble up; (23) **-gaen**, (*a*) rising; (*b*) wild, reckless; (24) **-get**, to rise up; (25) **-getting**, see (18); (26) **-giving**, *obs.*, a legal term: the act of giving or delivering up; (27) **-glaze**, a knife-making term: to glaze finely; to finish the glazing process; (28) **-go**, a hilly ascent; (29) **-growing**, growing; (30) **-grown**, adult; (31) **-headed**, (*a*) of cattle: having the horns nearly perpendicular; (*b*) arrogant, despotic; ill-tempered, peevish; (32) **-heady**, see (31, *b*); (33) **-heaped**, (*a*) heaped up; crowded; (*b*) in phr. *up-heaped and down-thrusten*, completely, fully, 'out-and-out'; (34) **-heese**, to lift up; (35) **-hill**, north; esp. used of wind; (36) **-home**, up to the hilt; (37) **-jumlet**, jumbled up; (38) **-keck** or **-keg**, to upset; to tip up; (39) **-knocker**, a man employed by workpeople to wake them in the morning; (40) **-layer**, the person who loads the ponies with peats at a peat-hill; (41) **-lead**, a hilly ascent; an upward path or tendency; (42) **-lep**, to rise or leap up; (43) **-light**, the brightening at the end of a shower; (44) **-loaden**, fully laden; (45) **-long**, one of the sails of a windmill; (46) **-look**, an upward glance; (47) **-looking**, bright and courageous-looking; (48) **-made**, elated; renewed, refreshed; freed from pain; (49) **-make**, (*a*) to build up; to compensate; to supply a deficiency; to elate; (*b*) see (38); (*c*) making; style; (*d*) a contrivance; an invention; a fabrication; an original composition; (*e*) compensation; (50) **-met**, (*a*) having full measure; (*b*) in phr. *up-met and down-thrusten*, filled above measure; *fig.* thorough; 'out-and-out'; (51) **-raise** or **-rise**, to church a woman; (52) **-rake**, (53) **-reap**, to rake up; *fig.* to bring up an old grievance; (54) **-red**, cleaned or tidied up; (55) **-ride**, to cause to ride a-cock-horse; (56) **-rin**, to come up to by running; (57) **-rise**, a rising in social position; (58) **-risen**, standing erect; (59) **-rising**, (*a*) a rising up; a removal; (*b*) see (57); (*c*) in phr. *to know the uprising and downsetting of a person*, to know all his private affairs; (60) **-roven**, torn up by the roots; in a disorderly state; (61) **-rucked**, rucked up; (62) **-scores**, in phr. *to be up-scores with a person*, to be even with him; (63) **-scud** or **-skid**, to spill; to upset; (64) **-seated**, seated aloft; *fig.* raised, exalted; (65) **-shak**, a commotion; (66) **-sighted**, having a defect of vision which renders it difficult to look down; (67) **-sitten**, callous, indifferent, listless; (68) **-sitting**, (*a*) see (18); (*b*) *obs.*, indifference, callousness, listlessness; (69) **-sitting time**, the time when a woman gets up after childbirth; (70) **-skail**, to scatter upwards; (71) **-speak**, *obs.*, to speak up; (72) **-sprout**, an upstart; a plant just appearing above ground; (73) **-sprung**, sprung up; grown, matured; (74) **-staring**, somewhat presuming; (75) **-sticked**, stuck-up; over-particular; (76) **-stir**, (*a*) disturbance; tumult; excitement; (*b*) to throw into confusion; (77) **-stirring**, (*a*) on the move; (*b*) *obs.*, quickening of the spirit; (78) **-store**, (*a*) see (76, *a*); (*b*) a report, scandal; (79) **-street**, (*a*) the upper part of a town or village; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) along the main road through the village; into the village; (80) **-streeter**, an inhabitant of the upper part of a town; (81) **-stroke**, (*a*) the end, conclusion; (*b*) in phr. *to play the up-stroke with*, see below; (82) **-strut**, to strut proudly; (83) **-throssen**, forward; (84) **-throw**, the elevated side of a fault, smaller than an 'up-cast'; (85) **-tip**, see (38); (86) **-top**, to run up against a person, as in turning a street-corner; (87) **-town** or **-town way**, see (79, *b*); (88) **-waxen**, see (30); (89) **-wind**, against the wind; (90) **-with**, (*a*) see (28); (*b*) in phr. *to the up-with*, in an upward direction; (91) **-wreil**, *obs.*, to wriggle up.

(1) Sc. By sting and ling they did up-bang her, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 48 (Jam.). (2) Per. My waefu' tale upbears the truth, Ford *Harp* (1893) 24. (3) Sc. (Jam.) (4) Rnf. The Muse sprang to the lift, Up-birlin', loud-skirlin', Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 96. (5) Cum.[14] (6) Cai.[1] (7) Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Efter her upbring an' da tryst shu's hed ta hadd her oot o' herm's wy, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 29. Bnff.[1] Frf. I prayed to Heaven for strength to toil That decent upbring I micht gie't, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 44. (8) Dev. Yü belongs tü tha chapel an' I be church up-brort, Salmon *Ballads* (1899) 73. (9) ne.Lan.[1] (10) Lnk. Wi' breeks up-buckled owre the knees, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 58. (11) Sc. (Jam.) (12) Ayr. Burns, wi' snawy wreeths up-choked, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 2. Lnk. The hedges wi' weeds were up-chokit, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 150, ed. 1897. (13, *a*) Bnff.[1] We geed doon the rocks t' the beach; bit the upcome we hid wizna fun. (*b*) Sc. I hae nae doubt o' his abilities, for he promises fair according to his upcome, *Campbell* (1819) I. 27 (Jam.). (*c*) n.Lin. Seein' as it's you as wants to hear th' up-cum on it all, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 65. (14, *a*) Bnff.[1] (s.v. Upcome). (*b*) Sh.I. I da days o' my upcomin, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898). (*c*) n.Yks.[2] (15) N.I.[1] Up the country people [persons from any part of Ireland, except the north-east of Ulster]. Uls. He was from somewhere 'up the country' (which was our way of designating the South), McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 1. s.Wor.[1] Applied to North Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Glo. (A.B.) s.Oxf.

They was moving away up-country, and I didn't want to go so far from 'ome, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 87. **w.Som.**[1] 'Up-country volks don't do same's we do do.' 'I can't tell 'ee where's a-go to, some place up the country.' This may mean anywhere beyond the immediate neighbourhood if to the eastward. 'Her's a-married up-the-country zome place.' **Dev.** The Londoners, and all the up-country spies, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 123. **Cor.**[3] Vague term for all places up the line—beyond the Tamar generally. (16) **n.Yks.**[2] They live updeeals. **w.Yks.**[1] (17, *a*) **Sh.I.** A'll hae to bid blissing be wi' you, hit'll tak' me a' mi time to updraw da boys, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898). (*b*) Gude feth an' he [a sheep-dog] could faa i' my haands, ane ta nickie o' a hug [hogg] iver he sood updraw agen! *ib.* (July 24, 1897). (*c*) I dünna tink he updrew what William wis meanin', for he said naethin', *ib.* (June 25, 1898). (*d*) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (18) **Per.** The feast given on my mother's recovery, which in that part of the country was termed the up-drinking, *Campbell* (1819) I. 13 (JAM.). (19) **Gall.** The sound a turkey cock emits when in wrath, with his tail up-fan'd and bubble red, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 15, ed. 1876. (20) **Abd.** The edification an' richt upfeshin o' affspring, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. (21) **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** He got a rale bare upfessin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 28, 1903). (22) **Fif.** Twa fiery dragons . . . dash their hissin' heads thegither, As if t'upgabble ane anither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 143. (23, *a*) **ne.Sc.** There is aye this feelin' in an upgaen market. Ye're inclined to hang on an' on, GRANT *Keckleton*, 66. (*b*) **Sh.I.** An up-gaen fellow (J.S.). (24) **Lnk.** A hizzie, Venus, then upgat To stretch her leggies, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 42. (25) **Nhb.**[1] (26) **Sc.** (JAM.); As to my Insprech and silver wark I refer to my wifis aith and vpgeving, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 10. **Abd.** They subscribed rolls of the tenths given up by the oath of every subscriber, as they who had commission to receive and see the upgiving of the same, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 259. (27) **w.Yks.**[2] (28) **n.Yks.**[2] (29) **Sh.I.** Whin I wis a upgrowin' sheeld, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). (30) **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1 4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's an up-grawn woman noo. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo's a widow now, an' childer is all upgrown an' settled, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 66. **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay're all upgrowd noo an' one of 'em is e' 'Merica. **Ken.**[1] He must be as old as that, because he's got upgrown daughters. **Sur.**[1] We never get above eight or ten up-grown persons at church of a morning. (31, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's an up-heeaded an, shoe war sarra'd in a strait piggin. **nw.Der.**[1] (32) **s.Lan.**[1] (33, *a*) **n.Cy.** The produce was sixty-four bushels, each bushel up-heaped, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) I. 379. **n.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[5] He wur a rascal upheaped and downthrussen, 4. (34) **Fif.** The kettle upheese frae the kleek, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 75. (35) **Wor.** It is very remarkably warm, considering that it is an uphill wind (E.S.). **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.** Her's gon' up 'ill (C.J.R.); **Hrf.**[2] (36) **Dev.** Shet'n in uphome tü tha hannel, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (37) **Hdg.** The feck o't is but scum an' brock An' dregs up-jumlet from below, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 122. (38) **Chs.**[1] To upkeck a cart is to tip a cart up so as to shoot out the contents; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] They fund the barrel caved o'er, an' all the drink upkegged. (39) **w.Yks.** A person who goes about in the early morning armed with a long small pole, at one end of which is a suitable contrivance for gently beating or tapping the bedroom windows of clients who have arranged . . . to be aroused in this manner, so that they will be in time for their work, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 2, 1899). (40) **S. & Ork.**[1] (41) **n.Yks.**[2] (42) **Dwn.** Sir Rowlan' frae his grave upleps, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 23. (43) **Cai.**[1] (44) **n.Yks.**[2] (45) **Nrf.** That uplong have got loose, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 356. (46) **Nhb.** With a sudden up-look he sees me stannin' motionless by, PEASE *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 113. (47) **m.Yks.**[1] She's nought but one bairn, and a fine uplooking young dog he is. (48) **Cum.**[4] What he was that upmead wid t'gift o' t'oald cwoat. **Wm.** Ah's upmiad again sen Ah hed mi corns doctored (B.K.). (49, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cum.** It was nobbut yah vwote efter oa, an couldn't up-mak owder side, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 151; **Cum.**[4] (*c*) **Abd.** The material and 'up-mak'' of the bride's dress, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 178. (*d*) **Sh.I.** Is yon true, or is hit a upmak o' dy ain? *Sh. News* (Jan. 19, 1901). **n.Sc.** Wi' catchie glees, some o' his ain up-mak, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 6 (JAM.). **Abd.** (*ib.*) (*e*) **Sh.I.** Seekin' upmaks for his corn, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). (50, *a*) **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1] He's a rogue, up-met and down throsten. (51) **Dev.** Please, sir, can Mrs. Smith be uprose this afternoon? *Reports Provinc.* (1888). **s.Dev.** When a woman comes to be churched, it is always for her 'upraising,' or to be 'upraised' (G.E.D.). **Cor.**[1] A woman churched is uprosed; **Cor.**[2] (52) **n.Yks.**[2] (53) *ib.* Aud upreeapings [old disagreements]. (54) **Cld.** The wark a' negleckit, the house ill upred, NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 118. (55) **Sh.I.** Upride, upride, upride da bairn, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 180. (56) **Sh.I.** Frodin' wi' wraeth 'at he could no uprin Geordie, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). (57) **n.Lin.**[1] Th' uprise o' that fam'ly was th' inclosures. (58) **n.Yks.**[2] (59, *a*) **Sh.I.** 'A weary an' ill luckit flittin' for him.' 'Dey said hit wis da wife, Meggy, at wis ta wyte for dat oprisin',' *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898). **n.Lin.**[1] It was time for uprisin' afoore ony on us was e' bed. (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1] (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1] See Psalm cxxxix. 1 (Prayer Book Version). (60) **n.Yks.**[2] (61) **s.Not.** Y'ave left the table-cloth all up-rucked (J.P.K.). (62) **n.Yks.**[2] I'll be upscoores wi' them. (63) **Cor.**[1] She broke the petcher and upscud the water. (64) **n.Yks.**[2] Will he get upseeated this time, aim ye? (65) **m.Yks.**[1] (66) **Som.** (HALL.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (67) **Sc.** (JAM.); The sister of the gardener who kept house for him had shown herself upsitten, STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* (1896) v. **Lnk.** This backsliding and upsitten Church, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. iv. (68, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); It was enacted in 1581, 'that no banquets shall be at any upsitting after baptizing of bairns, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 207. **n.Yks.**[2] Has she had her upsitting yet? **w.Yks.**[1] It is customary for each guest to bring to the entertainment a pound of sugar or butter. **w.Som.**[1] They be gwain to hold a upzittin' to Farmer Osgood's a-Zinday, and th' old maister's comin' a purpose. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Darathy Vuzz's Up-setting, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 379-80; Suke died to grubby Sam's upsetting, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107. (*b*) **Sc.** The Lord hath rubbed shame on all our faces, because of many back-slidings and upsitting in duty, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 105, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** There is a remarkable upsitting among us in mutual freedom one with another, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 55, ed. 1843. (69) **Yks.** (P.R.); RAY (1691). (70) **Sc.** (JAM.) (71) **Fif.** Let him up-speik as best he may, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 103. (72, 73) **n.Yks.**[2] (74) **Suf.** (HALL.) (75) **Sh.I.** Ye're a' far ower upstikked noo, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899). (76, *a*) **Nhb.** Judge ye, my friends, what an upstir there was amang us when we fand out, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 214. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] There was a great upstir over it. **War.**[3] **Som.** She found the kitchen in an upstir, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Commonly used of houses or household goods. 'All th' rooms was upsteer'd thrif th' sweeps cumin'.' (77, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] We mun be upstirrin afooar t'sparrows i' t'moornin'. **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Rnf.** To give you occasion to signify your thoughts about things for my up-stirring and instruction, WODROW *Corres.* (1709-31) I. 47, ed. 1843. (78, *a*) **Som.** The country's all to a upstore, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 27. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Whotiver düee make theäse row vor? Awl tha upstore in tha wurdle wunt make et better, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Tid'n likely I was gwain vor to zay ort about it to she, arter all this here up-store, *Reports Provinc.* (1885). (79, *a*) **Dur.** The annual football match between the 'up-street' and 'down-street' inhabitants of Chester-le-Street took place on Shrove Tuesday. The 'up-street' people, it need scarcely be said, live on the level, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 124. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] (s.v. Up-townd), **Brks.**[1] **Som.** Tryphena had embraced the recent opportunity to run up street, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 33. (80) **Dur.** The ball . . . was driven up the bank, and the 'up-streeters' for the time were successful, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 124. (81, *a*) **w.Yks.**[12], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] That were th' upstroke on it o'. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Th' upstroäke on it all was 'at thaay ton'd him oot o' his farm. (*b*) **Lan.** Hoo'd ha' played th' upstroke wi' me if I'd letten yo go by, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868 iv. (82) **Fif.** Up-struttin' in their pride o' pow'r, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 214. (83) **Wm.** Up-throssen young 'uns, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 94. (84) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849, ed. 1888). (85) **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] I got uptipped last week, keert and all, into deetch. **Som.** You'll up-tip the boat, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 51. (86) **Gmg.** (W.M.M.) (87) **Oxf.**[1] **Nrf.** The old man shouldered stick and umbrella and came 'uptown way' in search of society, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 47. (88) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (89) **Not.** He . . . stopped half-way and looked up-wind, as if interested in the weather, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 62. **War.**[3] **Glo.** Creep up wind, sir, without a sound, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 50. (90, *a*) **Sc.** Will ye see how the're spankin' leng the side o' that green upwith, an siccan a braengal o' them too? *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 91 (JAM.). (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (91) **Fif.** A tumbler at a fair . . . Up-wreils and whummles i' the air, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 150.

2. In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Up aboon,** above; (2) — **again,** (*a*) against; adjacent to; (*b*) over again; (3) — **along,** (*a*) in an upward direction; a little way up the street or road; towards home; (*b*) of people: see below;

(4) — **by(e**, (*a*) up yonder; up the road or valley; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) in phr. *to come up by*, to come above others; to mount and approach the speaker; (5) — **by yonder**, up yonder; a little further on or higher up; (6) — **long**, (*a*) see (3, *a*); (*b*) in the regions east of Cornwall; (7) — **of**, upon, up in; (8) — **over**, (*a*) over there; (*b*) at; during; (9) — **through**, (*a*) inland; to the north; 'up-country'; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) upwards, so as to pass through to the other side; (10) — **to**, (*a*) skilled in; equal to; (*b*) compared with; (*c*) upon; (11) — **with**, (*a*) on an equal or superior footing to; equal to; (*b*) upwards.

(1) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[23], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Rear it up-agen th' wo. He lives up-agen th' church. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Dat's juist fader up agen. I winder if a' da men is da sam'? *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). (3, *a*) **Hmp.** I've just a-been up-along where that gipsy runned away, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 236. **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I be glad that you've stepped up-along at last, HARDY *Greenw. Tree* (1872) I. 17. **w.Som.**[1] Come on! 'tis time we was gwain up-'long. **Dev.** Wait a bit, I chell shet away up-along purty züne tü, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.** (J.W.) (*b*) **Hmp.** 'Up-along volk' are the inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex in opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire (J.W.R.); **Hmp.**[1] (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); He lives upby at the Cleikum, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxx. **Sh.I.** Unfolding his plans for executing vengeance upon the merry-makers 'up-bye,' CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 158. **n.Sc.** (H.E.F.), **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** There seemed to be something oncanny afit upby at the manse, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 11, ed. 1889. **Fif.** They'll no keep her long up-bye, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 147. **s.Sc.** I'll juist get a pock and set up by to Sandy Laing's, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 90. **Cum.**[4] Hallbank is upby from Brampton. 'Yen o' th' queerest weddin's I iver kent happen'd upbye,' *Fireside Crack* (1896) 62. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.); When asking any one to come upstairs 'come upby' would be used (J.W.M.). (5) **Sc.** Ye'll want siller up by yonder, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Slk.** Wha can see the thousand-year-auld cairn up-by yonder? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 37. (6, *a*) **Dev.** He was comin' up-long to his cottage, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 64. **Cor.** LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 135; **Cor.**[3] (*b*) **Cor.**[3] I forget where he said he a come from. 'Tis uplong somewhere. (7) **e.Yks.** A lot mare uppov another booad, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 34. **w.Yks.** They'd seeame reight as us up ov Hardcastle Moor, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 270. **Lan.** Every mon has his surd up uv his theegh, STATON *Bolton Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 8. **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Up of the mend. Up of foot. **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **e.Suf.** As black as the hake up of the chimney (F.H.). (8, *a*) **n.Dev.** I live to Combe, up over long with Nance Darvel, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 54. (*b*) Though twas the beginning of June, twas sharpish up over night times, *ib.* 32. (9, *a*) **Sh.I.** Mally Tullock is sellin' hay ta some o' da neebeers uptroo, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** A particular friend from up-throu', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Abd.**, **Cld.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Cld.** (*ib.*) (10, *a*) **Lnk.** Draw on a face o' great importance, Like them that's up to spaein' fortunes, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 15. **Gall.** Dominies, wi' great pretences, Because they're up to verbs and tenses, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He's up to enterin' on a farm of foher or five hunderd aacre. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Thine's nowght up to mine, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 9, 1899). (*c*) **Cor.** A man weth a cloth cooat up to un, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 17. (11, *a*) **Sc.** I'se be up wi' him for that (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** We'll gar our streams an' burnies shine Up wi' the best, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** So Willie, lad, ye're up wi't noo, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 14. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[14] He was up wid him than. (*b*) **Sc.** As meikle upwith, as meikle downwith, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) 40. **Abd.** They'll be an upwith market shortly, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 99.

3. Phr. (1) *loud up*, aloud; (2) *neither up nor down*, (*a*) nowhere; (*b*) in the same state; (3) *to be up a man*, or *a woman*, to be grown up; (4) *to do up*, to ruin; to outdo; (5) *to keep up*, of the weather: to continue fine; (6) *to play 'up' with*, to hang; (7) *to read up*, to read aloud; (8) *to stick oneself up for*, to set oneself up for; (9) *to wear up*, to wear out; (10) *up account*, on account; (11) — *a field*, round the fields; (12) — *and down*, (*a*) hilly; (*b*) everywhere; (*c*) *obs.*, of unequal height; (*d*) upside down; (*e*) of a fight: using the feet as well as the hands; also used *subst.*; (*f*) thoroughly, fully; (13) — *and downer*, a person who does a thing thoroughly; (14) — *and off*, then and there; at once; (15) — *at hill*, uphill; (16) — *at* [on the] *club*, on the funds of a sick club; (17) — *fore-days*, up before sunrise; (18) — *heaps* or — *of heaps*, in disorder; (19) — *hill and down dale*, thoroughly; in unmeasured terms; (20) — *in her gear*, see below; (21) — *in life*, advanced in years; (22) — *in one's sitting*, sitting up in bed; (23) — *in the body*, *obs.*, slightly intoxicated; (24) — *in years*, see (21); (25) — *Jenkins*, the game of 'Tip-it' (q.v.); (26) — *major*, a rural game; (27) — *o' course*, of course; of a certainty; (28) — *of a man*, grown up; (29) — *o' foot*, going about in good health, esp. used of one recovering from illness; (30) — *on anything*, delighted with it; having a good opinion of it; (31) — *on end*, (*a*) upright; perpendicular; the right way up; (*b*) in a sitting position, esp. used of sitting up in bed; (*c*) see (29); (32) — *on height*, (*a*) on high; perpendicular; (*b*) a call to oxen; (33) — *on land*, inland, rustic; 'upland'; (34) — *or down*, one way or another; (35) — *sun*, *obs.*, between sunrise and sunset; (36) — *the hill*, (*a*) see (31, *a*); (*b*) towards; in the direction of; used *fig.*; (37) — *the house*, further in the house; away from the door; (38) — *the road*, in a region removed from the speaker; (39) — *the streets*, a child's singing game; see below; (40) — *to nothing*, (41) — *to nought*, worthless, good for nothing; see **Nought, 3** (37); (42) — *top*, at the top; (43) — *to Pimlico*, (44) — *to the door*, up to the mark; (45) — *to the heft*, full of anger; (46) — *to the nines*, splendid, first-rate; see **Nine, 2** (3); (47) — *to the rigs*, (48) — *to trap*, knowing, 'up to date.'

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Ther's a drop o' stingo at yond tother shop,' he whispered, an' then laad up, as if nubdy heeard him, he says, 'Nah then, come on!' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1880) 30, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 2, 1899). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**[1] I can find him nayther up-ner-down. **n.Lin.**[1] I've been lookin' for th' offil ohd thing all th' mornin', an' can't findit naaither up nor doon noäwheäre. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4) **w.Yks.** Luk at th' paaer looms; when they wor started all th' hand-loom weyvers struck wark, becos they said it 'ud do 'em all up, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 105. (5) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Cy.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Dor.** 'Twill keep up for a bit yet, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. ii. x. (6) **Abd.** A piece o' the rope that played 'up' wi' M'Pherson, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**[1] (8) **Nhb.** He shud hev taken after his feythor, an' not stuck hissel' oop for somethin' different, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 74. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (9) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I must go on wearing this dress until it is worn up (E.M.M.). (10) **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Bricklayers is stopt up-o'-coont-o' weather, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** It wor up acahnt ov his wahde throit he gate done (B.K.). **Lan.** Oppokeawnt o so monny foke axin for it, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) *Title-page.* **s.Lan.**[1] (11) **Oxf.**[1] (12, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a proper up-m-down road. (*b*) **Gall.** Trade up an' doun is unco bad, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 158. (*c*) **Edb.** Leean' Dobie, Dickie's son, Wi' shoothers up and doon, *Carlop Green* (1793) 119, ed. 1817. (*d*) **w.Som.**[1] Thee's a-put the thing up-m-down. **Dev.** I'd za züne dü 't 's I turn my 'and up-an'-down, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (*e*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** A fierce 'up and down' fight, in Lancashire fashion, followed. They plied both fists and feet, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) v. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Applied to a Lancashire method of fighting, where kicking, &c., is resorted to, in contradistinction to a Cheshire 'stand up' fight. **w.Wor.** A good hup an down, an a towslin', S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 292. (*f*) **Ir.** God bless him up and down! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) II. v. **Cum.**[1] He's eb'm up an' down honest; **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** An' the next day I give it to her up an' down, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxiv. **n.Lin.**[1] He's his awn faather's sun up an' doon, boäth e' looks an' waays. (13) **Cum.**[4] An up-an-dooner at shinny, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 2. (14) **Dev.** Then up'n auff ha tole how hard, Be ole Nan Tap, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 63. (15) **n.Wil.** 'Tis aal up at hill from here to Cleeve (E.H.G.). (16) **w.Yks.** Scores at hed been up a' t'club for munths, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 29. (17) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (18) **e.Yks.**[1] Room was all upo-heeaps, an you couldn't find nowt. I doän't knaw whether you can get in or not, we're all upo' heäps. **sw.Lin.**[1] We're all up of heaps. I seem all up of heaps. The kitchen's all up heaps. (19) **Frf.** He misca'd them a' up hill an' doon dale for cooards, an' landlubbers, an' cross-e'ed sons o' seacooks, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 187, ed. 1889. (20) **w.Yks.** Of a prancing skittish horse, but used derisively of a female of inordinate vanity. 'By gow, but shoo's up in her gear an' reight ano' (B.K.). (21) **Ayr.** Though up in life,

I'll get a wife, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 205. (22) Hrf.[1] (23) Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). (24) Sc. As they were both getting up in years, they couldna be long spared to make a home for her, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 169, ed. 1894. Chs.[1], Dev.[3] (25) Lin. (C.W.), War.[3] (26) w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 29, 1896). (27) n.Yks.[2] Ay, ay, up-o-coourse, up-o-coourse! e.Yks.[1] Up-o'-cooarse Ah'll gan if thoo wishes ma, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (28) ne.Yks.[1] He's ommost up of a man noo. w.Yks. (J.W.) (29) Wm. Going about in good health. 'Hoo's your fooak?' 'Oh, they're o' up-afiut' (B.K.). e.Yks.[1] Poor awd fellă, he laid a lang time on his back, bud he getten upo'-foot ageean. (30) n.Cy. He was up on his new hoose (B.K.). w.Yks. They wor fearful up o' ther parson at t'first, but they reckon nowt on him nah (Æ.B.). (31, *a*) n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks.[5] Straight up-an-end it wor. Sehr it up-an-end. n.Lin.[1] I.W.[2] Rare the ladder upon end. Dor. Vall down he coulden, he did lie, When he were up on-zide, so high As up on end, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869–70) 136. w.Som.[1] Stik'-n aup'-m-ee'n [stick it up-on-end]. (*b*) Lin. I slep i' my chair hup-on-end, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889); Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] She's been up on end once or twice. se.Wor.[1] I heerd summut a makin a craking naise last night, atter we'd gwun to bed, and so I sat up-an-ind and listened. (*c*) Cum.[1] Is't wife up o' end yet? Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lan.[1] I wos varra badly for a while, but I've gitten uponend again. (32, *a*) Nhb.[1] The fiddler up-a-heet, *Wreckenton Hopping.* Wm. 'Set them powls up-a-heet.' Used in comparing persons who are growing tall rather than stout. 'He's gaan up-a-heet gaily fast' (B.K.). n.Yks.[3] (*b*) Edb. Shouted myself as hoarse as a crow, crying, 'How, haik, up-on-hicht' to my father's steirs, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 58. (33) Sc. (JAM.) Per. At the Abbeys up-o'-land, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 94. (34) Dmf. Her body chesnut, nearly brown, (But colour's little up or down), SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 159. (35) Sc. The precise question was, If an ejection may be executed in the night-time, at least before sunrising; or if it must be done with up-sun, FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (c. 1700) IV. 562 (JAM.). Gall. It was upsun (JAM.). (36, *a*) w.Yks. Thah wants ta tee that tree up an' let it grow up-t'-hill mooar (B.K.). (*b*) 'What time is't?' 'Gooin up-t'-hill ta six.' Signifying that it is turned half-past five (*ib.*). (37) Sc. (A.W.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (38) Suf. That may do for the people in the shires, and them as live up the road, but we Suffolk folk . . ., STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 272. (39) Lan. 'Up the streets and down the streets, The windows made of glass; Is not [naming one of the children] a nice young lass? She can dance, she can sing, She can show her wedding-ring. Fie, for shame! fie, for shame! Turn your back behind you.' In [this] Liverpool version the children stand in a ring and sing the words. At 'Fie, for shame,' the child named ceases to sing, and the others address her particularly. When the verse is ended she turns her back to the inside of the ring. All do this in turn. The Montem game is played the same as 'kiss-in-the-ring' games, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 323–4. (40) w.Yks. (J.W.) War.[3] I shall not plant this sort of potatoes again—they are up to nothing. (41) w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1] s.Stf. I feel up to nowt this mornin', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). n.Lin.[1] He'll be keepin' them theäre taaties on an' on till thaay're up to noht. War.[3] (42) Wil. Up-top-on-un, SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. Abraham, who was up-top o' parish, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 161. Dev. Hits her on the curve up top, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 48. (43) n.Cy. (B.K.) (44) Bdf. (J.W.B.) (45) w.Yks.[5] Tha'll ha' to mind how thah speiks tul him to neet lad, he's up to t'heft. (46) I.Ma. The wedding brekfas' was up to the nines, I can tell you, an couldn' be bet (S.M.). s.Stf. I'm yer mon. I feel up to the nines to-day, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (47) I.Ma. Thinkin her aunt was nobbier far till her, lek much more spicier, lek up-to-the-rigs, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 116. (48) Edb. Seeing that my uncle was up to trap, followed his example, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11. Cor. The gentleman was not up-to-trap, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) iv.

4. *adv.* Used redundantly after a verb.

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.[1] To repair up, to reightle up. Ken.[2] To hide a thing up. To heal up a sore. Wil. Wen people . . . can't let we volk bide up alone, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 16.

5. *Obs.* Above.

Fif. At anes the bells baith up and under Begoud to rattle on like thunder, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 48.

6. Of the wind: in the north, north-east, or east. Glo.[1]

7. In the south.

s.Not. Do they talk very broad up theer? [of a more southerly country] (J.P.K.).

8. Open. Sc. Set up the door (JAM.).

9. Of a bird: in full breeding plumage.

e.An.[1] Nrf. A bird is said to be 'up,' or have his 'bloom up,' when in full breeding plumage, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48.

10. Grown up.

ne.Sc. The bairns are only half up yet, GRANT *Keckleton*, 111. Slk. Ma ain [bairns] are up and away, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 11. n.Yks.[1] Seven childer in a'; but tweea iv 'em's oop. w.Som.[1] Her've a-got zix chillern, but then dree o'm be op out o' the way.

11. In a state of excitement or irritation.

Fif. Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12. Rnf. Now faith! she's up—she's at it fairly, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 71. n.Cy. Nay, mun, he wor up in a minute if a body spake (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (S.W.) Oxf.[1] He's up in a minute, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] Ken. Her temper had been 'up' at the slight, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 39.

12. In prosperous circumstances; elated by prosperity.

s.Not. They're up, but not for long I reckon. They've bin very high up sin they come into that bit o' money (J.P.K.).

Hence *short of up, phr.* in distressed circumstances.

Them bein such bad payers it looks as if they was short of up (*ib.*).

13. Tired out; exhausted.

Chs.[3] I seed the run hare, and she was welly up.

14. Belonging to a secret society.

Ir. And those who are not up, and even many who are, take themselves and their property home as quickly as may be convenient, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 135; There war none wid us, you may be sure, but them that war up, *ib.* 207.

15. Quite, fully; upwards of; esp. used before *num.*

w.Som.[1] Her do look op forty; I should'n never a-tookt her not vor so young's her is. Dev. Jinny had gaun to bed hup a hower avaur this, GILES *N. Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 3. n.Dev. Up vour-an'-twenty maids an more, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 64. Cor. Up ten days, or a vortnight, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 3.

16. Used verbally with ellipsis of *v.*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Cai.[1] Bnff. We up an' to the dancin', TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 143. Frf. They had to up wi' their tap, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix. Ayr. He up wi' a dirty washing-clout, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 40. Ir. Then a man ups and followeth Him on the White Horse, MACMANUS *Silk of Kine* (1896) 130. w.Ir. With that he ups with his knife and fork, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 42. Nhb.[1] He ups wiv a stone an' hat him. Cum.[124] Wm. A ups wi' mi grippan neeaf, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 24. n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He ups like a shot fro' t'ling, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 105. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Stf. He ups an' hits him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der. I ups an' looks at mester's watch, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 100. Lei.[1] Ar gel up [our girl came up from the kitchen]. War.[3] Wor. He upp'd with his fist, and knocked him down, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 25, 1902). Hrf.[2] He upped and got him a stick. Glo. 'Er up and shook I in the bed, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. Nrf. I up gun, and knock her over, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 215. Suf. She upped and oped it, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 12. Ken. I tried it on a bit when we was fust wed, and blessed if 'e didn't up and off it for a week! CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 33. Sur.[1] Generally implying hurriedly or passionately. Sus.[1] His missus she ups and pulls his hair. s.Hmp. When ye vex it, it ups as if 'twould like to sting, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiv. w.Cy. (HALL.) Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). w.Som.[1] He op way his vice [fist], and meet way un jis under the year. Dev.[1] 4. n.Dev. The idee kind o' growed in my heart to up and marry Mary Amelia, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 253. Cor. 'Ee ups and petches th' thing overboard, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 48. [Amer. I up an' put for the village lickity-out, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xix.]

Hence *to up and say, tell,* &c., *phr.* to speak boldly and unhesitatingly; to speak at once.

Per. I up an' telled her hoo our Davie was down wi' the jandies, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 210, ed. 1887. e.Lth. I ups an' says to them, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 223. Dmf. I'll up an' say, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 14. Ir. Their ould rapscallion of a doctor ups and sez me sight wasn't good enough for them, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 280. w.Ir. The bishop ups and he tells him that he must mend his manners, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 94. Wxf. She up and told him all about it, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 33. Nhb. He ups to me and says, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 127. n.Yks.[1] Bud he oops an' seeas—'nowght o' t'soort.' w.Yks. Th' young Maister 'ud up an' gie me a talking-to, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 61. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] I upped and towd im; Chs.[23] Midl. I ups and tells the truth, BARTRAM *People of*

Clopton (1897) 144. **Der.** My master he ups and says so kind, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xviii. **s.Not.** PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 227. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[12] **w.Wor.** He sot down, an' then he up and telled ma, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley* (1874) I. 30. **Oxf.** I up and told her pretty quick what I thought about it (G.O.). **Brks.** I ups to parson an' telled 'im about it, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 176. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 5. **Suf.** FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 39. **Sur.** Well, I ups and ax's 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Sus.** She'll up and speak to the gentry themselves, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 239. **Dor.** Up and told me straight out, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. vii. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[1] I'd a gurt meend to have up and told the passon just now-raret what a rant-a-come-scour we had to our houze to-day, 3. **Cor.** He up an' sez No! PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 19. [**Amer.** A body that ups and tells the truth when he is in a tight place, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 564.]

17. *v. Fig.* To upset; exhaust, fatigue.

Cum.[1] This het weather an' hard wark fairly ups a body; **Cum.**[2], **Cum.**[4]

18. *int.* A cry used in driving oxen; also in phr. *up on.*

Not.[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Cor.** So-hoa! Oop Comely Vean! oop, then—o-oop! 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* (ed. 1893) 180.

19. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Up-block,** a horse-block; (2) **-folks,** the upper classes; (3) **-gang,** an uphill path or track; the act of ascending.

(1) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). (2) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM.); Our minny here's rather dreigh in the upgang, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

20. *sb.* In phr. (1) *fair ups,* a fighting term; see below; see **Fair,** *adj.* **1** (23); (2) *the up and the long,* the long and the short; (3) *ups and downs,* a fighting term; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** Fair ups . . . limits the blows to such time as the combatant remains on his feet (H.L.). (2) **n.Sc.** The up an' the lang o't is this, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 109. (3) **w.Yks.** In ups and downs . . . a man may not only be hit when he is down but also kicked, without any imputation of foul blows resting on his adversary (H.L.).

UP, see **Hoop,** *sb.*[2]

UPADRILGEY, *sb.* **Cor.**[3] [ʉpədri·ldʒi.] A hubbub; a state of noisy excitement. See **Drilger, Hubba;** cf. **upadrilzey.**

UPADRILZEY, *sb.* **Cor.**[3] [ʉpədri·lzi.] A hubbub; a state of noisy excitement. See **Drilsy, Hubba;** cf. **upadrilgey.**

UPALANGST, *adj.* **Sh.I.** Ill.

Wir Aertie is upalangst tu day (J.S.).

UPATÖ, *adj.* **Sh.I.** In phr. *to have something upatö,* to have something laid by; to have a little secret hoard.

Wir Gibbie can marry whin he laekes, he has somtin' upatö (J.S.).

UPAZET, *adv.* **Dev.** Also in form **uppa-zit.** [opəzo·t.] Opposite; set before one in full view. See below.

n.Dev. Tha hast tha very daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl Moreman upazet, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 230; Halliwell's definition, 'In perfection,' (copied from old Gloss.) is an absurd invention. The phrase means 'set up in view.' I heard a man say of another, whom he recognized, 'I be so safe 'twas he, as auf I'd a got-'n now avore me, up-a-zot,' *ib. Gl.,* ed. Elworthy; GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

UPBANK, *adv., adj.* and *sb.* **Cum. Wm. Yks.** [u·p-, ʉ·pbaŋk.] **1.** *adv.* Uphill; upwards.

Lakel.[12] (s.v. Bank). **Cum.**[3] They hod him i' toak, till he can hardly tell whedder end on him's upbank, 7; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** If Neddy sed t'wattre ran doon-bank, Betty wed be sewer ta sae it ran up-bank, *Jonny Shippard at Heeam,* pt. ii, in CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 38; (E.W.P.) **s.Wm.** A deadly blaw laid it belly up-bank, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 55. **w.Yks.** When t'chimla wants sweëpin', ah'll goo on t'top o't' next 'ouse, an' sweëp it downbank, i'steäd o' upbank (F.P.T.).

2. Southwards.

Cum., Wm. We used to hear of labourers 'gangin upbank to maw,' after our harvest-time was over (M.P.).

3. *adj.* Uphill; *fig.* difficult.

Lukel.[2] Upbank wark's tryen ta git on i' t'world.

4. *sb.* A coal-mining term: a working driven to the rise in the coal; a dip rise. **Cum.**[4], **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

UPBRAID, *v.* **Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin.** [up-, ʉpbrē·d.] To rise on the stomach; to vomit; also in phr. *to upbraid one.* Cf. **abraid,** *v.*[2], **braid,** *v.*[3]

n.Cy. My dinner upbraids, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nivver eeats onions bud they upbraids mä. **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856 729; **Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** Anything one has eaten upbraids one when it repeats in the mouth (J.T.B.).

UPBRAY, *v.* **n.Yks.**[4] A dial. form of 'upbraid.'

UPCAST, *v.* and *sb.* **Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks.** Also in form **upkest Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2]; *pp.* **upkessen n.Yks.**[2] [ʉpka·st, -ke·st; ʉ·pkast, -kest.] **1.** *v.* To raise up.

Lnk. I'll sweer it, wi' up-casted loof, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 101.

2. To turn over. **Bnff., Cld.** (JAM.) **3.** To reckon, calculate. See **Cast,** *v.* **VII. 1.**

Rnf. To an hour she could upcast How long a ton of coals should last, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 12.

4. Of clouds: to gather. **Bnff.**[1] See **Cast,** *v.* **X. 4.**

Hence **Up-casting,** *sb., obs.,* a gathering of clouds above the horizon, generally a precursor of rain.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** I' the wastern weddir-glim A black up-castin', with ane rim O' darkness, lace'd the yerth, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 185. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

5. To bring up against; to taunt, reproach, cast in the teeth; to upbraid with. See **Cast,** *v.* **X. 5.**

Cai.[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** He could not have sat supine under more of that hard, youthful 'up-casting,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 21, 1902). **Cld.** (JAM.) **Don.** It'll not be upcast to me that I was the first to disgrace me family, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 52. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[4] Her daughter used very bad language, and upcast men at her, *Carlisle Patriot* (June 2, 1899) 7, col. 3. **n.Yks.**[2] You needn't upkest ought about it. It was all upkessen.

6. *sb.* A mining term: a fault, dyke, or rise-hitch where the further strata are thrown upward. Also in *comp.* **Upcast-dyke.** **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **7.** An air-shaft up which the return air is drawn; also in *comp.* **Upcast-shaft.**

Lnk. GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 222. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849, ed. 1888). **Dur.** (J.J.B.)

8. The outcome or result of anything. **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

9. *Obs. Fig.* An upset.

Sc. (JAM.); What with the upcast and terror that I got a wee while syne, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii.

10. A reproach; a taunt; an occasion of reproach.

Sc. (JAM.); Ye are an upcast to poor sufferers, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 205, ed. 1871. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** There's been nae wrang seen, an' there'll be nae up-cast till then, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). **Lnk.** I'm sair mista'en if it'll no be an up-cast to me as lang as I leeve, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **N.I.**[1] **Don.** To be an upcast to them wherever they'd go, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 38. **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[14]

UPDORROK, *adj.* **Sh.I.** Also written **updorruck.** Worn out, exhausted; decayed, useless; bankrupt. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

UPEND, *v.* **Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Wor. Pem. Brks. Suf. Sur. Dev.** Also in forms **upeend s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1]; **-ind Brks.**[1]; **-innd Suf.**[1] [up-, ʉpe·nd.]

1. To set upright; to stand on end; to raise an invalid in bed.

Nhb.[1] Upend the bar'l. **Cum.** We . . . upendit ooar girt stee, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224. **Wm.** T'auld jade, though sea feckless, her trunk gat upended, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6. **n.Yks.**[4] When ah'd gitten mysen upended agaan, 291. **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw pike't him eawt o' th' gutter an' up-eended him. **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[2] **n.Lin.**[1] We've got the corn cut, but not up-ended yet. **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **n.Dev.** Not up-ended the zame as thic, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 275.

2. To stand or sit upright; to sit up in bed; esp. with the *reflex. pron.*

n.Yks.[2] Up-end yourself. **w.Yks.** He upended hizsenn i' bed, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 7. **Lan.** I left him about two minutes sin' up-ended i' bed, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 123, ed. 1879; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When the toast of 'The Queen' was proposed, only two or three of the company up-ended themselves.

3. Phr. *to upend about it,* to get on one's legs and find fault.

n.Lin.[1] Some one is sure to up-end about it.

4. With the *reflex. pron.*: to get up.

w.Yks. T'owd fowk generally uphended thersen abaht that

time, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 119. **Wor.** Up-end yourself (R.M.E.).

5. To fight.

Sur. If you tells me agin . . . as he didn't catch that varmint fust by its tail, and then by its head, you'll hev to upend yerself, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 99.

6. To turn bottom uppermost; to overturn, upset.

Chs.[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Iv dhŭ sez aan·i móoŭr tŭ mey, ah)l ŭp-en·d dhi.

7. To confound an opponent, esp. in an argument. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

UPGANG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **upgaing, upgeng.** [ʉ·pgaŋ.] A sudden storm, accompanied by a high sea; also in phr. *upgang of weather.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.), (J.S.), S.&Ork.[1]

UPGASTANG, *sb. Obs.* Or.I. Also in form **upstagang.** A species of loom.

Good strong black clothes . . . wrought in a loom called upstagang, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 326 (JAM., s.v. Vadmell); **S. & Ork.**[1]

UPGESTRY, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. (JAM.) A legal custom according to which an 'udaller' may transfer his property on condition of receiving sustenance for life. See **Opgestry.**

UPHAND, *adj. Obs.* Sc. With uplifted hand.

w.Sc. Girzie . . . was apt to enforce her commands with uphand emphases, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 85.

UP-HELLY-A, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **uphellia, uphelya.** The twenty-fourth day after Yule; see below; also in *comp.* **Uphellia-day.**

On . . . Uphelya, the twenty-fourth day after Yule, and that on which the Holy or holidays are supposed to be 'up,' the youths of Lerwick, attired in fantastic dresses, go 'guising' about the town in bands, visiting their friends and acquaintances, and reproducing in miniature the carnival of more southern climes, *Good Wds.* (1884) 747; I'd 'a come a farder gaet ower a waur road, redder dan hev missed da turn oot apo Up-Helly-A', OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10; The principal Festival of the season to Lerwegians, namely 'Up-helly A,' which brings to a close the orgies and festivities which have more or less been the rule for a month, is now celebrated with all the 'glorious pomp and circumstance' . . of Norse galleys, torch-light processions, and guizing galore, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901); (A.W.)

UPHOLD, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **apod** Cum.[1] Wm.; **apowd** Lin.[1]; **pode** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14]; **powd** Yks. Lin.[1]; **uphad** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **uphadd** Sc. (JAM.); **uphaud** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Lan.; **uphod** Lakel.[2] Cum.[134] Wm. n.Yks.[24] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **uphode** Lin.; **uphohd** n.Lin.[1]; **uphoud** w.Yks.[1] Shr.[1]; **uphould** I.Ma.; **uphowd** N.Cy.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Der. Lin.[1]; **upod** e.Yks.[1]; **uppal, uppil** Sc. (JAM.); **upple** Sc.; **uppoud** Lan. [ʉpou·d, -ā·d, -o·d.] **1.** *v.* To support; to maintain, provide for; to defend.

Sc. (JAM.); Pride an'sweerness take meikle uphadding, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 695. **Abd.** I's uphaud Ma'colm again the haill poustie o' ye, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xlvii. **Ayr.** To uphad them . . . Is no for sicken fouk as me, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 155. **Lnk.** A slate up-hauden by a twig, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 58. **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] It'll tak summat ti uphold t'waay 'at he's gahin' on, i.e. living. **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah doubt he weean't upho'd hissen mich langer. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Mester Green uphowded us i' leavin' him when he wouldna' turn fro' his evil courses, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 172. **sw.Lin.**[1] She upholds it [a cottage hospital] herself: no one else pays anything to it. She wants a wage to uphoud the three on 'em. **w.Som.**[1] All they boys do mind is their impudence; and 'tidn no good to spake to 'em, vor their mothers on'y upholds 'em in it.

Hence **Uphoddings,** *sb. pl.* means of support.

n.Yks.[2] All their bits o' up-hoddings.

2. *Obs.* To furnish horses for a coach, &c.

Sc. (JAM.); It's Jamie Martingale that furnishes the naigs on contract and uphauds them, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) i.

3. To keep in repair or good order.

Elg. James Forsyth, glasier, agrees to uphold the glass windows of both churches for £20 Sc. per annum, CRAMOND *Session Rec.* (1897) 320. **w.Yks.**[1] I'll uphod this brig for seven year. **ne.Lan.**[1] I'll uphod t'job for a year.

4. To raise.

Edb. The whure o' Babylon . . . uphaudin' her heid amang the ruins, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 107.

5. To affirm, maintain in argument; to warrant, vouch for; *gen.* in phr. *I'll uphold you.*

Sc. To uphadd a horse sound (JAM.); I'se uphaud it's been Robertson that learned ye that doctrine, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** I'll uphaud Essie as the best baker o' cakes i' the parish, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **s.Sc.** I'se uphaud ye Owr the lugs in love to be, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 356. **Slk.** I'se uphaud them for a croon, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 212. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He uphadded the varry opposite. **Lakel.**[2] He'll pay thi Ah'll pode him 'at will he. **Cum.** I'll uphod ye, we's 'gree, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 143; **Cum.**[1] Aa'l pôde ta it's true; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** A proper Grey Dog, I's uphod thee! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) i; Thool tuch his sore spot I'll apod tha, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 8. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] I'll up-hod ye it is seea. **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] That Ah'll upod, whativver they may say. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** O'l powd ya yo'l be betten, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 145; **w.Yks.**[1] I'll uphodto I wor feaful fain; **w.Yks.**[2345] **Lan.** Yoah're too raskots I'll uppoud yoah, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 65, ed. 1801; He's dry enough, I uphaud him, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 80; **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] I'll uphod the' he'll du it. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.** She'll be all right to-morrow, I'll upho'de, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 31; **Lin.**[1] I'll-powd-it she will come betimes. **n.Lin.**[1] He'll find things different sum time or anuther I'll uphohd it. **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I'll uphold the horse to be sound. **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Yo' ŏŏdna see a prettier nor more useful tit twix 'ere an' Lunnon, I'll up'oud it. **Oxf.** I'll uphold that (G.O.).

6. To boast of.

I.Ma. Uphoulding the days she lived with Quine, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 274, ed. 1889.

7. With *with*: to believe in.

w.Sc. I'm no ane that uphauds wi' a' the tales I hear, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 12. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.)

8. Of the weather: to clear.

w.Sc., s.Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** See, it's uppling already, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 187. **Gall.** If the flitchers [flakes of snow] be broad it will upple sooner, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 206, ed. 1876; When the weather at any time has been wet, and ceases to be so, we say it is uppled, *ib.* 454.

9. *sb.* Support, maintenance; a prop; a person who maintains another.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The death o' wives, and the luck o' sheep, are a puir man's uppal (JAM.). **Frf.** Wha'll cast the end gin aince ye try To pu' oor uphauds doon? REID *Heatherland* (1894) 16. **Edb.** LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 142.

10. The act of maintaining a building in repair; the obligation so to do. Sc. (JAM.) **11.** That which requires maintenance; that which is requisite to supply a person's wants; hence a person's demands.

Lakel.[2] He's a chap at's at a ter'ble gurt uphod sen he was seea badly. **Cum.**[4] He's of a parlish girt uphod an' can swallow two basonfulls o' poddish to t'breakfast. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Of a desperate up-hod,' said of a great eater or a spender.

12. A state of confirmed waywardness.

m.Yks.[1] He's of a desperate upho'd.

13. Chief delight, ruling desire. Sc. (JAM.) **14.** *adj.* Of the weather: fine; clearing up.

nw.Abd. It's nearhan' uppil noo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 46.

Hence *uppil aboon, phr.* clear overhead. n.Sc. (JAM.)

UPHOUG, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **uphoga.**

1. *sb.* Ruin; bankruptcy. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *adj.* Of a boat: worn out, unfit for sea. (J.S.) **3.** Of an animal: fatted and ready for the knife. (*ib.*)

UPKEEP, *sb.* Sc. [ʉ·pkīp.] Maintenance, charge.

Sh.I. If da muckle boats win money, dey need a lok o't fir upkeep, *Sh. News* (Apr. 14, 1900). **Fif.** HEDDLE *Colina's Island* (1900) 39. **Dmb.** The only money for the upkeep of the house would be her small wages, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 44. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 65. **e.Lth.** It wasna justice to be taxin folk for the upkeep o'a kirk they didna gang til, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 117.

UPKESSEN, UPLAG, see **Upcast, Upslaag.**

UPLAND, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Der. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written **uppland** Sc. [ʉ·plənd.]

1. *sb.* Hilly country; a plateau; *gen.* in *pl.*

Arg. In the uplands of our shire, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 25. **Rnf.** Where the Kelvin rows down Frae the uplands aboon, To glide wi' the Clyde to the sea, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 17. **Ayr.** The Queen was on the upland when they drew near the fields, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) x. **Gall.** Dressed like any other ploughman

of the south uplands, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 2. **Ir.** Look at them uplands, if there's one acre all great ugly stones, there's hundred-thousands, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 112. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **ne.Lan.** A frolic across the dewy uplands, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 33; **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** The water from the uplands added a pungent whiff of peat, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 149. **e.An.**[1] Higher and drier ground, as contradistinguished from fen-land; **e.An.**[2] Bungay Uplands.

Hence (1) **Uplander,** (2) **Uplandman,** *sb.* an inhabitant of the 'uplands.'

(1) **Twd.** The bronzed and seasoned uplander with an indescribable glamour of the poetic in his air, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 162. **e.An.**[1] (2) **e.An.**[1]

2. *adj.* On high or hilly ground; occas. inland, 'up-country'; rustic.

Sc. The minister of an upland parish, stretching southward to the Cheviots, DICKSON *Auld Precentor* (1894) 56. **n.Sc.** Dwellers in the upland and the lowland straths, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 21. **Per.** The cartroad to Whinnie Knowe and the upland farms, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 5. **Dmf.** Yon hoary cairn that like a ghaist Glowr's owre the upland braes, REID *Poems* (1894) 86. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** She'd been used to an upland farm, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 119.

UPLIFT, *v.* Sc. Cum. I.Ma. Der. [ʉpli·ft.] **1.** To raise up; *fig.* to cheer, lighten.

Per. This bonnie bairn uplifts my heart As health were mine ance mair, FORD *Harp* (1893) 357. **Dmf.** On bended knees, and hands uplift to heav'n, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 129.

Hence (1) **Uplifted,** *ppl. adj.* elated, greatly pleased; excited; rendered proud; (2) **Uplifting,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* elevating, inspiring; (*b*) *sb.* elation, pride.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** I ken shü wid be upliftit ta get hit ta mak' a shaedid border till a hap or twa, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1898). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** He was just as far uplifted as he had been dooncast, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 273. **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 131. **Edb.** Being so uplifted at the part I was like to play, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 325. **Cum.** When we fand oa that gowld he wasn't at oa upliftit, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 238. **I.Ma.** Uplifted scandalous, and settin their face like a flint, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 67. **Der.** I'm a bit uplifted, an' my fingers arena stiddy, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 21. (2, *a*) **Dmf.** Truly, Jock, that was maist upliftin', PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 33. (*b*) **Frf.** Ye'll get a' the sharper a doush doon on accoont o' this upliftin', MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 213.

2. To collect dues, fines, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** The Laird that paid the stipend out of the tithes uplifted by him, WILLOCK *Sh. Minister* (1897) 21. **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 73, ed. 1883. **Abd.** Leaving his son . . . behind him to uplift the prices thereof, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 20. **Ayr.** To levy and uplift such a stint as was necessary to entertain the poor in their parish according to their respective needs, EDGAR *Old Church Life* (1886) II. 45. **Wgt.** The right to uplift these dues was set to Anthony Conning, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 34.

UPLINS, *adv.* Sc. [ʉ·plinz.] Upwards.

Bnff.[1] **Fif.** She [Aurora] skeygit uplins throu' the air, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 132. **Cld.** (JAM.)

UPLOPPEN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Also written **uplopen.** Applied to a person who is easily excited, or who jumps in a hurry at conclusions. See **Loup,** *v.*[1]

Da uplopen fülles, *Sh. News* (Jan. 29, 1898); (J.S.)

UPLÖS, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **uppleuse** S. & Ork.[1] [ʉplœ̄·z.] To disclose; to discover. See **Loose,** *v.*[1]

Daa, doos no ta uplös yon [whisky bottle] fil we've gotten wir cup, *Sh. News* (Jan. 20, 1900); (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

UPOD, see **Uphold.**

UPON, *prep.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **apo',** **apon** Sh.I.; **upo'** Sc. Cum.[1]; **uppo** s.Lan.[1] [əpo·(n.] **1.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *out upon thee,* see below; (2) *to be upon a person,* to be insistent with him; (3) *to draw breath upon a thing,* to mention it; (4) *to fall upon sleep,* to fall asleep; (5) *to sit upon a wind,* to sit in a draught; (6) *upon a person's mind,* of the same mind with him; (7) — *the go,* on the point of going; going about from place to place; 'on the spree'; (8) — *times,* now and then; sometimes; see **Time, 1** (*b*) (7).

(1) **Cum.**[1] Out upo' tha for a good-to-nought. (2) **Sh.I.** Da lasses wis apo' Willie ta sing dem a sang, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). (3) Wir folk kens nae mair aboot hit is da dead i' da grave, an' fir da Loard's sake, whin doo comes in, doo's no ta draw braeth apon hit, *ib.* (May 12, 1900). (4) **Ayr.** He would fa' upon a rosy sleep, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100. (5) **Sc.** She wondered why Miss Clara didna wear that grand shawl, and her just sitting upon the wind of a door, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxii. (6) **Sh.I.** Doo's apo' my mind, Sibbie, I tink 'at da laad 'at coudna twin wi' a saxpence or a shillin' fir suntin' ta gie da lass 'at he wis gaein efter, is no wirt ta hae a lass, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899). (7) **s.Lan.**[1] (8) **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

2. On.

Sh.I. Apo da Fürsday nicht afore last, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 9.

3. With; about.

Sc. Have you a knife upon you? *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **Sh.I.** I tink shü wisna plased apo' Sibbie, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). **N.I.**[1] I take the medicine upon milk. **Nhb.**[1] **Cor.** Which eye can you see me upon? HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 105.

4. To; esp. in phr. *to marry upon.*

Abd. Just keep yer hands upo' yoursell, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** My marriage upon my own cousin Miss Betty Lanshaw, GALT *Annals Parish* (1821) i. **Nhb.** Married upon a Willowle'e, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 191. **Dev.**[1] I wud a treated tha upon some special buns and toping ale at the Pigeons, 8.

5. At.

Sc. Say a grace upon a pinch, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 99. **Sh.I.** I shook my neive apon him, *Sh. News* (July 10, 1897).

6. In.

Sh.I. Will ye hae ony mair tae, bairns? Der plenty apo' da pot, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900).

7. *adv.* Almost; about.

Dev. I just upon come for upset this 'ere boil-hot kettle o' watter, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 39.

UPPAL, see **Uphold.**

UPPA-MURRA, *sb.* Sh.I. The action of a cat washing with the paws about the head. S. & Ork.[1]

UPPEN, *v.* *Obs.* e.An. To mention, reveal, disclose.

e.An. (HALL.) **Suf.**[1] Yeow didn't uppen it, did ye? Be sewer don't uppen it ta nobody.

UPPER, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [u·pə(r, ʉ·pə(r.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Upper-back,** a vessel in which beer is put to cool; (2) **-end,** *obs.,* the head; (3) **-flint,** strata in Lightmoor Wimsey pit; (4) **-garret,** see (2); (5) **-hand,** to take into custody; to apprehend; (6) **-mealy,** see below; (7) **-mes,** *obs.,* persons sitting above the salt-vat; (8) **-moor,** in phr. *to cast the upper moor,* a peat-cutting term; see below; (9) **-sole-buird,** the plank adjoining the 'sole-buird,' q.v.; (10) **-works,** see (2).

(1) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Edb.** He's no right i' the upper end, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 203. (3) **Shr.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199. (4) **e.Yks.**[1] He's a bit wake iv his upper-garret. (5) **e.An.**[1] (6) **Sus.** 'Top Vein,' a band of limestone, an inch, or an inch and a half thick, overlying the 'Fox' or the 'Upper Mealy,' from which it is separated by from 8 to 10 inches of shale, RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 146. (7) **Sc.** The upper mes instead of porridge, had a pullet with some prunes in the broth, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 44. (8) **Sh.I.** If the moss is deep, two persons cut —the one below the other. The one that cuts on the top is said to 'cast da upper mör,' i.e. the surface moor (J.S.). (9) **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Lan.** O'im i' gradely fettle i' th' upper warks, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 299.

2. Exhausted, done up; at the end of one's strength or resources; downhearted.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] 'It's aboot upper wid 't,' said of a dying horse. Also said of a man in financial difficulties, or of one scarcely able to walk through drink. 'He's just about upper.'

3. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Upper-bittit,** (2) **-folded,** sheep-marking terms; see below; (3) **-halve,** to mark a sheep in a certain way; see below; (4) **-hatch,** *obs.,* to understand, comprehend.

(1) **Cum.**[4] Double upper bitted near ear, cropped far, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 15, 1899) 4, col. 1. (2) **Cum.** Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking. . . Sometimes we snip a bit out of the upper or under fold of the ear, and we say it is under-folded or upper-folded, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387-8. (3) **Cum.** We cut one-half of a top of the ear clean away, and we call it under or upper halving. 'It hes upper-hauved nar, far stuffed,' *ib.* (4) **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY.

4. *sb.* In phr. *to get the upper*, to get uppermost.

Sc. (G.W.) Fif. Ilk fallow's heels clean gat the upper, His back-neck down upon the crupper, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 145. w.Yks. (J.W.)

UPPERMER, *adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **uppermor** Cum. [u·pə(r)mə(r.] Upper, higher; also used *subst.*

Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] It ola's bead by him—his uppermor' thowte, 164; Cum.[4] Wm. He fell t'uppermer, when they biath co' doon (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

UPPERTER, *adj.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Taller.

UPPIN(G, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. and Amer. Also written **uppen** I.W.[2] Dor.[1] [ʊ·pin.] In *comp.* (1) **Upping-block**, (2) **-chock**, (3) **-steps**, (4) **-stock**, (5) **-stone**, a horse-block; steps by which to mount a horse. Cf. **hepping-stock**.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Horsing-stone), Glo.[1] Hmp., Som. HOLLOWAY. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 426.] (2) I.W.[1] (3) n.Lin.[1] (4) Brks.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[2], Wil.[1] Dor.[1] A plock O' wood's so big's an uppèn-stock. w.Som.[1] In the days of pillions these upping-stocks were a necessity, and without them even now farmers' wives and daughters who ride to market could not mount unaided. Dev. Standing there by the upping-stock holding his horse, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 29; Dev.[3], Cor.[1] (5) n.Lin.[1]

UPPING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [u·pin.] 1. The conclusion; the upshot; the crisis.

w.Yks. T'upping on't wor, he hed to goa, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 2, 1899); w.Yks.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

2. *pl.* The closing hours of life.

w.Yks. We'st all ha' to come to us last uppings, if we live long enough, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 2, 1891).

UPPINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Som. Also written **upings** Sc. [ʊ·pinz.] Perquisites; new or repaired clothes, &c.

Rxb. Ye're o'er like our ain when they Come hame to get their up-ings, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 145. Som. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

UPPINS, *adv. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A little way upwards.

UPPISH, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Glo. Suf. Sus. Dor. Dev. [u·piʃ, ʊ·piʃ.] 1. Raised up.

w.Yks. It wor as thick rahnd t'body as a engine boiler, an' wor varry uppish i' t'hinnd pairt, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1891) 39.

2. *Obs. Fig.* Aspiring, ambitious; bold, audacious.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 9. Lnk. The rebels are far more uppish than before this last attempt, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. xxv, ed. 1828. Peb. That sty This uppish scraper holds so dear, My titty built, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 44, ed. 1817.

3. Pettish, easily provoked; passionate; also used *advb.*; and in *comb.* **Uppish-like**.

Glo.[1], Suf.[1], Sus.[1] Dor. *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 354. Dev. 'What 'ast a-dūed wi' Polly, than?' 'I ant a-dūed nort tū 'er, unly 'er's za uppish-like. Got tha munkey 'pon 'er showlder,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 149.

UPPIST, *adj.* Wor. [ʊ·pist.] In phr. *uppist o' the top*, at the top; uppermost.

w.Wor. [He] putted 'em i' the waater, as the fust as be uppist o' the top, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 297.

UPPOAD, see **Uphold**.

UP-PUT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **up-pit** Bnff.[1]

1. *v. Obs.* To erect.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Anent upputting and edifeing the tolbuith, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 41. Abd. SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 246.

Hence **Up-putter**, *sb.* a builder; an erector.

Bnff. As upputters at the first and proprietors of the sd. loft, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 97.

2. *sb.* Lodging, entertainment. Bnff.[1] See **Up-putting**.

UP-PUTTING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **up-pittin** Sc. (JAM.) 1. Accommodation; lodging; entertainment for man or beast.

Sc. (JAM.); You, that have free up-putting—bed, board, and washing—and twelve pounds sterling a-year, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix. s.Sc. 'Be so kind as to open the door to us.' 'I will do nae sic thing; I hae nae uppitting for ye,' WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 47. Lnk. Mony's the meal o' meat they got frae the wife, no to speak o' the up-pittin' they got in the barn, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Dmf. The up-putting of the house was scanty enough for all of us, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 134. Nhb.[1] They hae ne upputtin.

2. A place, situation.

Sc. I've gotten a gude up-pittin now (JAM.).

UPPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. [u·pi.] 1. *adj.* Cross.

w.Yks.[5] Is shoo a uppy body? 20.

2. *sb.* See below; also in *comp.* **Uppy-gates**.

Cum. On Easter Tuesday every year, for time out of mind, a football match is played at Workington between the down-street folks, consisting of sailors and ironworkers, and the up-street men, mostly colliers, or, in the language of the players, between the uppygeàts and the downigeàts (J.Ar.); Cum.[4] On the one side are colliers—the uppies, whilst the sailors or doonies are the opposers.

UPRIGHT, *adj., adv.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **upreert** Dev.; **uprit** Hrf.[2]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Upright bur**, the fir moss, *Lycopodium Selago*; (2) — **jack**, the upright piece of wood in a gate, parallel with the 'head' and 'hinge-tree.'

(1) Cai. The upright bur, which grows in flat bogs, . . is *lycopodium selago, Agric. Surv.* 197 (JAM.). (2) s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. Phr. *upright and down-straight*, (1) straight up and down; (2) honest, straightforward, fair in dealing.

(1) Cum.[4] It's oa upreeght an doon-streeght like a yard eh pump-watter, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 179. (2) w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

3. Sound in health; not lame.

s.Wor. My horse is quite upright (H.K.).

4. Proud. Hrf.[2] 5. Independent; living on private means; *gen.* in phr. *to live upright.*

n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Let him alone; he'll grow upright in time (C.C.R.). n.Lin. 'What does Mr. Jones do for his living?' 'Oh, nothing; he is an upright man' (M.P.). Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 450. War. (J.R.W.) n.Bdf. 'What did he use to do for a living?' 'Nothing, he lived upright' (A.C.). e.An.[1] Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 90. Suf. (C.T.); Suf.[1] 'A live upright on 'a's forten. Ess.[1]

6. *adv. Obs.* In phr. *to lie a rope upright*, to tell any amount of lies.

n.Dev. Tha wut lee a rope up-reet, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 151.

7. Entirely. e.An. (HALL.) 8. *sb.* A perpendicular.

w.Som.[1] Thick there wall's a little bit out of an upright.

9. A stake. Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). 10. A golf-club whose head is at nearly right angles to the shaft. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) 11. The main stem of a stag's horn.

w.Som.[1] A male deer of one year old has in general one straight horn each side only, which we term his 'upright.' At two years old he would probably have bow and uprights above this point; at three years old he should have bow, bay, and uprights; and at four years old bow, bay, tray, and uprights.

UPRIGHT, *sb.*[2] *Obsol.* Shr.[1] A chimney-sweep.

UPROAR, *sb.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Hrf. w.Cy. and Nfld. A state of confusion and disorder.

e.Dur.[1] To 'be in an uproar,' is to have an untidy room, as on washing-day, &c. Wm. Ivv'rything's in a uprooar at oor hoose becos o' t'whiteweshin' an' sec like bodderment o' t'wimmen (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Hrf.[1] The garden is all in an uproar with weeds. w.Cy. (HALL.) [Nfld. (G.P.)]

UPS, *int.* s.Chs.[1] [ʊps.] An exclamation of reproof: fie.

UPSET, *v., ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **oopset** Lin.; **upzet** Brks.[1] [u·p-, ʊ·pset.] 1. *v.* In phr. *to upset a fire*, to revive it.

Cor. Two men went up the hill upsetting the fire [reviving a heath fire which had died down] (J.W.).

2. To knock down.

Sur.[1] I didn't like to tackle him, because there were two on 'em, and I was afraid they would upset me. Don't do that again, or I might upset you.

3. To scold, find fault with; to put out of temper.

Brks. HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 42. Nrf. We must have 'is 'elp. Pity to upset 'im, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 28. Ken.[1] I upset her pretty much o' Sunday mornin', for she kep' messin' about till she got too late for church. Sus.[1]

4. *Obs.* To recover from a wound, calamity, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Folk as stout an' clever As ony shearin' here, Hae gotten skaith they never Upset for mony year, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 123.

5. *ppl. adj.* In phr. (1) *to be upset with*, to be greatly pleased or elated with; (2) *upset(ten and downthrussen*, (*a*) full to repletion; (*b*) in every respect.

(1) n.Yks.[1] He's desper'tly upset wiv his new wife. ne.Yks.[1]

He's weeantly upsetten wi gannin ti skeeal. (2, *a*) **Wm.** Sista thoo's upset an' doonthrossen wi' filth. He'd o' his pockets full, they war upsetten an doonthrossen wi' nuts (B.K.). (*b*) **Cum.**[1] Used in identifying a person; as, 'It's his varra sel upsett'n an' doon thruss'n'; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** He's like his father, upset and downthrussen (I.W.).

6. *Obs.* Intoxicated. Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

7. Pointing upwards; tip-tilted.

Gall. Puir Girzey, wi' her upset chin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 362, ed. 1876. **Wgt.** To see yon woman come wauchlin' ben, wi' her upset chin an' yammarin' tongue, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402.

8. Conceited, 'stuck up.'

w.Cor. She always was an upset woman (M.A.C.).

9. *sb.* A state of disorder; *fig.* a disturbance; a misunderstanding, quarrel, 'row'; esp. in phr. *a bit of an upset*; in *gen.* colloq. use.

w.Yks. Things [furniture, &c.] wor in an awful upset, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 48. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhür)z bin ŭ tae·rbl ŭp·set i Paa·rliment. **Midl.** NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896). **nw.Der.**[1] **Lin.** He'd forgive me if it hadn't been for that oopset wi' my bairn Jackie, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] He doesn't speak to his brother; they have had a bit of an upset over the father's will. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Our neighbours have had a bit of an upset over nothing at all (G.O.). **Brks.**[1] We was all in a upzet wi' the washin' when a come to zee us. **Sur.**[1] They'd both been a-drinking, and they had a reg'lar upset.

10. A cross; an obstruction.

Ess. CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 37; **Ess.**[1]

11. A block of iron, &c., used in ovens to keep the bread up. **Nhp.**[2] 12. A round loaf of bread, baked like a cake on the oven-bottom. **Lan.**[1] 13. The upshot. **s.Lan.**[1]

UPSETTING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Ken. I.W. Also in form **upzettun** I.W.[1] 1. *ppl. adj.* Proud, 'stuck up'; forward, ambitious; also in *comb.* **Upsetting-like.**

Sc. He's a proud, upsetting-like puppy, FERRIER *Inheritance* (1824) II. 362 (JAM.). **Abd.** A' the upsettin' trash i' the pairis', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **w.Sc.** He's a gey upsettin' ane! And Mrs. Hamilton'll no tak' airs and graces aff ony leeving man, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 36. **s.Sc.** WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 115. **Slk.** Low-bred folk are unco upsetting when they chance to forgather wi' nobility, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 74. **N.I.**[1] The're the most upsettinest people in the country.

2. Vehement.

Sc. The minister's aye sae upsetting about riches an' gryte fouk, *Glenfergus* (1820) I. 340 (JAM.).

3. *sb.* Assumption of right; aspiring or ambitious conduct.

Ayr. Partly with upsetting and partly by the eating rust of family pride, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxix; Weel, I declare if e'er I heard the like of sic upsetting. I won'er what business either you or him hae to consenting or none consenting, *ib. Entail* (1823) II. 268 (JAM.).

4. A disagreement; a quarrel, row; a scolding.

Ken.[1] His missus give him a good upsettin', that she did. **I.W.**[1] There'll be the deuce o' one upzettun.

UPSHARD, *sb.* Glo.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A stop-gap.

UPSHAW, *sb.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Also written **upsha** n.Yks.[2] [u·pʃə.] A finish; a catastrophe, esp. in phr. *upshaw with*, all up with.

Lakel.[2] It's aboot upshaw wi' him. **Wm.** It's upshaw wi' him at last. It war varra near upshaw wi' me (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** We often express our opinion after the slightest attack of illness that we 'thowt we sud never get better agean,' and that we 'thowt it wor all upshaw,' BINNS *Village to Town* (1882) 90.

UPSHLAAG, see **Upslaag.**

UPSHOOT, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [u·pʃūt, -ʃuit.] 1. The upshot, issue.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Chs.**[1] Dh)ŭp·shóot on it woz ŭz ée tuwd im ée wo)nŭ tŭ kùm ŭbuw·t dhŭ bongk ŭgy'en.

2. An uproar; a row.

s.Chs.[1] Wot wŭz au· dhŭ ŭp·shóot ŭbuw·t i dhŭ neyt?

UPSHOT, *sb.* *Obs.* Lakel. Cum. Glo. 1. The amount of a reckoning. **Glo.**[2] 2. A merrymaking got up by subscription; see below.

Lakel.[1] A . . . festive gathering of general entertainment and merriment usually held upon Fassen's even... It seems to have taken its name 'upshot' from paying up the 'shot' or expenses described in the following lines: 'At teyme when nwote bit teeth was gaun, An' aw by the chafts was tether'd, Wull Brough an' Ritson tuik in haun, To see 'at shot was gether't.' **Cum.**[4] A benefit-night party held at an inn when the landlord was about to leave, called also a 'drinkin' oot neet.' An Upshot was also frequently held in a barn, when the arrangements were made by a small committee of the young men who were their own caterers.

UPSHOW, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Yks.[2] 1. *sb.* A display.

All's in a stoor and an upshow.

2. *adj.* Showy; having high notions. 'Upshow fooaks.'

UPSIDE, *sb.* and *prep.* Cum. Lin. Cor. [ʊ·psaid.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Upside-down,** a hard stone; see below; (2) **-turvy,** topsy-turvy; in disorder.

(1) **Cum.** One old man remembers that in working a limestone quarry there was a substance of a very hard nature lying upon the limestone which he calls 'upsidedown,' and was hardly breakable until turned right side up, when it was easily broken (E.W.P.). (2) **s.Lin.** A be all upside-turvy wi' my wuk this morning (F.H.W.).

2. *prep.* Above.

Cor. 'She lives upside me,' that is, she who lives at the house or hamlet higher up than ours (J.W.).

UPSIDES, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **opzides** Dev.; **upsahds** Yks.; **-soides** s.Lan.[1]; **-zides** Brks.[1] I.W.[2] Wil. Dor.[1] Som. [ʊ·psaidz, Midl. -soidz.] On the same level; equal with; up to; a match for; *gen.* in phr. *to be upsides with*; also in *comb.* **Upsides-down.**

Sc. I'se be upsides wi' him ae day, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** There's no a butcher, nor baker, nor candlestick maker, but is upsides wi' you, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 6. **w.Sc.** The wicked scounrel, a'll be upsides wi' him for this! MACDONALD *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 25, ed. 1877. **Lnk.** The taste o't 'll be, if onything, upsides wi' the smell o't, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 15. **Kcb.** A' his gran' stories is aboot gettin upsides wi' somebuddy, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 186. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] He thinks he's deun the trick; but aa'll be upsides win him, ye'll see. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Ah'll be upsides wi' that sciapgrias afoor lang (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah's upsahds wiv him now (I.W.). **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] I'll sarra the' owt; thou'll see I'll be upsides wi' the' some day. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'll be upsoides wi' thee, afore aw've done, mi lad. **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** 'Twas just upsides with him at the turn [of a race] (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I'll be upsides with him before I've done. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] 'E's al'ays cuttin' at me about summat, but I'll be upsides ööth 'im one o' these first days. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Maik aist, uuy sez tuon; an u sez, Maik aist's ded, Mis·is! bt uuy wuz uupsuuy·dz win; uuy sez, If u iz, Bee kwik s kuum in iz plais. **Brks.**[1] 'T 'ool be hard to be upzides wi' zuch a rawgue as he be. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] I can't be upzides wi' he noohow. **Wil.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] They thort to a-comed over me, but I show'd 'em purty quick I was upzides way 'em. **Dev.**[1] **Cor.** I'll be upsides wi' the man if it takes me fifty year to do it, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 346.

UPSLAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **uplag**; **upshlaag** S. & Ork.[1] [ʊ·pslāg.] A sudden thaw.

He's makin for upslaag da morn; dis mön brouch is a shör sign of dat (J.S.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

UPSOME, *adj.* Dev. [ʊ·psəm.] Froward, 'uppish.'

He was in a very upsome vein then. He talked big words, an' wouldn't take 'No' for an answer, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901 91; **Dev.**[23]

UPSOTMENT, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [opzo·tmənt.] An upset; a disturbance.

'Twas a terr'ble upsotment [aupzaut·munt] hon th' old maister died.

UPSPIEL, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To climb up. See **Speel,** *v.*[1]

Fif. The mauchty fisher-knicht Upspiel'd his staircase fleet and licht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 47.

UPSPRAET, *sb.* Sh.I. [ʊ·psprēt.] Thread unravelled from a knitted stocking, &c. (J.S.)

UPSTAGANG, see **Upgastang.**

UPSTAIRS, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Oxf. Wil.

1. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to be upstairs*, to be confined to one's bed; (2) *to go upstairs*, of a woman: to be about to be confined.

(1) **w.Yks.** Shoo's better, but shoo's upstairs yet (S.J.C.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) (2) **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. *adj.* High, considerable.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v got·n ŭ gùd, ŭp·staerz prahys für mi chéez.

3. *sb.* Any story above the ground floor.

n.Yks. Have they onny upstairs? (T.S.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

UPSTAND, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Ken. **1.** *v.* To stand up. m.Yks.[1], Ken.[1] **2.** To remain, esp. to remain alive; to continue in the same state and circumstances; *gen.* in *prp.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Is the old woman upstanding? [still living].

3. *sb. pl.* Live trees or bushes cut breast high to serve as marks for boundaries of parishes, &c. Ken. (Hall.), Ken.[1]

UPSTANDER, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Yks. Also written **upstaander** Sh.I. **1.** A parish minister.

Sh.I. Here was a prayer to God . . . more comprehensive and sincere than that uttered by the learned upstaander, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 133. Or.I. Ministers must not be spoken of either. They are mentioned as upstanders, hoydeen, or prestingolva, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 165.

2. *pl.* The legs. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 9, 1899).

UPSTANDING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **upstan'an** Bnff.[1]; **-standen** w.Cy.; **-stannin** Nhb.[1]; **-stonding** Chs.[1]

1. *ppl. adj.* Standing up; on one's feet. Also used *advb.*

m.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] Aw drank his health upstonding. Ken.[1] That the members shall address the chair and speak upstanding, *Rules of Eastry Cottage Gardeners' Club.* Cor. His health was drunk upstanding and no heeltaps, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 210.

2. Continuously, without a break.

Nhb. To Newcassel, for three weeks up-stannin On Permanent Duty they're gannin', Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 70.

3. Tall, erect, well-made.

Rxb. She was a fine bonnie upstanding lass, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 77. Gall. Taking off his bonnet to the sonsy upstanding fishwife, Crockett *Black Douglas* (1899) 299. Ir. Isn't himself grown the big up-standin' man? Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 281. Chs.[1] A good upstonding crop. War.[3] Wor. Three upstanding cart horses, *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (Sept. 1900). s.Oxf. 'Ee be so tall an' up-standin', Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 108. Ken. He's a fine upstanding chap (W.F.S.). Sur.[1] Of some new cows that I had bought my cowman said, 'They are longer, higher, more upstanding than our'n be?' Sus. The young man a fine upstanding fellow, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 36. w.Cy. A vine upstanden set o' men, C. Hare *Broken Arcs* (1898) 254. w.Som.[1] Gurt upstan'in' two-handed fuller. Dev. 'Es fust wive wuz a vine, upstanding, güde-looking body, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 122. nw.Dev.[1] [Aus. You remember what an upstanding good-looking chap he were, Boldrewood *Miner's Right* (1890) II. xxvii.]

4. Honourable, upright; determined; lofty.

Ayr. Templandmuir gave this fine dour upstanding friend of his a twelve year tack of the Red Quarry, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 11. Gall. The lad is yet honest, up-standing, true, Crockett *Lochinvar* (1897) 39. w.Yks. He . . . stays to drink my health i' his proud upstanding way, Sutcliffe *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 230. Der.[2] Sus.[1] They're such an upstanding, down-sitting family, you wont find their match, search England through.

5. *Comp.* **Upstanding-wage,** a standing wage paid continuously whether work is done or not; a fixed weekly wage which includes overtime.

Nhb.[1] 'Upstannin wages,' a term in harvest when a labourer hires to be paid full wages whether prevented from working by rain or not. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1] [The Company are prepared to arrange a suitable upstanding-wage, *Railway Review* (Jan. 1, 1897).]

6. *sb.* A coal-mining term: an old working where the roof has not fallen. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **7.** Phr. *stock and upstanding,* the buildings and appliances for carrying on a business. n.Yks.[2]

8. Pith, substance, strength.

Bnff.[1] Applied most commonly to crops. 'The nout are gain' through an undeemous thing o' neeps: ye see th'ive nae up-stan'an.' Abd. I wis thinkin' it [fodder] widna hae muckle upstannin'. Beasts'll need a lot mair o't nor gin it had been sappier, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 1, 1902).

UPSTART, *v., ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Wor. Glo. e.An. Sur. **1.** *v.* To rear as a startled horse. n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Upstartish,** *adj.* somewhat excitable. *ib.*

2. *ppl. adj.* 'Stuck-up,' bumptious, domineering.

s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo.[1] Sur.[1] He's a wonderful upstart sort of a man, I can tell you.

3. *sb. Obs.* A hole made by a horse's hoof in clayey soil, which fills with water and splashes up when trodden in. See **Start-up, 3.**

e.An.[1] These up-starts were a great nuisance some forty years ago in the rich district called High Suffolk, in which it was then almost impossible to travel otherwise than on horseback. Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849.

4. A stick set upon the top of a wall, but not reaching the summit, in forming the woodwork of a thatch-roof.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Over these were hung sticks about the thickness of a man's arm, called 'cabbers'; and smaller ones set on the top of the wall were termed 'upstarts,' *Agric. Surv.* 114 (*ib.*).

5. A beginner in any occupation. Cum. (E.W.P.)

UPSTRAPELOUS, *adj.* Ken. [ʊpstræ·pələs.] A corruption of 'obstreperous.' (W.F.S.)

UPSYDAISY, *int.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. and Amer. Also written **upsidaisy** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2]; and in forms **oop-a-daisy** e.An.[2]; **upadaasy** Yks.; **up-a-daisy** nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Hnt. e.An.[1 2] Cmb.[1] Dev. and Amer.; **up-a-day** Nhp.[1] Hnt. e.An.[1] and Amer.; **upsa-daesy** w.Yks.[5]; **upsadaisy** Lan. Not.; **upshadaisy** Yks.; **upsiahsy** Yks. [ʊpsidē·zi; ʊpədē·zi.] An exclamation made to a child when tossing it in the arms, bidding it rise after a fall, &c.

n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[25], Lan. (F.R.C.), nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1 2] Cmb.[1] Now, then, baby; up-a-daisy. Dev. 'Up-a-daisy!' said Annie, as the fat little legs struggled to mount the steps, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 43. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381.]

UPTAKE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **uptack** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[15]; **uptak** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **uptauk** Sc.; **uptyek** Nhb.[1] [u·ptak, ʊ·ptak; upta·k, ʊpta·k.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to uptake oneself,* to reform; (2) — *the psalm,* to start the psalm; to act as precentor.

(1) Dmf. He has himsel' uptaken Frae sic like vices, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 22. (2) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Abd. Item, given to Patrick Walker, for the uptakin of the psalms in the new kirk, Turreff *Antiq. Glgs.* (1859) 12.

2. *Obs.* To levy, collect, as money, fines, &c. Cf. **up-lift, 2.**

Sc. (Jam.); Qua hes maist iniustlie occupiet and uptakin ye haill proffitis yairof, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 61. Or.I. The rentis . . . war intromittit with and uptaine be the said umquhile Hew Sinclair, Peterkin *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 97.

Hence **Uptaker,** *sb.* a collector.

Sc. James Sym, uptaker of the casualties that intervenes in the Kirk, Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 39.

3. *Obs.* To make an inventory or list.

Abd. (Jam.); Commissions should . . . set down instructions in write about all thir businesses, whilk bred great trouble in uptaking of the rental, and number of men and others above written, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 103.

4. To understand, comprehend.

Sc. (Jam.) Per. What a pity the Laird is so dull! . . For certes he doesna uptak' what I mean, Spence *Poems* (1898) 32. N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Uptaking,** *sb., obs.,* understanding, comprehension.

Rnf. One half hour's uptakings of the mystery of Christ, Wodrow *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 96, ed. 1843. Lnk. Few in this present age . . . can or will have an uptaking of what he . . . contended so earnestly for, Walker *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 208.

5. To astound. m.Yks.[1] **6.** *sb.* The taking up or entering upon anything; the taking possession of a purchased article, esp. of a weight of wool.

n.Lin.[1] It's to be hoäped his brass 'll be ready when th' uptak cums. Uptak daay fer land here aboots is Laady Daay, fer hooses Maayda'. 'Mr. Tompson for the uptak money £1 10s. od.,' *Northorpe Acc.* (1782).

7. The fixed price of anything; a deposit paid on the purchase of timber, &c. n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] **8.** The finding and taking up of anything lost; the reward given for finding anything.

Dur.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] They gat a croon fer t'uptack o' that hoond. Cum.[1] Aa fand his watch on t'rwoad, and he ga' me summat for t'uptak; Cum.[4] w.Yks.[1] When a man, having found any article which had been lost, restores it to the owner, he demands something for the up-tack. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

9. The upshot, conclusion, result.

w.Yks. T'uptack on't wor at he went ta sleep e abaght three seconds, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1828) 19. n.Lin.[1] The uptak on it 'all be that them two'll fall oot aboot that theäre shootin, as sewer as th' seäson cums on.

10. The climax; of a person: the foremost in any way.

Cum. 'He was t'uptak.' 'That is t'uptak.' Said of any one remarkable, or an extraordinary occurrence (M.P.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] He's t'uptak on 'em all. e.Yks.[1] As for Tom, talk aboot mawin or dikin or theeakin, why he's uptak on em all. m.Yks.[1] What a tuptak he is! w.Yks.[1] This Boany's t'uptack; w.Yks.[5] 'Av seen some capping things i' my time bud this is t'tuptack.' 'Th'art tuptack,' a mother says to her disobedient child, after much vain talking to. 'It's noa üse tawaking tul her, for shoo's t'tuptack o' awal I've ivver seen.' A man who has contradicted himself in argument frequently, and issues a last gross contradiction, gives occasion for his opponent to say, with a look of eager triumph,—'Well nah, that's tuptack!' n.Lin.[1] I've knaw'd a many bad seäsons afoore noo, bud this is th' uptak on 'em all.

11. Intelligence, comprehension, understanding; *gen.* in phr. *in*, or *at, the uptake.*

Sc. (Jam.); No that gleg i' the uptack, Ramsay *Remin.* II. 75. Cai.[1] Inv. He has a good uptak' (H.E.F.). e.Sc. I'm gey an' dull i' the uptak', Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 66. Per. Ye may get shairper fouk in the uptak', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 43. w.Sc. If ane o' them be na ready i' the uptak, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 81. Ayr. Awfu' dull o' the uptak that day, Service *Notandums* (1890) 69. Edb. Simple in the uptake, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. Gall. Ye mauna pit sic a strain on yer uptak. It's no human to understand a' that! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xi. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum. (M.P.)

12. *Comb.* (1) **Uptake-and-felling**, total cost; (2) **-of-weather**, a gale of wind; a storm.

(1) Lin.[1] No one knows what it will be until they come to the uptake and felling. (2) S. & Ork.[1]

UPTEEAN, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] [uptiə·n.] Taken up with; captivated. See **Take, II. 1** (3).

UPTION, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [u·pʃən.] A commotion, disturbance; a 'kick-up.'

UPWARD, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Wor. Ken. Also in forms **uppard** Lan.; **upwart** Sc. 1. *adj. Obs.* Elevated.

Fif. Barns spy'd, frae his upwart place, That lamp o' learnin', George's face, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 79.

2. Of the wind: in the north. Ken.[12] 3. *adv.* In phr. *upward and downward*, uphill and downhill. s.Wor. (H.K.) 4. Upwards.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Heel uppard, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (1848) bk. II. iii.

UPWARDS, *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Eng. Also in forms **upards** Not. Oxf.[1]; **uppards** Sur.[1] Sus. [u·pədz, ʉ·pədz.] 1. In phr. *upwards of*, before a number: (1) nearly; approaching almost; not quite; (2) about the number, as near as can be guessed.

(1) [Inquiries sent to correspondents in various parts of the country have elicited the fact that this use of 'upwards of' is rather owing to a misinterpretation of the phrase among all classes than purely dialectal.] Wm. *Yks. Post* (Feb. 26, 1902). Yks. *ib.* (Feb. 28). e.Yks. In Hull commercial circles 'upwards of 100' might mean anything between 75 and 100. But if you say 'upwards of 100,' meaning 74, you are guilty of misrepresentation, *ib.* (Feb. 22). w.Yks. 'Upwards of fifty' would mean 45 or so, *ib.* (Feb. 27). Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. A man may own 90 sheep, and if asked how many he has, he will say 'Oh! upwards of 100,' *Yks. Post* (Mar. 4, 1902). n.Lin. *ib.* (Mar. 1). s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo. (S.S.B.), e An. (E.G.P.), Suf. (C.L.F.), Ken. (H.M.), Wil. (G.E.D.), Dev. (R.P.C.) (2) Sus. (E.E.S.), Som. (G.S.)

2. Up the country. Oxf.[1] 3. In or to the north; esp. used of wind.

Sur.[1] They will say the wind is uppards. 'He lives somewhere uppards,' in the phraseology of these parts, means he lives between here and London.

4. In or to the south.

Not. Yo're from somewheer up'ards, I reckon, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 6. s.Not. A dunno as it's i' London, but it's upards somewheer. The wind blows upards (J.P.K.).

UR, see **Her, Our.**

URBISH, *v.* Chs.[1] [ə·biʃ.] To plague, tease, harass. See **Hurbished.**

URCHIN, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **erchin** Abd. Fif. (Jam.) n.Lan.[1]; **urcheon** w.Yks.; **urchion** w.Yks.[4]; **urchon** Wm. m.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **hurchent** w.Yks.[3]; **hurcheon** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lan.; **hurchin** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[3] Chs.; **orchen** ne.Lan.[1]; **orchunt** w.Yks.; **otchen** n.Lin.[1]; **otchin** w.Yks. n.Lin.; **otchun** m.Yks.[1]; **urchant** Lakel.[2] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; **urchint** w.Yks.[3]; **urchont** w.Yks.[2]; **urchunt** s.Lan.[1] [ə·rtʃən, ə·tʃən.] 1. *sb.* A hedgehog. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Clew'd up like a hurchin, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii. Abd. The erchins whiddit hyne awa, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 56. Fif. (Jam.) s.Sc. The hurcheon's waesome cheep, Watson *Bards* (1859) 197. Ayr. Haurl thee hame to his black smiddie, O'er hurcheon hides, Burns *El. Capt. Henderson* (1790) st. 1. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 349. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Urchins have still imputed to them the offence of sucking the milk of cows as they sleep, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 57. Lakel.[2] Cum. She milks the kye, the urchin's bleam'd, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 82. Wm. (E.C.) n.Yks.[2] If I had my choice, I would sooner tackle an urchin; n.Yks.[3], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. We had no more to liven us than an urcheon has in winter time, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1895) x; (W.M.E.F.); w.Yks.[1] His harl sticks up, for aut' ward, like an urchin back, ii. 289; w.Yks.[2345] Lan. The mole, the weazle, and the hurcheon wandered at will, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 5, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hoo's getten a tung sharp enough for t'shave a urchant, 39. Chs. (E.F.), Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Der.[2] n.Lin. Th' otchins ligs hid i' winter, Peacock *Tales* (1886) 129; n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[12], s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], w.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Hrf.[12], Rdn.[1], Glo. (H.S.H.), Glo.[1], Oxf. (M.A.R.) n.Wil. Still in use at Chute, &c. (G.E.D.) Dev. That's just what the urchin (hedgehog) said to the little rabbits, Baring-Gould *Red Spider* (1889) xvii.

2. A humpbacked person. w.Yks.[2] Tha art a urchont!

3. A little, dirty child.

Nhp.[1] Urchin with us is used in commiseration for a child barefooted and clothed in rags, 'Poor little urchin.' Hrf.[1], Oxf. (G.O.)

4. A salt-making term: see below.

Chs.[1] Pieces of salt scale are so called when they have been allowed to form over the fires. A man is said to have 'an urchant in his pan' when he has 'scaled his fires.'

5. *v.* To thrill; to shrug up the shoulders, shiver.

n.Yks.[2] It made me urchin.

[1. I shal putte it in to the possessioun of an irchoun, Wyclif *Isaiah* xiv. 23; As ane hyrcheoune, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xii. 353. OFr. *eriçon, heriçon* (Burguy).]

URCLE, see **Hurkle**, *v.*

URE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **uer** S. & Ork.[1] [ōr.]

1. Soil, esp. barren, ferrugineous soil.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Ags. 'An ill ure,' a bad soil (Jam.).

2. Mud, clay. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Uer-red**, *sb.* small stones of a reddish colour in muddy soil. *ib.*

[ON. *aurr*, wet clay or loam; mud, wet soil (Vigfusson).]

URE, *sb.*[2] Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **eyre, ore** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [ōr.] 1. An ounce. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. One-eighth of a mark of land; 200 fathoms.

Sh.I. In these parishes there are 1618 merks 4 ures of land, *Statist. Acc.* XXI. 278 (Jam.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (Jam.)

Hence **Urisland**, *sb.* a denomination of land value equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mark-land or 18 penny-lands. Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

URE, *sb.*[3] Sc. Also in form **eer** Abd. 1. Colour, tinge; a stain.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Iron-eer is used of the stain on linen in ironing it, &c. (A.W.)

Hence **Ureie**, *adj.* coloured, stained.

Gall. Carpets o' queer ureie hues, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 119, ed. 1876.

2. The fur or metallic scum which adheres to vessels in which liquids have been allowed to stand. n.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Urie**, *adj.* furred, encrusted with scum, &c. *ib.*

URE, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. 1. A haze in the air, esp. a coloured haze; see below.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cld. The mune be this was shinan clearly abune a' ure, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (Jam.). Gall. A kind of coloured haze, which the sunbeams make in the summer time, in passing through; that moisture which the sun exhales from the land and ocean; the appearance is most obvious on the sea, and, when very dry weather, on the moors; when such is seen, it is

called the dry ure. 'The east was blae, dry ure bespread the hills,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 455, ed. 1876.

Hence **Urey**, *adj.* hazy, filled with moisture or haze. MACTAGGART *ib.* 365. **2.** Sweat, perspiration. Ags. (JAM.) Hence **Ury**, *adj.* clammy, covered with perspiration. *ib.* **3.** Slow heat, as that proceeding from embers; a suffocating heat. Twd. (*ib.*)

URE, see **Ewer.**

UREEN, *sb.* Sh.I. A ewe. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

UREN, *sb.* Sh.I. A scythe. S. & Ork.[1]

URF, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **urph** Cum.[124]; and in forms **warf** Lnk.; **wurf** Dmf. **1.** A stunted, ill-grown, and ill-conditioned person; a dirty, insignificant person, applied esp. to children; a dwarfish person. See **Orf.**

Lnk. (JAM.) **Slk.** Ye bit useless weazel-blawn urf that ye are, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866. **Rxb., Dmf.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[124] **n.Cum.** Yon lad's bit a peer urf (E.W.P.).

Hence **Wurf-like**, *adj., obs.*, having a stunted, puny appearance.

Dmf. Let go my arm this meenit, ye wyle wurf-like wuddiefu' o' sin, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 191 (JAM.).

2. A crabbed or peevish person of a diminutive size. Slk., Rxb. (JAM.) **3.** A fairy; see below.

Lnk. An allusion to the ugliness of the elvish race, but more prob. to their diminutive size (JAM.).

URF, see **Hurf.**

URGE, *v.*[1] Chs. War. Bdf. e.An. Ken. [ə̄dʒ.] **1.** To shove, push. **s.Chs.**[1] Wot· ŭ)yŭ uu·rjin ŭt mey fuur?

2. To annoy, provoke, irritate, aggravate.

War.[24] **s.War.**[1] That 'ooman always do urge me so. **Bdf.** I war that urged. It urged my blood, it did (J.W.B.). **Ken.**[1] It urges me to see anyone go on so.

Hence **Urgeful**, *adj.* importunate, teasing. e.An.[1]

URGE, *v.*[2] Yks. War. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **hurge** Dev.; **odge, udge** Yks. [ə̄dʒ.] **1.** To retch; to strain as in vomiting.

War. Heave, to urge in vomiting (J.R.W.). **Wil.** Er just went out vur a walk, and broke a blood-vessel; then 'er got the urgins, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 228. **Dor.**[1] **Som.** He was urging and purging the whole night through (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] The smell was so bad it made me quite urge. **Dev.** Zo I went ta tha side, en than . . . I hurg'd ver a bit, en than had a gude spu, HARE *Brither Jan* (1887) 33; **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** For aw got chucked, and gasped, and urged, and rolled his eyes, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; **Cor.**[12]

2. To surge or shake convulsively with laughter, &c.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Udging and nudging,' joking and poking with the elbow. 'We all udg'd at it.' **m.Yks.**[1]

3. Phr. (1) *to odge and trot*, to trot slowly and clumsily; (2) *to udge and pudge*, to strain or exert oneself to the utmost.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) *ib.* The man udged an' pudged to carry the clown on his back in a bag (*ib.*).

URGEE, *int.* w.Yks. Also in form **wurgee.** [ə̄·dʒī.] A call to horses to turn to the right or off side. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891). See **Gee**, *int.*

URGEOUS, *adj.* Not. [ə̄·dʒəs.] Urgent.

s.Not. It was a very urgeous case (J.P.K.).

URGIN, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. A strong youth. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **hurgin.**

n.Yks. He keeps twēa men an' a urgin. He's gannin ti hire a urgin-lad (T.K.).

URK, *sb.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A small child or diminutive person.

URL(E, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To be pinched or starved with cold; to draw oneself together as when cold; to look sickly or to go back in health. See **Hurl**, *v.*[3]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.** What ails our Tibb, that she urles seay ith' neauke, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 241. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1]

URLED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written **url't** Cum.[14]; and in form **orled** n.Yks.[2] ne.Lan.[1] [ərld, ə̄ld.] **1.** Stunted in growth, ill-thriven, used of persons, plants, &c. Cf. **knurl, 5.** See **Urling.**

N.Cy.[12] **Lakel.**[2] He's a laal url'd stunt; he's set on an' 'll niver grow neea bigger. **Cum.**[1], **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Knur't). **Wm.** It is an urled plant it will make nothing out (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Pinched or starved with the cold. n.Cy. (HALL.), Dur.[1] See **Url(e.**

URLING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **urlin** Cum.[14] Wm. & Cum.[1]; and in form **orling** w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Cy. n.Yks.[14] e.Yks. [ə·rlin.] A dwarfish person or child; a puny, stunted, sickly child; ill-thriven, weakly stock. Cf. **knurl, 5.** See also **Wurlin.**

w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**[12], **Cum.**[14] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] O thou's a menseless urlin ista, 177. **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

URLUCH, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms **hurloch, urlich.** [ū·rləχ.] **1.** Cloudy, dull, gloomy. Cf. **oorlich.**

Sc. Mony a cald hurloch eenin, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 295. **Abd.** An 'urluch day' is still a common description of a cold and wet day (G.W.).

2. *Fig.* Stupid, silly-looking, dazed.

Abd. Drouked and looking unco urlich [urluch, Nimmo ed.] like, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 42, ed. 1812.

URLY, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Chilly. GROSE (1790). See **Url(e.**

URN, *sb.* Sc. [ərn.] *Fig.* A tomb, grave.

Abd. They're hurry'd into early urns! COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 18. **Kcd.** The body when laid in the urn, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 69. **Per.** I . . . sigh and cry a well a day At his cold urn, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 76. **Ayr.** WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 210. **Peb.** Her dear remains lie in the urn, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 36.

[Let him be regarded As the most noble corse that ever herald Did follow to his urn, SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 146.]

URN, *v.*[1] Glo. Som. Dev. [ə̄n.] To run. *Pp.* **urned.** See **Run.**

Glo.[1] **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Always. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 19. **n.Dev.** Well, Jim, how be? Urn in, man, urn, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 51.

Hence (1) **Urnabout**, *sb.* an itinerant, vagabond, tramp; (2) *urned out, phr.* spent, exhausted.

(1) **Dev.** Her've a-got somethin' like a voice; tidn' a bit same's most of thase yer urnabouts, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 27. (2) **w.Som.**[1] They cowcumber vines be proper a-urn'd out. This here ground's a-urn'd out eens 't'ont bear nort.

[OE. *iernan*, to run (SWEET).]

URN, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) To pain, torture. Cf. **ern.** Still used. 'To urn the ee,' to pain the eye, as a mote or grain of sand does.

URN, *pron.* Glo. [ə̄n.] Any, any other. See **Ever a one.**

'Tis uncommon heavy—and 'ull come out better nor 'urn in the parish when 'tis dreshed, I war'n, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii; I don't believe as you'd be alive if yer've ate urn of thaay, *ib.* xvii.

URNET, see **Runnet.**

URP, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) To become pettish. See **Erp, Orp.**

URPH, see **Urf.**

URR, *v.* Chs. [ə̄(r).] To snarl, growl.

Chs.[1] What's th' dog urrin at? **Chs.**[3]

URRA, see **Orra**, *adj.*[2]

URR'D, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Shrivelled, as stunted shrubs. Cf. **urled.**

URRY, *sb.* Yks. s. & e.Cy. [ə·ri.] Blue clay dug out of coal-mines. See **Ure**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

w.Yks. (G.R.) **s. & e.Cy.** RAY (1691). [The blew clay that is digged out of the coal-mines, and lies next the coal, being crude and immature, and used for soiling of land, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

URSTY, URZULS, see **Rusty, Ussels.**

US, *pers. pron.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [Stressed **ʊs, uz**, Sc. **hʊz**; unstressed **əs, əz.**]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **As**, (2) **Az**, (3) **Ehz**, (4) **Es**, (5) **Ess**, (6) **Ez**, (7) **Hess**, (8) **His**, (9) **Hiz**, (10) **Hus**, (11) **Huz**, (12) **Iz**, (13) **Ouse**, (14) **S**, (15) ? **Ust**, (16) **Uz**, (17) **Z.** [See **Wis.**]

(1) **w.Yks.** Tak a great deeal a wark aht an as hands, BYWATER *Gossips*, 23. (2) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (4) **Yks.** We sat daen to es teea. Give es a cup, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 667. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Es aul av es dood, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 30. **Cor.** How many shall es be? FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 1. (5) **Dev.** Thow zin a David, ha macy on ess, BAIRD *S. Matt.* (1863) ix. 27; **Dev.**[2], **nw.Dev.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**

(J.W.), w.Som.[1] (7) Dev.[2] (8) Frf. Are ye thinkin to be preachin' for his the day? Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 213. Lnk. Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 49. (9) Cai.[1] e.Sc. It's no hiz that's geisand, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 30. Abd. Burn...hiz a' to white aisse, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) xv. Per. Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) iii. e.Lth. Ony man that gets the place wi' hiz disna need to care though he dees the morn, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 64. Cum.[1] (10) Abd. It may begin at hus, it canna en' there, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Nhb. Hus ladies o' Warkworth (R.O.H.). (11) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 187. Abd. Tell 'im fat gate her an' huz tee's been guidet, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 224. s.Sc. Huz bairnies by the ingle sat, Watson *Bards* (1859) 101. Slk. There's nae yuise fer huz trailin' a' the gaet, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 2. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He's been wi huz aall neet. Dur.[1], Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] It seurely cannot be wrang for huz, ii. 313. ne.Lan.[1] Not. What's other folks's cows an' coughs to huz? Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 12. Nhp.[1] Huz won't go. (12) Cai.[1] When not emphatic. 'He tellt 'iz we michtna fash.' Slk. Will Grannie be expeckin' iz? Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 1. (13) Wxf.[1] (14) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 187. Per. The lave o's here, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 24. Nhb. For gie's a drappie till our cheek, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 58. w.Yks. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 117. (15) Nrf. The sea kept breaking over ust, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 38. (16) N.Cy.[1], ne.Yks.[1] 22. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 37. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 23. w.Yks. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Eng., Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 117; w.Yks.[1 2 8] Lan. It wur uz as got him eawt o' th' wayter, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) viii. Chs.[3] Aw dunna want any moore leez, tell uz th' truth. s.Chs.[1] 68. Not. Prior *Renie* (1895) 83; Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] (17) Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 187. Cai.[1] 'Iss is for hiz, and 'at's for 'em. Three o' 'z hiv come.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **His anes**, us; (2) **Usward**, towards us.

(1) Lnk. Maybe ye'll gie orders for his anes to get it, Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 49. (2) n.Dev. The chime o laughter would travel down the hill us-wards, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 132.

2. *Refl.* Ourselves.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 120; We sat us dahn on a wall top, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1892) 25, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899). Lan. We sat and dried us, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 45. s.Chs.[1] 69.

3. Unemph. form for the *nom. pl.* we.

N.Cy.[1] m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 23. w.Yks.[2] Lan. Should us tell th' yung shantledurt? Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 41. s.Lan.[1] Whot mun us ha' t'drink? Chs.[1] Must us go now? Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Der. Us was theer, me an' Jane, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 438. Not. (L.C.M.) s.Not. Shall uz goo? (J.P.K.) Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Occasional. 'Way gen it em, didn't us?' 26. Nhp. When us is busy (F.P.T.); Nhp.[1] Us are agoing; Nhp.[2] Us did, didn' us? War. (N.R.); War.[2] We're 'avin' some fine weather, ain't us. Wor. Us likes to hear 'em, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 17, 1888). w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] We've 'ad a fine summer, aint us? Glo. Us wants making more joysome, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv. Oxf. In the villages around Woodstock, Handborough, Freeland (A.P.). s.Oxf. Wot be us to do wi' un? Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 33. Brks.[1] w.Mid. I think us'll have a wet day (W.P.M.). Nrf. Us can't imitate ter say as we be o' th' same pattern, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 43. Suf. Us don't belong to she (C.G.B.). Sur.[1] Wil. Will be better in another world, shan't us? Tennant *Vill. Notes* (1900) 16. Dor. We be three agen, bain't us? Francis *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. vi. Som. An epitaph to be seen in many a churchyard:—'As us am, so must you be, Therefore prepare to follow we,' *Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 16, 1902). w.Som. Seldom used, except interrogatively, 'Shl-uus bee-n tuym?' Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 36; w.Som.[1] Com. in the Exmoor dist., but in Somerset it is heard less frequently. 'Us be gwain t'ave a new paa'son.' Dev. Us live at Exeter, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 454; Dev.[2] Ess be gwain ta merkit. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. Us seed . . . poor things in rags, Daniel *Budget*, 23.

4. Used for the *poss. pron.* our.

m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 23. w.Yks. Let's be off t'l us dinners (J.T.F.); w.Yks.[2] He makes us bring us lessins to skule; w.Yks.[3] Used when not emphatic. 'We mun get us drinkin'.' Lan. Wi us noses just above th' ridgin, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 49; Lan.[1] We's be best off at us own fireside. s.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] Let's have us own. s.Chs.[1] More frequently in the northern half of my district, 68. Not. (H.E.B.), Not.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Way had uz dinners early. Nhp.[2], War.[1 2]

5. Unemph. form of the *acc. sing.* me.

Sc. Murray *Dial.* (1873) 188. N.I.[1] Nhb. He tripped us, an' ower aa gans backwards, Pease *Mark o' Deil* (1894) 44; Nhb.[1], Cum.[1 4] e.Yks.[1] Give az yan, *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] Occas., *Introd.* 23. w.Yks. Hug us this canful o' watter, wi' ta? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 5, 1889) col. 5; w.Yks.[1] Give us some breod; w.Yks.[5] Wakken us up soin i't' morning. Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] Nan, gie us a kiss, that's a good wench. n.Lin.[1] Mammy, gie us sum bread an' butter, I'm that hungry I could eät a hoss-collar. Nhp.[1] Give us some tay. War.[2] Give us that hommer; War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.), Brks.[1] 6. w.Mid. Please do it for us (W.P.M.).

[On the disjunctive use of *us*, see the Grammar.]

USAGE, *sb.* Sus.[1] Provisions given to workmen in addition to their wages. Also called **Lowance** (q.v.).

USE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ewse** n.Lin.[1]; **uze** w.Som.[1] n.Dev. [jūs, ius, w.Cy. jūz.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to be in use*, of a cow, mare, &c.: to be 'maris appetens'; (2) — *in use to*, to be accustomed to; to be wont to; (3) — *no use to tell*, to be needless to say; to go without saying; (4) *to come into use*, see (1); (5) *to make use of*, to eat; (6) *to no use*, useless, worthless, of no use.

(1) n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (2) Lnk. Leper was in use to give his lads their Sunday's supper, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 122; *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1894). Edb. Lang had the thristles an' the dockans been In use to wag their taps upo' the green, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 112, ed. 1785. (3) Dev. Way if I wis thare vathers, et es no use ta tul, Bevaur I wid zee et, I'd drash em aul wul, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 26. (4) sw.Lin.[1] (5) Som. Won't you make use of this cake. There's more than you will make use of (W.F.R.). s.Dev. I have made use of nothing since eight o'clock, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 47. (6) n.Yks.[1] Gin a man can nowther wark nor show off, he's to nae use; n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] It's ti neea use; ah can't finnd it. w.Yks. It's all to no use tellin' him to du owght, for he'll just du his awn way, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899). Oxf. I've searched for it everywhere, but it's all to no use (G.O.).

2. Power of action or movement.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.[1] 'To have her use again,' to recover the use of her limbs. n.Lin.[1] I've niver hed noä ewse e' theäse fingers sin I got 'em laamed e' th' cuttin' machine. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. Custom, habit.

w.Som.[1] 'Twas the poor old mother's uze zo long's I can mind. n.Dev. 'Twos olways thy uze, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 229.

4. Interest on money; esp. in phr. *out at use.*

Rxb. (Jam.) Dur.[1] Out at use. w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Ee's some money out et th' use. Lin.[1] Overend Gurney & Co. promised good use. sw.Lin.[1] She has the use of it for her life. Nhp.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Som. (J.S.F.S.); To put your money . . . away in yur own neame . . . till times be a bit better, and then we'll vind a way to put ut to use, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 138.

Hence (1) **Use-brass**, *sb.* interest on money; (2) **-indrum**, *sb.* interest on a small sum lent out; (3) **-money**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[2] (2) Lakel.[2] Ah've three hauf croons put oot ta use, An' sixteenpence beside; An' Ah just draw the use-indrum, An' let the heeal stock bide, *Old Sng.* (3) Dur.[1], Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] Dor. 'Twas only last Purification Day, . . when the use-money is given away to the second-best poor folk, you know, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. Som. Wi' all the use-money since the day you took it in han', Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 192.

USE, *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Eng. Amer. and Aus. [jūz, iuz, w.Cy. jūz.] **I.** Gram forms.

1. *Preterite*: (1) **Eest**, (2) **Hewst**, (3) **Use**, (4) **Usen**, (5) **Usened**, (6) **Uset**, (7) **Usit**, (8) **Ust**, (9) **Usted**, (10) **Youst**, (11) **Yust**.

(1) Abd. Oor 'Liza an' you ees't to be heid-y-peers, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Kcd. The howdie eest to brag, Grant *Lays* (1884) 11. (2) n.Lin.[1] (3) Cum. Theer nowt at ivver yan can see 'At's hofe like what it use' to be, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 1st S. 31, ed. 1886. n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He use to could race me, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899). Lan. Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 12. s.Not. (J.P.K.), War.[2], m.Wor. (J.C.), Oxf. (G.O.), Ess.[1] Ken. My man useter say, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1891) 266. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Dev. 'Er as I useter nuss, *Cornh. Mag.* (Mar. 1895) 268. [Amer. I use to go there often, referring to past

time, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 237. **Aus.** He useter have hisself rubbed all over wiff rosum, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901 295.] (4) **Sur.** He dunno go as 'ee usen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. [**Amer.** Mammy usen to call me 'Miah,' *Scribner's Mag.* (June 1890) 721.] (5) **Midl.** I can't think as it usened to smell so, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* (1861) 268. (6) **n.Yks.** Thou uset te sing te me, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 30. **Lan.** That uset to be at th' left hond side, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 88. **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **Hdg.** RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 64. (8) **n.Yks.** His mudher ust te tawk tiv him, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 16. **Lan.** Nubry seems to see 'em neaw-a-days as they ust, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 50. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Ess.**[1] (9) **Brks.** Ther' usted to be two on 'um, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 50. (10) **n.Yks.** Ah youst te knaw Awd Gab varry weel, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 11; **n.Yks.**[4] (11) **Cum.** Lang wully wands for hoops I yust te bay, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 14.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Eesed**, (2) **Eest**, (3) **Ösd**, (4) **Use**, (5) **Usen**, (6) **Usend.**

(1) **Inv.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 262, ed. 1866. (2) **Abd.** ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (3) **Sh.I.** We're a' ower weel ösd wi' gutter, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901). (4) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] (5) **e.Dev.** I be not usen to it yet, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 167. [**Amer.** Lots o' decent going folks hev got usen to the idee, Fox *Vendetta* (1900) 28.] (6) **Lan.** BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1814) I. 119.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *didn't use*, used not; (2) *to be used*, followed by an *infin.*: to be wont, to be accustomed to do anything; (3) — *used of*, (4) — *used with*, to be accustomed to anything; (5) *to have use*, see (2); (6) *to use diligence*, *obs.*, to prosecute by law; (7) — *women*, to commit fornication or adultery; (8) *use(d to could*, or — *at could*, used to be able to, could once; (9) — *to was*, used to be; (10) — *to would*, would.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It didn't use to mak' me at this how. [**Amer.** That tree didn't useter stand in the northeast corner, SLOSSON *Foxglove* (1898) 77.] (2) **Lnk.** Lay weekly by what money Ye're used to waste, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 167, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** There was no house the Doctor was useder to go till to this Sir John's, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 32. **s.Stf.** Her was used to say the gell's heart was fixed on somebody, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 14. (3) **I.Ma.** 'I've lost the habit of beds,' he answered. 'Always used of the Gable loft, you know,' CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xv. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Sh.I.** Dem 'at's üs'd wi' da sea is juist as kebbie ta hear a' da news as iver dey wir, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Rnf.** I had little been used wi' sic resolute foes, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 115. **Dmf.** The lasses used wi' kye and wheels, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 35. **e.Dur.**[1] (5) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] You hadn't use to put 'em a-thatn's, you'd allus use to put 'em a-thisn's. **War.**[3] (6) **Sc.** MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 87. (7) **n.Lin.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.**[4] **w.Yks.** He use to could lift a fifty-six ower his heead wi' one hand, but he can't nah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899). **ne.Lan.**[1] I us't at could dance as weel as anybody when I was young. **Chs.**[1] Aw used to could a done it, but aw think aw'e welly forgotten heaw neaw. **Not.** I can't work as I used to could (L.C.M.). **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I ewsed to could rip along as well as ony man, bud I can't noo. I ewsed to could n't reäd a line e' th' book. **sw.Lin.**[1] I used to could do it as well as any one, one while. **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I can't run as I use to could. **Oxf.** I can't do it now like I use to could (G.O.). **Ess.**[1] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 237.] (9) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **s.Hmp.** Things ain't, nor can't be, as they used to was, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. **Colloq.** They isn't what they used to was, *Sharpe's Jrn.* XIII. 346. (10) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] He niver went to chech at that time o' daay, 'cos he did n't ewse to would.

2. Followed by a *prp.* instead of an *inf.*

Lan. Little Jacob used being fond o' them cakes, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) xi; Stanburnes o' Wendrum Hall doesn't use wantin' sixpences, *ib.* xxxi.

3. *Comp.* **Use-pole**, a pole thicker than a hop-pole and strong enough to use for other purposes. Ken.[1] **4.** To work or till land; to farm.

Ken.[1]; **Ken.**[2] He uses it himself. Who uses this or that farm? **Sus.** A farmer 'uses' so many acres (S.P.H.).

5. To treat.

Abd. Weel ees't in the way of food, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Ayr.** Jamaica bodies, use him weel, BURNS *On Sc. Bard*, st. 9. **Edb.** I's no be slack To use you brawly, For I'm your friend, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 194. **Dmf.** SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 49. **Lan.** BYROM *Misc. Poems* (1814) I. 119. [Where men are well used, they'll frequent there, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 27.]

6. To injure, spoil.

w.Yks. It does use me ta hev ta run. It uses a good machine ta let it get weet (B.K.).

7. To frequent, haunt; to live at; to make one's home.

Hdg. To ane woman clairshocher who usit the home in my lord his times, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 64. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Nrf.** The piwipes use here (P.H.E.). **w.Som.**[1] [Yüe·z, *pt.* yüe·z, *pp.* u-yüe·z.] Very com. in speaking of both animals and persons. 'The bullicks 've a-use there to thick pit gin they've a-trode the ground all to a pux.' 'They zess how he do use in to Green Dragon purty much.' **Slang.** They used to use at a pub in Shoreditch, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) i. [**Amer.** These chickens uses round the place, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 375.]

8. To accustom, familiarize.

Lnk. Unwilling to use them to this custom of selling water, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 328, ed. 1828. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** 'Ahr Jimmy wean't eyt porridge.' 'Haw, but yo' want to use him tul 'em, an' then he will,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 16, 1899). **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 312. **Hrf.** I'll use him to it (W.W.S.). **Hrt.** I don't use 'em to come into my room, they'd always be in and out if I did (G.H.G.). **Ken.**[1] It's what you use 'em to when they be young. **Sur.**[1] He has never been in harness, but you'll soon use him to it.

9. To give interest on money.

Lin.[1] They have not used us well after all.

10. To borrow money. Ken.[1] **11.** To grow accustomed to a place.

Dmf. You will use, you will use, and get hefted to the place, as all creatures do, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898 295. **Cor.**[3] Used by pigeon-keepers to signify that a pigeon has got accustomed to a new home and may be trusted not to fly away when let out. 'I should like to see that one fly.' 'She edn used yet, and I can't afford to lose her.'

USED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. I.Ma. **1.** Accustomed, tried.

Sc. Dick made twa, but he was an auld used hand, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Ayr.** Some auld us'd hands had taen a note, BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* (1784) st. 9. **I.Ma.** BROWN *Witch* (1889) 131.

2. Handy, at a convenient distance for carrying.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **N.Cy.**[1]

USELESS, *sb.* Sc. The crab's claw or Lady's thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria.*

Per. The Virgin Mary (the blotch on its leaves are the marks of her fingers) plucked up the plant and threw it away, saying 'that's useless'; and Useless has been its name ever since (G.W.).

USEMENT, *sb.* Dev. [jū·zmənt.] A habit, custom, way.

Practise city usements, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 26, ed. 1853.

USEN, *v.* Dev. [jū·zən.] To accustom, familiarize. See **Use**, *v.* **8.**

e.Dev. A temporary measure to usen you to music, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 131.

USENS, *sb.* Dev.[2] A manger.

I want a fresh usens for the cow.

USER, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [iu·sə(r).] A useful animal, as a cow that gives abundance of milk.

USH, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A shortened form of 'usher'; to escort, attend; to lead, guide.

Sc. Three valets or four, To ... ush me throw the toun, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 11, ed. 1868; (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cld.** NIMMO *Sngs.* (1882) 198.

USH, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Also written **usch** Fif. [ʉʃ.]

1. *v.* To issue; to flow out in large quantities.

Cai.[1] **Fif.** Hendrie Hamiltone ushes out of a hous, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 273, ed. 1842.

2. *Obs.* To clear, empty; to cleanse.

Sc. To order the house to be ushed and cleared, *Act Sederunt* (Feb. 3, 1685) (JAM.); To ushe the belly (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Fif.** MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 317, ed. 1842.

3. *sb.* The entrails of a slaughtered animal. Cai.[1]

USHEAW, *adv.* Lan. Also in form **uz-haa** e.Lan.[1] No matter how, anyhow, in any case; lit. 'as how.' See **Choose**, **4** (1), **Shus** (1).

Lan.[1] Yo needn't fear; he'll come usheaw it is. **ne.Lan.**[1]

USING-THINGS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Domestic articles, such as crockery, &c.

USQUEBAUGH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **usqueba** Lnk.; **usquebagh** Fif.; **usquebah** Dmb.; and in forms **iska-behagh** Ir.; **usque** Per.; **usquabae, usquebae** Sc.;

usquebey Rnf.; **usquibae** Edb.; **usquibuidh** Wxf. [ʊ·skwi-bā, -bē.] Whisky.

Sc. A glass of brandy or usquabae, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx. **Frf.** Who indeed supplied nearly every household with potent usquebaugh, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 6. **Per.** Good ale and usque ga'd about In healths, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 50. **Fif.** McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 125. **Dmb.** O' . . . Yill and usquebah, ev'n tak' the best, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 66. **Ayr.** Wi' usquebae and blankets warm, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) I. 19. **Edb.** LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 81. **Ir.** To get a sample of Nancy's Iska-behagh, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 17. **Ant.** The good man insists on our tasting some usquebaugh, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 24. **Wxf.** Drinking claret and usquebuidh, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 285; **Wxf.**[1]

[Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life (M. & D.).]

US'S, *poss. pron.* Yks. Glo. Oxf. Also written **usses** Glo. Our. Cf. **us, 4.**

m.Yks.[1] Occasional, and (but to a less extent) in town as well as rural dialect, *Introd.* 23. **Glo.** Usses country upgrans do reddle un reg'lar, MURRAY *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 272. **Oxf.** Please m' may us have us's sugar (S.A.K.).

USSEL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ʊ·zl.] The short cords in a herring-net that attach it to the 'balk.'

USSELS, *refl. pron.* Lan. Chs. Som. Dev. Also written **usels** Dev.; and in forms **urzuls** w.Som.[1]; **uzsels** e.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [ʊz-se·lz, əz-se·lz.] Ourselves.

Lan. Putting ussels forrud, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vii. **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Wee-kn düe·ut urzuul z. **Dev.** That'll be a' round usel's, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

USSEN(S, *refl. pron.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lei. War. Also in forms **ehz-senz** w.Yks.; **ussuns** Stf.; **usuns, uz·sens** Not. [uz-, ʊz-se·nz.] **1.** Ourselves; we.

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (E.G.); **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Lan.**[1] **Stf.** Ussuns have nothing to do with hern, *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **Not.**[1 3], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**[1] **War.**[3] Unusual.

2. Myself, I. **w.Yks.** Us-sen 'll go (C.C.R.).

USSES, see **Us's.**

USSET, *sb.* Chs.[1] The letter *z*. See **Izzard, Udgit.**

UST, *v.* Sh.I. [ēst.] To heat sweet milk with a small quantity of buttermilk till the curd separates from the whey. S. & Ork.[1] Hence (1) **Usted**, *sb.* the curd of buttermilk heated with sweet milk. *ib.*; (2) **Ustin** or **Usteen**, *sb.* rennet, a preparation of sweet milk in which the curd is separated from the whey without the use of rennet. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] [ON. *ysta*, to curdle (VIGFUSSON).]

USTLEMENTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. ? Odds and ends.

Tubs and other ustlements, *Inventory* (1690) (J.J.B.).

USUAL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Wil. Also in forms **öswil, üswil** Sh.I. The usual state of health; *gen.* in phr. *in one's usual.*

Sc. (A.W.); Aunt Susan is in her usual I know, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) xix. **Sh.I.** Shü's juist in her öswil, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900); *ib.* (Feb. 25, 1899). **Frf.** Haste ye, umman, an' get back to your auld usual, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 239. **Ant.** 'How are so and so?' 'They are in their usuals' (S.A.B.). **Dur.** I've been me usual, off an' on, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 260. **Wil.** Mother? O thank you, she's in her usual, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 92.

USUALLIES, *adv.* Nhb. Usually.

There was stubbles an' beanfields usuallies beyond, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 19.

UT, UTCH(Y, see **At**, *rel. pron.*, **I**, *pron.*

UTERAL, *adj.* Sh.I. [ū·tərəl.] Strange, foreign. (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

UTGIE(N, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Expense, expenditure. See **Outgie.**

UTH, UTHAGE, see **Of, On**, *prep.*, **Utick.**

UTHALL, UTHEL, UTHER, see **Udal, Udder**, *sb.*[1]

UTICK, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Oxf. Also written **utic** Lei.[1]; and in forms **hutic** nw.Der.[1]; **uthage** Shr. [jū·tik, jiu·tik.] **1.** The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.*

Cum.[4] **w.Yks.**[2] Thou jumps and skips about like a utick upon an hard iron. **Lan.** *Science Gossip*, XVIII. 164. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] The note of this bird is 'Utick, tick, tick.' **s.Chs.**[1] So called from its note. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 11. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214.

2. A term of reproach for a lad.

s.Lan.[1] Ger eawt, theaw young utick. **Chs.**[1] Tha young utick.

3. A worker at a loom in a mill.

m.Lan.[1] Aw towd him as a utick could 'mek booath ends meet' an' be gooin' back'ards rooad o'th' time. **s.Lan.**[1]

UTIS, *sb.* Wor. [jū·tis.] Noise, confusion, din.

w.Wor.[1] **s.Wor.** The hounds kicked up a deuce of a utis, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 26; **s.Wor.**[1]

[By the mass, here will be old Utis, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 22; Utas of a feest, *octaues*, PALSGR. (1530).]

UTOLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A legal term: the symbol used for the infeftment or resignation of an annual rent.

Abd. Resignations are said to be made in the town of Aberdeen by delivery of a penny utole for staff and baton, *Law Case, E. of Aberdeen* v. *Duncan* (June 25, 1742) (JAM.); The lords found that the resignation of an annual rent out of a tenement in Aberdeen in the year 1720, being made with the symbol of a penny utole and not with the lawful symbols of staff and baton, was therefore under the act of sederunt 1708 void and null, *Kilkerran*, 504 (*ib.*, s.v. Penny).

UTS, *int.* nw.Dev.[1] A term of encouragement to dogs, esp. to incite them to fight.

UTTER, *v.* Lin. [u·tə(r).] To discharge.

e.Lin. The spouts couldn't utter the water (G.G.W.).

UTTERANCE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Extremity of distress.

They would all be afraid of him where now both divers lords and all the clergy seem to be at utterance with him, *Sadler's Papers* (1809) I. 126 (JAM.); If those things come to any utterance here among themselves, they will be strong enough for their adversaries as he trusteth, *ib.* 151.

UTTERIDGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Utterance.

Cai. I ne'er had utteridge to mak a phrase, *Wkly. Mag.* (Oct. 28, 1773).

UTTIL, see **Hottle**, *sb.*[2]

UVART, *adj.* Sh.I. [ūva·rt.] Unfrequented, lonesome; clumsy. (J.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *ūvarr*, unaware, unwary (VIGFUSSON).]

UVEILTER, *v.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] To welter, wallow. S. & Ork.[1]

UVELTEE, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *all uveltee shawvs*, all at sixes and sevens.

UVVERS, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] Ridges separating the land of one tenant from another. See **Huvvers**, *sb. pl.*[2]

UVVIL, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] [u·vil.] A finger-stall, a piece of rag protecting an injured finger. See **Hovel**, *sb.*[2]

UXTER, UYN, UZ, see **Oxter, Eye**, *sb.*[1], **This, Us.**

UZBIRD, *sb.* Sus. [ū·zbād, -bəd.] A term of reproach; *gen.* applied to children. See **Hosebird, 2.**

w.Sus. A farmer nursing a puppy said 'You little uzbird' (R.B.).

UZZARD, UZZEL, see **Izzard, Oozle**, *sb.*

UZZIT, UZZLE, see **Izzard, Oozle**, *sb.*, **Ousel**, *sb.*[1]

V

V. *Note.* Words beginning with **V** in e.Hrf., Glo., w.Brks., w.Hmp., Wil., Dor., Som., and n., ne. and se.Dev., will generally be found under the letter **F.**

VAADLE, VAAIL, see **Vaddle, Vail,** *sb.*[1]

VAALESS, *adj.* Sh.I. [vā·ləs.] Awkward; handless. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **valeen.**

VAAM, see **Vamm,** *sb.*

VAAV, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [vāv.] **1.** *sb.* A wrapping of coarse wool securing the wooden pin formerly used in fishing.

This pin [vaarnakle] with the bait was held in position by a wrapping of coarse wool called vaav. . . Long after the introduction of the modern hook, fishermen still used vaav when fishing with very soft bait, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 128.

2. *v.* A fishing term: to fasten a soft bait on a hook by tying a thread round both; to bind; to tie.

He vaav'd his hidmist huik an' höv'd him ower da gunn'l, *Sh. News* (Nov. 3, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[**2.** ON. *vefja,* to wrap, fold (Vigfusson).]

VAAVL, *v.* Sh.I. [vā·vl.] To strap securely; to secure with knotted ropes. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **vaav.**

VACANCE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Also written **vacans** Gall. **1.** A vacancy.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 99. **Ayr.** The school was given up and there was nothing but wailing among the bit lassies, for getting the vacance, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) viii.

2. A vacation; holidays; also in *comp.* **Vacance-time.**

Sc. (Jam.); During the vacance, Mitchell *Scottic.* (1799) 88. **Abd.** The consistory had no vacance at this yool, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 331. **Edb.** Their stamachs aft in tift In vacance-time, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. **Kcb.** Give them [children] vacance to-morrow, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 338.

[Fr. *vacance,* vacancy; vacation (Hatzfeld).]

VACCARY, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Lan. Hmp. Also written **vacary** Hmp. **1.** A cow-pasture.

Lan. Vaccaries, or great upland pastures, were laid out, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 202; (Hall.); Great upland pastures; for breeding young, and depasturing lean cattle, Potts *Discovery of Witches* (1613) in *Cheth. Soc. Publ.* (1845) VI. *Introd.* **ne.Lan.**[1], **Hmp.** (P.R.)

2. A cow-house. Hmp. (P.R.)

[Vacherye, or dayrye, *vaccaria, armentarium* (*Prompt.*).]

VACENTRARY, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **vassentary.** [væ·səntrēri.] Subject to fits; contrary, perverse.

(J.W.); They be oal sa vassentary; they've tooked after our ould he, Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 343.

VACKEL, *sb.* Sh.I. [va·kl.] A reef of rocks in the sea; a 'skerry.'

S. & Ork.[1] A reef on the coast of Dunrossness is called the 'Vackels.'

VAD, *sb.* Dev. [væd.] The beam of a cider-press.

Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** An' vump a cum on tha vad, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106.

VADDE, see **Fady.**

VADDLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **vaadle.** [va·dl; vā·dl.] A wading place; a shallow pool at the head of a bay or creek. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *vaðill, vöðull,* a shallow water, esp. places where fiords or straits can be crossed on horseback (Vigfusson).]

VADDLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [va·dlin.] Wadding. S. & Ork.[1]

VADEE, VADEY, VADMELL, see **Fady, Wadmel.**

VADY, *sb.* Sus. Dev. [vē·di.] A shortened form of 'vade-mecum.' See below.

Sus. A small leather cylinder, containing change of raiment, and other small comforts of the traveller, Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* (1875) II. i. **Dev.** Got something in my vady, that will make your pretty eyes flash, *ib. Perlycross* (1894) xxvii.

VADY, VAEDGE, see **Fady, Vaudy, Vage.**

VAEDIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **vyaedick** S. & Ork.[1] [vē·dik.] A small stream; a stream of filth.

Be dis time hit [spilt milk] wis run in vaediks ta da hert-stane, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901); **S. & Ork.**[1]

VAEGE, VAEGWIL, VAEL, see **Vage, Vaigle, Veal.**

VAG, *v.* Dev. [væg.] **1.** To bend, give, yield. Cf. **bag,** *v.*[1]

'The floor's vagged a little.' Said of a floor that had sunk in the middle through weakness of the joists, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

2. To trail on the ground.

Düee 'old up yer frock, an' not let 'n vag along like that, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. To flap. **Dev.**[1] Flimzy gownds vagging in the wind, 17.

VAG, see **Fag,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Feag,** *v.*, **Vaig.**

VAGABONDIZE, *v.* Lin. Brks. [va·g-, væ·gəbondīz.] With *about*: to wander about idly.

Lin.[1] Don't vagabondize about the streets. **Brks.**[1]

VAGABOND'S-FRIEND, *sb.* Lakel.[2] The Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum officinale.*

[It] cures black een, brossen snoots, bruises, an' sec!

VAGABONE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Dor. Dev. Also in form **vagabooan** s.Lan.[1] [va·g-, væ·gəbōn.] A corruption of 'vagabond.'

Sc. (A.W.) **Kcb.** Rogues an vagabons an sorners, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 188. **Ir.** An' is it there you are again, you unlucky vagabone? Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) ix. **Don.** Sweet sarra saize him for a vagabone! Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 65. **s.Lan.**[1] **Dor.** You vagabones! You foul-mouthed scoundrels, you! Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. **Dev.** Talkin' all night wi' a passel o' idle vagabones, Norway *Parson Peter* (1900) 18.

VAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **vaedge** Cai.[1]; **vaege** Sc.; **vaidg** S. & Ork.[1]; **vaige** Sc. Dur.; **vayge** Dev.[3]; and in forms **vege** Dev.; **veyage** w.Sc. (Jam.); **viage** w.Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1]; **vige** w.Cy. [vēdʒ.] **1.** *sb.* A voyage; a journey by land or water; a walk; an errand; esp. used of any expedition attended with toil.

Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 257; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] A short journey, for the purpose of fetching or carrying something. **Abd.** Mains of Puddleweal sent his carts on a weekly 'vaege' to the burgh of Innerebrie to fetch his supplies of lime, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 195. **w.Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** There was a poor little lad that had come a trial vaige to sea, *Bishoprick Garl.* (ed. 1834) 52; **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[2] 'An ower-sea vage.' 'Back-vage,' the voyage homeward. **s.Lin.** *Yks. Post* (June 9, 1900). **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); That war a pretty good vage fur he, from the Golden Lion to the New Inn (W.F.R.). **Dev.**[3] I've abin to Barum market, walked vore 'n back. Tez a terrabul vayge I kin tellee. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. *v.* To go on an expedition, esp. for the purpose of fetching something.

Abd. By and bye the time of 'vaeging' was over for a season, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 197.

[**1.** For he was late y-come from his viage, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 77. OFr. *veiage.*]

VAGE, see **Fage**, *v.*[1], **Vaig**, **Vege**.

VAGGLE, *sb.* Sh.I. [va·gl.] A place where meat is hung to be smoked. S. & Ork.[1] [ON. *vagl*, a beam, esp. an upper cross-beam (VIGFUSSON).]

VAGGY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [va·gi.] Debased, low, of evil propensities.

VAGIL, see **Vaigle**.

VAGRAL, *adj.* Sc. [vē·grəl.] Vagrant, wandering.

Fif. The wairdless vagral body found no favour, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 18.

VAIG, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **vage** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **vague** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; and in forms **vag**, **veg** Irel.; **veig-** N.Cy.[1] [vēg.] **1.** *v.* To roam, stroll, wander; to idle about.

Sc. (JAM.); CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1890) 72. S. & Ork.[1] Per. Through the country I went vaguing, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 2. Ayr. Vaiging on the Lord's Day, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 66. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[2]

Hence **Vaiger**, *sb.* a wanderer, rover, vagrant.

Sc. An act against vaigers from their own ministers . . . is past the committee without a contrary voice, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 257 (JAM.). S. & Ork.[1], Rnf. (*ib.*), N.Cy.[1]

2. *sb.* A wanderer; a vagabond; an idle person.

Frf. I . . . had as muckle lear and knowledge As ony vaig bound at a college, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 101. Rnf. (JAM.) Ayr. What's the meaning o' conduct like yon, ye vaig, ye? JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 118. N.I.[1] Don. Ye natarnal veg ye! bad luck to ye, an' his Lordship listenin'! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 33. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Vaigish**, *adj.* vagrant.

N.I.[1] A vaigish looking person.

3. *Obs. adj.* Wandering, roaming; quickly swept away. Also used *advb.*

Edb. When death comes wi' his snell nay-says, The mask fa's aff, An' his grim hydra form displays Them vague as c'aff [chaff], LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 54.

[1. Fr. *vaguer*, to wander, roam (COTGR.). 3. *vague*, wandering (*ib.*).]

VAIGE, see **Vage**, **Vege**.

VAIGLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **vaegwil**, **vagil**, **veegwil**, **vegle**; **vegwal** S. & Ork.[1]; **vegwil**. [vē·gl, ve·gl; ve·gwil.] A stake in the wall of a cow-house to which a cow is tied.

A'm gotten a lok, an' höv'd hit at da veegils o' da tree [cows] 'at's mylkin', *Sh. News* (Aug. 18, 1900); Foo hiegh dü ye want da wa' afore da vaegwils geng in? *ib.* (Sept. 18, 1897); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Vagil-band**, *sb.* a rope by which a cow is fastened in the cow-house.

The noralegs are stuck into the byre wall near the vagil baand of the cow, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 143; *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899).

VAIK, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **vake**; and in form **veak**. **1.** To become or remain vacant or unoccupied; to close for a time.

Sc. The school vaiks for the hairst (JAM. *Suppl.*). Or.I. WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 60, ed. 1883. Abd. Dr. Forbes' place still vakes, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 54. Lnk. The bishops are appointed to plant the kirks which have vaiked since the year 1637, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 265, ed. 1828.

2. To retire or withdraw from; to disperse, empty; to be dismissed.

Sc. 'He vaikit the kirk,' i.e. he scattered the congregation. 'When the kirk vaiks' (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[Fr. *vaquer*, to be at leisure; to be vacant, empty, void (COTGR.).]

VAIL, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Nrf. Sus. I.W. Som. Also written **vale** Lei.[1]; and in forms **vaail** Brks.[1] I.W.[12]; **vile** Glo.[1]; **weil** Nrf. [vēl.] **1.** Dispatch, progress. An aphetic form of 'avail.'

s.Cy. (HALL.) I.W.[1] Thee dosn't zim to meyak much vaail; I.W.[2]

2. A gratuity, tip, perquisite; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. The vails I was to give to the domestic servants, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xx. Hdg. To my lady as she went to dine with my Lord Hadington (for vails to the servants), ane dollar and four shillings, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 63. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] Shr.[1] They dunna gie very big wages, but theer's a djel o' company kep', an' the vails maken up. Hrf.[2] In former times when a man was hired as cow-herd, he arranged with his master to have a fee or tip (vail) when he took a cow or a pig from home; it was his recognised perquisite. Glo.[1] The malter did always get the malt-dust for his vails. Brks.[1] Nrf. The gal ha' good wages, besides weils (W.R.E.). Sus.[1], I.W.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

VAIL, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Empty. (HALL.)

VAINFUL, *adj.* w.Som.[1] Useless, deceptive; in vain. Also used *advb.*

'Tis vainful [vaa·ynfèol] vor-n to think her'll ever have he. [TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 10.]

VAINSOME, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] [vē·nsəm.] Conceited, proud, vain.

VAIR, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [vēr.] A bird 'skerry.' S. & Ork.[1]

VAIR, *sb.*[2] Irel. Gmg. Pem. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **vare** Som. Dev.; and in forms **fairy** Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.[12]; **fare** Som.; **vairy** Dev.; **varey** Dor. Som.; **varie** Dev.[2]; **vary** w.Som.[1]; **veer** Pem.; **veyre** Dev.[1]; **viare** Dor.[1]; **vier**, **wyer** Wxf.[1] [veə(r); veə·ri.]

1. The weasel, *Mustela vulgaris.*

Wxf.[1] Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–1850) IV. 223. s.Pem. The veer is the fella for a rabbet (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. Dor. (C.V.G.), Dor.[1] Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); A small species of weasel (F.A.A.). w.Som.[1] A weasel, not a stoat. Dev. Yü'd best ways lüke arter yer little ducks. I zeed a vairy urn intü tha linhay jist now, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[12], nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12]

2. *Comp.* **Vare-widgeon** or **-wigeon**, the smew, *Mergus albellus.*

Dev. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 494. n.Dev. Young females and males of the smew, from resemblance of their head to a weasel's, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165.

3. The stoat or polecat.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–1850) IV. 223. Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Dev. Not the squirrel but the polecat. (J.S.) in MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

4. *Obs.* The squirrel, *Sciurus.*

Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

[1. Þere beeþ veyres litel of body and ful hardy and strong, TREVISA *Higden*, I. 335. In the same passage the Caxton ed. has 'ther ben feyres,' &c. OFr. *vaire*, sorte de pelleterie (DIDOT), *vair*, 'murium Ponticorum species,' SCALIGER (DUCANGE); MLat. *varius*: Varius est bestia parva paulo amplior quam mustella, *Dialog. creatur.* (*ib.*).]

VAIR, *adj.* Or.I. [vēr.] Having no appetite. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

VAIRGE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. A barge.

When the Mayr's vairge, an' whurries an' keels iv thor pride, Was seen, biv glad croods, thro' maw arches to glide! ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 104; Nhb.[1]

Hence **Vairge-day**, *sb.* the day on which a procession of barges takes place on the Tyne; also called 'Barge Thursday.' See **Barge-day**.

Suin after, 'twas on the Vairge Day, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 11; Nhb.[1]

VAIRY, **VAISE**, see **Vair**, *sb.*[2], **Fease**, *v.*[1]

VAISHLE, see **Vassal**.

VAITY-KABE, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

S. & Ork.[1] An upright piece of wood fitted into the gunwale of a boat, far aft, on the top of which a notch is cut to enable the fishing-line to travel freely.

VAKE, *sb.* Dev.[3] [vēk.] A piece of business; a muddle. Cf. **fakement**. 'A purty vake thee'st a made o' it.'

VAKE, see **Fake**, *v.*[1], **Vaik**, **Veak**, *sb.*[2]

VALANCE-STICK, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] A flat thin rod, running in a slot at the top of a bed-valance, and used for keeping it in place.

VALARA, *sb.* Cum. The common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.* sw.Cum. (B. & H.)

VALAWISH, *adj.* *Obs.* Abd. (JAM.) Lavish, profuse. Cf. **volage**, **2**.

VALCH, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To thrust with the elbow or fist. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

VALD, see **Weld**, *sb.*

VALE, *sb.*[1] Brks.[1] In form **vaayle.** [vail.] The country along the Thames valley, about Didcot, Moreton, &c.

VALE, *sb.*[2] nw.Dev.[1] [vēl.] The socket for the handle of such tools as mattocks, shovels, &c.

VALE, *sb.*[3] Ken.[1] The vole, *Arvicola amphibius.*

VALE, see **Fall**, *v.*, **Vail**, *sb.*

VALEEN, *adj.* Sh.I. Benumbed. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **vaaless.**

VALENT, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [vǽlənt.] A dial. form of 'valance'; a short curtain; the upper or fixed part of window drapery.

Please, 'm, the foot valent of the blue bed's a-broke down.

VALENTIA, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf.[1] A tin instrument used for getting out beer, &c. from the bung-hole of a cask, by pressing on a small hole at the top.

VALENTINE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Rut. Nhp. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Valentine-buns**, a kind of buns eaten on St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th; also called **Shittles** (q.v., s.v. **Shittle**, *sb.*[1] **4**); (2) **-s' deal or dealing**, a choosing of sweethearts on St. Valentine's Day.

(1) **Rut.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] In Peterborough and in some of the villages in the northern part of the county sweet plum buns were formerly, and I believe are still, made, called Valentine buns; and these buns . . . are in some villages given by godfathers and godmothers to their godchildren on the Sunday preceding and the Sunday following St. Valentine's day. (2) **Sc.** The names of the various members of the company were written on separate slips, and were then selected by lot: and the person whose name was so drawn was the drawer's valentine for the year (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** Yestreen at the Valentines' dealing My heart to my mou' gied a sten, Burns *Tam Glen*, st. 6.

2. *v.* In phr. *to go valentining*, to go from house to house on St. Valentine's Day, singing and begging; see below.

Rut.[1] At Lyndon (1889) children go round to various houses, as on May Day, singing songs and asking the inmates to 'Remember Saint Valentine.' **Nhp.**[1] The children of the village go in parties, sometimes in considerable numbers, repeating at each house one or other of the following salutations, which vary in different districts: 'Good morrow, Valentine, first it's yours and then it's mine, So please give me a valentine.' 'Morrow, morrow, valentine! First 'tis yours, and then 'tis mine, So please to give me a valentine. Holly and ivy tickle my toe, Give me red apple and let me go.' 'Good morrow, Valentine! Parsley grows by savoury, Savoury grows by thyme, A new pair of gloves on Easter day, Good morrow, Valentine!' **Nhp.**[2] On St. Valentine's day it is the custom for children of both sexes to go round to the doors of the principal houses in the villages, singing: 'Good morrow, Valentine; Plaze to give me a Valentine: I'll be yourn, if ye'l be mine: Good morrow, Valentine.'

VALIANT, *adj.* Sus. Wil. [vǽliənt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Valiant sparrow**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.* Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 257; Wil.[1] **2.** Stout, well-built.

Sus.[1] 'What did you think of my friend who preached last Sunday?' 'Ha! he was a valiant man; he just did stand over the pulpit! . . what a noble paunch he had!'

VALLACE, *v.* Dev. [vǽləs.] To 'ballast'; to put porous material under the metal in road-making.

I reckon another load o' hellen [slate] chips'll do for vallacing the road, *Reports Provinc.* (1889) No. 11.

VALLAL, see **Fallal(l.**

VALLEAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **volleat.** A kerchief for the head.

VALLERT, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A corruption of 'value.'

VALLEY, *sb.* Bck. Bdf. Nrf. Wil. Also in form **velley** Wil.[1] [vǽli.] **1.** Any small channel or hollow, as a drain or gutter in a roof. e.Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Wil.[1] **2.** *pl.* The leaves of the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis.* Bck., Bdf. (B. & H.)

VALLEY, VALLIATE, see **Value, Valuate.**

VALLIDOM, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **validum** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in form **valuedom** n.Sc. (Jam.) [va·lidəm.] Value, worth; size.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dur.**[1] Not t'vallidom of a fardin. **Cum.**[1] I wadn't give t'vallidom of an oald sang for o' t'set o' them; **Cum.**[4] **w.Yks.**[1] A lile wee nook on't, nut validum o' my thoum naal. **ne.Lan.**[1] Net th' validum o' th' black o' my nail. **n.Lin.**[1] It's not th' vallidom of sixpence.

VALLIMENT, *sb.* Stf.[1] [va·liment.] Value.

VALLOW, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Cy. s.Cy. Sus. Also in forms **valler** Sus.[2]; **vallor** e.Cy. s.Cy.; **voller** Sus.[2] A concave mould in which cheese was pressed; a large wooden dish used in dairies. e.Cy. Ray (1691), s.Cy. (*ib.*), Sus.[2]

VALLY, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [vǽ·li.] A litter of pigs.

VALLY, see **Felloe, Value.**

VALSEN, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Cor.[2] Freshwater eels.

VALUATE, *v.* Der. Lin. e.An. Som. Also written **valliate** n.Lin.[1] [vǽ·li·eət.] To estimate the value of anything.

n.Lin.[1] When all things is valuaated, it will cum oot he awes me munny.

Hence **Valuation**, *sb.* an amount in quantity or time.

nw.Der.[1] **e.An.**[1] I lost the valuation of eight sacks of potatoes. Let it stay there the valuation of two days. **w.Som.**[1] 'Nif anybody'd on'y a-had the valliation [vaal·iae·urshun] of about o' two showelvulls o' clay, could 'a stap'd it all to once.' Said of an important outburst of water.

VALUE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **valley** Chs.[1] Glo.[2]; **vally** Der. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Bdf. Sus.; **valour** e.An.[1] [va·liu, vǽ·lju; va·li, vǽ·li.] **1.** *v.* To care for; to think much of.

Der. Ghosts, indeed! I don't vally them, not I, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 314. **Sus.** I be'nt a bit affeard, I shouldn't vally three, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 10.

2. *sb.* An amount; used of measure and quantity.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[2] When you come to the value of 5 feet deep; **Chs.**[3], **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Not th' value of this here brick. It was maaybe th' value o' that theäre taable top, bud a bit thicker. **Lei.**[1] A steam draining-machine ''ud roon threw stiff clee-sile a vally o' noine or ten inch dip loike noothink.' **Nhp.**[1] There was only the vally of a bushel of apples in all the orchard. I want the vally of two or three spunful of milk. **War.**[1] The value of five loads; **War.**[2 3] **Glo.**[2] I went the vallie of foive maile. **Bdf.** Bring the value of a sackful, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **e.An.**[1]

Hence **Valuable**, *adj.* large in amount.

w.Yks.[1] He ate nout valable.

3. A space of time.

Lin.[1] I was not there for the value of five minutes. **n.Lin.**[1] I waaited for him, maaybe the vally of ten minutes. **e.An.**[1] It might be about the valour of three hours.

VALUEDOM, see **Vallidom.**

VAMM, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **vaam.** [vam, vām.] A flavour, odour, scent.

The swart bird . . . detected the vaam of any unseen presence, and announced the same by crowing at any hour, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 165; (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

VAMM, *v.* Sh.I. [vam.] To bewitch. (A.W.), (J.S.)

VAMP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **vampt** Sur.; **vomp** nw.Dev.[1] [vamp, væmp.] **1.** *sb.* A sock; a short stocking; the foot of a stocking. Cor.[1 2 3] Hence **Vamplets**, *sb. pl.* gaiters. Brks.[1], Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] **2.** A flounce; a pleat. Cor.[3] **3.** A font; also in *comb.* **Christening vamp, Church vamp, Vamp-dish.** Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cf. **vant**, *sb.* **4.** *v.* To mend, patch, repair; *gen.* used with *up.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Wm.** Vamp it up a bit (B.K.). **w.Yks.** I'll get t'shoemaker to vamp these booits up a bit, and they'll last me ever so long (S.P.U.). **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v sent mahy bahy·sikl tŭ)th smidh·i tŭ bi vaam·t ŭp. **War.**[3] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893) No. 13. **nw.Dev.**[1] 'Tis onny an oal' gown new vomp'd.

5. To knit new feet, soles, &c. to stockings; to increase in knitting.

Dev. Yŭ must vamp eight stitches in tha ca've ov yer stocking ef yŭ want'th tŭ make'n a güde shāpe, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Vamp-dish). **Cor.**[2]; **Cor.**[3] I must vamp this stocking as it's too short.

6. With *down*: to make up a fire that it may burn some time. Wil.[1] *MS. add.* **7.** To fill up a glass, teapot, &c. when partially empty; to sip slowly.

Dev. 'Vomp the tay-pot,' put in fresh tea, *Reports Provinc.* (1893) No. 13. **Cor.**[2] Tipplers who desire to make the most of one glass of grog, first drink a little, then add some spirit, then sip again, next add some more water, then drink again, so repeating the trick known as vamping; **Cor.**[3] The tea wants vamping, i.e. to have more tea, or water, or both, added.

8. To sprinkle with water. Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

9. To accompany a singer by ear; to improvise or play on a musical instrument.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. What I looked out for was a chap that could vamp, *Yksman.* (Aug. 1878) 134. Lan. An' larn't to vamp afore he'd breeches worn, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 222. s.Lan.[1] War.[3] 'Wanted, a pianoforte player—one who can vamp well.' Not an unusual announcement at one time in Birmingham. s.Wor. (H.K.) Lon. As soon as I could get in to vamp the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 191, ed. 1861. Sur. We'd be laughed at a someness if it got about that there wer a 'monium an' it were dumb 'cos there worn't no one to vampt it, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iv.

Hence **Vamper**, *sb.* an accompanist by ear; an improviser on a musical instrument.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Geet a piano an' a vamper, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 207.

10. With *up*: to concoct a false charge, &c.; to fabricate; to trump up.

Lan. (F.R.C.), s.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] It's a vamped-up story altogether. War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.)

11. *Fig.* With *up*: to improve, mend.

Ayr. A prologue, epilogue, or some such matter, 'Twould vamp my bill, said I, if nothing better, BURNS *Add. sp. by Fontenelle* (1795) l. 4. w.Yks. I'd just advise yo all ta tack stock o' yorsens, vamp up a bit wheer yo seem to be short, an act up tut dictates o' concience, *Back at Mooin Olm.* (1878) 3.

12. To recover in health.

Wm. He's vampin' up again nicely (B.K.).

VAMP, *sb.*[2] Shr. Glo. [væmp.] A wooden prop; see below.

Shr.[1] To support the shaft of a cart when the horse is taken out; also to serve as a rest for a temporary bench, or a table made of loose planks. Such a bench or table would have a vamp at each end. It is a rude contrivance, consisting simply of a three-forked branch of a tree, cut to the requisite length and inverted. Glo. Vamps on the riverside (E.W.P.).

VAMP, *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. Wil. Dor. [vamp, væmp.]

1. To walk about; to tramp.

Wil.[1] I zeed she a-vamping half round the town. Dor. Well, vamp on to Marlott, will ye, HARDY *Tess* (1891) i; (E.C.M.)

2. With *about*: to follow or hang about; to waste time on small errands.

w.Yks.[2] Wherever I go, she's always sure to vamp about. n.Lin.[1] Sometimes connected with the idea of flaunting idleness.

3. With *about*: to jump about in a half playful, half menacing manner. n.Lin.[1]

VAMP, *v.*[3] Wm. Lin. [vamp.] To boast, brag, vaunt. Cf. **vamper**, *v.*[1]

Wm. GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 95. n.Lin.[1] I niver heärd onybody vamp consarnin' the'r bairns as she duz.

VAMP, *v.*[4] *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] To pawn.

VAMPER, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **vampor** n.Yks.[2]; and in form **vomper** Wm. Yks. [va·mpə(r.] 1. To boast, bluster, swagger; to bully. Cf. **vamp**, *v.*[3], **vapour**, 3.

N.Cy.[1] Wm. Thoos neea casion ta vomper an' shoot at yan like that, yan's nin deef (B.K.). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. To present an ostentatious appearance; to go into attitudes, as an orator; to pose. s.Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.[2]

VAMPER, *v.*[2] Som. [væ·mpə(r).] To beat down the price.

An old word often used in the yearly bargainings of farm servants (W.F.R.).

VAMPERN, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **vamprey**. [væ·mpən.] The mud lamprey, *Petromyzon branchialis.*

The third species found in the Severn. . . Known to ichthyologists as the sand pride or mud lamprey, and locally in Worcestershire as the 'vampern,' *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1892) 640. s.Wor. (H.K.)

VAMPISH, *v.* Irel. [va·mpiʃ.] To brandish a weapon threateningly. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

VAMPISHNESS, *sb.* Ken.[1] [væ·mpiʃnəs.] Frowardness, perverseness. Cf. **vamp**, *v.*[3]

VAN, *sb.*[1] Cor.[1] [væn.] A kind of omnibus entered from the front part.

VAN, *sb.*[2] Suf.[1] A fan-shaped flat basket for winnowing corn. The same word as **Fan** (q.v.).

VAN, see **Fan**.

VANCE-ROOF, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Also in form **vaunce-roof** Suf.[1] A garret.

e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. GROSE (1790); Suf.[1]

VANDAVIL, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A trifle; a thing of little value. S. & Ork.[1]

VANDIE, see **Vaunty**.

VANDLÖB, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **vaandlob, van(di)-lup, vanlup.** A downpour of rain.

Da kye is half fantin', an' if he [it] sets in wi' storms an' vandlöbs o' watter, dey'll be nae okrigaard for dem, *Sh. News* (Oct. 2, 1897); Gaen ta be a vaandlob fra da sood waast, I tink, *ib.* (Oct. 1, 1898); Cross a soond in boats, mebbie wi' a gale an' vandlöb, *ib.* (Dec. 1, 1900); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 86.

[ON. *vatnhlaup*, lit. water-leap, JAKOBSEN, *l.c.*]

VANDT, *v.* Sh.I. To become a person; to fit; to suit. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *vandi*, a custom, habit, want (VIGFUSSON).]

VANDYKE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Glo. Wil. [vændai·k.]

1. *sb.* A flaunting figure.

Wil.[1] What a vandyke her wur! *MS. add.*

2. *v.* To dress flauntingly.

How her wur vandyked off 'isterday! *ib.*

3. *adj.* Flaunting, careering. Glo.[1]

VANE, *int.* Sc. [vēn.] A call to a horse to come towards one.

In towns one hears frequently wynd or vane, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160.

VANE, see **Vein**.

VAN-FENCE, *v.* Suf. [væ·n-fens.] To make a hedge with long, pliant sticks, to 'edder' (q.v.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

VANG, *sb.* Cor.[2] [væŋ.] A notion, conceit.

One of his new vangs.

VANG, see **Fang**, *sb.*, *v.*

VAN-JOTTHERY, *sb.* Yks. [va·n-dʒoþ(ə)ri.] A miscellaneous collection.

e.Yks. Ah went ti see what sooat o' things he'd getten, bud sike a van-jotthery Ah nivver seed afooar, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 92.

VANKISH, VANLUP, see **Wankish, Vandlöb.**

VANNOCK, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [va·nək.] A considerable portion; a large fragment.

Cliff com doon ï sike vannocks as was nivver seen afoor.

VANQUISH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A disease of sheep: see below.

Sc. The young sheep were attacked by the vanquish, which consumed them entirely away, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 405 (JAM.); A disease among sheep and lambs, caused by their eating a certain unwholesome grass, MACKAY. Kcb. The peculiar disadvantages of it are . . . the pernicious quality of a species of grass to the health of the sheep on two or three farms on the side of the Dee, infecting them with a disease called the vanquish, i.e. it weakens, wastes, and would at last kill them, unless removed to another farm; but [they] are no sooner removed than they recover their health, and gradually their strength and fatness, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 267 (JAM.); In one or two farms a disease also prevails termed the vanquish. It arises from feeding on dry barren moss, void of all nourishment, to which the creatures are so attached, that they will not leave it till they die of emaciation. In this disease the horns usually become red, *ib.* VII. 518.

VANT, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **vannte** Cor.[1]; and in form **vaunt** Dev. A dial. form of 'font.'

Som. (HALL.) Dev. Entries are made in the Ilsington Parish Old Church Rate Records of payments annually from 1783 to 1864 to the Lord of the Manor for 'vaunt water.' In 1865 it is 'font'; in 1868 again 'vaunt'; and in the last entry, in 1874, 'font,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18. Cor.[1]

VANT, *v.* Oxf. [vænt.] To vault, as in the game of 'leap-frog.'

'Show us a back, Dick, and I'll vant over it.' The customary word for vaulting amongst boys (G.O.).

VANT, see **Callyvan**, *sb.*[1]

VANTAGE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **vantish** Nhb.[1] A coal-mining term: see below.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. The side of a board which has been kirved, nicked, and shot down, the remaining half being called the back-end, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

VANTEAG, VANTIE, see **Fantigue, Vaunty.**

VAPORATE, *v.* n.Lin.[1] An aphetic form of 'evaporate.'

VAPOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. I.W. Also written **vaaper** Wxf.[1]; **vaiper** S. & Ork.[1]; **vaper** Cum. Wm.; **vayper** Cum.[14]; and in form **veyapur** I.W.[1] [vē·pə(r, veə·pə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Bullying; exulting in actions and words. Cum.[4] **2.** A caper; a leap. *ib.*

3. *v.* To brag, boast, swagger, exult; to bully; to flourish menacingly; to threaten with violence. Cf. **vamper**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. In wrath she was sae vap'rin, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 13. **Wxf.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Theer he was vamperen an' vaperen ower ivv'rybody aboot what he hed an what he cud deea (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Vamper), **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.**[1] She was in the kitchen vapouring about, so I left her to hersen. **I.W.**[1]

4. To caper; to frisk about.

Dmf. When he puts on his Sunday dress He vapours lighter than a ghaist, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 25. **Cum.**[14]

5. To pose; to go into attitudes as an orator. n.Yks.[2]

6. To saunter; to stroll. S. & Ork.[1]

VAPOURED, *ppl. adj. Obsol.* e.Cy. Inclined to yawn. (HALL.), (E.G.P.)

VAR, see **War.**

VARDAS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Speech, talk. (HALL.)

VARDLE, *sb.* e.An. [vā·dl.] The bottom hinge of a gate. Cf. **vartiwell.**

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86; A common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

VARDLE, see **Fardel.**

VARDLOKUR, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. (JAM.) A magical song.

VARDY, *adj.* Hmp.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Speaking so as to interrupt conversation.

VARDY, see **Verdict.**

VARE, *v.* I.W.[1] [veə(r).] With *out*: to plough the first two furrows of the different lands or ridges of a field.

Goo and vare out that ground.

VARE, see **Fair**, *adj.*, **Fare**, *sb.*[1], **Vair**, *sb.*[2], **Voar.**

VARECH, *sb.* Ch.I. A sea-weed, used for fuel and manure. The same word as **Wrack**, q.v.

The gathering of varech in Herm commences to-morrow, *Clerk's Guernsey News* (Feb. 1, 1889); (G.H.G.)

VAREEZ, *v.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] To notice, observe. S. & Ork.[1]

VARE-NUT, VAREY, see **Fare-nut, Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VARGE, *v.* Chs.[123] [vādʒ.] To quarrel. Cf. **barge**, *v.*[1]

VARGE, see **Verge**, *sb.*[1]

VARGOOD, VARIE, see **Fargood, Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VARIEGATED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. In *comb.* **Variegated nettle**, the spotted dead-nettle, *Lamium maculatum.* n.Yks. (B. & H.), Chs.[1]

VARIETY, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Der. [vərai·əti.] Anything out of the ordinary; a rarity.

Wgt. (A.W.), **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] A Cheshire housewife, apologising to her guests for the plainness of the food set before them, will tell them that she has no variety for them: meaning 'nothing out of the common way,' nothing but simple and ordinary fare. **nw.Der.**[1]

VARIORUM, *sb.* Sc. [vari·ō·rəm.] **1.** A constant change; a continual variation; a medley.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); Life is all a variorum, We regard not how it goes, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 333; THOM *Amusements* (1812) 51.

2. A variation; a diversion, variety.

Sc. A little chit-chat with cuttie is an excellent variorum to exhilarate a man who has wasted his spirits with talking so long on serious subjects, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 32. **Kcb.** They [Cameronians] wudna let the Paraphrases be sung in the kirk, or tunes wi' variorums aboot them, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 11.

3. *pl.* Odds and ends.

Frf. She had made it sae to sheen 'Mang 'ither variorums she'd gat, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21.

VARLET, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. A warlock; a wizard.

There is a house called Kebister, where a varlet or wizard lived, commonly designed Luggie, BRAND *Zetland* (1710) 110 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

VARLEY-GRASSEY, *adj.* Wil.[1] Gone green; a corruption of 'verdigris.'

VARM, VARMENT, see **Farm**, *v.*[2], **Vermin.**

VARMENT, *sb.* Dev. A corruption of 'preferment.'

She zayeth, Nathan is boarn to great varment, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. Gomme.

VARMER, *sb.* I.W. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large hawk. (HALL.)

VARMER, VARMERIC, see **Farmer**, *v.*, **Farmeric.**

VARNAGGEL, *sb. Obsol.* Sh.I. Also in forms **vaarnakle; varnicle** S. & Ork.[1] A wooden peg or pin; see below. Also in *comp.* **Varnaggel-pin.**

Now most often called 'de klibber pin'; a wooden pin for keeping the two parts of the wooden pack-saddle or klibber together on the back of the horse, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 19; The vaaving that held the vaarnakle or berjoggel . . . in an upright position now relaxed, and it turned horizontally across the mouth or throat of the fish, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 129; **S. & Ork.**[1]

[ON. *varða*, to guard or protect, and *nagli*, pin, JAKOBSEN, *l.c.*]

VARNISH, *v.* Der. Lei. [vā·niʃ.] To fill out, to grow sleek and fat. Cf. **barnish.**

Der.[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A farmer's wife said that a 'gel' that she had taken in quite thin was become 'fat an' varnished.' 'That oss'll vaa'nish i' the spring.'

VAR-PIG, *sb.* Sus. A boar-pig. (F.W.D.) Cf. **fare**, *sb.*[1]

VARPNEY, *sb.* Dev.[4] A kind of apple.

VARSAL, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Suf. Sur. Also written **varsel** War.; and in form **varsed** s.Chs.[1] [vā·sl.] A shortened dial. form of 'universal'; *gen.* used in phr. *the* (or *this*) *varsal world.*

Sc. (G.W.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[14] **n.Lan.**[1] Ther niver wos his marra i' o' this varsal war'd [world]. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo(z nuwt i dhŭ vaa·rsŭd wuurld tŭ dóo. **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[123], **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**[1] I ant got a single aipemmy in this yer varsal world, *MS. add.* **Suf.**[1] I'm sewer I heent a farden i' the varsal wald. **Sur.** They know nothing in the 'varsal world about it, HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 91, ed. 1857.

VARTER-KNOT, *sb.* Nhb. Also in form **verter-**. The knot nearest the ground in straw; the 'bartle-knot.' (R.O.H.)

VARTFUL, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Artful.

VARTH, see **Farth.**

VARTIWELL, *sb. Obs.* Lin. The eye of a gate in which the crook works. Cf. **vardle.**

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.**[1] March 30th [1763], crookes and vartuales, and bands, 1*s.* 8*d.*, *Northorpe Acc.*

VARY, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **vairie** Slk. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To begin to show symptoms of delirium in illness. **Slk.** I observe him vairyin' the day (JAM.).

2. *sb.* In phr. *to be at a vary*, to be at a loss; to feel uncertain.

Per. I'm at a vary Whether to keep free, or marry, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 54.

VASSAL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **vaishle** Bnff.[1] **1.** A tenant holding land under an overlord for payment of a fixed annual sum of money in name of feu-duty. Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **2.** A maid-servant. Bnff.[1]

VASSENTARY, see **Vacentrary.**

VAST, *adj.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **varst** Cum.[134] Wm. [vast, vāst.] **1.** *adj.* Great; numerous: followed by a *sb.* of amount or number.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** Theer's a varst deal mair teh deuh (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**[24], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] There wur a vast seet o' folk theer. **Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** A vast sight too many (J.T.B.). **Oxf.** There was a vast number of people present (G.O.).

2. *sb.* A great amount, number, or quantity; *gen.* in phr. *a vast of*, or *a vast.*

Cai.[1] A vast o' money. **Ags.** He has a vast o' grund (JAM.). **Frf.** A vast o' foak a' round about Came to the feast, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 14. **Lnk.** The old woman bestowed a vast of presents on Tom, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 79. **N.Cy.**[1] A vast of news. **Nhb.**[1] Sixpence did not seem a vast. Thor wis a vast o' folk i' the chepil. **Dur.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] A 'vast o' years,' the only expression for a long time. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Ey, he buys a varst o' tow on ye,

DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876 85); **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] There was a strange vast o' folk at Mally D.'s burial; **n.Yks.**[2] A vast o' things. **ne.Yks.**[1] There's a vast on 'em cum'd. **e.Yks.**[1] It was a vast tĭ gĭ for sike a naud oss as that. **w.Yks.**[1] It'll do the a vast o' good, man; **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** Hoo's browt her a vast o' jelly an' things, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) III. vii. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Ther's a vast o' gnats i' th' air. **Chs.**[123] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭr)z ŭ vaas·t ŭ foa·ks kŭmn éeŭr ev·ri éeŭr i)th sŭm·ŭr. **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] There's a vast of folks comes to their do. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[2] That field ull take a vast a' muck. **War.**[12] **Shr.**[1] A vast of timber. **Glo.** He always took a vast of pleasure in talking of bygone times, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. iv. **e.An.**[1] We had a vast of rain in the last quarter of the year 1824. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **I.W.** She was a vast too good vor'n, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 180.

Hence **Vasting,** *sb.* a large quantity.

n.Lin.[1] Theäre's a vastin' o' peärs to year.

3. *Obs.* A great distance; a long way.

Wm. Whitch miad fowks cum a varst about, CLOSE *Satirist* (1833) 155.

4. *adv.* Exceedingly, very.

w.Dur.[1] 'Vast set by,' highly thought of. **w.Yks.** They're vast ready to thro't jail e yer face, *Gossips*, 18. **Lan.** Aw wantid to goo wi' him vast badly, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 11. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Bdf.** A vast little, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 146. **Ken.**[1]; **Ken.**[2] It is vast little.

5. Phr. *to be vast against any one,* to be very much opposed to any one. N.I.[1]

VASTAGE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Waste ground. See **Waste,** *adj.* 2.

'The old vastage called the Millhillhouse on the east.' Title of old property in Kilwinning, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899).

VAT, *sb.* Dev. [væt.] A cider-making term: the shallow vessel upon which the 'cheese' (q.v.) is pressed, and from which the expressed cider runs into large tubs; the bed of a cider-press. nw.Dev.[1] w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

VATCH, *sb.* Glo.[1] A dial. form of 'thatch.'

VATCH, VATH, see **Fetch,** *v.*, **Faith.**

VATIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [va·tik.] A water-pail. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 33. Cf. **fiddack,** *sb.*[1]

VATSGAARI, *adj.* Sh.I. [va·tsgari.] Rainy.

Vatn . . . occurs in the expressions 'a vatsgaari day': day of nasty rain, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 85.

VATSGAARIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [va·tsgārin.] A halo round the sun, supposed to indicate bad weather. S. & Ork.[1]

VATTABAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **vaytaband.** A fisherman's term: a string by which a pair of sea-mittens are tied together and suspended round the neck when not in use; a band round the wrist to keep the sleeve tight; lit. 'waterband.' S. & Ork.[1]

VAUDY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **vaudie** (JAM.); and in forms **vady** Frf.; **waddy** Sc.; **wadie** Abd.; **wady** Sc. (JAM.) 1. Great, powerful, strong; uncommon.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Ags.** (JAM.) **Frf.** Cummers sled, an' hurl'd as weel On ice, as ony vady chiel, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7.

2. Gay, showy.

Sc. MACKAY. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** I got new trews and coat, And stalked about in trappings vaudie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 72. **Rxb.** In blue worset boots that my auld mither span, I've aft been fu' vaudy sin' I was a man, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 222.

3. Proud, vain; forward; elated, cheerful, gay, merry.

Sc. Thus must we be sad, whilst the traitors are vaudie, Till we get a sight o' our ain bonny laddie, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 70 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** Was there e'er a young laddie sae waddie, as I? BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 230, ed. 1875. **Bch.** Then all the giglets, young and gaudy, Sware . . . I might be wady, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 40. **Abd.** (JAM.); I'm glad 'at ye're sae wadie, ye sat sae douff an' dowie a' day, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 8, ed. 1873. **Per.** I got astride our collie dog, And off I cantered crouse and vaudie, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 71.

VAUGHT, see **Fet,** *v.*

VAUKIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Proud, well-pleased. S. & Ork.[1]

VAULTS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] [volts.] A place where intoxicating liquors are sold at the counter only.

VAUNCE-ROOF, see **Vance-roof.**

VAUNK, VAUNT, see **Funk,** *sb.*[1], **Vant,** *sb.*

VAUNTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Wor. Also written **vauntie** Sc.; and in forms **vandie** Knr. Fif. (JAM.); **vantie** Sc. [vō·nti.] 1. *adj.* Boastful, proud, vain; exultant; ostentatious, showy; also used *advb.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Mry.** Fu' vaunty be thy looks, ma'am, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 61. **Per.** Wi' bonnet sae vaunty, an' owerlay sae clean, FORD *Harp* (1893) 164. **Knr.** (JAM.) **Slg.** I trow ye needna craw sae vantie, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 178. **Ayr.** Wow, but your letter made me vauntie! BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (Oct. 21, 1789) st. 1. **Lnk.** Syne she'll grow vauntie an' brag o' hersel, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 166. **Edb.** Unco vauntie . . . I'm o' bonnie wee Kate, LOGAN *Auld Reekie* (1864) 16. **Dmf.** Talked loud an' learned, an' lang an' vaunty, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 19. **s.Wor.** A vaunty dame, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 19.

2. *sb.* A boastful, vain person; a braggadocio. Sc. MACKAY. Fif. (JAM.)

VAUR, *sb.* Sh.I. [vār.] Care, heed.

Hit'll learn me ta tak' mair vaur agen, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897).

Hence **Varless,** *adj.* careless, heedless.

He's set doon 1897 in place o' 1898. Dat's juist laek what he wis wint ta dü at da skule. He wis awfil varless dat wye, *ib.* (Jan. 22, 1898).

VAUR, VAUTY, see **Fore,** *adj.*, **Faulty.**

VAVVL, *v.* Sh.I. [va·vl.] To flutter; to waver. S. & Ork.[1] See **Waffle,** *v.*[1]

[Cp. ON. *vafla, vafra,* to hover about (VIGFUSSON).]

VAW, *int.* Sc. A call to a horse to come towards one.

Used in towns by carters, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395.

VAWSIL, see **Fold-sail,** s.v. **Fold,** *sb.*[1] 1 (7).

VAWTH, *sb.* Som. [vāþ.] A 'farrow' or litter of pigs. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). See **Farth.**

VAWTH, VAY, VAYGE, see **Foth, Fay,** *v.*[1], **Vage, Vege.**

VAZ, *v.* War. Glo. [væz.] With out: to fray. Cf. **fazle.**

War.[2] This cloth is beginning to vaz out. **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896).

VAZE, see **Fease,** *v.*[1]

VAZEN, *sb. pl.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dial. form of 'faiths.' (HALL.)

VAZZLE, see **Fazle.**

V-BOB, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A spear or beam working with a pumping engine; so called from its shape. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

VEACH, see **Veak,** *sb.*[1]

VEAG, *sb.* Som. Also written **veague** (HALL.). [vēg.] 1. A strong burst of temper. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). The same word as **Feag,** *sb.* (q.v.); cf. **veak,** *sb.*[2]

2. A freak, whim. (HALL.)

VEAG, see **Feag,** *sb.*

VEAGUE, *sb.* w.Cy. (HALL.) A teasing child. The same word as **Feague,** *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

VEAK, *sb.*[1] w.Cy. Cor. Also in form **veach** Cor.[12] A gathering near the fingernail; a 'whitlow'; an ulcer.

w.Cy. (HALL.) **Cor.** When the deep tissues and bone of the finger are implicated, the disease is called a veak, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 240; **Cor.**[12]

VEAK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in form **vake** Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [vīk; vēk.] 1. *sb.* A fit of ill-temper; a passion, rage; a sudden capricious freak; a vagary; a whim. Cf. **feag,** *sb.*

Dev. He is in one of his veaks, *Reports Provinc.* (1877); **Dev.**[1] To be in a veak. **nw.Dev.**[1] He waz in a proper vake, I kin tell ee. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 473.

2. *v.* In phr. *to go veaking about,* to be fretful.

Hmp. HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** 'Er dawnt dü nort but go veaking about, and suffing awl day long, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Veaking,** *ppl. adj.* fretful, peevish; blaming, carping.

Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Oll the neighbourhooden knowth thee to be a veaking . . . hussey, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 42.

VEAK, see **Vaik.**

VEAL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Amer. Also in form **vael** Sh.I. [vīl.] 1. A calf; the carcase of a calf.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Hit's wi' da vael o' a calf, güdewife, *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900). **Bnff.** For each beef sold in the shambles 3*d.*, each mutton 1*d.*, each veal ½*d.*, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 104. **Lnk.**

The feeding of veals for slaughter, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 80. [Amer. Jim brought three or four veals into town one spring to sell, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xvii.]

2. Phr. *married in the veal bones always a calf*, one who marries young never becomes a physically strong man. w.Yks.[2]

[1. Veale, calfe, *vitulus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

VEAN, *adj.* I.Ma. Cor. Also written **veen** I.Ma.; and in form **vyan** Cor.[2] [vīn.] Little; *gen.* used as a term of endearment, esp. in *comp.* **Child-vean** (q.v.).

I.Ma. Aw boy veen! boy veen! CAINE *Manxman* (1894) 84, ed. 1895. Cor.[1 2]

VEAND, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Superannuated. Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 409. Rxb. (JAM.)

VEAR, *sb.* Cor.[3] A young pig. The same word as **Fare**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

VEASE, VEAST, see **Fease**, *v.*[1], **Feast**.

VEATH, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A striking the limbs about; a 'funk.' BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.*

VEATHERVAW, VECKLE, see **Featherfew, Fettle**, *sb.*[1]

VEDGE, VEEF, see **Vege, Vive**.

VEEGWIL, see **Vaigle**.

VEEK, *v.* Or.I. [vīk.] To move; to veer. (S.A.S.)

VEELVARE, see **Fieldfare**.

VEEM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A close heat over the body, with redness of face, and some perspiration. Ayr. (JAM.) Cf. **fame**. 2. A state of ecstasy, excitement, exultation. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

VEEN, see **Vean**.

VEEPERIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [vī·pərit.] Vicious, venomous.

Abd. She wis a veeperit craitur, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903).

VEER, *adj.* Wil.[1] [viə(r).] In *comb.* **Veer weather**, chopping, changeable weather.

VEER, *v.*[1] Pem. [viə(r).] To hunt, as a dog; to quarter. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422.

VEER, *v.*[2] Mid. [viə(r).] With *out*: to draw two furrows in opposite directions in ploughing so as to leave a trough of double width. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) The same word as **Feer**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

VEER, see **Fare**, *sb.*[1], **Farrow, Feer**, *sb.*[1], **Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VEERDONS, *sb. pl.* Dev. A dial. form of 'ferns.' n.Dev. (B. & H.)

VEESE, VEESICK, VEEVE, see **Fease**, *v.*[1], **Vissik, Vive**.

VEEZE, *v.* Dor. To turn or drive out. (W.C. c. 1750). The same word as **Fease**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)

VEG, see **Vaig**.

VEGE, *v.* and *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also in forms **vage** w.Som.[1]; **vaige** nw.Dev.[1]; **vayge** Dev.[3]; **vedge** Dev.[1] [vīdʒ; vēdʒ, veədʒ.] 1. *v.* To push; to butt, as an animal; to sidle. Cf. **fease**, *v.*[1]

w.Som.[1] One o' the old yoes vage me and hat me arse over head. Dev.[1] They never left edging and vedging till they'd a shoulder'd themselves up to me, 16, ed. Palmer.

2. To move or run about in such a way as to agitate the air. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). 3. *sb.* An impetus; a rush; a short run before taking a leap.

w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). Dev. Vetch a vaige, Jack, 'vore's jump, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 153, ed. 1871; Dev.[1]; Dev.[3] In the 'ossmanship tother night the clown tooked a bit of a vayge and jumped awver six osses all to wance. nw.Dev.[1] Take a gude vaige now, or thee'lt nivver clear the gallis.

VEGE, see **Vage**.

VEGETLES, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] Also in form **vegebles**. A dial. form of 'vegetables.'

You can't have no sprouts to-day, vegetles [vúj·utlz] be terr'ble [skee·us] scarce.

VEGLE, VEGWAL, VEGWIL, VEIG, see **Vaigle, Vaig**.

VEIGLE, *v.* Wm. [viə·gl.] An aphetic form of 'enveigle.' GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 95.

VEIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Shr. Amer. [vēl, veəl.] The caul of a child, calf, &c.; the thin membrane round the intestines of a pig. Cf. **vell**.

n.Cy. The lady elicited that her servant had been born with a vail over her head, which was now presaging evil to her, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] Supposed to confer safety, especially from drowning. 'I had a uncle as had a charmed life; he was born with a veil over his face.' s.Chs.[1] Persons who are born with a veil [vai·l, vee·l] over their faces are accounted lucky, and are sometimes said to bear a charmed life. Shr.[1] [Amer. He was born with a veil over his head, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 426.]

VEIN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **vane** Wxf. [vēn.] In phr. *with all the veins*, or *with all the veins of my heart* or *soul*, used to express great willingness.

Ir. To be sure, Father Ned, you must get a slice with all the veins of my heart, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 20; I'll do it, with all 'the veins,' whenever yer coming this way again, LEVER *C. O'Malley* (1841) xxii. w.Ir. With all the veins o' my heart, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 8. Wxf. 'Wid all de vanes o' me sowl,' says I, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 221.

VEL, *sb.* Dor.[1] [vel.] In phr. *to see vel nor mark*, see below. The same word as **Fell**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

'I cān't zee vell nar mark o't,' i.e. 'I can see no traces of it.' Seems to have been originally applied to lost cattle.

VELDEVARE, VELDEVER, VELDWER, see **Fieldfare**.

VELGE, *sb.* Pem. Also written **velg**. [veldʒ.] Fallow land.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422; How many aâcres of velg 'ave yeâ this year, Tom? (W.M.M.); (W.H.Y.)

VELL, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [vel.] 1. A membrane; a film over the eye. Cf. **veil**; see **Fell**, *sb.*[1]

Dor.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] I be afeard the poor old man's gwain blind, he've a-got a vell all over one of his eyes.

2. The stomach of a calf or cow, used in making rennet.

Glo. Rennet or runnet is made from the stomachs of calves, called here 'vells.' Irish vells are the best; they are cured, and sent to England, and sold by the grocers to the dairy-farmers, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 32; Glo.[1], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. It is prepared with vinegar and other things (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1], Dev.[1]

VELL, see **Fell**, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

VELLA, *sb.* Cor. [ve·lə.] A whirlpool.

w.Cor. He was drowned whilst bathing in a vella, *Cornishman* (Aug. 1880). Cor.[3]

VELLUM, *sb.* Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **vellam** Pem. [ve·ləm.] A film; a membrane. w.Som.[1], Dev.[3], Cor.[3] Hence (1) **Vellum-broken** or **-brokt**, *ppl. adj.* ruptured; (2) **Vellum-sieve**, *sb., obsol.*, a sieve made of sheepskin.

(1) w.Som.[1] A common injury to ewes and sows is to be vellum-brokt. Dev. Can't rear'n; he's vellum-brock'd, *Reports Provinc.* (1883). nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[2] (2) s.Pem. Hear maid! emp' out the meal that's in the vellam-sieve (W.M.M.).

[Velyme, *membrana* (*Prompt.*).]

VELLUM, see **Volume**.

VELLY, *sb.* Dev. [ve·li.] A tuft of grass; a turf. See **Fell**, *v.*[2]

'He turned up the scads.' 'The what?'... 'Well, the vellies.' ... It was not for some time that Father made out 'twas tufts of grass she meant, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 35.

VELLY, see **Felloe**.

VELM, *sb.* Pem. [velm.] A vein; a dry-vein; an inner cavity of the body.

s.Pem. The wind is got into the velms with yeâ, and the cowld is gone drew yeâ (W.M.M.).

VELT, see **Felt**, *sb.*[2]

VELTERIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [ve·ltərin.] A half-grown cod. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 23.

VELTIVER, see **Fieldfare**.

VELVET, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [ve·lvit, -ət.]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Velvet-dock**, (*a*) the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (*b*) the elecampane, *Inula Helenium*; (2) **-runner**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (3) **-tongue**, a deceitful, smooth-spoken person.

(1, *a*) Dev. (W.L.-P.) n.Dev. Clum, limp'skrimp, velvet-docks, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75. nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) I.W. (B. & H.) (2) Wil. Hence, I suppose from the softness of its tread on the floating herbage which it traverses so nimbly, it is provincially known as the 'velvet runner,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 444. (3) n.Lin.[1]

2. Phr., *obs.*, *he's a velvet true heart*, meaning unknown. Chs. RAY *Prov.* (1768) 60, ed. Bohn. 3. The soft covering of the new horns of a deer or stag.

w.Som.[1] [As the new horns grow on the stag's head they are at first soft and even flexible. . . They are covered with a skin called the velvet; it is of a brown colour, soft like plush, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) iv.]

Hence *to be in (his) velvet*, of a stag: to have the horns covered with the 'velvet.'

w.Som.[1] Pity to ha' killed-n in his velvet.

VEN, VENAIG, see **Fen**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Fainaigue.**

VEND, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. [vend.]

1. *v.* To sell; to set forth; to offer for acceptance. Cf. **vent**, *sb.*[2]

Ayr. Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd, In holy rapture, A rousing whid, at times to vend, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 1. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **n.Yks.**[2] 'Nut boun te vend, but boun te ware,' I am not going to sell, I am going to buy.

2. *sb.* A sale; in the coal trade: a limited sale of coal from each colliery; see below.

Nhb.[1] It is now applied to the whole quantity sent from a colliery. **Nhb., Dur.** This policy of restricting the output has, under the name of 'Limitation of the Vend,' long been characteristic of the coal trade. From 1771 to 1844 . . . the colliery owners [of the Tyne and Wear] met annually and agreed upon what was called the basis, that is, the proportion which each colliery should sell of the total vend, WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 448. **Dur.** There is also a vend of lime to a very considerable amount from this county to the North Riding of Yorkshire, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 142. **Der.** The smaller poles find a vend for making fleaks, *ib.* (1814) IV. 132.

VEND, see **Vent**, *sb.*[1]

VENDER, *v.* Sh.I. [ve·ndər.] To wander. S. & Ork.[1]

VENDUE, *sb.* Sc. Amer. An auction.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896 I. 6.]

[Fr. *venduë*, a sale, or selling (COTGR.).]

VENGA, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **vengi, vengie** Sh.I.; **vengla** Or.I. [ve·ŋgə.] A 'haaf' term: a cat.

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* 1884) 166.

VENGEABLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] [ve·ŋʒəbl.]

1. *adj.* Cruel, destructive.

Rottans are vengeable craiturs on young deuks.

2. *adv.* Excessively, very.

He's vengeable greedy; he can hardly be honest.

VENGEANCE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Som. Dev. [ve·n(d)ʒəns.]

1. In phr. *what the vengeance?* used as an oath.

Lnk. What the vengeance, uncle, sudna fouks die when they're auld? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 40.

2. Revenge; vindictiveness.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** 'He'll have his vengeance yet, you'll see.' 'That barn is full up o' vengeance.' 'He's past vengeance about him,' i.e. is spiced with vengeance, or, is of a vengeful spirit (C.C.R.).

3. Energy, vehemence.

w.Yks. He pummeled intul him wi' some vengeance, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 23, 1899).

4. A name for the Devil.

w.Som.[1] Haut· dh-oal Vai·njuns b-ee baew·t? **n.Dev.** O! the very vengance tear tha! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 35.

VENGEM, see **Venom.**

VENGENCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Venison.

VENGEVUL, *adj.* I.W.[1] An aphetic form of 'revengeful.'

VENGI(E, VENGLA, see **Venga.**

VENISON, *sb.* Sc. [ve·nisən.] Goat's flesh.

Sc. Common among the lower classes (A.W.). **Fif.** They haurl'd and draggit out Great hams and legs o' sheep and nowt, And venison and veal, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 83.

VENN, see **Fen**, *sb.*[1]

VENNEL(L, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **venal** Nhb.[1]; **venall** Sc. (JAM.); **venel** n.Cy.; **vennal** Sc. Cai.[1]; and in forms **vinell** Sc. (JAM.); **vinnel** Sc. [ve·nl.] 1. A drain, gutter, sewer.

n.Cy. (J.H.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Carry't t'watter off beaath ways inteh t'vennels, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 93.

2. An alley; a narrow lane or passage.

Sc. (JAM.); She aye stood at the pump-well when the sun was shining and lookit doon the vinnel, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 39. **Sh.I.** Paid for digging and laying vennals, laying floors, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 198. **Per.** Met ye our Robin last week in the vennel? SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 77. **Lnk.** Some through Preston vennal fled, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 101. **Gall.** Even with the scaffold looming down the vennel, it pleased me to say this to him, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) lv. **Ir.** In the town of Strabane, there are a number of narrow passages, called vennels, from the main street to the river shore, between or through the intervening houses. They are public rights of way about six feet wide, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 137. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Vennel in Newcastle was a chare or narrow thoroughfare. **n.Yks.** A man walking round Richmond Castle, was accosted by another, who took him into a vennel, or underground passage below the castle, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 573.

[2. Fr. *venelle*, a little street (HATZFELD).]

VENNER, *v.* Lin. [ve·nə(r).] 1. To scowl; to snarl; to draw up the lips in a snarling manner.

n.Lin. Reuben cums snarlin' an' vennerin', like the dog, as he is, to get munny oot'n his muther, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 53; **n.Lin.**[1] Th' ohd dog niver tuch'd pup, he nobbud venner'd at him.

2. With *up*: to become angry or spiteful. n.Lin.[1]

VENNY, *adv.* *Obs.* Hrf. Rather, sooner. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); (HALL.)

VENNY, see **Fenny.**

VENOM, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **vemin** Yks.; **vemon** n.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **vengem** Wxf.[1]; **venim** Sh.I.; **wemon** Suf. [ve·nəm.] 1. *sb.* The discharge from a sore or wound. Cf. **fenom-water.**

w.Yks. (J.W.) **War.**[3] Rub the nettle sting with a dock leaf, it will take the venom out. That wound will never heal until the venom is out.

2. A gathering in the finger, esp. one not near the top; a whitlow. Dev. (HALL.), Cor.[12] 3. *Fig.* Malice, spite. Sc. (A.W.), Wxf.[1], n.Yks.[2] Hence **Vemonous**, *adj.* spiteful. n.Yks.[2] 4. *Obs. Fig.* Fullness, strength.

Wxf.[1] Wi' vengem o' core, *Address to Lord Lieutenant* (1836).

5. *Fig.* A spiteful, vicious person.

Sh.I. He begood an' guid up ta Ibbie an' her midder—idle venim, *Sh. News* (May 21, 1898). **Cor.**[3]

6. *v.* To infect with venom; to poison; to sting.

Dur. Let some kind of an ether-thing venom 'er, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 8. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** Cows is all vemined along on a' askard (W.F.). **Chs.**[1] He's vemont wi' a tooad. **Not.** Don't touch that toad, it'll venom you. He's got a bad finger, something's venomed it (L.C.M.). **se.Lin.** It will venom you (J.T.B.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I've venom'd my finger ketlocking.

7. *adj.* Fierce, malicious, savage.

Suf. A man remarked to two boys fighting, 'You-a-munshy [you amongst you] fare as wemon as harnets,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

8. Dry, hard, harsh, hot.

Lei.[1] Ah wur quoite mauled wi' walkin', the graound wur that venom. War. (HALL.)

VENOMLESS, *adj.* Nhb.[1] A corruption of 'venomous.'

VENOMSOME, *adj.* Yks. Not. Also in form **vemonsome** n.Yks.[2] [ve·nəmsəm.] 1. Venomous.

s.Not. Like a raivenous roaring lion or a venomsome sarpent, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 71; (J.P.K.)

2. Spiteful. n.Yks.[2]

VENT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **vend** n.Yks.[1] [vent.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Vent-spill**, a wooden peg to close the air-hole of a cask. Sus. HOLLOWAY. 2. A hole; an opening; used *fig.*

Slk. Forrit I sets wi' a' the vents o' my head open, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

3. A chimney.

Sc. (JAM.), **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Frf.** See if the spare bedroom vent . . . is gaen, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. **Suf.**[1]

4. Of a fowl: the *anus*. Dmf. (JAM.) 5. *v.* To discharge, throw out, as of material in an excavation.

n.Yks. He and the mason . . . had 'a great vast of masons' rubbish,' which they were glad to be able 'to vent' anywhere, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 312; **n.Yks.**[1]

6. Of a chimney: to draw; to smoke.

Sc. That lum vents very ill (JAM.); The Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **Cai.**[1] **Per.** MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 82, ed. 1887.

VENT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Wor. Glo. Suf. Som. Cor. [vent.] **1.** *sb.* A sale; a demand for goods; means of disposal. Cf. **vend.**

n.Yks.[2] There's neea vent for 'em. e.Yks. Two or three yeares in the pile before they gette vente for them, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) III. s.Wor.[1] No vent for apples this year. Glo.[1] 'How's ye getting on wi' the taturs?' 'Well, there yent much vent for 'em this turn.' Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] Tidn trade enough; we could turn out ten times so much nif on'y could get vent vor-'t.

2. Progress, speed.

Rxb. 'Are ye comin' ony thing gude vent the day?' Borrowed perhaps from the sale of goods (JAM.).

3. *v.* To sell.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Tak' ye tent, How, and to whom your bills ye vent, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 316. Ayr. Ye'll . . . sair . . . repent it, That ever whisky free was ventet, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 43. Cor. O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

[1. Fr. *vente*, a sale, or selling (COTGR.).]

VENT, *sb.*[3] Yks. Lan. Som. [vent.] The wrist of a shirt; any opening in a garment. The same word as **Fent**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Hence **Vent-hole**, *sb.* a buttonhole in the wrist of a shirt. Som. (HALL.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

VENT, see **Went**, *sb.*[1]

VENTURE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **venter** Sc. [ve·ntə(r.] **1.** *v.* To expect, hope for, suppose.

m.Yks.[1] I shall venture on [*or* of] his coming; he said he would. w.Yks. 'I ventures so,' I suppose so (C.C.R.).

2. *sb.* A hope; a supposition.

w.Yks. It's nought but a venture of his (C.C.R.).

3. Anything driven to shore by the tide or wind. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (A.W.) Hence **Venterer**, *sb.* one who looks for articles driven to shore by tide or wind. *ib.*

VENTURELESS, *adj.* Som. Cor. [ve·ntəlis.] Venturesome, foolhardy, rash.

w.Som.[1] Our Bob's the [vai·nturleesee·s] venturelessest fuller ever I comed across. Cor.[3]

VENUS, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Brks. Ess. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Venus'-chariot-drawn-by-doves**, (2) **Venus'-doves**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

(1) Brks. Monkshood, . . the name of Venus's-chariot-drawn-by-doves, by which we children knew it, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 65. Ess. The two long-stalked upper petals are concealed in the hooded sepal. When the hood is pushed back, these petals protrude, and are supposed to resemble doves, the flower representing the chariot (B. & H.). (2) Dev. (*ib.*)

2. *adj.* Impure, immoral.

Edb. Your venus jobs now's a' kend thro' The Loudins braid, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 26.

VENVILLE, *sb.* Dev. Also in forms **fenfield**, **fengfield**, **venwell**, **wenwill**. [ve·nvil.] A certain tenure in Dartmoor Forest; see below; also used *attrib.*

The name is peculiar to Dartmoor Forest, and is applied chiefly to certain 'vills' and to certain tenements within them which pay fines to the Duke of Cornwall. The fines are supposed to be due in respect either of rights of common on the forest or of trespasses committed by cattle on it, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 152; The four most prominent incidents to the tenure are (1) payment of fines, (2) situation in an ancient 'vill,' (3) attendance on the lord's court, (4) enjoyment of certain rights of common, *ib.* 355; A right enjoyed by the tenants of land adjoining to Dartmoor of pasturage and cutting turf within the limits of the forest, RISDON *Survey Devon* (1714) 223, ed. 1811; Many of them belonged to parishes lying in what is called venville, which paid annually for the cattle, when trespassing within forest bounds, certain compensations, entitled 'fines villarum,' thence corrupted into 'fin vil' and 'venville,' MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 330; Every parish that is contiguous on Dartmoor has what are termed 'venville' rights, the right to feed sheep and oxen and horses on the moor, the right to cut turf for fuel, and take stone for building, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 203; Venville tenants pay an acknowledgment of threepence a year for as many sheep as they choose to send, and subject to the drift. . . It is customary to take from those not in venville one shilling, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 49; Slocombe had Wenwill rights, an' might taake whatsoever he pleased from Dartymoor as could do un gude, 'cordin to the auld writings, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 159.

[Walter Bradmore amerced for entering on the King's moor without licence and digging for turves and coal for eight years last past, and selling the same and carrying it off from the moor to places without Venville, *Extract fr. Court Rolls of the Manor of Lidford* (1468) in Rowe's *Perambulation of Dartmoor* (1848) 275.]

VEO, see **Few**, *adj.*

VERABLES, *sb. pl.* Dev. [və·rəblz.] Veritable facts.

All the verables of it, *Reports Provinc.* (1887).

VERDICT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Som. In forms **vardit** n.Lin.[1]; **vardite** w.Yks.[1]; **vardy** ne.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **verdi**, **verdit** Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Vardy dinner**, see below.

ne.Yks.[1] At Helmsley there is still held once a year what is called the Vardy dinner. In the days before the Government appointed sanitary officers, Helmsley elected its own local committee to inspect the town once a year as regards sanitary matters. In the evening the inspectors met, supped, discussed, and gave their 'verdict.' Hence Vardy Dinner. The form . . . is still kept up, but chiefly for social purposes. The dinner is held annually, the committee having earlier in the day gone through the form of walking through the main streets, scrutinising at least the outside of dwellings as they pass, 232.

2. An opinion.

w.Yks.[1] I paid her . . . an gav her . . . my vardite. n.Lin.[1] I think we shall hev snaw; what's your vardit? Ho'd thoo thy noise, thoo's alust poäkin' in thy vardit. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. That's my verdit therefore I zay't, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

VERDLE, see **Ferrule**, *sb.*

VERDURER, *sb.* Yks. Hmp. Also in form **verderer** Hmp.[1] [vē·dərə(r).] **1.** *Obs.* A keeper of grass-lands, the property of Whitby Abbey. n.Yks.[2] **2.** A landholder or magistrate of the New Forest who tries all causes punishable by the forest laws. Hmp.[1]

VERE, **VEREL**, see **Feer**, *sb.*[2], **Virl.**

VERE-STRAP, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. See below.

A strap passing round the neck of a horse and used, when three horses are attached to a plough—one in front of the other two—on each of the hinder horses in order to support the whippins by which the front horse draws (W.H.E.).

VERG, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [vərg.] **1.** *v.* To soil; to defile. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Vergit**, *ppl. adj.* striped with dirt. *ib.* **2.** *sb.* A mess.

To steer [stir] da verg, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 35.

VERGE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **varge** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] **1.** The projecting edge of a roof overhanging a building. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] Hence **Verge-board**, *sb.* the wooden edging in front of a gable. *ib.* **2.** A belt or stripe of planting. Cld. (JAM.)

VERGE, *sb.*[2] Chs. [vē·dʒ.] An idea, opinion, view.

Fowk as ud set God's great universe by their cranky bits o' verges, *Owd Peter*, x.

VERGEN, *sb.* Pem. [vē·gən.] A burrow of a fox, rabbit, &c.

s.Pem. The rabbets' vergen goes in a long way into the yerth. *Obs.* (W.M.M.)

VERGIN, *sb.* Suf. [vē·dʒin.] An edge; prop. 'verge' with *-in*, from 'margin.' (C.T.)

VERILIES, *adv.* Sc. Verily.

Abd. Aw h'ard verilies o' a man gyaun intil th' kirk drunk th' ither Sunday, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 20, 1902).

VERMIN, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **vahment** e.Yks.[1]; **vament** Dev.; **varmant** Glo. Dev.; **varment** Ir. N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[2] Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] War.[23] Wil. Cor.; **varmin** Not.; **varmint** Nhb. Dur. Lan. Lin.[1] Nrf. Suf. Lon. Sur. Sus. w.Som.[1] Dev. Amer.; **verment** Glo.[1]; **vermint** N.I.[1]; **warment** Suf.; **warmint** Nrf. [va·rmin(t, vā·min(t.]

1. *sb.* Any animal or bird destructive to game.

Sur. 'Varmints,' as they [keepers] have it, include falcons, hawks, owls, ravens, crows, rooks, magpies, jays, butcher birds, and the poor harmless goatsucker, the heave-jar or fern-owl in many cases, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 65. w.Som.[1] In the sense of foxes, stoats, weasels, rats, cats, hawks, magpies. . . The word is never applied to snakes, creeping things, or parasites. 'Nobody widn never believe the sight o' varmint we've a-put o' one zide in the last dree mon's.' Dev. There's a sight ov varmints about tha varm, vather, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Used as a term of abuse; also applied playfully to a mischievous child.

w.Sc. It's you, you vermin! What are ye daein' here? WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 158. **Glw.** The varment generally gulps it down mighty glib, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) III. xvii. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** It's well kenned you're a sneaking varmint, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 293. **Dur.** GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 105. **Cum.** The varment 'll niver come back, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 88. **e.Yks.**[1] Get oot o' hoose, yä vahment. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Them varmint is up to all sorts o' manks, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 290. **Not.**[123] **Lin.**[1] Oh! you little varmint, I'll warm you if I catch you. **n.Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** To a dog: Come here, you varmint (J.T.B.). **War.**[2] Be off, you young varment. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450. **Nrf.** Th' po'r ol' chap were a bad ol' warmint, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 255. **Suf.** We shall have no manner o' rest . . . for that varmint of a ghost, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 60; **Suf.**[1] An ill-bred dog would be stigmatised with the character of 'downright varment.' **w.Sus.** You are the blittering varmint who unscrewed the 'andle of the pump so that it would not draw, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 55. **Wil.** Master Salter . . . alluding to these in indignant terms as young varments, gallus birds, and so forth, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) ii. **Dev.** Yü beāstly dugged-tailed little varmint. Zee whot a muck yü be in! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 450. **Cor.** Ah! would 'ee, ye varment? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 58. [**Amer.** I'll teach you to call names agin, . . you varmint, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxv.]

Hence **Varmently**, *adj.* used to express contempt.

n.Yks.[2] A varmently fellow.

3. Phr. *a vermint o' rats*, a great quantity, or plague, of rats. N.I.[1] 4. *adj.* Knowing; savage; wicked.

N.Cy.[1] A varment chap. **Glo.**[1] **Nrf.** I met old Jimmy Todes, the varmintest horsedealer about these parts, EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 92. **s.Dev.** How varment a be now, sure! (F.W.C.)

Hence **Varment-looking**, *ppl. adj.* (1) sporting-looking; (2) ill-looking.

(1) **Chs.**[13] (2) **Lon.** And they were 'the fonder on 'em the more blackguarder and varmint-looking the creatures was,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 55, ed. 1861.

VERN, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. [vān.] A partner in a mine.

Hrf.[1] **Glo.**[1] This word is used in the Forest [of Dean], though not often, meaning 'a partner in a mine.' It is used in all Courts of Mine Law.

VERRA, VERREL, see **Farrow, Ferrel.**

VERRID, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Hrf. A dial. form of 'feared.' BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

VERSANT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. A shortened form of 'conversant.'

Versant in all polite learning, *Scoticisms* (1787) 99.

VERSE, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **veasy** Som.; **vess** n.Lin.[1]; **vessy** Dor.[1] Som. Dev.[1] [vās.] 1. *sb. pl.* Hymns repeated by children at their Sunday-school anniversary.

n.Lin.[1] I'm gooin' to chapil to hear the bairns saay the'r vesses.

2. *v.* To read verses in turn.

Dor.[1] **Som.** Come an' vessy wi' yer zister, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 184; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis so wet can't go to church, must bide 'ome and versy. **Dev.**[1]

VERSION, *sb.* Sc. A technical term in Aberdeen University for a translation from English into Latin.

Abd. He . . . had some practice in 'versions' with Mr. Adam Mitchell, rector of the Old Aberdeen Grammar School, before essaying the Bursary Competition, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 18, 1901); Formerly the Bursaries (q.v.) were gained at the two Abd. Universities by excellence in Versions, or translations of English prose into Latin; now in the united University many other subjects may be chosen by competitors (A.W.); WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 629.

VERT, *adj.* Sus.[1] Green, Fr. *vert*; see below.

Still retained in the names of fields, as The Lower Vert Field, at Selmeston.

VERTER, VERTER-KNOT, see **Virtue, Varter-knot.**

VERTIE, *adj. Obs.* Bch. Also in form **vairtie** (JAM.). Cautious, prudent, careful; industrious, wide-awake, eager.

Archie, fu' vertie, owre the moorlan' spangs Ilk strype and stank, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 2 (JAM.).

VERTIES, *v.* Sh.I. An aphetic form of 'advertise'; to warn. S. & Ork.[1]

VERY, *adv.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **var** Oxf.[1]; **vara** w.Yks.[1]; **varry** n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1]; **ver** Sus.; **vurry** I.W.; **werr** Ken. [və·ri; va·ri.]

1. *adv.* In phr. (1) *for the very most*, mostly; (2) *very like*, very likely; probably, perhaps; (3) — *likelins*, very likely; (4) — *most*, generally; (5) — *not well*, very unwell; (6) — *weel*, very much.

(1) **n.Yks.** He comes for t'varry meast at neet (I.W.). (2) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 24, 1897). **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Oxf.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.) **Sus.** Gooin this afternoon verlike, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 137. **I.W.** Vurry like thee'll tell the young uns about the wold gal, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 17. (3) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Great likely). (4) **w.Yks.**[1] (5) **n.Lin.**[1] 'Well, John, how's your missis?' 'Thank you, she's very not well this mornin'.' (6) **ne.Yks.**[1]

2. *adj.* Used as an intensitive with nouns of quantity; see below.

n.Yks.[1] 'Nobbut a varra trifle,' a very small or insignificant portion or quantity. 'A varra deeal,' a large quantity; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A varry bit,' a minute portion. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[3] A very deal of corn, fruit, &c. **n.Lin.**[1] My missis is a very deäl better this mornin'. **s.Hmp.** And a very deal o' trouble he were, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiv. **Dor.** That's saying a very deal, *Good Wds.* (1881) 844. **w.Som.**[1] 'Twas but a very trifle.

VESCAN, see **Besgan.**

VESE, *sb.* Wor. [vīz.] A rush. The same word as **Fease**, *v.*[1]

s.Wor. The hounds kicked up a deuce of a utis. What a vese they did go, surely, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 26.

VESEY VASEY VUM, *phr.* Cor. Also in form **vexy-vazy-vumfru.** A children's game; see below.

Children in that district [Newlyn], even within the memory of the old inhabitants, played at Pedn-a-meen (heads-and-tails) and Vexy-vazy-vumfru, *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902); This game can be played by any number. One of the players is blindfolded whilst a small article is hidden. The bandage is taken off and the hiders chant, 'Vesey, vasey, vum, Buckaboo has come. Find if you can and take it home. Vesey, vasey, vum.' A search for the thing is made, and if found another child is blindfolded and the game goes on (M.A.C.).

VESKIN, *sb.* Cor.[12] [ve·skən.] A protection for a sore finger; a glove. The same word as **Besgan** (q.v.).

VESSEL, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ve·sil, ve·sl.] 1. A pail or bucket. Ess.[1] 2. A cask for holding fermented liquors. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], e.An.[1] 3. A tub or wagon used in the 'groves' or lead-mines about Allendale. Nhb.[1] 4. The instruments used in a dairy, as cans, tubs, &c. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Hence (1) **Vessel-cleaner**, *sb.* a dairy-maid, whose duty it is to clean the 'vessels' used in the dairy. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1]; (2) **Vessel-maid**, *sb.* a post formed of a bough, having the smaller branches cut down to serve as pegs, upon which the dairy 'vessels' are hung after being scoured; also called a 'dairy-maid.' Shr.[1] 5. Dishes, plates, &c. used at a meal.

Nhp.[1] 'Wash the vessel up.' Never applied to a tea-service or to glasses. **Wil.**[1] To wash up the vessel is to wash up plates, dishes, &c.

6. A cow's udder.

e.Sc. The curved horns, an' the way they tapered to a point, an' the lines o' the vessel, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 15. **Gall.** (A.W.)

VESSEL, *sb.*[2] Irel. e.An. Ken. Slang. [ve·sl.] A sheet of writing-paper, about $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; *gen.* used in phr. *a vessel of paper.*

n.Ir. When I was at school in the north of Ireland, not very many years ago, a piece of paper, about the octavo size, used for writing exercises, was commonly known amongst us as a vessel of paper, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 401. **e.An.**[1]; **e.An.**[2] It was used for theme-papers formerly at Bury School, and perhaps at others. **Ken.** GROSE (1790). **Slang.** WRENCH *Winchester Word Bk.* (1901).

VESSEL, *sb.*[3] Dur. Yks. [ve·sl.] A Christmas gift of money. See **Wassail.**

e.Yks. At Christmas time children go round to house doors, saying 'Please to give us a vessel' (E.F.).

Hence (1) **Vessel-cup**, *sb.*, see below; (2) **Vessel-cupper**, *sb.* a wassailer; (3) **Vessel-cupping**, *vbl. sb.* the custom of wassailing; see below; (4) **Vessel-cup-woman**, *sb.* a Christmas carol-singer.

(1) **Dur.** Vessel-cups were formerly carried about shortly before Christmas. They consisted of small boxes, containing figures dressed up to represent the advent of the Saviour. Songs of rude and simple rhyme were sung by the persons (generally females) who carried them. **n.Yks.** Throughout the district of Cleveland they carry about with them a 'vessel-cup,' or more properly a wassail cup, together with figures of the Virgin and Child, placed in a box, and surrounded with such ornaments as they can collect, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Christmas being announced beforehand by the carol-singers, who chaunted from house to house with a wassail-bowl in their hands, as a sign for something to be given. The bowl-carrying has ceased, but the carols are heard and the same good wishes expressed; **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.** A box with two dolls representing the Virgin and Child, carried round at Christmas (Miss A.). (2) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 23, 1899). (3) **e.Yks.** Sometime before Christmas, children come round 'vessel-cupping.' They carry a box containing a couple of dolls or figures, supposed to represent the Virgin and Child—and sing round at the houses an ancient carol, in one version of which the word 'intepunk' (q.v.) occurs, THOMPSON *Sp. Holderness*, 60, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 23, 1899). (4) **e.Yks.**[1]

VESSES, *sb. Obs.* Suf. A kind of cloth made in Suffolk. BAILEY (1721).

VESTER, *sb.* Cum. Glo. Dev. Also in forms **vestraw, vesture** Glo. [ve·stə(r.] **1.** A straw. Glo., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451. The same word as **Fescue** (q.v.).

2. A crop of grass, hay, straw, &c.

Cum. The hay, straw, &c. that a tenant must leave behind him on leaving his farm. 'Ah thowt ah wad leave vesters on grund' (E.W.P.). **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 186; 'Lot 2. The first math, vesture, or cutting in' a piece of meadow land, *Advt.* in *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 24, 1896); (E.S.)

VESTER, see **Fescue.**

VESTRY, *sb.* Cor.[12] [ve·stri.] The smiling of infants in their sleep.

VETCHER, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) A man of very suspicious appearance.

VETCHES-GOAR, *sb. pl.* Hmp.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Early ripe or summer vetches.

VETH, VETHERVOW, see **Faith, Featherfew.**

VETING, *vbl. sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Courting. (HALL.)

VETTY, see **Fitty**, *adj.*[1]

VEW, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **vewe** Chs.; **view** n.Cy. w.Yks.[24] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[23] Der.[12] [viu.] The yew, *Taxus*; also in *comp.* **Vew-tree.**

n.Cy., w.Yks.[124] **n.Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 234. **w.Lan.** *ib.* **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[12]

VEW, see **Few**, *adj.*

VEWER-COW, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. A barren or dry cow; one that has calved. The same word as **Farrow** (q.v.).

Reports Provinc. (1893); In 'the ancient customs' of the manor of Bideford—1597. 'The parishioners did always pay att Easter . . . for every cow giving milk, not being a vewer cow a penny; for every vewer cow one half-penny,' WATKINS *Hist. Bideford* (1792) iv; A vewer cow, in the Devonshire farmer's dialect, is a cow kept for milking after having calf, and not put to the bull again, *ib. note.*

VEX, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. War. Wor. Shr. I.W. Cor. Amer. Nfld. Also in form **wex** I.W.[1] [veks.] **1.** *v.* In phr. *as vexed as fire*, greatly vexed, very angry.

Cor. So I went away as vexed as fire, HIGHAM *'Lizbeth Jane's Crtshp.* (1869).

2. To fret, grieve, lament, worry; to be troubled.

Ags. I was like to vex (JAM.). **s.Sc.** It wad vex me sair, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 52. **Lnk.** There was a . . . loon . . . fair useless in the legs. . . Hooever his crack was unco' guid, and folk were vext for him, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **War.**[3] **Wor.** 'Er little girl died, and 'er vexed and vexed so (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] Poor Will Speake's vexin' sadly, 'is wife's djed o' the faiver, an' lef' 'im ŏŏth three or four little childern. **I.W.**[1] I wexed wery much about un. [**Amer.** I'm terribly vexed about the boy, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 381. **Nfld.** Denotes sorrow or grief, but sometimes also worry (G.P.).]

Hence **Vexsome**, *adj.* grievous, sad.

Rnf. The poor wee lambs, wi' vexsome lays, Ran ithers foul, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 136.

3. *sb.* A trouble; a vexation; a cause or state of vexation or worry.

Cai.[1] He's a vex to his freens. **Abd.** Her man's in a sair vex 'at ye winna tell a wordless lee aboot the black mere, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) iii. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Ay, there's the sairest vex o' a', COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 108.

VEXIOUS, *adj.* Ess. In form **wexious.** [we·kʃəs.] Very vexing. (J.M.)

VEYAGE, VEYRE, see **Vage, Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VEZE, VEZZE, see **Fease**, *v.*[1]

VEZZEEN, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Driving or striking a ball hard. The same word as **Fease**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)

VIAGE, see **Vage.**

VIAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Mood, disposition; temper. S. & Ork.[1]

VIARE, see **Fare**, *sb.*[1], **Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VICARANT-SURGEON, *sb.* Chs.[3] A farrier; a corruption of 'veterinary surgeon.'

VICAR OF BRAY, *phr.* Brks.[1] A term of contempt applied to a turncoat; see below.

The Vicar of Bray lived in the reign of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. He was first a papist, then a protestant, then, under Queen Mary, became a papist again, and at length, in Queen Elizabeth's reign died a protestant. When accused of being of a changeable turn he replied, 'no, I am steadfast, however other folk change I remain Vicar of Bray.'

VICE, *sb.*[1] Som. Dev. Cor. [vais, pl. vai·stəs.] A dial. form of 'fist.'

Som. JENNINGS *Dial.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.** (R.P.C.) **Cor.** TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath*, 46.

VICE, *sb.*[2] Glo. See below.

Many parishioners leave sums for the glorious south porch, or parvise, still locally known as the 'Vice,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 689.

VICE, *sb.*[3] n.Lin.[1] [vais.] A part of a spinning-wheel fitted with wire hooks, for conducting the thread to the spool which is put upon it.

[Cp. Fr. *vis*, the vice, or spindle of a presse (COTGR.).]

VICE, *sb.*[4] I.W.[1] Also in form **vize.** An aphetic form of 'advice.'

VICTOR-NUT, *sb.* Cor.[12] A hazel-nut.

VICTORY, *sb.* Cor. Conversion; salvation. See below.

Some singing, some praying, some shouting, some dancing, scenes that were once frequently to be witnessed when the Cornish people got what they called the 'victory,' BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 30.

VICTUAL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **vittal** Sc. (JAM.) Yks. Glo.; **vittel** Sc. War. Dev.; **vittle** Sc. Der. War.[2] Shr.[1] Hrf. Brks.[1] Nrf. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Cor. Amer.; and in forms **viddle** Som.; **veetle** Sc.; **wittal** Suf.; **wittle** Mid. e.An. Sur.[1] [vi·tl.]

1. Food, provision, rations; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Fittle.**

Sc. *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899). **Rnf.** They [trouts] 're no disposed to tak' their vittles, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 44. **Ayr.** He divided five load of victual among all the needful in the parish, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlii. **Edb.** I soon foraged some veetles thegither, an' fetched them to her, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 137. **w.Yks.** To beg vittals, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 49. **Der.** It's a pity you've no stomach to yer vittle, *Good Wds.* (1881) 846. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** I never wanted for vittals, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 78. **Brks.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **e.An.** They got their milk and moast of their wittles, HARRIS *East-ho* (1902) 151. **Nrf.** I can't enjoy my vittles, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 2. **Suf.** Have a bit of wittals, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 170. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 28. **s.Hmp.** VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **Dor.** C. HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 311. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Et brings a passel o' vittels an' winter clothes; SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 69. **Cor.** All these vittles cryin' out to be ate, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 106. [**Amer.** *Scribner's Mthly.* (Mar. 1880) 683.]

2. Phr. *to be its mother's victuals*, of a child: to be its mother's pet. Som. (HALL.) **3.** Grain of any kind; a standing crop.

Sc. (JAM.) **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 110, ed. 1883. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** In Muirlan' fields, frae Currie south, Whare vittal has less bleedin', TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 22. **Slg.** By yon bank whaur

the vittle stan's to win, TAYLOR *Poems*, 129. **Ayr.** An' a' the vittel in the yard, BURNS *To J. Lapraik* (Sept. 1795) st. 7. **e.Lth.** Eight bolls of victual, WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 80. **Wgt.** The backwardness of owners of victual to expose the same to publick Mercat, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 44.

Hence (1) **Buchan-vittal**, *sb.* (*a*) meal consisting of two-thirds oats and one-third barley; (*b*) *fig.*, a person on whom no dependence can be placed; (2) **Victualler**, *sb.* a dealer in grain; a corn-factor.

(1, *a*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) He's Buchan vittal that (*ib.*). (2) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

VIDDICK, VIDDY, see **Fiddick, Fitty**, *adj.*[1]

VIDE, *v.* s.Cy. I.W. [vaid.] An aphetic form of 'divide.' s.Cy. (HALL.), I.W.[1]

VIDER, see **Voider.**

VIDIE, *adv. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **fidi.** Where; only used in interrogation.

VIDIMENT, *sb.* and *adj.* Or.I. [vi·diment.]

1. *sb.* The least particle.

(JAM. *Suppl.*); **S. & Ork.**[1] I hae no a vidiment.

2. *adj.* Insignificant. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

VIDNAN, *sb.* Cor.[12] [vi·dnən.] A sand-eel. (s.v. Visnan.)

VIDUAL, *adj. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] An aphetic form of 'individual.'

VIE, *sb.* Dev. The game of 'prisoners' base.' (HALL.)

VIE, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To go. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

VIE, VIER, see **Fay**, *v.*[1], **Fire, Vair**, *sb.*[2]

VIERN, VIEVE, see **Fern**, *sb.*[1], **Vive.**

VIEW, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Som. [viu, w.Som. vū.] 1. *v.* A hunting term: to see the quarry.

Cum. T'hoonds viewt him sa hard at he teukt' Broadwater, an swam cross t'hee end ont, *Lamplugh* (1856) 6. **Glo.** The gardener has 'viewed' a cub within a hundred yards of the house, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 121. **w.Som.**[1] He had viewed a good stag away towards Pool, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

2. A cloth-making term: to examine the material by passing it over a 'perch.'

w.Yks. The tentering, straining, viewing, searching, and sealing by officers appointed for that purpose, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 33.

3. To value.

Lan. Viewed the horse with packsaddle and woontak at £2 10s., WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 56.

4. To consider, guess.

Sh.I. I view yun wis a jig, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 70.

5. *sb.* In phr. *in view*, a hunting term: in sight of the hunt. **w.Som.**[1] The fox jumped up in view.

6. A quantity, number.

n.Lin.[1] Ther' was a straange view o' wild ducks went oher oor hoose last neet.

VIEW, see **Vew.**

VIEWER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Stf. [viu·ə(r.] The manager of a colliery.

Nhb.[1] Officials and men have each their distinct duty, clear and unmistakable. They rank much in the following order:—Viewer, under-viewer, overman, back overman, deputy, hewers, 'off handed men,' putters, drivers, and boys. The viewer is supreme, and the under-viewer sees that his orders are carried into effect, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club*, VI. 203. **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

VIEWLY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. [viu·li.] Sightly, good to look at, handsome, comely; also in form **Viewlysome.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] It's nowther viewly nor useful. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** A gay viewly mack ov a laal body. Ah co a bit o plewin like that viewly (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Them's as viewly a pig as onny man need wish ti see. **e.Yks.**[1] Put best apples at top, an mak em leeak viewly, an then mebby thoo'll sell em. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Our mack o' foak mennot be all out seea viewly. **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** 'Tis very viewly for to be clean, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xxii. **n.Lin.**[1] Butchers blaws meät to mak it look viewly. That calica looks viewly, bud why, what's it doctor'd up wi'?

VIEWSOME, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **viewsum** ne.Lan.[1] [viu·səm.] 1. Commanding a fine view.

n.Yks.[2] **Chs.**[1] A house overlooking a very beautiful prospect was spoken of . . . as 'a viewsome house.'

2. Comely, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

VIFDA, VIG, VIGE, see **Vivda, Fig**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **Vage.**

VIGGER, *v.* Dev. To reckon, do arithmetic. See **Figure, 4.**

And can vigger, and cast countz main well, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. 1884.

VIGGLE, see **Figgle.**

VIGILOUS, *adj.* Ken.[12] [vi·dʒiləs.] Fierce, angry; of a horse: vicious.

VIGO-BUTTON, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[2] A kind of button formerly made at Sheffield.

VIKE, *v.* Or.I. To move, budge. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cf. fike, *v.*

VILBURD, VILDÉVER, see **Filbeard, Fieldfare.**

VILE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **vild** Yks.; **vyld** S. & Ork.[1]; **vylde** n.Cy. [vail(d.] 1. *adj.* Dirty, filthy. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Vyldness**, *sb.* dirt, filth. *ib.* 2. Worthless.

S. & Ork.[1] **Yks.** Looks as vild as a pair of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmith's shop, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 174.

3. Devilish, cunning. n.Cy. (K.) 4. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Chs.[1] Aw'm vile bad wi' th' toothache. He's vile nowt.

VILE, see **Vail**, *sb.*

VILIP, *sb.* Dev. Also written **vylip.** [vai·ləp.] A corruption of 'violet.'

(B. & H.); Vilips white, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 2, ed. 1853.

VILLERA, *sb.* N.I.[1] The great wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.* (s.v. Fillaira.)

VILLVARE, VILLY, see **Fieldfare, Felloe.**

VILLYAROO, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Foolish talk, chatter. S. & Ork.[1]

VILT, VILTRY, see **Felt**, *sb.*[2], **Filtry.**

VIMMER, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [vi·mər.] 1. *v.* To quiver, tremble. S. & Ork.[1] 2. *sb.* A tremor.

As I fell I felt a' in a vimmer, wi' a undömious yeuk ower da sma' o' mi back, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 240.

VINCIBLE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Conquerable.

Lnk. Tho' some were left in ignorance . . . yet their ignorance proved vincible, SHIELD *Renwick* (1724) vii.

VINCUS, *v.* Sc. [vi·ŋkəs.] A dial. form of 'vanquish.'

Frf. Still used. 'We've been fair vincust the hail day wi' the kye comin' in amo' the corn' (W.A.C.).

VINE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form **varn** n.Yks. [vain.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Vine-garth**, a vineyard; (2) **-knife**, *obs.*, a knife with which to prune vines.

(1) **n.Yks.** They meead me the keeper of the varngarths, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. (2) **w.Yks.**[2]

2. Any trailing plant, esp. a fruit-bearing one.

Hrt. The vines, or binds of Hellweed, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 56. **e.An.**[1], **Ken.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] The plant of the cucumber. 'Must make up a new bed, they vines be a-urn'd out.' **Dev.**[4] The stems, stalks, or runners of peas and beans. [**Amer.** (C.D.)]

3. A rope of twisted straw.

n.Dev. The farmers place stakes in the hedges, and hang a vine of straw along from stake to stake a foot or so above the top of the hedge. A vine is a rope of twisted straw, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) v.

VINE, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. [vain.] A lead pencil; also in *comp.* **Vine-pencil.** See **Keelyvine.**

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.** His hands were blue as ony vine, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 304; **Nhb.**[1] Len' us yor vine. **Dur.** (J.H.) **e.Dur.**[1] 'Pencil' always means slate-pencil. 'A piece of vine.' **Cum.**[24]

VINE, VINELL, see **Fine, Vennel(l.**

VINEROUS, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Hard to please. (K.), N.Cy.[2]

VINNY, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **vinney** Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[2]; and in forms **finnery, finney, vinew** w.Cy.; **vinhey** Dev.; **vinnery** Glo.[1]; **vinnew** Cor.[2]; **vinnow** Hmp.[1] [vi·ni.] 1. *adj.* Mouldy, mildewed, musty; esp. used of bread or cheese. See **Fenny.**

Glo.[12], **Brks.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.**[1] It is only used of white or blue mould, never of black or rotten mould. It

was said at Hill Deverill of a woman feigning to be bed-ridden, that 'she would lie there abed till she were vinney.' Dor.[1] The stwones be vinny. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355; Dev.[1] w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[2]

Hence **Vinney-ore**, *sb.* copper ore that has a blue or green efflorescence upon it. Cor.[2] **2.** Of beer: sour. Cor.[2] **3.** Roan-coloured.

Hmp. A vinney heifer, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 190; Hmp.[1]

4. Nervous; affected; of a child: spoilt, full of humours. w.Cy. (Hall.) Wil.[1] Do 'ee stop telling about they ghostises, or 'tull make I vinny. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. *sb.* Mouldiness. Hmp.[1] **6.** A particular kind of hard, blue-moulded cheese. Hmp.[1] See **Blue-vinny.**

7. Nervous irritability. Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 107. **8.** *v.* To become mouldy or mildewed.

w.Som.[1] Be sure-n drow [dry] they zacks, else they'll vinny and ratty in no time. Dev.[1], nw.Dev.[1]

Hence (1) **Vinned, Vinnid,** or **Vinnied,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) mouldy, mildewed; (*b*) of beer: sour; (*c*) peevish, querulous, bad-tempered; affected; (2) **Vinnewed-ore,** copper ore that has a green or blue efflorescence upon it; (3) **Vinnidness,** *sb., fig.*, crustiness, fitfulness.

(1, *a*) Glo.[1] Hmp. Holloway. I.W.[1] That's a nice vinned cheese; I.W.[2], w.Cy. (Hall.), Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] I'd a put my best hat in the cubbid, an' hon I come vor to put'n on vor to go to church, nif he wadn a-vinnéd zo whit's a lime-bag. Dev.[1] The cheese was a-buck'd and vinned, 12. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. They was vinney'd and rotten, Daniel *Wit and Humour*, 12, in Pengelly *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 163; Cor.[1 2] (*b*) Cor.[2] (*c*) w.Dor. Rat thick there cheeld! her's so vinnid, her will go uppen chimmer, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. People . . . called her 'vinnied,' meaning that the blood in her veins was blue and that she lacked generosity like a skim-cheese, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 73. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Yü vinnied little twoäd, git out ov my zight theäse minit! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) Cor.[2] (3) Dev. Can it be vinnidness leads me to grieve, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 71, ed. 1871.

VINNY, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* I.W. w.Cy. Also in form **finney** I.W.[1] A brisk attack; a scolding-match; a 'cut-in,' a share in something going on, a frolic. Cf. **whinny.**

I.W.[1] I'll hey a bit of a finney at that. w.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Dev. Chell ha tether vinny wi' tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 139.

[Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence; three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes, Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 296. Fr. *venue*, a coming on, a venny in fencing (Cotgr.).]

VINSS, *sb. Obs.* Dor. The ruffling of the open part of a shirt-sleeve, near the wrist. (W.C. c. 1750.)

VINSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. [vi·nstər.] A disease in sheep; inflammation of the stomach and bowels; also in *comp.* **Vinster-sickness.** See **Winster.**

I tought my grey lamb wisna right da night, whin I pat dem in. I wiss he bena middlin' in wi' da vinster-sickness, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

[Icel. *vinstr*, the third stomach in ruminating animals (Vigfusson).]

VINY, *adj.* Or.I. Old, high-tasted; esp. used of game which has been kept too long. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cf. **vinny,** *adj.*

VIOLET, *sb.* Lin. War. [vai·ələt.] **1.** In *comp.* **Violet-plum,** a sweet, dark purple plum, shaped like a pear; a Lincoln plum. Lin. (Hall.) **2.** The pansy, *Viola tricolor.* War. (B. & H.), War.[3]

VIPER, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Sur. Sus. I.W. Also in form **wiper** Nrf. [vai·pə(r).] In *comb.* (1) **Viper-blessing,** a charm said over a person bitten by a viper; (2) **-'s-grass,** the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; (3) **-('s-oil,** see below.

(1) Sus. You're the best friend I ever had, for I shouldn't be here now but for your viper-blessing, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) v. (2) I.W. (B. & H.) (3) Nrf. 'Wiper's oil' is a reputed specific for 'screwmatics,' Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 396. Sur. Viper-oil . . . you would find in all the woodmen's cottages. The bottle containing it is always suspended by a leathern thong fastened round its neck, just under the gun that hangs above the fireplace. . . This oil is most highly valued by them as a sovereign remedy for many complaints. 'I wouldn't take two suvrins for that ere lot of ile; . . it takes a menjous lot o' adders tu git that lot o' ile frum.' The oil was clear and limpid—it had the look of the best olive-oil. With a little laudanum added to it, and briskly rubbed in and about the part bitten, it is very efficacious, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 61-2.

VIPER, *sb.*[2] Lei.[1] A dial. form of 'fibre.'

VIPER'S-DANCE, *sb.* Rut. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Sur. A corruption of 'St. Vitus's dance'; also in phr. *St. Vipers his dance*; also called 'The Vipers.'

Rut.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Hrt. (H.G.), e.An.[1], Cmb.[1] Sur. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 285.

VIPOROUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Venomous.

Lnk. This is a viporous, groundless, wicked story, Walker *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 270.

Hence **Viporously,** *adv.* venomously.

Who in his dotted old age wrote so viporously and maliciously against him, *ib.* I. xxv.

VIPPICK, *sb.* Sh.I. [vi·pik.] A small fishing-rod. S. & Ork.[1]

VIR, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **virr** (Jam.) Bnff.[1] [vir, vər.] **1.** *sb.* Force, vigour; activity, impetuosity. Cf. **birr,** *sb.*

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Sc. (Jam.) Bch. Syne we laid our heads together an' at it wi' virr, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Frf. Now Swith wi' vir, he whirl'd him round, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 49, ed. 1882. Lth. 'Indomitable Nanny!' shouted Sam sympathetically, and with terrible virr and energy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 246. Dmf. Wi' double vir the drummers drum, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 35.

2. *v.* To move or walk with force. Bnff.[1] Cf. **birr,** *v.*

3. *adv.* By force. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (June 25, 1898). Bnff.[1]

VIRE, *sb.* Or.I. A great beauty. S. & Ork.[1]

VIRE-PAN, *sb.* I.W.[2] A fire-shovel. See **Fire-pan,** s.v. **Fire,** 1 (45).

VIRE-SPANNEL, *sb.* I.W.[2] A dog given to lying before the fire. See **Fire-spannel,** s.v. **Fire,** 1 (59).

VIRGIN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [və·rgən, və·gən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Virgin's bower,** the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (2) **-coal,** unwrought coal; (3) **-'s garland,** *obs.*, a garland of white paper flowers carried at the funeral of a young unmarried woman; see **Garland,** 2; (4) **-honey,** honey produced from the hive of the second swarm from the parent stock; (5) — **Mary,** the common lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (6) — **Mary's candle,** the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (7) — **Mary's cowslip,** see (5); (8) — **Mary's fistle,** the milk thistle, *Carduus Marianus*; (9) — **Mary's honeysuckle,** (10) — **Mary's milkdrops,** see (5); (11) — **Mary's nut,** *obs.*, the molucca bean, *Caesalpinia Bonducella*; (12) — **Mary's pinch,** the spotted persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*; (13) — **Mary's tears,** see (5); (14) — **Mary('s thistle,** (*a*) see (8); (*b*) the blessed thistle, *Carduus benedictus*; (15) **-ore,** malleable or native copper; (16) **-swarm,** a swarm of bees in the same season from a swarm; (17) **-'s thistle,** see (8).

(1) Ir. (B. & H.), War.[3] (2) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] Many of the churches . . . are adorned with these garlands, which were made of flowers, or of variegated coloured paper, fastened to small sticks, crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a similar hoop, which was also covered with paper. From the top were suspended two papers, cut in form of gloves, on which the name and age of the deceased virgin were written. One of these votive garlands was solemnly borne before the corpse by the girls, who placed it on the coffin in the church during the service. Thence it was conveyed to the grave in the same manner, and afterwards was carefully deposited on the screen dividing the choir from the nave, either as an emblem of virgin purity or of the frailty and uncertainty of human life. Der.[2], Shr.[1] (4) Frf. Twenty pints o' virgin honey, Sands *Poems* (1833) 88. s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] 'Mother, whad did Mrs. Gilpin mane?—'er said as Baby wuz to 'äve the powder in virgin-'oney.' 'Well, it's 'oney from the cast, an' it's quite w'ite, an' as clier as clier.' (5) Lakel.[2], Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) Cor. She made him herb tea of elder blossoms and Virgin Mary, Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 62. (6) Lim. (B. & H.) (7) w.Wor. (B. & H.), Shr.[1], Glo.[1] (8) Chs.[1] (9) Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] A Welshampton woman explained, that the local name given to this plant arose from a legend of the Virgin-Mother's milk having been dropped upon it—'the laves,' she said, 'han bin spotted ever sence.' (10)

Mon. The tradition that the spots on the leaves were caused by drops of the Blessed Virgin's milk is very widespread (B. & H.). Wil. I had an old woman weeding in my garden, and proposed to her to turn out a plant or two of it, to which she strongly objected, and said, 'Do ee know, sir, what they white spots be?' 'No, I don't.' 'Why, they be the Virgin Mary's Milk! so don't ee turn'em out, for it would be very unlucky' (*ib.*). (11) w.Sc. All his cows gave blood instead of milk. . . One of the neighbours told his wife that this must be witchcraft, and it would be easy to remove it, if she would but take the white nut, called the Virgin Mary's nut, and lay it into the pail into which she was to milk the cows, MARTIN *West. Islands* (1716) 38–9 (JAM., s.v. Molucca Nut). (12) Brks. (B. & H.) (13) s.Dor. (C.W.) (14, *a*) Chs.[1 3], Bck. (B. & H.) e.An. She gave the girl a slice of the Good Friday loaf to cure her of a sick fancy, and put dried leaves of the Virgin Mary thistle under a pillow, and hung a flint with a hole in it over her bed to keep away evil influences, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 78. (*b*) Suf.[1] Our Lady, when thirsty, met with a cow; and being at a loss for a vessel for receiving the milk, perceived this species of thistle—but not then variegated—and using its broad leaf . . . willed that the species should . . . ever . . . retain the marks it then received . . . and bear also the name of its pure patroness. Hmp.[1] (15) Cor.[2] So called because of its purity. (16) w.Yks.[1] (s.v. Swarm), ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1] (17) Nrf. (B. & H.)

2. *pl.* A kind of apple. Chs.[1]

VIRK, see **Firk**.

VIRL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **virle** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **verel** w.Yks.[1]; **virrel** Sc. [vərl; və·rəl.] 1. *sb.* A ferrule. Cf. **worrel**.

Cai.[1] Ayr. To put a new virrel on my staff, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 115. Edb. Wooden legs, and brass virls at the end of them, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii.

2. An encircling band of any kind.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. He walked with slow and tottering steps, wearing a virl of fur round his neck, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xii. Lnk. A winsome flute Of plum-tree made, with iv'ry virles round, RAMSAY *Poems*, II. 67 (JAM.). w.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To ring round.

Sc. A staff . . . Cut frae the gallows wood, Weel virled about wi' murderer's banes, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 227. Ayr. It was of the Indian cane, and virled with silver, and headed with ivory, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. Lnk. MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 128.

[1. Fr. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, &c., to strengthen it (COTGR.).]

VIRPA, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A thin kind of sowens. S. & Ork.[1]

VIRREL, see **Virl**.

VIRTUE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Oxf. Also in forms **vahty** n.Yks.; **varter** Cum.[4] Wm.; **vartiay** Ir.; **vartue** s.Lan.[1]; **verter** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Verter-water**, water found in the hollows of tombstones and rocks; (2) **-well**, a medicinal well, one possessing healing powers.

(1) Sc., Ir. Warts were washed with water that had accumulated in the hollows of gravestones. . . I have above noticed the 'verter' water found in hollows of tombstones and rocks, BLACK *Flk. Medicine* (1883) vi. (2) Slk. (JAM.)

2. Strength, life, energy.

Cum.[4] We would use varter about the 'aul man' if he was sprightly and lively; if a fire got low and we failed in an endeavour to get it roused up again we would say 'it hed nae varter in 't,' and of a man thoroughly beaten in a fight it would be said that 'he hed aw t'varter knock't oot on him.' Wm. Ther's neea varter in a kesh (B.K.). n.Yks. It hez neea vahty in't (I.W.). s.Lan.[1] Theaw's stewed o' th' vartue out o' this mayt. Chs.[1] It's noo use puttin more wayter on th' tay leeaves, aw th' vertcha's gone eawt. s.Chs.[1] Yoa· mŭn kau·rk dhaat· med·sn-bot·l ŭp wel, els dhŭ vuu·rchŭ)l au· goa· aayt)n it. Oxf. (G.O.)

3. Thrift. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) 4. A charm; a supernatural quality.

Don. 'Ye'll find a vartiay in that little pipe,' says I, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 13.

VIRTUOUS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Thrifty, industrious.

Her daughter was the most virtuous woman in the parish, for that week she had spun sax spyndles of yarn (JAM.).

VISFIGURE, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To disfigure. (HALL.)

VISGY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **visgay** Dev. Cor.[2]; **visgee** Dev.; **visgie** Cor.[1 2 3]; **vizgee** Dev.[2]; and in form **viskey** Dev. [vi·zgi.] A double-headed pick; a 'twybill.' See **Bisgy**.

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 137; Dev.[2], nw.Dev.[1] Cor. A visgy close behind him on a heap of disturbed sand, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 35; Cor.[1 2 3]

VISION, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also in form **veesion** Sc. [vi·ʒən.] 1. In *comb.* **Vision-blind**, unable to see supernatural appearances.

Cor. They were 'vision-blind,' Mrs. Tresize used to say to her silent husband, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 100.

2. A thin, meagre person or animal.

Sc. Puir thing! she's grown a mere vision (JAM.). Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 89. Cai.[1] Abd. It's an unco veesion o' a creatur; aw doot sair it winna store the kin lang, dee wi' 't fat he likes, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 67. w.Sc. WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 271.

VISIT, *v.* Sc. In form **veesit** Sc. Used *fig.*: to punish.

Wgt. Only for him I wud 'a veesited ye a while langer yet, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 47.

VISITATION, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* **Visitation-acquaintance**, a visiting acquaintance.

Ayr. Many would fain hae had me to cultivate a visitation-acquaintance with him, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc.

VISK, *sb.* Sh.I. A twist; a perverse disposition. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, or the like (VIGFUSSON).]

VISKEY, see **Visgy**.

VISKLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **viskal**. [vi·skl.] A bundle; a wisp. See **Visk**.

Da skipper wis sittin' wi' a viskal o' gloy winding fytlins fur da cappies, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242; He took anidder viskle o' gloy an' led inunder his limb, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900); (J.S.)

VISNAN, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] A sand-eel. Cf. **vidnan**.

VISNOMY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. War. Also written **viznomy** Sc.; and in form **visomy** War.[3] A corruption of 'physiognomy.'

Abd. When I looked up I failed to make out the viznomy of the man, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 167. Edb. Who ever saw a sheep's head with straight horns, and a visnomy all colours of the rainbow? MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. n.Cy. (J.W.) War.[3] 'Oh what a visomy' [to a crying child, 'Oh what an ugly face you are making'].

[Each of the Gods, by his like visnomie Eathe to be knowen, SPENSER *Muiopotmos*, 310.]

VISSIK, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **viseck, vissack**; and in form **veesick** S. & Ork.[1] A song; a ballad; see below.

He [St. Ola] was one of the kings of Norway, of whom strange things are reported in the songs they have made of him, called 'Vissiks.' These ballads or 'vissiks' were kept up for centuries, to a great extent as accompaniment to dance, an old mediaeval dance, in which all the persons taking part joined hands and formed a compact circle on the floor, moving forward and keeping a certain time with the feet. There was no need of any musical instrument. A fore-singer or precentor began every verse, and the others joined in, singing the chorus, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 7; HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 103, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1]

[A deriv. of ON. *vísa*, a strophe, stanza (VIGFUSSON).]

VISSUCK, *v.* Glo.[1] [vi·sək.] To fumble.

VIST, see **Fist**.

VISTA, *sb.* Or.I. Also in form **vistie**. [vi·stə, -i.] A short journey.

We'll mak a vistie dan, U'to the Bell at Edmunstoun, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 804; S. & Ork.[1]

VIT, see **Fit**, *sb.*[1]

VITAL, *adj.* Sc. Having vitality.

Gall. He is much more vital the last two or three days (A.W.).

VITCH, *v.* Sh.I. [vitʃ.] To visit; to make a prolonged stay.

Dat inquisitive ill-makin lipper. Her time is spent in vitchin', an' carryin' stories frae wan neeber till anidder, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Vitcher**, *sb.* a visitor.

Everyday vitchers are tiresome guests, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 222.

[ON. *vitja*, to call on, visit (VIGFUSSON).]

VITIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Hrf. w.Cy. Som. [vi·ʃəs.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Vitious intromission**, a law term: an unauthorized intermeddling with another's affairs; (2) — **intromitter**, one who takes possession of the property of a deceased relative without legal authority.

(1) **Sc.** I then attempted Vitious Intromission, And was immediately conveyed to prison, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 95. **Lnk.** Those who enjoyed the forfeiture were not able to repay their vitious intromissions, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 420, ed. 1828. (2) **Sc.** OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 216.

2. Spiteful, revengeful, bitter, implacable. Hrf.[2], w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

3. Of the weather: stormy. Cld. (JAM.)

VITIOUSNESS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Fierceness, unmanageableness.

VITPENCE, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. Fivepence; the same word as 'fitpence' (q.v.). Som., e.Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902).

VITRIT, *adj.* Chs. Also in form **vitrid.** [vi·trit, -d.] Angry, malicious, vicious, bitter; a shortened form of 'inveterate.'

Hoo's very vitrid at him, *Sheaf* (1885) III. 207; **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhai bin ver·i vit·rit ŭgy'en·dhŭ mes·tŭr. Óo)z bin des·pŭrt vit·rit wi mey ev·ŭr sin óo left Lod·mŭrz; óo wùl aav· it ahy towd tai·lz on ŭr tŭ)th mis·iz.

VITTA, *sb. Obs.* Or.I. A wooden bit.

Dat trot becam' a spunder soon, In spite o' vitta an' rein, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 806.

VITTEL, VITTEN, see **Victual, Fitten**, *sb., adj.*

VITTERY, *adj.* Som. [vi·təri.] Quick-tempered, spiteful. See **Fitter, 4.**

They [the Welsh] are so vittery—they'd knock you down and kick you when you was down, if you said a word to 'em (W.F.R.).

VITTIFUL, *adj. Obs.* Suf.[1] Single. ? A corruption of 'individual.' 'He's so weak 'a can't dew a vittiful thing.'

VITTRE, *sb.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A whim; a pretence. (HALL.)

VITTY, see **Fitty**, *adj.*[1]

VIVDA, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **vifda** S. & Ork.[1] Beef or mutton dried without salt; also used *attrib.*

Sh.I. Here, Laurie, bring up the vifda, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxx; Hit'll be vivda flesh in place o' fresh mutton, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Flesh dryed in a skeo, without being salted, WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 111, ed. 1883.

VIVE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **veev(e; vieve** S. & Ork.[1]; and in form **veef** Sc. (JAM.) [vīv.] **1.** Vivid; lifelike; clear; also used *advb.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** I saw da auld möne sae veeve i' da skurt o' da new ane, *Sh. News* (Feb. 10, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1] *MS. add.* **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** In thought as veev as fan't took place I see anither scene, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 119. **Frf.** This sight brought back old times so vive to him, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) x.

Hence (1) **Vively**, *adv.* clearly, vividly; to the life; (2) **Vive·prent**, *sb.* letterpress which can be read easily.

(1) **Sh.I.** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 88; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** That ye car'd naething it would vively seem Whether poor I sud either sink or swim, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 101. **Slg.** Made my conscience to see time, place, and persons as vively as in the hour I did them, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 8, ed. 1843. (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

2. *Obs.* Living; brisk, vigorous; fresh.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** He said that God haid callit him to use his toung and vive voice yet, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 279, ed. 1842. **Edb.** They little think they some day may Get a lick o' sulphur vive Frae Clootie, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 126. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

[1. Fr. *vif*, fem. *vive*, quick, alive; lively (COTGR.).]

VIVER, *sb.* Sus.[1] [vi·və(r).] A fish-pond. Fr. *vivier*, a fish-pond.

VIVERS, *sb. pl.*[1] Sc. Also written **vievers** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **vivres** Sc. Food, provisions. Fr. *vivres*, food.

Sc. (JAM.); I'll join you at three if the vivers can tarry so long, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xli. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** What for do ye not throw a tow or cord of some kind, to haul up the vivers we bring? COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 54. **Arg.** There was nae rowth o' vivers, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 282. **Slk.** A heavy load o' the necessaries o' life, sic as vivers, pots and pans, and ither household utensils, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 98.

VIVERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Chs.[1 2] s.Chs.[1] [vai·vəz.] Small roots; a dial. form of 'fibres.'

VIVUAL, *adj. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) **1.** Living, alive. Hence **Vivuallie**, *adv.* in life. 'Vivuallie seen.'

2. Identical, self-same. 'The vivual person.'

VIXTER, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *there is a vixter upon one*, one has grown stout. S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *vöxtr*, growth, increase (VIGFUSSON).]

VIZARD, *sb.* Chs.[1] [vi·zəd.] A mask, visor.

VIZ'D, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] Visaged, complexioned. See **Avised**, *ppl. adj.*[2]

VIZE, see **Vice**, *sb.*[4]

VIZEEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Contending, struggling. The same word as **Fease**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)

VIZZY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **vizy, vizzey**; and in forms **veesy, veezy**; **vesie** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **visie**; **vissy** (JAM.). [vi·zi; vī·zi.] **1.** *sb.* A look, view; a scrutinizing gaze.

Sc. Tak' a vesie o' the lan' (JAM. *Suppl.*); Ye had best take a visie of him through the wicket before opening the gate, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvi. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** A.W. **Ayr.** Turnin' owre the rakin' coal, I took a veezy through the hoose by the scadd o' the lowe, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 19. **Edb.** We could by putting out our heads have a vizzy of the grand ancient building, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Slk.** The spectawtor has a comprehensive visey o' the attributes o' his outward man, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 138.

2. The sight of a gun; also in *comp.* **Vizzie·drap.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** Thus too the vizy generally inclined unduly to one side or the other, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 288. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Vizyless**, *adj.* of a gun: not sighted.

Slk. Restore thee [a gun] butless, lockless, vizyless, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 300.

3. Phr. (1) *to take a vizzy*, to take aim; (2) *vizzy backward*, a retrospect.

(1) **Sc.** Logan took a vizy, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan, *Steam-boat* (1822) 143 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Dmf.** Took but ae vizzy wi' his eie, The bullet flies Clean thro' the target to a tee, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 52. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Abd.** Gar Sir Simon tak a vizzy backar't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv.

4. *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* To look; to view closely; to examine, inspect.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** He blindi'd his left e'e, an' vizzied laek a joiner luikin' at da edge o' a clift, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). **Abd.** When first your castles I did vizzey, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 256. **Per.** Wives . . . wi' grains and raxing 'gan to blink And vizzy a' things round, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 47. **Lnk.** It's Symon's house; please to step in And vissy't round and round, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 64, ed. 1783.

5. *Obs.* or *obsol.* To take aim.

Sh.I. A'll vissie as even as some o' da volunteers, *Sh. News* (Sept. 28, 1901). **Peb.** The saul's the mark at which I vizzy, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 90. **Slk.** Trying how weel they could vizy at the wild ducks, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 27, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 442, ed. 1876.

[1. Fr. *visée*, a levelling, or ayming at with the eye; a level, or aym taken (COTGR.).]

VLAITHENS, *sb. Obs.* Gmg. Pem. A kind of porridge. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152.

VLANNEN, *sb.* Nhp.[1] Flannel. The same word as **Flannen** (q.v.).

VLANNEN, VLAP, see **Flannen, Flap**, *v.*[1]

VLARE, *sb.* and *v.* w.Som.[1] [vleə(r).] **1.** *sb.* A fracture in glass, &c. when the cracks radiate from a centre; a defect or flaw in anything.

A vlare is always a visible damage, whereas a craze may be imperceptible, except that the article will not 'ring.' Might be even used in speaking of a horse.

2. *v.* To crack with a 'vlare'; *gen.* used in *pp.*

Dhu wee·ndur-z au·i u-vlae·urd; dhaat-s dhai bwuuy·z ugee·un! [The window is all starred; that is those boys again!]

VLECK, see **Flack**, *v.*, **Flick**, *sb.*[3]

VLEËR, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A flea. (HALL.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). See **Flea**, *sb.*[1]

VLEM, VLENG(D, see **Fleam**, *sb.*[1], **Fling.**

VLET, *v.* Dev.[2] [vlet.] To drip.

VLETCH, *v.* Dev.[2] [vletʃ.] To bleach.

VLEW, VLEX, see **Flue**, *adj.*[1], **Flax**, *sb.*[1 2]

VLEY, *sb.* Brks.[1] Pig's fat used for making lard. Cf. **flare**, *sb.*[1]

VLID, *v.* and *sb.* w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1] [vlid, vləd.] A dial. form of 'flood.'

VLINTER, see **Flinder**, *sb.*[1]

VLONKERS, *sb. pl.* Wil. [vlo·ŋkəz.] Sparks of fire. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Cf. **flank**, *sb.*[2]

VLOOK, VLOSH, see **Fluke**, *sb.*[1], **Flosh**.

VLUCKER, *v.* I.W.[1 2] [vlʋ·kə(r).] To flutter; to fly about.

VLUY, VLY, VOACH, see **Fly**, *v.*, *sb.*[1], *adj.*, **Fooch**.

VOALER, *sb.* Sh.I. [vō·lər.] A 'haaf' term for a cat.

'De voaler' means the wailer, from the cat's wailing cry, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899 121; S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Voalers-crammacks**, *sb. pl.* streaky clouds, having somewhat the appearance of hairs streaming from an animal's tail; also called 'Cats-crammacks.' S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *vāla*, mod. Icel. *vōla*, to wail (VIGFUSSON).]

VOAMD, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **vomd**; and in form **vam'd**. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Tainted.

[Fish] heads dow'd, vam'd an' draven, affectin' da nose, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 178.

2. *sb.* Tainted fish or meat. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. ON. *vamm*, a blemish (VIGFUSSON).]

VOAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **vohr, vor** Or.I.; **vore** Sh.I.; and in forms **vare** Dmf.; **wair** Sc. (JAM.); **ware** Sc. Don.; **waur** Gall. [vōr, vēr; wēr.] **1.** The spring; seed-time.

Sc. The ware evening is long and tough, the harvest evening runs soon o'er the heugh, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 334; There ware an' hairst ilk ither hawse Upon the self-same tree, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 329 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Fifty voars I'm dell'd an set da taaties, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 38; The operations of 'Vore' (as the seed-time is called in Shetland) do not commence until the end of March, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 159. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cld.**, **Ayr.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** It is as cold as a day in vare, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **Gall.** Ere the winds o' ware were blawn, Part o's peace and health were gane, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 113, ed. 1897. **Wgt.** They call the months of February, March, and April, the 'ware quarter,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 89. **Don.** He'll go to him the throngest day of Ware, an' the warmest day in Harwust, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 40.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Voar-day**, the beginning of seed-time; (2) **-fee**, wages for work done at seed-time; (3) **-season**, (4) **-time**, the spring-time.

(1) **Don.** MACMANUS *Chim. Corners*, 159. (2) **Sh.I.** We hed da half o' her ta da voar, an' she haed fir her voar-fee tree shillins, twa pair o' rivlins, an' her haands, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247. (3) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (4) **Or.I.** It has long been remarked in Orkney, that if a man and a dog land upon some of the islands in vor-time, i. e. spring, almost all the pregnant sheep take to running, and run till they fall down dead, NEILL *Tour* (1806) 58 (JAM.). **Twd.** (JAM.) **Slk.** I . . . fleechyt Eleesabett noore to let us torfell in the waretyme of owir raik, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 109, ed. 1865. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Many a farmer leaves pieces of work in spring and the summer to be done in the backen; but when that period arrives, they are still left undone, perhaps to the next waurtime, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 37, ed. 1876.

[ON. *vār*, Mod. Icel. *vor*, the spring (VIGFUSSON).]

VOAR, VOARD, VOATHY, see **Foor**, *sb.*[1], **Vord**, **Forthy**.

VOCABLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A word; a term. *Scoticisms* (1787) 99. **2.** *pl.* A vocabulary.

The boy has lost his vocables, *ib.*

VOCATE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Glo. w.Cy. Dor. Som. Also in forms **voccate** Som.; **voket** Dor. **1.** To ramble about idly; to gad about; also used with *about*.

Glo.[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To fidget about. Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.*

VOCE, VODD, see **Vouse, Void**.

VOE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. [vō.] A narrow inlet of the sea; a creek.

Sh.I. On the western side of the picturesque voe of Hellierswick stood a little cottage, CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 11; In shape they are very irregular; and being much intersected by voes, or arms of the sea, . . appear to form the skeleton of a former country or continent, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 1. **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 18. **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Voe-head**, *sb.* the head of a narrow inlet of the sea. **Sh.I.** He was not long in walking round the voe-head, NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 25.

[ON. *vāgr*, a creek, bay (VIGFUSSON).]

VOG, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [vog.] A dial. form of 'bog'; a swamp. 'In thick there place 'tis a proper vog.'

Hence **Voggy**, *adj.* boggy, swampy.

'Tis terr'ble voggy ground all drough there.

VOGA, *sb.* Sh.I. [vō·gə.] In phr. *in voga*, in atoms, in a crushed state. S. & Ork.[1]

VOGEROUS, *adj.* Sh.I. [vō·gərəs.] Boastful; elated; keen. Cf. **vogie**.

Der as vogerous follows as edder dee or me setting da fit afore dem i' da moarnin', SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 243; Some o' wis is no sae vogerous fir umplists o' dis kind, *ib.* 247.

VOGGET, *v.* Cor. [vo·gət, -it.] To hop on one leg. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 441; Cor.[1 2]

VOGIE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **voggie** Rnf. Dmf.; **vokie** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.; **voky** N.Cy.[1]; **vougy** Sc.; **vyokie** Abd. [vō·gi; vo·gi.] **1.** Proud, vain; vaunting.

Sc. (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Frf.** When ye cam back right braw was ye, Of you I then was vogie, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 86. **Rnf.** There's our Jock has grown sae voggie, He luiks like stink upon his coggie, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 123. **Ayr.** And vow but I was vogie! BURNS *My Hoggie*, st. 1. **Dmf.** Though voggie now you vaunt ay What you've made poor Jamie dree, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 98. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Elated; contented; glad, happy, merry, gay.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** We gree't, an' than a bride did mak her, Wow! sae vogie! TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 66. **Abd.** Gin it war lawfu' to be vyokie owre sairious maitters, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Per.** An uncle's hansel, and an aunty's blaw, Mak' little callants vogie, STEWART *Character* (1857) 178. **Ayr.** They were both blithe and vogie when he was chosen, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlii. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 344, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** He's harmless as yon vogie lamb, That loups beside its sleeping dam, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 323.

3. Fondly, kindly, or lovingly caressing; also used *advb.* Sc. *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 111 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **4.** In fair health. Bnff. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 309.

VOICE, *v.* Yks. [vois.] To call, speak to; to express; to say.

n.Yks. Ah voiced him (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] I would try to voice him. It was seea voiced.

VOID, *adj.* Sc. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also in form **vodd** S. & Ork.[1] [void.] **1.** Of a building: empty, untenanted.

S. & Ork.[1], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Theer's rows an' rows o' 'ousen void i' the town. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. Of sores, &c.: raw.

w.Wor.[1] Our Bill's 'ad the most awful'est broken chilblains. . . . Thahr's on'y one plaayce about as big as a pin's 'ed that's void now.

VOIDER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Suf. Ken. Cor. Also written **voyder** Cor.[1]; and in forms **vider** Lan.; **voidyer** Chs.[1] [voi·də(r.] **1.** *Obs.* A butler's tray.

N.Cy.[1] **Nhb.**[1] A kind of table basket for dishes, plates, knives, &c. taken away from the table. **Chs.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] Nearly *obs.* **Suf.**[1] A pail-like article, of wood or wicker, into which bones, &c. are shelved or thrown, during a meal. [Voyder, *lanx, ancis*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

2. A large open basket; a clothes-basket.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**[1] Paid for a voider for ye sirplices, 1s. 2d., BOYLE *Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle* (1707) 94. **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** I catched a lad running off wi' ahr voider, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 25; **w.Yks.**[2 3] **Lan.** (S.W.), **Ken.** (K.) **Cor.**[1] A large basket for holding unmended linen sold by gipsy women; **Cor.**[2]

3. A small wicker basket of the finer kind. Cor.[1]

VOITCH, VOK, see **Fooch, Folk**.

VOKE, *v.* e.An.[1] [vōk.] To make an effort to vomit. Cf. **boke**, *v.*[2]

VOKE, VOKET, VOKIE, see **Folk, Vocate, Vogie**.

VOKY, *adj.* Nhb. Also written **vokey** n.Cy. [vō·ki.] Damp, juicy, moist. Cf. **weaky**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'The aad body used elways

to put the loaves o' breed on the floor to keep them voky.' Bread made of maslin is called 'voky breed,' from its moist character. 'He always oiled his flute to keep't voky.'

VOKY, VOL, see **Vogie, Fold,** *sb.*[1]

VOLAGE, *adj.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **volish** Cld. (Jam.) 1. *adj.* Giddy, inconsiderate.

Sc. Some doubted how far such volage expressions inferred treason, being but *lubricum linguae,* Fountainhall *Decisions of Lords* (ed. 1759) I. 484 (Jam.).

Hence **Volageous,** *adj.* very giddy and light. Cld. (Jam.) 2. Profuse, prodigal. See **Valawish.**

Abd. He's unco volage o' his siller, *ib.*

3. *v.* To talk ostentatiously. Cld. (*ib.*) Hence (1) **Volageous,** *adj.* very boastful. *ib.*; (2) **Volisher,** *sb.* an ostentatious talker. *ib.*

[1. That nas not yit twelve yeer of age, With herte wilde, and thought volage, Chaucer *R. Rose,* 1284. OFr. *volage,* giddy.]

VOLD, VOLE, see **Fold,** *sb.*[1], **Fall,** *v.*, **Foal,** *sb.*[1]

VOLE-MOUSE, *sb.* Sc. [vō·l-mūs.] The short-tailed field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis.*

Sc. *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 505 (Jam.). Or.I. The Short-tailed Field Mouse, which with us has the name of the vole mouse, is very often found in marshy grounds that are covered with moss and short heath, Barry *Orkney* (1805) 314 (*ib.*). S. & Ork.[1]

VOLISH, see **Volage.**

VOLK, *v.* Pem. To boast; to speak admiringly of any person or thing; to flatter.

s.Pem. 'A was so full av it, a must a volkt av it.' He was so full of admiration, that he could not refrain from boasting, or speaking flatteringly (W.M.M.).

VOLLER, see **Follower, Vallow.**

VOLLEY, *v.* War.[3] [vo·li.] To clang a peal of bells.

They are volleying the bells.

VOLOWTEN, *vbl. sb.* w.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A dial. form of 'flouting.'

VOLUME, *sb.* Dev. In form **vellum.** A large quantity.

'My dear, whot a vellum of pillum there is on tha Holserry rawd!' 'What's that?' 'Why, dawntee knaw "vellum" is volume, and "pillum" is mucks adrowed?' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Pillum).

VOLUMOUS, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] [vo·ləməs.] Bulky, large.

It's a maist volumous consarn, yon is. Ah deean't tak ti sike volumous things.

VOMP, VOMPER, see **Vamp,** *sb.*[1], **Vamper,** *v.*[1]

VONK, *sb.* Pem. [voŋk.] A spark. s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. The same word as **Funk,** *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

[MDu. *vonck,* a sparkle (Hexham).]

VOOCH, *v.* Cor. [vūtʃ.] To drag together in sewing. (F.R.C.) The same word as **Fooch** (q.v.).

VOOCH, see **Fooch.**

VOODY, *adj.* Dor.[1] Having a good appetite. Cf. **foody.**

VOOG, see **Vug,** *sb.*[1]

VOOR, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. Som. Also written **vore** Glo. A teazle plant which does not flower the first year.

Glo. There are always some which do not run till the third year, these are called vores, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 458. Som. (W.F.R.)

VOOR, VOORE, see **Foor,** *sb.*[1]

VOOST, VOP, VOR, see **Voust, Whap, Voar.**

VORD, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. Also written **voard.** A watch-tower; a high hill. Cf. **ward,** *v.*[2] 6.

Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 36; Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 159, ed. 1891; S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Icel. *varða,* a beacon (Vigfusson).]

VORE, see **Foor,** *sb.*[1], **Fore,** *adj.*, **Voar, Voor,** *sb.*

VOREIGHT, VORIGHTS, see **Foreright.**

VORLUS SNORLUS, *adv.* and *adj.* Glo. Wil. Also in form **vorus-norus** Wil.[1] 1. *adv.* At random, negligently; a corruption of '*nolens volens.*'

Glo.[1] Wil.[1] At Deverill to do a thing vorus-norus is to do it negligently, not caring whether you do damage or not, *MS. add.*

2. *adj.* Blustering, rough. Wil.[1] (s.v. Nolens volens).

VORRAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Earth collected for mixing with lime. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

VORRID, *sb.* Dev.[2] [vo·rid.] The outside edges of a ploughed field. Cf. **voryer.**

VORYER, *sb.* Gmg. Pem. Cor. Also written **vorrier** Pem.; and in forms ? **vorion** Gmg. Pem.; **vorver** Cor.[2]; **voyer** Cor.[3] w.Cor. [vō·jə(r).] 1. The strip of unploughed land round the edges of a ploughed field; a horse-way.

Gmg., Pem. *N. & Q.* (1852 1st S. vi. 152. s.Pem. Don' leave sooch a wide vorrier, Jack, plaw furder awt (W.M.M.). Cor. (J.W.), Cor.[1 2 3]

2. A path or track of fowls. Cor.[12]

VOSS, VOSSLE, VOT, see **Foss(e, Vustle, Fet,** *v.*

VOTEEN, *sb.* Irel. [vōtī·n.] A 'devotee'; a very religious person.

Ir. Up near the altar . . . you might perceive a voteen, repeating some new prayer or choice piece of devotion, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 16; All strictly religious people on the Protestant side are called 'swaddlers'; while, on the other side, Roman Catholics are called 'voteens,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 212. Don. Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 151. Wxf. It belongs to Jemmy F., one of the class that is called in Scotland 'The unco guid' and 'Voteens' among ourselves, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1869) 184.

VOTING-BOUT, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] In form **vooating-bout.** An election.

VOUR, *v.* I.W.[1] An aphetic form of 'devour.'

VOUSE, *adj.* w.Cy. Som. Also written **vouce**; and in form **voce** Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nervous; forward; strong. w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

VOUSS, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The liquor of chaff and hay boiled.

This term does not seem to be descriptive of the particular composition, but to be the ancient word, denoting what is liquid in general, retained in a particular sense.

VOUST, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **voost** Sh.I. 1. *v.* To boast, brag, vaunt. Cf. **woust.**

Sc. (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Sh.I. If yon is da wye at dey geng ta wark, his [it's] a puir trade ta voost o', *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897). Bch. Yet as he did o' slaughter voust I len'd him sik a dird, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. Abd. For mysel', I sanna voust my kin, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 314.

Hence (1) **Vouster,** *sb.* a boaster; a bragger; (2) **Vousty,** *adj.* vain, given to boasting.

(1) Sc. (Jam.); Of vousters or new upstarts, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 373; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) Abd. And chiels shall come frae yont the Cairn-a-mounth right vousty, Beattie *Address to Ross,* st. 16.

2. *sb.* A boast; vaunting.

Sc. (Jam.) Elg. Ye dames o' Scotland! sik your voust, And sik your fame sae sair, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 159. Bch. Whare then was a' your windy vousts? Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 23.

[2. Thair sall thou se, thar sall thou knaw onone, Quhamto this wyndy glore, voust, or avantis, The honor, or, with pane, the loving grantis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, iv. 63.]

VOUSTY, see **Fusty.**

VOUT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **vowt** Ayr. Kcb. [vaut.] A vault; a deep hole. Cf. **wowt.**

Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Ayr. I would slip roon the back way by the Vowts, Service *Notandums* (1890) 18. Edb. Feint a hair cared he about auld kirks or kirkyards, or vouts, or through stanes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. He . . . cam on a vowt biggit wi' stain an' lime, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 239.

[Vowte, of a howse, *testudo, lacunar* (*Prompt.*). OFr. *voute, volte.*]

VOUTERISH, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Yks.[2] Adulterous, lewd.

[Cp. Thanne sholde I lede my lyf in avoutrye, Chaucer *C. T.* E. 1435. OFr. *avouterie.*]

VOW, *int.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **vo** Don. [vau.] Used to express admiration, surprise, sorrow, &c.; also used in phr. *vow me.* Cf. **wow,** *int.*

Sc. Vow but his heart was as light as a feather, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 205. Abd. At view o's gowd, vow, he was vokie, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 50. Ayr. And, vow! Tam saw an unco sight! Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 114. Lnk. When I saw

that ye were weel, Vow, man, but I was gled, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 117. **Gall.** Vow! ye're grown gaudy and grand, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 194, ed. 1897. **Don.** But, ah, Vo! Vo! it's I must go For the shores of Amerikay! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 249.

Hence *to think vow, phr.* to be astonished; to wonder.

Rnf. Wi' round-about lang-nebbit words, Losh! I made them think vow at my learning, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 82.

VOWBET, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **yeubit** Bwk. A caterpillar, esp. the caterpillar of the tiger-moth. Cf. **oobit, woubit.**

Sc. A hairy worm (JAM.). **Bwk.** Very common. . . It does not however imply, that the insect is hairy. The 'hairy vowbet,' or 'yeubit,' . . . is the name given by boys to the caterpillar of the tiger-moth, *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 143.

VOXY, *adj.* Dev. [vo·ksi.] Of the weather: deceptive, uncertain. The same word as **Foxy, 1** (q.v.).

Dev. 'Tis a voxy day tho'; but I pray the Loord to kape it off a bit, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 172.

VOYAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. Cor. Nfld. Also in forms **vowage** s.Lan.[1]; **v'yage** Cor. **1.** *sb.* A journey by land or sea.

s.Lan.[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)v of·n thuwt ahy shŭd lahyk goa· ŭ vahy·ij ŭmùng· dhŭ Welsh muw·ntinz. [**Nfld.** (G.P.)]

2. *v.* To travel.

Cor. V'yaged thousands of miles, 'a b'lieve, working at my trade, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 30.

VOYDER, VOYER, see **Voider, Voryer.**

VRACK, VRAN, VRAP, see **Wreck, Wren, Frape,** *v.*[1]

VRATCH, *sb.* Sc. [vratʃ.] A dial. form of 'wretch.'

ne.Sc. (G.W.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Whaur birselt vratches fain, I trow, Wad dreep a bottle, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 20. **Lth.** Up the poopit stairs the vratch did slink, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 108.

VRATH, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A dial. form of 'wrath.'

VREACH, *adv.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. [vrē·tʃ.] Carefully, diligently, earnestly, actively; with spirit or violence.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Som.**[1] They must a-worked purty dapper and vreach to ha' finish'd a'ready. **Dev.**[1] Dant e make a game of a body, nor go on so vreach, 35, ed. Palmer. **n.Dev.** Tha wut net take et zo vreache, ya sauntering troant, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 282.

VREE, VREET, VREETH, see **Free,** *adj.*[1], **Write, Frith.**

VREX, *sb.* w.Som.[1] *pl.* **vrexen, vrexens.** [vreks.] A rush.

VRICHT, VRIG, VRIT, see **Wright, Frig,** *sb.*[1], **Fright.**

VRIZ, VROAR, VROPE, see **Freeze, Foap.**

VROR(E, VROW, VROZZY, see **Freeze, Frough, Frawsy.**

VRUM, VRUNT, VRY, see **Frim, Front,** *sb.*, **Fry,** *sb.*[3]

VUDDICKS, *sb.* w.Cy. Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A coarse, fat woman. w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] Cf. **fuddick,** *sb.*[2]

VUDDLE, *v.* Hmp. Wil. Also written **vuddel** Wil.[1] [vʊ·dl.] To spoil a child by petting. Hmp.[1] Hence **Vuddles,** *sb.* a spoilt child. Hmp.[1], Wil.[1]

VUG, *sb.*[1] Dev. Cor. Also written **vugh** Cor.[1]; and in form **voog** Cor.[2] [vʊg.] A mining term: a natural cavity in a rock; a hollow; a cleft. Cf. **fogo,** *sb.*[2], **hugo.**

Dev. It is not uncommon in deep mines, where there are what the miners term 'vugs,' . . . to hear loud and frequent explosions; . . . the true cause is the bursting open of some of these crystals, hollows, and vugs, where the air or gas has been confined under very high degrees of pressure, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. Lett. 39. **Cor.** Ef from the vugs they shud come out, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 55; **Cor.**[1 2 3]

Hence **Vuggy,** *adj.* full of cavities.

Cor. The lode is full of cavities, or 'vuggy' (as the Cornish miners term it), SMYTH *Cat. Mineral Coll.* (1864) 12; Copper pyrites, crystallized and massive, 'vuggy' portion of the lode, *ib.* 13.

[Cp. OCor. *vooga,* a cavern (WILLIAMS).]

VUG, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Som. [vʊg.] **1.** *v.* To strike with the elbow. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **2.** *sb.* A blow or thrust with the elbow. *ib.*

VULCH, VULCK, see **Fulk.**

VULLER, *v., sb.* and *adj.* w.Som.[1] [vʊ·lə(r).] A dial. form of 'fallow.'

I do mane to vuller thick piece o' ground, and let-n bide vuller gin the fall. A clane vuller's the kay o' the work.

VULVER, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [vʊ·lvə(r).] A dial. form of 'fieldfare' (q.v.). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

VUMFRA, *sb.* Cor. [vʊ·mfrə.] A blow, a heavy slap. Cor.[3] w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* (1870) 3rd S. *Gl.*

VUMP, see **Thump.**

VUNG, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To move swiftly with a buzzing sound. Cf. **fung.**

Abd. (JAM.); Ye mauna think that ane sae young . . . Can up Parnassus glibly vung Like Robbie Burns, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 337.

2. *sb.* A buzzing or humming sound.

Abd. Denoting the sound made by a stone discharged from a sling, or any similar sound, as that of a humming-top when emitted from the string (JAM.).

VUNG, VUR, see **Fang,** *v.*, **Far,** *adv.*, **Fur(r,** *sb.*

VURRID, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Made of meal.

Vurrid brid, household bread, made of meal as it comes from the mill without the bran being taken from it, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 453.

VUSS, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [vʊs.] A building term: the ridge piece, or piece to which the rafters are fixed at the apex of the roof.

Plase to mind and zend on a piece for a vuss [vuus·].

VUSSOCK, see **Fussock,** *sb.*[1]

VUSTIN(G, *ppl.adj. Obs.* w.Cy.Dev. Furious; mighty, violent; used in phr. *a vustin(g fume.*

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Dev.** In a vusting fume wi' hisen back zet up vinely, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. IV. iii; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Vor why vore be ye in zitch a vustin vume? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 521.

VUSTLE, *v.* Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **fossle, vossle** Glo.[12] [vʊ·sl.] **1.** To entangle. Glo.[12] The same word as **Fustle** (q.v.). Hence *vustled up, phr.* bundled or wrapped up untidily.

w.Som.[1] As a slovenly parcel, or a woman huddled up in loose, ill-fitting garments. **n.Dev.** Th'art olways a vustled up in an old jump, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 107.

2. To bustle; to fuss.

Glo.[12] **Dev.** 'Er cüdden zit still wan minit tügether. 'Er keeped on vustling about till I wuz ready tü gie 'er a darned güde scāt in tha heyde, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

VUSTLE, VUSTY, see **Fustle, Fusty.**

VUXEN, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. [vʊ·ksən.] Well-grown. S. & Ork.[1] [Swed. *vuxen,* full grown (WIDEGREN).]

VUYA, *int.* Wxf. Used as an exclamation of distress.

'Oh vuya, vuya,' says he, one of my maes is not longer nor the other now, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 105; Oh Vuya! Vuya! it's no wonder that there should be a blast on the wheat, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 180.

VUZZY, *adj.* Dev. [vʊ·zi.] Of hair: rough, tangled, unkempt. The same word as **Fuzzy, 4** (q.v.).

Passen's beard be long and vuzzy, Jist a maze o' tuzzled 'air, SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 74.

VUZZY, VYAEDICK, VYAN, see **Furzy, Vaedik, Vean.**

VYAUG, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A woman of rude manners.

VYEADIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [vjē·di.] An open drain.

The nettles are buried in the gulgraave o' da vyeadie of the byre, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 143.

VYND, *sb.* Sh.I. [veind.] Shape; manner.

Notic'd doo her vynd, Tamy? Shü shürely tought 'at hit wid gripe wis ta see her white cots 'at shü held da tails o' her goon sae high, *Sh. News* (Aug. 4, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence **Vyndid,** *ppl. adj.* made, shaped; mannered. Cf. **ill, II. 1** (178).

He says 'at dir claes wis awfil ill-vyndid an' ill-shakken-up laek, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 76.

VYNDABLE, *sb.* Sh.I. An article, a thing; a small morsel. S. & Ork.[1]

VYOKIE, see **Vogie.**

W

WA, see **Wale**, *v.*[2], **Wha**, **Woe**.

WA(A, WAAF, see **Wall**, *sb.*[1], **Waff**, *v.*[1]

WAAG, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A lever.

Yks. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 176. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[4]

[Cp. OE. *wǽge*, OHG. *wāga*, a balance, scales; a weighing-machine (KLUGE).]

WAAGE, WAAGH, see **Wage**, *sb.*, **Weigh**.

WAAH, *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] [wā.] Anything that occasions admiration or surprise.

WAAK, see **Waik**.

WAAKLE, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [wa·kl.] Weak, feeble, tottering. [Swed. *vackla*, to totter (WIDEGREN); MHG. *wackeln*, to shake, totter (KLUGE).]

WAAL, WAALAQUYTE, see **Well**, *v.*[3], **Wyliecoat**.

WAALIPEN(N, *v.* Sc. Also in form **wallipend** Sc. (JAM.) To contemn, slight, undervalue. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] A dial. form of 'vilipend.' Cf. **wilipend**.

[On vther side thocht thay me vilipend, I considder prudent folk will commend The veritie, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 48. Fr. *vilipender*, to contemn, despise (COTGR.).]

WAALY, see **Waily**, **Wally**, *adj.*

WAAM, WAAMEL, see **Wame**, **Wamble**.

WAANT, *adv.* Yks. [wēnt.] Very, exceedingly. The same word as 'queint' (q.v.).

It's a waant long waa to t'toon, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 55.

WAANT, WAAP, see **Want**, *sb.*[2], **Whap**.

WAAR, see **War**, *adj.*[12], **Ware**, *sb.*[12], *v.*[3]

WAARIE-BUG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A tumour on cattle caused by the larva of the gadfly, *Oestris bovis*, deposited under the skin. Cf. **warrabee**.

WAARSCHE, WAART, see **Wairsh**, **Weight**, *sb.*[1]

WAASTER, WAAT, see **Wester**, **Wat**, *v.*[1]

WAAT, WAAYZE, see **Welt**, *sb.*[1], **Weeze**.

WAB, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **wob** e.An.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.[3] [wab; wob.] 1. *sb.* An artificial teat, used in rearing young children and animals.

e.An.[1] A piece of linen containing sugar or some sweetmeat, which is given to an infant as a substitute for the breast; e.An.[2]

2. A lump.

Dev. A slammicking young hussy! 'Er'th a-got 'er frock awl up in a gert wob behind! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. The tongue; *gen.* used in phr. *hold your wab.*

Dev. Hold thy wab, wi't, Bet! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. *n.Dev. Handbk.* (ed. 1877) 259.

4. Foolish clatter, nonsense.

n.Lin.[1] Sich wab as sum on 'em talk at love meätins! It's enif to mak a dog sick to hear 'em. Dev.[1], Cor.[3]

5. *v.* To chatter; to gossip.

Som. She an' my meesus do mostly wab together of an evening (W.F.R.).

WAB, WABBLE, see **Web**, **Wobble**, *v.*[12]

WABRAN-LEAF, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **waberan-**, **wabert-**, **wabron-**. The great plantain, *Plantago major*; ? a corruption of 'waybread.' Also used in *pl.*

Sc. I thought the grey whin was gaun frae below me—it shook like a wabron-leaf, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 202 (JAM.). s.Sc. It is not only called, in the singular, waberan-leaf, but wabert-leaf (*ib.*).

WABSTER, see **Webster**.

WA-CAST, *sb.* Sc. [wā·-kast.] Anything contemptible or worthless; a castaway; a piece of extravagance. *Gen.* used with a *neg.*; a shortened form of 'away-cast.'

Sh.I. A saut herrin' is no a wacast in a winter day when he [it] snaws i' da door, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898). Cai.[1] Nae wa-cast. Abd. I dinna consider my son sic a wacast as a' that, I can tell you, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900).

WACE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Also written **waice** w.Yks.[3] A dial. form of 'wax.'

s.Sc. Yet gae ye to the market-place, And there do buy a loaf of wace, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 173, ed. 1848. w.Yks.[3]

WACH, WACHEL, see **Wack**, *adj.*, **Wauchle**.

WACHT, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A watch, guard.

'Keep the wacht o' him, or it,' keep him, or it, in view, do not lose sight [of him].

WACHT, see **Waught**.

WACK, *sb.*[1] Chs.[1] [wak.] A hatting term: materials stolen by workmen during the course of manufacture.

WACK, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Also written **wak** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wach** Sc. (JAM.); **wauch** Edb. [wak.]

1. *adj.* Damp, moist, clammy, watery.

Sc. (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Sh.I. 'Is dy socks dry?' 'Der a corne wak wi' wadin, bit der no to ca' weet,' *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899). Cld. Applied to cake or scone not properly baked (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Wachie**, *adj.* clammy, wet; foggy; (2) **Wakness**, *sb.* humidity.

(1) Cld. (JAM.) Edb. Cauld as it seips frae the wauchie well-e'e, EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets*, 3rd S. 396. (2) n.Sc. (JAM.) [DUNCAN *Etym.* (1595).]

2. Rainy. Sc. A wak day (JAM.).

3. *sb.* Prepared flour and water.

w.Yks.[5] Skilley an' wack,—gaol fare.

[1. Als swift as dalfin fische, swymand away In the wak see of Egip or Lyby, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 259. MDu. *wack*, flexible, liquid, moist, or soft (HEXHAM).]

WACK, WACKEN, see **Walk**, *v.*[2], **Whack**, *v.*[1], **Waken**, *ppl. adj.*, *v.*, **Whacking**.

WACKER, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Ken. Also written **wakker** n.Cy. s.Lan.[1]; **whacker** w.Yks.[1] [wa·kə(r.]

1. Easily awakened; wakeful. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Cf. **waken**, *ppl. adj.* Hence **Wackersome**, *adj.* wakeful, wideawake.

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 176. n.Yks. (H.M.), w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Active. Ken.[1] He's a wacker little chap!

3. Pleased.

Ken. That made him look wacker. Wasn't he wacker over it? (D.W.L.)

4. Angry, wrathful.

Ken.[1] Muster Jarret was wacker at his bull getting into the turnip field.

[1. OE. *wacor*, watchful, vigilant (SWEET).]

WACKER, see **Quaker**, **Whacker**.

WACKET, *sb.* Ken. [wæ·kit.] In phr. *wicket for wacket*, tit for tat. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 139.

WACK-HEEAD, WACKING, see **Whack-head**, **Whacking**.

WACK-ROWDY-DOW, *sb.* Stf. Weak beer, broth, tea, &c.

s.Stf. Tack this wack-rowdy-dow away—I'll ha' none ef I ca' have it strong, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

WACKY, see **Whacky**, *sb.*

WAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **wod** Dev. [wad; wod.] **1.** *sb.* A bundle; a small pad; a thick piece or mass of cloth, &c., tightly pressed together; the rubber used by French polishers.

Ir. BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 39; 'It'll be a terrible risky thing,' he said, 'trusting that way to a wad of old rags,' *ib. Kerrigan* (1894). n.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] We also use it for a wad of sticks, an indefinitely sized bundle. Hrf.[1] He be rubbing the table with a wad of cloth. Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.), Dev.[2], Cor.[2]

Hence **Wadded**, *ppl. adj.* cushioned. n.Yks.[2] **2.** A bundle or wisp of hay, straw, &c.; a small hay-cock; a handful of thatch.

Wxf.[1] Nhp.[1] The portion of corn laid on the barn-floor ready for threshing is called a 'wad.' se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[1] He has got a wad of hay on his shoulder; Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Ken. A portion of cut corn, two of which go to make a sheaf; and ten sheaves make a shock (W.F.S.). Sus. I wont thresh out another wad, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 10. I.W.[2] A double wisp of hay or straw. w.Cy. (HALL.), Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] A bundle of straw tied up by a thatcher. A bundle of reed less than a full sheaf of 28 lbs. weight is also called a 'wad.' Dhur-z dree·ur vaaw·ur waud·z u ree·d aup·m taal·ut—aay spoo·uz túz mau·s unuuf. Dev. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). nw.Dev.[1] The smallest bundles of reed are called wads. Six of them are bound into a knitch. Cor. Jack the lantern, Joan the Wad, That tickled the maid and made her mad, Light me home the weather's bad, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 134; Joan the Wad is the name of a Pisky, *ib.* 185; Cor.[12]

Hence (1) **Grass-wad**, *sb.* a small hay-cock. s.Wor.[1]; (2) **Ridge-wad**, *sb.* a long, narrow bundle with which the thatcher forms the ridge of a hay-rick. w.Som.[1] **3.** A heap or 'swath' of beans, peas, or vetches. Cf. **swad**, *sb.*[3]

Shr.[12], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Bdf. (J.W.B.) Hrt. Cock [vetches] in little wads, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. 51. Mid. The grey, and other late peas, stand to ripen their seed; they are then cut up with hooks, rolled into wads, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 195. Hmp. The long lines in which the mower leaves the peas after he has cut them are called 'wads' (H.C.M.B.).

4. A large quantity.

w.Yks.[1] We've a wad o' hay to year. ne.Lan.[1]

5. *v.* To stuff with food; to gorge.

Lakel.[2] Wad thisel wi' some beef an' taties. Cum.[4]

6. To make cut beans, peas, &c. into heaps ready for carting.

s.Wor. The beans be wadded, they beant stilched (H.K.). Bdf. The process of wadding, and gleaning beans, . . is rather a tedious one, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 108; (J.W.B.)

WAD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Cum. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. [wad.] **1.** *sb.* A mark, *gen.* a stick or white wand, set up to guide the plough, measure land, &c.; also in *comp.* **Wad-staff, -stick.**

Not. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Not. Generally a stick, with occasionally perhaps a bit of paper stuck on it to make it more perspicuous. 'Yer mun goo by yer wads' (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.)

2. A line, esp. one marked out between parcels of land. ne.Lan.[1], sw.Lin.[1] Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (s.v. Axwaddle). **3.** Way, direction; *fig.* order, position; way of thinking; manner of life.

Cum. It lies in the same wad, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 80; Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1] Der. A neighbourhood; as such and such places lie in the same wad or beat, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Not. 'All them Smiths are o' the same wad.' 'How am a gettin on? Ah, the same oad wad' (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] They get out of wad a bit, when they're so long away. We shall kill a pig next week, and that'll put us in rather better wad. Nhp.[1] He goes on in the old wad.

4. *v.* To mark out a line by setting up sticks, &c.

ne.Lan.[1] s.Not. The closs e'ent wadded out yet (J.P.K.).

WAD, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **wadd** Sc.; and in form **waud** Sc. [wad.]

1. Black lead; a lead-pencil.

Dmf. Slate-pen is 'caum'—a black-lead pencil 'waud,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Gall. Indian rubber . . . used for defacing the marks of wadd, or black lead, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 89, ed. 1876. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[23], w.Yks. (C.W.D.), ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wad-eater** or **Wadditer**, india-rubber; (2) **-mine**, a black-lead mine; (3) **-pencil**, a lead-pencil.

(1) Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] (2) Cum. This year the wadd-mine had been opened, which is done once in five years, *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 210. (3) w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Len' us a bit o' wad pencil. Cum. Ah teaak oot me wad pencel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 39. Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 30, 1899).

WAD, WADDEN, see **Wed**, *sb.*, *v.*[2], **Will, Woad, Would, Wuden.**

WADDER, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [wa·də(r).] Anything very large; a 'whopper.'

A man who dug up a large potato, exclaimed 'My word, that's a wadder!'

WADDINER, see **Weddinger.**

WADDING, *sb.* Yks. [wa·din.] Any thick, black thread, larger than piping. n.Yks. (I.W.)

WADDIOCK, *sb.* Shr. Also in form **waddock** Shr.[2] [wo·diək, wo·djək.] A large piece.

Shr.[1] 'Er cut me a waddiock o' pork-pie; Shr.[2]

WADDLE, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] [wo·dl.] A sloppy mess.

That tea's all cold, I can't think how you can drink such waddle.

Hence **Waddly**, *adj.* thinly diluted. 'Waddly broth.'

WADDLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Som. The wane of the moon.

Sow or set beans in Candlemas waddle, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 343.

WADDLE, *v.*[1] Wor. [wa·dl, wo·dl.] Of ducks: to trample grass, &c.

s.Wor. Thahy ducks gits into the lung grass, an' wăddles it about (H.K.).

WADDLE, *v.*[2] Wil. Dev. [wo·dl.] To wrap up clumsily; to swaddle; to entwine.

Wil.[1] Dev. (HALL.); Dev.[1] I've a waddl'd en up vor vear of a scud, 20, ed. Palmer.

WADDLE, *v.*[3] Dev. [wo·dl.] To drag a river.

They've been waddling the river with a great chain to find the body, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 116.

WADDLE, *v.*[4] *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. To bargain. Nhb.[1] Hence **Waddler-wife**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a woman who kept a servants' register office. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

WADDLE, WADDLER, see **Wattle, Walder.**

WADDY, *adj.* Yks. Glo. Cor. [wo·di.] **1.** Matted; used of hay after rain. Glo.[1] **2.** Tough and insipid, as hard meat without flavour. n.Yks.[2] **3.** A fisherman's term; of the wind: puffy. Cor.[3]

WADDY, see **Vaudy.**

WADE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Rdn. e. & s.Cy. Also written **waid** Shr.[1]; **wayd** Shr.[2]; and in forms **wead** Shr.[12]; **wed** Mtg.; **weed** Shr.[1]; **weighd** Chs.[3]; **whead** Chs.[123] Stf. Shr.[2] e. & s.Cy.; **whed** Rdn. [wēd; wīd.] **1.** *sb.* Endurance; power of lasting.

s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr)z ŭ gŭd jel ŭ wai·d in it [of something which is economical in use, and so lasts a long time].

Hence **Wady**, *adj.* long-lasting; tedious; interminable; measuring or containing more than was expected.

Chs.[12]; Chs.[3] Expresses good weight, or that a stack of hay, a fat ox or sheep, &c., turns out more weighty and consequently valuable than was expected. s.Chs.[1] The application of this word is very wide. . . Generally speaking, it is applied to anything which exceeds expectation in point of quantity. Thus it is specially used of articles of consumption. A cheese is said to 'eat very wady' when only a small portion is consumed at each meal. Cloth which wore an unusually long time would be called wady. A wady mile is a long or tedious distance; and generally, wady as applied to a specified distance would imply the speaker's belief that it was greater than it was said to be. A wady walker would be one who took long strides, and so got over a good deal of ground without any appearance of haste. Stf.[1], w.Wor.[1] Shr. A wheady mile, RAY (1691); Shr.[1] 'Yo'n find it a mighty waidy roäd, if yo' bin thinkin' o' walkin' from Soseb'ry to Stretton, though it dunna look so fare.' 'These lung sems bin despert waidy sewin'—it inna like summat as yo' can get on ŏŏth.' 'That's a weädy bit o' bif—it 'ouds out well, and theer's bin a power o' cuttin' at it'; Shr.[2] Mtg. 'That's a weddy bit of walking

from Newtown to Abemarle.' 'That fild was a deal weddier than I thought it was before I begun to plough it.' 'Ay! it is a weddy bit of ground' (E.R.M.). Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). e.Cy., s.Cy. RAY (1691).

2. *v.* With *away*: to diminish gradually; to cause to diminish. Cf. wede.

s.Chs.[1] Money or provisions are often said to 'wade awee,' and I have heard a cough spoken of as 'wadin' awee.' 'Boa·nz un goa··aan·ū wai·dn uwee· wi dhu mun·i.' Shr.[1] I did 'ope as my coal ŏŏd a lasted till nigh Chris'mas, but I see as it's weedin' away sadly too fast.

WADE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **wed** S. & Ork.[1] [wēd.] The part of the boat aft, into which the fish are drawn.

Geordie wis i' da wade takkin' aff, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900); S. & Ork.[1] 'To sit in the wed'—to sit by the man who is hauling fishing-lines, and to assist him in taking the fish off the hooks.

WADE, *v.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Also written **waid** Oxf.[1] [wēd, wēəd.] 1. In phr. *to wade the water*, to go through the water.

Abd. Ca' hawkie throu' the water: hawkie wadna wade the water, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 62, ed. 1873. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); (J.W.)

2. To bathe.

Lei.[1] A 'edn't got no cloo'es on, so ah mek caount as a wur a-weedin' when a got draounded. Nhp.[1] He's gone to weead. Oxf.[1]

3. Of the sun or moon: to gleam intermittently through clouds or mist.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); The moon . . . was, . . in the phrase of that country, wading or struggling with clouds, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816 iii. Ayr. MACQUEEN *Gloaming Am.* (1831) 21. Lnk. I saw my Meg, but Meggy saw nae me: For yet the sun was wading through the mist, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 369, ed. 1733. N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[4] It'll rain afoor t'neet, t'sun waded sadly. w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] The sun wades, we shall have rain.

4. To have liberty, as the tension in a mortice or other joint, when the wood has shrunk. e.An.[1]

WADEABLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **weeadable** n.Yks.[2] [wē·dəbl.] 1. Fordable.

Ayr. As soon as the fugitives were within wadeable reach of the bank, they jumpit out of the boat and ran, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxii. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. *that water's not wadeable*, that difficulty will not easily be overcome. n.Yks.[2]

WADEN, *adj.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **waiden** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **waaden** Nhb.[1]; **wadden** n.Cy.; **waddin** Nhb.[1]; **wauden** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **waudon** Nhb.[1] [wē·dən.] Young and active; supple; soft.

S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. (HALL.); N.Cy.[1] A wauden lad. Wauden of her age. Nhb. (J.H.); Nhb.[1] He's a bang, yawl, waddin chep.

WADER, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **weeader** n.Yks.[2] 1. A person who forages on the beach for wreck materials. n.Yks.[2] 2. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

Abd. Among the resident birds may be reckoned . . . the wader, a bird frequenting running water, *Statist. Acc.* IX. 108 (JAM.).

WADGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **waidge** Fif.; **wodge** Bnff.[1] [wēdʒ.] 1. *v.* To shake in a threatening manner; to brandish.

n.Sc. He wadg'd a stick at me (JAM.). Bnff.[1] He wodget's nivv in's face. Fif. Began to waidge his steekit neive close to my nose, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864 vii.

2. *sb.* The act of shaking in a threatening manner. Bnff.[1]

WADGE, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. To bet; to wager.

w.Som.[1] I'd wadge [wauj] my life o' ut. I'll wadge a quart 'pon it way any o' the comp'my. nw.Dev.[1]

WADGE, see **Wedge.**

WADGEOCK, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **wadjock** Nhp.[1] [wo·dʒək.] A loose bundle; a burden. Cf. **wedget,** 2.

Nhp.[1] A quantity of flour in a sack would be termed a good wadjock of flour. War.[3] She gave me a rare waj-uk of bread and meat to take with me. Lei.[1] 'You've got a good lot of coals there!' 'Yes, Ah'n gotten a little wojuk.'

WADGET, see **Wedget.**

WADGIKING, *prp.* Wor. [wo·dʒəkin.] Walking awkwardly in an undrilled manner. (W.K.C.-C.)

WADIE, WADJOCK, see **Vaudy, Wadgeock.**

WADMEL, *sb. Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Yks. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Also written **wadmil** Sh.I.; and in forms **vadmell** S. & Ork.[1]; **wadmaal** Sh. & Or.I. (JAM.) n.Yks.[2]; **wadmal** Sh.I. e.An.[1]; **wadmoll** Nrf.; **wadmul** Suf.[1]; **woadmel** Nrf. Suf. Ken.[1]; **woadmell** Suf.; **woddenel** Oxf.; **wodmell** Or.I.; **wodmole** Ken.[1]; **woodmail** S. & Ork.[1] A species of coarse woollen cloth manufactured in Iceland, Shetland, and Orkney; a coat made of such material.

Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 95; The manufacture of wadmil had long ceased, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195; The fair damsels of Sound, clad in petticoats of red wadmal, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 114. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I (JAM.); The summe of 20 aingell-nobillis, 20 schillingis wodmell, 9 leispunds butter, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *App.* 31; The old men and women . . . still continue to wear good strong black clothes without dying [*sic*], called by the ancient Norse, Vadmell, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 326 (JAM.). n.Yks.[2] Coarse thick woollen cloth for pea-jackets. Oxf. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). e.An.[1] What is thus called by us is only the winter clothing of rustics. Nrf. The 9¾ yards of green 'wadmoll' also used for it [Mrs. Seman's pew] may have been for curtains, *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* II. pt. ii. 325. Nrf., Suf. RAY (1691). Suf. ORD *MS. Coll.* (c. 1760); Suf.[1] A great coat made of the stuff called 'duffle.' Ken.[1] One yeard of greene wodmole for an aprune at xij*d*, *Sandwich Bk. of Orphans.*

[ON. *vað-mál, vāð-māl*, measured stuff, standard cloth, from *vāð*, stuff, and *māl*, a measure. In the old Scandinavian communities the *vað-māl* was the standard of all value and payment before coined gold or silver came into use (VIGFUSSON).]

WADSET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **wedset** (JAM.); **wodset.** 1. *sb.* A mortgage; a legal debt by which a debtor makes over his lands, &c. into the hands of his creditor, in order that the latter may draw the rents in payment of the debt. See **Wed,** *sb.*

Sc. (JAM.); The rental book, Jeanie—clear three hunder sterling—deil a wadset, heritable band, or burden, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. Or.I. PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 157. Bnff. The lands of Auchanachie had been held in wadset or other mode of security, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 416. Ayr. The wadset he has on the Kilmackeckle estate, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx. Kcb. There wus a wadset, an' afore lang a roup, an' anither new laird, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 325.

2. A pledge.

Ayr. Here's a little wadset, Buittle's scrap o' truth, Pawn'd in a gin-shop Quenching holy drouth, BURNS *Heron Ballads* (May 1796) IV. st. 6. Dmf. It's a wadset i' the town, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 90.

3. *v.* To alienate land or other heritable property under a reversion; to mortgage; to pawn.

Sc. (JAM.); More riches wears O'er her e'e-bree, Than would wadset any baronie, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 44. Abd. Showed a spen'thrift king how to wadset's throne, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 35. Kcb. Howbeit ye should sell, wadset, and forfeit your few years' portion of this life's joy, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 200.

Hence **Wadsetter,** *sb.* one who holds the property of another in 'wadset.'

Sc. (JAM.); Your father . . . kept himself close from wadsetters and money-lenders, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi. Abd. Titulars, proper wadsetters, pensioners, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 97.

WADY, see **Vaudy.**

WADY-BUCKETY, *sb.* and *adv.* Irel. Also in form **-buckedy** Wxf. 1. *sb.* A see-saw. Ir. (A.S.-P.)

2. *adv.* See-saw fashion.

Wxf. My brogues were off and I was holding up my legs wady-buckedy, to get the benefit of the hate, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 283.

WAE, see **Way,** *int.*, **Woe.**

WAEFLEED, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [wē·flīd.] The water of a mill stream, after passing the mill; lit. way-flood.

WAEG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **weeg** S. & Ork.[1] [wēg.] The kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 206; S. & Ork.[1]

WAEK, WAEN, WAER, see **Waik, Wean,** *sb.*, **Waur.**

WAESE, WAEST, WAESTHRAL, see **Wase,** *sb.*, **Waist, Wastrel,** *sb.*[1]

WAFF, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *adj.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **waf** Lakel.[2] Cum. m.Yks.[1]; **whaff** Slk. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **waaf** S. & Ork.[1]; **waif** Sc. (JAM.); **wauf** Sc.

Nhb.; **wauff** Sc. (Jam.); **wuff** Yks. [waf.] **1.** *v.* To wave; to fan, flap; to flutter; to fluctuate. Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[1], **waft**, *v.*

Sc. (Jam.) Per. The waffin' o' her wings Wi' music fills the air, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 33. Ayr. Waffing her wan face wi' a claith, As she began to get her health, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 190. Lth. The rags waffin' round her, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 59. Slk. Rover begins snokin and twinin himsel in a serpentine style, wi' his fanlike tail whaffin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 97. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 8. Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Deean't waff t'bed cleeas so (T.S.). e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 87. w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. To pass by swiftly.

e.Yks.[1] Sha waff'd past ma, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. With *about*: to go about telling tales.

n.Yks.[2] To go 'whaffing about.'

Hence **Whaffy**, *adj.* full of news.

m.Yks.[1] 'A whaffy body,' a newsy person.

4. *sb.* A flapping; a waving; a wave of the hand, &c.; a hasty motion.

Sc. (Jam.) Per. Wi' ae waff o' my wings I soar, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 72. Slk. That wadna understand the repulse o' neglect or even o' a waff o' the haun to be aff wi' theirsels, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 177. Uls. 'The waff of her tail is like another body's day's work,' said of a bustling woman who professes to do a great deal but does little (M.B.-S.). Nhb.[1] To put out a candle with a waff, caused by a rapid movement of the flat hand or of some fan-like article. Cum. Thou med ha' knocked ma doun wid a waf o' thy neet-cap, Dickinson *Joe and Geol.* 3; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.)

5. A flag; a signal.

Sc. (Jam.), Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1] n.Yks.[2] Used at sea for assistance to the ship from the shore.

6. The movement of a flame from side to side. Nhb. (Hall.), ne.Lan.[1] **7.** Of wind: a puff, breath, gust; a current of air caused by the swift passage of anything.

Sc. The wauf o' the breeze And the sough o' the sea, Wright *Scot. Life* (1897) 74. Per. Like the waff o' a thaw wind on winter's hoar head, Stewart *Character* (1857) 26. Ayr. Ye may get a waff o' their goodwill, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) I. Slk. A wee, wizened, wrinkled, crunkled, bilious bit body, that the wund could carry awa wi' a waff, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181. Gall. Wi' a waff the lowe blew aff the cruisy on the wa', *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 175. Ant. (S.A.B.) Nhb.[1] The waff o' the train. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[4] Ther hezn't been a waff o' wind ti-daay. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ah felt a waff o' my cheek, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

8. A whiff; an odour, esp. one borne through the air.

Sc. Mackay. Sh.I. Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 35; S. & Ork.[1] Fif. A canny waff o' sweet perfume, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 29. Ayr. Fin' the waff o' their sweet breath, as if their tongues were moss roses an' their lips a pair o' pinks, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 139. Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2]; n.Yks.[4] Noo Ah've 'ed yah waff o' thi silidge, an Ah want na mair on't. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ther's a nasty waff o' new paaint aboot. sw.Lin.[1] The waff of the door was enough to smittle one. Wi' John getting a waff from the body he fainted reiet off.

9. A slight stroke from any soft body, esp. in passing. Sc. (Jam.) **10.** A sudden affection, producing a slight bodily ailment, esp. in phr. *a waff of cold.*

Sc. (A.W.), (Jam.) Sh.I. Dey canna bide da laestest waff o' cauld, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). Ayr. Just a waff o' cauld, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxviii. Nhb. A' ower he hez a cawdrife feel, But thinks it's but a waff o' cawd, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16; Nhb.[1]

11. A passing view; a glimpse.

Sc. (Jam.); I sought every glen and cleuch . . . but teil a wauff of his coat-tail could I see, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li. Ayr. Willie has been so desperate thrang, that it is but seldom . . . that we get a waff of him ava, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 242. Lnk. O Love, thou'rt a queer ane, thou gi'est each maid A waff o' the bright robe in which thou'rt arrayed, Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 60. Gall. Juist e'en the waff o' your ain coat-tails, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 203. Nhb.[1] Aa just gat a waff on him.

12. A good or bad influence.

Sc. Used to denote the contagious and fatal influence of a sinful course; in allusion to the effect of bad air, or of a suffocating wind (Jam.). Ayr. We maun gie something to the young woman, and the bairns, that we may get a waff o' their good will likewise, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) II. 162 (Jam.).

13. The apparition of a dying person; a wraith.

s.Sc. Your honour forgets I fand my dear maister mysel, an' saw him laid in the cauld grave. It's been his waff, *Dangerous Secrets* (1815) II. 163 (Jam.). n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79; N.Cy.[1] Nhb. A wraith or wauf, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 36; Nhb.[1] When a person is dying his waff or apparition is believed to appear to near relations or to friends at a distance, sometimes in remote places. The apparition is a portent that the person thus seen is about to die. A man is said to have spoken to his own waff without receiving an answer, and to have died next day. Dur.[1] Yks. Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. m.Yks.[1]

14. *adj.* Brief, fleeting, short-lived.

Bwk. True frien'ships in this warl', I fear, are rather hard to find, The best o' them are unco wauf, Calder *Poems* (1897) 232. Dmf. Wauf glisks o' the muirlan' and mountain, Odd blinks o' the corrie and glen, Reid *Poems* (1894) 44.

WAFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **waf** Yks.; **whaff** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **waugh** n.Cy. Cum.[14]; **weaugh** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **weff** Yks.; **wheff** w.Yks.[5] [waf.]

1. *v.* To bark or yelp as a puppy or small dog; to snarl; also used *fig.* Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[2], **wough**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] A dog 'woughs,' but a puppy waffs. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks. Little weffing beast (T.S.); n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1] Dogs bark till they can but whaff in an exhausted state. w.Yks.[1] Lan. O whole swarm o grinnin hobble-te-hoys . . . weaughing un wherrying at im, Scholes *T. Gamwattle* (1857) 46. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] s.Not. The fox has a waffing sort o' bark (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.[1] It ran waffing at the horse's heels.

2. To puff in the act of boiling.

n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Yks.[1] As a boiling pot, especially when the contents are thicker than simple water; n.Yks.[2] The lid of the pot 'whaffs up.' w.Yks.[1] Lutho bud, how't' thick-hots waff. ne.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* The barking or yelping of a puppy; the low, suppressed barking of a dog.

Nhb.[1], Cum.[14], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] The noise, half bark, half snarl, but both suppressed, with which a dog greets the appearance of a stranger; or, the singing noise, and cough-barks, with which it greets its master.

WAFF, *adj.*[2], *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also in forms **wauf**(f Sc.; **wawf** Per.; **wouf** Dmb.; **wowf** Abd.; **wuff** Gall. [waf.] **1.** *adj. Obs.* Strayed, wandering alone. Cf. **waif**.

Sc. (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. Three waff ews stray'd on the bog, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 24, ed. 1783.

2. Solitary; melancholy, woebegone. Also used *advb.*

Sc. Used as expressive of the awkward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance (Jam.). Abd. Sae wowf gat the lawyer, he bade folks agree, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 41. Dmb. Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 78. Lnk. He lookit sae waff and dowie-like that she took him ben to the fire, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

3. Vagabond-looking; disreputable, wild, worthless; immoral.

Sc. (Jam.), Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] Frf. Wauf-lookin', gangrel bodies, wha gang stravaigin' through the country, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 32, ed. 1889. Per. Wi' the rabble ye tak' up, And wi' wauf vagrants drain the cup, Spence *Poems* (1898) 79. Ayr. A great number of wauf customers no doot cam roon' me, but with no intention in the worl' of ever paying me a fraction, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 121. Edb. Eirish students—alang wi' some resurrectioners as waff and wild as themselves, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Twd. Often applied to one who is . . . unprincipled, or not to be trusted (Jam.). Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 352.

Hence (1) **Waffinger**, (2) **Waffipoke**, *sb.* a vagabond; a worthless, good-for-nothing person; (3) **Waffish**, *adj.* disreputable; immoral; (4) **Waff-like**, *adj.*, (5) **Waff-looking**, *ppl. adj.* of a disreputable, suspicious appearance.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) Wm. He's nobbut a waffipoke (J.M.). (3) Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) (4) Sc. (Jam.); Wauf-like painted women, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxiii. (5) Sc. More than one waff-looking character she set down as a body-snatcher, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 209, ed. 1894. Lnk. Ye'll see some geyan waff-lookin' creatur's yonder, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. Edb. Two wauf-looking fellows that we had got smoking in a corner, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx.

4. Shabby; poor in quality.

Sc. MACKAY. Ayr. It is waff paper. Ye wad never write your letters on huxtry tea-paper, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxix. Rxb Our wa's atweel are waff enough, yet teugher Than they look like, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 129. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 347, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) **Waff-like**, *adj.* having a shabby appearance; (2) **Waffness**, *sb., obs.*, a shabby appearance.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. Put on your braws, and let us see nae mair of your dourness; and let nae . . . Miss Scott . . . be wiping my chafts wi' your waffness, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 72 (JAM.).

5. Feeble, insignificant, paltry; weak, worn-out.

Ayr. Some waff desire Wi' nought o' reason in't, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 214. Twd. Often applied to one who is feeble in mind (JAM.). Bwk. They spread thin sugared wares, Till quaffin', some wauf ane Fa's in their cursed snares, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 88. Gall. As some poor waff detested scunner, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 91.

Hence (1) **Waffish**, *adj.* of things: of no value, worthless; (2) **Waff-like**, *adj.* weak.

(1) Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) (2) Ayr. Though the folk afore the house are but a wee waff-like, ye ken . . . the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvii.

6. Low-born, ignoble, without pedigree or honourable connections.

Sc. (JAM.); Is not it an oddlike thing that ilka waff carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. Per. All classes, 'wauf' and well-to-do alike, were found among the guisards, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 28.

7. Difficult, unpleasant.

Elg. Ye'll find it some gey waff to spell, But ye can spell it, Chancy, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 116.

8. *sb.* A waif, vagabond, vagrant; also in form **Waffie**. Ags. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] 9. A worthless person; a rascal; one addicted to idleness or low, immoral company; also in form **Waffie**.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] The new ferrier's naething bit a perfit waff. Per. I wud ship thae wawfies aff tae a desert island, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. Fif. (JAM.); The ill-set rascal, the ill-doin' waffie, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Gall. Siclike waffs and runagates as Philip Stansfield that slaughtered the daddy o' him, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxvi.

10. *v.* With *about*: to wander in an idle manner. Bnff.[1]

WAFF, see **Waugh**.

WAFFEL, *adj.* Sur. Sus. Som. Also written **whaffle**. Som. [wæ·fl.] In *comp.* (1) **Waffel-gate**, the gate leading into a 'waffel-way'; (2) **-way**, a bridle-road; a green road; a road for horses but not for wheeled traffic.

(1) Sur., Sus. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 479. (2) Sur., Sus. *ib.* Som. (P.R.)

WAFFER, *sb.* Sc. Dur. [wa·fər.] A mining term: a break, dip; an elevation; a fault; a strong hole. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

WAFFER, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Strayed, wandering. Cf. **waff**, *adj.*[2] 1.

Ayr. Like a waffer sheep I wander, Quite uncaress'd, BALLANTINE & THOM *Poems* (1789) 81.

WAFFLE, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. Also written **whaffle** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **waffil**, **weffil** Sc. (JAM.); **weffle** Cai.[1] [wa·fl.] 1. *v.* To wave about; to flap, as in the wind. Cf. **vavvl**, **waff**, *v.*[1], **wavel**.

Sc. ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 229. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb.[1] He waffled his hankerchor. n.Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Waffler**, *sb.* (*a*) the green sandpiper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (*b*) anything small or insignificant; (2) **Waffly**, *adj.* easily blown about by the wind, unsubstantial, without stamina; shaky, unsteady.

(1, *a*) N.Cy.[1] So called from its undulating odd flight. Nhb.[1] (*b*) w.Yks. It's nobbut a waffler, that, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 30, 1899). (2) Sc. Thistledown might be called 'waffly'; so also a 'reed shaken with the wind' (A.W.). n.Yks.[4] Thoo'd best prop it up wi' summat; it leeaks a bit waffly. n.Lan. (C.W.D.)

2. To walk hesitatingly. Nhb.[1] He waffled on.

Hence (1) **Waffler**, *sb.* a person unsteady in gait; (2) **Waffly**, *adj.* dizzy and weak from illness.

(1) Nhb. Here wafflers need nut mind their steps, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 83; Nhb.[1] (2) n.Yks.[4]

3. To be undecided; to hesitate; to vacillate.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] Thoo'l waffle aboot an' say owt. Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[1 2 4], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Waffle-bags**, (2) **Waffler**, (3) **Waffles**, *sb.* one who hesitates or vacillates; a weak, undecided person; (4) **Waffling**, *ppl. adj.*, (5) **Waffly**, *adj.* hesitating, undecided, vacillating; weak.

(1) n.Lin.[1] What a waffle-bags it is; can't bide e' th' saame mind two daays togither. (2) Ayr. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 173. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] Thoo's nowt but a silly waffler. Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1] (3) n.Yks.[3] (4) Sc. The wafflin' creatur' feelin' unco crouse An' prood o' hae'n a freen, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 107. Nhb.[1] Wm. He's nowt nobbut a wafflin' mak ov a body (B.K.). n.Yks.[1] A windy, waffling soort o' chap, wheea nivver kens his ain mind; n.Yks.[2 3] (5) Ayr. Let the waffly body tak ocht I hae written and mak a kirk or a mill o't as pleases himsel', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Ez waffly ez a mill-sail. T'wind's all roads, it'll nobbut be a waffly sooart ov a daay.

4. To go about gossiping.

n.Yks.[2] Dev. WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 128.

Hence (1) **Waffle-bags**, *sb.* a person who talks much and foolishly; (2) **Waffler**, *sb.* a tale-bearer; (3) **Waffly**, *adj.* given to chattering and gossiping.

(1) Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's sich'n a waffle-bags; iverybody e' th' toon's stall'd to deäd wi' listenin' to him. (2) m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Whaff). (3) n.Yks. He's a varry waffly talker (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[4] Ah reckon nowt of her waffly ways.

5. *adj.* Flexible, limber, pliant. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

Hence **Weffilness**, *sb.* limberness, pliability. Sc. (JAM.)

6. Changeable, irresolute; feeble, weak; worthless.

Sc. We set him down as feckless and waffle, and not altogether right in the head, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 72; She was as waffel's ony clout, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 249. Rxb. A waffil dud; a person who is without strength or activity (JAM.). Nhb. My hame's no' like the hame I had, My wife's gey waffle noo, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 105.

WAFFLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Ken. Also written **whaffle** w.Yks.[2] Ken.; and in forms **weffle** n.Lin.[1]; **wheffle** w.Yks.[5]; **wuffle** Lin. 1. *v.* To bark as a small dog; to yap, yelp, growl; to bark in a suppressed manner. Cf. **waff**, *v.*[2]

w.Yks.[2] A little whaffling thing, barking at its own shadow. Not. It's allus waffling (J.H.B.); Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. What are you wafflin' about? (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] A dog ran wafflingout. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Ken. *Gen.* used of a dog when much distressed (W.F.S.).

2. *sb.* The bark of a small dog; a suppressed barking. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5], n.Lin.[1]

WAFFLE, *sb.*[2] War. Amer. [wa·fl, wo·fl.] A kind of cake; see below.

War.[3] The cakes were made of thin paste or batter, placed between the blades of the waffle iron, which were then closed and held in the smokeless portion of an open fire until the cakes were baked. The cakes were eaten hot, with butter. [Amer. She broke the dishes, she burned the waffles, she flung the dish-water into the yard, HARRIS *Tales*, 386.]

Hence **Waffle-iron**, *sb.* an implement used in baking 'waffles'; see below.

War.[3] Composed of two small blades of oblong form with long handles, hinged together near the blades, and used for baking waffle cakes in an open fire. The insides of the blades were rudely ornamented so as to impress a pattern, usually a series of small squares, on the cakes.

WAFFLE, *v.*[3] Nhp.[1] [wo·fl.] To masticate and swallow with difficulty. 'It's so dry I can hardly waffle it down.'

WAFT, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **woft** Lin.; and in forms **weft** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **whaft** s.Lan.[1] [**waft**, **woft**.]

1. *v.* To move quickly about; to pass quickly by. Cf. **waff**, *v.*[1]

w.Yks. Foaks at yov nawn for years an befriended, waftin past yo withaht speikin, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1863) 8. s.Chs.[1] A housemaid bustling about her work will describe herself as 'waftin' an' draughtin' abaït.'

2. *sb.* A puff of air, wind, &c.; a blast.

Sc. MACKAY. Edb. The thistle-down gangs at the first waft of the storm, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 79. Ir. The waft of smoke there up her ould chimney that went fluttherin' out on the width

of the air, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 8. **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] There's not a waft o' wind. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **n.Lin**[1] Ther' was thunner e' th' air, an' he could n't get a waft o' wind. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.)

3. A whiff; a passing smell or taste; a 'twang.'

Sc. MACKAY. **Dmf.** My father takes up the bottle and took a waft and says he—'Ay, that's rael fine chlorodyne,' *Good Wds.* (1882) 498. **n.Yks.**[2] 'I gat a waft on't,' I caught the scent of it. **w.Yks.**[2] **Chs.**[1] Sitch a waft o' stinking fish. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 729; **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] A musty taste, generally applied to beer or wine that tastes of the cask. 'The beer has a weft of the barrel.' **War.**[3]

4. A rapid movement; energy.

s.Chs.[1] (Oo duz`nŭr aav' waaft ŭnŭf' fŭr ky'ee'p ur waa'rm. Sŭm foa'ks semn tŭ aa noo waaft in ŭm—nee'dhŭr waaft nŭr shift.

5. A passing glimpse.

Sc. MACKAY. **Gall.** I got a waft of it with the tail of my eye, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) ix.

6. A wraith; a supernatural appearance of one whose death is imminent.

Dur. I seed my own waft (wraith) go into the kirk last St. Mark's Eve, and it never cam' out no more, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 252. **n.Yks.** There was too much on his hands and on mine to admit of our 'hoddin' pross' . . . about such matters as 'wafts,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* 1891 59: **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'I saw his waft,' the semblance of the living person of whose death the waft was a denotation. We have heard of the wafts of people being seen, who were living at a distance, when the death news to their friends at home were found to agree with the time of the shadow's appearance; **n.Yks.**[3 4], **m.Yks.**[1]

7. *Fig.* A benevolent influence.

Ayr. If I get a favourable waft o' your good will, I can bide a wee for an answer, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) II. 321 (JAM.).

8. One who under the appearance of friendship holds another up to ridicule. **Sc.** (JAM.)

WAFT, *sb.*[2] **Som.** (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A barrel.

WAFT, see **Waught, Weft.**

WAFTER, *sb.* **Nhb.**[1] [wa'ftər.] A sword made with a blunt edge for performances.

The swords used by Northumberland sword-dancers are of this character, with handles at each end.

WAFUR, *adj. Obs.* **Wxf.**[1] Also in form **waafur.** Uneasy. [Cp. OE. *wāfre*, wandering, restless (SWEET).]

WAG, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in **Sc. Irel. Eng.** and **Aus.** Also written **wagg Sc.**; and in form **weg Yks.** [wag, wæg.] 1. *v.* To move; to stir; to go; to rock; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Mar. 30, 1901). **Frf.** He scarcely had maucht left to wag his bit loom, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 33. **Rnf.** Lang may ye wag about wi' the pleugh and the cart, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 48. **Lnk.** Lang may ye wag about the doors, An' aye be keepit thrang, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 173. **Gall.** 'Twas powther caus'd them [castles] first to wag, As they sat on the towering craig, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 246, ed. 1876. **Nhb.** Se time wagg'd on, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56. **w.Yks.** He woddunt weg a hand ur fooit If ah wur all bud deead, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 6; **w.Yks.**[5] **Glo.**[1] 'He couldn't wag'; of a person ill in bed. **Brks.**[1] Dwoant 'e wag vrom yer till I tells 'e to 't. **Hrt.** So lame I can't e'en wag (H.G.). **Ken.**[1] There he goes wagging along. **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[2] I be zoo tired I can hardly wag. **Wil.**[1] I be that bad I can't scarce wag. **Dor.**[1] Hitch'd her lag In brembles, that she coodden wag. **Som.** I've the rheumatics terrible in my pin-bone, it do yek so that I can scarce wag myself (W.F.R.). **Dev.** Don't you wag from there, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 155, ed. 1871.

2. To wave; to shake.

Sh.I. Wi' wink, an' nod, an' mutch-strings waggin' loose, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 18. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 53. **Frf.** Though a warlock had waggit his weirdly wand To bring doon the lift on my head, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 19. **Ayr.** May the tapmast grain that wags Come to the sack, BURNS *To J. Lapraik* (Sept. 1785) st. 2. **Bwk.** We'll teach oor children to revere The land where wags the thistle, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 141. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Yor dress's waggin ahint. The fiddler's elbow wagg'd aa neet.

3. To beckon; to make a signal with the hand or head; *gen.* with *on* or *at.*

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] Wag yir father haim. **Rnf.** He was a proud man when Lizzy Sharp wagget him first, *Good Wds.* (1878) 184. **Slg.** BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 172. **N.I.**[1] I wagged on him to come across the field to me. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Thoo wags me on the road, aw just wis gan, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 368. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah wagg'd on him, bud he w'u'dn't cum. **ne.Yks.**[1] He wagged ti ma as he passed. Let's wag on him. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah wagg'd o' Bill, Ah didn't wag of Aaron; he's a chap Ah sud nivver a thowt o' waggin on. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I'll wag of yĕ if I want oht.

4. Of the tongue: to move fast and continuously; to chatter.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** She's a tongue in her heed . . . and wag it must at t'hinder end, *South Tyneside Stud.* (1896); **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** A woman's tongue wegs like a lamb tail, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* Aug. 10, 1889). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Brks.**[1] Her tongue wags too much. **Som.** RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 28.

5. Of grass, &c.: to shoot.

Hmp.[1] These showers 'ull set everything a-wagging.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Wag-at-the-wall,** (*a*) a hanging clock with pendulum and weights exposed; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a spectre; see below; (2) **-by-the-wall** or **-in-the-wall,** see (1, *a*); (3) **-saw,** in phr. *one's tongue goes like a wag-saw,* one is a chatterbox; (4) **-string,** *obs.,* one who is hanged; (5) **-tawse,** a jocular name for a schoolmaster; (6) **-wits,** a waggish person.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Whaur is the auld 'wag-at-the-wa',' with its dreamy 'tick-tak, tick-tak'? WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 55. **Sh.I.** NICOLSON *Aithstin' Hedder* (1898) 39. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** I'll buy ye a braw Dutch wag-at-the-wa', SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 160. **w.Sc.** The silence was broken only by the tick, ticking of the wag-at-the-wa' clock, whose pendulum, exposed to the gaze of all men, conveyed, somehow, the impression of the self-righteous, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 37. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** To cheat the auld wag at'e wa in the corner, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 132. **Dmf.** The wag-at-the-wa' aboon ma heid struck Twal, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 98. **n.Ir.** It wis twelve b'd the wag-at-the-wall an' the sun, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 50; **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** A spectre supposed to haunt the kitchen, and to take its station on the crook, wagging backwards and forwards before the death of one of the family. 'Wag-at-the-wa' went out i' the night, To see that the moon was shining bright; The moon she was at the latter-fa'; "Gang to your bed," cry'd Wag-at-the-wa'. O! why do ye wag the witch-nickit crook, While the piet's asleep and the ravens they rook? Hell's een shimmer'd on you i' the moon's latter-fa'. Gae o'er your wagging, for I maun awa' (JAM.). (2) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** They'd a wag-bi-t'-wo i' t'kitchin (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Set agate like a little Swiss wag-by-th-wo, BRIERLEY *Out of Work,* ix. (3) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (4) **Sc.** An euill lad is in the way to proue an olde wag-string, BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 982 (JAM.). (5) **s.Sc.** Wag-tawse rose sune that mornynge, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 107. (6) **Ayr.** In Ayr, wag-wits nae mair can have a handle To mouth 'a Citizen,' a term o' scandal, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 182-3.

7. Phr. (1) *to have more to wag on,* to have a more plentiful store; (2) *to wag hand(s,* to shake hands; (3) — *horse,* see below; (4) — *it,* to play truant; (5) — *one's paw,* see (2); (6) — *the bells, obsol.,* to set the bells ringing or tolling; (7) *wag along,* a driver's call to his oxen; (8) — *on,* the order given to the boy who 'wags horse.'

(1) **w.Yks.** Poor foaks are soa mitch better off, Fur they'n moor to wag on a lot, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 28. (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Let's wag hands. **Dur.** Man, an' I'm pleased to see tha! I'll wag thee hand, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 67. **Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **n.Wil.** In hay-time or harvest—when carrying hay or corn—the boy who stands at the horses' heads and moves them on as the hay or corn is 'pitched' up on the wagon is said to 'wag 'oss' (E.H.G.). **Wil.**[1] (4) **Lan.** He's wagging it (S.W.). (5) **w.Yks.** Aw [I] shud like to 'wag his paw,' BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1874). (6) **Wil.**[1] (7) **w.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 439. (8) **Wil.**[1]

8. *sb.* A shake; a waving motion; a signal made by the hand.

Sc. (JAM.); I gied Wull a wag an' slippet a bawbee into his hand an' telt him to haud his tongue, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 33. **Bnff.**[1] Gang up t' the know, an' gee a hoy an' a wag t' the loon t' fess haim the nout. **Lnk.** STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 157.

9. *Obs.* A fellow; used contemptuously.

Slg. E'en that ne'er satisfies thir waggs, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 42.

10. A truant. Nhb.[1] 11. *pl.* Tricks; behaviour.

Rnf. My rhymes shall row free as the blast frae Dunyun, When wailing the wags o' the washerwife's son. He drinks and he swears, he revels and rants, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 115.

12. Phr. (1) *on the wag*, (*a*) on the spur of the moment; (*b*) of the tongue: chattering; (2) *to play the wag*, to play truant; (3) *to stir a wag*, to make the slightest movement; (4) *wag of air*, a breath of air; a slight wind; (5) *—of the fist*, or *—the hand*, a shake of the hand; (6) *—of the pen*, a scrap of writing.

(1, *a*) Oxf. You told me to ask of him, and I were a-goin' on the wag to do so, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xvi; (A.P.) (*b*) Dur. When his tongue's on the wag she durna play cheep, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 221. Oxf. (G.O.) (2) Nhb. For his heed's byeth thick an' dull an he plays the wag frae school, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 216; Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1], Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] (s.v. Trivant). Lon. A cane . . . used by schoolmasters for the correction of boys who neglect their tasks, or play the wag, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 87, ed. 1861. [Aus. They were 'playing the wag,' and to be playing the wag under any circumstances is a guarantee of pure felicity to the average healthy boy, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1901) 255.] (3) w.Yks. He wodn't stir a wag whativer Ah said, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 7, 1899). (4) Hmp.[1] (5) e.Yks.[1] Give uz a wag o' thi fist, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Let's hev a weg o' thi hand, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 7, 1899). (6) ne.Sc. It's sax months sin' I had a wag o' the pen frae either Glaisgo' or Liverpool, GRANT *Keckleton*, 97.

WAG, see **Weg.**

WAGE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. e.An. Dor. Also in forms **waage** Lin.; **weage** Cum.; **weeage** e.Yks.[1] n.Lan. [wēdʒ, weədʒ, wiədʒ.] 1. *sb.* Wages.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 387. Wgt. An' they maun hae their meat an' wage, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 61. N.Cy.[1] Cum. What weage dus te ax? ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 54. n.Yks.[1] Tweea groats, an' nobbut a bite o' breead, wur all t'wage Ah getten. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. As I'd getten my wage I followed t'lass on, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2; w.Yks.[1] Lan. They putten hawve their wage onto their backs, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 31. ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], nw.Der.[1] Not. They give her such a small wage (L.C.M.); Not.[1] n.Lin. Th' waage 'at she's arn'd, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 134; n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He takes a great wage to-year. Lei.[1] Dor. Why not take wage from your own flesh and blood? FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. ii.

2. Phr. *to give one his wage*, to beat him. w.Yks.[1]

3. *v.* To induce by promise of payment; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

n.Cy. They wag'd him to do it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks.[4] Ah cu'd'nt wage him ti staay. n.Lin.[1] You seä, he was rich, an' she was nobbut a poor lass; he waaged her to it. If you'll beleäve me, I would n't be waaged to hev a loongin theäf like that oher my door stoän. e.An.[1] I would not do it, if you were to wage me to it.

4. With *on*: to urge on.

e.An.[2] I should not have fit (i.e. fought) if he had not waged me on.

WAGE, *v.*[2] Sc. Suf. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **wadge.** [wēdʒ, weədʒ.] To wager.

Slg. I'll wage the globe (wer't mine), French knaves will run, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 45. Suf.[1] I'll wage fi' pound. Dor. (W.C. c. 1750), Dev.[1], Cor.[1]

WAGE, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Stf. A pottery term; see below.

The clay, when prepared in rolls, is brought to the wageing board, cut into thin pieces by a wire, and the gravel picked out, after which they wage it, i.e. knead or mould it like bread, and make it into round balls fit for the wheel (K.).

Hence **Wageing-board**, *sb.* the board on which clay was 'waged.' *ib.*

WAGEL, *sb.* Nhb. Cor. Also in form **waggle** Nhb.[1] A grey gull; the young of the greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*; also in *comp.* **Wagel-gull.**

Nhb.[1] Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 315; Cor.[12]

WAGGER, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A cheap wooden hanging clock. See **Wag-at-the-wall**, s.v. **Wag**, 6 (1, *a*).

WAGGERING-GRASS, *sb.* Yks. The quaking-grass, *Briza media.* n.Yks. (B. & H.)

WAGGITY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **waggity-wa.** A hanging clock having the pendulum and weights uncovered. See **Wag-at-the-wall**, s.v. **Wag**, 6 (1, *a*).

Sc. For five minutes ye can hear naething but the tick-tack o' the waggity-wa, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 60. Lnk. Haud still a wee, auld waggity! NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 89.

WAGGLE, *v.*, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Der. Lon. Also in forms **waigle** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **weggle** Yks.; **wuggle** Sc. (JAM.) [wa·gl; we·gl.] 1. *v.* To waddle; to stagger along unsteadily. Cf. **wiggle.**

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. She's waigled owre Knockgirron Moor, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 37. Edb. It was really a pain . . . to see the worthy man waigling about, being when weighed in his own scales, two and twenty stone, ten ounces, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Slk. We waggle thro' life as weel as we can, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 265. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'Aa could hardly waigle wi' the poke.' 'Tyek care, Tom, yor waiglin' (said to a man walking out of step in carrying a heavy weight with a mate). Cum.[1] (s.v. Wabble). w.Yks. Yer legs rayther weggle at t'knee, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 8. s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Waggly**, (*a*) *adj.* unsteady; (*b*) *adv.* unsteadily; (2) **Wegglety**, *adj.*, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) Bnff.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) (*b*) Nhb.[1] (2) w.Yks. Be snar and hod fast for theaze back wheels o' mine's rayther wegglety, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1877) 47.

2. *sb.* The act of shaking; motion from side to side. Bnff.[1] 3. A bog; a marsh.

n.Sc. He knows the place called the Waggle, between which and the water there was a bog; . . he remembers a high point of land projecting into the Allochy grain, nearly opposite the Waggle or bog above mentioned, STATE *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 74 (JAM.).

4. *pl.* A form of the game of 'tip-cat'; see below. Cf. **whack**, *v.*[1] 8.

Lon. Four boys stand at the corners of a large paving-stone; two have sticks, the other two are feeders, and throw the piece of wood called a 'cat.' The batters act much the same way as in cricket, except that the cat must be hit whilst in the air. The batter hits it as far away as possible, and whilst the feeder is fetching it, gets, if possible, a run, which counts to his side. If either of the cats fall to the ground, both batters go out, and the feeders take their place, *Strand Mag.* in GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 329.

5. *adj.* Shaky, loose. Der.[2] 6. *adv.* With motion from side to side; also in *comp.* **Waggle-waggle.**

Bnff.[1] The string wiz hingin' waggle, waggle, doon hir back.

WAGGY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [wa·gi.] The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.* e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 43. Nhb.[1]

WAGH, see **Waugh.**

WAGHORN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **waughorn.** 1. A fabulous personage; the king of all liars; see below.

Sc. As false as Waghorn, and he was nineteen times falser than the Dee'l, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 55; MACKAY. Abd. A fabulous personage, who being a liar nineteen times (or according to others, four-and-twenty times) greater than the devil, was crowned king of liars. Hence extravagant liars are said to be as ill as Waghorn, or waur than Waghorn (JAM.).

2. A name for the devil.

Sc. Gin I while the time awa, Auld Waughorn himsel' may come to rock his son's cradle and play me some foul prank, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 71.

WAGMIRE, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. Dev. A quagmire. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 457. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[For they bene like foule wagmoires overgrast, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Sept.]

WAGON, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Lan. Chs. Lin. Wil. Som. Dev. [wa·gən, wæ·gən.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wagon-and-horses**, the constellation of the Great Bear, *Ursa major*; (2) **-bed**, the bottom part of a wagon; (3) **-blade**, the longitudinal piece of wood upon which the side of a wagon rests; (4) **-calf**, a calf brought without its dam from a large dairy, and sold in a local market for rearing purposes; (5) **-hoop**, part of a wagon; see below; (6) **-linhay**, a cart-shed; (7) **-rider**, a man who rides with a set of wagons on an incline; (8) **-stangs**, the shafts of a wagon; (9) **-way**, a colliery line of rails; a 'rolley-way'; (10) **-way-man**, the man whose business it is to keep the 'wagon-way' in order.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2, 3) Wil.[1] (4) nw.Dev.[1] (5) Wil.[1] The Dripple is the strip running along the top of the side of the waggon from which over the hind wheels project the waggon-hoops. (6) w.Som.[1] (s.v. Linhay). (7) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (8) ne.Lan.[1] (9) Nhb. This last, we presume, may be reduced in some situations by adopting canals instead of waggon-ways, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 26. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.[1] (10) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. *to get along like a wagon and wheels*, to live in sympathy and harmony. Som. RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 109. 3. *v.* To groom; to be a groom or wagoner.

s.Chs.[1] Ah)m waag·inin ŭt Mes·tŭr Doa·nz dhis éeŭr.

4. With *through*: to struggle through.

Lan. I don't think I could waggon through a sung of ony sort, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 228.

WAGONER, *sb.* Midl. Lin. Ken. I.W. [wa·gən(r), wæ·gənə(r).] 1. The head man among a farmer's yearly servants; a carter; a head ploughman.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. n.Lin.[1], Ken. (W.H.E.) e.Ken. The waggoner or head ploughman pays an early regard to his horses, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 501.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wagoner-boy**, a wagoner; (2) **-'s mate**, the boy who leads and tends the horses of a wagoner's team.

(1) I.W. Oh, the waggoner-boy hath a life of joy, His team is his wife, 'tes the pride of his life, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 79. (2) Ken. (W.W.S.)

WAGTAILS, *sb. pl.* Wil.[1] The quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

WAGUE, *sb.* Lan. [wēg.] A pole used to draw a 'rush-cart' (q.v.).

I'm noane gooin' to poo i'th' same wague as thee, BRIERLEY *Weaver Lad*, 36. s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Waguer**, *sb.* one of the men who drag the 'rush-cart.' s.Lan.[1]

WAG-WANTS, *sb. pl.* Bck. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **-wonts** Wil.; and in forms **-wands** Som.; **-want** Dor. Som.; **-wanton** Bck. Dor.[1]; **weg-wants**, **wig-wants** Wil.[1] [wæ·g-wonts.] The quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

Bck. (B. & H.), Hmp.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1], n.Wil. (E.H.G.), Dor. (B. & H.) Som. Among 'em there was rhattle-caps an' wag-wands, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 39; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dor.[1]

WAH, WAH-DAY, see **Ware**, *v.*[8], **Warday**.

WAHPUS, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mouth; used contemptuously.

Shut up yar great wahpus, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 326.

WAHTS, see **Worts**.

WAIBLE, *v.* Twd. (JAM.) [wē·bl.] To walk feebly and unsteadily. Cf. **wobble**.

WAICE, WAICHLE, WAICHT, WAID, WAIDEN, see **Wace, Wauchle, Weight**, *sb.*[2], **Wade**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Waden**.

WAIF, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **waiff** Sc.; and in forms **wave** Nhb.[1]; **weef** Cum.[1] [wēf.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Waif-and-stray or -and-straif**, flotsam and jetsam; strayed cattle of unknown ownership; homeless vagrants; (2) **-beast**, *obs.*, a stray animal of unknown ownership; (3) **-child**, *obs.*, a waif; a foundling; (4) **-woman**, a woman with no possessions or connexions.

(1) Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] Articles, by chance, washed up on the beach by the sea, as wreck materials; here they are the property of the manor owner. (2) Sc. SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 142. (3) Nhb.[1] Mantayning a wave child in Dilston, 1*l.* 8*d.*, *Radclyffe Household Bks.* (1681–2). (4) Sc. Wi' her I will get gowd and gear, Wi' thee I sall get nane; Ye came to me as a waif woman, I'll leave thee as the same, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) in MACKAY.

2. A stray animal; see below.

Ayr. Wha will tent the waifs and crocks, About the dykes? BURNS *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 1. w.Yks.[1] Strayed cattle, &c. claimed by the Lord of the Manor, who, after a limited time, due notice being given, sells them for his own benefit. Animals are not called waifs till they are absolutely in possession of the Lord. Before this they are denominated strays.

Hence **Waift**, *ppl. adj.*, see below.

w.Yks. After this solitary pinfowd confinement hez expired, he (the animal)'s waift—that is, heze turned aght into sumadys cloise we a white feather teed to hiz tail, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 50.

3. *Obs.* Goods dropped by a thief; goods and chattels lost which have become the property of the lord of the manor because not claimed within a year and a day. Chs.[13] 4. *adj.* Solitary; esp. used of a person in a strange place. Sc. (JAM.) 5. *Obs.* Paltry, weak, inferior; worn-out.

Lth. It will be but a waiff kind of happiness—very different from her two sisters, who want for nothing, and both keep their carriages, FERRIER *Inheritance* (1824) III. 164 (JAM.). Edb. Waes me, auld clootie! for your waif defence, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 218. Dmf. (JAM.)

WAIF, see **Waff**, *v.*[1]

WAIFINGER, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A waif; a stray. Cf. **waffinger**, s.v. **Waff**, *adj.*[2] 3 (1).

WAIG, *sb.* nw.Der.[1] [wēg.] A strong spar or piece of wood used as a lever in moving heavy stones, &c.

[Norw. dial. *vaag*, a lever, pole for lifting weights (AASEN).]

WAIGHT, see **Weight**, *sb.*[2]

WAIK, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **waek** Sh.I.; **wake** Sc. Ir. Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[125] s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Brks.[1] Nrf. w.Som.[1]; **wayk** e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wayke** Dev.[3]; and in forms **waak** n.Yks.[4]; **wek** Shr.[12]; **weyke** Abd.; **wyke** n.Sc. [wēk, weak.] Weak.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Du por, waek, empty föl 'at du is, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 94. n.Sc. He wiz unca wyke i' the prehyer, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 67. Frf. Did'na I in a waik moment tak doon Meggie's aucht-day clock? MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 148. Dwn. Too wake tae knit, or spin, or sew, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 18. Don. Neil Og thried to rise himself up in his bed . . . but he was too waik, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 480. Nhb. The waik gan a'ways te the wall, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48. Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Cum. Ah gev them ther glasses värra wake, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 47. Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12] Lan. Th' heart were a wake spot, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 196. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. The men would come, but very wake, And a kind of silly, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 80. Chs.[1] n.Lin.[1] Th' poor bairn's nobbut wake yit. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], Shr.[1] Nrf. She's so wake, she 'ont take much, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 79. w.Som.[1] I 'sure 'ee I be so wake's water. Dev.[3] Cor. He's waik as waik can be, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Christening*, 3.

Hence (1) **Waikly**, *adj.* weakly; (2) **Waikness**, *sb.* weakness; (3) **Wake-handed**, *ppl. adj.* short-handed; (4) *wake in the heead, phr.* of a knife-blade: insecure, wobbly; (5) **Wake-leggit**, *ppl. adj.* weak-legged; (6) **Wakeling**, *sb.* a weak child; (7) **Waukling**, *adj.* weak.

(1) Per. Whar did yon wakely body come frae? IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. Fif. SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 24. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1] Cum. That's a varra wakely teaal o' theh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 9. ne.Yks.[1] Sha's nobbut a varry waakely soort ov a body. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Wakely chaps mun suffer, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] A poor little waikly child. Shr.[1] 'E wuz al'ays wekly from a child; Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), w.Cy. (J.W.), Cor.[3] (2) Sh.I. His waekness fir bash hats an' crimp büts wis terrible, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 25. Abd. Ye ken we've a' oor weyknesses ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. Ir. Woman's my wakeness, LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (1839) xl. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Wakeness sooin'll put a burr ontul her nagglin' tongue, BINNS *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1888) 23. (3) n.Yks. They were wake-handed for harvest (I.W.). (4) w.Yks. Mi knife blade's wake i' t'heead (Æ.B.). (5) Rnf. Nae glaur hae ye ha'en, Like the claes o' the wakeleggit sot, THOMSON *Leddy Mary* (1883). (6) Brks.[1] (7) Lin. (HALL.)

[How may this wayke womman han this strengthe Hir to defende agayn this renegat? CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 932. ON. *veikr*, weak.]

WAIKEN, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] To weaken. See **Waik**.

WAIL, WAIL-A-WINS, see **Wale**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Well-a-wins**.

WAILOW, see **Wallow**, *v.*[2]

WAILY, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **waaly** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Oppressed with woe.

w.Yks.[1] I'se flaid, an a mack a waily i' times mysel. ne.Lan.[1]

WAIME, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A flaw; a tear. (HALL.)

WAIN, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **waan** n.Yks.; **wan** Suf.[1] Ken.[1]; **wean** Sus.[12] Hmp.[1]; **wine** Nhb.[1] [wēn, wēən.] 1. *sb.* A wagon, esp. a long, narrow, two-wheeled wagon; an ox-cart without sides.

Sc. She was awa again in the wain wi' Vich Ian Vohr's walise, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xliv. N.Cy.[1] Nhb., Dur. A cart used for conveying coals to the staiths previous to the introduction of railways, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). n.Yks.[1] The veritable wain, now never seen, was a narrow, long-bodied vehicle, with two wheels only, and these at the hinder end. The front or foremost end trailed along the ground; n.Yks.[234] e.Yks. A large ox-cart with an open body and furnished with shelvings, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Used very rarely. Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Glo.[1], Suf.[1], Ken.[1] Cor. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 334.]

Hence (1) **Wainage**, *sb.*, *obs.*, the drawing of wagons; (2) **Wainer**, *sb.* a wagoner.

(1) n.Yks. Draught-horses set apart for wainage, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 273. (2) n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wain-and-horses**, the constellation of the Great Bear, *Ursa major*; (2) **-flakes**, the movable side-boards of a wagon, used to increase its carrying capacity; (3) **-gate**, (*a*) a wagon-gate; (*b*) the tail-board of a wagon; (4) **-gear**, the fittings of a wagon; (5) **-house**, a wagon- or cart-house; (6) **-man**, (*a*) a wagoner; (*b*) *obs.*, a collector of tolls on wains; (7) **-money**, *obs.*, tolls collected from wains; (8) **-rope**, the rope used for lashing down corn, hay, &c., on a wagon; (9) **-stang**, the pole projecting in front of a wagon used for carrying stone blocks, on each side of which the horses or oxen are yoked; (10) **-thofts**, *obs.*, the seats in a wagon; (11) **-trees**, the axle-beams supporting the wagon; (12) **-tyre**, *obs.*, metal for wagon-wheels.

(1) Shr.[1] (2) n.Yks.[2] (3, *a*) Sus.[12] (*b*) Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1] (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) n.Yks.[124] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[1] Wor. Jarge, thur be thot bit o' fother thur anearst the wain-us, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* Shr.[1] Tell the waggoner to pŭt the drill inside the wain-'us, nod to get wet. Hrf. After supper, the company all attend the bailiff . . . to the wain-house, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* I. 30, ed. 1848. Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). Glo.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] (6, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Nhb.[1] (7) 1626. Ite Recaved of the hie ward ffor wane money, 16s., *Gateshead Church Bks.*, *ib.* (8) Nhb. The moon at her full slowly rising behind the Long Crag was transformed in their eyes to a huge red cheese, and imagining they could haul it down set off to the hill with 'wine ropes' to do so, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 150; Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2] (9, 10, 11, 12) n.Yks.[2]

3. *v. Obs.* To remove.

Slk. But so swift they wained her through the light, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 34.

[1. OE. *wægn*, *wǣn*, a carriage, cart (SWEET).]

WAIN, WAIN-COCK, see **Wean**, *sb.*, **Weyn**, **Windcock.**

WAINDER, *int.* Not. [wē·ndə(r).] An expression of bewilderment, esp. used when the speaker cannot find something that he wants. (L.C.M.)

WAINGLE, see **Wingle.**

WAINISHT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in form **wynish'd.** [wē·niʃt.] Pinched, thin; a dial. form and use of 'vanished.'

Abd. The wynish'd spindle-shankit loons, MILNE *Sngs.* (1871) 59; He's luikin rael wainish't like aboot the queets, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

WAINSCOT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **wanscot.** Oak; also used *attrib.*

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 102. Edb. A green pulpit cloath with silk fringes, six wanscot stools for the Collections, LORIMER *West Kirke* (1885) 64.

WAINT, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] [wēnt.] Clever; stout. The same word as **Queint** (q.v.).

WAIP, WAIR, see **Wap**, *v.*[2], **Voar, Ware**, *sb.*[12]

WAIRAWONS, *int. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Well-a-day!

WAIRCH, WAIRD, see **Wairsh, Ward**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Weird.**

WAIRIBREE, see **Warrabee.**

WAIRIN, *sb.* Sc. [wē·rin.] The strip of wood which forms the top of the gunwale of a boat. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

WAIRSH, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Dev. Also in forms **waarsche** Sc.; **waarsh** N.I.[1]; **wairch** Nhb.[1] Dur. Cum.; **wairesh** Nhb.[1]; **warchie** S. & Ork.[1]; **warish** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **warsche** Sc. (JAM.); **warsh** Sc. (JAM.) e.Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1]; **wearch** N.Cy.[1]; **wearish** Lei.[1] Dev.; **wearsh** Nhb.[1]; **weerish** Dev.; **werch** N.Cy.[1] Dur.; **werrish** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; **wersh** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. N.Cy.[1]; ? **worgish** Oxf.; **worsh** N.I.[1] [wērʃ, weəʃ; wē·riʃ, we·riʃ.] 1. Not sufficiently salted; tasteless, insipid; also used *fig.*

Sc. 'What for do ye no sup your kail?' 'I dinna like them; they're unco wersh; gie me a wee pickle saut' (JAM.); A kiss and a drink of water is but a wersh disjune, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); The Worcester man was but wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) ix. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Abd. Min' ye pit saut eneuch i' them the day, Grizzie. They war unco wersh thestreen, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) x. s.Sc. CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) xi. Ayr. Man, John, want's a wersh meal, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 226. Edb. He callis it not simplie and bairlie with ane wairsche word, ROLLOCK *Works* (1599) I. 398, ed. 1844–9. Bwk. A mixture fushionless an' wairsh, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 211. Dmf. The cauld warsh tide o' time maun scurry between Oor separate lives, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 18. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Life wad be varry wairch without 'em, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; Nhb.[1] Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). w.Dur.[1] Cum. Ther cheese was teugh as kezzlup skin, An' wuntry wairch it teastit, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 279; Cum.[4], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Oxf. (K.) Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence (1) **Wairsh-bread**, *sb.* bread not sufficiently salted; (2) **-crop**, *sb.*, *obs.*, the last crop sown before the land was allowed to lie fallow; the third crop from the 'outfield'; (3) **Wairshless**, *adj.* insipid; (4) **Wairsh-like**, (5) **Wairsh-looking**, *adj.* insipid, sickly-looking; 'washed out'; (6) **Wairshly**, *adv.* in a sickly manner; (7) **Wairshness**, *sb.* a feeling of sickness, accompanied by a desire to taste something strong-flavoured or salt; (8) **Wairsh-stomached**, *adj.* squeamish.

(1) N.Cy.[1] (2) Sc. There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage. The first out of ley. The second, what they call Awald, where the produce will not exceed two bolls, or two bolls and a half, an acre. The third, or warsh-crop, where the return may be much as on the second, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 214 (JAM.). ne.Sc. Then came the second bar-reet crap, and last of all the waarshe crap, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. (3) Ayr. Man's lot would be a wershless thing, If 'twerna for the wooin' o't, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 256. (4) Sc. Come mornin', hoo wersh-like her plicht, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 317. Abd. I thocht she was lookin' warsh like, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. Nhb.[1] He's varry wairsh like. (5) Lnk. Her laddie . . . a shilpit, wersh-lookin', sma', shankit creatur', FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. Dmf. A young wersh-looking person with her, JANE CARLYLE (July 31, 1843). (6) Gall. One or two of the presbytery smiled rather wershly, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) xiii. (7) N.I.[1] (8) Sc. (JAM.) Bch. It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scunner, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14.

2. Squeamish; feeling a desire for dainty food; having a griping in the bowels.

Sc. Our cheeks are bleer't; our hearts are wersh and raw, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 8 (JAM.). n.Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'A wairsh tyest i' the mooth'—a sickly taste experienced by an invalid. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

3. Weak, delicate, wanting in stamina; faint, as from want of food; sickly-looking.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Peer, warsh, blinterin' thing, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 157. Rxb. I mountit my poetic filly, But troth, the beastie was but silly, An' unco warsh, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 164. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb. Wiv huz i' the North, when aw'm wairsh i' my way, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 69; Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1], Cum.[4], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] She's very werrish at present. She has a poor, werrish constitution. War.[3]

4. Raw.

Gall. The yellow mist . . . had a wersh (raw), unkindly feel about it, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[1. Werysshe as meate is that is nat well tastye, *mal sauouré*, PALSGR. (1530).]

WAIRTY, WAIRY, WAIS, see **Warday, Weary,** *adj.*, Wase, *sb.*

WAIST, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. [wēst.] **1.** In *comp.* **Waist-leather,** a leather belt.

Gall. Casting an eager eye at the fine waist-leather which Jean Gordon had sent me, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898).

2. The side of a vessel. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99.

WAISTCOAT, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Dev. **1.** In *comp.* **Waistcoat-piece,** a breast of mutton. w.Yks.[2] **2.** An under-coat worn by either sex; a woman's short jacket reaching just below the waist.

Ken.[1] Item more paid (for Thomasine Millians) to George Hutchenson for iiij. yeardes of clothe to make her a petticote and a waste cote, at ij^{s}. vj^{d}. the yarde . . . x^{s}, *Sandwich Bk. of Orphans.* n.Dev. Thy waistcoat oll horry, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 155; This was not always a man's garment. The short jackets still worn by peasant women, just reaching below the waist, are still [1879] called waistcoats, *ib. Gl.*

WAISTER, see **Waster,** *sb.*[1]

WAISTIWAY, *adj.* Yks. Written **waastiwaa.** [wē·stiwē.] Up to the waist in water, &c.

e.Yks. Jane: 'Ah was waastiwaa.' Mary: 'An' Ah was waastiwaa an' all' (A.J.M.).

WAISTREL, WAISTRIL, see **Wastrel,** *sb.*[1]

WAIT, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] Also written **wate.** [wēt.] A mill-race; the watercourse from a mill.

[Cp. Norw. *veit,* a drain, ditch (LARSEN).]

WAIT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **waite** Yks. [wēt, weət.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to wait for more,* of snow: to linger on the ground; (2) — *one's time,* of a woman: to expect her confinement.

(1) N.I.[1] (s.v. Snow). (2) Fif. She was what her neighbours called 'w'akly an' waitin' her time,' SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 24.

2. To sit up with a person all night; to watch by a corpse. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **3.** With *on*: to serve at table.

w.Yks. Is anybody waiting on at this table? (B.K.) s.Lan.[1]

4. With *on*: to wait for. ne.Lan.[1] See **On,** *prep.* **II. 10.**

5. With *on*: to be dying or expecting to die; to expect a person to die; to watch by a dying person.

s.Sc. I did hear tell that his faither was waitin on, but I hope he's no that far gane yet, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 377. Kcb. Jean M'Dill . . . had taen a stroke, an' they wur joost waitin' on her, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 268. Wgt. He's just a waiting on (A.W.). N.I.[1] He was waited on last night. He's just a waitin' on. Uls. She's jest a waitin' on, an' she thinks hersel, 'at she'll har'ly pit ower the turn o' the nicht, M'ILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 137.

6. With *of*: to wait for. See **Of, II. 11.**

Nhb. He'd a herdin' ov his ain, while Tam wes waitin' of one, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 110.

7. *sb.* In phr. *to lay one's wait,* to lie in wait.

Gall. Taking counsel of no man, he laid his wait one day for Bourtree, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 19.

WAIT, *v.*[2] Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [wēt.] To befall; to happen. (s.v. Qwaite.)

WAIT, *int.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Also in forms **wat** N.Cy.[1] Wm.; **weet, we-yet, wyet** Nhb.[1] Surely! indeed! ? A dial. use of 'Wait,' *v.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Ki' Geordy, We leve i' yen raw, weyet, I' yen corf we byeth gan belaw, weyet, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; Nhb.[1] 'Wait ye war, noo?'—surely you were, now? 'Wait was't'—indeed it was, or truly it was. 'Wyet will he'—doubtless he will. 'Ye're no gaun there thi day, weet?' Wm. Wy wat I hwope ya mend nicely. Wat yer middling gaily? BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 181.

WAIT, WAIT(E, see **Wite, Wit, Wat,** *v.*[1]

WAITER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Not. Cor. [wē·tə(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Waiter-on,** (*a*) a waiter; (*b*) a banksman at a sinking-pit; one who attends to the signals and other work about the shaft-top in the absence of the banksman; (2) **-wench,** a female servant.

(1, *a*) w.Yks. They'd nawther be bite nor sup for t'waiters-on, she wor sewer, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 20. s.Lan.[1] (*b*) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Kcd. My waiter wench was turnin' auld, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 96.

2. One who waits for another.

Not. Dick's waitin', miss. And 'e's a bad waiter, like most men, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 290.

3. *Obs.* A person to whom the charge of the gates of Edinburgh was given.

Sc. (JAM.); The insurgents . . . rushing upon the waiters (as the people were called who had charge of the gates), SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vi.

4. A tea-tray. Cor.[12]

WAITH, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Cloth made into garments; a woman's plaid; a 'weed.'

Sc. 'Claith nor waith' seems to have been a prov. expression (JAM.). Abd. Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith, She had wiled by and rowed up in her waith, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812; The worth o't twice in claith or waith yese get. . . Your claith and waith will never tell with me, *ib.* 87–8.

WAITH, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] and *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* That which is stray and unclaimed; flotsam and jetsam; a wandering; a straying.

Sc. MACKAY. Or.I. Opressioun in wraik or waith, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 8. Slk. Wraik, waith, wair, venison, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 513, ed. 1866.

2. *v.* To wander. Sc. MACKAY. **3.** *adj.* Wandering, roaming.

Sc. 'A waith horse,' i.e. a horse that wanders in pursuit of mares, RUDDIMAN *Gl.* (JAM.) n.Sc. Ye'll take out yon wild waith steed And bring him to the green, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 125, ed. 1875.

WAITH, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Dur. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] The spectral appearance of a person just before or after death; a ghost. N.Cy.[1] Dur., Yks. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Cf. **waff,** *v.*[1] **13.**

WAITH, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **waithe,** and in forms **weithe, wiethe, wythe.** To look; to seem, appear. 78; Th' weithest all curcagh, 84.

Hence **Wietheen** or **Wytheen,** *sb.* looks, countenance, features; also used *attrib.* 'A gaay wytheen midhe.'

WAITH, WAITHE, see **Wath, Weath.**

WAIVE, *v.* Sc. **1.** *Obs.* To wield.

Ayr. To drive the cart or haud the plough, To waive the scythe or sickle, BALLANTINE & THOM *Poems* (1789) 100.

2. With *up*: to raise up.

Sc. To waive up a window (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[**2.** To wayue vp the wiket that the womman shette, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 611.]

WAKE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **waak** Cai.[1]; **walk** Sc. (JAM.); **wauk** Sc. (JAM.); **weeak** w.Dur.[1] [wēk, weək.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Woc,** (2) **Wok,** (3) **Wokt,** (4) **Wuk.**

(1) Wil.[1] (s.v. Preterites). (2) Hmp.[1] (3) w.Som.[1] The cheel wokt us dree or vower times in the night. (4) Brks.[1]

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Woke,** (2) **Woken,** (3) **Wokt.**

(1) Der. Hannah's woke, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 166. Nrf. The noise those guns made must have woke old Pikey, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 782. n.Dev. I wouldn't have her woke sudden for worlds, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 249. Cor.[3] (2) Cum. I sleep, bit my heart's woken, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 2. (3) w.Som.[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* To keep watch; to watch; to be or keep awake.

Sc. (JAM.); I insist on your wauking when God's word is preached to you, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 28. Sh.I. CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 77. Cai.[1] Abd. Ir ye waukin, Cosmo, my bairn? MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. Ay waukin, O, Waukin still and weary, BURNS *Simmer's a pleasant time,* st. 1. Slk. I'm to wake the ewes the night, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 363. w.Som.[1] A traction engine was snowed up and a labourer was left in charge. He said as to his duty, 'Was a foo-ust vor to light up a vire and waky by un all night.'

Hence (1) **Wauker,** *sb.* a watchman, esp. one who watches clothes during the night; (2) *to wauk the claise, phr.* to watch during the night clothes spread out on the grass to dry or bleach; (3) *to wauk the fold, phr.* to keep watch over the sheepfold; (4) *to wauk the kirkyard, phr.* to keep watch over the dead after interment, to prevent the inroads of resurrection-men.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. (*ib.*) Frf. Quhan lads and lasses wauk the clais, Narby yon whinny hicht, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 242.

(3) **Sc.** (Jam.); Shepherds keep awake all night to keep the lambs of the fold apart from their dams when weaned (G.W.). **Abd.** 'Twas there the Muse first tun'd his saul To lilt the Wauking o' the Fauld, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 8; Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 18, ed. 1783. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.)

2. To keep watch over a corpse; to hold a funeral wake.

Sc. For naebody cared to wake Sir Robert Redgauntlet like another corpse, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Wgt.** We hae a' ready for wakein ye, an' it'll just be wastit if ye dinna come, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 113. **Ir.** The 'waking' was kept up in all the barbarous style of old times; eating and drinking in profusion went on in the house, and the kitchen of the hall rang with joviality, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxv; The custom of 'waking' the dead, . . though by no means existing in its ancient glory and vigour, still obtains in a modified and shorn form in many country districts. . . Among the lower classes, 'wakes' are still very prevalent; . . even little children are 'waked,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889). **m.Yks.**[1] To carouse from night to morning in a house containing a corpse—a custom lingering more especially amongst the Catholic peasantry found in some of the villages and market-towns. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Me and Mrs. Giles, we laid-n out so nice . . . and we be gwain to wake-n gin the mornin'.

Hence (1) **Waukan,** *sb.* the night-watch kept over a corpse; (2) *to wake the piper, phr.*, see below.

(1) **ne.Sc.** Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 209. (2) **s.Ir.** Waking the piper was an ancient usage. When he got too drunk to play any more, he was treated as a corpse—stretched out and candles placed round him: while in this insensible state, they put the drone of his pipe into his mouth, and blew the bellows till he was bloated. This was called blowing up the piper with false music, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. vi.

3. To sit up at night with a sick person.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); We waked wi' owd Jim when he'd t'rewmatic fayver (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**[23] **Lan.** They have waked with him for several nights, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 84. **nw.Der.**[1]

4. To attend a 'wake' or fair.

Der. She . . . did all as was wanted to be done 'cause Avice was away, waking somewheres, Ouida *Puck* (1870) vi.

Hence **Waking-time,** *sb.* the period or time of the 'wakes.' **Lan.**[1] **5.** Of a fire: to keep it 'up.'

Cor. Keeping a good waking fire on the pie for an hour or more, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 395, ed. 1896; (T.C.P.)

6. *Comb.* (1) **Wake-at-noon,** the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; (2) **Wake Robin,** (*a*) the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (*b*) the purple orchis, *Orchis maculata*; (*c*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

(1) **I.W.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Used as a charm against witchcraft (*ib.*). **n. & e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Brks.** Druce *Flora* (1897) 509. **Sus.** (B. & H.), **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Lords and Ladies). (*b*) **Chs.**[13] (*c*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 162.

7. *sb.* The watch held over the dead between death and burial; a feast held on the occasion of a death. Cf. lyke-wake.

e.Lth. Waddell *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 67. **Ir.** The neighbours of the deceased assemble, and spend the night in the room with the corpse, chatting and telling stories: in the meanwhile, of course, taking 'a blast av the pipe' and a drop of 'the craythure' to sustain them during their vigil. The conversation on such occasions naturally turns to a large extent on the virtues of the departed. . . Among the lower classes, 'wakes' are still very prevalent; beggars have their own 'wakes.'. . A 'wake' is quite an expensive ceremony to a poor struggling workman or tradesman; but he feels he would lose caste without holding it, *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889); 'There's a wake in the family,' an euphemistic expression for death (M.B.-S.). **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** A company of neighbours sitting up all night with the dead, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**[1]

8. An annual festival and holiday; a fair held at such a time.

Lnk. Come, Molly and Dolly, let's away to the wake, There the plowboys will treat us with beer, ale, and cake, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 85. **n.Cy.** The feast of the dedication of the parish church, Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Once at a country wake was seen, Allan *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 5. **Nhb., Dur.** Wakes, . . fairs, vigils, all feasts, . . &c. . . . are anniversary feasts . . . still kept in all their primitive glory and rude yet hearty hospitality, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. **w.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **m.Yks.**[1] Superstitious rites performed on the eves of St. Agnes and St. Mark. **w.Yks.** A year cum next Heetown wake (C.A.F.). **Lan.** The annual fairs held in Lan. towns and villages are called Wakes. The towns are in a state of festivity approaching, in some degree, the carnivals of continental towns. All workshops and mills are closed; and those working people whose means are adequate for the purpose pay visits to seaports and places of amusement, &c. Those who remain in the towns and villages frequent the fairs, theatres, &c. (S.W.); They were the Waverlow church bells that were ringing, for it was 'wakes' time, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 121, ed. 1884. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Held twice a year and at different times in each township. They always begin on Sunday, and last throughout the week, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 49; **Chs.**[1] The wakes are generally held on or about the Saint's day to whom the Church is dedicated; though I know of no wakes which are held at any other season than the autumn. . . The wakes are one of the grand events of the year from which dates are often reckoned; and it is customary for friends from a distance to visit each other during 'Wakes week.'. . I have very often heard people lamenting that the Wakeses are beginning, as it is a sure indication that winter is not far off. Bowdon Wakes are the earliest, I think, and they have given rise to a proverbial saying—'When Bowdon Wakes is at Bowdon winter is at Newbridge Hollow.' Newbridge Hollow is about a couple of miles from Bowdon. It is or was the custom for farmhouse servants to be re-hired in Mobberley at the Wakes, though they did not actually change their places till Christmas. **s.Chs.**[1] Mr. Holland is wrong in supposing that the Wakeses are held only in the autumn; I know of at least two that are held much earlier in the year. . . At Wybunbury Wakes, held at the beginning of March, fig-pies are eaten. At Bunbury Wakes rye-grass and clover should be ready to cut. . . At Wrenbury Wakes early apples are ripe. **Stf.** *The Chronicle* (Feb. 22, 1901); **Stf.**[1] **Der.** Theer's things i' season an' things aat o' season, an' hymns at Wakes time es among th' last, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 123. **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** Encouraged Whitsun Ales or Wakes or Stage players, Capes *Rural Life* (1901) 197. [**Amer.** A 'wake,' not for the dead but for the living, was in full blast, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1884) 653.]

Hence (1) *to make* (*a*) *wakes of anything, phr.* to make an end of anything; to demolish; to make a disturbance; (2) **Wake-beef,** *sb.* a piece of beef eaten during the 'wakes'; (3) **Wake-cake,** *sb.* in phr. *as short as Marchington wake-cake*, used of a woman's temper; (4) **Wake-clubs,** *sb. pl.*, see below; (5) **Wakesin(g,** *sb.* a present brought from a 'wakes'; (6) **Wake-week,** *sb.* the week during which a 'wake' is held.

(1) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 24, 1897). **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Eawr Sam'll mak' a wakes iv his baggin' is no' ready. Bith mass, theaw's made a wakes o' that reawnd o' beeof. (2) **Stf.** To have a noble piece of Wake-beef was a source of pride for which men would save first and pinch afterward. . . A well-spiced prepared round of Wake-beef was not to be despised, *The Chronicle* (Feb. 22, 1901). (3) **Stf.**[1] (4) **e.Lan.** Clubs at workshops and mills, where weekly contributions are made to a fund, which is disbursed at the annual holiday or wakes, chiefly for the purpose of a visit to some watering place. Also known as going-off clubs (B.K.). (5) **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] (6) **Der.** It was 'wake-week' at a little town some twelve miles away, Ouida *Puck* (1870) vi.

WAKE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Irel. Glo. e.An. w.Cy. Wil. [wēk.]

1. *sb.* A piece of open water, in the midst of a frozen lake, river, &c.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** I passed a 'wake'—or open space in the ice—where the swans were swimming like sentries on duty, Emerson *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 379.

2. A line or roll of raked-up hay.

Glo.[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Wil.**[1] Broader than a hatch or wallow.

3. *Fig. Obs.* A consequence.

Wxf.[1] 'Constitutional agitation' ye wakes o' hopes ee-blighte, 116.

4. *v.* To rake hay into 'wakes.'

Wil. Hay is waked when raked together in rows, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1]

[1. Swed. *vak*, a hole in the ice (Widegren).]

WAKE, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [wēk.] **1.** *sb.* The wick of a candle; a candle; a dial. form of 'wick.' n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 114. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *v.* To work by artificial light, esp. by candle-light.

w.Yks. (N.T.), **w.Yks.**[3], **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Waking-time**, *sb.* the time of year when artificial light is used during work-hours. n.Cy. *N. & Q. ib.* s.Lan.[1]

WAKE, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Sc. To wander. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.).

WAKE, see **Waik, Walk**, *v.*[2], **Wick**, *sb.*[3]

WAKEFIELD, *sb.* Yks. Short for 'Wakefield jail.'

w.Yks. Sent to Wakefield, BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 358; Common (J.W.); Repaying th' compliment bi gerring him into Wakefield fer fourteen days' hard labour, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875) *Pref.*

WAKEMAN, *sb. Obs.* m.Yks.[1] Formerly the title of a chief magistrate, as at Ripon.

WAKEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **waaken** ne.Lan.[1]; **wacken** n.Cy. Yks. Lan. nw.Der.[1] Not.[3] Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **wakken** Wm. n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[23] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not.[3] n.Lin.[1]; **wauken** Sc. Ir. [wē·kən; wa·kən, wo·kən.] 1. Awake; disinclined for sleep.

Cai. If they had only been wauken a' the time! HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 198. Frf. I'm no sure if I was wauken or sleepin', LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 61. Edb. Ye've wauken been this mony a day, MCLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 84. Dwn. Davy wuz lyin' wauken, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 68. n.Cy. (J.W.) Wm. Aye, by dayleet, wide wakken, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 41. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Th' childer went hopping back to bed, to lig wakken an' indulge in a rehearsal, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 9; w.Yks.[23] Lan. We fund him asleep, but he were soon wakken enough whan aw started talkin', CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 220. ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Bin·)ŭ yŭ wai·kn yet, laad·z? n.Lin. I couldn't seem to keep mysen noahow wakken, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 105.

Hence **Wakensome**, *adj.* easily roused from sleep; sleepless.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A genning wakkensome bairn. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Ah pass'd a varry wakkensome neet. m.Yks.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 729; Lin.[1]

2. Alert, brisk, lively; sharp; intelligent, quick-witted.

n.Cy. (HALL.), ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] He's a wakken chap; he knaws a thing or two. w.Yks.[2] He's a wakken young dog; w.Yks.[3] Lan. We'st ha' to look as wakken as a cat on a wot backstone, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) vii. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] It's no use tryin' t' do him, he's to' wakken. Chs.[1] 'He's a wakken un' is said of a very cute lad. It also rather implies that the lad has a spice of harmless mischief in him. nw.Der.[1] Not.[3] 'E's a wacken little nipper. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] As wakken as a witterick. ne.Lin. (E.S.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.) sw.Lin.[1] She's a wacken little lass.

Hence (1) **Wackener**, *sb.* a sharp, quick-witted person; (2) **Wackenish**, (3) **Wackensome**, *adj.* lively, quick-witted, shrewd, 'wide-awake.'

(1) w.Yks. He wor a wackener I can tell yo, *Back at Mooin Olm.* (1878) 10. (2) Lin. Although he seemed a wak'nish blade, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 50; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. He's a wakkenish sort of a boy (J.T.B.). (3) ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Jack's a wakkensome chap, *MS. add.* (T.H.) n.Lin. Hë 's oher wakensum to suit me, them as is as sharp as him cums to noä good (M.P.).

3. Wanton. n.Cy. (HALL.)

[1. Ore he be wakyn, I schall the tell soche a tokyn, *Tor. Portyngale* (c. 1435) 280.]

WAKEN, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **waaken** n.Lan.[1]; **wackan** Yks.; **wacken** w.Yks.[4] ne.Lan.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **wakin** n.Cy.; **wakkan** Wm.; **wakken** Wm. n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs. Der. Not.; **walken** Sc. (JAM.); **wauken** Sc. (JAM.) Ir.; **waukin** n.Cy.; **wecken** ne.Lan.[1]; **wekken** Not.; **woken** Cum. Wm.; **wokken** Yks. [wē·kən; wa·kən, wo·kən.] 1. To awake from sleep; to cease sleeping.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Fif. I had waukened up to find mysel at hame, PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 83. Ayr. Sweetly blythe his waukening be, BURNS *Jockey's ta'en the parting kiss*, st. 3. Rxb. A bonny fricht they got when they waukened and saw where they were, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 60. Uls. Whun a' wauken't, the tears were coursin' doon my cheeks, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 37. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Wm. Nivver wakkand while we gat varra naar ta Lunnan, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Jurna*, in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 11; (B.K.) n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Lad, thoo's asleep, wakken up. e.Yks. Wakken up, thoo greeat sleepy heead! NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 87. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[3] Lan. Jack, wakken! DONALDSON *Lannin to Sing* (1886 8. s.Lan.[1] Der. I'd just wakkened an' turned raand i' bed, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 100. sw.Lin.[1] Wacken in the same mind as you go to bed on.

2. With *on*: to become animated, earnest, or excited; to become violent in language.

Sc. He wauken't on his sermon. Oh! how she wauken't on him (JAM.).

Hence (1) *a cauld waukening, phr.*, used *fig.* of a very bad farm; (2) **Waukening**, *sb.* a violent scolding.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) My certie, that is a waukenin! (*ib.*)

3. To awaken; to rouse from sleep.

Sc. (JAM.) Per. HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 60. Dmb. I can gang by a keeper's hoose at deid o' nicht wi'oot as muckle as waukenin' a sleepin' dog, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 26. Twd. They waukened me every six hoor, and put a spoonfu' o' brandy doon my throat, BUCHAN *Weather* (1890) 189. Gall. The birdies, wauken'd frae their sleep, Across my path went flyin', SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 81. n.Ir. It's nae joke tae be waukened up in the middle o' the nicht, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 64. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum. Aa forbid ye, . . 'at ye disturb nut, ner woken my leuvv, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 7. Wm. Suppose . . . that this varra neet the trumpet shoud wakken ye? HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 233. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Ho'd thi noise or else thoo'll wakken t'bairn. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[34], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] s.Not. The noise wakkened 'im up (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Wakken-beggar**, *sb.* a jocular name for snuff; (2) **Wakkener**, *sb.* (*a*) one who awakens another; (*b*) a stunning blow; also used *fig.*; (3) **Wakkener-up**, *sb.*, see (2, *a*).

(1) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (2, *a*) Lan. They're wur no mistak abeawt sum flees uz they showed uz. Awd no noshun thir wur soa monny diffrent sorts o' wakkeners, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) ix. (*b*) w.Yks. Ah copped him a wokkener fair i' t'earhoile. It wor a wakkener for him when he heeard 'at t'owd chap hed deed an' nivver left him a meg, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899). (3) w.Yks., Lan. (J.W.) Chs. Awm th' wakkener-up, *Owd Peter*, ix.

4. *Fig.* To stir up; to cause to effervesce.

n.Yks.[2] 'It wants wakkening up a bit,' said of stale porter.

5. To hoe wheat with a horse-hoe. n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

6. Phr. *to try to wakken a dead horse*, said of one who is working in vain, or receiving no pay. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 5. 7. A law term: to revive an action which for some time has been dormant.

Sc. (JAM.); She dee'd of a process o' Wakenin', OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 111; When a suit in Court remains for a year without procedure taking place, it is technically said to fall asleep. It may be resuscitated by raising a summons or suit of 'wakening,' *ib. note.* Slg. To revive the process before the Session while he was absent at his mother's burial. The process was wakened in his absence, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) 81, ed. 1843.

8. To watch over.

Elg. On summer nichts, wauken the claes Wi' maidens fair, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 156.

WAKERELL-BELL, *sb. Obs.* Ken.[1] A bell for calling people in the morning.

Still rung at Sandwich at five a.m. 'Item for a rope for the wakerrel . . . iij[d], *Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, A.D. 1485.

WAKERIFE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **wakrife** Sc. (JAM.) Yks.; **walkrife** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **waukerife** N.I.[1]; **waukreyfe** Cum.; **waukrife** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.; **wokerife** Cum.[4] [wē·kraif; wō·kraif.] Wakeful, sleepless, easily wakened; alert, vigilant. See **Wake**, *v.*[1], and **Rife**, *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.); Fleas and a girning wife are wakerife bedfellows, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. Eh, ye waukrife mannie: are na ye sleepin' yet? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 184. Per. With a half-muttered curse to some wake-rife cushat, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 80. s.Sc. Wide and wakerife ware his een, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 358. Ayr. Gart me weet my waukrife winkers, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 10. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Kcb. In my infant years I lay In waukrife moments tossin', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 134. N.I.[1] Nhb. He'll ba' the waukrife, fashious weans, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. st. 11; Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks. Ah was as wakrife as a backbearaway i' t'glooaming, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 137; n.Yks.[2]

Hence (1) **Wakerifelie**, *adv.* wakefully; (2) **Wakerifeness**, *sb.* the state of wakefulness; sleeplessness.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2 Sc. (*ib.*) Ayr. During this period of wakerifeness he had longed for action of some sort, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 19

[And to the walkryf dragon meit gaif sche, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 205.]

WAKKEN, WAKKY, see **Waken**, *ppl. adj.*, **Whacky**, *sb.*

WAKLE, *v.* Wm. [wē·kl.] To deceive with smooth, flattering talk.

She's waklan him up wi some sooart o' rubbish (B.K.).

WALAQUYTE, see **Wyliecoat.**

WALAWAY, *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **wallawae** S. & Ork.[1]; **wallaway, wally-wae** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **wala-wa** N.Cy.[1]; **wala-ways** Sc.; **wallowa** Or.I.; **well-a-wa** Sc.; **well-away** N.Cy.[2] Nhb. 1. *int.* An exclamation of sorrow. Cf. **waly**, *int.*

Sc. (Jam.); There's not a farmer but shall sing well-a-wa over a burnt barnyard and an empty byre, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxii; Alake, Alake! I dow to do! Walaways! I dow to do, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 130, ed. 1871. s.Sc. Now we're frae ane anither, O wal-a-ways, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 315. N.Cy.[12], Nhb. (K.), Cum. (M.P.) w.Yks. Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 37.

Hence **Wally-waeing**, *sb.* a lamentation.

Ayr. She made a dreadful wally waeing, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix.

2. *sb.* A lamentation.

Ayr. In her wally-wae about her father's cow and Auld Robin Gray, Galt *Entail* (1822) II. 160 (Jam.).

3. *Obs.* An object of contempt or pity.

Lnk. Thou art now Galloway, but thou wilt become a Wallaway, and I fear other Shires in the South and West of Scotland be little better, Walker *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) II. 34.

4. A name for the devil. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.)

[OE. *wā lā wā*, alas! (Hall).]

WALCH, see **Wallowish.**

WALCHING, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Also written **walshing** Der.[2] [wa·lʃin.] Tarred string.

WALD, see **Wield, Wold, World.**

WALDER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **waddler.** See below.

Wishers and walders are poor housholders, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 358; Wishers and waddlers were never good house hauders, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737).

WALDING-HEAT, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) Phr. *to be in a walding-heat*, to be in the right frame of mind to accomplish anything; lit. 'welding-heat.'

He's in a braw waldin heat for courting.

WALDRITCH, see **Eldritch.**

WALE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. e.An. Ken. Dor. Som. and Amer. Also written **wail** m.Yks.[1]; **whaile** Sc. (Jam.); **whale** Sc. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[23] w.Yks.[15] Som. Amer.; and in forms **weal** m.Yks.[1]; **weale** Dor. Som.; **weeal** n.Yks.[4]; **wheal** N.Cy.[1] Lin. w.Som.[1]; **wheel** Som.; **wiale** Dor.[1] [wēl, weəl, wiəl.] 1. *sb.* A long ridge of fresh-cut hay. Cf. **wally**, *sb.*[1]

Dor. In parrock there the hāy did lie In weale below the elems, dry, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 63; Dor.[1] 124. Som. The great yellow wagon slowly proceeded between the weales, as they used to call the long ridges of fresh-made hay, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 20; (E.H.G.)

2. The edge or verge of a mountain. Heb. Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 55 *note.* 3. The forefront of a horse-collar. e.An.[1] 4. A tumour; a large swelling. Ken. (Hall.), Ken.[1] 5. *pl.* A severe beating. m.Yks.[1] 6. *v.* To make a pointed ridge on a spade or any piece of iron; to make a bright margin round the edge. s.Yks. (W.S.)

7. To mark with a blow from a whip or cane; to thrash, flog.

w.Sc. (Jam.) Gall. His first instinct was to 'whale' the boy soundly for his cheek, Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xi. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 276. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.[1], n.Yks.[123], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. I whealed him, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. Nrf. (A.G.F.) w.Som.[1] Zee waeʼur aay doaʼn waeʼul dhee! shuur? [Amer. *Cent. Mag.* (Mar. 1885) 681.]

Hence (1) **Waler**, *sb.* anything very large of its kind; a 'whopper'; (2) **Waling**, *ppl. adj.* very large, 'whopping.'

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2) m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. In cums a bobby Throo a lobby, Carryin' a gert walin tin, *Nidderdill Olm.* (Nov. 1871).

8. To hurry away; to be quick over anything; *gen.* with *away* or *on.*

n.Yks. 'Wale away,' be quick in work. Said when leading corn or hay once (I.W.). m.Yks.[1] Didn't us wail away! w.Yks. Seea [so] ah waled on as fast as I cud, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 27.

9. To drive away; to cast out with violence or exertion. w.Yks.[1], Lin.[1] 10. To gather, suppurate. N.Cy.[1]

[5. Cp. OE. *walu*, a weal, mark of blow (Sweet).]

WALE, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **wail** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Yks.; **waile** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **whale** Dur.; and in forms **wa'** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **wael** S. & Ork.[1]; **waele** Cum.; **wal** Sc.; **wall** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **waul** Sc.; **waule** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **weal** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Dur. Cum.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **weale** Cum.; **weeal** Cum.[1] Wm.; **weel** N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Cum.[2]; **weil** Sc.; **weyel** Nhb.[1]; **whele** Dur.; **wile** Sc. (Jam.); **wyel** Nhb.[1]; **wyell** Nhb.; **wyle** Sc. (Jam.) [wēl, weəl, wiəl.] 1. *v.* To choose, select; to pick or sort out; hence to court; to woo. See **Hand-wailed**, s.v. **Hand, 1** (105), **Out-wale.**

Sc. (Jam.); A lass that has many wooers oft wales the warst, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). S. & Ork.[1] ne.Sc. A bodie canna aye wyle his werds, Grant *Keckleton*, 30. Cai.[1] e.Sc. Wale a wife, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxviii. Frf. To see the kindly faither priest Wi' reverend air the chapter wale, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 74. Per. Gin ye should wale a lad, atweel, Ye micht hae waled a waur ane, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 74. Ayr. When ye tak a wife see an' waul for a guid ane, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 213. Slk. I grippit twa o' the best I could wale, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. Kcb. Eppie McFetrick had tae wale anither lad tae hersel, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 396. N.I.[1], Ldd. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.[12] Nhb. Through and through the bowl they wyell—For raisins, how they stritch and strive, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; Nhb.[1], Dur. (J.H.), Lakel.[1] Cum. He that fain wad wed a weyfe May waele yen out o' twenty, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 89; Cum.[12] Wm. Weeal yan oot at ye think'll sewt ye (B.K.). w.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Wa('d-, Waled-, or Wall-wight**, *adj., obs.*, chosen; strongest; bravest and best; (2) **Waler**, *sb.* (*a*) a man or boy employed to pick out stones, pyrites, &c. from coal; (*b*) *obsol.*, a handloom silk-weaving term: a man employed to determine the number of 'picks' in a piece and to see that uniformity is maintained; (3) **Waling**, *sb.* the picking of slate and stones out of the coal brought to the bank; (4) **Waling-glass**, *sb.* a weaver's magnifying glass for counting the number of threads to the inch.

(1) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); If fifteen hundred waled wight men You'll grant to ride wi' me, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 317, ed. 1848. n.Sc. O where are all my wall-wight men? Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 103, ed. 1875. Rnf. He counted was a weil'd wight-man, Sempill *Piper Kilbarchan* (ed. 1849) l. 47. (2, *a*) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Dur.[1], Wm. (J.H.) (*b*) w.Yks. (S.A.B.) (3) Dur. (J.H.) (4) N.I.[1] Lan. Con ti lend me thi walin' glass? (S.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *to wale the grain from the caff*, to use judgment; to make a good bargain; (2) — *things through*, to go through a number of things in order to make a selection of the best.

(1) Frf. Ye've wyl'd the grain frae dry caff, Morison *Poems* (1790) 17. (2) Ayr. I dinna ken what the folk'll say to thir notandums ava, or gin they'll ever be fashed to waul them through, Service *Notandums* (1890) 124.

3. *Obs.* With *by*: to choose and put apart.

Abd. Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith She had wiled by and rowed up in her waith, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812.

4. With *for*: to look out for.

Sh.I. I's tak dy haand in mine An wale for da saftest hedder, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 26.

5. *sb.* A choice; the act of choosing; the most choice; the best; the pick; *gen.* in phr. *the wale of.*

Sc. (Jam.); The Bertrams were aye the wale o' the country side, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) lv. Cai.[1] e.Sc. Bargaining for the 'wale,' or first choice, of their catch, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 210. Per. O for wind o' winds the wale To chase his ship an'

sink it, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 7. **se.Sc.** The wale she was o' a' her kin, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 91. **s.Sc.** The vera wale o' joy ware ours, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 317. **Ayr.** It was the waul o' places for students to dern in, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71. **Lnk.** There's no a guid wale among them, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 122. **Slk.** Her flowers of every flower the wale, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 267. **Kcb.** His crops were the wale o' the county, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ilk village brags it has the wale O' bards, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 161; **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Cum.**, Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 201.

6. Phr. (1) *never the wale of a person*, never his equal; (2) *will and wale*, free choice.

(1) **Sc.** There was never the wale of him sinsyne, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); Lat him then now tak will an' wile Wha nane at first wou'd wear, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 6. **Edb.** Gif ye'll come down whar I dwell Ye'll get baith will and wail, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 18. **Peb.** I've sheets and blankets, will and wale, I'm nae deaf nit, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 81.

7. *adj.* Choice, picked.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** I hae bought a house wad please ye, Caps an' luggies, rowth an' wale, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 105. **Ayr.** Ae simmer e'en baith wale an' trig, About the mirkning, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 102. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

[1. For many seerties we seet þat sysed all þe werde, And wroȝt þe will of ilk we to wale as him likid, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4655. 5. Soche as happit hym to hent, hade he no wale, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 11952. OHG. *wala*, choice. 7. þenne watȝ he went, er he wyst, to a wale tryster, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1712.]

WALE, *v.*[3] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [wēl.] To turn a garment.

WALEY-GALEY, *adj.* and *sb.* Shr.[1] [wē·li·gēli.]

1. *adj.* Unsteady; tottering. **2.** *sb.* In phr. *all of a waley-galey*, all of a shake.

Come yo' childern from the stack, the lather's all of a waley-galey—it'll be down on some o' yo'.

3. The game of see-saw.

They bin playin' waley-galey i' the stack-yard.

WALGAN, *sb.* and *v.* *Obsol.* **Sc.** Also in form **walgie** (JAM.). **1.** *sb.* A pouch; a wallet; a leather woolsack; a calf-skin bag. Cf. **tulchin.**

n.Sc. The Writer's walgan is not empty, GREGOR *Olden Time*, vi. **Abd.** (JAM.)

2. An ill-made or dirty article of dress. Bnff.[1] **3.** *v.* Of an ill-dressed person: to go about in an idle, slovenly fashion. *ib.*

WALING, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **whaleing** n.Lin.[1]; and in form **weealing** n.Yks.[4] [wē·lin, wiə·lin.] Horizontal planks or beams used to strengthen the banks of a drain or river. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1]

[Cp. Wale, of a schyppe, *ratis* (*Prompt.*).]

WALK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wauk** Sc. s.Chs.[1]; and in form **waak** Nhb.[1] [wǭk, wǫək; wāk.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.*: (1) **Walk along of,** or **on,** to keep company with; to walk with as a lover; (2) —**off,** to cause to depart; to drive away; (3) —**out,** of a lover: to take his lady out; (4) —**together,** to keep company as lovers; (5) —**up,** see below; (6) —**with** or —**out with,** see (1).

(1) **Nrf.** Th' young chap ha' axed me to walk along on 'im, and I ha' said 'm yes, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 108. (2) **w.Som.**[1] They wad'n there very long arter Maister zeed 'em; he walked 'em off purty quick, I can tell 'ee. (3) **Sc.** (G.W.), **n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Dor.** Caleb was 'walkin' a maid out,' AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 171. (4) **Der.** Em said et 'ld be no use aar walkin' together onless yo' gev leave, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 51. **Hrt.** The courtship of the rural classes . . . usually commences with the practice popularly known as 'walking together o' Sundays,' GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 103. **Som.** We never haven't a-walked together, but we've been acquainted all our lives, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 174. **Dev.** Battishill an' Thirza walked together for six months, or might have been more; then question of fixin' the date was in the air, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 50. (5) **Nrf.** On many 'shoots' the birds are 'walked up' in the early part of the season, and later on are driven over the guns, *Standard* (Nov. 12, 1902) 7; When shooters and beaters walk in a line over the fields and shoot the birds (partridges or pheasants) as they rise the birds are then said to be 'walked up' (M.C.H.B.). (6) **n.Yks.**[1] Ay, she's gien t'ither chap oop an' walks wiv oor Willy noo. **ne.Yks.**[1] They've been walkin' wi yan anuther a good bit, ah lay they'll be gittin' wed i-noo. **Der.** Yor craftiness i' walkin' wi' him, when yo' knowed I dedna approve, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 111. **War.**[3] **Wor.** A dressmaker with whom he was 'walking-out at the time,' *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 24, 1898). **Oxf.** They have been walking out with one another for a long time now (G.O.). **Brks.** You won't get walkin' wi' no other chap? HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 125. **Suf.** Your boy I see walk with Rose (M.E.R.). **e.Ken.** He walks with Mary (G.G.). **Sus.** Who do you walk with? (J.W.B.) **Som.** She had walked with William now for more than a twelvemonth and was almost like one of the household. RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 51. **Dev.** When her young man had 'walked' with her all a long summer through . . . she thought it was about time to do something more than walk to church together, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 3.

2. Phr. (1) *to walk a minuet*, &c., to dance a minuet, &c.; (2) — *back and fore*, to walk to and fro; (3) — *down one's back*, to take one in; to make a fool of one; (4) — *the court*, to go through the Bankruptcy Court; (5) *walk back!* a call to the foremost horse of a team to come nearer the driver; (6) — *the moon*, a boys' game; see below.

(1) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1796) II. 436. (2) **Cth.** I saw him walking back and fore on the pavement in front of his house (W.W.S.). (3) **Wxf.** Oh the young thief; . . how neatly he has walked down my back, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 212. (4) **s.Not.** They were very high folk, but they've had to walk the court (J.P.K.). (5) **Chs.**[1] (6) **War.**[2] One player is blindfolded, and stands astride. The other players cast their caps between his legs, from the front, and one cries 'Walk the moon!' He walks at pleasure, until he treads on a cap, when the others buffet its owner, who afterwards becomes 'Walker.'

3. To walk together as lovers; to court.

Sur. Amusin' thysen always meant, in my day, goin' out a-walkin' (courting), BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **Dor.** This here be real foolish talk between you and I, as has been a-walkin' ever since Christmas, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 200.

4. To take a journey; to make a visit. **Cor.**[1] **5.** To leave a situation.

Gall. Cites, lass, but ye shall walk at the term. I rede ye tak' your warnin' noo, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) ix.

6. Of a shoe: to be loose at the heel. **Cai.**[1] **7.** Of a lover: to take his lady for a walk.

Som. Young men did walk their maids, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 35. **w.Som.**[1] Be sure your Tom idn gwain t'ave th'old Hooper's maid! I zeed'n walkin' o' her a Zinday t'arternoon. **Dev.** Then git yer lass ta tek yer arm An' walk her, lovin', roun' the farm, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 24, ed. 1853.

8. Of a flagstone or other heavy body: to move it by setting it on end and advancing it one corner at a time.

Cum.[1] **n.Yks.** He walked that flag to where he wanted it (I.W.). **Chs.**[1 3], **s.Chs.**[1]

9. To take charge of and bring up a young animal; esp. used of foxhound pups.

Nhb.[1] **Lin.** Eventually the first prize . . . went to Bondsman, . . walked by Mr. Harrison, *Yks. Post* (July 3, 1897). **Not.**[2], **War.**[3] **Wor.** He had walked puppies for many years, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 13, 1896). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **w.Som.**[1] Hound puppies are usually sent to farm-houses . . . to be kept till old enough to be 'entered.' To keep one thus is called 'to walk a pup.'

10. *sb.* A procession; esp. of Sunday School scholars, *gen.* at Whitsuntide.

Frf. It was nearly twenty years since the gardeners had their last 'walk' in Thrums, and they survived all the other benefit societies that walked once every summer. There was a 'weavers walk' and five or six others, the 'women's walk' being the most picturesque, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) ii. **n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.)

11. A village fair.

e.An.[1]; **e.An.**[2] The fair for hiring servants. Boys, who want places, wear a nosegay in their vest; girls carry one in their hands. **e.Nrf.** Certain village fairs are called 'walks.' These are quite distinct from 'wakes,' and are not held on the festival of the patron saint of the Church. . . They are simply pleasure fairs; there is no business or hiring of servants. But I am told that great Ormesby walk was for the hiring of servants, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 337.

12. A journey.

Cor.[1] 'Have you had a nice waalk?' asked on a return from France.

13. Unenclosed land, esp. unenclosed corn-fields; also in *comp.* **Walk-land.**

e.An.[1] A large extent of country so circumstanced is called 'The Walks.' The name is, no doubt, from the ancient manorial right of sheep-walk over such lands, during a considerable part of the year. **Suf.** The church stands at the extremity of a fine sweep of heather-clad common. To the wanderer over these 'walks,' as they are sometimes called, .. it forms a bold and impressive object, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVII. 182; The use of crag is dropped, except for taking in new walk-land, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815).

14. The scent of a hunted animal's passage from his feed, found by the hounds before the quarry is started.

w.Som.[1] Tufted Longwood for a hind and got upon a stale walk, which the Tufters carried on to South Radworthy, where they found two deer.

15. Phr. *at, on,* or *to walk,* of a young hound or other animal: put out to be brought up in some house.

ne.Lan.[1] When a fighting-cock is sent into the country at a distance from other cocks it is said to be 'sent to walk.' **War.** A hound 'who had been taught to sit up and beg when at walk,' MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 38. **w.Som.**[1] The young hound is said to be on the walk.

16. *pl.* Steps.

Dev. I've a been down to within a few walks of the station, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

WALK, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Also written **wauck** Gall.; **wauk** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **waulk** Sc. (JAM.); **wawk** Sc. n.Yks.[3]; and in forms **waak** Sh.I.; **wack** Nhb.[1]; **wake** Sc.; **wauch** Gall. [wǭk, wǫək; wāk.] **1.** *v.* To full cloth.

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 187, ed. 1891. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** His coat an' breeks were . . . weel waukit, an' the pick o' hamegrown woo, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 37. **Heb.** Last night Lady Rasay shewed him the operation of wawking cloth, that is, thickening it in the same manner as is done by a mill. Here it is performed by women, who kneel upon the ground, and rub it with both their hands, singing an Erse song all the time, BOSWELL *Tour* (1773) V. 178 (ed. Birkbeck Hill). **Arg.** Women, who at the waulking or washing of woollen cloth new spun, pull out the fabric to tunes suited to such occasions, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 37. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence (1) **Walker,** *sb., obs.,* a fuller; (2) **Walker's-clay,** *sb.* a kind of fuller's earth; (3) **-('s-earth,** (4) **-'s-soap,** *sb.* fuller's earth; (5) **Walking-mill,** *sb.* a fulling-mill; (6) **Walkster,** *sb., obs.,* see (1).

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); John Parker was a waulker in East Kilbride, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 566, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 103. **Lnk.** Scour'd their din skins as a wauker does worsted blankets, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 149. **N.Cy.**[2], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] In the early Manchester directories all the fullers and cloth-dressers were called walkers. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] (2) **War.**[3] **Wor.** A species of fuller's earth called Walker's-clay, which is found in some places in this county, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 100, ed. 1852. (3) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); Common (J.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.,* **Hrf.**[1] (4) **Hrf.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **Elg.** Johne Stewart, walkster, accusit for playing at the bowallis on the calsaye the tyme of the evening prayeris, CRAMOND *Sessions Rec.* (1897) 57. **Bnff.** David Clerk, walkster at Keith, GORDON *Keith* (1880) 97.

2. To mat together; to render hard and callous, as the skin of the hand by hard work. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Sc. Waukit skin (JAM.). **Sh.I.** What sall dey be, waakid laek a ox lug? *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900). **Ayr.** My waukit loof, BURNS *Vision,* st. 6. **Lnk.** The waukit cord o' life wears thin, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 15. **Edb.** MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 217. **Slk.** A waukit woo'd wedder, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Nhb.**[1] 'Walkeet,' a very common term for long hair that has matted or 'tatted' and has to be cut out. **e.Yks.** The fleece is at it weare walked together, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 20.

Hence **Waukitness,** *sb.* callousness. **Cld.** (JAM.)

3. Of flannel, &c.: to shrink after being wetted; also used with *up.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). **N.I.**[1] The flannen's as walked an' hard as a ca's lug. **Lakel.**[2] It's a mack o' flannin 'at walks up wi sweet an' weshin (s.v. Run-up). **Cum., Wm.** It is common to hear of flannels, &c., having walked up in washing. 'You see, it's walked up till it's a fair strait jacket' (M.P.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Walk-apron,** a hatting term: the apron used by workmen to keep themselves dry when working at the kettles; (2) **-mill,** a mill for fulling cloth; (3) **-miller,** a fuller; (4) **-pin,** a hatting term: a round piece of wood tapering off at each end, used to press the water out of hat bodies.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** There were originally no walk-mills in the country, and the web was thickened with the hands and feet, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 187, ed. 1891. **Elg.** James Mylne at the Walkmylne of Barmukattie, CRAMOND *Sessions Rec.* (1897) 124. **Abd.** 'Walk-mills' for the pressing of cloth were also instituted here and throughout the country, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 18, 1900). **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** The dunner o' a wauk-mill, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 61. **N.Cy.**[12], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[13] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[24], **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Lei.** (K.) (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lan.** He wur a walk-miller when he're young, WAUGH *Ben an' Bantam* (1866) 59. **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1]

5. To beat, thrash.

Sc. Let howlet Whigs do what they can . . . We'll wauk their hides and fyle their fuds And bring the Stuarts back again, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 279. **m.Yks.**[1]

6. *sb.* Fulled cloth; felt. **n.Yks.**[3]

[1. OE. *wealcan,* to roll, whirl; to twist, wring (SWEET).]

WALKER, *sb.* I.Ma. War. Oxf. [wǭ·kə(r).] In *comb.* **Walker's-bus,** 'Shanks' mare.'

Oxf. I'm going home in Walker's bus (G.O.).

2. *Obs.* A pauper; a beggar.

I.Ma. It is customary for these walkers . . . to enter a house without knocking, and take a seat by the fire. . . Some still retain the good old custom of keeping up a bed for the walker, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 193.

3. The blindfolded player in the game of 'walk the moon' (q.v.). **War.**[2]

WALKING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Suf. Ken. Som. [wǭ·kin.] In *comb.* (1) **Walking billet,** an order to go away; (2) **— boss,** an overseer or superintendent of one department of a mill; (3) **— fish,** a small, silvery insect; (4) **— gaffer,** see (2); (5) **— gentleman,** a man without occupation; (6) **— pay,** the allowance made by a sick club to a man able to get about, but too ill to go to his regular work; (7) **-stick,** a person with whom to walk out as a lover.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899). (2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Ir.** Nothing, on the other hand, could induce me to remain a walking gentleman, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-33) I. iv. (6) **w.Som.**[1] We gits vifteen shillins a-wik bed-pay, and ten shillins walking-pay, to our club. (7) **Suf.** A young man who is 'keeping company' or walking with a girl is said to have got a 'walking-stick' (C.T.). **Ken.** She did not tell them that she might have had the handsome miller for a 'walking-stick' without any trouble at all, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 241.

WALKRIFE, WAL(L, see **Wakerife, Wale,** *v.*[2]

WALL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **wa'** Sc. (JAM.); **waa** Cum.[14]; **waw** Abd. [wǭl, wǫəl; wā.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wall-ball,** a game of hand-ball in which the ball is made to strike the wall; the ball used in the game; (2) **-bird,** the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (3) **-brown,** a species of butterfly; (4) **-cape,** a coping-stone; (5) **-drop,** water dropping from the eaves; (6) **-face,** a mining term: the face of a working place; (7) **-ginger,** *obsol.,* (8) **-grass,** the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (9) **-head,** the top of a wall, esp. of the side wall of a house; the vacant space on the top of the inside of a cottage wall; (10) **-louse,** the wood-louse; (11) **-moss,** see (7); (12) **-pan,** a piece of timber lying on the top of the wall to which the timbers or spars are attached; (13) **-pepper,** see (7); (14) **-plat,** (*a*) see (2); (*b*) a shelf fixed in the wall; (15) **-plot,** the part of a cottage wall immediately under the roof; (16) **-rae,** (*a*) the green growth on damp walls; (*b*) freshwater Algae; (17) **-roots,** (*a*) a foundation; (*b*) the bottom part of the room, usually covered by a skirting-board; (18)

-sage, the pellitory of the wall, *Parietaria officinalis*; (19) -scot, a tax for the maintenance of the sea-walls in the Hundred of Hoo; (20) -tea, a tea at which the guests sit round the room instead of at the table; (21) -tile, a brick; (22) -water, water that penetrates or runs down an inside wall; (23) -wort, (*a*) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (*b*) see (7); (24) **Walls-of-Troy**, a labyrinth.

(1) **Gall.** (Jam.); Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876. (2) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Brks., Bck., e.An.** [So called] from the site of its nest, which is generally placed against a wall, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 48. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Hmp.** Swainson *ib.* (3) **Glo.** They came with butterfly-nets and caught Tortoiseshells and Wall-Browns, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 275. (4) **w.Yks.** Wi a gurt wall-cape fair i' t'middle, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896). (5) **Sc.** A legal term. One may not build so near an older house which has a Wa'-drap on that side, as not to leave a space for it (D.N.). (6) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (8) **Dev.**[4] (9) **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** Pitscottie *Cron.* (ed. 1889) II. 83. **Rxb.** Your house has na wa' heads, to lay harrow-teeth and bits o' odements on, Scott of Liddesdale *Beauties* (Jam.). **Dmf.** Rax me that bit rope that's lying in the wall-head yonder, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 226. (10) **Cum.**[4] (11) **n. & e.Yks.** (B. & H.) (12) **w.Yks.**[1] (13) **Or.I.** Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 180, ed. 1883. **n.Yks.** *Obsol.* (R.H.H.), **Glo.**[1] (14, *a*) **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) **Dev.** Swainson *ib.* (*b*) **Shr.**[2] (15) **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. (16, *a*) **Sc., Abd.** (G.W.) (*b*) **Abd.** (*ib.*) (17, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) Oud Billy Keäl salted his pig e' oor parlour, an' th' wall-roots hes been damp ageän raain iver sin, *ib.* (18) **War.**[3] (19) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (20) **Sc.** There's nothing I'd like better than a good, old-fashioned, sitting-down tea. Not a 'wa' tea,' mind, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 152. (21) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** *ib. Suppl.* (22) **Sh.I.** Dat wis only wa'-watter, wumman. I wis meanin' röff drap, *Sh. News* (Jan. 5, 1901). (23, *a*) **Edb.** Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 267, ed. 1815. **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** (B. & H.) (24) **Abd.** Explorin' the maze o' the famed walls o' Troy, Cadenhead *Flights* (1853) 205.

2. Phr. (1) *one's back is at the wall*, ? *obs.*, one is in a state of trouble or financial embarrassment; one is in exile or in hiding; (2) *to be thrown to the wall*, to be worsted; (3) *to go to the wall*, to die.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); It was said of any one, who had been engaged in the rebellion A. 1745, although remaining in the country, as long as he was in a state of hiding, that his back was at the wa' (Jam.). (2) **Ayr.** Yon day we were thrown tae the wa' Beyond a' comprehension It grieved us sair, baith ane an' a', Laing *Poems* (1894) 39; What tho' we're whiles thrown to the wa', A day o' reckoning shall come, *ib.* 40. (3) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. An artificial earth embankment.

Lin. 'Wall,' in fen lands, the artificial bank or ridge of clay raised to keep back river, drain, or sea, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iv. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** He ran down the wall, Emerson *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 179.

4. The outside of a rick; the rick-stem; also *pl.* Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**[2] **5.** The face of coal; the side of a layer of stone.

Nhb. Aw's at the coal wall a' the day, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843 9. **Nhp.**[2]

6. A coal-mining term: an opening made between each board; the end of a pillar; an excavation which runs parallel with the winning headway.

n.Cy. (J.J.B.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

7. Of cheese: the crust, esp. that round the width. Abd. (Jam.) **8.** *v.* To build a wall; to enclose with a wall.

Cum.[4] **Wm.** Or ditching, or walling a cottage, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* in *Trans. Wordsworth Soc.* (1884) VI. 178. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Just a bit of a crof' . . . that was wallin off from the farm, lek separate, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 67.

Hence **Waller**, *sb.* a mason; a wall-builder, esp. one who builds rough, mortarless walls. **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 14; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.) **9.** To put unburned bricks into a wall to enable them to dry.

Chs.[1] 'What art doin i'th' brickfielt?' 'Why, aw'm walling.'

WALL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Wm. Chs. Midl. Stf. Der. Shr. w.Cy. Also written **wal** Sc. Wm. [wal.] **1.** *sb.* A spring of water; a well.

Sc. Tak me to yon wall fair; You'll wash my bluidy wounds o'er and o'er, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 61. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Mrs. Robertsonne . . . was before the Session for charming of her chyld, by going from the Bonnettowne to the Kirktowne wall, and washing of her daughter's eyen, and saying yt 'Fish beare fine, and fulle beare gall; All ye ill of my bairn's eyen in ye wall fall,' *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 152. **Wgt.** Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 108. **Wm.** T'horrator war prayan fer a girt wal et he cud drop intul, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 11. **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wall-ee**, the part of a quagmire in which there is a spring; (2) **-girse**, (3) **-girs-kale**, the water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*; (4) **-spring**, a spring; cold, wet, boggy land; (5) **-well**, *obs.*, a spring well.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** Haud weel fae the wall-ee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 51. **Edb.** Forby being a' nearly tumbled into a wall-e'e, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 331. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3) **Bnff.**[1] (4) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **nw.Der.**[1], **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (5) **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

3. A wave. n.Cy. (Hall.) **4.** *v.* With *up*: to spring up as water. **Cai.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Shr.**[2], **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

[1. Cp. EFris. *walle*, a well, spring (Koolman). **4.** As wallande water got3 out of welle, *Pearl* (c. 1325) in *Allit. Poems*, 11.]

WALL, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Wor. Shr. Som. Also written **walle** N.Cy.[1] **1.** *v.* To boil, esp. to boil brine in salt-making. Cf. **well**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.**[1], **Wor.** (K.) **Shr.**[1] Them cheese-cloths stinken o' soap enough to pīsen anybody, I toud yo' to wesh 'em i' the walled w'ey. **Som.** I reckon our voak walled it [some rice] this morning (W.F.R.).

Hence (1) **Waller**, a boiler; a salt-maker; see **Lead-waller**, s.v. **Lead**, *sb.*[1] **5** (3); (2) **Walling-lead**, a salt-pan.

(1) **Chs.** The Leads for boiling the brine at Nantwich are attended by certain women called Wallers, who with little wooden rakes draw the salt out of the bottom of them, and put it into pans, out of which the liquor runs, but the salt remains and settles (K.); **Chs.**[1] At present the men call boilers those who make stoved and butter-salt, and the others wallers. Formerly they were all called wallers; **Chs.**[3], **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **w.Wor.**[1] (2) **Chs.** ii Wallinge Leads wch Robte. Wilkes hathe, 1611 *Inventory* in *Local Gleanings* (Feb. 1880) VIII. 303.

2. *sb.* A whirlpool in the sea. **Cai.**[1] Cf. **weel**, *sb.*[1]

[1. OE. *weallan*, to boil, be hot (Sweet).]

WALL, see **Wauall.**

WALLA, WALLACE, see **Wallow**, *adj.*, **Wallis.**

WALLACH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **walloch** (Jam.). [wa·ləχ.] **1.** *v.* To cry as a child out of humour; to wail; to scream. **Bnff.**[1] **Ags., Slg., Cld.** (Jam.) Hence **Wallaching**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, demonstrative in manner. **Bnff.**[1] **2.** To use many circumlocutions. **Ags.** (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A scream; a howl; a wail. **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (Jam.) **4.** A noisy, blustering, demonstrative person; also in *comp.* **Walloch-goul.** Sc. Mackay. **Bnff.**[1], **Ayr.** (Jam.) **5.** The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*; also in *comb.* **Wallachie-weit.** Sc., Mry. (Jam.)

WALLACH, *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adv.* Sc. Also written **walloch** (Jam.). [wa·ləχ.] **1.** *v.* To walk with difficulty; to wallow. **Bnff.**[1] **2.** *sb.* The act of walking with difficulty; the act of wallowing. *ib.* **3.** A noisy step, thump, or fall. **Bnff., Cld.** (Jam.) **4.** *Comp.* **Walloch-goul**, a female of slovenly appearance. **Ayr.** (*ib.*) **5.** *adv.* With heavy, labouring gait. **Bnff.**[1]

WALLADAY, see **Well-a-day.**

WALLAGE, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Dev. Also written **wallige** Dev.[1] [wo·lidʒ.] An untidy bundle; a mass; a large quantity.

w.Cy. (Hall.) **w.Som.**[1] 'We've a-got wallages,' equivalent to the politer, 'We have oceans.' I 'ant a-zeed no jis wallage o' sheep to market not's longful time. **Dev.** What a wallage o't 'er 'th a made of tha gathers ov theäse frock! Hewett *Peas.Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** They've drawed a wallage on o' small [cawl], Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 24.

WALLAN, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. [wa·lən.] **1.** *v.* To wither, fade. Cf. **wallow**, *v.*[2]

Abd. (Jam.); As dwebble an' fushionless as a wallant leaf, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvii.

2. *adj.* Withered, faded.

Abd. Spring may revive the wallan flowers, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 58.

WALLANEERING, see **Well-aneer.**

WALLAS, *v. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] To munch or lap up greedily as dogs do porridge.

WALLASHY, *adj.* Glo. [wo·ləʃi.] Of potatoes: breaking and becoming moist in cooking. Glo. (H.S.H.) Cf. wallowish.

WALLAT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [wa·lət.] A corner field; a dial. use of 'wallet.'

WALLAWAE, see **Walaway.**

WALLAWALLA, *int.* S. & Ork.[1] Hush! silence!

WALLBAND-WHIP, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A whip of plaited leather thongs.

w.Yks. A driver, wi' hiz white smock an' wallband whip, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 39.

WALLER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. [wa·lər.] **1.** *sb.* A confused crowd in a state of quick motion.

Rxb. A waller of birds, a waller of bairns (Jam.). Dmf. How in reason can any beast hit a cold trail with sic a waller of sweaty-hided swabs gilravaging about up wind of him, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 155.

2. *v.* To struggle confusedly.

Nhb.[1] It was a teugh job; but he wallered through.

WALLER, *sb.*[2] Chs. Stf. Shr. Also written **wallow, wallur** Chs. Stf. Shr.[2]; **woller** Shr.[1]; and in form **wuller** Shr.[1]; **wullow** Shr. [wa·lə(r), wo·lə(r).] **1.** The common alder, *Alnus glutinosa.* See **Aller.** Chs., Stf. Hartshorne *Salopia Antiqua* (1841). Shr. (B. & H.), Shr.[12] Hence **Wallers**, *sb. pl.* clogs.

Shr. This [alder] is the wood of which clogs are made, and one man will say to another in the street 'Why, you've got your wallers on' (K.B.).

2. The common willow, *Salix alba.* Stf.[1]

WALLER, see **Wallow**, *v.*[12], *adj.*

WALLERD, *sb.* Ken. [wo·ləd.] The wind.

De Folkston gals looked houghed black, Old waller'd roar'd about, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 23; De sun and sky begun look bright, An waller'd stopt his hissin', *ib.* 25; Ken.[1]

WALLERS, see **Wallis.**

WALLET, *sb.*[1] Sc. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Dev. Also written **wallat** Lakel.[2]; and in forms **wally** Chs.[1]; **wullet** Sc. [wa·lət, wo·lət.]

1. A long bag open at the middle and closed at the ends; a workman's bag; a handbag.

w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] Lan. Matty 'll tumble in thi arms like beef in a wallet, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 28. Chs.[1] A boy carries his dinner to school in a wallet; a shoemaker also carries shoes to his customers in a wallet. As a hatting term it is a workbag with the entrance in the centre and made up at each end. s.Chs.[1], Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *scant in the wallet*, poor; (2) *to toom one's wallet*, to come to the end of one's store or resources.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Ayr. A little of a' thae things in their proper place would be vera guid, but surely, man, that doesna toom your wullet? Service *Notandums* (1890) 5.

3. A frame with a bag for carrying sand, &c., on pack-horses.

Dev. The bag is open at both ends, the bottom being tied, when required, with string. These wallets are used in pairs, one on each side of the pack-saddle, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

4. A mass; a quantity.

Dev. Down his long droat, Lord, zich a wallet, He stuff'd of vlesh and vish, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 213.

WALLET, *sb.*[2] Som. [wo·lət.] Brushwood; underwood when cut.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] It is generally understood to be brushwood, without the strong sticks usually to be found in a faggot. Wallet is an intermediate description between mere brambles and shearings (which are generally tied up in bundles, called 'nickies,' or 'nicky wads') and faggot-wood, known always as 'ood [ȯo·d] simply. 'Rafters, firewood, ricks of wallet, oak posts.' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 15, 1885).

WALLET, *sb.*[3] Bnff.[1] [wa·lət.] A small, neatly-made person; *gen.* used as a term of endearment. A dial. form and use of 'valet.'

WALL-EYE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lin. War. Shr. e.An. [wō·l-ai.] An eye the iris of which is streaked, parti-coloured, or different in hue from the other eye. Shr.[1] Hence **Wall-eyed**, *ppl. adj.* having a 'wall-eye'; squinting.

Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] n.Wm. A wall-eyed dog (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.), Lin.[1], War.[2], e.An.[1]

WALLFLOWER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** The sunflower, *Helianthus annuus.* Shr.[1]

2. *pl.* A children's singing game; see below.

[For rhymes, &c. see Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 329-42.] Sth. 'Water, water, wallflowers, Growing up so high: We are all young maidens, And we shall all die—Excepting Maggie Stuart, She's the youngest of us all: She can dance, and she can sing, And she can knock us all! Fie! fie! for shame again! She'll turn her back to the wall again.' When they mention the name of the girl, it is supposed that she is the youngest, and she has to turn her back to the wall, Nicholson *Golspie* (1897) 174. Nai. After all the players have turned their faces outside the ring, they all throw their arms over their heads, and turn so as to face inwards if possible without disjoining hands, Gomme *ib.* Elg., Bnff., Abd., Arg., Gall., Kcb., Ant., Dub., Wtf. *ib.* w.Yks. In the Wakefield version . . . a child stands in the middle, and at the fifth line all the children say their own name, *ib.* Crn., Stf., Not., Lin., Nhp. *ib.* Shr. The players form a ring and move round. *Chorus.* 'Wall-flowers, wall-flowers, growing up so high! We shall all be maidens, [and so] we shall all die! Excepting Alice Gittens, she is the youngest flower, She can hop, and she can skip, and she can play the hour! Three and four, and four and five, Turn your back to the wall-side!' Alice Gittens turns her back to the inside of the ring and continues the game facing outwards, and they repeat the dance and song, naming the next youngest girl, and so on till all the party have their backs to the middle, when they go through them all again, till every girl faces inwards again. At Wenlock, instead of this they summon each in turn to face inwards by adding to the chorus: 'O Alice! your true love will send you a letter to turn round your head!' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 512-3. Oxf. 'Wallflowers, wallflowers, growing up so high, We're all ladies, and we shall have to die, Excepting [naming a girl's name], she's the only one; She can hop, and she can skip, and she can turn the candlestick.' On this the player named turns round rapidly, and rejoins hands with her face turned away from the ring. The rhyme is repeated until all the players have 'turned the candlestick,' when the whole is gone through again inversely, and all the girls stand with their faces inwards again (G.O.). Brks. At Enbourne School it is the tallest child who is first named, and who turns her back, Gomme *ib.* Lon. The child named leaves the ring and turns with her face to the wall, *ib.* Cmb., Nrf., *ib.* Suf. One child stands outside the ring; the ring sings the first four lines, and the child outside sings the rest, *ib.* Ken., Sur. *ib.* Sus. At Hurstmonceux a girl chooses a boy after her face is turned to the wall, *ib.* Hmp., I.W. *ib.* Wil. The children at Ogbourne . . . clap hands when singing the last two lines of the verses, *ib.* Dor. *ib.*

WALLIDRAG, -DRAGGLE, -DREG, see **Wally-draigle.**

WALLIES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Ayr. (Jam.) The intestines.

WALLIES, WALLIGE, see **Wallise, Wallage.**

WALLIMAN, *sb.* Or.I. [wa·limən.] A familiar spirit.

A witch was formerly accused of meeting her Walliman or familiar spirit (S.A.S.).

WALLING, *vbl. sb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. [wō·lin.] **1.** *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Walling-crib**, a mining term: a crib or circle of masonry faced round a shaft where the strata are without sufficient cohesion to form the plane of the sides; (2) **-hammer**, a 'beet-hammer.'

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) n.Yks. He's lost his walling-hammer (I.W.). Lan. Them as has walling hammers comes next, and next again them wi' stone-breakers' hammers and hand-hammers, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) x.

2. *Obs.* A cementing.

Lnk. The reall design is either to corrupt them to a walling with Episcopacy, and so to divide them from the honest people, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. xxi, ed. 1828.

3. *sb.* A mining term: a partition of earth and coal; a lining of stone, &c., built in where the stratum is loose and unsafe. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Stf. (K.) **4.** *ppl. adj.* Building; acting as mason.

Wm. I 'member there was a walling chap just going to shoot a

girt stoan to bits wi' powder, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* in *Wordsworth Soc. Trans.* (1884) VI. 178.

WALLINK, WALLIPEND, see **Wellink, Waalipen(n.**

WALLIS, *sb. pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* e.An. Also in forms **wallace, wallers** Nrf. The withers of a horse or other animal.

e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* 1898 156. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* 1819) 301, ed. 1849; Suf.[1]

WALLISE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **walise, wallees, wallies** (JAM.). **1.** A dial. form of 'valise'; saddle-bags.

Sc. (JAM.); I maun keep the naig and the walise for damage, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. Ayr. To guide us and our wallise to Widow McVicars, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx.

2. *pl.* Pockets to an under-waistcoat. Ayr. (JAM.)

WALLISH, see **Wallowish.**

WALLOCH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **wallock** (JAM.). [wa·ləχ.] A Highland dance; a fling; a kick.

Sc. O she was a cantie quean, Weel could she dance the highland walloch, *Roy's Wife* (JAM.). Abd. Ye wasna dancin' the Hielan' walloch thestreen, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. s.Sc. A name applied in the Lowlands to the Highland fling, or other dance, and not to the reel, which is less active and boisterous, MACKAY.

WALLOCK, *v.* Lakel. Chs. Nhp. War. Also written **wallik** Lakel.[2] [wo·lək.] To roll in one's gait; to walk unsteadily.

s.Chs.[1] Wol·ŭkin ŭbuw·t lahyk ŭ baar·ŭ-trin·dl. Nhp.[1] Applied almost exclusively to a corpulent female. 'How she goes wallocking along!'

Hence (1) **Wallikur,** *sb.* anything very big; (2) **Wallocking,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) corpulent and walking with an awkward, rolling gait; (*b*) very large.

(1) Lakel.[2] That's a wallikur. (2, *a*) War.[3] A great wallocking fellow would be a corpulent man with a rolling or slovenly gait. Applied quite as commonly to men as to women. (*b*) Lakel.[2] A gurt walliken chap.

WALLOP, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **wallap-** Abd. [wa·ləp.] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.* Also in *comb.* **Wallopy-week, -weep,** or **-weet.**

ne.Sc. When the lapwing, 'peeweet,' . . . 'wallop,' kept screaming and flying round one, he used to call out:—'Wallopie, wallopie, weet (or weep), Harry the nest, an rin awa' wee't,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 143. Bnff.[1] Wallop-a, wallop-a-weet, Hairry ma nest, an' rin awa wee't. Abd. Down they came upon me wi' a skailach like wallapy-weeks, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 170.

WALLOP, *v.*[1], *sb.*[2] and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [wa·ləp, wo·ləp.] **1.** *v.* To move fast, *gen.* with much agitation of the body or clothes; to gallop; to dance.

Sc. (JAM.); He vows that he'll wallop twa sets with the howdie, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1817) 257. Abd. (G.W.) Frf. Their wither'd hurdies wallop, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 49. Ayr. I'll dash about the country in a gig wi' two dogs wallopping ahin', DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 59. Bwk. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 183. Slk. With an energy that made all his accoutrements wallop, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 668, ed. 1866. Wmh. BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 102. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. Whar was sec wallopin' an' wark As varra few hev seen, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 2. w.Yks.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], e.An.[1]

2. *Obs.* Of the heart: to beat violently.

Sc. My heart will . . . wallop, as Meg i' the Skeel, In jolly nature, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 21. Rnf. Whan the tide o' youthfu' bluid Thro' a' yer heartstrings wallops, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 97.

3. To flounder; to tumble over; to kick about; to move heavily; to waddle or bend in walking; to be slatternly.

Sc. It's a wonder he ever got off again, for he walloped an' he walloped an' whiles turned up his een just like a deein' cauf, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 101. Abd. The hapless geet crowed and 'walloped' its small limbs in the superabundance of its joy, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 227. Per. He wallop'd o'er wi' heavy wince, An' boked brose, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 122, ed. 1887. Slk. A heap o' bashed and birzed paddocks walloped intil the ditch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (1856) III. 16. Ir. If she got e'er a wrong slant on her, it's under the tide she'd be wallopin' herself, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 139. N.I.[1] A certain lake had overflowed its banks, and it was said that 'the eels were wallopin' through the fields.' N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], Lin.[1], Suf., Som. (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Walloping,** *ppl. adj.* awkward in gait; slatternly, slovenly; (2) **Wallopy,** *adj.* loose-limbed.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.[1] Girt lither, lingy, wallopin gammer-stang, ii. 287. Hrf.[2] A shambling, wambling, walloping oaf. s.Dev. Yu girt wallopin' maiden! *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 47. (2) N.I.[1]

4. To dangle loosely; to flutter, as rags, &c.; to flap with anything soft.

Sc. (JAM.); His West of England frock-coat so rent . . . that the loose half walloped in the dust or mud, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 32. Bnff.[1] The screen o' the windaw wiz wallopin' oot at a broken lozen. Abd. Maybe . . . ye wad tie up my airm, for it gangs wallopin' aboot, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 228. Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 64. Cum.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

5. Phr. *to-wallop in a tether,* or *tow,* to be hanged.

Abd. I'd rather wallup in a tether Than lightly thee, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 607. Ayr. And or I wad anither jad, I'll wallop in a tow, BURNS *Pund o' Tow,* st. 4.

6. To move the tongue with rapidity; to chatter; to scold.

Slg. FERGUSSON *Village* (1893) 142. Gall. Her tongue she wallops wi' a birr Ilk 'oor in a' the day, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 105.

7. To dash with swinging force. Bnff.[1] **8.** Of the waves: to dash, surge.

Ir. 'Twas wallopin' itself agin the wall, back of our place, fit to swally all before it, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 51.

9. *sb.* A quick movement such as agitates one's clothing; the noise caused by such a movement; a gallop; a dance.

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Dmf. Thae heathenish wallops, less than half decent, an' mair than half deidly, tae a' delicate-minded men an' women! PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 65. Lei.[1]

10. *Obs.* A beat of the heart or pulse.

Ayr. Gies now and then a wallop, BURNS *Unco Guid* (1786) st. 4. Gall. Everything was quiet but my heart, I thought it wad hae jumped clean out o' my brisket; lord! what wallops it gaed, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 484, ed. 1876.

11. A leap; a sudden, heavy plunge.

Per. A leap Jock gaes, confused jump, or wallop, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 43. e.Fif. I made a desperate jump an' landit on the tap o' the wa'. Another wallop an' I wad be ower the railin' an' aff to the hills, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Slk. Wi' ae desperate wallop we baith gaed tapsalteerie, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 10.

12. The act of dangling loose; the act of fluttering. Bnff.[1]

13. A fluttering rag.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Beggars they come in gelore, Wi' wallops flapping in great store, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 34.

14. Phr. (1) *a wallop of a horse,* a loose-limbed horse; (2) *to play wallop,* to come down with a crash; (3) *two dips and a wallop,* see below; (4) *wallop of the tongue,* a scolding.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Abd. I gar'd it play wallop roun' his lugs [struck him with it on the ears] (G.W.). Kcd. On the road gar'd him play wallop, BURNESS *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 558. (3) Edb. Carlines sell at stands frae stoups, Offeran' for twaepence, heapt, Twae dips and a wallop to gi'e, *Carlop Green* (1793) 133, ed. 1817; Two dips of the stoup measure, and a few skimmed from the top of the basket of nuts, or small fruit, with the measure besides, *ib. note.* (4) ne.Sc. Ritchie Cameron had to bide the wallop o' Bell's tongue mornin', noon, an' nicht, GRANT *Keckleton,* 110. Kcd. The general wallop o' his tongue We cheerfully wad bide, *ib. Lays* (1884) 66.

15. *adv.* With a quick, fluttering motion; with a lurch or plunge; in a heap; esp. in phr. *to go wallop.*

Bnff.[1] He geed wallop on's back. Slg. Souple Tam Gaed wallop ower the stile, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 182. War.[2]

[1. To this word thai assentyt all, And fra thaim walopyt owyr mar, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) II. 240. OFr. *galoper.*]

WALLOP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrt. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Also written **wallup** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Sus. [wa·ləp, wo·ləp.] **1.** *v.* To boil violently with a bubbling sound.

Ayr. Sheep, as fat as ever walloped in a pat, RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 100. Rxb. Deil thank your pot to wallop brown While mine boils thin and bluely, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1801) 160. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Howay to yor yetlin here; the poddish is wallopin an' boilin. Chs.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] How the pot wallops! it wallops away. War.[2]; War.[3] Move that pot away from the fire; don't you hear how it wallops. Shr.[1] 'Do them tittoes bile, Nanny?'. . . 'They dunna bile, Missis, fur they wallopen.' Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Sus. A fired gurt ol' porridge pot . . . Did hus an wallup all dey long, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 80.

2. *sb.* A quick boiling.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Give it a good wallop. Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 128. Ken. (K., s.v. Waulin).

WALLOP, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **wallap** Wm. Yks.; **wallup** N.Cy.[1] Som. Dev.[1]; **whallop** n.Yks.[4] Stf.; **wollop** Ir. Yks. Lan. Chs. se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Cor.; **wollup** I.W.[12]; and in form **wullup** Yks. [wa·ləp, wo·ləp.] 1. *v.* To beat, thrash; to knock.

Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. Dey wid turn to an wallop awey at it time aboot, till deevil a grain o sense wis left ithin it, Burgess *Tang* (1898) 30. Bnff.[1] w.Sc. He is not disposed to allow anybody else to wallop him with impunity, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 123, ed. 1877. Cld. (Jam.) Wgt. Snatching up the waistcoat [he] began to whup An' wallop at the sleeper's faces, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 238. Wmh. Be the King, I'd wollop her! Bullock *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 87. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. He can wallop a' the bruisers an' greet bullies on the Kee, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 422. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1] Wm. Mappm yusta wallap es noos an thans, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 9. n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[15], n.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] s.Stf. I'll get his feyther to whallop him when he gets whoam, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], Not.[12], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] I'll wallop his hide for him. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[2], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12], Hrf.[2], Glo.[2], Brks.[1] Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 420. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sus.[2] Hmp. I wallops at the door wi' my stick, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 163. I.W.[12] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1], Dev.[12] Cor. Penberthy *Warp and Woof*, 54. [Amer. I am bothered to death with my boys, and will wallop the first one I catch, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. vii.]

Hence (1) **Walloper**, *sb.* (*a*) one who beats or thrashes; (*b*) a cudgel; (*c*) anything very large; an astounding lie; (2) **Walloping**, *ppl. adj.* large; powerful, strong; also used *advb.*

(1, *a*) Cum.[4] (*b*) Ir. Armed with his 'walloper,' Barrington *Sketches* (1827–33) III. xviii. (*c*) Lakel.[2] That's a walloper. Cum. She's a walloper! just leyke a house en, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 47. Wm. That potatoe is a walloper (B.K.). w.Yks.[5], Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] That sow o' thine is a wallopper. Lei.[1], War.[23] (2) N.Cy.[1] A great walluping chap. Lakel.[2] e.Yks.[1] Them's wallopin big taties. w.Yks.[25], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] se.Lin. A great, big, walloping fellow (J.T.B.). Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23] Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1], Dev.[1]

2. To surpass; to get the better of.

w.Yks.[5] My eye! it is a wolloper tu!—bud av seen one 'at wallop'd that—Dick Smith hes it,—it wallops awal 'at ivver I've seen! Lan. Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 73.

3. *sb.* A blow; a resounding stroke; a thrashing.

Abd. (Jam.) Kcd. Davie cud the kelpie guide Wi' mony a wallop on his hide, Grant *Lays* (1884) 103. Dmf. Paton *Castlebraes* (1898) 246. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] Bit t'licker ov aw was a souple hezzel, an' this un t'lads uset to caw t'lang wallop, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas 1894) 18, col. 1. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] A wallop ower t'lug. n.Lin.[1], Suf.[1]

4. A row; a quarrel.

w.Yks. There were soom fearful wallops; sa spiteful (F.P.T.).

5. A lump. Brks.[1] 6. Phr. *by the wallop*, in the lump, by guess-work, without precision.

n.Wm. He went bi t'wallop (B.K.). w.Yks. 'He didn't weigh that bacca, ah think?' 'Nooa, he gev mi a lump bi t'wallap.' 'Tak nooa nooatis on her, shoo talks bi t'wallap' (*ib.*).

7. *pl. Obsol.* A game; see below.

n.Yks. A game in which a man gives a youth four sticks like besom shafts for a penny to throw at four pegs with a penny each on them, to knock one down, and gives a penny or two for prizes; and the man says 'Hit my legs and miss my pegs, wullup, wullup away' (I.W.).

WALLOP, *v.*[4] s.Lan.[1] e.An.[1] [wo·ləp.] To wrap up, esp. to wrap up hastily and clumsily.

WALLOW, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **waller** Sc. (Jam.) Yks.; **wullaw** Wxf.[1] [wa·lə.] 1. In phr. *to wallow in wealth*, to be very rich.

n.Yks. He's fair wallering i' wealth (T.S.).

2. To roll on the ground; to toss about, as a fish on dry land.

Cld., Twd. (Jam.) Wxf.[1] Caulès will na get to wullaw to-die, 111.

3. To roll in walking; to walk in a lumbering, helpless manner.

Sc. Symy Haw gat lamed of a leg And syne ran wallowing hame, Scott *Minstrelsy* 1802 II. 89, ed. 1848. Nhb.[1]

WALLOW, *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Der.; also Som. Also written **waller** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **wailow**, **wally** Sc. [wa·lə, wo·lə.] 1. To fade; to wither; also used *fig.* Cf. wallan.

Sc. (Jam.); In thraws of death, with wailowit cheek, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 233, ed. 1871; Indeed after that day his flower begane to wallow, Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 269. Lnk. Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 102. Gall. Custom genteel—is the devil in trouth, It has wallow'd the Binwud tree, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 71, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Som. (Hall.)

2. To dwindle.

Frf. The wallow't burnie scarce ye see—Ye driblet sma', in crook an' thraw, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 40.

[1. OE. *wealwian*, to fade, wither (Sweet).]

WALLOW, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Hrf. Glo. Also written **walla** Cum.[14] Wm. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **waller** Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in forms **wally** Lin.; **wolley** Lin. Glo.[1] [wa·lə, wo·lə.] 1. Tasteless, insipid, weak and watery. Cf. **wallowish**. See **Waugh**.

N.Cy.[1] Broth and water, and pottage without salt, are wallow. Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] n.Wm. This breed's wallow, thoo's fergitten ta put sote in (B.K.). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks. Thias tatis tiast vara wallow withūt sōt [salt] (W.H.). w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] These poddish er varra walla; ther's neea saut i' them. ne.Lan.[1] Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] That rice-puddin' taastes soā blew and waller. sw.Lin.[1] How wallow this here bread is! War.[2], Glo.[1]

2. Nauseous; having a sickly taste; also in form **Wallowy**, and in *comb.* **Wallow-like**.

N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[2] Ah've a nasty wallow tiaste i' mi' mooth like rotten eggs. Wm. He smells walla-like when he's been amang t'rabbits an' hedge-hogs an' sec like (J.M.). Hrf.[1]

Hence *to feel wallow* or — *wallow-like*, *phr.* to have a distaste for one's food. Wm. (J.M.) 3. Pinched-looking; faint from want or illness. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1] 4. Of colour: faint, indistinct.

Wm. 'Wallow coo,' i e. a cow of a colour which is neither dun nor red, but between the two (J.M.).

5. Of the weather: blowing a cold, strong, and hollow wind. N.Cy.[1]

WALLOW, WALLOWA, see **Waller**, *sb.*[2], **Wally**, *sb.*[1], **Walaway**.

WALLOW-CROP(S, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. An expression of contempt applied to physical or mental infirmity.

A feckless auld wallow-crop, *Roll Bk.* (1832) 34; Cum.[4]

WALLOWISH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.Cy. s.Cy. Also written **wallouish** e. & s.Cy.; and in forms **walch** n.Cy. nw.Der.[1] Wor.; **wallaish** ne.Lan.[1]; **wallish** Wor. Glo.[1]; **wallush** s.Wor.[1]; **walsh** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[2] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] ne.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **walshoch** Bnff.[1]; **waulch** n.Cy.; **welch** n.Cy. Cum.[3]; **welsh** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. Cum.[134] ne.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **wolsh** w.Yks.[2] [wa·ləwiʃ; walʃ, wolʃ, welʃ.] 1. Insipid, tasteless; of cider, &c.: watery, poor. See **Wallow**, *adj.*

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 1777; N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum. What foats may poddish hev? They may be sooar, seùty, sodden, an' savvorless, soat, welsh, brocken, an' lumpy (E.W.P.); Cum.[1]; Cum.[3] Thoo leuks as if thy poddish was welsh, 177; Cum.[4] n.Wm. T'bacon's welsh (B.K.). n.Yks. Them broth tiasts varry walsh. Is there ony saut i' them? (R.H.H.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] As walsh as the white of an egg; n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] I have been told that this word is applied only to bread which has not been salted, and not to every kind of insipid or unseasoned food. nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] I'd gotten no salt to put in it; it maks it a bit wallowish. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

Hence (1) **Walshness**, *sb.* insipidity; (2) **Welsh'd**, *ppl. adj.* suffering from insipidity of food.

(1) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1], n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Lan.[1] I'se fairly welsh'd away wi' sic walla stuff.

2. Nauseous; sour; having a sickly taste.

Lakel.[2] Ah's as welsh as can be this moornen. ne.Yks.[1] T'milk's welsh. w.Wor.[1] The doctor's give me some stuff as is downright

wallowish; but I'm bound to saay it 'ave done mĕ a power o' good. s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[12] e.Cy., s.Cy. RAY (1691).

3. Pinched and miserable-looking; faint from hunger.

N.Cy.[1] A person whose face has a raw, pale, and unhealthy look —whom a keen frosty morning pinches, or to whom it gives the appearance of misery and poverty—has a welsh and wallow face. Cum.[4]

4. Of the weather: showery, sleety, when there is neither thaw nor frost. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Cum.[4]

WALLOW-WHEEL, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] The wheel at the top of the main shaft of a windmill, which turns all the machinery. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Cp. OE. *wealwian*, to roll (SWEET).]

WALLUR, WALLUSH, see **Waller**, *sb.*[2], **Wallowish.**

WALLY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Wor. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Also written **walley, wolley** Wor.; **wolly** w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Glo.[1]; and in forms **gwalley** Glo.[1]; **wallow** Wil.[1] [wo·li.] 1. *sb.* The line into which hay is raked before being carted or made into cocks. Cf. **wale**, *sb.*[1] 1.

Wor. Hay laid in wallies (W.C.B.). w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. Get it into wolley. Turn them walleys (H.K.); s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] Glo. Wally is the collection of meadow hay as distinct from 'sid hay,' raked into long lines far enough apart for the wagons to pass between. The hatches when pulled in together form 'broad wallies' (S.S.B.); Glo.[1], Wil.[1]

2. *v.* To rake hay into lines; also used with *in* or *up.*

Glo. Wallying up is pulling the two sides of the broad wallies over together, with the rakes (S.S.B.); It is then spread again and wallied in, or put into still larger rows, called wind-rows, LEWIS *Gl.* (1839) (s.v. Haymaking). Wil.[1]

WALLY, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **whalley** n.Yks.[2]; **whally** n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **welley, welly** n.Cy. 1. To cocker up; to indulge; to stroke the back of an animal gently; to obtain one's end by means of caresses or flattery. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2], n.Yks.[12]

2. *Obs.* To pity.

n.Cy. I would welley thee, an't would do thee any good, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

WALLY, *v.*[3] n.Yks. [wa·li.] To hurry over work; to do anything in an imperfect manner. (T.S.)

WALLY, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **walley** Sc.; **waly** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **waaly** Sh.I. [wē·li.] 1. *adj.* Beautiful, excellent; fine, thriving, strong; pleasant, jolly. See **Wale**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.); A dainty queen she was, and wally, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 204. Bch. Told it was what luck had sent, A waly boy, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 37. Frf. Trees, Whase waly taps wag i' the stout norlin breeze, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 58. Ayr. There was ae winsome wench and walie, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 164. Lnk. I wad rather see the wean gin it be onything wally and like the warld, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 34. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] Schoolboys out for a day's holiday are said to be having 'a wally time on't.'

2. Large, ample.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Ye're gien him a waaly lug-staff, *Sh. News* (Sept. 29, 1900). Or.I. A wally piece of work (S.A.S.). Rnf. YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 12. Lnk. A pair o' wally side auld fashioned breeks, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 53. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

3. *sb.* A toy; a gewgaw; a choice ornament; *pl.* finery. See **Bonny Wallies.**

Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. She means to wair Her crown on ribband for his hair, An' ither wallies, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 64. Rxb. When nature stamps wi' her fair wallies sheen, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 35. Gall. NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 83, ed. 1897. n.Cy. Bonnie wallies, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Wally-dye**, *sb.* a toy. w.Sc. (JAM.); (2) **Waly-stane**, *sb.* a nodule of quartz, used as a plaything by children. Cld. (JAM.) 4. *Obs.* Luck, prosperity; *gen.* used as an exclamation, or in phr. *wally fall one.*

Sc. The Erle o' Wigton had three daughters, O braw wallie! but they were bonnie, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 96, ed. 1868. n.Sc. Waly fa me (JAM.).

WALLY, see **Wallet**, *sb.*[1], **Wallow**, *v.*[2], *adj.*, **Waly**, *sb.*[1], *int.*

WALLY-DRAIGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **walley-drag, walley-draigle** Nhb.[1]; **wallidrag, wallidraggle** Sc. (JAM.); **wallidreg** Sc.; **wallie-tragle** Slk.; **wally-dragle, wally-draig, waly-draigle** Sc.

1. *sb.* A feeble, ill-grown person or animal.

Sc. (JAM.); The very wally-draigles o' the country-side, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv; Ye ken it's but a whingin', screechin', skirlin' wallidreg—but we maun bear wi' dispensations, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 71. Abd. Did you describe the lot of cattle . . . as 'three hide-bun' wally-draggles, an' the foort ane a— eeseless buffalo brute'? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 116.

2. The youngest bird in the nest; hence *fig.* the youngest daughter.

Ayr. Would it no be the height o' imprudence for a man to lay hands on the wally draig? GALT *Lairds* (1826) xii; It's just like the cuckoo dabbing a wally-draigle out o' the nest, *ib.* xxxvii.

3. A worthless, slovenly person, esp. a woman; a wastrel; a wanderer; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. He has na seen the wally dreg Sin in her wame it bouted, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 83. Edb. *Har'st Rig* (1794) 35, ed. 1801. Slk. The out-wale, wallie-tragle kind o' wooers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. Rxb. I warrant you dinna sine sae dumb wi' that cockle-cuitit wallidrag Agnes, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 17. Nhb.[1]

4. *Obs.* Three sheaves set up without the 'hood-sheaf,' in order to dry more speedily. Rxb. (JAM.) 5. *v.* To go about in a dirty, idle way.

Nhb.[1] What are ye walley-draiglin aboot here for?

Hence **Waly-draigling**, *ppl. adj.* weak and worthless; dirty.

Lth. Ilk waly-draiglin' dribblin' wight Wha sleeps a' day, and drinks a' nicht, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

WALLY-GOWDIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of endearment.

Lth. 'Come, kilt yer coats, my wally-gowdie! My honey-doo! my auld howtowdie!' Cried Rory to a canker'd howdie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 20.

WALLY-WAE, see **Walaway.**

WALM, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Ken. Also written **waum, waulm** Ken. 1. *sb.* A gentle boiling; a bubbling.

N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Lan. (K.), Chs.[123], Ken. (K.)

2. A measure of salt after boiling.

Chs. The salt made is not disposed into sacks, walms, or any other measures, but lieth in huge great heaps, *Travels Brereton* (1634-5) in *Chetham Soc. Publ.* (1844) I. 16; Chs.[13]

3. *v.* To seethe or boil. N.Cy.[1], Chs.[123]

[OE. *wælm, wielm*, a boiling, surging (SWEET).]

WALNUT, *sb.* Hrf. Suf. Som. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Walnut-brusher**, one who picks walnuts; (2) **-brushing**, the picking of walnuts; a walnut-crop.

(1) Suf. It [wind] blew with force, helping the walnut-brusher in his task, covering the ground with the shining green nuts, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars* (1902) 102. (2) *ib.* 99.

2. The tree or fruit of the double walnut.

Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12). Som. The ordinary walnuts are called French nuts, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

WALSALE, *sb.* War.[3] In phr. *to play Walsale*, a whist term: to lead the single card of a suit.

WALSH, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. A lean-to building not having a pitched roof. (HALL.), Lin.[1]

WALSH, WALSHING, see **Wallowish, Walching.**

WALSHOCH, see **Wallowish.**

WALT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Der. Shr. Suf. Also in forms **wart** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[23] Der.[2]; **waut** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Flt. Shr.[1]; **wawt** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[1]; **whaut, whoat** w.Yks.[2]; **wote** ne.Lan.[1]; **wout** Shr.[1] [walt, wolt; wōt.] 1. *v.* To totter; to lean to one side; to topple over; to overturn, as a cart or carriage. See **Welt**, *v.*[2], **Rean-wawted**, s.v. **Rean**, 6.

N.Cy.[12], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] When a horse runs one of the wheels of a cart upon an embankment by the side of the road, the cart is said to be whooated. 'Nah, mind thah doesn't whaut it o'er, man'; w.Yks.[35], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. He mun mind what he's about on yon rough road, or he'll walt (C.J.B.); Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Wi wŭn wau·tid daayn dhis bongk. Ah daayt yŭr lóoŭd)l wau·t Flt. (T.K.J.), Der.[12] Shr.[1] Look 'ow it wauts. That stack's bin cavin' this good bit, an' las'

night it wouted o'er. **Suf.**[1] Grass or corn is said to be walted, when it do not stand fair and erect to the scythe or sickle.

Hence (1) **Walt-sheep,** *sb.* a fallen sheep. Sc. MOOR *Wds.* (1823); (2) **Wauty,** *adj.* unsteady, tottering. Shr.[1]

2. To lay low; to slay.

s.Chs.[1] 'I'd waut him,' said a man, of Arabi Pasha.

3. *sb.* An upset. **s.Chs.**[1] Wi n aad· ŭ waut i dhŭ roa·d.

[**1.** Cp. Wyndes full wodely walt vp the ythes, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 4627. OE. *wealtan,* to roll, reel, stagger (HALL).]

WALT, see **Welt,** *sb.*[1]

WALTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Lan. Wor. e.An. Also written **wolter** Sc. (JAM.) e.An.[1]; and in forms **waalter** Sh.I.; **walther** N.I.[1]; **woulter** e.An.[1] [wo·ltə(r.]

1. *v.* To welter; to roll and twist about on the ground, as corn laid by the wind and rain; to reel; to stagger. Cf. **welter,** *v.*[2]

Sh.I. Doo's wantin' wiz, tings o' lasses, ta waalter an' stum'le hame wirsels, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **Fif.** The cuntrie was walterit to and fra in this maner, PITSCOTTIE *Cron.* (ed. 1889) I. 23. **Edb.** The natural man waltering and wallowing in sinne, ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1599) I. 439, ed. 1844-9. **N.I.**[1] 'The potatoes lie down and walter on the ground,' i.e. they remain lying. **Dur.** (K.) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Walter-booming,** *ppl. adj.* lying scattered about; (2) **Walthered,** *ppl. adj.* mired; stuck in a boggy road, or swampy place.

(1) **s.Wor.** Thahy pays as is walter-booming hall hover the plaace, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xviii. (2) **N.I.**[1] Whiles in the mornin' I find the branches of the trees all walthered and smashed.

2. To swell; to surge.

Bwk. The waves that woltering wont to be Are stable like the land, W. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 44.

3. To cause extreme fatigue.

e.An.[1] I am right on woltered out by my day's work.

4. *sb. Obs.* An upset; *fig.* confusion, disorder; a change productive of confusion.

Sc. (JAM.); If I can get his cart at a wolter, I shall lend it a put, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 379. **Fif.** They desyre nothing more nor ane great man that wald of the present estait begun the walter, PITSCOTTIE *Cron.* (ed. 1889) I. 136.

[**1.** Weltryn, or welwyn (welkyn, K., walteryn or walowen, P.), *voluto* (*Prompt.*).]

WALTON, *sb.* Nhp.[2] In phr. *as wise as Walton's calf who ran nine mile to suck a bull,* expressive of a very foolish person.

WALVE, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **wolve** Cor.[3] [wǭlv.] To wallow; to roll in the dust, as a bird; to tumble about; to loll from side to side.

w.Som.[1] The birds bin here then walvin, fresh enough! **Dev.**[1] Than a vell walving and tossing and turning vrom zide to zide, querking and grunting in es kibby heels, 20. **n.Dev.** If ha lik'th ta walve in mux, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 89. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[123]

WALY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also written **wally.** A small flower; also in *comp.* **Waly-sprig.**

s.Sc. The term is particularly applied to gowans (JAM.). **Gall.** Hinnie swey'd down the whiteclaver, And the wallie's head did ben', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 117, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** Spread around the faulds to crop the blade Of tender grass or thriving waly, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 11; Who can paint A waly sprig like Nature? *ib.* 42.

WALY, *int.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **wally** Sc. Nhb.[1] Yks. [wē·li.] **1.** *int.* An exclamation, *gen.* of lamentation. Cf. **walaway.**

Sc. Deuks dub afore the door—There fell I! A' the lave [rest] cried 'Waly! waly!' But I cried, 'Feigh, fye,' CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 21. **Fif.** But walie! the sight gar'd even puir Baudrons... jump nearly four feet wi' fricht, MCLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 41. **Edb.** Aye 'twas 'Walie, what a sin!' MCLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 18. **Slk.** O Waly, Waly, but love be bonnie A little while when it is new, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 115. **Nhb.** Wally! Wally! it's a' ower noo! *Gateshead Alm.* (1883); **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Wally-dye,** *int.* well-a-day, alas! (2) *waly fall,* or *walifou fall, phr.* may mischief befall; a mild imprecation; (3) **Wally-walling,** *sb.* a lamentation.

(1) **Slk.** (JAM.); Wally-dye! man . . . ye may gie up the craft, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 19, ed. 1866. (2) **Sc.** Walifou fa' the cat, She's bred the house muckle wanease, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 10. **Ayr.** Waly fa' the ley crap For I maun till'd again, BURNS *There's News,* st. 3. **Lnk.** You're a bra' soncy dog grown, wally fa' me gin I kend ye, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 53. (3) **Ayr.** Such a wally-wallying as the news of this, caused at every door, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii.

2. *sb.* A lamentation.

Sc. A waly, and a waly, And a waly, According as ye ken, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 91, ed. 1868.

WALY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [wē·li.] Irregular in shape. Hence **Waly-ended,** *ppl. adj.* of a plank, &c.: tapering off at the end.

WALY, WALYCOAT, WALY-DRAIGLE, see **Wally,** *adj.,* **Wyliecoat, Wally-draigle.**

WAM, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [wam.] Tasteless; unpleasant in flavour.

WAM, see **Wamb, Wame, Wham,** *sb.*[1]

WAMBLE, *v., sb., adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **waamel** Wm.; **waammle** ne.Lan.[1]; **wamel, wamil** Sc.; **wamle** Sc. Nhb.; **wamma** Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wammel** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Som.; **wammle** Sc. Ant. Cai.[1] w.Yks.[3] ne.Lan.[1]; **wammo** s.Lan.[1]; **waumle** Sc. Bnff.[1]; **whammo** s.Lan.[1]; **womble** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Wil.[1]; **wommle** Sc. Cor.; **wummle** Sc. [wa·ml, wo·ml.] **1.** *v.* To rumble; to roll; to stir uneasily; used of the intestines or of food in the stomach. Cf. **whemmle.**

Sc. Sit doon, and pit some meat in yere wames, for atweel they maun be girnin' and wamlin' like knots o' edders, *Sc. Haggis,* 125; Wamble describes the movement of the stomach in digestion, and also the uneasy sensation of a stomach craving for food (A.W.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Denotes the action of the stomach when it rolls with nausea (JAM.). **Edb.** I still saw the unleavened pride of womankind wambling within me, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** The ale as aw'd had Seemed somehow for t'wamble abeawt, CLEWORTH *Daftie Dick* (c. 1888) 20; **Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** My stomach wambles a bit (J.T.B.). **Hmp.** 'Tis small beer now, 'stead o' good yale, an' that do make a man's stummick to wamble tarrible, sure-ly (W.H.E.). **Dev.**[3], **n.Dev.** (F.T.E.), **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Wambliness,** *sb.* an uneasiness or upheaval of the stomach.

Dev. It do bring him a wambliness of the innards to do or say ought as may draw the public eye upon us, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 90.

2. To feel faint or sick. s.Lan.[1], Cor.[2] Hence **Wambly,** *adj.* giddy, sick, faint, esp. with hunger.

Nhb. As sick as a bad bat o' the head an' a wambly stomach can make a man, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 129. **Lakel.**[2] Ah's wamly as owt fer mi dinner. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** It's a sooart ov a wamly feelin' 'at comes ovver me, an' awm fit to sink throo th' cheer, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 46. **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Brks.** (E.G.H.)

3. To move awkwardly or unsteadily to and fro; to quiver, shake, wave.

Abd. Ower the lum the rantree wambles, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 29. **Lnk.** See how her coats wamels again, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 193. **Rxb.** RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 180. **Gall.** Long arms that wambled from side to side, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 30. **Wm.** Look to his knees a-wamblin', OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 59. **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **War.** Applied chiefly to machinery (J.R.W.). **Glo.**[12] **Som.** Applied chiefly to mechanical operations, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] To wag or move about in an untrue or eccentric manner—applied to a wheel or machinery. Also anything loosely held or fixed is said to wam'], as a post not deep enough in the ground. 'Look to thick wheel, nif he don't wam'ly, like a fiddler's elbow.' **n.Dev.** A toteling, wambling . . . yheat stool, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 53.

Hence **Wambly,** *adj.* shaky on the legs; poorly, weakly.

Sc. When I was still so wambly on my legs, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. **Nhb.** Wey, if maa legs wesn't sae wambly the night, I'd larn thoo a lesson, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 127. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 24, 1897). **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's bin bu' very wambly o' lat'ly.

4. To turn over and over; to revolve; to spin a coin, &c.

Elg. Earth's guts seem'd wamblin' roun', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 89. **Frf.** Diel tak Italian strums, Stuff, till't I canna wamble,

MORISON *Poems* (1790) 23. **Lth.** She has a ringle ee, that's aye wammle-wammlin' about either it or its lid, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 8. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 80. **Nhb.**[1] The bord wammelt ower an' ower as it fell. He wammelt his shillin. **n.Yks.**[2] To spin round and fall down as an animal in a fit.

5. To roll food in the mouth, when too large to swallow. w.Yks.[1], Suf.[1] (s.v. Wabble). **6.** To move with an undulating motion; to wind; to wriggle, writhe; to twist about the body.

Sc. Like an eel in the water (JAM.). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The pains o' love'll work and wommle in the inside of ye like a knot o' adders, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 168. **Per.** The river wammles doon thro' Bellymore, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897 140. **w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Be quick, or he [a salmon] may waum'le oot o' the net, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 116. **Dmf.** PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 302. **Nhb.** An' saw sma' chance to wam'le through, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 76; **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Wammelan like an eel. **Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**[13] **Lan.** DAVIES *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855 242. **ne.Lan.**[1]

7. To stagger; to walk feebly, unsteadily, or clumsily; to totter in walking.

Per. Ye wamble in your gait, John Bull, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet.* (1897) 138. **Ayr.** The creature was so drunk that he wamblet to and fro over the drum, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxii. **Lnk.** I'se gie ye the wind o' the mare's tail, and gar ye wammel hame an' a' your wate coats about you, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. **Nhb.**[1] He wammelt up the stairs wi' the seck o' floor on iv his back. He went wammelin aboot. **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** 'A's getting wambling on her pins . . . as aged folks do, HARDY *Tower* (1882) xvi. **w.Som.**[1] Poor old fuller, he's a come to wammle, sure 'nough. **Dev.**[1] (s.v. Walving). **Cor.** As us was gwain down awver Bodmin 'ill I zimmed tha 'oss begin to wommle 'bout a bet, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 6.

Hence **Wambly,** (1) *adj.* insecure, shaky, unsteady, wobbly; (2) *adv.* unsteadily.

(1) **Gall.** There's no' eneuch life in yer sermons, minister—nae grup, so to speak, kind o' wambly an' cauldrife, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 249. **Lan.** A wambly haystack, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 377. **Wil.**[1] **Dev.** I'd a deal liefer spue the wambly gawkin out and be done wi' un, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 220. **Cor.** 'I was middlin' wambly,' assented Calvin Oke, the second fiddle, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 10. (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884).

8. To tumble; to turn topsy-turvy; to wallow.

Bch. As laid him arselins on his back To wamble o' the yerd, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Per.** To see you waumlin' i' the gutter, STEWART *Character* (1857) 63. **Twd.** Each grippit an airm and after a gey wammlin' I got oot, BUCHAN *J. Burnet* (1898) 78. **Ant.** Wammle the stool an' let the waen sit doon, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** Tak' care, auld man, else in a trice, We'll baith be wamb'ling i' the syke, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 298; **Nhb.**[1], **Dev.**[1] (s.v. Walving).

9. To ramble; to wander about aimlessly. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Tommy—'roond the toon was wamlin,' CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7. **Lan.** They went wamblin and lollin into one of these draper's shops, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 272. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **Dor.** 'A don't do nothing but traypsing and wambling about, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. IV. iv. **Dev.**[3]

10. *Fig.* To hesitate; to be undecided.

s.Lan.[1] He's a wamblin' felly 'at never knows his own moind.

11. *sb.* A rolling or rumbling of the stomach.

s.Lan.[1] Mi inside's o ov a wamble.

12. Faintness. **Der.**[2] **13.** An undulating motion; the act of wriggling.

Bnff.[1] He ga' a waumle or twa an' wan oot amo' ma han's. **Cld.** The motion of an eel (JAM.).

14. An uneven, unsteady gait.

Dor. Fancy . . . her bounding walk becoming the regular Hintock shail-and-wamble, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) I. xi.

15. Phr. (*up*)*on the wamble,* (1) staggering from drunkenness, drunk; (2) moving irregularly, as an unsteady wheel.

(1) **Lan.** I think thou'rt upo' th' wamble a bit, WAUGH *Sphinx* (1870) III. 226. (2) **Dev.** The near wheel, already on the wamble, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii.

16. *adj.* Shaky on the legs; languid, weak, faint, esp. from want of food.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[3] 'Aw feel rate wake and wammle.' Esp. applied to horses when weak in the legs. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1]

17. Slightly hungry. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), nw.Der.[1]

18. *adv.* With an undulating or writhing motion. Bnff.[1]

[1. Wamelon, yn the stomake (wamlyn, P.), *nauseo* (*Prompt.*).]

WAME, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Som. Also written **waim** Sc. Nhb.[1]; and in forms **waam** w.Yks.[1]; **wam** w.Som.[1]; **wamb** w.Yks.[1]; **weam** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. m.Yks.[1]; **weamm** Cum.[1]; **weeam** Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **wem** n.Yks.[12] s.Lan.[1]; **wheam** Cum.; **wheeam** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[4]; **wheme** Lan.; **wime** Sc.; **wyem** Nhb.[1]; **wyme** Sh.I. n.Sc. n.Cy. [wēm, weəm, wiəm.]

1. *sb.* The belly; the stomach.

Sc. (JAM.); It would be a daft-like thing to see me wi' my fat wame in a short Highland coat, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi; The heather is on fire inside my wame, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix. **n.Sc.** O seven podducks in her wyme, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 254, ed. 1875. **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** [He] aye contrived, by hook or crook, To fill his wame, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 118. **Per.** There's Watty wi' the budget in his wime, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 31. **se.Sc.** I've cramm'd your wame Wi' food as guid as chick an' ham, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 16. **Ayr.** For fient a wame it had ava, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 7. **Bwk.** Your dirty waim, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Dmf.** He row'd aboot for mony a day On crutches wi' an empty wame, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 373. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wi' weary byens and empty wyem, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Buy . . . a horse wid a weàmm An a meer wi' neànn. **Wm.** Mi' weeam's as hollow as a drum (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] He's a desper't pain in's wem; **n.Yks.**[24] **e.Yks.**[1] Walmgate, originally Weambgate, York, was so called because tripe-sellers and makers of bowstrings from the intestines of animals dwelt in the street. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** While awr bizzy cadgin meh wheme, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 45. **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 17; **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Hit the buck... In the middle of his wame, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 103. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) *athort one's wame, phr.* maugre, in spite of one; (2) **Wamie,** *adj.* big-bellied, corpulent; (3) **Waminess,** *sb.* corpulence.

(1) **Abd.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Rxb.** You're a wee thingie mair wamie than ye waur, father, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 184. **Dmf.** A great wamie, fruesome wife, with a whole byking of bairns yammering at your lugs, *ib. Mawkin* (1898) 57. (3) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wame-fu(l,** a bellyful; (2) **-gird,** a horse's belly-band; (3) **-ill,** stomach-ache; a stomachic disease; (4) **-locks,** locks of wool under a sheep's belly; (5) **-tow(e,** see (2).

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); A wame-fou is a wame-fou, . . whether it be of the barleymeal or the bran, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) x. **Abd.** Man, wife, an' wean, they got wamefu's o' brose, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 329. **Ayr.** This may do—maun do, Sir, wi' them wha Maun please the great folk for a wame-fou, BURNS *Ded. to Gavin Hamilton,* l. 12. **Edb.** Visits pay to mony a ane, Just for a wamefu', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 96. **Dmf.** A wameful of good hot brose, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 202. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111. (2) **Sh.I.** Carry up tatties, wark only for horses, as lang as I hed ane ta pit a wymegird an' flakkie apon, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). (3) **Sc.** (JAM.); The weam-ill, the wild-fire, the vomit, and the vees, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 155. **N.Cy.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Sc.** MACKAY. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1]

3. The womb.

Sc. Contrived them for to hide her wame Whan it grew big, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 28. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Man naked comes frae Minnie's wyme, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 35. **Lnk.** The wame o' lucky's ay increasing Till ance the natal hour arrive, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 37. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.**[14], **s.Lan.**[1]

4. The entire salmon roe.

Nhb.[1] It is either cured entire—that is, as it is taken from the fish in the form of what is provincially termed the waim; or it is reduced into a paste; or else it is converted to single particles, termed beads, ARMSTRONG *Curing of Salmon Roe.*

5. The gullet. Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 202.

6. *Fig.* A hollow; room, space.

Sc. In a wreath o' snaw, or in the wame o' a wave, what signifies how the auld gaberlunzie dies? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **Lnk.**

Auld Pandemonium's meikle ha' Had hardly wame to haud them a', *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 22.

7. *v.* To fill the belly.

Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. Thae twa napper-o'-naps is . . . waming themselves with a gigot of Branxholm mutton, Hamilton *Mawkin* (1898) 213. Kcb. It's the duty o' a lawborous man to eat and wame himsel', Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 78.

[1. OE. *wamb*, stomach (Sweet).]

WAMEL, see **Wamble.**

WAMEREL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [wa·mərəl.] A restless or wayward person.

'Whatever ails thee thi day? Nowse can aa dee ti keep thee quiet, thoo wheengin wamerel' (nurse to a child).

WAMFLE, *v.* Sc. [wa·mfl.] **1.** To flap; to flutter.

Fif. Applied to one's clothes, esp. if tattered, or carelessly put on, when they are shaken by the wind, or when the wearer has an awkward motion. Also said of a vessel at sea; 'Her sails were wamflin i' the wind' (Jam.). e.Fif. Had she gotten a glisk o' my solitary swallow-tail—wamflin' in the wind, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. Ayr. Service *Notandums* (1890) 20.

2. To sully. Ayr. (Jam.)

WAMFLET, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) The water of a mill stream, after passing the mill. Cf. waefleed.

WAMLIN, *sb.* Cai. Also in forms **wamblin, wamelin, wamflin** (Jam.). [wa·mlin.] A big-bellied, puny child; a weak, restless child. (Jam.), Cai.[1]

WAMMA, see **Wamble.**

WAMMOCKY, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Also in forms **wammicky** s.Chs.[1]; **wummicky** Lan. [wa·məki.] Feeble, shaky, weak; fatigued. Cf. **wamble.**

Lan. I feel wake soomway, an' my legs is wummicky, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 241. s.Lan.[1] Chs. Aw'd a new white smock frock . . . an' aw felt a bit awkert and wammocky in it, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1]

WAMMY, *adj.* Chs.[1] Not.[2] [wa·mi.] Faint or weak; feeble, rickety. Cf. **wamble.**

WAMP, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] [wamp.] A very fine sand found in mines.

WAMP, see **Whamp.**

WAMPER, *sb.* Pem. [wo·mpə(r).] Anything large of its kind. s.Pem. There's a wamper of a rabbit (W.M.M.).

WAMPISH, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **wampes** Ayr. (Jam.); **wampuz** Gall. **1.** *v.* To fluctuate; to move backwards and forwards.

Sc. Dinna keep the notes wampishing in your hand that gate, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlix. Slk. But yet his gear was o' the goude, As it waved and wampished in the wind, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 1 (Jam.).

2. To brandish, flourish; to toss about furiously and threateningly.

Sc. It's fearsome baith to see and hear her when she wampishes about her arms, and gets to her English, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. s.Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Thinking the adder did pursue, And that they wampuz'd just ahin him, Gaining on him every spang, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876; To make curvilinear dashes, like a large fish in the water, *ib.* 462.

3. To entangle; to interlace.

Nhb.[1] Said of a rope that has become mixed together and ravelled. 'Man! it's a' wampish'd.' 'Aall the pairts wis wampisht together' (said of an iron gate of intricate design).

4. *sb.* The motion of an adder. Ayr. (Jam.)

WAMPLE, *v.*[1], *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also written **wampel** Cum.; and in form **wamphle** Bnff.[1] [wa·mpl.]

1 *v.* To wriggle; to writhe. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **wimple.**

2. To intertwine; to twist.

Ayr. Let reason redd the wampled briers Afore ye tread, Meikle *Poems* (1823) 15.

3. To wind as a stream; to flow.

Frf. A burnie came wamplin' doon, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. Gall. Just below, did wamplin' flow The Minnoch and the Fleet, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 121, ed. 1876. Cum. That wampels throo the clakken' O, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 44.

4. *sb.* An undulating motion; a wriggling motion as that of an eel. Cld., Ayr. (Jam.) **5.** *adj.* Slender and easily bent. Bnff.[1]

WAMPLE, *v.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [wa·mpl.] To mantle; to cover. Cf. **wimple.**

WAMPUZ, see **Wampish.**

WAMPY, *adj.* Hmp.[1] [wo·mpi.] Of timber: faulty; shaky.

WAM-STITCH, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [wa·m-stitʃ.] A long, bad stitch.

Originally a shoemaker's term, but now applied generally to bad sewing.

WAN, *adj.*[1] Sc. Wm. Yks. War. [wan.] **1.** Black, gloomy; *gen.* used of water.

Sc. (Jam.); I can soum this wan water, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 16. s.Sc. Now they did swim that wan water, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 122, ed. 1848. Gall. The water was yet drumlie and wan, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xiii.

2. Pale, sickly.

n.Yks.[2] 'Wan an' deedless,' sickly and inactive.

Hence **Wanny**, *adj.* pale, ill-looking; hungry.

Elg. Unsonsy time Peers down baith sour an' wanny, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 258. Cum.[4], War.[24]

3. Longing, wistful.

Cum.[4] Wm. He leukt at me seea wan an' weea (B.K.).

[1. OE. *wann*, dark, dusky, lurid (Hall).]

WAN, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* Bwk. (Jam.) Not fully round, not plump.

A wan tree, a tree that has not grown in a circular form, or that is not filled up on one side.

Hence **Wan-cheekit**, *ppl. adj.* having thin cheeks.

[OE. *wan*, wanting, deficient, lacking (Hall). Often used as a negative prefix, like *un-*, *mis-*.]

WAN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **waan** Cai.[1] [wan.] Hope; a prospect of success, a liking for anything. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1] Hence (1) **Wanless**, *adj.* hopeless, destitute; (2) **Wanlie**, *adj.* auspicious, hopeful; agreeable, comfortable.

(1) Sh.I. We're left as wanless as da widow, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897); S. & Ork.[1] (2) S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

[ON. *vān*, hope, expectation (Vigfusson).]

WAN, *sb.*[2] Sc. [wan.] A direction; also used as an *advb.* affix; see below.

Abd. Fae the coast side i' the Collieston wan, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl; It differs from 'with' as a termination, in these respects. 'With' implies that the word to which it is joined, expresses the place of one's destination; 'wan' does not convey this idea. 'With' is not arbitrarily affixed to words; 'wan' is. 'He was göin to Aberdeenwan,' he was on the road to Aberdeen (Jam.).

WAN, *v.* Shr.[1] To seize; to take firm hold of.

Now then, wan out o' that ship, an' owd fast till I come up.

WAN, see **One, Wain, Wand**, *sb.*[1], **Win**, *v.*[1], **Wind**, *v.*[2]

WANCANNY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Uncanny, unlucky. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Fif. 'A wancanny carlin,' one supposed to be a witch.

WANCHANCY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **wanchancie**; and in form **winchancie** Sc. Unlucky, ill-fated, boding evil; wicked; dangerous, apt to injure. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.); Some wanchancy person . . . fired a shot at him, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; Watched the wanchancy thing on the brae-side, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xv. Cai.[1] Abd. A mutchkin o' lintseed I'd in the yerd fling For a' the wanchancy beginning o't, Ross *Helenore* (ed. Nimmo) 282. w.Sc. Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 296. Ayr. That vile wanchancie thing—a rape, Burns *Mailie's Elegy*, st. 7; Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68. Gall. It's a wanchancy place, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvii. N.Cy.[1] Applied in Nhb. to a mischievous boy or girl. Nhb.[1] *Obs.*

WANCHEER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Grief, sadness. n.Yks.[2] See **Wan**, *adj.*[2] Hence **Wancheerie**, *adj.* cheerless, sad.

Ayr. Wancheerie youth, Do nature's ills demand your ruth, Or fortune mak' you wae? Macqueen *Gloaming Am.* (1831) 5.

WANCOUTH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Uncouth. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.).

WAND, *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **whand** Sc.; and in forms **waand** Sh.I.; **wan** Sc. Or.I. Cai.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. s.Chs.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1]; **wend** Nhb.[1] [wan(d.] **1.** *sb.* A switch; a stick; a rod or bundle of twigs used for punishment.

Sc. He's sairest dung when his ain wand dings him, Fergusson *Prov.* (1785) 394; We entered a small change-house, which we only knew to be a public by the wand over the door, Stevenson

Kidnapped (ed. 1886) 266 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Welton* (1869) 169. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)kn dóo nuwt baayt mi waan·d, nee·dhŭr faach· ky'ey ŭp nŭr nuwt els. The meaning is much wider than in the standard English of the present day. **Hrf.**[1] A riding stick is commonly called a wand (s.v. Stick). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** A long rod to weave into a wattled hedge, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849.

Hence **Wandy**, *adj.* flexible, pliant; agile; slim; tall.

N.Cy.[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** He's a gurt wandy lad, 'at wants plenty o' poddish ta mak a manbody on him (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1] 'A wandy body,' is a person one would consider stout, but who is well-made and active; **w.Yks.**[1] He wor a mortal nice, viewly, wandy beast; **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. A willow wand; an osier; wicker.

Sc. With an auld kist made of wands, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 28, ed. 1871; *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** FORBES *Poems* (1812) 31. **Nhb.**[1] 'He's oney peelin his wans yit'—only making essay yet. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] The one year's shoot of the willow.

Hence **Wand-weaver**, *sb.* a basket-maker.

n.Lan. His two uncles, by trade wand-weavers, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1896).

3. A fishing-rod; also in *comp.* **Fishing-wand** (q.v.).

Sc. (JAM.); Wi' hair lines, and lang wands whuppin' the burns, LEIGHTON *Sc. Wds.* (1869) 17. **Sh.I.** Ye can gie your waand a rick da minnit your bait is oot o' sicht, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 13. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** The supple saugh an' hazle will Our fishin' wands supply, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 146. **Per.** We cam' wi' wicker wands an' twine, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 117, ed. 1876.

4. A notched stick, used by labourers to keep an account of their wages. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 485.

5. A hurdle made of twisted hazel-rods; also in *comp.* **Wan-hurdle.** **Suf.**[1] **6.** *Obs.* The penis.

Dur. A bull's wand (K.).

7. *adj.* Made of willow; wicker.

Sc. (JAM.) **Arg.** Putting a wand chair to the front for him, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 148. **Edb.** A blackbird . . . hung above his head in a whand cage of my father's own making, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

8. *v.* To beat.

s.Chs.[1] Braan· yoa, ahy)l waan· yoa·r ahyd fo)yŭ.

9. To interlace, interweave, plait; used *pass.*

Nhb.[1] The gate's wanded wi' thorns, so nowt can get in.

Hence **Wanded**, *ppl. adj.* made of twisted twigs, wicker, &c.

n.Cy. Wanded-basket, wanded-chair, GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[2] A wanded skep. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. **n.Lin.**[1]

WAND, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Yks. [wand.] **1.** *sb.* A span of the hand. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **2.** *v.* To span with the hand; used at marbles, 'duckstone,' &c.

ib.; **w.Yks.**[2] Can you wand it?

WAND, *sb.*[3] Yks. [wand.] A layer of fine ashes on which setts are placed in paving a street.

w.Yks. Ther is'nt a gooid inch o' wand as hah it be (B.K.).

WAND, see **Warrant**, *v.*, **Wind**, *v.*[2]

WANDALE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks.[1] Also in form **wandel.** A single division or share of a large, open, arable field belonging to a township; see below.

This word is one of frequent local occurrence as applied to certain fields or portions of land, and also in mediaeval documents; as e.g. 'All my land of Midthet, from the balk that is between the vandales (vandelas) of my demesne, and the vandales of my homagers, &c.' . . Translated from the Endowment charter, circa 1150, by Wm. de Percy, son of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, of Mulgrave Hermitage. . . Such fields, at the present day, are only just extinct (if entirely extinct) in n.Yks., and I remember walking over one near Staithes some twenty years ago, in which the low banks of division, or 'balks,' still stood boldly up.

WAND-BIRN, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) A straight burn on the face of a sheep.

WANDEIDY, *adj.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Mischievous. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

w.Sc. Some wandeidy weans cried 'Whip behind! whip behind!' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276.

WANDER, *v.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **wan'er**, **wanner** Sc. [wa·n(d)ər.] **1.** In phr. *to wander the road*, to travel on foot, begging, hawking, &c.

Frf. There was ance a bit laddie that wandered the road, Wi' his backie ill happit, an's feetie ill shod, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 15.

2. To lose oneself; to lose one's way.

Rnf. 'Twas a mist that cam on and they wandered, BARR *Poems* (1861) 121. **Lnk.** 'This nicht,' quo' he, 'o' weet an' win', Sic like I ance was wander'd in,' MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10.

Hence **Wandered**, *ppl. adj.* wandering, lost, stray; also used *fig.*

Per. He's spanged a lang an' happy life (save Don's wannert years), AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 268. **Ayr.** It was a wannered dog, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 210. **Lth.** BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 184.

3. To confuse, perplex.

Fif. SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 247. **Gall.** She smiled, that smile 'wandered' the assistant, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xlviii.

4. To succeed. **Cum.** I think he'll wander (J.W.O.).

WANDERER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** *Obs.* A fugitive Covenanter.

Sc. So many forces, foot, horse, and dragoons, habitually flashed in blood, being poured into all the parts of the country, where the wanderers were most numerous, SHIELD *Renwick* (1724) 65, ed. 1827. **Lnk.** He went into his barn, but thought himself not safe; foot and horse of the enemy being searching for wanderers, as they were then called, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 115.

2. *pl.* Large stones found on the moorlands.

w.Yks.[2] About Bradfield and other places. It is said that Bradfield Church is built of such 'wanderers.' These stones are also called 'day-stones.'

WANDERING, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **wan'ering** Sc. [wo·ndərin, wa·n(d)ərin.] In *comb.* (1) **Wandering bone** [not known to our correspondents]; see below; (2) — **folk**, beggars, tramps; (3) — **Jenny**, the money-wort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*; (4) — **Jew**, (*a*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (*b*) the purple-leaved spider-wort, *Tradescantia discolor*; (*c*) the lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*; (5) — **sailor**, (*a*) see (4, *a*); (*b*) see (3).

(1) **Brks.** Less familiar [complaints] are 'insommania' and a 'wandering bone,' which last conveys a picturesque impression of homelessness, *Village Remedies* in *Spectator* (Apr. 12, 1902). (2) **Dmf.** He thought on the ways o' the wan'erin' folk, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 60. (3) **Cum.**[1] (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** **Wm.** (B.K.) **Agl.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 256. **Sus.** (B. & H.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893) No. 13. (*b*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc., ib.* (*c*) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 268; Called the 'Seven Whistlers' and the 'Wandering Jews,' and are looked upon with horror and their cry listened to with dismay as the omen of ill-luck, for there is a tradition that they contain the souls of those Jews who assisted at the crucifixion and in consequence were doomed to float in the air for ever, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 389. (5, *a*) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. **Cum.**[4], **Som.**, **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Dor.**, **Dev.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**[4]

WANDING-CHAIR, *sb.* sw.Lin.[1] A child's wicker-work chair, having a ledge in front for holding toys, &c. Cf. **wand**, *sb.*[1]

He used to sit and play in his wanding-chair. You see few of them wanding-chairs now, they've wooden ones instead.

WANDLE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **wanle** Sc. Rxb. (JAM.); **wannel** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **wannle** Rxb. (JAM.) n.Yks.[3] [wa·n(d)l.]

1. Flexible, supple; slim and straight. N.Cy.[1], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[3], n.Lan.[1] Cf. **wand**, *sb.*[1] **1.** **2.** Agile, athletic, lithe, nimble; strong; healthy; handy.

Sc. The Stuart is sturdy and wannel, And sae is Macleod and Mackay, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 163; The bairn . . . grew up to be a fine wanle fellow, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Rxb.** (JAM.); Blythe Jock, a wannel wabster lad, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 99. **n.Cy.** 'A wandle man' is a handy fellow that can turn his hand to anything (J.H.); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1]

WANDLE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **wannel** Nhb.[1]; **wannle** n.Yks.[2] [wa·n(d)l.] To walk unsteadily or wearily; to move with a slow, trembling step.

Nhb.[1] Aa can hardlies wannel hyem. 'Her stilts she was not able to handle, But e'en as weak as she could wandle,' STUART *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 48. **n.Yks.**[2] I can hardly get wannl'd alang.

Hence **Wandled**, *ppl. adj.* worn with fatigue; 'dead beat.'

Shr.[1] I've bin 'untin tuthree chats toërts yeätin' the oven, an' whad ööth the sticks an' the wīnde, I'm aumust wandled down.

WANDLY, *adv.* Lakel. Also in form **wanely** Lakel.[1] [wa·ndli.] Gently; quietly; suavely.

Lakel.[1]; **Lakel.**[2] Oppen t'deur wandly an' creep in. **Cum.** He wandly sez, 'What, Joe, thou mapin wadn't like to tell a body how thou gat on wi' t'oald jollyjist,' DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* 3; Wandly let him hev his way, *ib. Merry Charley*, I. 19; *Gl.* (1851).

WANDOUGHT, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **wandocht** n.Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wandough** Abd.; **wandout** Gall. 1. *adj.* Feeble, weak; puny; contemptible. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2], and **Dought**.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** Nae bursen bailch, nae wandough or misgrown, But plump and swack, and like an apple roun', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812. **Per.** That wandought ne'er-do-weel o' a dominie, *Campbell* (1819) I. 334 (JAM.). **Rnf.** My wandocht rustic muse, Gane hafflens daz't an' doitet, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 160 (JAM.). **Gall.** LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 38.

2. *sb.* A feeble, weak, puny creature; a silly, inactive person; a worthless person.

Sc. There's wratacks, and cripples, and cranshanks, And a' the wandochts that I ken, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 605. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Altho' the wandought's sib to me, He's gien's a waefu' night o't, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 142. **Lnk.** When thou bids the paughty Czar stand yon, The wandought seems beneath thee on his throne, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 391 (JAM.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

WANDS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Yks. [wanz.] The sail-frames of a windmill. See **Wand**, *sb.*[1]

Nhb. The wands of the wind mill were forced round, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 97. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2]

WANE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. e.An. Hmp. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **waen** Lan.[1]; **wain** Yks. Shr.[1] Hmp.[1] Amer.; and in form **ween** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Suf.[1] Amer. [wēn, weən.] A natural unevenness of the edges of boards. se.Wor.[1], Suf.[1] Cf. **want**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Hence **Waney**, *adj.* (1) tapering, irregular, having an imperfect edge; *gen.* used of wood; see below; (2) of wood: having the grain separated by the violence of the wind; partially unsound.

(1) **w.Yks.** A plank is sometimes said to have a wainy edge (S.O.A.). **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Anything which tapers or narrows in the direction of any dimension may be called wany, from a 'gore' of calico to a church steeple, or planks, which when slabs, or sawn out of the sides of a bole, are narrower on one face than on the other. **Nhp.**[1] 'Them there boards are so waney, you must get a good straight edge before you use 'em.' The pieces that are sawn off are called waney bits, or waney edges. **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Hmp.**[1] 'He fits well enough except where the post's wainy,' said of the side of a post which was not quite straight in its whole length. **w.Som.**[1] Yuur-z u wae·unee pees—dhee·uz-l dūe·. **nw.Dev.**[1] [**Amer.** Of boards or timbers, not of full length throughout, because the saw in cutting ran into the bark, *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 395.] (2) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Shaken).

[OE. *wana*, lack, want, deficiency (HALL).]

WANE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A dwelling; a habitation.

(JAM.); She found into that wane, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 87.

[Wit said, Cum in! Full welcum to thir wanis! DOUGLAS *King Hart* (c. 1505) ed. 1874, I. 110.]

WANE, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* ? A number of people. Cf. **wene**.

s.Sc. But in my bower there is a wake, An' at the wake there is a wane, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 354, ed. 1848.

WANE, see **Wean**, *v.*, *sb.*

WANEARTHLY, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **wanearthlie**, **wanerthly**. Unearthly; ghostly, preternatural. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. We ne'er luit on that we saw her, though ony body wad, in a moment, hae seen that it was something wanearthlie, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.). **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Unearthly). **s.Sc.** My lichts are seen to blaze at een With wull wanerthly gleam, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 345, ed. 1848.

WANEASE, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **waneis**, **waneise** n.Sc. (JAM.) 1. *sb.* Uneasiness, vexation. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. Walifou fa' the cat, She's bred the house muckle wanease, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 10; We devils can noways let her, Sae tak' you the waneis, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 195.

2. *v.* To put oneself to trouble; used *reflex.* n.Sc. (JAM.)

WANEKEL, WANELY, see **Wankle, Wandly**.

WANEY, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A long talk.

WANFORTUNE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Misfortune. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Geen I have had the wanfortune to believe also, That the Pretender is the Q—'s brother. . . I mon affirm, that he has been prayed for as such by the Church of England, *Speech for D—sse of Arnistoun* (c. 1711) 10 (JAM.).

Hence **Wanfortunate**, *adj.* unfortunate.

If I have been sa wanfortunate as to believe the Pretender to be legitimate, *ib.* 14.

WANG, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **whang** Lin.[1] [waŋ.] 1. *Obs.* A cheek. n.Cy. (K.) Hence **Wang-tooth**, *sb.* a jaw-tooth; a molar.

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**[12], **Cum.**[2], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[18], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. A tooth; *gen.* a back tooth. s.Lan.[1]

[1. OE. *wange*, jawbone, cheekbone, jaw, cheek; *wang-tōð*, a grinder (HALL).]

WANG, *sb.*[2] Som. Also in form **weng** w.Som.[1] [wæŋ; weŋ.] 1. Part of a plough; see below.

e.Som. The front rack of the sull, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] A strong iron fixed to the front end of the beam, having notches by which the end of the foot-chain or drail is adjusted, either to the centre or to either side of the line of the beam, as may be needful, according to the width of furrow desired. 'Maister, can't ploughy way thick sool—the wang o' un's a-bowed.'

2. Part of a cart: the iron loop or staple upon each shaft, to which the chain of the front horse is hooked. w.Som.[1]

WANG, *v.*[1] Cor.[12] [wæŋ.] To hang about in a tiresome manner.

WANG, *v.*[2] Som. Dev. [wæŋ.] 1. To bend; to yield under a weight, as a plank when walked on. w.Som.[1] 2. To faint.

Dev.[3] He jist wanged right away and valled skat down, avore any body cūde tell what 'e was a-doing of. **n.Dev.** 'Twas death came to mazed Tom soon after the master went. He just 'wanged' right away, grieving, I reckon, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) xv.

Hence **Wanged**, *ppl. adj.* (1) exhausted, tired, wearied; (2) drowned.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] I be proper a-wanged out; how much vurder is it? **Dev.**[12] **n.Dev.** Wanged or no, mine's tutwork pace, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. **nw.Dev.**[1] (2) **Dev.**[3] I valled intū the canal and wuz moäst a wanged.

WANG, WANGA, see **Whang**, *v.*, **Wong, Wangle**.

WANGER, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A mail or budget. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 4, 1883) 6. [BAILEY (1721).]

[OE. *wangere*, a pillow, bolster (HALL).]

WANGERY, *adj.* Brks. Som. Dev. Also written **wangary** Dev. [wæ·ŋəri.] 1. Flabby, flaccid, soft; *gen.* used of meat. See **Wang**, *v.*[2]

w.Som.[1] That there mai·t on't never take zalt, 'tis so wangery. **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 74. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. Languid, limp, tired.

Brks. (M.J.B.) **Dev.** I bant fery well tū-day; this 'ot wuther mak'th me veel uncommon wangary, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. Tough.

nw.Dev.[1] This mutton's cruel tough; an oal' wangery yaw, I rack'n.

WANGLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Also in form **wanga** s.Chs.[1] [wa·ŋgl, wa·ŋl.] 1. *v.* To totter, rock, shake; to vibrate. Cf. **wankle**.

n.Yks.[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Take care, it's beginning to wangle. **ne.Yks.**[1] Thoo mun put it varry wangling [in setting a trap]. **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); **War.**[12], **Wor.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[2]

Hence **Wangler**, *sb.* an unstable person. n.Yks.[2]

2. To be in a sensitive state. ne.Yks.[1] 3. To dangle; to wag. Cai.[1] 4. To walk unsteadily or feebly.

Lakel.[2] Ah can hardly wangle aboot. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)m dhaat· sik· ŭn fee·bl, ahy kŭn aa·rdli waangg·ŭ. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **War.**[12], **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Wangley**, *adj.* faltering, giddy; sickly, weak; failing in health; (2) **Wangle-legged**, *ppl. adj.* knock-kneed; (3) **Wangling**, *ppl. adj.* sickly, weak, unthriving, delicate; loosely built.

(1) e.Lan. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). s.Chs.[1] Ahy feyl ver·i waangg·i. Dh)uwd chaap· semz ver·i waangg·i ün kwey·ür; ahy daayt ey`z góo·in au· won roa·d. (2) War.[3] (3) s.Chs.[1], Not.[1] Lei.[1] Lumbering, often applied to a 'weedy' horse. 'It's a poor wanglin' thing.' War.[3] Shr.[1] 'Er's a poor little wanglin' thing, I doubt they wunna rear 'er.

5. To adjust or fit in a loose, makeshift manner; to manage under bad conditions.

Oxf. We must wangle this somehow or other. We managed to wangle that job all right (G.O.).

6. To jangle. m.Yks.[1] **7.** *adj.* Tottering. n.Yks.[4]

8. Weak, having no strength or vigour. Lakel.[2]

WANGRACE, *sb.*[1] Sc. **1.** *Obs.* Wickedness. Sc. Ruddiman *Introd.* (1773) (Jam.). See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

2. A blackguard; a scamp. Cai.[1] Hence **Wangracie**, *adj.* blackguardly, ill-behaved. *ib.*

WANGRACE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also in form **wangrease** Sc. Ant. A kind of gruel; see below.

Sc. I gave him wangrace in his bed, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 113, ed. 1868; Taken at bed-time as a domestic remedy against common colds; and made of oatmeal gruel, with a little butter and sweetened with honey, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ant. *ib.* Don. Aye, an' a bowl i' wan-grace, that's what'll put the stren'th intil yer bones again, *Cent. Mag.* (Oct. 1899) 959. s.Don. Oatmeal gruel for sick persons, especially for women after childbirth, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

WANGTAIL, *sb.* Nrf. The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii.*

The yellow wagtail, or 'wangtail' as the fenmen call him, arrives in Norfolk early in April, Emerson *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 71.

WANGWARD, see **Wanworth.**

WANHAP, *sb.* Sc. A mishap; a misfortune. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Fif. He stagger't . . . To Gamyl's tomb, and hid him thair Fram onie mair wanhap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 194.

Hence **Wanhappie**, *adj.* unlucky, unfortunate. n.Sc. (Jam.)

WANHELT, *sb.* Sh.I. Ill-health, sickness. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Dis is been a year in remark, Sir, baith fir ill wadder an' wanhelt, *Sh. News* (Apr. 14, 1900).

WANHOPE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Lan. Despair.

Sc. Mackay. Lan. When I lost my cattle I was in a state of wanhope (S.W.).

[Wel oughte I sterve in wanhope and distresse, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1249.]

WANION, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Dur. In phr. *with a wanion*, with a curse, or a vengeance; used as an imprecation.

Sc. (Jam.); 'Bide doun, with a wanion,' cried the king, almost overturned by the obstreperous caresses of the large stag-hounds, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. Abd. Wha other wad it be—wi' a wanion to me! Cobban *Angel* (1898) 55. Mun. Go, ask Darby Fitzmaurice, with a wanion to him! Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 210. Dur. Brockett *Gl.* (1846).

[Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a wanion, Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 17.]

WANJOY, *sb.* Or.I. [wandʒoi·.] Misery, sorrow. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

The bools hang ower his breest, Doun f'ae the pot, to his wanjoy, *Paety Toral*, l. 156, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801.

WANK, *sb.* Yks. Nrf. Also in form **wanky** e.Yks.[1] [wa·ŋk; wa·ŋki.] A simpleton; a stupid person.

e.Yks.[1] Nrf. Usually used in half contemptuous, half good-humoured way, as—'What did you do that for, you wank you?' Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52.

WANK, see **Whank.**

WANKED, *ppl. adj.* Ess. [wæ·ŋkid.] Exhausted, tired. Cf. **wang**, *v.*[2] **2.**

You look fairly wanked out (M.S.J.C.).

WANKERED, *ppl. adj.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Exhausted, fatigued.

WANKISH, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **vankish** (Jam.). To entwine, twist.

Rxb. In forming a basket the twigs are said to be wankished (Jam.). Dmf. O thou, wha baith my soul and body Hast wankish'd roun' as wi' a woddie! Johnstone *Poems* (1820) 25.

WANKLE, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. n. and midl. counties to Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also Hnt. e.An. and Ken. Also written **wancle** Yks. e.An.[1]; and in forms **wanekel** Nhb.; **wangkle** Wm.; **wankill** Sc. (Jam.); **wantle** Cum. Not.[1] Lin.[1]; **wenkle** Yks. [wa·ŋkl, wæ·ŋkl.]

1. *adj.* Unsteady, insecure, tottering; changeable, precarious, unsettled; loose. Cf. **wangle.**

Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Often applied to the weather; N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] 'W'or hevin a varry wankle harvest this 'eer.' 'Man, it's wankle hay weather!' An undertaking too precarious is said to be 'ower wankle.' Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[1] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A wankle prospect. Wankle weather; n.Yks.[3 4] ne.Yks.[1] It's a wankle tahm been. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (E.L.), w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1] n.Lan. That barne's terble wankle on its legs. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Wor. (J.R.W.), Shr.[1]

Hence (1) **Wankelly**, *adj.* uncertain, variable; (2) **Wanklety**, *adj.* shaky, infirm; loose-jointed; (3) **Wankley**, (*a*) *adj.* shaky, tottering; (*b*) *adv.* unsteadily; (4) **Wanklish**, *adj.*, see (3, *a*).

(1) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The weather's wankelly the noo. (2) m.Yks.[1] (3, *a*) n.Yks.[4] T'larl brigg's a wankly consarn. (*b*) e.Yks. Thompson *Welton* (1869) 172. (4) n.Yks.[2] A wanklish foundation.

2. Dangling; flabby, flaccid; limber; supple.

N.Cy.[2] Cum.[3] Ye'll be mackin' t'oald maister's munny bags leuk gaily wankle, 35. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Wankly**, *adj.* limp. s.Wm. (J.A.B.) **3.** Weak, delicate, feeble; sickly; in poor health.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Nhb.[1] She leuks nobbut wankle. Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Lakel.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. I do not know what's up with me for I'm as wangkle as can be (B.K.). n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks. (J.C.F.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.[1] I'm gettin' better fast, bud I feäl wankle yit. sw.Lin.[1] They're wankle, delicate little things, when they're first hatched. Lei.[1] The choild lukes so pale an' wankle. War.[3], Wor. (J.R.W.), Shr.[1], e.An.[1] Ken.[1] *Gen.* applied to a child. A man said of his wife that she was 'a poor wankle creature.'

Hence (1) **Wankling**, (*a*) *sb.* a weakly, delicate child; also the least pig of a litter; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* feeble, weak, shaky from weakness, delicate; (2) **Wanklish**, *adj.* weakly; (3) **Wankly**, *adj.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) Lin. The bairn's but a wankling (J.C.W.). n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92. (*b*) ne.Yks.[1] Ah feels weeak an' wanklin. Not.[1], Lin.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Often applied to a jaded horse. War.[3] Hrf.[1]; Hrf.[2] A little wankling child. (2) Lin.[1] For the lad wer' only wanklish mäde, His strength seemed in his head, 231. (3) Lakel.[2], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (S.P.U.) n.Lan. I'se rayder wankly, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 12. Lin. She's a wankly little wench, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 298. se.Lin. He's a wankly chap (J.T.B.). Hnt. She were looking so wankley and bleak, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 295.

4. *Fig.* Fickle, inconstant, irresolute, not to be depended on; pliant.

N.Cy.[2] Cum. A wantle feckless set they would have been, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 259. n.Yks.[3] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], e.An.[1]

Hence **Wankle-backt**, *ppl. adj.*, *fig.*, weak-minded; wanting in common sense; of irresolute character.

Cum. Isn't ower wankle-backt to use his common sense, *W.C.T.* (Sept. 21, 1901) 4, col. 8; (E.W.P.)

5. *sb.* A person not to be depended upon.

Nhb.[1] He's rether a wankle, that yen.

6. *v.* To totter. n.Yks.[4]

[1. OE. *wancol*, unstable, unsteady, tottering; weak (Hall).]

WANKY, *adj.* Cum. e.An. [wa·ŋki.] Weak, feeble; pliant.

Cum. He was nobbut a laal wanky fella, *W.C.T.X.* (1899) 23, col. 4; (E.W.P.) e.An.[1]

WANKY, see **Wank.**

WANLAS(S, *sb.* *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) A surprise. Cf. **wanwuth.** Hence *ta'en at a wanlas*, *phr.* taken by surprise; unprepared.

[OFr. *wanelace*, perfidie, trahison (Godefroy).]

WANLIESUM, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unlovely. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2], and **Leesome**, *adj.*[1]

Frf. A waesum, wild, wanliesum sicht, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 36, ed. 1882. Rnf. (JAM.)

WANLIT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Unlit, darkened. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Gall. [He] has near han' clay'd up baith his e'en; Sae wanlit like, held in disgrace, The creature scarce can show his face, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 91.

WANLUCK, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Misfortune. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

WANLY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Also in form **wannily**. [wa·nli.] Poorly; in poor health. See **Wan**, *adj.*[1] **2.**

She's nobbut in a wannily way, or 'rather wanly' (s.v. Wankly).

WANOWN'T, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Not claimed, not acknowledged. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

w.Sc. Men of Musselburgh, ye'll forrit yonder and help your wives to drive the wanown't cattle to the town, *Rothelan* (1824) I. 238 (JAM.).

WANRECK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Mischance, ruin. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

WANREST, *sb.* Sc. [wanre·st.] **1.** Inquietude; a cause of inquietude. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

n.Sc. Tane at a wanrest, taken at disadvantage, when one has met with something to ruffle the temper (JAM.). Cai.[1]

Hence (1) **Wanrestful**, (2) **Wanrestie**, *adj.* restless.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. He is like a foolish wanrestful good-wife, who will have all swept and garnished, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 109. Ayr. May they never learn the gaets Of ither vile, wanrestfu' pets! BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 36. Lnk. Gallop, gallop, wee han', wanrestfu' thing! NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 127. (2) Cai.[1]

2. *Obs.* The pendulum of a clock.

Sc. 'The wanrest of a clock gaes as far the tae gate, as it gede the tither,' a *prov.* signifying that an unstable person generally goes from one extreme to another (JAM.). Frf. The house from top to bottom shook, An' as a wanrest wagg'd the crook, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 13.

WANRULY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. [wanrū·li.] Unruly; unmanageable.

Sc. Big bars o' airn wanrully an' strang, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 187. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Rnf. Nae general in your laun Has sic a pine, An' fash, wi' wanruly baun, As I've wi' mine, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 45. Edb. FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 135, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

WANS, *int.* Yks. Also in form **wands**. [wanz.] An exclamation of surprise.

n.Yks. Wans! t'band's brocken (I.W.).

WANSHAIKEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Deformed. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

WANSONSY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Mischievous. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2], and **Sonsy**, *adj.*[1]

We'll learn ye to be douce, Ye auld wansonsy b——h, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 70 (JAM.).

WANST, see **Once**.

WANSY, *adj.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sickly, weak. (HALL.) ? A misprint for 'wanky.'

WANT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [wont, want.] **1.** *sb.* A deficiency; no supply, or an insufficient one.

Cum., Wm. (M.P.) n.Yks.[1] 'Not a varrey guid plant (of wheat, &c.); there's a want i' pleeaces'; the seed has failed to grow, or the young plant has died out, here and there in the field; n.Yks.[2] 'Want nor scant,' neither too much nor too little; just the quantity. n.Lin.[1]

Hence (1) **Wantly**, *adj.* feeling want, esp. used of wanting food; (2) **Wanty**, *adj.* (*a*) deficient, not enough; (*b*) see (1).

(1) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (2, *a*) n.Cy. (HALL.), Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1 3], ne.Lan.[1] (*b*) Wm. Ah's wanty as owt fer mi brekfast (B.K.).

2. *pl.* Need.

Nhb.[1] The *pl.* form is general. 'Aw's i' wants of a job.' 'In very great wants,' *Books of Keelman's Hospital, Newcastle* (Apr. 29, 1742).

3. A deficient place in stone, wood, &c. w.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] Cf. **wane**, *sb.*[1] Hence **Wanty**, *adj.* deficient, defective, imperfect: used of stone or wood, &c.

Wm. Thoo may depend ont there's bin a wanty spot e' yon brig a lang while (B.K.). w.Yks.[1] This booards raytherwanty. Shr.[1] (s.v. Wainy). w.Som.[1] Not sawn straight upon each edge. Some o' that there wanty edged board 'll do very well. nw.Dev.[1]

4. A mental defect; weakness of intellect; *gen.* used in phr. *to have a want.*

Sc. (JAM.); (A.W.); He has a 'want,' you know, and is not fit for much, *Good Wds.* (1879) 349. Cai.[1] Ayr. Which made her jeer me as if I had a want, and been daft likewise, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii. Wgt. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 372. N.Cy.[1], n.Lin.[1]

5. A search for, or inquiry after, what is lost or missing. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **6.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to want all the water to run in one's own ditch*, to like one's own way; to be covetous; (2) — *a penny o' the shillin'*, (3) — *a slice*, (4) — *a square of being round*, (5) — *fourpence of the shilling*, to be defective in intellect; to be slightly imbecile; (6) — *on*, to continue wanting something.

(1) Som. She's a main good sort of a woman, but she do want all the water to run in her own ditch (W.F.R.). (2) Sc. (JAM., s.v. Sture). (3) Sh.I. Nane i' der sober sense wid gie Sic daft advice. Gude feth! an' dat wird soodna be, He wants a slice! *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897). (4) N.I.[1] (5) Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). (6) w.Yks. (J.W.) Oxf.[1] You'll 'ave t'want on for a bit, *MS. add.*

7. With *for*: to be in need of; to lack.

w.Sc. She's a steerin' hizzie, but disna want for sense aithers, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 62, ed. 1877. Lnk. [I] houp they'll aye ha'e lots o' meal, An' never want for cleedin' O! WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 103. Yks. Then tha doesn't want for owt! sez t'wife, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 31.

8. To do without; to spare; to be without; to be free from.

Sc. Ye'll hae nae need to card or spin, Your mither weel can want ye, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 3; We wanted the plague in Scotland, when they had it in England, *Scoticisms* (1787) 105. Inv. I can't want my knife (H.E.F.). Ayr. I'll want 'im, ere I take such a damnable load, BURNS *Epigram on Grose*, l. 6. e.Lth. An' it's noo or never, tak it or want it, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 168. N.I.[1] We can't want the pony the day. Uls. I will not want it, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 407. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. There 're two brothers at hēāme, and father can want me that long, CLARE *Love of a Lass* (1890) I. 26. Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum., Wm. (M.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

9. To search, seek; to inquire for; to request.

Sc. 'Wha is't ye're wantin'?' is said to one who has asked for some person. 'Ye're aye wantin',' is often said to one who is a frequent borrower (JAM. *Suppl.*). w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin. 'Yon was a strange wanted body a bit sin.' Said of a person who could not be found when urgently required (E.P.).

Hence **Wanter**, *sb.* an intending purchaser at an auction.

s.Chs.[1] 'What! noo wanters?' exclaimed an auctioneer, on failing to get a bid.

10. To seek a wife; to be unmarried.

Ayr. It would not become women in our position to be visiting a wanting man, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xx; (F.J.C.)

Hence **Wanter**, *sb.* one wanting a husband or wife; an unmarried person.

Sc. (JAM.); He's a handy boy and a wanter, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. ne.Sc. GRANT *Keckleton*, 12. Per. He is, however, no enemy to matrimony in others; he can congratulate his friend Jamie on leaving the ranks of the wanters, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1896) 6. Ayr. Mrs. Soorocks has aye been vera obliging to a' kinds o' wanters suitable to her years, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 339. n.Cy. (HALL.), Lakel.[2] Cum.[3] But thou's a wanter! I's a wanter! An nowder sud be wanters lang, 61.

11. To deserve; to require; *gen.* followed by *prp.*

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. Cum.[1] He wants a good skelpin to mak him behave hissel. n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Do those letters want posting? e.Yks.[1] Thoo wants a good whackin, that thoo diz. w.Yks. They agree like bells,—They want naething but hinging, *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). Stf.[1] n.Lin.[1] Duz Trimmer want to be shutten up?

12. With *inf.*: to need; must, ought.

w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.) Not.[2] Which is the way? You want to turn to your left and go straight forard. Lin. That little dish wants to go down into the dairy, WHITE *East Eng.* (1865) II. 17. Nrf. 'You don't want to do so,' you need not do so, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 64. Suf. You don't want to break through that hedge! (C.G.B.) w.Som.[1] You don't want to be telling everybody. Her don't want to bide a minute arter they be a-come. Dev. You sit still, you do not want to move, *Reports*

Provinc. (1885) No. 8. nw.Dev.[1] Theze yur drill wants to be putt away.

13. *Comp.* **Want-wit**, a fool.

Yks. There is no sport to me . . . in watching men-folk . . . make want-wits of themselves. SUTCLIFFE *Ricroft* (ed. 1903) i.

WANT, *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in midl. and sw. counties. Also in Rdn. Gmg. and Suf. Also written **wont** War. Shr.[2] Hrf.[1] Rdn. Glo.[2] Hmp.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; and in forms **hoont** Wor. Hrf.[2] Rdn.[1] Glo.[1]; **hunt** War.[4] Wor. Hrf.; **oont** War.[3] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[12] Hrf.[12] Glo.[12] Oxf.[1] Wil.[1]; **unt** Wor.; **waant** Dev.; **warnt** Hmp.; **waunt** Chs.[13]; **woant** Chs.[3] Som.; **woont** s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Glo.[12] Wil.[1]; **wuntit** Shr.[2]; **wunt** War.[3] Wor. Hrf. Glo. [**wont**; **wunt**, **unt**.] 1. A mole, *Talpa.*

N.Cy.[12] w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* (1891) 95. Chs.[13], Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[34], Wor. (W.K.W.C.), w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] 'As slick as a ŏŏnt,' a common expression signifying very smooth. Shr.[12], Hrf.[12] Rdn. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 225; Rdn.[1] Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223. Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[12], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Suf.[1], Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.[1], I.W.[12] W.I. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825; Wil.[1], Dor. (W.C.), Dor.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. I've a-ketcht a scoor o' wants in thicky mead, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Dev.[12], nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[123]

Hence (1) **Wanty-skin**, *sb.* a mole-skin; (2) **Wanty-tump**, *sb.* a mole-hill.

(1) Shr.[1] If yo' wanten a ŏŏnty-skin pus, yo' shoulden gŏŏ to owd Wilkes, the rot-ketcher. (2) Shr.[1], Hrf.[12] Glo. GROSE (1790); Glo.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Want-catcher**, a mole-catcher; (2) **-heap**, (3) **-heave**, (4) **-hill**, (5) **-hillock**, (6) **-knap**, (7) **-pile**, (8) **-rear**, a mole-hill; (9) **-snap**, a mole-trap; (10) **-tump**, see (2); (11) **-wriggle**, a mole's burrow; a mole-track.

(1) Wor. (W.C.B.), Shr.[2] Glo. Great numbers of moles' bodies, . . . which bore testimony to the skill of the village 'oont-catcher, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 181. I.W.[12], Wil.[1] Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Doan sheets cawed poor want-catcher Ned, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109. (2) Wil.[1] Som. As awver a woant-yeap zent I spraalin', AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 43. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (3) Glo.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). m.Som. (C.V.G.) (4) Dor.[1] Dev.[2] There's a nation site a' want-hills, down in the plat. Cor.[12] (5) Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. e.Dev. Bad grass with a deal too many daisies and waant-hillocks, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 28. (6) w.Som.[1] (7) Cor. I got en as plum [soft] as a want pile, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6. (8) Wil.[1] (9) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1], Dev.[1] (10) Wor., Hrf. (H.K.), Glo.[1] (11) Glo.[12] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

[Wont, *talpa*, *Metr. Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 625. Cp. OE. *wand*, a mole.]

WANT, see **Warrant**, *v.*, **Went**, *sb.*[1]

WAN-THRIVEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Badly grown, stunted; in a state of decline. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) Rxb. Poor wan-thriven, lingit-looking things they are, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 54.

WANTIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **awantin(g** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **wintin**, **wuntin** Abd. [**wo·ntin**, **wa·ntin**.]

1. *ppl. adj.* Deficient, *gen.* deficient in intellect; weak-minded.

Sc. (G.W.) n.Yks.[2] 'Sair awanting,' very foolish. e.Yks.[1] You moant tak nooatis o' what he says; he's a bit wantin'. w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs.[1] I think he's a bit wanting. s.Not. 'Is fayther died in the sylum; an' he's more nor a bit wantin (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] He is straange and awantin' in his behaaviour, though he hes been to th' boärdin' school.

2. Wanted; needed.

Wor. You are wanting to fetch an errand (E.S.). e.An.[1] Rain was wanting. Nrf. John, your master is calling you; you are wanting (W.P.E.).

3. Absent, away.

w.Som.[1] Well, mum, we be very glad to zee 'ee back again—you've a-bin wantin's longful time, I zim. Cor.[1] How long have you been wanting?

4. *prep.* Without.

Sc. (JAM.); He asks you because he thinks I would be less likely to come wanting you, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxix. Abd. It cudna be deen wuntin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Frf. They no can do wanting it (H.E.F.). w.Sc. There'll be plenty there wantin' me, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 26, ed. 1877. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. N.I.[1] You're better wanting that.

WANTINGOM, *sb. Obs.* Dur. A slate three feet six inches in length. w.Dur.[1] 49.

WANTLE, see **Wankle**.

WANTON, *sb.* Sc. The belly-band of a horse; a girth. Cf. **wanty**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Rxb. Most commonly used to denote that by means of which the muck-creels were fastened (JAM.).

WANTON-MEAT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An entertainment of spirits, sweetmeats, &c., given to those in a house at the birth of a child; also called **Blithemeat** (q.v.).

Rxb. (JAM.) Dmf. Nae dirt, I wat, stuck to his feet On gatherin' in the wanton meat; The loaves, the whisky, and the cheese, And a' that could the gossips please, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 67.

WANTY, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **wantey** w.Yks.[3]; and in forms **wantah** Lan.; **wanteau** w.Yks.[1]; **wanter** w.Yks.[23] War.[13]; **wanttie** I.W.[1]; **wantyew**.Som.[1]; **wantyth** Wm.; **wonter** Yks. [**wo·nti**; **wa·nti**; **wo·ntai**, **-tī**.] 1. A horse's belly-band; a girth used for securing a load on a pack-horse; a belly-band in cart-harness; see below. Cf. **wame**, 2 (5), **wanton**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Wm. *Trans.* XIII. pt. ii. 266. n.Yks.[2] A leathern strap for horse-harness. w.Yks.[123]; w.Yks.[5] A rope, several yards in length, terminating at one end in about four feet of girthing to which a hook is fastened. It is thrown several times over, and passed under, the horse's back, when carrying a load of corn or pack of wool. Lan. The load being tied on . . . with a girth named a 'wantah,' THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 310. Nhp.[1] The primitive meaning of this word was, a surcingle for securing a wallet or other burden on a pack-horse. It was composed of leather, with a hook attached to one end and a rope at the other; which rope was passed over the hook, and by the aid of muscular exertion the burden was tightened and secured. . . The sense here described has become quite obsolete, probably from the discontinuance of the pack-horse: but the name is still preserved in the hempen cord or leather strap which passes under the horse, and is secured to both shafts, to prevent the cart rising up when heavily laden. Wanties occur in an advertisement of sale in the *Northampton Herald* as late as 1850. War.[13], e.An.[1] Ess. *Arch.* (1863) II. 188. Sus.[1] Fastened to the thills of a cart, and passing under the horse's belly, prevents the cart from tilting back. Hmp. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hmp.[1], I.W.[12], w.Som.[1]

2. A short rope used in binding loads of hay, &c. on carts. Shr.[12] 3. A rope; a halter.

w.Yks. A husband hearing his wife had hung herself, began to undo the tie: being called on to cut her down, he exclaimed, 'I am no going to spoil a new wonter,' HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841).

[1. A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 36. OE. *wamb*, belly, and *tige*, band.]

WANUSE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **winnes** Fif. A misuse; an abuse; a waste.

Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Wanhope). Fif. Eat it up; it'll juist gang to winnes [winnəs] if it's left (W.A.C.). Lth. 'Ye tak care o' naithing; ye let every thing gang to wanuse,' i.e. go to wreck from want of use (JAM.). Rxb. (*ib.*)

WANWAIRD, see **Wanworth**.

WANWAY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A good-for-nothing, profligate, worthless person. (s.v. Wanwaird.) See **Wanworth**.

WANWEIRD, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **wonweard** Nhb.[1] 1. *sb.* Misfortune, ill-luck, ill-fate.

Sc. (JAM.) s.Sc. Nor wit nor power, put aff the hour For his wanweird decreed, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 344, ed. 1848.

2. *adj.* Unfortunate, unlucky.

Nhb.[1] 'A wonweard grosser,' said of a grocer who had been unfortunate in business.

[Thairin the anciant lynage of the erd, Thir giantis hait Tytanas, be wanwerd With thunderis blast doun smyttin and ourthraw, Ar warpit in ȝone pottis boddum law, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 47. OE. *wan*, wanting, lacking, and *wyrd*, fate, fortune, destiny.]

WANWORTH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **wangward**, **wanwaird** Nhb.[1]; **wanweard** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1];

wanwearded n.Cy.; **wanweered** Nhb.[1]; **wanwird** Sh.I.; **wonweard** Nhb.[1] **1.** *adj.* Unworthy; useless, valueless; foolish. See **Wan**, *adj.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.); Mackay (s.v. Wanhope); Gainst Barns and her wanworth attackers, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 24. Nhb. Ye've offins tawnted an' jeerid me, an putten me iv het pashin consarnin maw wanweered noashins, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 31.

Hence **Wanwordy**, *adj.* unworthy, worthless.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Bnff. Whilk action o' the rogue wanwordy Distrest the heart o' anxious Geordy, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 162. Rnf. Ablins this wanwordy loon May lea me yet, Clark *Random Rhymes* (1842) 25. Edb. Wanwordy, crazy, dinsome thing, As e'er was fram'd to jow or ring, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 171, ed. 1785. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *sb.* An undervalue; a very low price; a bargain.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). Frf. She's no' cut oot for the beggin', an' ye'll get her for a wanworth, Mackenzie *N. Pine* (1897) 45. s.Sc. They might be bought or sold at a wanworth, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 65. Ayr. Johnny Skinflint had bocht a coat, an' a new gown for his wife, just at a wanworth, Hunter *Life Studies* (1870) 144. Edb. Thinking . . . that if I got them [the clothes] at a wanworth, I might boldly venture, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

3. Anything worthless or of little value; a worthless, profligate person.

Frf., e.Per. They made a lot o' money, but fat gude did it ever do them; it juist gaed a' awa' to a wanworth (W.A.C.). N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

WANWUTH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Fif. (Jam.) A surprise. Cf. **wanlas(s.** Hence *ta'en at a wanwuth*, *phr.* taken by surprise, unprepared.

WANYOCH, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. Wan, pale.

Thair clais skinklan i' the wanyoch mune as though they had been just ae diamon', *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (Jam.).

WANZE, *v.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To waste, pine, wither.

WAP, *sb.*[1] Yks. Also written **whap.** [wop.] Home-brewed or non-intoxicating beer: see below. Cf. **woppy.**

w.Yks. Made from various ingredients, such as nettles, treacle, or dandelions. 'We've nooa ale, but we've some rare gooid whap' (B.K.).

WAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. Cor. Also written **whap** e.Yks.[1]; **whop** Cor.[3]; **wop** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] [wap, wop.] **1.** *v.* To wrap, fold up; to make a careless bundle of anything. Cp. **lap**, *v.*[2], **wip**, *v.*

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Frf. Garter wappin' round his knee To celebrate his chivalry, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882. Nhb.[1] Esp. to wrap up protectively. 'Just wap a string aboot it.' 'Wap't up i' broon paper.' Cum. She wappt up his legs eh sheepsove an woo, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; (M.P.); (J.Ar.) Lan. Unother wap'd o' strap rewnt obewt booth it, un th' hook, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 5. e.An.[1] Cor.[3] Put un to bed, an whop un up in tha' blankets.

Hence (1) **Wap-cloth**, *sb.* a coarse, heavy woollen material, used for pilot-coats or fishermen's pea-jackets; (2) **Wappin**, *sb.* a loose sort of dress worn by a fisherman at work; also used *attrib.*

(1) n.Yks.[124] (2) Rnf. My wapin' auld pair had on ilk leg a knee-pock, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 159. Dmf. (Jam.)

2. To bind with a thread or cord; to splice. Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Bnff.[1] **3.** *sb.* A wrappage; a 'lap,' roll, or tie. Cld. (Jam.), Nhb.[1] **4.** A thread with which anything is bound; turns of string twisted round a rope or other string; a joining made by means of a thread. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1], Nhb.[1] **5.** A truss or bundle of straw.

Sc. 'To be in the wap,' to lie in the straw. 'Moll i' the wap and I fell out,' *Gipsy Sng.* (Mackay). Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Naebody wad grudge a wap o' strae to your bit beastie, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128. Kcb. She gat a wap o' strae at the Gowkstane, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 319. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Lakel.[12], Cum.[1], n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[12]

6. A particular method of binding a sheaf. e.Yks.[1]

7. A small cock of hay; a foot-cock; also in form **Wappin.** Nhb.[1], Dur.[1]

[1. Wappon, or hyllyn wythe clothys or oper lyke, *tego*, *contego* (*Prompt.*).]

WAP, *v.*[2], *sb.*[3] and *adv.* Bnff.[1] Also in form **waip.** [wap.] **1.** *v.* To walk haughtily; to strut.

The silly gowk geed wappin' through the market wee a kilt on, an' a gran' siller-muntit ridin'-switch in's han'.

Hence (1) **Wapper**, *sb.* a showy, vain, vulgar person; a beau; a belle; (2) **Wapping**, *ppl. adj.* of persons: showy, vain, vulgar. **2.** *sb.* The act of walking with a vain, bustling air; vain, showy, vulgar conduct. **3.** A person with vain, showy manners. **4.** *adv.* With a silly, vain manner.

WAP, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Lan. e.An. Som. Dev. [wop.] **1.** *v.* To bark, yelp.

Som. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] 'Tis a good job we've a-got a wapping dog or two about; they on't let nobody come about, 'thout spakin'. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 458.

Hence **Wappet**, *sb.* a yelping dog. e.An.[1] **2.** *sb.* A puppy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lan. (Hall.)

[1. Wappyn, or baffyn as howndes, *nicto* (*Prompt.*).]

WAP, see **Wasp, Whap**, *v.*

WAPE, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Suf. Ess. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *the wapes*, the vapours; a dial. form of 'vapour.'

Suf.[1] Oh dear! I've got the wapes.

2. *v.* To feel low-spirited; to be nervous or solitary.

'Tis so dolesome a place I'm wap'd ta dead amost, *ib.*

3. *adj.* Pale, from fatigue or illness. Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; Ess.[1]

WAPENSCHAW, see **Weapon-shaw.**

WAPENTAKE, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Also in form **wapentak** Lakel.[2] Chs.[1] [wa·pən·tēk, -teək.] **1.** An old name for a hundred or district. See below.

n.Yks.[2] Der. The town . . . was the 'chef lieu' of the 'wapentake,' Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii; Der.[1] This name is given to one of the Hundreds of Derbyshire, to wit, that of Wirksworth. n.Lin.[1] The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the hundred or wapentake. . . The wapentake is found only in the Anglian districts, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Rutland, and Leicestershire. To the north the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds, Stubbs *Constitutional Hist.* (1875) I. 96.

2. *Comp.* **Wapentak sumnance**, a sort of vague threat of some kind of legal proceedings. Chs.[1] **3.** An officer employed to recover debt.

Lakel.[2] 'If he doesn't pay up Ah'll set t'wapen-tack on tull him.' This officer is reported to have existed in the town of Kendal till as late as 1836.

[OE. *wǣpengetæc*, *-tac*, a vote of consent expressed by touching weapons; a district governed by such authority (Sweet). ON. *vǫpna-tak*, a weapon-grasping (Vigfusson).]

WAPER, *sb.* e.An.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A long, slender, flexible twig. Cf. **swaper.**

WAP-EYED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Dev. Blear-eyed, as a tipsy man. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 458. Cf. **wapper-eyed.**

WAPPAN, see **Whapping.**

WAPPER, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Som. To flutter; to move tremulously. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 177; (Hall.) Cf. **wopperdy.**

[Cp. MDu. *wapperen*, to wagge or move up and downe as a thing that hangs in the winde (Hexham).]

WAPPER, see **Wasp, Whapper.**

WAPPERED, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* Glo. Also written **woppered** Glo.[1] **1.** Fatigued, tired.

Thy horse is wappered out, Gibbs *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 258; Grose (1790); Glo.[12]

2. Restless, as a sick person. Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

WAPPER-EYED, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **wopper-eyed**; and in forms **wapper-e'ed, wapper-hyd** Dev. [wo·pər-aid.] Having quick, restless eyes; goggle-eyed, scared-looking; sore-eyed; blear-eyed, as a tipsy man; tearful. Cf. **wapper, wap-eyed.**

w.Som.[1] Constantly rolling from side to side, as is seen in very nervous persons. The term 'gimlet eye' expresses much the same thing. Dev. I be wangery now an beginning to jogg An veels wapper-hyd, N. Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 32; ed. 1865; Oh, my dear cheel! whotiver es tha metter? Yū be luking zo

wopper-eyed tū-day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Zich a . . . wapper-ee'd theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 59.

WAPPER-JAWED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Yks. Lantern-jawed, thin-jawed. n.Yks. *MS. note* in MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) ed. E.D.S.

WAPPER-JAWS, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] A wry mouth, a crooked jaw. Cf. wapper.

WAPPING, see **Whapping.**

WAPPLE, *sb.*[1] Shr.[1] Also written **wopple.** [wo·pl.] A gummy secretion in the corner of the eye.

Yo' binna-d-'afe weshed, the wapples bin all i' the cornels o' yore eyes.

WAPPLE, *sb.*[2] Mid. s.Cy. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **whapple** s.Cy. Sus.[12] Hmp.; and in forms **warple** Sur.; **worple** Mid. Sur. [wo·pl.] **1.** A bridle way. Cf. **waffel.**

Mid. Here at Isleworth we have a Worple Road, also known as 'the Worples' (and corrupted . . . to the Whirlpools), *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 348. **Sus.** If ye pass through the rue [hedge-row] you'll get on to the whapple, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 437.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wapple-fields,** the name of some fields near Chichester; (2) **-gate,** a gate on a bridle road; (3) **-road,** (4) **-way,** a bridle road; a road for horses and foot-passengers only.

(1) **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. *ib.* (2) **Sus.**[1] I can get my wheels through the whapple-gate (s.v. Wheels); **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (3) **Mid.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 348. (4) **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790); Common in the south, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 232. **Sur.** The manor of Richmond has been the property of the Crown for many hundred years, and in all the old records and plans the green roads are called warple-ways, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 125. **Sus.** RAY (1691); **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] These ways are for the most part short cuts through fields and woods, from one place or road to another. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

WAPPOW, *sb.* Chs.[13] Also in form **weppow.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Railings placed across a brook to prevent cattle encroaching or entering the neighbouring fields.

WAPPY, see **Wasp.**

WAPS, *sb.*[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Also in form **wop** Lin.[1] [wops.] A fan used in dressing corn; a draft.

WAPS, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large truss of straw. (HALL.) Cf. **wap,** *v.*[1] **5.**

WAPS, see **Wasp.**

WAR, *adj.*[1], *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp.; also Dev. Also written **waar** Cum.[1] Wm. n.Lan.[1]; **wahr** w.Yks.; **warr** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. w.Yks.[4] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **warre** w.Yks. Chs.[123] Dev.[1]; and in forms ?**var** e.Yks.; **ware** Sc. (JAM.); **waree** Dev.[1]; **warrer** w.Yks.[25]; **waur** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[3] Lan. Lin.; **werr** Sh.I.; **wor** Ir. m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **worre** Chs.[123]; **wur** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **wurr** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [wār, waə(r.] **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* Worse; also used *subst.*

Sc. (JAM.); Fain to leave the country for fear that waur had come of it, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Sh.I.** Shō can be werr afore shō's better, for me, BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 232. **ne.Sc.** The verra doug kent fan Ah wis the waur o' drink, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 100. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** They likit me nane the waur for that, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-Net* (1900) 9. **Frf.** That's waur than swearing, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xiv. **w.Sc.** Na, waur! ilka winter he's aff and awa', CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. **s.Sc.** The times are aye changing frae bad to waur, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 7. **Ayr.** She cou'd ca' us nae waur than we are, BURNS *Kirk's Alarm,* st. 18. **Slk.** In a few things, better—in a hantle, waur, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 203. **Kcb.** MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 137. **N.I.**[1] Ance ill, aye waur. **Uls.** Bell's bark's wor' nor 'er bite, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 22. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** It's war than deeth to hear him, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 59; **Cum.**[1] A common toast in former days was, 'May nivver wāar be amang us!' meaning both 'war' and 'worse' (s.v. Warse). **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**[12345] **Lan.** Neither better nor waur than his maks, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 117; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Theer is a vast o' foales is war than oi, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 17; **Chs.**[123] **Der.**[1] That's warnor than aw [all] beside; **Der.**[2] **Not.**[2] He's no war nor me. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Dev.**[1] Warre and waree.

Hence (1) **War-fared,** *ppl. adj., obs.,* worse-looking; (2) **-hand,** *sb.* the left hand; (3) **-mak,** *sb.* (*a*) people addicted to evil habits; (*b*) the working class; (4) **Warst,** *adj.* worst; (5) **Waurness,** *sb.* the state of growing or being worse.

(1) **Abd.** MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 104. **Edb.** Do I look war-far'd nor I did afore? MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 120. (2) **Nhb.**[1] In a rencounter in Ovingham Churchyard, Wm. Surtees, of Broad Oak, lost the use of his hand by a spear wound, and acquired the name of 'Willie with the war-hand.' . . The hand he had lost was his right; but his left, his war, or worse hand, remained, and from it he acquired the name by which he was distinguished, RAINE *Life of Surtees,* 89. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** There's two maks o' these Drivers, . . better mak an' waur mak. Better mak's fearful strict, an' t'war mak's just as wild, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Those . . . who are considered a bit more respectable than the average of the working folk, or who have a shilling or two a week more wages than the average, are frequently referred to, 'One o' t'better soart o' t'war mak,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1899). (4) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Slg.** Gin the waurst we maun dree, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 77. **Rnf.** The warst to come, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 183. **Edb.** What's warst ava, they're waur to mend, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 152. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 547. **ne.Lan.**[1] (5) **Lnk.** Gin things be gaun waur in the kintry, I trou There's no muckle sign o' their waurness wi' you, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 46.

2. Phr. (1) *to see anything war than oneself,* to see a ghost; (2) *war for,* or *of, the wear,* the worse for wear; (3) *war side out,* cross, ill-tempered; 'the wrong side out.'

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** The waur for the wear like ourselves, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xviii. **Abd.** Maist o' them were ancient an' waur-o'-the-wear things, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 59. **Edb.** LOGAN *Auld Reekie* (1864) 25. **Fif.** He lent me . . . his warst workin' jacket, forby this crunkled waur-for-the-wear hat, TENNANT *Card. Beaton* (1823) 154 (JAM.). **n.Cy.**, **Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **w.Yks.** Thah moan't goa near t'gaffer to-day, 'cos he's o' t'wahr side aht, an's sewer to say summat 'at'll mak' theh mad (Æ.B.).

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *at war,* worse; (2) *ill comes upon war's back, obs.,* one misfortune succeeds another; (3) *ten wars,* a great pity or misfortune; (4) *to come by,* or *off with the, war,* to get the worst of it; to suffer defeat; (5) *to take war,* to take offence; (6) *to win the war, obs.,* see (4).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] The invalid tells you, 'I am mickle at waur.' (2) **Sc.** RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (3) **Sc.** Gin that were to happen, it wad be ten waurs (JAM.). (4) **Sc.** No one dared to strive with a Douglas, . . for if he did he was sure to come by the waur, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Sh.I.** Hit's a gude job 'at doo kens wha doo's spaekin' till, an' at William taks nae waur wi' dee, *Sh. News* (Aug. 17, 1901). (6) **Abd.** The weak aye wins the war, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812.

4. *v.* To overcome; to beat; to surpass; to get the better of; to requite for an injury; to injure.

Sc. It was a paper of great significance to the plea and we were to be waured for want o't, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix. **Frf.** Satan tar you, If in the race I dinna war you, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 75. **Ayr.** Ane Hornbook's ta'en up the trade, An' faith, he'll waur me, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 13. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 149. **Slk.** It waur'd baith young and auld to cow, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 434. **Gall.** *The Gallovidian* (1900) II. 64.

5. Phr. *the water will never war the widdie,* he that is born to be hanged will never be drowned.

Sc. KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 304. **e.Lth.** MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 236.

[**1.** Swa þu tellesst werre off þe, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 4898. ON. *verr,* adv., *verri,* adj. worse (VIGFUSSON).]

WAR, *adj.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **waar** S. & Ork.[1]; **ware** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **waur, waure** Sc.; **wer** Sc. (JAM.) [wār, waə(r.] **1.** *Obsol.* Cautious, wary. Cf. **ware,** *v.*[3]

Sc. Be war, hald the[e] on far Sic chaif wair for to pryiss, ROGERS *Reformers* (1874) 28. **Abd.** MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 83. **Fif.** Being a slight and war man . . . he thought it wald nather be profitable nor sure for him to be in that place of service in the Kirk, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 165, ed. 1842.

Hence **Wareless,** *adj.* unwary, unguarded.

Slk. Open laid my wareless heart, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 425. **Rxb.** The moudiewurt, puir wareless thing, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 245; Wareless or warily, joyfu' or wae, *ib.* II. 200.

2. Aware, conscious.

Sc. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**[1] **Rnf.** Sandy McNab, by some unlucky dint, Was nae waur o' trap till his feet they fell in't, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 58. **Nhb.**[1] He set away afore aa wis war. Aa wasn't war o' yor comin. **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Comin' down the Brummy-bonk, I 'eärd summat tussle i' the 'edge, so I went toërt it, an' wuz war on a great ar [hare] in a grin; **Shr.**[2] Wunna war on him.

[**2.** The woman was war þat no wegh herd, And vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 521. OE. *wær*, cautious, aware (Sweet).]

WAR, see **Be, Ware,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Wear,** *v.*[12]

WARBA-BLADE, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The greater plantain, *Plantago major.*

WARBACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **waarbak**; and in form **warbeck** S. & Ork.[1] [wa·rbak, -bek.] The insect *Oestrus bovis*, which breeds in the hide of cattle; the larvae so bred.

Der young baes, he said der backs wis juist wan aem o' waarbaks, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1]

WARBEETLE, *sb. Obsol.* e.An. A large maggot bred in the backs of cattle.

e.An.[1] (s.v. Warble). **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**[1]

WARBIE, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) A maggot bred in the skin of cattle. (s.v. Warble.)

WARBLE, *sb.* Sc. [wa·rbl.] **1.** A bump; a swelling. Cf. **wornil.**

Gall. Your head is muzzy with your carrying the bullock's head and horns, and serve you right had David given you a warble on it twice as big, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xviii.

2. A lean, scraggy person. Abd. (Jam.)

WARBLE, *v.*[1] Sc. [wa·rbl.] To play the quicker measures of a piece of bagpipe music, in which there are a large number of grace notes.

n.Sc. (H.E.F.) **Arg.** Heard him fill the night-fall with the 'Bhoilich' of Morar, with the brag of a whole clan in his warbling, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 251.

Hence **Warbler,** *sb.* a combination of five or more grace notes in a piece of bagpipe music. n.Sc. (H.E.F.)

WARBLE, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. To swing; to reel; to hobble; to wriggle; to worm oneself along. Cf. **wurble.**

Sc. To warble oneself out (Jam., s.v. Wrabil).

WARBLET, *sb.* e.An. A hard swelling in the hides of cattle caused by the growth of a maggot; a dimin. of 'warble.' e.An.[1] Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849.

WARCH(E, see **Wark.**

WARCHER, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [wā·tʃə(r).] A contemptuous term for a small, insignificant person; a dial. form of 'worker.'

Ée)z ŭ praat·i waa·rchŭr tŭ goa· ŭv ŭ job lahyk dhaat·.

WARCHIE, see **Wairsh.**

WARCHING, *ppl. adj.* s.Chs.[1] [wā·tʃin.] Insignificant, contemptible. See **Warcher.**

WARCK-BRATTLE, see **Work-bracco.**

WARD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Also in forms **waird, werd** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) An aphetic form of 'award'; an enclosure award. Cum.[1], n.Lin.[1] Hence (1) *it is well warded to one*, or *it is well ward one wants, phr.* it is thoroughly deserved by one; see below; (2) **Warded,** *ppl. adj.* assigned; awarded by commissioners appointed to carry out divisions of common lands.

(1) **Sc.** This expression is generally applied to one who has forfeited his share, or who grumbles at what is offered to him; for example, if a beggar grumbles at the dole that is offered, the giver will take it back saying, 'Weel, weel, if ye dinna tak that, it's weel ward ye want' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**[1] It's weel warded to thee. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Warded roads.

WARD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] *Obsol.* e.An.[1] **1.** *sb.* Callosity of the skin on the hands or feet. **2.** *v.* To render the skin callous by hard work, &c.

The hands of hard-working people are said to be warded.

WARD, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Chs. Der. Ess. Dev. Also in forms **waird** Sc. (Jam.); **wurd** Dev. **1.** *v.* To guard, preserve; to attend to; to keep off; to watch for.

Rnf. We'll leave auld Reekie for the day, An' waird the Mornin' comin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 97. **Edb.** I took, I thought, the safest course To ward expence, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 31. **Chs.**[123] **Dev.** For thee, leuve, ai've wurded 'em, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 13.

2. To fasten a mortised joint by driving a pin through it.

Cld. Weel-wairdit. Ill-wairdit (Jam.).

Hence **Wairder,** *sb.* one who secures mortised joints in this manner. *ib.* **3.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Ward-and-warsel,** *obs.*, security; a pledge; (2) **-fire,** *obs.*, a beacon fire; (3) **-hill,** or **Wardill,** *obs.*, a hill on which a beacon was lighted as a signal of danger; (4) **-mote,** a meeting of the principal inhabitants of a ward or district; (5) **-seed,** the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*; (6) **-staff,** *obs.*, see below.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** I sall ward and warsel for you be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812. (2) **Or.I.** Nothing short of actual invasion entitled the Jarl to call them to arms by the ward-fire, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 142. (3) **Or.I.** I sat by the Dwarfie Stone, with my eyes fixed on the Ward-hill, *ib.* (1884) 59. (4) **Nhb.**[1] The word ward-mote is still in constant use, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) III. 21. (5) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (6) **Ess.** Lambourn Manor . . . is held by service of the ward-staff, i.e. to carry a load of straw in a cart with six horses, two ropes, two men in harness, to watch the said ward-staff, when it is brought to the town of Libridge (K. .

4. A division of a county; a district.

Sc. Thus Lanarkshire is divided into upper, middle, and lower wards (Jam.). **Edb.** On the west, with the Over Ward of Clidsdale in the Sheriffdom of Lanrick, Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 42, ed. 1815.

5. A piece of pasture-land enclosed on all sides; *gen.* used for young animals; a common. See **Calf-ward,** s.v. **Calf, 1** (34).

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** Cramond *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 49. **Abd.** They sent out their horses . . . fed where they pleased in the bishop's ward, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 157. **Per.** When he became a stirk He scrapit wi' his cloots, And wouldna bide about the ward Like ither decent brutes, But ran awa to ither faulds, Spence *Poems* (1898) 57. **Der.**[1]

6. *Obs.* A tumulus or hill on which a beacon was lighted, or intelligence conveyed by signals. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **wart,** *sb.*[2]

WARD, *sb.*[4] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in form **weird** Slk. [ward, wād.] A dial. form of 'world.'

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wm.** Haw lile knaws ya part of the ward haw tother leeves, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 40. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[1] For aut ward they're like cayter cousins, ii. 287. **n.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*

Hence (1) **Wardly,** *adj.* worldly; (2) **Wardly-wary,** *adj.* worldly-wise.

(1) **Abd.** War'dly, time-servin' characters, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **se.Sc.** Wardly gear is but a sight, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 128. **Gall.** Wha winna be content wi' this, Is ill to please o' wardly bliss, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 44, ed. 1897. **Cum.** Ye wardly bodies, screape up wealth, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 53. **Wm.** He . . . outbang'd 'em o' for wardly cunning, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 323. **n.Yks.** Wardly care, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 23. (2) **Slg.** Sae pure in heart; nae wardly gear To make her wardly-wary, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 42.

WARD, *v.*[3] Not. e.An. Also in form **wart** e.An.[1] [wād.] Of a dog: to copulate with.

s.Not. She's bin warded by a good dug (J.P.K.). **e.An.**[1]

WARD, *v.*[4] Suf. To plough at right angles to the furrows already made. The same word as **Quart,** *adj.* (q.v.) e.Suf. (F.H.)

WARDAY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms **wah-day** e.Yks.[1]; **wairty** Yks.; **warda** Wm. Yks. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **warder** w.Yks.[5]; **wareday** Dur.[1]; **wartay** Lan.; **wartday** w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **warterday** Yks.; **warty** w.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **waurday** Chs.[12]; **wert-day** m.Lan.[1]; **wharter** Yks. [wa·rdē, -də; wā·dē, -də; wā·tə.] A week-day; also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa waddent he' minded if he'd dyun'd iv a warday; but it was the good Sunday, ye see. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** I hev a site a bettermer sooart a yung men et cus ivvery warda ta hae 'ther dinnars, *Spec. Dial.*

(1885) pt. iii. 26. **Yks.** I'se ollus sooner on a wharter-day ner on a Sunday, *Philip Neville*, iii. **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sha's awlus working, Sundays an' wardays. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] Jack nivver gans tĭ chotch; Sundas an wah-days is all alike tiv him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Black duds o' th' wairty? HARTLEY *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 2nd S. 55; Both Sunday an' waterday, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1864) 37; **w.Yks.**[1] Labourin fray morn to neet on wart days, ii. 326; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** They co'd him Dulecatcher o' wartays, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 306; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **n.Lin.**[1] *Obs.*, **Nhp.**[1]

Hence **Wardafied**, *ppl. adj.* suitable to a work-day.

w.Yks. 'Hah doesta like me new booits?' 'They lewk varry wardafied.' Very common (B.K.).

[Cp. Swed. *hvardag*, workingday (WIDEGREN); Dan. *hverdag*, week-day (LARSEN).]

WARDED, *ppl. adj.* e.An. Joined together. (HALL.) Cf. ward, *v.*[3]

WARDED OFF, *phr.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Started off work.

WARDEN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [wa·rdən, wā·dən.] **1.** A churchwarden. e.Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) **2.** A joint in a rope made by overlapping the two ends and wrapping them together, as distinguished from a spliced joint. Nhb.[1]

WARDEN-HANDED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Left-handed. See **War-hand**, s.v. **War**, *adj.*[1] **1** (2).

WARDER, see **Warday.**

WARDLE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [wā·dl.] To shuffle; to equivocate.

WARDLE, see **Wordle.**

WARDROPE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A dressing-room. (HALL.)

-WARD(S, *suff.* Yks. Suf. In the direction of.

n.Yks.[2] They live Scarborough-ward; **n.Yks.**[4] He war cumin' fra Newton-wards. **ne.Yks.**[1] **Suf.**[1] Ipsidge-wad.

WARDSHIP, *sb.* Dev. [wō·dʃip.] A wagtail. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

WARE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wair** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. w.Yks.[15]; **wayr** w.Yks.; **wear** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[134] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; and in forms **waar** Cai.[1] Cum.[14] w.Yks.[5] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **war** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **waur** Sc. (JAM.) Ir.; *pp.* **worn** Yks. Lan. [wēr, weə(r, wiə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Goods; stuff of any kind, esp. food or drink; *fig.* matter, esp in phr. *rhyming ware.*

Sc. We'll just hae anither roun', A willywaught o' this winsome ware, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 142; Cheat the wooddie, are ye there, Ye're e'en the very wale o' ware, An' sonsie dear, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 15. **Per.** Tapioca and similar foreign skinking ware, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 4. **se.Sc.** I like a piece substantial ware To clear my skin, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 74. **Edb.** I meant to 've sent ye Some rhyming ware, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 113. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **Glo.**[1] **w.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 177.

2. Goods exposed for sale.

Sc. FLEMING *Scripture* (1726). **Bch.** I was selling ware, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 17. **Edb.** Here bodies frae a' quarters meet, To shaw their ware, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 40. **Wgt.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 57. **Suf.**[1]

3. Earthenware, delf; articles manufactured at a brick-kiln.

N.Cy.[1] White ware. Brown ware. **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1], **Suf.**[1]

4. *Obs.* Live stock. Suf.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 459. **5.** Dairy produce. Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) **6.** Large potatoes intended for sale; also in *comp.* **Ware-potatoes.**

w.Mid. Potatoes are usually classed in three sizes, the largest being called 'ware,' the next 'middlings,' and the smallest 'chats' (W.P.M.). **Ken.** (P.M.); (W.F.S.)

7. Money for spending; the price or value of anything.

Edb. Here's goud an' siller i' my pouches, There's routh o' ware, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 114. **n.Yks.**[2] What's t'ware on't? **w.Yks.** He meant to have his ware aght on it, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* 1878, 29.

8. *Comp.* (1) **Ware-board**, a shop-counter; (2) **-goods**, goods for sale; see below; (3) **-heft**, a composition knife-handle.

(1) **Cum.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] A term applied, in contradistinction to 'live stock,' to such farm-produce as cheese or tubs of butter, when they are taken to the fair. 'Whad sort'n a far 'ad'n'ee las' wik?' 'Right middlin', I sid a power o' war'-goods pŭt by.' (3) **Nhb.**[1]

9. *v.* To spend, lay out; to bestow upon; to squander, spend in vain; also used *fig.* See **Ill-wared**, s.v. **Ill, II. 1** (181).

Sc. (JAM.); There would be little love wared on the matter, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxviii. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **ne.Sc.** Dear me! gudeman, but ye're fond o' warin' siller upon that dochter o' yours, GRANT *Keckleton*, 128. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** I would never ware siller on them, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 125. **Abd.** To waur yer time an' the stren'th o' yer boady an' the micht o' your sowl, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) iii. **Per.** Ye've wair'd or wastit a' your prime, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 43. **Rnf.** Witness me haverin' to a flee, Or on some theme o' sic degree Wearin' my time, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 175. **Ayr.** While coofs on countless thousands rant, And ken na how to wair't, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 2. **Slk.** A' that she has wared on you I'll make up to her an hunder an' fifty fauld, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 59, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Wi' her ye'll fine pleasure in wauring your sillar, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 240, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 157. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Thoo mun ware thi brass carefully. **Cum.**[134] **Wm.** Weed waart o' oor brass, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **n.Yks.**[1234] **ne.Yks.**[1] He wares nowt, for he addles nowt. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah nobbut wared a shillin at fair. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1234]; **w.Yks.**[5] A mother sends her little one to ask the butcher to 'wair her sixpence,'—a common practice with poor people, who get a quantity of scrag and shank ends and titbits by this means. 'Waired at t'end on't an' bowt t'best o' ivvrything,'—expended extravagantly and constantly. **Lan.** Still he seemed abeawt hawve satisfied 'at he'd worn his brass reyt, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 27; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Conveying a sense of judicious expenditure; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Wel, wot did yŭ waeʳ on it? **Der.**[12] **Not.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 78. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] I've weared a sight o' munny upo' my bairns' edication. **sw.Lin.**[1] It wants a lot of money wearing on it.

Hence (1) *at one's waring*, *phr.* at one's leisure; (2) **Waring-brass**, *sb.* pocket-money.

(1) **Per.** When time's at your wairin', O spend a half hour, STEWART *Character* (1857) 19. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

10. To wager.

Heb. I'll waur my poor brother Jock's nut against your owning that she's the bonniest . . . lass, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 188.

[**9.** Summe sey that ȝe . . . wyll no thyng ware up on hym, *Paston Letters* (1463) II. 139.]

WARE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Pem. e. & s. Cy. Ken. Hmp. Also written **wair** Sc. (JAM.); **wear** Nhb.; and in forms **waar** Sc. Bnff.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.; **warr** Sh.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **waur** n.Cy. Ken.[12]; **waure** Ken.[1]; **weer** Nhb.[1]; **weir** n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **woare** Nhb.; **woore** e. & s.Cy. Ken.; **wor** Pem.; **wore** Ken. [wēr, weə(r, wiə(r.] **1.** *sb.* Drift sea-weed; sea-wrack. See **Ore**, *sb.*[2], **Sea-ware**, s.v. **Sea, 1** (13).

Sc. (JAM.) **Sh.I.** If ye sit ipa da stane in a kind o' lazy wy, your huik gets inta da waar, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 13; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or.I.** Holmes, skerries, wrak, waith, wair, PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 138. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Great quantities of sea-weed, called ware, are thrown up on the shore, *Statist. Acc.* I. 472 (JAM.). **e.Lth.** Yoked thair cairts about ten or ellevin houris at evene and led wair fra the sea, WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 89. **n.Cy.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 310; **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** RAY (1691); **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.** (K.), **e. & s.Cy.** (B. & H.), **Ken.**[12] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Waarie-bug**, *sb.* a bladder of the yellow tang, *Fucus nodosus.* Cai.[1]; (2) **Warry**, *adj.* sea-weedy; covered with sea-weed. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Ware-bear**, barley manured with sea-weed; (2) **-blade**, the blade of sea-weed; (3) **-caist**, a heap of sea-weed; (4) **-goose**, the brent goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (5) **-strand**, the part of the beach on to which the sea-weed is washed; (6) **-wassel**, the ore-weed, *Laminaria digitata*; (7) **-weed** or **-wood**, sea-weed.

(1) **Abd.** When bear or big is manured with sea-ware, the crop is very abundant, but the grain is very small, and is known by the name of ware-bear, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 17 (JAM.). (2) **Sh.I.** Only got da waarblade for a windin' sheet, *Sh. News* (Nov. 5, 1898). (3)

Or.I. (S.A.S.) (4) Nhb.[1] Dur. [So called] because it feeds on seaweed, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 149. Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 461. (5) n.Sc. Each ware-strand or beach where drift-weed comes to land is set apart for a certain number of tenants on the estate to which it belongs, and each 'brook' of ware as it comes ashore is divided among these tenants, usually in proportion to their rents, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 34. (6) Nhb.[1] (7) s.Pem. Worweed is a splendid manure for the garden (W.M.M.).

3. *v.* To manure with sea-weed. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1], Bnff.[1]

[OE. *wār*, seaweed (SWEET).]

WARE, *sb.*[3] Nhb. Cum. Yks. [weə(r.] Barley or oats, corn which comes away from the ear easily, as distinguished from wheat and rye; also in *comp.* **Ware-corn.** Nhb.[1] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). n.Yks. (I.W.)

WARE, *v.*[3] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **waar** Cum.[1]; **waayre** Brks.[1]; **wah** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **war** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[34] s.War.[1] Wor. Shr.[12] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[1] Sus. Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] w.Cy. Wil. w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.; **warr** Lin. Suf.[1] Wil. nw.Dev.[1]; **wor** Cor. [wēr, weə(r; waə(r.] 1. To beware of; to take precautions against; *gen.* used as an *int.* or coupled with the name of the object to be avoided or to be guarded. Cf. **war**, *adj.*[2]

Arg. A Hanoverian rat whom ware, MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 6. Gall. Lord Archibald, 'ware the flail, man, DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 71. N.Cy.[1] War below. Nhb.[1] War the byul [bowl]. Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Cum.[1], n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[12] Der.[2] Wäh, hare! nw.Der.[1] Not. War-horse! War-hound! (L.C.M.) Lei.[1] War keepers. War.[3] Shr.[2] Nod waragen him coming. Brks.[1] Nrf. 'Specially te 'ware o' the wimmen, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 6. Suf.[1] 'Warr, heads,' would be exclaimed by a boy throwing anything which, falling, might endanger his playfellows. Ken. There, ye'll do it yet. Ye never was one to cry 'Ware!' CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 236. Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.[1] Common in hunting language. I.W.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); To a dog—'War chase,' when it runs after a hare or rabbit (E.H.G.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] In blasting rocks the man who applies the match to the fuze calls out 'War!' If any one lets fall any weight, it is usual to cry out 'Wau·r toa·urz!' Dev. Who be they? ware foxes in the dark, I say, NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 116. Cor. (J.W.)

2. In phr. (1) *ware aigre*, beware of the rush of the tide; (2) — *hawk*, or — *hoc*, take care, beware; (3) — *jolt*, beware of a jolt; see below; (4) — *off*, (*a*) keep off; (*b*) *obs.*, a call used in driving oxen: keep to the right, or away from the ploughboy with the goad; (5) — *out*, (*a*) look out; (*b*) get out of the way; (6) — *rock*, or — *rock sparrow*, see (5, *a*); (7) — *up*, *obs.*, see (4, *b*); (8) — *waps*, (*a*) take care, esp. take care of blows; used as a threat; (*b*) the cry raised in attacking wasps with branches when burning out their nest; (*c*) an exclamation of disappointment; (9) — *whing*, or — *wing*, see (2); (10) — *whoop*, a wagoner's call to his horse to come to the near side.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) Arg. This is a sweet woman . . . but dangerous. 'Ware hawk, lad, 'ware hawk! MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 135. Nhb. Warhawk ti the mortil that hunts this black cat, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 10. Chs.[1], Nhp.[2] (3) Shr.[1] An expression proper to the harvest-field; it is called out by the man at the head of the 'for'-'orse' to the man on the load, as a warning to hold fast while the waggon crosses a 'reän' or gutter. (4, *a*) Heb. To . . . bid him 'ware off' till further intimation was given him, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 94. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) (*b*) nw.Dev.[1] (5, *a*) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A call signifying that something is falling, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.), Ken. (G.B.) (*b*) Lakel.[2] War-oot o' t'way. Lan. (S.W.), ne.Lin. (E.S.) (6) ne.Wor. Used e.g. by a man throwing down anything from a loft or house-top to those below (J.W.P.). (7) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179. nw.Dev.[1] (8, *a*) n.Yks.[2] Have a care, or war waps te ye! Der.[2], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Ken.[1] (*b*) Brks.[1] (*c*) n.Lin.[1] (9) ne.Lan.[1] An exclamation made use of by hunters when hounds run after pheasants, partridges, &c. w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). n.Dev. Hands acrass, tha middle down An' up again. War wing! turn roun', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 26. (10) War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.[4] (s.v. Gee-whoop). s.War.[1] (*ib.*)

[1. Þe hindeȝ were halden in, with hay & war, Þe does dryuen with gret dyn to þe depe sladeȝ, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1158.]

WARE, see **Voar**, **War**, *adj.*[12], **Weir.**

WARE-COCK, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. The blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix.*

Gall. (JAM.) Kcb. The blow was ettled at a tall ane, A bra' ware-cock, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 113.

WAREDAY, see **Warday.**

WARF, *v.* Hmp.[1] [wōf.] To warp.

We can't use un, he's warfed so.

WARF, see **Urf**, **Waugh.**

WARFA, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] Also written **wharfa.** [wā·fə.] A disease in young lambs which causes lameness in the loins and hind quarters. Cf. **thwarter.**

WARFISH, *sb.* Yks. [wā·fiʃ.] The razor-fish, *Ensis siliqua.* e.Yks. KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 8.

WAR-HAWK, *sb.* N.I.[1] A bailiff; a summons server.

WARIANGLE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. Stf. Der. Shr. Also in forms **weirangle** Yks.; **wirrangle** nw.Der.[1] The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.*

Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 47. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 137. Stf. BAILEY (1721). Der. RAY (ed. 1674) 84. nw.Der.[1] Shr. BAILEY (1721).

[As ful of venim been thise wariangles, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 1408.]

WARIDRAG, see **Wary-draggle.**

WARISH, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **waris** n.Cy. To recover from sickness.

w.Yks.[1] Hees niver warish'd o't' surfeit he gat last Kersmas, ii. 239. ne.Lan.[1] He'll never warish on it.

Hence **Warisht**, *ppl. adj.* having conquered any disease or difficulty; secure against the future; hence well-stored or furnished. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2]

[Your doghter, with the grace of god, shal warisshe and escape, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 2172. OF. *guarir* (Mod. *guérir*), from OHG. *warjan* (HATZFELD).]

WARISH, see **Wairsh**, **Warridge.**

WARISON, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. Yks. Also written **warrison** Cum.[4] Yks. 1. The stomach and its contents. Cum. GROSE (1790) *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[24] 2. *pl.* The bowels. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

WARK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Also in forms **waak** e.Yks.[1]; **wack** w.Yks.; **wahk** e.Yks.; **warch** N.Cy.[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Shr.[12]; **warche** Lan.; **wartch** w.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1]; **werch** m.Lan.[1]; **werk** Sc. (JAM.); **werke**, **wertch** Lan.; **wirtch**, n.Cy.; **worch** w.Yks.[2]; **work** Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Midl. sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1] [wark, wāk; watʃ.] 1. *sb.* An ache; a pain. See **Belly-wark**, **Head-wark**, &c.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. *Gl.* (1851). s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Full o' warks an crukes. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[235], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Aw've getten th' tooth-wartch o o'er my carcus, 14. Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2]

Hence **Warkish**, *adj.* rather sore. n.Yks.[2] 2. *v.* To ache; to throb.

Sc. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] Mi airm warks. w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[1], Cum.[3] 160. Wm. My blaws hed meaad me heaad wark, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 32, ed. 1821. n.Yks.[123] ne.Yks.[1] It's a back-warkin job. e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] My back warks while I can hardly bide. w.Yks.[1] I hurt bufft o' my arm . . . seea ill, at it wark'd past bidin, ii. 288; w.Yks.[234] Lan. Thae mays mi yed warche, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 19; Hur yed wertcht a bit, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 86; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] This tooath wartches terrable. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Mi aa·rt fae·r waa·rchiz für dhū póoūr tlemt lit·l thingg·. Midl. The working of the temples (K.). Der.[1], nw.Der.[1] sw.Lin.[1] How my head works. Shr.[1] It inna so much of a pain, as a smartin', warchin' feel; Shr.[2] My corns warchen. e.An.[1] In violent headache, the head 'works like a clock.'

[1. OE. *wærc*, *wræc*, pain. 2. *wærcan*, to be in pain (SWEET).]

WARK, WARK-BRATTLE, see **Work**, **Work-bracco.**

WARKLY, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [wa·rkli.] Diligent; given to work. See **Work.**

WARKWORTH-TROUT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The bull-trout, *Salmo eriox.*

WARL, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [wāl.] To wail; to whine; to complain without shedding tears.

WARL, WARLICK, see **Whirl, Warlock**, *sb.*[1]

WARLIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A worldly person.

Rnf. A' the gear that misers green for, A' that taks the warlin's e'e, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 187.

WARLOCK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Also written **warlok** Sc.; **wharlock** Lan.; and in forms **warlick** Sc.; **wharloch** s.Lan.[1] [wa·rlək.] A wizard; occas. a witch; also used *attrib.*

Sc. You're but a witch, or a vile warlock, or mermaid o' the flude, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 39. Sh.I. The warlocks of Shetland communed with various demons, known by the name of Sea-trows and Land-trows, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 234, ed. 1891. ne.Sc. The chief enemies of the dairy were the witch and the warlock that had the power of drawing away the milk and the cream of the cows, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 189. Abd. Ane taul' sic things, I'm sure nae ane cud tell, Unless some warlick, or auld Nick himself, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 119. s.Sc. Hardly believe or in warlocks or witches, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 14. Ayr. Our warlock Rhymer instantly descry'd The Sprites that owre the Brigs of Ayr preside, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 71-2. Slk. Ye want to make a warlock o' me, ye imp o' mischief, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 56, ed. 1866. Kcb. Confusion tae the wutches, the warlocks, an' the deevil, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 254. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. There's little need o' outher witch or warlock when the drink gets the better o' a man, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 154. Lan. Tha'rt a wharlock, aw'll uphowd teh, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 173. s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Warlock-breef**, *sb.* a wizard's spell; enchantment; (2) **-fecket**, *sb.* a magic jacket; see below; (3) **Warlockin**, *sb.* an imp of mischief; (4) **Warlock-knowe**, *sb.* a knoll on which wizards are supposed to hold their meetings; (5) **Warlockry**, *sb.* magic skill.

(1) Ayr. Ye surely hae some warlock-breef Owre human hearts, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 1. (2) Sc. (JAM.); Jackets, woven of water-snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan; and are yet remembered by the name of warlock feckets, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 281. (3) Ayr. It's awfu' an' unkent the ill This warlo'kin has wrought, man, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 130. (4) Ayr. Meet me on the warlock knowe, BURNS *Dainty Davie*, st. 1. (5) Sc. (JAM.) Slk. A' the eatables and drinkables that his wild warlockry could hae conjured up, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 121.

[Cp. OE. *wǣrloga*, a truce-breaker, traitor, liar, devil (HALL).]

WARLOCK, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Suf. I.W. 1. The common mustard, *Sinapis nigra.* I.W. (B. & H.) 2. ? The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* Suf. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) V. 251.

[Mustard, or warlok, or se(n)vyne herbe, *sinapis* (*Prompt.*).]

WARLOCK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] Lan. Chs. Som. [wō·lok, -ək.] 1. *v.* To tighten the rope or chain which binds the load upon a wagon; see below.

Chs.[1] We speak of 'warlocking the ropes,' or we say the load is 'warlocked.' w.Som.[1] In binding the load upon a timber-carriage, it is usual to pass a chain loosely around the several pieces, and then by inserting a lever, this chain may be twisted up to any desired tightness. To tighten a chain thus is to 'warlock' it.

Hence **Warlock't**, *ppl. adj.* entangled; ruffled; involved.

s.Lan. Heaw's this rope gettn warlockt athisn? BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

2. *sb.* A method of tightening the rope or chain of a wagon-load; the fastening thus made.

Chs.[1] The ropes, after being made fast, are tightened by being drawn together with another length of rope, or sometimes twisted with a peg. This peculiar method of tightening is called 'a warlock.' w.Som.[1]

[2. Cp. Warlok, a fetyr lok (warloc of feterloc, P.), *sera pedicalis vel compedicalis* (*Prompt.*).]

WARLOCK, *v.*[2] Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To romp; to make a noisy, frolicsome uproar. Cf. **marlock**.

s.Lan. Come intoth heawse; whot aryo rompin an warlockin theer for, at this time oneet? BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

WARLOCK-KNOT, *sb.* Lan. A hard knot in timber. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

WARM, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **waarm** s.Lan.[1] [warm, wām.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Warm-bellied**, warm; (2) **-pocketed**, rich, well-to-do; (3) — **quart**, a quart of warm ale; (4) — **shop**, the lower regions; (5) — **soak**, a piece of marshy ground, *gen.* in a hollow, in which a spring rises; (6) — **store**, anything carefully stored up for use.

(1) w.Yks. It's catching, 'specially on such a warm-bellied day as this, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 73. (2) Der. Bein' as I'm a warm-pocketed wench, I'm goin' to pay for yo' to-night, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 18. (3, 4) s.Lan.[1] (5) Hrf.[1] (6) N.Cy.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as warm as a penny pie*, quite warm; (2) *to measure for a warm suit of clothes*, to flog soundly; see **Measure, 6** (2).

(1) Sc. Generally said of or to children (A.W.). Slk. Ye hev taen guid care o' her; she's as warm as a penny pie, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 11. (2) s.Wor.[1] 35.

3. Excessively hot. Lan. (E.M.M.) Glo. LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). 4. Angry.

n.Lin.[1] That made him mad, and he shaked his fist in my face; then I was warm an' all, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 122.

5. Active, stirring.

n.Yks. All t'lads . . . 's nut sae warm, I' t'waas an' worrks aboot a farm as this here gell, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 69.

6. Near, close on; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. It's warm on fifty mile. I went warm by where a fox brake cover (C.C.R.); When ye're by the laithe, ye'll be getting pretty warm [near to the spot], *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 489.

7. *sb.* In phr. *a spell of warm*, a run of warm weather.

w.Yks. We've hed a spell o' warm, *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7, col. 7.

8. *v.* In phr. (1) *to talk as one warms*, to be careless in one's speech; (2) *to warm up old porridge*, to renew old love; (3) — *up with*, to agree with warmly; to be enthusiastic about a thing.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Lan. If Long Yeb says owt to me abeawt warmin' up old porritch, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (3) s.Chs.[1] Ah kūd·nū waa·rm ūp wi dhaat· ky'eynd ū wuurk.

9. To thrash; to hit; also used with *up*; freq. in phr. to warm a person's jacket, sides, &c.; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. Suck in with the Maister!—We'll warm ye when we get ye oot, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xi. Nhb. It's a fair disgrace ti warm him wiv a stick, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 79. Dur. The two that warmed Tony's jacket were a deputation, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 136. Cum.[1], Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[4], w.Yks.[23], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1] My word, but I'll waärm your little starn. Nhp.[1], War.[234], w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] 'I'll warm thee yud,' or, 'I'll warm thee nut,' = 'I'll punch your head.' s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] Pem. EASTHER *Gl.* (1883). Glo. I'll warm 'im so's 'e sha'nt forget it in a 'urry! *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 45. Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. (E.M.) Suf. *e.An. Daily Times* (1892). Hmp. (H.R.), I.W.[12] w.Som.[1] Zee· wur aay doa·n wau·rm dhuy aa·s vaur dhee, haun· aay gits oa·ld u dhee. Dev.[3], Cor.[3]

WARMING-STONE, *sb.* Cor.[2] A kind of stone which when once heated retains the heat for a long time.

WARMINT, see **Vermin.**

WARMNESS, *sb.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. [wa·rm-, wā·m-nəs.] 1. Warmth.

Sh.I. Comin' wi' da lamb ta da warmness o' da fire, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Tha wants a thicker top-coit nor that; ther's no warmness in't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 4, 1899).

2. Warm weather.

Sh.I. Der no muckle to mak' ony ane need da fire wi' dis. Da warmness is come noo, *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900).

[To gladen every flour with his warmnesse, CHAUCER *C.T.* E. 2221.]

WARMOD, see **Wormit.**

WARMSHIP, *sb.* Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. [wō·mʃip.] Warmth.

s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1] War. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Wor. The warmship of the weather (R.M.E.). w.Wor.[1] Thahr's a dill a wahrmship i' my owd shahl. se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] The poor owd mon wants warmship an' comfort worse than physic. Hrf.[12]

WARM-WISE, *adj.* Sc. Rather sultry.

Ayr. Man, it's awful' kin' o' meigh an' warm-wise! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 201.

WARN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **wairn** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.[1] [**warn, wān, wǭn.**] **1.** In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.* (1) **Warn in,** (*a*) to caution; to warn; (*b*) to give verbal intimation of the hour of a funeral; (*c*) to elect or appoint to an office; (2) — **off,** (*a*) to order off; to give notice to quit; (*b*) to forbid; (3) — **on,** see (1, *c*); (4) — **out of,** see (2, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] Warn'd in as a constable. **w.Som.**[1] The young Robert 've a-bin a-warned in sexton. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 116. (2, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] You bairns hev been warned off theäse here plantins times many, an' here you are ageän wi' yer han's full o' primroäses. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] You bin a-warned off this here ground times enough, zo now you must go 'vore the justices. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] I've warned you off cumin' to see oor Liza afoore noo; if I find you skulkin' aboot ony moore, I'll rattle this here furk shaft aboot thy heäd. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Som.**[1] (3) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's warned on cunstubble, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **Som.** I hear he's warned him out of his farm (W.F.R.).

2. Phr. *to warn the water*, see below.

N.Cy.[1] This word has a peculiar local application in the lower vales of the Tees, a river, which from the rapidity of its upper course, and from the numerous streams it receives from hill and moorland, often rises suddenly. In that district to warn the water is to give the inhabitants timely notice of a flood.

3. To cite, summon to some public office or duty; to give notice of a meeting, &c., esp. to summon by verbal invitation to a funeral.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Or.I.** PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *App.* 40. **ne.Sc.** The people had been invited to the funeral or warnt by a special messenger, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 210. **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] 'Fahn dee ye lift?' 'The fouck wiz warnt t'cum at twal.' **Cld.** 'To warn the meeting,' to warn the members (JAM.). **e.Lth.** The clerk . . . took the weekly doles to the poor, 'wairned' delinquents, WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 79. **Hdg.** RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 229. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Uls.** In reference to the funeral those who wish to attend are 'warned' for a certain hour, *Northern Whig* (May 8, 1901). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 1741–2. March 4.—Committee being warned, these following were absent or short, *Keelman's Hospital.* **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah's warned on jury, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I warned the meeting for Thursday. The policeman warned me for the crowner's jury of Saturda'. **War.**[3], **Cor.**[3]

4. To induct into a public office by the formal process of 'warning' and swearing in. n.Yks.[1] **5.** To forbid, deny; to order off.

ne.Lan.[1], **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A warned 'im the 'aouse. Moother said as if way went off o' the leane, a man 'ud warn uz wi' a big stick. **War.**[3]

6. Of a clock: to make the clicking sound shortly before striking; *gen.* in phr. *to warn (for) the hour.*

Slg. Hark! the clock is warning ten, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 189. **Ayr.** The knock has warned for twal' o'clock, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 58. **Nhb.** The clock warned for twal, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

WARN, WARND, WARNDY, WARNED, see **Warrant,** *v.*

WARNER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form **warriner** Cum. [**wā·nə(r).**] A summoner; a warden, esp. a churchwarden. See **Churchwarner.**

Cum. The vicar and church warriners won't have any trampling on the graves, *Carlisle Jrn.* (1888) 6, col. 8. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It has been suggested that 'warner' may not be a corruption of 'warden,' but that a churchwarden became so called because he was wont to give notice of parish matters in church.

WARNEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Oxf. Also in form **warner** Oxf. A boys' game; see below.

Kcb. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 342. **Nhb.** The winter games were 'Warney,' 'Dumpers,' 'Moont the Cuddy,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269; The place where 'warney' was generally played was across a wide roadway between two walls, which served as goals; boundaries were also fixed up and down the road to the right and left, over which, if one of the fugitives stepped, he was considered the captive of 'warney.' Say twenty boys (or any number) were going to play, nineteen of these stood against one of the walls, whilst one of the twenty was chosen to act as 'warney.' Then the nineteen having hold of hands (the first time over) shouted 'Warney! Warney! hoo!' and ran across to reach the other wall (the goal). It was 'Warney's' endeavour to catch one of the boys and 'cop' him. If he succeeded in copping him he was then his prisoner, and had to assist his captor in captivating his late comrades: this went on until all were caught and copped. If the captor could not manage to 'cop' his prisoner he could not claim him. After the first time or turn across, which was performed in a sort of charge, it was then a general *melée*, and 'Warney! Warney! hoo!' was the battle-cry throughout, *ib. Author's note.* **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Oxf.** (G.O.)

WARNING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Wil. Dev. Also in form **wairning** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [**wa·rnin, wā·nin, wǭ·nin.**] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Warning-pieces,** a ship's signal-flags; (2) **-stone,** see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Wil.**[1] The bakers take a certain pebble, which they put in the vaulture of their oven, which they call the warning-stone: for when that is white the oven is hot, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 43.

2. *sb.* In phr. *to give warning*, of a clock: to make a clicking noise a short time before striking.

Frf. The auld gowkoo-clock wad gie warnin' o' ten, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 50. **Lakel.** 'What o'clock is't?' 'It's geen warnen fer ten' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. The sound made by a clock just previous to striking. Sc. (A.W.) **4.** A portent, death-omen; a supernatural visitation.

Sc. Deaths seldom occurred, according to the shrewd gossips, without some remarkable 'warning' of the sad event. The howl of a dog, the ticking of the death watch, or some mysterious knock was generally heard, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 12. **e.Sc.** The stroke upon her window was of supernatural origin, and a 'warning' to her of the death of her son, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 232. **n.Lin.**[1] **n.Dev.** Mother knew he'd had a 'warning,' CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 14.

5. A notice; a citation, esp. the verbal invitation to attend a funeral; the circuit invited to a funeral.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Gall.** (A.W.) **Cum.** Bid every master and mistress within the warning to Shoulthwaite Moss, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885 62.

6. *pl.* A boys' game; the same as 'Stag-warning' (q.v.). n.Yks. (I.W.)

WARNISH, *v.* Sc. Also in forms **warnice** Fif.; **warnis** (JAM.). [**wa·rniʃ; wa·rnis.**] To warn.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Weel was I warnised ere I cam frae hame, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 44. **Frf., e.Per.** Mind, I'm juist warnishin' ye (W.A.C.). **Ags.** Mind, I've gien ye warnisin (JAM.).

Hence **Warnishment,** *sb.* warning.

Frf., e.Per. I'll gie ye fair warnishment (W.A.C.). **e.Fif.** Gin I had gotten due warnicement feint a flee wad I hae cared, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

WARNLE, WARNT, see **Wornil, Want,** *sb.*[2], **Warrant,** *v.*

WAR-OFFICE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular name for the village of Bamford.

WARP, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**warp, wāp, wǭp.**] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to go far to warp and the mill so near*, 'to carry coals to Newcastle'; (2) *to warp and waft, obs.*, to make intricate turns.

(1) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 105. (2) **Slg.** He [a butcher] took his gully by the haft, An' twirl'd the blade, 'Mang puddins he could warp and waft, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 17.

2. *Obs.* To throw; to cast.

I.Ma. They warped all his bowels about on the tide, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291. **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. To lace together the ends of a 'sean-net.'

Cor. While the larger boats are engaged in warping the ends together, the lurker takes its station in the opening, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; **Cor.**[3]

4. To cause a deposit on land of alluvial soil by means of natural or artificial flooding; to silt up; also used with *up.* See **Sand-warped,** s.v. **Sand,** 1 (33).

n.Yks.[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Large fields are surrounded by embankments, dykes are cut, and sluice gates placed; when warping is in progress the gates all along the dykes to the tidal river, miles away, are opened. The rising tide flows through the

inlets to banked-in fields, are drawn, and the land flooded, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 23, 1901) 7; **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 388. **Lin.** For the purpose of warping up the old channel, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence *warped up, phr.* of a person: silently stupid.

n.Lin.[1] A figure of speech taken from a drain or clough-head so choked with warp as to be useless. 'He's clear warped up, niver duz noht bud smoäk bacca, an' think aboot his bairn.'

5. *Obs.* To make an embankment; see below.

Gall. An attempt has been . . . made . . . to recover land from the sea by warping; this is done by driving piles of wood into the beach, interwoven with branches of trees or any sort of bramble, to retain the mud on the ebbing of the tide, *Agric. Surv.* 230 JAM. .

6. To open. N.Cy.[1] 7. Of a ewe, cow, or mare: to cast her young. Cf. **wop**, *v.*[1]

Glo. Some cows are perhaps by constitutional weakness, or bodily imperfection, more liable to warp than others, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 464; **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] The cow slinks her calf, the mare slips her foal, the ewe warps her lamb (s.v. Slink). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 299, ed. 1849. **s.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 177. **I.W.**[1] That mare warped her vooulds; **I.W.**[2], **Wil.** (G.F.B.)

Hence **Warpling**, *sb.* a calf born before its time. Glo.[1]

8. To lay eggs.

N.Cy.[12] **Cum.** Stone the ducks home to warp, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 28, 1900) 3, col. 8; **Cum.**[1] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Lan.** How many eggs has she warped? BREWER (1870 . [LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

9. *Obs.* Of bees: to take flight.

Gall. The hive which warped owre the fell . . . Was warmly followed by himsell, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

10. *Obs.* To make a bleating sound.

Slk. Ɵ'er the rank scented fen the bleetur was warping, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 64.

11. With *up*: to plough land in 'warps.' Ken.[1] Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. 12. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Warp-cop**, a conical tin used for warps; (2) **-end**, *fig.*, a ne'er-do-weel; (3) **-head**, a silly, muddle-headed person; (4) **-way**, to the right; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (2) **Der.** Poor owd Brown, he may be a warp end, a bit ov a wastrel in his day, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1; (M.A.W.) (3) **Yks.** Coom oot, thou girt warp'eäd (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Aw've made a match for hauve a creawn wi' th' owd warp-yed ut he corn't poo yon owd tom cat ov eawrs o'er owd Dicky Barlow's hoss pond, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 8. **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **w.Yks.** Yarns were originally twisted both ways, to the right for warp and to the left for weft (W.T.).

13. Phr. *warp and waft*, completely; every bit.

Abd. That's our Robbie's, warp an' waft, Be't gueed or ill, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873; (G.W.)

14. A strong rope, esp. one attached to a fishing-net.

e.Yks. KENDALL *God's Hand* (1870) 11. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99. **Cor.** When everything is favourable, a warp from the end of the stop-sean is handed to the volyer, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106.

15. The sediment deposited by a river; an accumulation of mud, &c., checking the flow of water; sand deposited on the coast.

Yks. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXII. 383. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[2]

Hence (1) **Warp-and-grove**, *sb.* marsh land; (2) **-land**, *sb.* land formed by the silt of a river; the deposit of earth moved from one part of the coast to another by the action of the sea.

(1) **Lin.** It consists of three descriptions of land: marsh, called here warp-and-grove, strong loam, . . and dry loam, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 77. (2) **e.Yks.**[1]

16. A piece of land between two furrows, consisting of several ridges; a corn ridge; a flat, wide bed of ploughed land.

e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ken.**[1] **Sus.**[1] A piece of land consisting of ten, twelve, or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off the water; **Sus.**[2]

17. *Obs.* The stream of salt water which runs from the brine-pots; also in *comp.* **Salt-warp.** Wor. (K.) 18. A tale of four in counting, esp. used of herrings or oysters; occas. three or even two.

Sc. His honour Monkbarns should never want sax warp of oysters, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxi. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Hdg.** A hundred, as sold by the fishers, contains 33 warp, equal to six score and twelve. The retail hundred contains only 30 warp, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 69 (*ib.*). **n.Yks.**[2] A warp of herrings. **w.Yks.** Three nails; a nailmaker's phrase, used when counting nails, *Leeds Merc. Wkly. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. **I.Ma.** When the fishermen tell out their herrings they add to every 100, three fishes, which they distinguish by the name of 'warp,' and then they throw in a single herring, which they call 'tally' (S.M.). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100. **Ken.** LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[12] **Sus.** In counting fish 128 herrings make a hundred and 132 mackerel according to Brighton measure, but the reckoning is by warps of four fish (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

19. A lamb cast some time before its maturity. e.An.[1], Suf. (HALL.) 20. A smart stroke or blow. Cld. (JAM.)

21. A stroke of the oar in rowing.

Sh.I. I canna rowe Wi' sikkan warps, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 52; **S. & Ork.**[1]

22. A variety of potato.

w.Yks. 'What mack o' putates hev ye?' 'Ah've some warps, an' they're th' best gooin' (B.K.).

[10. Cp. þe fyrst word þat he warp, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 224.]

WARP, *v.*[2] Som. To wrap up; a dial. form of 'wrap.' (W.F.R.), (HALL.)

WARPER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. A person who lays the warp threads in order for the weaver.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** He was a warper in Fulton's ware-room when I knew him first, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 162. **w.Yks.** (F.R.), **s.Lan.**[1]

WARPING, *ppl. adj., vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **worping** Cai.[1] [wa·rpin, wā·pin.]

1. *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Warping-bobbin**, the bobbin on which the yarn is wound previous to being made into warps; (2) **-creel**, a stand in which a 'warper' sets his 'cops' and in which his threads are set in the order they are to take in the warp; (3) **-dinner**, *obs.*, a dinner given to a handloom weaver; (4) **-mill**, (5) **-pins**, (6) **-wheel**, (7) **-woof**, **-wough**, or **-wow**, the machine in which threads are arranged into warps.

(1) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (2) **w.Yks.** (D.L.) (3) **Cai.**[1] The people spun their own wool and brought the yarn to the weaver. They on such occasions were expected to bring him a present of food, usually a piece of salt pork, for his 'worpin dinner.' (4) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **w.Yks.** (F.R.), **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (6) **Ayr.** I sat beside my warpin wheel, And ay I ca'd it roun', BURNS *My heart was ance*, st. 4. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). (7) **w.Yks.** (D.L.); **w.Yks.**[3] A frame three yards and one foot long.

2. *sb. Fig.* A thread.

Lan. We're nobbut a 'bundle of habits,' Tee'd round wi' a warpin' o' time, BEALEY *Wark while yo con* (1867) st. x, in *Cy. Wds.* No. xvii. 262.

3. *pl.* The mud banks of an estuary; land which has been raised by the deposits left by floods.

e.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 23, 1901) 7. **Lin.** *Chambers's Jrn.* (1889) 490. [Warpynge, of the see or oþer water, *alluvium* (*Prompt.*).]

WARPLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **warpel.** [wa·rpl.]

1. To entangle, intertwine; also used *fig.*

Sc. That yarn's sae warplit that I canna get it redd (JAM.); An old quarrel's like warplit wool that cannot be redd in a minute, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 71. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** She saw things had taken sic a cast, An' sae thro' ither warpl'd were, that she Began to dread atweesh them what meith be, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 80 (JAM.).

2. To twist or wind round; also used *fig.*

Arg. Though scorlins warpled my thowl pins, COLVILLE *Vernac.* (1899) 6. **Lnk.** Warl's griefs an' cares are unco rife, An' warple roond a body's life, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 227. **Kcb.** They [tawse] warpled roun' his lanky shanks Like snakes aroon' 'Laocoon,' ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 141.

3. To wriggle; to twist the limbs about; to walk unsteadily. Cf. **warble**, *v.*[2]

n.Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** At greedy-glade, or warpling on the green, She 'clipst them a', ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 253.

4. With *through*: to struggle through.

Rxb. If ance-en ye could warpel throwe, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 198.

WARPLE, WARR, see **Wapple,** *sb.*[2], **Ware,** *sb.*[2], *v.*[3]

WARRABEE, *sb.* Chs. Der. Also in forms **wairibree** Chs.[1]; **warra-breeze** s.Chs.[1]; **wary-bree** nw.Der.[1]; **wary-breeze** Chs. [wa·rəbī; weə·ribrīz.] A large wart on the body of an animal. Cf. **warble,** *sb.*, **warra-worm.**

Chs.[13], **n.Chs.** (G.H.H.) **s.Chs.**[1] Supposed to be due to the presence of a worm. **nw.Der.**[1]

[OE. *wearr*, a callosity, wart (SWEET); and *bee* or *breeze*. See **Breeze,** *sb.*[1]]

WARRACH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **warrack** Sc.; **warroch** (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [wa·rəχ.] **1.** *sb.* A knotted stick. Sc. (JAM.) Hence **Warrachie,** *adj.* rough and knotty, as the trunk of a tree. Kcd., Ags. (*ib.*) **2.** A stubborn, ill-tempered person. Bnff.[1] **3.** A stunted, ill-grown person; a puny child; a worthless fellow.

Abd. Deil speed yon bit warrack, wi' neiz i' the air, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 17, 1901). **Kcd**, **Ags.** A weary warroch (JAM.). **e.Fif.** Ye puir insigneeficant blowstin cooardly warrach at ye are! LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix.

4. *v.* To scold; to use abusive language. n.Sc. (JAM.)

WARRAGE-POLE, *sb.* War.[3] A pole slung on chains and placed across a stream to prevent cattle trespassing from field to field by fording.

WARRAND, see **Warrant,** *v.*

WARRANDICE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **warrandiss** (JAM.). **1.** A surety; a security, esp. the security given by the seller to the buyer that the bargain shall be made good.

Sc. (JAM.); I'se be caution for them—I'se gie you my personal warrandice, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvi. **Lnk.** WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 489, ed. 1828. **Slk.** I stand warrandice that he shall keep his distance, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 60, ed. 1866. **Gall.** There were four men who were willing to give warrandice that their horses refused to pass the place, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 23.

2. A legal warrant; also used *fig.*

Ayr. Your behaviour, Geordie, is an unco' warrandice to everyone to lift the hoof against me, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxviii. **Gall.** Agnew of Lochnaw took out letters from the Privy Council, . . as the warrant runs . . . 'to pursue and slay the red-handed clans of gypsies and broken men.' . . These clans were the Millers, . . the Faas not being nominated in the warrandice, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi.

[That they be weisely wachede and in warde holdene, Wardede of warantizez with wyrchipfulle knyghttez, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1614. OFr. *warentise, garantise*, guarantee (STRATMANN).]

WARRANT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Stf. [wa·rənt.] The clay underlying a coal-seam; 'seat-earth.'

w.Yks. (T.T.) **Lan.** WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 93. **Stf.** (K.)

WARRANT, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wand** e.Yks.[1]; **want** Sus.[1]; **warn** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Glo. Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Suf. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1] Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **warnd** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Wm. Lan. Nhp.[2] Wor. Hrf.[2] Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor. Dev.; **warndy** I.W.[1] Dor.[1]; **warned** Wm.; **warnt** Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] s.Lan.[1] Nhp.[12] Ess.[1] Sur. I.W.[2]; **warran** Sc.; **warrand** Sc. (JAM.) e.Yks.[1] Stf. Lei.[1] Oxf.; **warren** Nhb.; **warrn** Sh.I.; **warrnd** Glo.; **warrnt** Suf.; **waund** Nhp.[1] se.Wor.[1]; **waurn** Sc.; **wern** Brks.[1]; **worn** Bnff.[1]; **worrin** Sc. (JAM.) [wa·rənt, wo·rənt; warn(d, wān(d, wan(d, wǫn(d, won(d.] **1.** *v.* Esp. in phr. *I'll warrant*, or *I'll warrant it*, or *you*, *I'se warrant*, 'I'll be bound,' 'I'll go bail.' See **Awarrant.**

Sc. He's a madman noo, an' disna ken a shuttle frae a shoehorn, a' warrand, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 61. **Sh.I.** Nae wird o' Shaarlit, I'se warrn, Mansie? *Sh. News* (June 4, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** She was braw, I'se warrant ye, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxx. **Bnff.**[1] I'se worn ye, the fishers 'ill a' rin t' the sea, fin they ken it the factor's t' gaither up the bye-gane rents. **Abd.** Heth, Lizie, ye're in order now, I'se warn ye think, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 96. **Ayr.** Dempster, a true-blue Scot I'se warran, BURNS *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 13. **Edb.** I'se waurn our folks are gane to bed, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 158. **Slk.** He'll hae speeled, I'se warrant, mony an iceberg, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. **n.Ir.** A'll warn't ye a'll get sittin' doon, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 89. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** As warren'd your sides are sair, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 318; **Nhb.**[1] Aa's warn. **Lakel.**[2] Ah's warn'd yer gaily thrang. **Cum.**[1] 'To warrant,' to assure. 'Aa's warn't ta it is.' **Wm.** An yer gaily stoot I warnd, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. **e.Yks.**[1] He'll come tiv a bad end yan o' these days, Ah'll wand it he will. **w.Yks.**[5] 'Am so badly ah can hardly hod up; ah think fursūre ah sal ha' done wi' yuh awal soin.' 'I'll warrant thuh!—mun, thah's noan done wi't' world yet thah needn't be flāa'd.' **Lan.** Ye'll hev heard o' The Penny Stone Rock, mony a time, aw warnd, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) ii. **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.**[2] I'll warrant he'll do it. **Nhp.**[1] I waund you he'll do't; **Nhp.**[2] **se.Wor.**[1] 'That bwoy yunt strong anough tu carry that there bag o' taters.' Boy's father: 'O, I waund 'im.' **s.Wor.** I warnd a wunt do't (H.K.). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** War'n I know whos'n 'tis! BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x; **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] **s.Oxf.** Said she was a young limb I warrand, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 35. **Brks.**[1] Times 'ool mend avoor long I'll warn 'e. **Suf.** I warn you he's a good un (M.E.R.); I warr'nt he gone tew the hall, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 66. **Ess.**[1] I warnt yow doant. **Sur.**[1] It 'ull be a hard winter for the poor, I'll warn't ye. **Sus.**[1] He wunt give ye naun, I want ye. **Hmp.**[1] You'll get un, I warnd. **I.W.**[1] I'll warndy; **I.W.**[2] **Wil.** You'll get un, I warnd, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] I'll warn That she's a witch, 300. **w.Som.**[1] He on't come aneast the place, I'll warn un. **Dev.**[1] An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis;—no more lookeedezee than you be, 3. **n.Dev.** Chell net trouble ye agen vor one while, chell warndy, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 257. **Cor.**[1] I'll warn 'ee; **Cor.**[2]

2. *sb.* In *comp.* **Warrant-money,** *obs.*, earnest-money.

n.Lin.[1] He is to pay vnto the said churchwardens the some of ten pounds, warrant-money, vpon Easter Munday next, *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* (1635).

3. Phr. *to be a person's warrant*, to be sure he will do what is expected of him.

n.Stf. He'd be glad t' ha' ye to supper wi'm, I'll be's warrand, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 14. **Lei.**[1]

4. *Obs.* A surety; a security.

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Sc.** All ga'ed wi' Charlie For to be his warran', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 84, ed. 1875. **Fif.** Ane horse is bot ane waik warand quhene men hes maist ado, PITSCOTTIE *Cron.* (ed. 1889) I. 235. **Ayr.** Thy warrand I shall be, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846–7) I. 74.

WARRANTABLE, *adj.* Som. Dev. [wo·rəntəbl.] Of a stag: five years old and upwards.

Som. The horn announced that the tufters had put up a 'warrantable' deer, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 91. **w.Som.**[1] At five years old he should carry bow, bay, tray, with two points on top each side; he would then be what we call a warrantable stag, fit to hunt with hounds (a stag of ten points). **n.Dev.** A six-year-old hart at least, carrying nine or ten branches on his two antlers, having, in forester's language, 'his rights,' and to be described therefore as 'a warrantable deer,' WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xvi.

WARRANTY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Brks. Also in forms **warnty** Brks.[1]; **warrantry** Nhb. **1.** A legal warrant.

Nhb. It's like puttin' yer name to a death warrantry, *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1902) 765.

2. A guarantee.

Sc. (A.W.) **Per.** A'll gie ye a warranty that the'll no be a cup o' the cheeny broken, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 163. **Brks.**[1]

WARRA-WORM, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [wa·rə-wām.] A large wart on the body of an animal supposed to be due to the presence of a worm. Cf. **warrabee.**

WARRE, WARRELL, see **War,** *adj.*[1], **Wharrel.**

WARREN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [wa·rən.] A mill-dam in a stream; also in *comp.* **Warren-head.**

Nhb.[1] Warren-heed in the Pont, a few miles below Ponteland, forms the dam for Kirkley mill-race. **s.Dur.**, **n.Yks.** There is a warren just above the mill. . . Harrison, his wife, and a man belonging to Whorlton attempted to cross the stream in the boat, but when well out the water came down and swept them away over the warren, *Newcastle Daily Leader* (Sept. 29, 1896).

WARREN, see **Warrant,** *v.*

WARREND, *sb.* Lin. Nrf. Also in form **warrant** Nrf. A dial. form of 'warren.'

n.Lin.[1] **Nrf.** He saw two of them [sea-eagles] beating over the warrants, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 185.

Hence (1) **Warrender**, *sb.* a warrener; (2) **Warrend-house**, *sb.* a house in or adjoining a rabbit-warren, in which the warrener lives, or where he keeps nets, skins, &c.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] My faather was warrender at Thorganby when I was born. (2) *ib.*

WARRICK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **warwick** Nhb.; and in forms **warrok** Nhb. Dur.; **worrick** Yks. [wa·rik.] **1.** *v.* To cramp or fasten with ropes or chains; to twitch a cord tight by crossing it with another.

Nhb. (Hall.); **Nhb.**[1] Ropes are warricked by passing one end of a lever through a loop and heaving it tight. The end of the lever is then tied down. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

Hence (1) **Warrick-screw**, *sb.* the screw used for 'warricking' the chains passed round a wagon-load of round timber. Nhb.[1]; (2) **-sowm**, a chain for girding timber on a wood-wagon. Nhb. (R.O.H.) See **Soam**, *sb.*[1]

2. *sb.* A peculiar tackle used in shipyards, &c. on Tyneside. Nhb., Dur. (R.S.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

[Cp. And loke thou warroke him wel with swithe feole gurthhes, *P. Plowman* (A.) iv. 19.]

WARRICOE, see **Worricow**.

WARRIDGE, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **warish** e.Yks.[1]; **warrish** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] [wa·ridʒ; wa·riʃ.] **1.** A horse's withers.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[1 2 4] **ne.Yks.**[1] He's weel up (or low) iv his warridge. **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. The highest ridge of an elevated tract of country; the ridge and angle made in ploughing.

Wm. Gang swinwas tell thoo gits ower t'warridge, than drop ebben doon. Noo Ah'll tell ye what, ther's varra few men, an' neea lads, can set a warridge mich plummer ner thatn (B.K.).

WARRIDGE, see **Warrish**.

WARRIL, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **worral** n.Yks.[4] [wa·ril.] The draught-hole behind a fireplace; also in *comp.* **Warril-hole.** The same word as **Quarrel**, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[4]

WARRIL, WARRINER, see **Quarrel**, *sb.*[2], **Warner**.

WARRIOR, *sb.* Oxf. Som. The wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* Cf. **bloody-warrior.**

Oxf. Fragrant warriors with blood-red blossoms, Belcher *First Book* (1873) 25. **Som.** Gilliflowers, warriors, bloomy-downs, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 34.

WARRISH, *v.* Yks. Also in form **warridge** m.Yks.[1] [wa·riʃ; wa·ridʒ.] **1.** To vanquish. m.Yks.[1] **2.** To make shift; to struggle along.

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** When ah'd warridged hofe way throo me teeale, Blackah *O. Banks* (1867) 9.

WARRISH, see **Warridge**.

WARRISHIN, *sb.* Cum.[1] [wa·riʃin.] A great deal; an abundance. 'A warrishin o' sooins an' yal.'

WARRISON, *sb.* Cum. [wa·risən.] A reward; used ironically.

Thoo's gittn thy warrison, me lad; lig thee theer till sec-like times as ah send for theh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 31.

WARRN, WARRND, see **Warrant**, *v.*

WARROCH, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To wallow; to struggle in mud, &c.

Gall. Tho' warroching in mires, Puir Mally never tires, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876; He warroch'd, tho' haflins drown'd, His claise about him clashin, *ib.* 499.

WARRY, *int.* Sc. Yks. Ess. Also in forms **waree, worree** Ess.; **wary** Sc. [wa·ri; wē·ri.] **1.** Take heed! Look out. Cf. **ware**, *v.*[3]

Per. See he comes!—Wary men! Stand steady and stive to the wark, Spence *Poems* (1898) 27. **e.Yks.**[1] **Ess.** James Bird . . . greeted him with a shove back towards the wall, and a 'Worree! hand up!' Burmester *Lott's Alice* (1901) 78.

2. A ploughman's call to his horse to go to the off side. Ess. (H.H.M.)

WARRY, see **Wary**, *v.*[2]

WARSAIL, WARSCHE, see **Wassail, Wairsh**.

WARSE, WARSH, see **Worse, Wairsh**.

WARSK, see **Wask**.

WARSLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **warsal** Sc.; **warsel** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1]; **warsell, warstle** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **wassle** Sh.I.; **wersel** n.Yks.; **worsel** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **worsle** w.Yks.[1]; **wossel** Cum. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **wossle** e.Yks.[1]; **wursel** Wm. n.Yks.; **wursle** n.Yks.[3] m.Yks.[1]; **wusle** Cum.; **wussel** Cum.[1] m.Yks.[1] [wa·rsl, wa·sl; wo·sl.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'wrestle'; to strive; to struggle; to contend with any difficulty; also used *trans.* See **Wrastle**; cf. **wirsle.**

Sc. (Jam.); It warsels care, it fights life's faughts, Tannahill *Poems* (ed. 1817) 263. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). **n.Sc.** And aye she warsled and aye she swam, Till she came to dry land, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) 193, ed. 1875. **ne.Sc.** Somethin', sae to speak, . . tangible to warsle wi', Grant *Keckleton*, 24. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 45. **Frf.** Ye are like the virgin snaw That warstles through the winter sky, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 44. **w.Sc.** We must jist tak' them [facts of life] and no warstle wi' them, for in the end, fecht or no fecht, they beat us, Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 242. **Ayr.** Upon her cloot she coost a hitch, An' owre she warsl'd in the ditch, Burns *Death of Poor Mailie*, l. 3-4. **Twd.** Buchan *Burnet* (1898) 434. **n.Ir.** A thocht whun the Lan' Laws wur passed we micht a warseld on a while, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 102. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** There used to be wosseln an' runnen, Dixon *Borrowdale* (1869) 6; **Cum.**[1] **Wm.** *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 51. **n.Yks.** Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 35; **n.Yks.**[2 3], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Worsle ageean't wiles o' the divil, ii. 334.

Hence (1) **Warsler**, *sb.* a wrestler; (2) **Warsling-bout**, *sb.* a fit of uneasiness; (3) *warstling herring, phr.* 'herrings all alive'; part of a fishwoman's cry; (4) **Wosselment**, *sb.* the jolting in a dense body of people; the haggling in bargain-making.

(1) **Slk.** I'm sair cheatit gin some o' your warstlers dinna warstle you out o' ony bit virtue and maidenly mense that ye hae, Hogg *Winter Evening Tales* (1820) I. 289 (Jam.). **Cum.** For wuslers . . . young lish strapping fellows, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 22. **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Edb.** Fishwives . . . skirling, 'Roug-a-rug, warstling herring,' Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] 'It cost seea mickle brass, an there was seea mitch for wosselment,' the amount was so and so, and there were deductions for certain considerations.

2. Phr. (1) *to warsle a thing out*, to puzzle it out; (2) — *oneself to death*, to overwork; (3) — *one's length*, to fall full length with a struggle; (4) — *on one's clothes*, to struggle into one's clothes; (5) — *up the brae*, or — *the hill*, to get on in life.

(1) **ne.Sc.** That was a question that cost me nae little serious difficulty, . . but I warsled it oot in my ain min', Grant *Keckleton*, 72. (2) **Abd.** Dinna warstle yersel' to death, Aggie, Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) l. (3) **Per.** Out o'er he warsled a' his length, An' skirl'd like onie tiger, Sinclair *Simple Lays* (1813) 40. (4) **Ayr.** I drew my een sinnery and warsled on my claes, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 130. (5) **Edb.** Ane o' them without wha's help I couldna hae warstled up the brae ava, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 129; He'll no be lang o' warstling up the hill, *ib.* 160.

3. *Obs.* With *out*: to hold out.

Nhb. They wadn't worsel out a day, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32.

4. With *through*: to be successful; 'to get one's head above water.'

Sc. Don't you fash yersel' aboot him, he'll warstle through, Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Ayr.** That the wey ye'll warsal through, And wear a bailie's kite, Aitken *Lays of Line* (1883) 134. **Edb.** Liddle *Poems* (1821) 160. **Bwk.** Blest wi' content, They warsle through, Sutherland *Poems* (1821) 32. **n.Yks.**[2] 'Wossell'd thruff,' as one's way is pushed through a crowd, or a difficulty.

5. With *up*: of the weather: to clear up by degrees; of a sick person: to recover slowly.

w.Yks.[1] I think i' my heart he'll worsle up yet; *ib.* A donky . . . mornin is a sign o' t'pride o' t'weather, for it oft worsels up, ii. 285.

6. Of time: to pass, *gen.* with the idea of bringing toil and sorrow in its train.

Slg. Time has warstled round since then and brought us muckle care, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 24. **Bwk.** Auld Time warsles by wi' slow an' laggin' wing, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 62. **Dmf.** Ere sax years had warsled ower his head, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 22.

7. *sb.* A wrestle; a tussle; a struggle; *gen.* used *fig.*

Sc. Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (Jam.). Sh.I. Doo luiks is muckle laek haein a wass'l is Bawby, *Sh. News* July 29, 1899. Or.I. Vedder *Orcadian Sketches* (1832) 111. ne.Sc. I canna say I'm sorry that the weary warsle o' life is sae nearly owre, Grant *Keckleton*, 6. w.Sc. He had thrown him doun in a warstle, Macdonald *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 27, ed. 1877. s.Sc. Ye're baith tired an' drowsy, after sic a warstle amang the straw, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 96. Kcb. Life's a warsle at the best, but aye fu' han't is fechtin' best, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 264. Nhb.[1], m.Yks.[1]

WARSLEY, *adv.* Ess. A dial. form of 'vastly.'

I shudn't warsley loike to troy, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 12; Ess.[1]

WARSTAN, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Worst.

n.Sc. The warstan stable in a' your stables For my poor steed to stand, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I. 139, ed. 1875.

WARSTEAD, WARSTLE, see **Wathstead, Warsle.**

WART, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dev. Also in forms **wort** Nhb.[1]; **wurt** N.Cy.[1] [**wart, wāt, wǭt.**] In *comp.* (1) **Wart-flower**, the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus*; (2) **-grass**, (*a*) the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*; (*b*) the petty spurge, *E. Peplus*; (3) **-spring(s**, cracked skin round the base of the nail; (4) **-stone**, see below; (5) **-weed**, (*a*) see (2, *a*); (*b*) see (2, *b*); (*c*) see (1); (6) **-wort**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (2, *a*); (*c*) see (2, *b*); (*d*) the marsh cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*.

(1) Dev.[4] So called from the juice being applied to warts. (2, *a*) Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), Der. (*b*) n.Yks. Wart-gess hez milk in't to put on warts (I.W.). Yks., Lin. (3) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (4) w.Yks. On the Undercliffe-road in a field to the right, is the curious 'wart-stone,' traditionally believed to possess the quality of curing warts by contact, Gray *Walks around Bradford*, 73, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 11, 1899). (5, *a*) Cum.[1], e.Yks., Glo.[1], Cmb., Nrf., Suf., n.Ess. (*b*) e.Yks., War.[3] (*c*) Suf. (6, *a*) Glo.[1] Wil.[1] The juice of which is used to burn away warts. (*b*) Shr. (*c*) Shr., Wil.[1] (*d*) Chs.[13]

WART, *sb.*[2] Sc. [**wart.**] 1. A high hill formerly used as a signalling station; a tumulus or mound thrown up to serve as a signalling station. Also in *comp.* **Wart-hill.** Cf. **ward**, *v.*[2] 6.

Sh.I. To-night as on the lofty Wart I stand and gaze, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 69. S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. In every isle they have a Wart Hill, which is the most elevated and conspicuous part of the isle, on which in time of warr, and when they see the enemies ships approaching they put a fire thereby to give notice to the adjacent isles, Wallace *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 42, ed. 1883.

2. *Obs.* The beacon kindled on a 'wart.' Sc. (Jam.)

WART, see **Quart**, *adj.*, **Walt, Ward**, *v.*[3]

WARTAY, WARTERDAY, see **Warday.**

WARTCH, WARTERN, see **Wark, Quartern.**

WARTH, *sb.* Yks. Der. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also written **wath** Glo. [**wāþ, wǭþ.**] A flat meadow, esp. one close to a stream; a stretch of coast.

w.Yks.[2], nw.Der.[1] Hrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Hrf.[1] The warth opposite Blakeney. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 461; Glo.[1] Som. 'They (i.e. wild fowl) drop on the Warth.' The coast from Woodspring right away to Ken-moor and Clevedon we call warth (W.F.R.).

[Cp. OE. *waroþ, wearþ*, shore (Sweet).]

WARTH, see **Wath, Wraith.**

WARTLE, *v.* Lin. Nhp. Also written **wartel** n.Lin.[1] [**wā·tl.**] To wrangle; to endeavour to provoke a quarrel by long-continued contradiction or argument. Cf. **thwartle**, 2. Nhp.[1] They're allus wartling together.

Hence **Warteling**, *sb.* a feeble, desultory argument. n.Lin.[1]

WARTREN, WARTY, see **Quartern, Warday.**

WARTY-NAME, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A nickname.

WARTY-WELL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Also written **wortewell** Oxf.[1]; and in forms **wartweil** Sc. (Jam.); **warty-wheal** Nhp.[1]; **water-well** Glo.[1]; **wort-wall** w.Yks.; **wort-whorl** w.Yks.[2]; **wotwell** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **wotwill** n.Yks. 1. A loose piece of skin at the base of the fingernail.

Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[12], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; w.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1], Oxf.[1] [Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

2. The half-moon at the bottom of the fingernail. Glo.[1]

3. A horny protuberance on the inner side of a horse's leg. se.Wor.[1]

WARWICKSHIRE-WEED, *sb.* War. The elm, *Ulmus campestris*. Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) II. 314; War.[2]

WARWOOF, see **Werwolf.**

WARY, *v.*[1] *Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. To lay an egg. n.Cy. Grose (1790) (s.v. Warp); N.Cy.[2], Lan. (P.R.)

WARY, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Lan. Also in form **warry.** To curse.

Noather on um warrit, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 26; Ray (1691); Skinner (1671).

[OE. *wiergan*, to curse, revile (Sweet).]

WARY, WARY-BREEZE, see **Warry, Warrabee.**

WARY-DRAGGLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **waridrag** (Jam.). A feeble, worn-out person or animal; the youngest of a brood; hence a very young child. Cf. **wally-draigle.**

Bch. Fan they saw how blubber'd and droukit the peer wary-draggels war fan they came in, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Mry. This term is . . . applied to a puny hog or young sheep that loiters behind the flock, and requires as it were to be dragged along (Jam.).

WARZLE, see **Wizzle.**

WASE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **waese** Rnf. (Jam.); **wais** w.Yks.[1]; **waze** n.Cy. Cum.[2] Brks.[1]; **weyse** Sc.; and in forms **waz** Cai.[1]; **wease** Nhb.[1] Dor.[1]; **weeaze** I.W.[2]; **wees** Wil.; **weese** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Dur.; **weeze** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **weise** Nhb.; **wheeaz** I.W.[1]; **wheezer** Nhb.[1]; **wias** Lakel.[2] [**wēz, weəz, wiəz, wīz.**] 1. A wisp, or small bundle, of hay or straw.

Sc. (Jam.); Speer at the Parochial Board gin they wad gie me a hand to lay some weyses o' thack strae on my house, Donald *Poems* (1867) 17. Rnf. A distinction is made between a waese and a wisp of straw; the waese being larger and *gen.* made of wheat straw, regularly drawn lengthways for the purpose of thatching houses, &c., whereas the wisp is made up, in a confused manner, of any kind of straw, and used as litter for horses, &c. (Jam.) Nhb. A wisp or handful of straw, folded up a little, to wipe anything with, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) III. 347, ed. Hazlitt. Brks.[1] For rubbing down a horse. Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] There's noo moore in 'en than there es in a wet weeaze. Wil. (K.) Dor.[1] A wisp of hay or straw to suckle a calf with, one end of it being dipped in milk.

2. A bundle of sticks or brushwood, placed on the wind side of a cottage door to ward off the wind. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **wassock.** 3. A pad of straw, cloth, &c. worn on the head to relieve the pressure of a burden carried on it.

Twd., Dmf. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A circular cushion used on the head by fishwives, milkmaids, or water-carriers. 'Commonly made of an old stocking, but sometimes merely a wreath of straw or grass,' Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 106 *note.* e.Dur.[1], Cum.[2], w.Yks.[1] [Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

4. A hoop of straw on which to rest a dirty or hot pan. Lakel.[2] 5. A straw collar for oxen. Cai.[1] Hence (1) **Wassie**, *sb.* a horse-collar. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) **Weasses**, *sb. pl.* a kind of breeching for the necks of work-horses. *ib.* 6. Used ludicrously for a bulky necktie. Cai.[1]

7. A washer or 'packing-ring' for making pipe-joints watertight.

Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. A flat iron ring, covered with flannel. Rings of spun-yarn, India-rubber, or lead, are also used for the same purpose, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

Hence **Weasing**, *sb.*, see below.

n.Yks.[2] The tow or other material wound about the merged end of the syringe-rod, to effect the suction and the ejection of the fluid. Technically called 'packing.'

[Wase, *stupa, Metr. Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 627. Swed. *vase*, a sheaf (Widegren).]

WASE, *adj.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Angry, ill-tempered. (Hall.)

WASH, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **waish** w.Yks.[8]; **weish** ne.Lan.[1]; **wesh** N.Cy.[1] Cum. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[15] s.Lan.[1] Not. n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] [**waʃ, woʃ; weʃ.**] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *Preterite*: (1) **Weesh**, (2) **Weish**, (3) **Wush**, (4) **Wüsh.**

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** I set the callants a' to wark, Than weesh my face, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 54. (2) **Abd.** The Don doon by the Braid Hill ran, The tide weish up the Castle Brae, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 553. (3) **Sc.** Ay as she wush she sabbit sair, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 167. (4) **Sh.I.** I wüsh ma jocktaleg an' sticked him i da back o' a braand ta dry, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Washen,** (2) **Weshen,** (3) **Weeshen,** (4) **Wushen.**

(1) **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Hanging his lugs like a new washen sheet, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 29, ed. 1868. **Ayr.** Fleeces newly washen clean, BURNS *Cessnock Banks*, st. 11. **Lnk.** MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 59. **Dev.** Her head was as wet as if you'd washen it, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) No. 6. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Dmf.** Betty, wi' a new weeshen face . . . an' a clean apron, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 10. (4) **Sh.I.** A sark o' mine 'at shü wis wushen oot o' da first watter, *Sh. News* (Mar. 10, 1900).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Wash-beck,** a brook in which sheep are washed; (2) **-beetle** or **-bittle,** a wooden article used for beating wet linen in washing; (3) **-bine,** a wash-tub; (4) **-board** or **-boarding,** a wainscot, a skirting-board; (5) **-boughs,** small boughs and twigs which spring from a tree-trunk after the larger boughs have been cut off; low, overhanging branches; (6) **-brew,** a kind of flummery: see below; (7) **-dish,** (*a*) the water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; cf. **dish,** *sb.* **1** (14); (*b*) ? the titmouse, *Parus*; (8) **-dub,** (9) **-dyke,** a pool in which sheep are washed; (10) **-fold,** a sheepfold in which sheep are enclosed previous to being washed; (11) **-house,** a wool-combing term: a house or room in which the wool is washed; (12) **-oar,** a lead-mining term: ore ready for washing; (13) **-pit,** (14) **-pool,** see (8); (15) **-poro,** a mixture of water and oatmeal turned sour; (16) **-up,** a ducking; (17) **-warden,** a coarse, sour winter pear; (18) **-way,** a ford.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.**[2], **Hrf.**[2] (3) **Lnk.** Dookin for apples in mither's wash-bine, M'LACHLAN *Thoughts* (1884) 61. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** They went in t'hahse afore it hed getten ony weshboardin' on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 18, 1899); **w.Yks.**[5], **s.Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We put that bit of washboard on. (5) **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Suf.**[1] (6) **Cth.** Oats ground 'through and through'—steeped in water and strained (W.W.S.). **Dev.**[1] Oatmeal boiled in water till it acquires a gelatinous consistence. **n.Dev.** The country peoples bleau monge. 'Tis generally made from oatmeal and water strained thro' a coarse searse, boiled till it has the consistency of a paste, poured into a platter, and thence taken out by spoonfuls which are put instead of bread into a porringer of milk. Some eat it with ale, stale March beer and sugar, and even with wine. The country people think it a proper diet for sick persons, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 460. (7, *a*) **Glo.**[1], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] **n.Dev.** 'Twas a wash-dish, Jim! ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 125. (*b*) **Gmg.** COLLINS *Gow. Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. (8) **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] (9) **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Rut.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** This is *gen.* a small out-building put up for this special purpose (J.T.). (12) **Der.** Stringes of oar, wash-oar, and pumps, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 270. (13) **s.Not.** Drive all the yowes down to the wesh-pit (J.P.K.). (14) **Glo.** The fish be all alive above the washpool, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 167. (15) **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422; (W.M.M.) (16) **ne.Sc.** They were determined to give him a 'wash up' in the adjoining burn, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 147. (17) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (18) **Ess.** The road crossed the river by a washway (W.W.S.).

2. Phr. (1) *go wash your mouth*, used as a reproof to one who has told a lie, or spoken foully; (2) *that 'at won't wash won't wring*, what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh; (3) *to have more nor a dish to wash*, to have a hard task; (4) *to make one hand wash the other*, see below; (5) *to wash off of*, to wash; (6) — *one's neck*, to drink; (7) — *out*, used of relationship: see below; (8) — *the apron, obs.*, a carousal formerly held by apprentices when a new apprentice was entered to work; (9) — *the baby's* (or *barn's*) *head*, to drink the health of a new-born child: see below; (10) — *the moon*, to wash the face, leaving the ears and neck untouched; (11) — *the sleeve of the shirt*, a Hallowe'en rite: see below; (12) — *up*, to give up; to desist; (13) — *words with one*, to converse.

(1) **Ant.** GROSE (1790 *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Don.** The Masther would have more nor a dish to wash, ere he'd have done with his opponent, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 80; Let the smartest and the consaitadest of them better that if they can, an' they'll have more nor a dish to wash, *ib.* 225. (4) **Ayr.** 'He makes one hand wash the other, doan't ye know?'—meaning thereby that he had so many horses travelling on his own business, that he could afford to carry other people's goods at rates that must cripple his rivals, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 9. (5) **Sh.I.** Mam, rise an' wash aff o' dy haands, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900). (6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **w.Cor.** They are relations of ours; but so far off, that they are washed out [obliterated] (M.A.C.). (8) **Sc.** Scenes of early life, whan I mysel' figured at 'penny reels,' 'bottlings,' and 'washing of aprons,' *Sc. Haggis*, 161; The custom was followed till comparatively late times by masons and wrights (JAM. *Suppl.*). (9) **Cum.** From this arose the custom called 'weshin' t'barn's heead,' kept up in the present day, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 24. **n.Yks.** Commonly said when a child is born. A friend meeting the parents and congratulating them on such a happy event, would say 'We mun wesh its heead,' i.e. have something to drink (W.H.). **w.Yks.** That in hur great gronfather's day, her pracktis used ta be Ta call hiz nabors wun an all, when lad or lass wor born, Ta wesh ther heeads e bumper toasts an sing till rosy morn, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 29; (J.W.) **Not.**[2] (10) **w.Yks.** 'Hez ta wesht thisen?' 'Yus.' 'Thah's wesht-t'-mooin Ah think' (B.K.). (11) **ne.Sc.** The maiden went to a south-running stream, or to a ford where the dead and the living crossed, and washed the sleeve of her shirt. She returned home, put on a large fire, and hung the shirt in front of it. She went to bed and from it kept a careful watch. The apparition of him who was to be her partner in life came and turned the wet sleeve, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 85. (12) **s.Wor.** Well, sir, we had some [singing]; but the old Porson was very awkward 'uv us, so we washed up, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 25. (13) **Sc.** He debarred her frae ever speakin' to the poor fellow . . . an' . . . they've never washen words wi' ither sinsyne, *Campbell* (1819) I. 333 (JAM.). **Per.** (JAM.)

3. To wash for one.

sw.Lin.[1] She has weshed him ever sin he came. There was two Irish wanted weshing; I had to wesh them. **s.Oxf.** That'd be nigh enough for me to wash 'im an' mend 'im, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 81.

4. To wet one's feet.

Bdf. In going over that queechy place I got wolly washed (J.W.B.).

5. To mark out with paths or 'wash-ways' (see **15**).

Ken.[1] A fall of ten acres would probably be washed into six or seven cants.

6. *sb.* Washing; the quantity of articles washed at one time.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** You will find your week's wash lying on the bed, Sir, and the bill with it (J. Ar.). **Not.** We waint wesh your sheets this week, being as we've such a heavy wesh, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 276. **n.Lin.**[1] Tell thy muther I can't cum upo' noä accoont; we've a three weeks' wesh o' wer han's. **s.Oxf.** ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 11.

7. Any shore or piece of land covered at times by water; a mere; an inundation.

Lin. Banks were made . . . enclosing a space called a wash 'for the waters to bed in' in time of flood, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi. **Cmb.**[1] The space between the Old and New Bedford rivers. It extends from the county boundary near Earith to the Old Bedford sluice near Denver. Whittlesea Wash. Wisbech, High Fen and Whittlesea Parishes adjoin each other in The Wash. The well-known arm of the sea between Lin. and Nrf. **Nrf.** (HALL.); BAILEY (1721).

Hence **Wash-lands,** *sb. pl.* lands over which a river overflows in time of flood.

Lin. Along this course . . . are wash-lands which receive the waters of the river when it overflows; the exterior banks of these wash-lands are higher than the river banks, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *ib.* i.

8. A formation of gravel, &c. over an abraded coal-seam; also in *comp.* **Wash-out.**

Nhb., Dur. As the Team Wash, which extends from Dunston on the river Tyne and, following the line of the river Team, to Tursdale, three miles south of the city of Durham, and washes out several seams of coal in its course, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888); **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** Evidence of what appears to be the site of an old river is seen in the workings of the black bed (coal), where the ironstone, which lies immediately above the coal, appears to have been washed away, and a sandstone deposited in

its place. This 'washout,' or what is technically known as 'rock-roof,' runs in a southerly direction from the outcrop near Beldon Hill, across Wibsey Slack, Buttershaw, and Royds Hall, to Lower Wyke, where it joins another 'washout' of the same description, running in an easterly direction from the outcrop at Lightcliffe, through the townships of Wyke, Oakenshaw, and Hunsworth, as far as the black bed coal has been worked. The width of the 'washout' varies from 100 to say 300 yards, and in some places the coal is partly, and in others totally, washed out, and the sandstone found in its place, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 56, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 25, 1899).

9. Liquid mud.

Gall. Persons who ride fast on horse-back—and send the wash (or dubs) about on both sides of the way, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 187, ed. 1876.

10. Pig-swill; rinsings of pans used as pigs' food.

Sc. The hogs they grunt for wash and swill, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 46, ed. 1868. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** You will drink pig wash, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 14, 1896); (E.S.) **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] Ai iz fuur au·siz, Straa iz fuur kyuuwz, Milk iz fuur lit·l pigz, Un wosh fuur oal suuwz. **Lon.** The hogs' food obtained by these street-folk, or, as I most frequently heard it called, the 'wash,' is procured, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 132, ed. 1861. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** She carried the sow her pail of wash, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 129.

Hence (1) **Wash-buyer,** *sb.* a purchaser of pigs' food; (2) **Wash-tub,** *sb.* a swill-tub.

(1) **Lon.** But with the advantage of having donkeys, . . as the majority of the wash-buyers have, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 132, ed. 1861. (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**[3] **se.Wor.**[1] I byunt agwain to make a wesh-tub o' my belly, by drinkin' sich stuff as that. **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Oxf.** (G.O.)

11. Weak, washy drink.

Lnk. We kentna the goo' o' the wash we drink noo, That pu'r, feckless skiddle ca'd tea, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. **Cum.** Nae mair weaste yer money on ony sec wesh, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 49.

12. First run poteen.

Ir. There were three large stills and stillheads, 14 45-gallon barrels of 'wash,' or first run poteen, and from 20 to 30 empty corn sacks. . . Out of the 14 barrels of 'wash,' five were from grain, and nine from molasses, *Standard* (Feb. 29, 1888).

13. A sweat. **e.An.**[1] The horse is all of a wash.

14. Stale urine, formerly used in washing clothes.

Sc. Learn your gooddam to kirn wash, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 49 (JAM.). **Lnk.** See Dochter [doctor], here is a bottle o' my father's wash, he has a sair guts, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 224. **N.Cy.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Formerly used in the place of soap for washing both clothing and the person. **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548; **w.Yks.**[1] Generally denominated 'oud wesh,' which some careful housewives in Craven kept in a trough, and frequently near the entrance, doubtless to diffuse a fragrant smell into their dwellings, and for the purpose of cleansing dirty stockins, &c., by which was effected a considerable saving in labour and soap; **w.Yks.**[3], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Wash-mug,** *sb.* a chamber-pot; (2) **Wash-tub,** *sb.* a large cask or tub in which urine is collected.

(1) **Lnk.** She said you could do naething but scure wash mugs, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 62. (2) **Ayr.** *Agric. Surv.* 114 (JAM.).

15. A narrow path through a wood; a lane through which water runs.

e.Cy. (HALL.) **Ken.**[1] Narrow paths cut in the woods to make the cants in a woodfall.

Hence (1) **Wash-way,** *sb.* (*a*) a narrow path cut through a wood; (*b*) a road of concave formation; (2) **Washway-road,** *sb.* a road in a watercourse.

(1, *a*) **Ken.**[1] You've no call to follow the main-track; keep down this here wash-way for about ten rods and you'll come right agin him. (*b*) **Bdf.** The form of the roads is generally convex, and the few concave or wash-ways that may be observed. . . Whatever conveniencies may belong to wash-ways in general, they seem little prized in this county, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 588. (2) **Dev.** The following description of a washway-road is welcome, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 599.

16. A half-rood of underwood in a coppice: see below.

Nhp.[1] At the time of felling the underwood of a coppice, previous to the sale, it is customary to divide it into half-roods (the eighth of an acre), each half-rood being called a wash, and marked out in straight lines with sticks called wash-sticks. One half-rood, that is, the underwood growing upon it, is the perquisite of the keeper, and is termed the cabin-cut, because he has the privilege of constructing a cabin upon it with the best wood he can select, to serve as a shelter during the time of sale, after which it is the property of the keeper.

Hence **Wash-stick,** *sb.* a stick used in marking out a 'wash.'

Six or seven feet long, and five or six inches in diameter, cut from the underwood. The keeper's perquisite when they have served their purpose, *ib.*

17. A measure for oysters and whelks.

Lon. The wholesale business is all transacted in Billingsgate, where this shell-fish [whelks] is bought by the measure (a double peck or gallon), half-measure, or wash. A wash is four measures, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 163; A wash weighs about 60 lbs., *ib.* 164. **Ken.** A measure of 15 Winchelsea bushels of oysters (G.B.); **Ken.**[1] A basket used at Whitstable for measuring whelks, and containing about half a prickle, or ten strikes of oysters. Amongst the rates and dues of Margate Pier, Lewis gives, 'For every wash of oysters, 3*d.*' A prickle is twenty strikes, a strike is four bushels. [A wash of oysters is 10 strikes, BLOUNT (1681).]

WASHAMOUTH, *sb.* Som. Dev. [wɔ̄·ʃəmeuþ.] One who blurts out anything he has heard; a foul-mouthed person.

w.Som.[1] Don't 'ee tell her nort, her's the proper's little warshamouth [wau·rshumaew·f] ever you meet way; nif you do, 't'll be all over the town in no time. **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Hold thy popping, ya gurt washamouth, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 138; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 459.

WASHER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Som. Dev. Also in form **wesher** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Yks. [wa·ʃə(r, wo·ʃə(r; we·ʃə(r.]

1. In *comp.* **Washer-wife,** a washerwoman; a laundress.

Sc. Carry my linens to the washer-wife, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Dmb.** The washer wives a' stood their grun', TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 37. **Lnk.** Tibbie, a' her bustlin' lifie, Had been a splashin' washer-wifie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 103.

2. A dyeing term: a machine for washing cloth or yarn. w.Yks. (H.H.) **3.** A piece of wood fastened across the bottom of a doorway to keep the rain out. Nhb.[1] **4.** *pl.* The inside works of a barrel churn. Cum.[1] **5.** *pl.* Of horses: an affection or soreness of the gums accompanied by swelling and a white appearance. w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Cf. **lampers.**

WASHING, *vbl. sb.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **weshing** Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1] Wor. Shr.[1]; **wishin** Sh.I. [wa·ʃin, wo·ʃin; we·ʃin.]

1. *vbl. sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Washing-boyne,** a wash-tub; (2) **-dray,** a light movable wooden tank or vessel for washing clothes in; (3) **-furnace,** a copper for boiling clothes in; (4) **-liquor,** (*a*) a chemical liquid used by laundresses; (*b*) used in jest for alcoholic drink; (5) **-mug,** see (1); (6) **-peg,** a clothes-peg; (7) **-say,** (8) **-shawl,** see (1); (9) **-stock,** *obs.*, a bench on which clothes were formerly laid and beaten with a kind of bat; (10) **-tray,** a rectangular wash-tub.

(1) **Ayr.** The stools and chairs in the house, with the milk and washing boynes upside down, . . as seats for the aged, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xvi. (2) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** Ther'll nowt ivver get that greeas off but boilin' watter an weshinlicker, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 42. **Lan.** (S.W.) (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Lan.** It would beseem her better if hoo wur stonnin i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879. (6) **Lei.**[1] (7) **Sh.I.** Trot-caald oot o dy wishin-say, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 107. (8) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (9) **Shr.**[1] Something like a butcher's block, but with two legs shorter than the others, so that it shed the water off on the side remote from the operator. It is said of a little man on a big horse that 'e' looks like a frog on a weshin'-stock.' (10) **Rut.**[1] Considered a more genteel expression than 'kim'nel.' **Lei.**[1] Broader at top than bottom. **Nhp.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cor.**[3]

2. *sb. pl.* Slops, rinsings; pigs' meat; anything of a waste kind.

Nhb.[1] 'As daft as weshins' is a saying of not very obvious meaning. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2]

3. *pl.* A cider-making term: inferior cider made from a second pressing of the 'cheese' with water added. s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.)

WASHY-WAUKER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A fuller of cloth.

Edb. The washy-wauker, creepin' thing, Blue to his finger ends, *Carlop Green* (1793) 127, ed. 1817.

WASIE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **wazie** Frf.

1. Sagacious; quick of apprehension; sensible.

Abd. Some strange wind-mills work i' my head; But as for wasie knowledge—Whisht, whisht this day! STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 173. Ags. A wasie lad (JAM.).

2. Gay, lively, playful.

Frf. The ploughmen, now their labour o'er, . . Right wazie waxed, and fou of fun, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1882.

[Cp. Dan. *hvas*, sharp, keen, acute (LARSEN).]

WASK, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Also written **whask** Nrf.; and in form **warsk** Nrf. [wosk.] 1. *sb.* A pavier's rammer; a large wooden 'beetle.' Suf. (HALL.), Suf.[1] Hence **Wasket**, *sb.* a heavy block of wood for levelling turf. e.An.[1] 2. *v.* To use a 'wask.' Suf. (HALL.) 3. To beat, esp. in phr. *to warsk one's waistcoat*, to give one a sound thrashing. e.An.[1] Nrf. (E.M.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. Cf. **wusk**.

WASP, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. [wasp, wosp; wops.] I. Dial. forms. 1. *sing.* (1) **Waasp**, (2) **Wap**, (3) **Wapper**, (4) **Wappy**, (5) **Waps**, (6) **Wapse**, (7) **Wapsy**, (8) **Waspe**, (9) **Wesp**, (10) **Wisp**, (11) **Wop**, (12) **Wopper**, (13) **Wops**, (14) **Wopse**.

(1) s.Lin.[1] (2) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 458. (3) s.Chs.[1] Dhûr)z ŭ rongk uwd waap'ürz neyst i,th med'ŭ ej-kop'. Wor. (W.K.W.C.) (4) Nhb.[1] (5) n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1 3], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1] War.[2]; War.[4] Lawk, what a big waps! w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1], Ken.[12], Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Dor. If a waps comed a-buzzen agen I, lawk! HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 29. Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27. Cor.[12] (6) Nhp.[2], War.[3] Glo. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 58. Brks. Thou wast set on it last fall like a wapse on sugar, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix. s.Sur. (T.T.C.) Sus. RAY (1691). n.Wil. Thur's a wapse's neast under thuc stowl (E.H.G.). w.Som.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 458. (7) e.An.[1] w.Som.[1] Me an' Jim Za'ter be gwain to burn out dree wapsy's nestes um-bye-night. Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (8) Som. (J.S.F.S.) (9) w.Yks.[2] (10) S. & Ork.[1] (11) Dev. (HALL.), Dev.[2] n.Dev. GROSE (1790). (12) War.[3] There's a wopper's nest, kids. (13) s.Wor.[1], I.W.[1] Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* Som. (W.F.R.) (14) w.Yks.[2], War.[3], Oxf. (G.O.), Wil.[1] Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev. Th' wopse an' buddervly da share The'r zwitness dru th' day. PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 16, ed. 1853.

2. *pl.* (1) **Wapses**, (2) **Warpses**, (3) **Waspes**, (4) **Wopses**.

(1) Der. I sot cuttin' a stick for to take the wapses' nest, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi. s.War.[1] Shr.[1] 'What are you about there, you fellows?' 'We'n tekkin wapses' neesens, Sir.' Glo.[1] I did mow over a girt wapses' nest this marnin', and they wapses did come out and steng I nation bad. Brks.[1], Sur.[1], Hmp.[1] Som. As for setting fire to a nest of Spanish papists, I'd so soon do it as burn out wapses, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 15. (2) Som. There was a patch o' purple grass, . . an' watt'r bittany, that they warpses d' like ter'ble well, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 99. (3) Brks. We 'udn't ha' missed them stingy waspes, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 39. (4) Brks. As thick as wopses round a plum, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 75. Ken. There's a wopses' crup there, Miss, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) xxi.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Wasp-bike**, (2) **-bink**, a wasps'-nest; (3) **-cakes**, the combs in a wasps'-nest; (4) **-hyme**, see (2); (5) **-nest**, *fig.* a group of four or five cottages; (6) **-wood**, rotten wood.

(1) Lnk. Dream'd o' bum-flees, Bagpipes, wasp-bikes, and hives o' bees, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 60. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 31. (2) Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* (3) s.Lan.[1] (4) Sus.[1] (5) n.Yks. (I.W.) (6) w.Yks.[2] Used by wasps and hornets in making nests.

2. A small insect resembling a bee or fly, troublesome to cattle. Dev.[2] 3. An ill-natured, bad-tempered person.

S. & Ork.[1] A wisp of a bodie. Bnff.[1] Dmb. Mr. Bacon, ye ken, is in a pretty pickle wi' this wasp o' a body M'Corkle, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. Ayr. It's this wasp o' an Eerish creature that'll no let me sell my potatoes in peace, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 97.

Hence **Wapsy**, *adj.* irritable, testy; ill-natured, spiteful; hot-tempered.

n.Yks.[2], Brks.[1] Sus.[1] These bees of yours are terr'ble wapsey. Hmp.[1] Dev. I won't ask 'un—her'd be wapsy with me, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) No. 6.

4. A mason's pick with two flat points. Nhb.[1]

WASPER, see **Wawsper**.

WASPET, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Thin about the loins.

Gall. A man is said to look waspit when he is got small at the wazban o' the breeks, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WASS, *sb.*[1] Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Nonsense.

WASS, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Lan. [was.] 1. *adj.* Acid, sour. Lakel.[2] Hence (1) **Wasset**, *sb.* a kind of crab-apple; (2) **Wassy**, *adj.* acid, sour; also used *advb.*

(1) ne.Lan.[1] (2) Lakel.[2] Ah rift up seea wassy efter mi meals.

2. *sb.* The essence of sourness.

w.Yks. As sour as wass (S.K.C.).

WASSAIL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Wor. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **wassel** w.Yks.[1] Hmp.; and in forms **warsail** Cor.[1]; **watsail** Dev.; **waysail** Wil.[1]; **wessail** Der.[1]; **wessal** Yks.; **wessel** w.Yks.[2 3]; **worsle** Sus. [wa'sl, wo'sl; we'sl.]

1. *sb.* A health-drinking; a festal occasion; a carousal; also used *int.* See **Vessel**, *sb.*[3]

w.Yks.[2] This word occurs in a short carol which children sing on Christmas day in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. . . 'Oh my jolly wessel, Oh my jolly wessel, Love and joy come to you,' &c.; w.Yks.[3] Forty years ago the chorus at Almondbury ran thus: 'And it's your wassail, And it's jolly wassail; Love and joy,' &c. Glo. Wassail! wassail! all over the town, *Wassailers' Song* in DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 183, ed. Bell. Cor.[1] About New Year's Day four or six men . . . go from house to house, opening the doors, and calling out 'Warsail.' They then sing some doggrel rhymes.

Hence *to sing wessel, phr.* to go from house to house at Christmas-time singing. w.Yks.[3] 2. A ceremony held on Christmas Eve of 'wassailing' the apple-trees.

Som. You'll come back and bide to wassail, won't ee? RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 12.

3. A drinking song, a ditty sung on var. occasions; see below.

s.Wor. 'Whistle a wassail, we've come out o' town, If a've got anny opples, pray thraow 'em a' down.' An old ditty that used to be sung by children (I think on St. Thomas's Day) at houses (H.K.). Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.[1] Sung by men who go about at Christmas wassailing. Dev. It was the custom for the country people to sing a wassail or drinking song, and throw the toast from the wassail bowl to the apple trees in order to have a fruitful year, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 65. n.Dev. Sung on Twelfth Day Eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees, in order to have a fruitful year; which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona, GROSE (1790).

4. A Christmas drink. w.Yks.[1] Hence *as weak as a wassail*, very weak.

w.Yks.[1] Mack her as wake as a wassel. ne.Lan.[1]

5. A Christmas gift of money. e.Yks. (E.F.) 6. A little doll carried in a basket with flowers and ribbons. Der.[1] 7. *Comb.* (1) **Wassail-bob**, a decorated bough, &c. carried by 'wassailers'; see below; (2) **-bowl**, (*a*) a bowl carried by 'wassailers'; (*b*) a bowl used in 'wassailing' the apple-crop; (3) **-box**, a box containing a 'wassail-bob,' &c.; (4) **-boys**, men who go 'a-wassailing'; (5) **-cup**, see (2, *a*); (6) **-cup hymn**, the hymn sung by 'wassailers'; (7) **-night**, New Year's Eve; (8) **-singing**, the singing of 'wassailers' at Christmas-time; (9) **-song**, see (6).

(1) Yks. They usually carry a 'wessel-bob,' or large bunch of evergreens hung with oranges and apples and coloured ribbons, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 144; In Wakefield it is still quite common for children to go from house to house with a box—often a fancy soap-box, or suchlike representative of the stable or manger, retaining its original inscription, &c. on the inside of the lid—lined with coloured paper, and about half filled with evergreens, on which repose three dolls in ordinary doll's costume, but supposed to represent Mary, Joseph, and the Babe; red-cheeked apples, oranges, &c. (I think I have seen 'crackers'), are also put in. The children call the whole affair a . . . 'wessel-bob.' and exhibit it from house to house, *ib.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 25; In W[ilsden] we call the small decorated fir trees which 'wessellers' carry round from house to house at Christmas time, by this name, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 18, 1889); w.Yks.[3] A garland or bouquet carried on New Year's Eve from house to house, and adorned with fruit, evergreens, artificial flowers, &c. Formerly a doll gaily dressed,

representing the Blessed Virgin, was placed in the midst. On Tuesday, December 29th, 1874, a 'wessel bob' was brought here for exhibition. It consisted of two hoops covered and ornamented with coloured cut paper; a little fir tree in the middle, ornamented with an apple, an orange, a doll (like a man), and a wax cherry; **w.Yks.**[5] The whole generally enclosed in a case (sometimes a cloak is simply thrown over), and screened. (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Vessel-cups). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). (*b*) **Dev.** It was the custom for the country people to sing a wassail or drinking song, and throw the toast from the wassail bowl to the apple tree in order to have a fruitful year, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 65. (3) **w.Yks.** Then cums t'little lasses, wi ther wessal box, an cherry cheek't doll i' it, deckt aght wi lorril, an a orange a awther side on it face, to mack it look bonny, an houdin it az careful az if it wer a little aingel at thade gotten, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 22. (4) **Cor.**[1] These poor jolly warsail boys Come travelling through the mire. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 25; **w.Yks.**[3] (6) **w.Yks.** The wassail-cup hymn there in use runs thus: 'Here we come a wassailing,' &c., HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. (7) **w.Yks.**[3] (8) **Cor.** December and January, with the courants and geesy-dancing, and carols and wassail-singing, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 182. (9) **w.Yks.**[3] At Holmfirth the wessel song is only sung at Epiphany after dark. . . . The chorus runs thus: 'For in Chersmas time people travel far and near; So I wish you a merry Chersmas, And a happy new year.'

8. *v.* To go round singing, *gen.* at Christmas-time; see below. *Gen.* in phr. *to go a-wassailing.*

w.Yks. At Christmas time we have many parties of little children coming a-wesselling, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 144; Children carry about these figures [of the Virgin and Child] . . . in what they call milly-boxes, a corruption of 'My Lady.' The boxes are lined with spice, oranges, and sugar. They call this 'going a-wassailing,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; To go a-wesling or a-wassailing, to go about with the wassail-bowl singing a festival song, drinking the health of the inhabitants, and collecting money, is still observed in this district. Children go around on New Year's Eve with a hawthorn branch decorated and hung with apples and oranges. Sometimes two hoops crossed one through the other are used, decorated in the same manner, *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897); **w.Yks.**[2] The carol [sung by children going a-wassailing] is as follows: 'We've been a while a wandering All through the fields so green; And now we come a wesseling So plainly to be seen. O my jolly wessel, O my jolly wessel, Love and joy come to you, And to our wessel bough [boo]; Pray God bless you, Pray God bless you, Pray God send you A happy New Year.' The children carry a bough of yew or holly decorated with coloured papers, ribbons, oranges, &c. In the fifth and sixth lines 'our jolly wessel' is often, if not generally heard; **w.Yks.**[3] To go round on New Year's Eve (and sometimes for a few nights previous) singing a ballad; **w.Yks.**[5] **Sus.** Singing carols and songs by parties of labouring men, going about from house to house. . . Christmas fare is shared with them in exchange for their minstrelsy. The period during which this wassailing is lawful, extends from Christmas Eve to Twelfth Day, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 600. **Wil.**[1] Going about singing and asking for money at Christmas. **Cor.**[1] About New Year's Day four or six men join together; after dark, carrying with them a little bowl, they go from house to house, opening the doors, and calling out 'Warsail.' They then sing some doggrel rhymes, asking people to give something to 'These poor jolly Warsail boys, Come travelling through the mire.' This custom has long been confined to the villages. [See BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 4-7. **w.Yks.**[3] *Introd.* 17-18.]

Hence **Wassailers,** *sb. pl.* (1) children who go round with a 'wassail-bob'; Christmas waits; (2) mummers acting in the play of St. George and the Dragon.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 18, 1889). **Der.**[1], **s.Sur.** (T.T.C.) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Sus.** I remember its being acted at Tonbridge Wells about the years 1839 or 1840, and never again till I came to Chidham in 1858 (G.A.W.).

9. To drink to the success of the apple-crop; see below.

Sus. It is the custom, in the cider districts, to worsle [wassail] the apple-trees on New Year's Eve, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) 13; In the neighbourhood of Chailey . . . a troop of boys visit the different orchards, and encircling the apple-trees they repeat the following words: 'Stand fast root, bear well top, Pray the God send us a good howling crop. Every twig, apples big, Every bough, apples enow. Hats full, caps full, Full quarters, sacks full.' They then shout in chorus, one of the boys accompanying them on the cow's horn; during this ceremony they rap the trees with their sticks, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 293. **n.Wil.** The custom of wassailing is still continued. A party of men assemble in the evening, and having obtained a cheese-bowl decorate it with two intersecting hoops, covered with ribands, and proceed to the principal farm houses, &c. of a parish, at the doors of which they sing the common wassailing song, after which they are generally regaled with strong beer and toast, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] On old Christmas Eve (5th January), or the eve of the Epiphany, it was the custom not long since, and may be still, for the farmer, with his men, to go out into the orchard, and to place toast steeped in cider, along with a jug of the liquor, up in the 'vork' of the biggest apple tree, by way of libation; then all say—'Apple tree, apple tree, I wassaail thee! To blow and to bear, Hat vulls, cap vulls, dree-bushel-bag-vulls! And my pockets vull too! Hip! Hip! Hooraw!' (Bang with one or more guns.) This ceremony and formula is repeated several times at different trees, with fresh firing of guns. I can well remember quite a fusilade from various orchards on old Christmas Eve. The pronunciation of wassail [wusaa·yul] is by no means 'wassle,' but the second syllable is long drawn out, and the first very short. **Dev.** The custom of wassailing prevailed years ago, and is not extinct now in some places, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 65. **Cor.** This drink was called 'lamb's-wool,' and with it the trees were wassailed, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 387, ed. 1896.

Hence **Wassailers,** *sb. pl.* those who drink success to the apple-crop.

Sus. On New Year's Eve the worslers form a ring round the apple-tree they are to worsle, and having sung a certain rhyme, all shout in chorus except one boy who blows a horn. Farmers give a few pence to the worslers, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 13.

[1. A kne to þe kyng heo seyde, 'lord kyng wasseyl,' *R. Glouc.* (c. 1300) ed. Hearne, I. 117. OE. *wes* (*ðū*) *hāl*, be whole, be well, hail!]

WASSAL, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Also in form **wassels.** The stems of sea-weed, used as manure. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 70; Nhb.[1]

WASSAL, see **Wassle,** *v.*

WASSEL, see **Wassle,** *v.*, **Wastel(l, Wessel.**

WASSER, *sb.* Yks. [wa·sə(r).] Anything extreme or large of its kind; anything improbable.

w.Yks. That onion's a wasser. A wasser [lie] 'll nooan chooak yond (B.K.).

WASSET, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **wusset** Wil.[1] [wo·sət.] A scarecrow; *gen.* in *comp.* **Wasset-man.** Hmp.[1] Wil. GROSE (1790); Wil.[1]

WASSL, see **Warsle.**

WASSLE, *v.* and *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **wassal** Hrf.[2]; **wassel** Hrf.; **wastle** Glo.[1]; and in form **wazzle** Shr.[1] [wa·sl; wa·zl.] **1.** *v.* To beat down; to knock about; to trample.

Shr.[1] The winde's farly wassled me down. The barley wuz so wazzled by them gulls, we couldna mow it. **Hrf.** The pigs were in the wheat-field as I come up, and they 'ave wasselled it down bad, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 177; **Hrf.**[2] Spoken of fowls messing mowing grass.

Hence **Wassle-bough,** *sb.* a bough used for beating down anything.

Shr.[1] I mun get a wassle-bough, an' wassle the je'ow off the grass afore the child gwuz through the craft.

2. *sb.* A muddle; a fix.

Glo.[1] A Forest preacher who got lost in his discourse, said—'My friends, you must excuse me, and sing a hymn, for I am in a regular wastle.'

WASSLE, *adj.* Shr. Hrf. Also written **wassel** Hrf. [wa·sl.] Weak; lame.

Hrf. Do you mean that man with the wassle leg? (W.W.S.)

Hence **Wassle-footed,** *adj.* splay-footed. Shr.[1]

WASSLE, see **Wheezle.**

WASSOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [wa·sək.] **1.** A protection from the wind for the door of a cottage, made of interwoven branches of birch or hazel. N.I.[1] See **Wase,** *sb.* **2.**

2. *Obs.* A kind of bunch put on a boring 'jumper,' to prevent the water required in boring from leaping up into the quarrier's eyes. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. *Obs.* A kind of pad worn on the head by milkmaids to relieve the pressure of their pails, &c. *ib.*

WASSY, *adj.* m.Lan.[1] [wa·si.] Poorly, ill; also used *advb.*

Yo' may feel wassy, or yo' may hear fooak say at footbo' matches as sich a player is playin' wassy.

WASTE, *adj., sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **weast** Cum.; **wyest** Nhb.[1] [wēst, weəst, wiəst.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Waste-boxes,** a coal-mining term: boxes in which the waste water of a pumping-pit is conveyed from the rings; (2) **-pit,** a coal-mining term: a vertical pit or well, used for carrying off the water when it overflows.

(1) Nhb.[1] (2) w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251.

2. Wasted; needless; useless, vain.

Sh.I. Ollason *Marcel* (1901) 67. w.Yks. Thah's saved me a waste gait, owd lad (B.K.). Glo.[1] If I did ask him, he'd tell me wrong, to send me on a waste journey. Nrf. Emerson *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 165.

3. Fatigued; faint.

I.Ma. You're jus' dead, an' fairly waste for want of mate, Rydings *Tales* (1895) 22; (S.M.)

4. *sb.* A piece of uncultivated land; a common.

Der.[2] An enclosure on a waste or common (s.v. Intack). Ken.[1] Som. I seed un by now . . . right out along by Dree-hounds Waste, Raymond *No Soul* (1899) 46. Dev. Ford *Larramys* (1897) 36.

Hence (1) **Wastage,** (2) **Wasteness,** *sb.* a waste place; a place of desolation; (3) **Wasty,** *adj.* containing useless space.

(1) Ayr. Carsewell's family has gone all to drift, and his house become a wastage, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xx. (2) m.Yks.[1] (3) Chs.[1] A house much larger than one requires would be described as 'a great, wasty place.'

5. Old, disused workings in a coal-mine.

Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. The extent of excavation or waste, in these mines [the alum mines at Hurlet, Rnf.], is about 1½ mile in length, and the greatest breadth about ¾ of a mile, *Agric. Surv.* 26 (*ib.*). Lnk. Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 206. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Open waste filled with rubbish, *Borings* (1878) I. 47. Cum.[4]

Hence **Wastemen,** *sb. pl.* men employed in the 'wastes' of a mine.

N.Cy.[1] [They] attend to the ventilation of the wastes and of the pit generally. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Generally old men, who are employed in building pillars for the support of the roof in the waste and in keeping the airways open and in good order.

6. A consumption, *phthisis.* Cf. **wasting.**

Sc. Your father's family going off one after the other in a waste, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) vii. n.Cy. Grose (1790). ne.Lan.[1] Der. I daabt aar Liz's i' a waste, Gilchrist *Rue Bargain* (1898) 32. Not. He's in a waste (L.C.M.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Poor thing! she'll never live, she's in a waste.

Hence **Wasty,** *adj.* consumptive.

Lei.[1] A wasty family. Nhp.[2] Maester R. looks martal wasty.

7. Coal-mining refuse; a cheap kind of coal.

w.Sc. The surrounding country (the aspect of which was scarred by pits, and distorted by black heaps of 'waste'), Wood *Farden Ha'* (1902) 326. War. A class of fuel in Warwickshire, known as 'waste,' has risen from 1*s.* a truck to 30*s.*, or from 1½*d.* to 4*s.* per ton, *Standard* (Jan. 30, 1900) 2.

8. A spinning and weaving term: remnants of weft, broken threads, &c.

Sc. Supreme in rags, ye weave, in tears, The shining robe your murderer wears; Till worn, at last, to very 'waste,' A hole to die in at the best, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 74. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Nadin . . . followed up the clue to a waste-dealer's, who bought at his own price workpeople's 'waste,' Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xviii.

Hence **Waste-dealer,** *sb.* one who buys 'waste.' w.Yks., Lan. *ib.* **9.** *v.* To argue, reason, &c. in vain; *gen.* in phr. *to waste one's wind.* Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], n.Lan.[1]

10. To abate, diminish, lessen, wane; to cause to decrease.

Chs.[13] Cmb. She be a good cat, she wasties the meesen [mice] finely, she do (M.J.B.). Ess.[1] The moon wastes. Sur.[1] The snow wast-es very fast.

11. To injure; to spoil; to make unfit for use.

Cum. A matron being asked to go to the assistance of a woman in labour, and having declined, the messenger replied, 'What, ye'll seerly nit see t'woman weastit, will ye?' Dickinson *Gl. Suppl.* (1867) 6; (E.W.P.) n.Yks.[1] 'Have you wasted your frock?' to a little girl who had spilt something over it at dinner-time. 'Ah's feared t'corn 'll be quite wasted;' in a wet harvest-time. A book subjected to rough usage, is wasted; and so is a knife, or other steel article, which has been inadvertently left exposed to damp, &c.

12. To reduce into condition.

Ess. I have generally known it used in agriculture as referring to ploughing, harrowing, &c. 'I'll waste it right tightly'—i.e. get it into order satisfactorily (F.G.B.).

WASTE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* e.An.[1] Also in form **waster.** To bang; to cudgel; to play at 'wasters.'

WASTEABLE, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wasteful. (Hall.)

WASTEHEART, see **Woe.**

WASTEL(L, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **wassel.** A thin cake of oatmeal baked with yeast; also in *comp.* **Wastel-bread.** Sc. Francisque-Michel *Lang.* (1882) 55. Mry. (Jam.)

[For thow hast no good grounde to gete the with a wastel, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 293. OFr. *wastel, gastel,* Mod. *gâteau.*]

WASTELL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A children's game; see below. See **Willy,** *sb.*[1]

A piece of ground is chosen for a den, circumscribed by certain bounds. He, who occupies this ground, bears the name of Willie Wastell; the rest approach the limits of his domain; and his object is to get hold of one of them, who sets his foot within it, and to drag him in. If successful, the person who is seized occupies his place, till he can relieve himself by laying hold of another. He who holds the den dare not go beyond the limits, else the capture goes for nothing. The assailants repeat the following rhyme:—'Willie, Willie Wastell, I am on your castle. A' the dogs in the toun winna pu' Willie doun.' It is thus given in *Sc. Presb. Eloquence,* 139: 'Like Willie, Willie Wastel, I am in my castel. A' the dogs in the town, Dare not ding me down.' This form . . . shows that the rhyme was formerly repeated by the person supposed to hold the castle.

WASTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **waister** Sc. Cum.[4] w.Yks.[4]; **wayster** Cum.[1]; and in forms **wasther** e.Yks.[1]; **weeaster** Yks. [wē·stə(r, weə·stə(r, wiə·stə(r).] **1.** *sb.* An extravagant person; a spendthrift; an idler; a good-for-nothing, worthless person. Cf. **wastrel.**

Sc. It is well wairt that waisters want gear, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 511. Ayr. A hachel's slovenliness, and a waster's want, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlix. Lnk. The witless waster is at her wit's end, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 149. Edb. Wasters will want, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 207. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks. (T.S.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. The fringe of wasters surrounds every section of society, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896). n.Lan.[1] Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Not.[12], Lei.[1], Suf. (C.L.F.), Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

Hence (1) **Wasterful,** *adj.* wasteful, extravagant, lavish; (2) **Wasterfully,** *adv.* wastefully, extravagantly; (3) **Wasterfulness,** *sb.* extravagance, lavishness; (4) **Wasterous,** *adj.,* see (1).

(1) Sc. There's no need, for all the greatness of God's gifts, that we should be wasterful, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 262 (Jam.). Cai.[1] Abd. Hae ye nae sang-thrift, 'At ye scatter't sae heigh, an' lat it a' drift? Wasterfu' laverock, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) lxii. Ayr. The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and wasterfu' weefils who were oure het and fou, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108. (2) Ayr. The shepherd fares sumptuously and spends wasterfully while the flock he is bound to protect and provide for are left to be provided for by an Act o' Parliament, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 178. (3) Lth. She did not quite like some of Bell's remarks about wasterfu'ness and thowlessness, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 206. (4) Wgt. It's you wasterous cooks that get people's houses their bad names, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 160.

2. An animal that does not thrive; one that is thin.

s.Not. A hoss as can dror that een't a waster (J.P.K.). War.[4] I be afeared that beast of yourn won't do much good; he looks like a waster. e.An.[1] Suf. That calf's a waster (C.L.F.).

3. A broken, imperfect, inferior, or useless article; esp. used of cutlery and pottery.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A common name for a bad knife; w.Yks.[34], n.Lan.[1] Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Not.[1]; Not.[2] That fork's a waster. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] 'Put the wasters out that there clamp o' bricks,' i. e. those of inferior quality or unfit for use. s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1] Hmp. A horse-shoe which has been unintentionally spoilt by the blacksmith is called a 'waster' (H.C.M.B.).

4. An imperfection in the wick of a candle causing guttering. Cf. thief, 4.

Sc. Oft on the wick there hangs a waster, which makes the candle burn the faster, WILSON *Coll. Sngs.* (1788) 72; (JAM.) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

5. *v.* To waste; to spend needlessly.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** A bawbee I saved out o' twopence that the Laird sent me to waster on snuff for him, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxiii.

WASTER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **wester** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lth. (JAM.) A fish-spear; a 'leister'; used esp. in salmon-striking. See **Wawsper.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Lth.** It has sometimes four or five prongs (JAM.). **Slk.** I kend the shank o' my waster, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** (JAM.)

WASTER, WASTERIL, see **Waste,** *v.*[2], **Wastrel,** *sb.*[1]

WASTER-LEDGES, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta.* Cf. easter-ledges.

WASTING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Der. War. Oxf. Also written **waisting** N.Cy.[1] [wē·stin.] A consumption, decline; also in *comp.* **Wasting-away.** Cf. **waste,** *adj.* 6.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ayr.** [Her] only child is suffering from a 'wasting,' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 121. **Kcb.** There never was a lass but ane, I think, in my kennin', wha de'ed o' a wastin', ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 29. **Wgt.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 44. **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Oxf.** Mrs. Nutt grew worse, 'a wasting away,' the neighbours said it was, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 193.

WASTLE, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A twig; a withy. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

WASTLE, *v.* Hrf. [wa·sl.] To wander about. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Hrf.[1]

WASTLE, see **Wassle,** *v.,* **Wessel.**

WASTREL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **waistrel** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[34] I.Ma.; **wastral** Dur.; **wastrell** Cum. n.Yks.[14] Not.; **waystrel** Lan.; and in forms **waesthral** Wm.; **waistril** s.Lan.[1]; **wasthrel** Lan.; **wasthril** e.Yks.[1]; **wasteril** Yks.; **wastril** Sc. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Stf.[1] Der.[2] Not. w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2]; **wastrill** n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1]; **weeasthril** e.Yks.[1] [wē·strəl, weə·strəl, -il.] 1. A wasteful person; a spendthrift; a good-for-nothing; a scoundrel; a strolling vagabond; also used *attrib.* Cf. **waster,** *sb.*[1]

e.Sc. A man I hae aye lookit doon on for a wastrel ne'er-do-weel, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 126. **Per.** Half the wastrels in the world pay their passage hame wi' that Parable, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 190. **Fif.** Gey feckless, and raither a waistrel, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 100. **Lnk.** Tae the puirshoose bed whar a wastrel lay His guardian angel cam' ae day, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 102. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 92. **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** He was a 'wastral' in her eyes, and a 'bad bargain,' GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 43. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He wes nobbet a mafflin waesthral soort ov a chap, an duddn't like waark, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 10. **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Done yo yer, yo wasthrels? CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 5; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 363. **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[12], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12] **Hrf.** (W.W.S.); BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.** Lazy, idle, good-vor-nothen wastrel as he be, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 164. **Dev.** Young Hillary, who, brought up in his father's improvident ways, was sure to turn out a like wastrel, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) vi.

2. A waste piece of land.

Cor. The Chapel stood three quarters of a mile away, on a turfed wastrel where two roads met and crossed, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 99; The high wastrel in front of Tredennis great gates, *ib.* 167.

3. A thin, unhealthy, wasted-looking person or animal; a worthless, unsound animal; also used *attrib.*

Gall. A wastril whalp could hae dung us owre with its tail, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 412. **s.Chs.**[1] Wey, wot ŭ wai·stril yoa·)m gon tŭ lóok! **s.Not.** She's not a wastrell, is she, for only six year old? (J.P.K.) **War.**[3], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I doubt that cowt'll be nuthin' but a wastrel. **Glo.**[1] **Cor.** I wouldn't ask a bird of mine to break the Sabbath for a wastrel like that, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 48.

4. An article cast aside as damaged, imperfect, inferior, or useless; also used *attrib.*

m.Yks.[1] **w.Yks.** The word 'wasteril' or 'wastril' . . . signifies a knife that is made to sell, for show and not for use, *Churchman's Mag.* (1870) VI. 42. **Lan.**[1] A wastrel casting in iron, a wastrel bobbin, which splits in the turning. **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Crooked plates and dishes are generally called 'wastrils,' and are sold very cheap by itinerant 'pot-men.' The word is also used adjectively as 'a wastril plate.' **s.Chs.**[1] A faulty piece of earthenware is called a wastrel. **Midl.** Wastrel bricks, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[12], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Wor.** The tiles which were found . . . were probably wastrel tiles, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 106, ed. 1852. **Shr.**[1] The term is applied to new things which are defective in some way when they leave the manufacturers' hands. 'I bought it at the shop at Ironbridge, w'eer they sell wastrels.' 'A wastrel tay-pot,' 'a wastrel brick'; **Shr.**[2]

Hence (1) **Wastrel-shop,** *sb.* a shop in which 'wastrels' are sold; (2) **-work,** *sb.* wasted, badly-done work.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.** Full o' wastrel wark sooin as ye let 'em go an inch beyond weshing, an' sewing, SUTCLIFFE *Ricroft* (ed. 1903) xi.

WASTRIFE, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *adj.* Extravagant, wasteful.

(JAM.); Do not slit the quill up too high, it's a wastrife course in your trade, Andrew, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v.

2. *sb.* Extravagance, wastefulness.

Besides the wastrife it was lang or she could walk sae comfortably with the shoes as without them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii.

WASTRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **waistry** Cum.[4]; **wastery** Sc. (JAM.); **wastrie** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1]; and in forms **weastry** Cum. Wm.; **wiastry** Lakel.[2] [wē·stri, weə·stri, wiə·stri.] 1. *sb.* A waste; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness.

Sc. (JAM.); My disposition has always been opposed to wastery, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxviii. **Per.** It looks fair wastry for a' his past strivings to be thrown awa, and to gang for naething, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 21. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Wi' sauce, ragouts, and such like trashtrie, That's little short o' downright wastrie, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 64. **Lnk.** Singit parritch's wastry, an' wastry's want sooner or later, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 17. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 317. **Lakel.**[2] Seck waistry as yan niver dud see barn; it's fair shocken. **Cum.** Muckle Nanny cried 'Shem o' sec weastry,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 43; Nae doubt, that sec wastry is paid frae the till, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 21. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** It was fair weastry o' ink an' time, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 41. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

2. *adj.* Extravagant, prodigal, wasteful.

Sc. A wastrie person (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** To live wi' sic a wast'ry, braisant jade, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 364.

WASTY, see **Westy.**

WAT, *sb.*[1] Nrf. Cor. Also in form **watty** Cor.[12] [wot.] A hare.

Nrf. (A.G.F.) **Cor.**[1] A name in common use among poachers; **Cor.**[2] [LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

WAT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Bck. An *ignis fatuus*; a dial. form of 'Walt,' shortened form of the prop. name Walter. See below.

A species of this phenomenon, known . . . by the name of 'the Wat,' is said also to haunt prisons. The night before the arrival of the judges at the Assizes it makes its appearance like a little flame, and, by every felon to whom it becomes visible, is accounted a most fatal omen, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 681–2.

WAT, *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **wot** Sc. n.Cy. Cum.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **'ote** Wxf.[1]; **waat** Wm.; **wait** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum.[4] Yks.; **waite** Cum.; **wate** Sc. Cum. Yks.; **wats** Sc.; **wote** Yks. [wat, wot; wēt.] 1. As 1*st pers. sg.*: I know; occas. used for the other *pers. sg.* and *pl.* See **Awat.**

Sc. 'Ye're our weil and wats na.' A common phrase signifying that the person, to whom it is addressed, is not sensible of his benefits (JAM.); Before I wein, and now I wat, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 204; That a' the prokitors o' Scotland wot naething o', SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Abd.** I watna, Sir, how it cud come about, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 78. **Kcd.** Awyte we'll a' be prood that day, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 21, 1902). **Frf.** Oh! wat ye wha's willin'? REID *Heatherland* (1894) 52. **s.Sc.** Syne, ere I wate, I'm lost outright, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 349. **Ayr.** I wat my mother hasna spared her skill, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxx. **Edb.** The browster wife wist well I wait the cuming of these crafty knaves, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 387, ed. 1815. **Slk.** Ere

ever I wats, I hear by the grumbling o' my friend, that he . . . saw something mair than ordinar, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. **Kcb.** 'Did he kill him, think ye?' 'I watna,' MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 102. **Wxf.**[1] 'Chote [I wot]. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1] Wait ye weel. **Nhb.** I wait he was no puft wea pride, RITSON *Garl.* (1810). **Cum.** Weel I waite what's own'd yen cannot flee, RELPH *Poems* (1743) 25; **Cum.**[1] When Criffel gets a cap Skiddaw wots well of that (s.v. Cap); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ye waat it is the height of aur fun to beat the bushes and hunt, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 7. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Improperly used as *inf.*: to know, understand.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 313. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Watting,** *prp.* knowing; aware.

Abd. Nae wottin o' fat hed been brewin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Rnf.** But doolanee! or I was wattin', They had secured your servant Rattan, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 59.

3. Phr. (1) *I wot you,* I let you know; I assure you; (2) *to let wat,* to inform; to have it known; (3) *wat well!* indeed! as one well knows!

(1) **Lth.** Tho' drifting was the fleecie sna, Nane was cauld there I wot ye, That cheerfu' morn, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 18. (2) **Ayr.** Without . . . letting wot he had that the invitation was from her, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii. **n.Cy.** 'I'll never let wait' means 'I'll not inform against you' or 'I'll keep it a secret' (J.L. 1783). (3) **Ayr.** Wow Sirs! it's odd to think, wat-weel! FISHER *Poems* (1790) 138.

[OE. *wāt,* 1 and 3 *pers. sing.* of *witan,* to know (SWEET).]

WAT, *v.*[2] Sc. To pledge, promise; ? a dial. form of 'wed.'

I wat a groat (JAM. *Suppl.*).

WAT, see **Oat, Wait,** *int.,* **Welt,** *sb.*[1]

WATCH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Wil. [wotʃ.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Watch-bill,** *obs.,* a kind of axe with a long, convex blade; (2) **-light,** a rushlight; (3) **-light-rush,** the candle-rush, *Juncus effusus*; (4) **-man,** (*a*) a policeman on night-duty; (*b*) the uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; (5) **-money,** *obs.,* black-mail; (6) **-webs** or **-weds,** the game of 'Scotch and English' (q.v.).

(1) **Lan.** There's snakes, an' watchbills, AXON *Flk. Sngs.* (1870). (2) **Lnk.** The pith [of *Juncus effusus*] is used by the chandler for making rush or watch-lights, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 162. (3) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 450. (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). (*b*) **Abd.** (JAM.) (5) **n.Sc.** There is paid in black-mail or watch-money, openly or privately, £5000, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) ix. (6) **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[4]

2. Phr. (1) *to watch oneself,* to take heed to oneself; (2) — *one's feet,* to pick one's way with care; (3) — *the fleet,* to go out shooting on the sea-shore by moonlight.

(1) **Dmf.** Watch yourself, ye dirtrie, or you'll get your paiks the morn, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 235. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Keep the middle o' the boat, dear, an' watch yer fit gettin' intil her, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 19. (3) **Lan.** In the bright frost and moonshine, . . many found pleasure in 'watching the fleet,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255.

3. With *out*: to watch for; to look out for. **N.I.**[1]

4. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Watch-glass,** *obs.,* an hour-glass; (2) **-guards,** the common laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (3) **-hill,** *obs.,* a hill from which outlook was kept against border freebooters; see below; (4) **-house,** a police-station; (5) **-night,** New Year's Eve; (6) **-word,** a note of warning; a hint.

(1) **Kcb.** The last pickle of sand shall be at the nick of falling down in your watch-glass, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 190. (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **Lakel.**[1] Now frequent as Border place-name. **Cum.**[4] (4) **Abd.** For her poor errin' loon at the Watch House she speirs, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 77. (5) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38. (6) **Sc.** An arch wench . . . had smelled a rat about Magopico, and had given her lady a watch-word, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 15.

5. Phr. (1) *set a watch o'er me,* see below; (2) *to drop,* or *to lose, one's watch in a rick,* see below.

(1) **Cai.**[1] A phrase of the 'unco guid,' used as a prayer to check a tendency on their part to swear. 'Set a watch o'er me, but to ask sicna price is awfu'.' (2) **s.Wor.**[1] To have 'dropped his watch in the bottom of the rick.' A jocular hypothesis to account for the cutting or turning of a rick which has become overheated, 34. **Wil.**[1] If a hay-rick is so badly made that it heats, the owner is often so ashamed of it that he attempts to set the matter right before his neighbours find it out. If a passer-by notices him poking about the hay as if searching for something in it, the ironical question is asked—'Have you lost your watch there?'

6. A watchdog.

Sc. Quite common (A.W.). **Dmf.** Watch Cerberus lap up frae his lair, An' yowled wi' dreed o't, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 136.

7. *Obs.* An outpost.

Abd. Sir John Hurry . . . goes through the Marquis of Montrose' watches, saying he was the lord Gordon's man, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 302.

8. *Obs.* A hill of a certain height.

Edb. Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as . . . Tor, Watch, Rig, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 50, ed. 1815.

WATCH, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [wotʃ.] The particles of grease which appear on the surface of broth or soup.

WATCHED, -ERED, -ET(T, -UT, see **Wet-shod.**

WATCHET, *sb.*[1] Som. [wo·tʃət.] See below.

A dress that does not fit well is said to be 'a terrible watchet' (W.W.S.).

WATCHET, *adj.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Der. Nhp. [wo·tʃit.]

1. *adj.* Light blue.

Nhp. The evening curd'es dank and grey, Changing her watchet hue, CLARE *Poems* (1835 12; **Nhp.**[1]

2. Wan, pale. Der. ADDY *Gl.* (1891). **3.** *sb.* An angling term: a fly of pale blue colour. **w.Yks.**[1]

[**2.** Cp. Y-clad he was ful smal and properly, Al in a kirtel of a light wachet, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3321.]

WATCHFUL, *adj.* **w.Yks.**[3] [wo·tʃfl.] Wakeful.

WATCH HERE, *phr.* **Nhb.**[1] A corruption of 'what cheer.'

WATCHIE, *sb.* Sc. A familiar name for a watch-maker.

Bnff. GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 112. **Abd.** (A.W.) **Kcd.** Watchie Christie . . . there sittin' at his window Seems eagerly at work to be, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 15.

WATE, see **Wait,** *sb.*[1], **Wat,** *v.*[1]

WATED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Bound, bordered.

n.Sc. Did you but see my bonnet blue, . . It's wated round wi' ribbons new, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 142, ed. 1875; (W.C.)

WATER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also in forms **waater** ne.Lan.[1] Wor.; **waiter** Nhb.[1] Chs.[3]; **wather** Ir.; **watter** Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[124] Wm. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks.[12] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Dev.[3]; **watther** e.Yks.[1]; **wattir** Bnff.[1]; **wayter** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Stf. Der.; **wetur** Lan.; **wotter** Yks. [wā·tə(r, wō·tə(r; wē·tə(r; wa·tə(r, wo·tə(r.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Water-ail,** *obs.,* dropsy; (2) **-bag,** the placenta of an animal; (3) **-bags,** the chicken-pox; (4) **-berry,** water-gruel; (5) **-bewitched,** weak tea or ale; over-diluted grog, &c.; (6) **-bite,** food eaten immediately after bathing; (7) **-blast,** (*a*) a coal-mining term: the rushing out of compressed air through water in a mine; a sudden eruption of compressed gas in a flooded colliery; (*b*) a lead-mining term: a stream of water allowed to fall down a shaft in order to carry along with it a current of air; (8) **-bleb,** (*a*) a small blister or pustule containing water; a bubble; (*b*) the water and membrane which burst before a cow calves; (9) **-blether,** a thin bag, protruded by a cow, denoting immediate parturition; (10) **-blobs,** bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water; drops of dew, &c.; (11) **-bough,** a small branch growing out of the bole of a hedgerow tree; (12) **-brash,** a watery eructation from a disordered stomach; a sensation as of water coming into the mouth; (13) **-brod,** a bench or board for setting water-buckets on; (14) **-broo,** (*a*) see (4); (*b*) a river-bank; (15) **-brose,** 'brose' made of meal and water without the addition of milk, butter, &c.; (16) **-budge,** see below; (17) **-burn,** phosphorescence on the sea; (18) **-cake,** see below; (19) **-calf,** the placenta of a cow; (20) **-can,** a gardener's watering-pot; any tall tin vessel to hold water; (21) **-cartridge,** a mining term: a charge of blasting material, surrounded by an out-casing filled with water to drown the flame; (22) **-carts,** rain-clouds; (23) **-caster,** a quack who professes to diagnose and cure disease by the inspection of the patient's urine alone; (24) **-chain,** a small chain attached to a horse's bit; (25) **-corn,** *obs.,* the grain paid by

farmers for maintaining the mill-dams and races; (26) **·cow**, a water-spirit; (27) **·cowel**, a large wooden tub; (28) **·cowk**, 'cinder tea' (q.v.); (29) **·croft**, a water-caraffe; (30) **·custom**, see below; (31) **·delf**, a drainage hole by the roadside; (32) **·dike**, (*a*) a dam; (*b*) a ditch; (*c*) a pool of water in a road or pavement; (33) **·doctor**, see (23); (34) **·dog(s**, various cloud effects said to presage rain; (35) **·draw**, a watershed; (36) **·drill**, a drill by which turnip-seed is sown accompanied by water; (37) **·droger**, the last born of a litter; (38) **·eynd**, a dense vapour rising from the sea; (39) **·fall**, (*a*) a mining term: the pumping or running of water into a down-cast shaft to stimulate the ventilation; (*b*) see (35); (40) **·fall hole**, a swallow-hole; (41) **·fast**, watertight; (42) **·fire**, see (17); (43) **·firling**, an oatcake baked without fermentation; (44) **·fishing**, river-fishing; (45) **·flisk**, a squirt; (46) **·foot**, the mouth of a river; a village or town situated at the mouth of a river; (47) **·frolic**, a regatta on the Broads; (48) **·frost**, hoar-frost; (49) **·furrow**, (*a*) a furrow made to carry off the surface-water; (*b*) to drain by means of furrows; (50) **·gall** or **·gull**, (*a*) a second rainbow seen above the first; a fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; (*b*) the yellow jaundice; (51) **·gang**, a watercourse; a mill-race; (52) **·gate**, (*a*) a dry-stream bed; a road or passage leading to a watering-place; a gully in a rock which forms the bed of a stream; (*b*) the level giving access to a mine; the water-main to 'sump' or lodgment; (*c*) a flood-gate; a water-gap in a fence; a rail hung across a stream to serve as a fence; the place where such a rail is hung; (*d*) the act of voiding urine; (53) **·gauge**, a U-shaped glass tube for measuring the difference in pressure between the intake and the return air in a mine; (54) **·gled**, *fig.* a preventive officer; (55) **·goat**, see (52, *c*); (56) **·gully**, a watercourse; (57) **·guns**, see below; (58) **·headed**, apprehensive of rain; (59) **·heck**, see (52, *c*); (60) **·hedge**, *obs.*, a hedge by the water-side; (61) **·hole**, a pond; a place where water collects; a well; (62) **·holiday**, a rainy day when outdoor employment is suspended; (63) **·horse**, see (26); (64) **·icle**, a stalactite; (65) **·jag**, *obs.*, a leather bottle used for carrying water on horseback; (66) **·jags**, chicken-pox; any watery eruption on the skin; (67) **·jaw** or **·jawl**, (68) **·jowp**, to over-saturate or dilute with water; (69) **·jury**, surveyors of rivers, drains, &c.; (70) **·kail**, vegetable broth made without meat; (71) **·keeper**, a watcher against river poachers; (72) **·kelpy**, see (26); (73) **·kit**, a large wooden bucket for holding water; (74) **·kyle**, *obs.*, meadow-land possessed by the tenants of an estate in common; (75) **·lamp**, see (17); (76) **·lands**, land that has been formed by water; (77) **·lane**, a public way; a narrow path beside a brook; (78) **·lap**, the tongue of a shoe; (79) **·level**, a colliery term for a stratum that is not inclined at all; (80) **·lot**, the portion of a stream or drain which it is one person's duty to keep in order; (81) **·man**, a man who waters the meadows; (82) **·meadow**, a meadow irrigated with a network of ditches and sluices; (83) **·measure**, *obs.*, the measure used for sea-borne coal; (84) **·mouth** or **·mow**, (85) **·neb**, the mouth of a river; (86) **·of-Ayr** or **Wattery-vair**, a kind of stone; see below; (87) **·parkin**, see (43); (88) **·pipes**, rays of sunlight pouring through a break in the clouds; (89) **·porridge**, porridge made with water instead of milk; (90) **·pudge**, a pool; a puddle; (91) **·rail**, the poles that form a fence across a stream; (92) **·rat**, see below; (93) **·ret**, to steep hemp in water; (94) **·ripening**, steeping flax in water; (95) **·run**, a water-spout or gutter; (96) **·runner**, a little runlet of water; (97) **·saps**, invalid diet; (98) **·scale**, the direction in which a stream runs; (99) **·sea**, a water-bucket; (100) **·segged**, distended with water; dropsical; (101) **·shaft**, a salt-making term: a shaft sunk to collect the fresh water near the main shaft; (102) **·shake**, a crack or wet place in land: see below; (103) **·shaken**, (*a*) of land: saturated with water; poor; (*b*) having incontinence of urine; (104) **·shot** or **·shutten**, of a wall or stack: formed in such a way that the water will run off; (105) **·shut**, a natural rill; an artificial channel for irrigation; (106) **·shuting**, see below; (107) **·shuttle**, see (104); (108) **·sick**, saturated with water; (109) **·side**, (*a*) a river bank; (*b*) the whole vale through which a river runs; (110) **·sill**, a bed of fine-grained sandstone lying below the limestone in sw.Nhb.; (111) **·sipe**, the course in which the water soaks through the ground to supply a pond or well; (112) **·slain**, (*a*) drowned; (*b*) spoilt by too much water; (113) **·slain moss**, see below; (114) **·smoke**, see (38); (115) **·soo**, see (99); (116) **·spar**, carbonate of baryta; (117) **·spout**, see (88); (118) **·springe** or **·springs**, see (12); (119) **·sprizzle**, a disease of goslings and ducklings; (120) **·squalled**, see (68); (121) **·squirt**, a syringe; (122) **·stand**, a barrel to hold water; a water-butt; (123) **·stang**, a pole put across a stream, to serve as a bridge or fence; (124) **·stead**, the bed or course of a stream; a convenient spot on the bank of a stream where cattle can go to drink; (125) **·stem**, the period during which any particular meadow is by the 'water-meadow' system entitled to the use of the water from the main carriage; (126) **·still**, a channel for water flowing through a marsh; (127) **·stone**, (*a*) a pebble from a brook; (*b*) a thin stone found in the Isle of Axholme in beds of clay; (128) **·stoup**, see (73); (129) **·swallow** or **·swallow-hole**, a swallow-hole; (130) **·swarms**, see (12); (131) **·swauled**, washed down with much water; (132) **·sweet**, clean; smelling sweet after washing; (133) **·swode**, (*a*) see (108); (*b*) of a potato: stiff and heavy; (134) **·table**, (*a*) the ditch on each side of a road; a small hollow across a road to carry off surplus water; a street-gutter; (*b*) a 'weathering course' (q.v.); (135) **·tabling**, (*a*) the clearing of a ditch, and consequent embanking of the hedge; (*b*) the muddy soil cleared out of roadside ditches; (136) **·taking**, a pond from which water is taken for household use; (137) **·tath**, *obs.*, grass made luxuriant by excess of moisture; (138) **·taum**, **·teem**, or **·tome**, see (12); (139) **·tawv**, *obs.*, a swoon; (140) **·thraw**, see (12); (141) **·tub**, a barrel-shaped tub, working on swivels for drawing water out of a sinking-pit; an oblong tub used to convey water from one part of a pit to another; (142) **·twist**, the yarn produced by a 'throstle' turned by water-power; (143) **·wader**, *obs.*, a home-made candle of the worst quality; (144) **·water**, water from a river, as distinct from well water; (145) **·weak**, a frail, delicate person; (146) **·wear** or **·weir**, to place large stones by the side of the bend of a stream to prevent the bank wearing away; (147) **·weikit**, frail, delicate; (148) **·whelp**, a dumpling made of flour and water; (149) **·white**, spotlessly clean; (150) **·wolf**, see below; (151) **·wood**, (*a*) a tree which grows best near water; (*b*) a fleece of wool, waved or watered; (152) **·worker**, a maker of meadow drains and wet ditches; (153) **·wraith**, see (26).

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** Ma child's getten t'waterbags (W.S.). (4) **Dmf.** (JAM.) (5) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.St.** This is what yo' may call wayter bewitched, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] Do you call this gruel—why it is only water bewitched. **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] 'Water bewitched an' wine begrudged,' is the expression used of grog made too weak. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** HOLLOWAY. **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] (7, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] (8, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1 2 4], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) **n.Yks.** T'cow 'ull sean cauve, t'watter-bleb's brussen (I.W.). (9) **w.Yks.**[1] (10) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (11) **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 369. (12) **Sc.** (JAM., Cai[1] **Ayr.** It was another turn of the water-brash, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 173. **Slk.** That smell is the maist insupportably seducin to the palate. It has gien me the water-brash, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 111. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Ah've a lot o't'watter-brash (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.] (13) **Sh.I.** Shū set da kit wi' da kye's milk apo' da end o' da watter-brod, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). (14, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); We got some water-broo and bannocks, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Rxb.** 'Twas Master Gordon brocht me in for a sup o' water-broo, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 110. (*b*) **U.s.** (M.B.-S.) (15) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Ayr.** I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be 't water-brose, or muslin

kail, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 24. **Edb.** His water brose and water kail, At his usual time of meal, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. (16) **Ken.** The stubble-field where her comrades were laughing and chattering around the water-budge that had been drawn up in its midst, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 3. (17) **Nai.** (W.G.), **Ken.**[1] (18) **Wm.** A thin tough cake, made of flour and water without any kneading in it. 'Will ah mak a watter-ceeak fer oor tea?' (B.K.) **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] Flour knead up with water, and baked in a frying pan. (19) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (20) **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (21) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (22) **n.Lin.**[1] (23) **n.Yks.**[2] A mediciner who professes to tell the disease by the cast or appearance of the urine; into a bottle of which, he puts certain ingredients or chemicals. While the changes are going on, they are supposed to influence, sympathetically, the patient's complaint! **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[1] (24) **n.Cy.** HALL.) (25) **Sc.** 1 boll of water-corn, being small corn, yearly, for each of the said three ploughs, for manufacturing and upholding the dams and water-gangs, *Mill of Inveramsay* (1814) 3 (JAM.). (26) **s.Sc.** Especially . . . inhabiting a lake (JAM.). **Slk.** The water-cow was heard to low, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 78; The water-cow . . . haunted St. Mary's Loch . . . rather less terrible and malevolent than the water-horse, yet, like him, she possessed the rare slight of turning herself into whatever shape she pleased, *ib.note.* (27) **Sus.**[1] (28) **w.Yks.** Made by dropping a live cinder into a small quantity of water; the liquid is then administered in small doses to babes suffering from the stomach-ache, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 25, 1899); T'first neet t'wife nudged him for some cowk watter. . . He com back wi' t'shool i' one hand, containin' a lot o' red hooat cowks [cinders], a pint o' cowd watter i' t'other, a spooin in his mahth, an' under his arm wor a pund o' lump sugar, *Pudsey Olm.* (Jan. 1893), *ib.* (29) **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Som.**[1] (30) **Per.** The 'water' custom of Hogmanay night was to slip from the house when the clock pronounced the doom of the old year, and, pitcher in hand, make for the nearest well in time to secure, before any of your neighbours, what was variously called the 'crap,' the 'floo'er,' and the 'ream' of the water for the New Year. The custom was restricted to the women of the hamlet or homestead; in some localities only the young unmarried women. The ream of the well brought good fortune for the year, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 29. (31) **Nrf.** An ordinary drainage hole by the roadside, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2. **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (32, *a*) **Slk.** Heavy floods were continually carrying off the water-dykes, and overflowing the fields, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 145. (*b*) **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*c*) **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (33) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (34) **n.Lin.**[1] Small clouds floating before or below the general mass of vapour; said to presage rain. **s.Wor.**[1] An appearance among clouds, like a small fragment of a rainbow, supposed to foretell rain. **e.An.**[1] Small clouds of irregular but roundish form, and of a darker colour, floating below the dense mass of cloudiness in rainy seasons, supposed to indicate the near approach of more rain. **Sur.**[1] (35) **Cum.**[14] (36) **n.Lin.**[1] (37) **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1] (38) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. (39, *a*) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (*b*) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) (40) **Nhb.**[1] (41) **Dmf.** The shieling's well biggit and as waterfast as a sowen-tub, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 254. (42) **Nai.** (W.G.) (43) **w.Yks.**[3] (44) **Edb.** I had gone to Berwick about Blackader's business, to set his water fishings, HUME *Domestic Details* (1697-1707) 34, ed. 1843. (45) **n.Yks.**[2] (46) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Peebles, frae the water-fit, Ascends the holy rostrum, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 16. **Gall.** There's somebody at the waterfit, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 34. **Wgt.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 186. (47) **e.An.**[1] (48) **w.Yks.** Ther's been a water-frost last neet (A.C.). **Nrf.** The night before last there was another frost, of the kind that is known here as 'water' frost, the ground being white with it early in the morning, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 502. (49, *a*) **Cai.**[1] Ordinary furrows are parallel, but a water-fur follows the natural slope of the ground. **Bnff.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Nrf.** A furrow taken across a field that has been ploughed in a contrary direction to the furrows intended for seed, for the purpose of drainage, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1883) III. 342. **Ken.** A furrow made by turning the earth towards both sides when ploughing clay lands to afford surface drainage (D.W.L.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY (s.v. Lock-furrow). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Sc.** Plow up the land and water-fur it, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 51 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Ess.** Afterwards well water-furrowed, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 196. (50, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Nhp.**[1] **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 461. **Hmp.** (H.R.), **I.W.**[12] **Dor.** [A rainbow] seen alone, or with only an imperfect 'watergull,' was deemed unlucky, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 17. (*b*) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 461. (51) **Sc.** (JAM.); A servitude whereby we have power to draw water alongst our neighbour's ground for watering our own, SPOTTISWOODE *Dict.* (s.v. Aqueduct). **n.Lin.**[1] If thoo duz n't get that water-gang o' thine feighed oot, an' quick, I'll seā what the commissioners [of sewers] will saay to thē. (52, *a*) **Rxb.** He and Sandy Keenan went up Borthwick water-gate on a hare-netting excursion, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 77. **Nhb.**[1] **Lan.**[1] The desolate complexion of these winter-torrent gullies (in Lancashire phrase, 'water-gaits') in its way is complete, GRINDON *Illust. Lan.* (1881) 49. **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** The drainage of mines was effected by means of the horizontal tunnels, which were variously termed adits, watergates, &c., GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal-mining* (1882) 25; **Nhb.**[1], **w.Yks.** (T.T.), (S.J.C.) (*c*) **Cum.**[14] (*d*) **Sc.** (JAM.); I'll watch your water-gate, that is, I'll watch for an advantage over you, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 396. (53) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (54) **Ayr.** Gif the water gleds war on the watch, he aye hoisted a blanket on his yard edge gif it was day, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 129. (55) **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] (56) **w.Yks.**[2] (57) **N.I.**[1] Sounds of gun-shots said to be heard around the shores of Lough Neagh and by persons sailing on the lake. The cause of the sounds, which are generally heard in calm weather, has not been explained. (58) **War.**[4] Us sharnt have it fine long; I be quite water-headed to-day. (59) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[14] (60) **n.Yks.** Together with all and singular wayes, water-hedges, trees, ditches, fences, &c., *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 161. (61) **Lnk.** Thou couldna gien me a war bed nor a water-hole in a cauld frosty morning, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. **Lth.** BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 19. **Edb.** O'three shillings Scottish souk [mulct] him, Or in the water-hole sair douk him, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 178, ed. 1785. **Wm.** A natural pond, or a pond formed from the drains in a pasture, and left so that cattle can drink when necessary. 'Thoo can gah an' cleaned t'watter whol oot at t'boddum o' Lansimer' (B.K.). **Dev.** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 259. [**Aus** A small lake left in an intermittent river's bed, VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) viii.] (62) **n.Yks.**[2] (63) **n.Sc.** The . . . dangerous quadruped . . . inhabits Loch Tay. According to tradition he has been known to come ashore and entice a whole family of fine boys to mount him, that he might have the pleasure of plunging with them all into the deep (JAM.). **Heb.** On our way to Harris, we came to an inland lake, called . . . Loch Alladale, and though our nearest way lay along the shores of this loch, Malcolm absolutely refused to accompany me that way for fear of the water-horse, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 78 *note.* **Arg.** Fairies, wizards, water-horse, and sea-maiden, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 68. **Gall.** *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 34. **Ir.** A water-horse that lived in Littercraffoe Lake was captured by a boy of the Coonneys, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 110. **I.Ma., Wal.** *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 34. (64) **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.** (W.T.) (65) **n.Yks.**[2] (66) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Wm.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 28, 1899). **n.Yks.**[2] (67) **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[1] Potatoes left too long in the water after being boiled are watter jaw't and spoilt; **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] That land he calls Newdowns is up to noht at all; wheniver theāre's a sup o' raain it's as watter-jawled as can be. (68) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Poor water-jowp'd stuff,' said of over-weak tea. (69) **Not.** The rivers and drains in the north part of the county are inspected by a jury called a water-jury, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 157. **n.Lin.**[1] A jury consisting of eighteen persons employed by the Commissioners of Sewers to determine rights of drainage. **Som.** (W.F.R.) (70) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** 'Water-kail,' the unvarying family dinner in farm-houses. . . This dish consisted of barley or groats, the inner kernel of the oaten grain or corn pickle boiled in water, with or without a bit of suet or butter, and plenty of greens or leeks. The kail was served up in a large wooden platter, flanked by a pile of pea-scones which were eaten with the kail, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 180. **Edb.** His water brose and water kail, At his usual time of meal, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 102. **N.Cy.**[1] (71) **Don.** The wather-keeper that was shot be the poochers on the Dhrowes river, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 118. (72) **Sc.** (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** Water-kelpie was a creature that lived in the deep pools of rivers and streams. He had commonly the form of a black horse, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 66. **Kcd.** Water kelpies I've heard roar, As I gaed in by Carron shore, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 95. **Per.** The spiteful delusions of the water-kelpy at midnight murk, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 53, ed. 1887. **Slk.** When a dozen besoms are soopin the ice, and the water-kelpie below strives in vain to keep up, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 176. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 121, ed. 1876. (73) **Cai.**[1] This differed from a wooden pail in being narrower above than below, and in having a fixed cross bit of wood as a handle. **Gall.** Coming near the water-kit, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 67, ed. 1897. **w.Yks.** He teuk wotter-kits an set off to t'well, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 20, 1896). (74) **Sc.** (JAM.) (75) **Nai.** (W.G.) (76) **w.Yks.**, **n.Lin.** MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III.

10. (77) **Ken.** It was a water-lane—a public way for any cart-horse or cow that the owners might think fit to take there—as wide as an ordinary road, SON OF MARSHES *Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 98. **Guern.** I thought the water-lane would be so wet (G.H.G.). (78) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (79) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (80) **n.Lin.**[1] (81) **Wil.** The water is thrown over as much of the meadow as it will cover well at a time, which the watermen call a pitch of work, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXII. 111-3. (82) **Glo.** HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 200. **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (83) **Nhb.**[1] Water, or Newcastle or Sunderland measure, is generally reckoned double the measure of a London chaldron, or more, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 17. (84) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Thir haill four ships brake loose . . . and were driven out at the water-mouth by violence of the speat, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 60. **Edb.** In case the French should land at the water-mouth, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. (85) **w.Sc.** Willie stepped on board the Gleniffer at the water-neb, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 155. **Rnf.** (JAM.), *ib. Suppl.* (86) **N.I.**[1] Highly prized for hones; boys' marbles are also supposed to be made of it. (87) **w.Yks.**[3] (88) **Midl.** (J.R.W.) **s.Not.** Called 'water-pipes from the sun,' and considered a sign of rain (J.P.K.). (89) **n.Yks.** A sudənt thiŋk dhēl git varə fat ə watər-podish (W.H.); **n.Yks.**[3], **w.Yks.**[4] (s.v. Porridge), **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (90) **Nhp.** He waddled in the water-pudge, CLARE *Remains* (ed. 1873) 179. (91) **Wm.** (B.K.) (92) **Brks.** Some farmers . . . refuse to pay . . . for the destruction [of rats]. . . When this is the case the labourer's zeal is apt to slacken. 'Let 'im goo, he be on'y a water rat,' they will say (in allusion not to the animal's species, but the fact that its death will help them to nothing stronger than water!) when they see one about the premises of a niggardly employer, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 127. (93) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** The hemp at market is not worth so much by two shillings per stone, as that which hath been water-retted, and therefore the custom of dew-retting is only followed to any considerable extent where there are not pits sufficient to water-ret what grows in a district, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 443. (94) **Som.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (95) **Lnk.** A barrel . . . for the purpose of catching rain-water from the house, a piece of board being fixed under the eaves for a water-run, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 101. (96) **Cum.** Take the first runner you come upon for guide, for a watter-runner will always lead you to the bottom, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387. (97) **Sc.** And all those promises of amendment, which you made during your illness, forgotten?..All clear away, with the water-saps and panada, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vi. (98) **Nhb.**[1] Hardun Edge follows the drift road to the Broken-moss, takes the water scale of the hills between the two parishes, HODGSON *Nhb.* I. pt. ii. 151. (99) *ib.* (s.v. Sea). (100) **n.Yks.**[2] (101) **Chs.**[1] (102) **ne.Lan.**[1] Cracks in the soil, into which rain-water enters, causing them to widen, and which, when near a precipice, ultimately cause a fall of land there. **Der.** Patches of land in a field when the water-springs break out, and which are kept wet thereby, are called water-shaks (S.O.A.). (103, *a*) **Dur.** The soil is of a poorer nature, commonly called water-shaken, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 131; Rotation is not likely to be carried out on the water-shaken lands, *ib.* 149. **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (104) **Lakel.**[2], **Shr.**[1] (105) **War.**[3] **Wor.** The peasantry call . . . natural rills 'water shuts,' ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 284, ed. 1852. (106) **Nrf.** When the crescent moon is in a certain position it is said 'the mune lays water-shutin,' COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86. (107) **Shr.**[1] ''Ow did yore stack come off, John, i' the thunder-shower?' 'Well, as luck 'ad it, we'd'n jest topped up an' made it waiter-shettle afore it come on.' (108) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 29, 1902) 6. (109, *a*) **Abd.** Alexander Anderson . . . standing upon the water-side shot this John Dugar dead, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 198. **Frf.** The taiken leil thai ken fow weel On water-sides quha won, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] (110) **Nhb.**[1] (111) **n.Yks.**[2] (112, *a*) **Lin.**[1] (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Corn which has been killed by being flooded is said to have been water-slain. **e.An.**[1] The tea or the beer is water-slain if it be very deficient in strength. In Suffolk undrained wet land is said to be water-slain; **e.An.**[2] Is much applied to insipid fruits, and especially to a particular state of walnuts. **Suf.**[1] (113) **Sc.** As peat earth is readily diffused in water and carried off; wherever it comes again to be deposited, we have water-born peat, or, as it is sometimes called by our country people, water-slain-moss, WALKER *Prize Essays Highl. Soc.* II. 13 (JAM.). (114) **Nrf.** Ye mean the water-smokes. They dew come sudden, let the day be ever so clear, WHITE *Eng.* (1865) I. 193. (115) **Nhb.**[1] (116) **Shr.**[1] Water-spar when reduced to powder is highly poisonous, and is therefore much used for destroying rats and other vermin. (117) **n.Lin.**[1] (118) **n.Yks.**[4], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** 'Noll will get the water springe' muttered a fenman, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 188. **Suf.** *e.An. Daily Times* (1892). (119) **e.An.**[1] (120) **Der.** Team the potatoes or they'll be water squalled (L.W.). (121) **Brks.**[1] (122) **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Stand). (123) **Cum.**[14] (124) **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hlfx.* (1774) 548. **Lan.** He fell into th' wayterstid at th' back o' th' house, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 117. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (125) **s.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (126) **Nhb.**[1] (127, *a*) **Kcb.** A bit hearth pave't wi wee water-stanes, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 244. (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] (128) **Sc.** (JAM.); I've seen him gang out . . . just to fill my water stoups, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 108, ed. 1894. **e.Sc.** A big meal girnel stood, flanked by a pair of wooden water-stoups, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 207. **s.Sc.** She seized her water-stoups and hurried to the public well, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 10. (129) **Nhb.**[1] A hollow west of the lake is traversed by a stratum of limestone full of water-swallow-holes, HODGSON *Nhb.* III. 327 *note.* **Der.** MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 83. (130) **Not.**[3] (131) It has been water-swauled so (s.v. Swaul). (132) **Hrf.**[2] **Dev.** I ant a-scrubbed tha back-'ouze tū-day; I've jist gied 'n a lick an' a promish till Zatterday. Tez watter-swate, any'ow! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); It will be water-sweet, even if it isn't lily-white, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (133 *a*, *b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (134, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (W.C.B.) **Brks.** The water-tables are neither regularly made nor with proper outlets, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 73. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **Dev.** In the Hartland Church Accounts, 1617-8, the term 'water-tables' is applied to the leaden gutters on the roof of the church: 'Paid John Saunder for one daies work 14*d.* for putting in water tables of lead,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (135, *a*) **Frf.** The hedger resumes his work of water-tabling and scouring ditches, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 493, ed. 1851. **Nhb.**[1] Waiter-tyeblin, the embanking of a hedge by cutting sods and turning them upside down on the roots of the hawthorn and trimming the edge downward. (*b*) **Dev.** 1850, Nov. 9. 2 single horse-buts drawing water-tabling, 7*s.* 0*d.*, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (136) **e.An.**[1] (137) **Sc.** All grasses, which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called tath, . . . water tath, proceeding from excess of moisture, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 468 (JAM.). (138) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** I keep hevin' t'water-tawms (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Awd two or three wetur-tawms, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 34. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (139) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). (140) **Sh.I.** (J.S.), **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] (141) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (142) **Lan.** (C.T.B.) (143) **Rxb.** When a family make their own candles, after the regular operation is ended, there is generally some tallow left in the pot, swimming in a scum on the top of the water. Into this, for licking it up, a few wicks are immersed; which having much to do for accomplishing the purpose in view, because of their frequent passage through the water, are significantly called water-waders (JAM.). (144) **Kcb.** He had a choice of two vintages—watter-watter and wal'-watter—that is to say, water from the stream or from the well, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 64. (145) **Sh.I.** Wir Eppie is a pör watter-wik thing (J.S.); **S. & Ork.**[1] (146) **Lakel.**[2] They're watter wieren t'beck. **Wm.** They're watter-wearin doon e' t'boddums (B.K.). (147) **S. & Ork.**[1] (148) **m.Yks.**[1] Made of flour and water, with salt added. The poor people are apt to be shy in confessing they have ever partaken of this dainty. **w.Yks.** Made of leavened dough without suet (M.F.). **sw.Lin.**[1] A boiled dough pudding, made of a piece of dough, which has been prepared for a loaf, cut off and boiled. (149) **Dev.** 'I don't think the floor is dirty enough to need washing.' . . 'I'd wash un all over, for then . . . he'll be wat'r-sweet if he isn't wat'r-w'it,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (150) **w.Yks.**[2] In drinking out of a stream a man is sometimes said to swallow a water-wolf, which, it is said, lives and grows in his stomach. (151, *a*) **Hrt.** An alder, a withy, a willow or other water-wood hedge, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 139. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (152) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (153) **n.Sc.** Water-wraiths at intack drear, Wi' eerie yamour, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 40 (JAM.). **Bch.** Ye wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith, or some gruous ghaist, FORBES *Jrn.* (1785) 4. **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 50. **Lnk.** For water-waith or fabled spunkie, When primed, I carena by, a drunkie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 11. **Slk.** BORLAND *Yarrow* (1890) 75.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Water-agrimony,** the common hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*; (2) **-anemone,** the ivy-leaved crowfoot, *Ranunculus hederaceus*; (3) **-bells,** the white water-lily, *Nymphaea alba*; (4) **-betony,** the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (5) **-bleb,** the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (6) **-blinks,** the water chickweed, *Montia fontana*; (7) **-blobs,** (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the water-lily, esp. the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*; (8) **-blubber,** see (5); (9) **-buttercup,** (*a*)

see (5); (*b*) the lesser spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*; (10) **-caltrops**, the curly pondweed, *Potamogeton crispus*; (11) **-case**, the marshwort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*; (12) **-cuckoo**, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (13) **-docken**, the common butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*; (14) **-elder**, (*a*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*b*) the dwarf-elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (15) **-gladiole**, the water lobelia, *Lobelia Dortmanna*; (16) **-goggles**, see (5); (17) **-golland** or **-gowland**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*; (18) **-gowan**, see (5); (19) **-grass**, (*a*) the watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*; (*b*) var. species of grass, esp. the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (*c*) var. species of horsetail, *Equisetum*; (20) **-hemlock**, the hemlock dropwort, *Oenanthe crocata*; (21) **-kesh**, the wild angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; (22) **-kex**, the narrow-leaved water-parsnip, *Sium angustifolium*; (23) **-lily**, (*a*) the bog arum, *Calla palustris*; (*b*) the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (*c*) the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; (*d*) see (5); (*e*) see (12); (24) **-parsley**, see below; (25) **-pine**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*; (26) **-poplar**, (*a*) the black poplar, *Populus nigra*; (*b*) the lady poplar, *P. fastigiata*; (27) **-poppies**, ? the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (28) **-purpie** or **-purple**, the common brook-lime, *Veronica Beccabunga*; (29) **-rot**, the marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (30) **-sallow**, a species of willow; (31) **-sapwort**, see (20); (32) **-seave**, the creeping club-rush, *Scirpus palustris*; (33) **-seg**, see (23, *b*); (34) **-seggrum**, the water ragwort, *Senecio aquaticus*; (35) **-stoup**, the periwinkle, ? *Vinca major*; (36) **-tangle**, see below; (37) **-thistle**, the marsh thistle, *Carduus palustris*; (38) **-thyme**, the American water-weed, *Anacharis Alsinastrum*; (39) **-trefoil**, the bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; (40) **-twitch**, the fine bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*; (41) **-violet**, the marsh violet, *Viola palustris*; (42) **-yarrow**, the water violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

(1) **Chs.**[1] (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **n.Cy.** (4) **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 180, ed. 1883. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **Lei. Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 211. **Sus.** (5) **sw.Lin.**[1] So called probably from the Bleb,—blister or bubble,—like shape of its seed vessels. 'It's a posy of water-blebs the childer have cropped in the dyke.' (6) **Bnff.** The flowers are very small, usually appearing in a half open state, whence Blinks, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 285. (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[2] **n.Der.** There's vi'leth and pwimrotheth, and big yellow water-blobth down by the water there, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) xxxv. **Not., Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (G.O.) (*b*) **w.Yks.**[12], **Nhp.**[2], **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (8) **Glo.**[1] (9, *a*) **n. & e.Yks. Oxf.** Teacher says we are not to call them water-buttercups: their proper name is marsh-marigold (G.O.). **Sur., Dev.**[4] (*b*) **Wil.**[1] (10) **Cum.**[4] (11) **Cor.** This, under the names of 'water-case' and 'pie water-cress,' is made into pies in this neighbourhood, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 189; **Cor.**[12] (12) **Wil.**[1] **s.Wil.** As opposed to the Dry Cuckoo, or Saxifrage (G.E.D.). (13) **Cum.**[14] (14, *a*) **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 288. **Nhp. Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 256. (*b*) **Nhp.**[1] (15) **Cum.**[4] (16) **Oxf.** (17, *a*) **s.Sc., n.Cy., Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (*b*) **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Gowland). (18) **Cum.**[14] (19, *a*) **N.I.**[1] (*b*) **Mun.** I'd follow him now till water-grass grew in the heart of the fire, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 64. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Glo.** The name appears . . . extended to several other grasses which come up as natural weeds of the district amongst second year's 'seeds'; but the *Holcus*, which is extremely plentiful, is the grass to which the name is especially given (B. & H.); **Glo.**[1] **Nrf.** The head-lands are good sound turf, not black grass, or water-grass, or twitch, but herbage such as a beast can fatten on, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1898) 54. (*c*) **War.** (20) **Cum., Sus.** (21) **Cum.**[14] (22) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 256. (23, *a*) **Chs., Chs.**[1] (*b*) **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.), **Dev.**[4] (*c*) **Wil.**[1] (*d*) **Wil.**[1] (*e*) **s.Nrf.** (I.W.) (24) **Ken.** A thick growing plant they called water-parsley, covered the bottom, SON OF MARSHES *Fishing Vill.* (ed. 1892) 98. (25) **Chs.**[1] (26, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Som. w.Som.**[1] (27) **Lin.** (28) **Sc.** (JAM.); Cresses or water-purpie, and a bit ait-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Cum.**[14] (s.v. Wellink). (29) **Chs.**[1] (30) **Suf.**[1] (s.v. Sallow). (31) **Frf.** In damp situations *Œnanthe crocata*, water-sapwort, grows, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 265, ed. 1851. (32) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 454. (33) **Yks.** (34) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 292. (35) **Edb.** From its resemblance to a pitcher (JAM.). (36) **Sur.** Sedges, huge water-docks, various bulrushes, and various water-tangle, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 110. (37) **Cum.**[14] (38) **Yks., War.**[3] **Oxf., Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 465. **Cmb.** (39) **War.**[3] (40) **Cum.**[14] (41) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (42) **Yks.** [So called because] the leaves are finely divided like those of the Yarrow.

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, insects, &c.: (1) **Water-ask**, a newt; a water-lizard; (2) **-blackbird**, the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (3) **-boatman**, a water-beetle, ? *Notonecta glauca*; (4) **-bug**, a water-beetle; (5) **-clearer**, a water-spider; (6) **-clock**, (*a*) the water-beetle, *Dytiscus marginalis*; (*b*) the small water-beetle, *Gyrinus natator*; (7) **-colley**, see (2); (8) **-cow**, see (4); (9) **-crow**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the coot, *Fulica atra*; (*c*) the great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*; (*d*) the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (10) **-dog**, the water-rat, *Arvicola amphibius*; (11) **-eagle**, *obs.*, the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*; (12) **-eft** or **-evvet**, see (1); (13) **-fox**, the grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*; (14) **-galls**, jelly-fish; (15) **-hen**, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (16) **-horse**, a name given to the family *Hydrometridae* of the order *Hemiptera*; (17) **-laverock**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (18) **-mouse**, see (10); (19) **-nannie**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*; (20) **-ousel**, (21) **-peggie**, (22) **-piet**, see (2); (23) **-poot**, see (15); (24) **-ranny**, the short-tailed field-mouse; (25) **-skater**, see below; (26) **-span**, see (5); (27) **-sparrow**, (*a*) see (19); (*b*) the reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus streperus*; (*c*) the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (28) **-thrush**, see (2); (29) **-tie**, (30) **-ti-wag-tail**, (31) **-wag** or **-waggie**, (32) **-waggits**, (33) **-wash-disher**, the wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

(1) **Ir.** She's not the fool, anyway, to be dhrinkin' out o' wather-pools thick wid them black wather-asks, that 'ud lep down your throath as soon as look at you, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 114. **Cum.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Sc., Ir.** So called from its diving propensities . . . combined with its dark back, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 30. (3) **Sus.** (G.A.W.) (4) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (5) **Nhb.**[1] (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Clock). (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (7) **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 127. **Som.** SWAINSON *ib.* **w.Som.**[1] (8) **Bnff.**[1] (9, *a*) **Sc.** *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 249 (JAM.). **Frf.** *Agric. Surv. App.* 43 (*ib.*). **Per.** See the jolly water-craw, A happy bird is he, Wi' a collar roond his neck As white as white can be, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 71. **s.Sc.** The water-craw, upon her stone, Wi' breast of virgin snow, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 43. **Lth.** STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 298. **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **Wm.**[1] **n. & e.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **Dev.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (*b*) **Dmf.** [So called] from its black plumage, SWAINSON *ib.* 178. **m.Yks.**[1] (*c*) **Dmf., Cum.** MACPHERSON *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 209. (*d*) **Cum.**[4] (10) **Bnff.** The whins, and birds, and water-dogs at Daiddie Brown's burnie, will be a' langin to see ye again, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) I. 15, ed. 1879. (11) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 141. (12) **Brks.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **e.Dev.** Minnies, water-efts, snails, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 189. (13) **War.**[3] (14) **Ken.**[1] (15) **Lth.** The water-craws an' the water-hens Jouk about in the bed o' the Blinkie, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 298. **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 106, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[3] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 49. (16) **Bnff.**[1] (17) **Rxb.** SWAINSON *ib.* 196. (18) **Sc.** *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 505 (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] (19) **Cum.**[4] (20) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Water ouzels builds early (A.C.). **War.**[3] **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Glo.** Water-ousels or dippers are scarce, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 103. **Som.** The whistle of a distant water-ouzel fell pleasantly on his ear, RAYMOND *Good Souls* (1901) 301. (21) **Dmf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 30. (22) **Sc.** *ib.* **Ayr.** The water-pyet, this morning, was skimmin' amang its tinted leaves and the seggan waving at the water-lip, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 45. **Slk.** The flittin and doukin white-breisted water-pyats, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 207. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Vulgarly Bessy Douker, or Water Pyet, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 457; **Cum.**[14] (23) **Der.** ADDY *Gl.* (1888). (24) **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 301, ed. 1849. (25) **Or.I.** Long-legged water-skaters dart to and fro among the floating weeds on the surface of the stagnant ditches, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 266. (26) **w.Yks.**[2] (27, *a*) **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Shr.**[1], **Wil.**[1] (*c*) **Shr.**[12] (28) **Cor.** SWAINSON *ib.* 30. (29) **Cum.**[24] (30) **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (May 11, 1897). (31) **Abd.** To snare The spurgies wi' a trap o' bricks, an' water-wags wi' hair, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 189. **Per.** Bobbin' thro' the reel Like a water-waggie, FORD *Harp* (1893) 159. **Nhb.** The wee water-waggie's

away up the burn, NIXON *Gateshead Adm.* (1883) 3; **Nhb.**[1] (32) **w.Wor.**[1] (33) **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10.

4. Phr. (1) *a cold-water man*, a total abstainer; (2) *cold-water religion*, the doctrines of the Baptists; (3) *dry water*, water with no spirits in it; (4) *hard water*, heavy rain; (5) *heaven's water*, rain; (6) *malt come and peep at the water stuff*, very thin ale; (7) *Paddy's eye-water*, whisky or other spirits; (8) *to be under water*, to be in financial difficulties; (9) *to draw water*, see below; (10) *to eat bread dipped in fried water*, to live poorly; (11) *to go down the water*, to go to wrack and ruin; to be utterly lost as corn carried away in a flood; (12) *to have all the*, or *one's*, *water on* (*the wheel*), to have as much as one can do; to have one's hands full; (13) *to jawp the water*, to attempt the impossible; (14) *to join hands over running water*, (15) *to kiss the book across the water*, to plight troth; (16) *to put the water on*, to baptize; (17) *to take water in one's teeth*, to hesitate; (18) *water in the head*, water on the brain.

(1) **ne.Sc.** 'Dae ye drink?' 'He's a cauld-water man,' said one, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 50. (2) **Kcb.** The teylor startit tae argue wi him, an' let him see whaur his caul' water religion wus a' wrang, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 101. (3) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw dunno' like drinkin' droy wayter. (4) **Abd.** (G.W.); Fire wad hae sma' chance the nicht. It's win' an' hard watter the nicht, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xiv. (5) **w.Yks.**[1] 'As the heaven's water sheds or deals,' is a common expression for the boundaries of manors on the ridge of a hill, where the rain runs on each side of it, the summit being the boundary. (6) **Der.** Et's good [ale], thatten—none o' malt-coom-an-peep-at-th'-wayter stuff, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 91. (7) **Dur.** We're squabblin' aboot Paddy's eye-watter, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 206. **Der.** 'He fancies Paddy's eye-watter best.' 'An' he shall hev et. Sarah—two-pennorth o' gin,' GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 121. (8) **Som.** He's under water already, and one fine day somebody'll push un down, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 24. (9) **s.Wor.** A've allus said as 't ud be suer to rahin when the sun drahs waater o' the marnin' (H.K.). (10) **Cor.** I'll eat bread dipped in fried water afore she shall be beholden to strangers, HARRIS *Faith*, 244. (11) **Sc.** (JAM.); If the life of the dear bairn, . . and Jeanie's, and my ain, . . . depended on my asking sic a slave o' Satan to speak a word for me or them, they should a' gae down the water thegither for Davie Deans, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii. (12) **n.Cy.** 'Will he poo through?' 'He'll hev o' his watter on' (B.K.). **Cum.**[4] I'se gaun to hev awt watter on to beer this bucket, it's sae full. **w.Yks.** General White's getten all his wotter on to keep t'Boers aht o' Ladysmith, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 25, 1899). (13) **Rxb.** Well, I doot you're just jawpin' the water, for it's a' thegither irregular, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 217. (14) **Cor.** (M.A.C.); Benjamin and Polly had joined hands over running water, which might mean a good deal, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 76. (15) **w.Sc.** Willie was able to tell his friend that Fannie and he had 'kissed the book across the water,' HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 342. (16) **n.Ir.** If ye happen till pit the water on the wee lass last, she'll hev the whuskers, an' the boy wull no hev a hair on his face, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 94. (17) **e.Fif.** She had a mind o' her ain aboot a hantle o' things an' didna tak water in her teeth to say what she thocht, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. (18) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lnk.** The laddie's got the watter in the heid, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 30. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

5. A river; a fairly large body of running water; a stream; a brook.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** The water of Isla that runs through it, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 8. **Frf.** Yestreen the water was in spate, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 243. **Ags.** North Esk is most commonly called The Nord watter, and South Esk, The Soud watter (JAM.). **Ayr.** The water o' Caaf is a burn that comes doon from the Baidland Hills, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 73. **Edb.** Larger streams are called Waters. Tweed is our only water designed River, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 111, ed. 1815. **Dmf.** JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1833) 44. **N.I.**[1] The six-mile water. **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** It winds by a rindlin' wayter side, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 108. **ne.Lan.**[1], **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. A lake; a tarn; a pool in a river.

Or.I. Two fresh water lochs . . . bear the names of 'Hilliel's Water' and 'Hoglan's Water,' FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 16. **Cld.** Until they cam' to Clyde water, The deepest place in Clyde, NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 158. **Lakel.** It's a' nabs and neuks, is Windermer Watter, COLLINGWOOD *Lake Counties*, 28. **Cum**[4], **n.Yks.** (C.F.). **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **n.Lan.**[1]

7. A wave; a heavy sea.

Sh.I. Just as we gac sail, he made a watter aff o' da fore kaib, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 224, ed. 1891; **S. & Ork.**[1]

8. Dew.

Wm. Ther's a varra heavy watter on, we'll nut breck oot tell it's rizzen (B.K.).

9. A disease in sheep; the same as 'shell-sickness,' q.v. **Sh.I.** *Agric. Surv. App.* 47 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

10. *Obs.* The banks of a river; the inhabitants of the district bordering on a river.

Sc. (JAM.); Gar warn the water braid and wide, Gar warn it sune and hastilie, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 8, ed. 1848; To raise the water was to alarm those who lived along its side, *ib.* (ed. 1803) 109 *note* (JAM.). **Nhb.** The Coquet Water. The Northumbrians use the above expression in a peculiar sense; signifying thereby the district of the country immediately adjoining the river bearing that name, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 313.

11. *pl.* With the *def. art.*: a watering-place, whether the seaside or an inland spa.

Lin.[1] They have all gone to the waters. **n.Lin.**[1] That bairn o' thine looks badly; I'd tak' him to Cleethorpes, to th' watters a bit, if I was thoo. Mrs. —— wantid to goä to th' watters, bud she dar n't goä far fra' hoäme, soä she went an' lodg'd at th' 'Dog an' Gun,' at Eäst Butterwick, by th' Trent-side. **Shr.**[1]

12. *v.* In phr. (1) *to water the corn*, to wash down one's food; (2) — *the flax*, to place flax-stalks in deep pools with poles weighted to keep them under; (3) — *the mouth*, to make the mouth water.

(1) **Cld.** 'D'ye think we'd be waur o' a mouthfu' O' gude nappy yill and a bun?' 'Wi' a' my heart; I'm willing; It's best to water the corn,' NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 196. (2) **w.Som.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** I mind sin' the blink o' a canty quean Could watered your mou and lichtit your e'en, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 90.

WATERAN, *sb.* Yks. A weight of 6 lb. A dial. form of 'quartern,' q.v.

w.Yks. A weight of 6 lb., used in the manufacturing business, and by which the people of Pudsey are said to buy their beef for the annual feast, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

WATERCRESS, *sb.* Cum. The large bitter cress, *Cardamine amara.* (B. & H.)

WATERING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Sur. **1.** In *comp.* **Watering-dub,** a drinking-place.

Cum. The beck we heard thundering by to the watering-dub, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380.

2. Drink for a horse.

Rnf. I gied my beast wat'ring and corning, Wi' twa heaped hanfu' o' beans, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4.

3. *pl.* Dikes which drain a marsh.

Sur. The waterings are wide and numerous, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 4.

WATERLOO, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. In forms **Wattirloo** Bnff.[1]; **Wayterloo** s.Lan.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Waterloo-porridge,** (1) oatmeal porridge made with water only; (2) *fig.* a good beating.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) *ib.* He gan her Wayterloo-porritch when they geet whoam.

2. *v.* To overcome, esp. by strong drink. Bnff.[1]

WATER-WELL, see **Warty-well.**

WATERY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Cor. Also in forms **waitery** Nhb.[1]; **wattery** Sh.I. Cum.[14] Cor.[2]; **watther** Ir. e.Yks.[1]; **wattir** Bnff.[1]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Watery-haul,** see below; (2) **-like,** of the weather: dull and cloudy; threatening rain; (3) **-lonnin,** a neglected lane, along which water is allowed to run; (4) **-nebbit,** having a pale and sickly countenance; (5) **-pleeps,** (*a*) the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (*b*) the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (6) **-pox,** the chickenpox; (7) **-rime,** a heavy dew when the thermometer is only just above freezing point; (8) **-sunshine,** the sun seen with a halo round it, portending wet; (9) **-swirl,** see below; (10) **-wagtail,** (*a*) the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (*b*) the yellow wagtail, *M. Raii.*

(1) **Cor.**[3] Jesting phrase of fishermen when an amateur, imagining a bite, hauls in the line and finds he is deceived. (2) **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (3) **Cum.**[14] (4) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (5, *a*) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 196. (*b*) *ib.* 197. (6) **e.Fif.** Disquiseetions on teethin', watery-pox,

measles, an' chin-cough, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. (7) n.Lin.[1] (8) Nhp.[1] (9) Sh.I. In selecting a new boat, the service of an expert was commonly required to examine the börds, in order to detect the presence of windy knots or wattery-swirls in the wood. The presence of these indicated that the boat was liable to störa-brooken, i.e. blown up by the wind on land, or misförn at sea, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126; Certain marks in the grain of wood that were supposed to betoken an accident to the boat that had planks with such marks (J.S.). (10, *a*) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Water), Cum.[4] (*b*) Abd. SWAINSON *ib.* 45.

2. Wet.

Dwn. A maun tramp the watthery road An' beg my lanesome way, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 61.

3. Faint and hungry. Cor.[2] I'm feeling very wattery.

4. *sb.* The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.* Frf. SWAINSON *ib.* 43.

WATH, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **warth** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1]; and in form **waith** n.Lin.[1] [waþ.] 1. A ford.

Dmf. The Solway Firth or Booness Wath, *Statist. Acc.* II. 15 (JAM.). N.Cy.[12], Dur.[1], Lakel.[12] Cum. Are not the waths all watched? POWLEY *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 109; Cum.[4] Wm. *Kirby Stephen Messenger* (Apr. 1891). n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] *Obs.* except as a place-name. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Doon through t'Nar sleets, ta t'Wath, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 289; w.Yks.[1] Lan. WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 115. ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Occurring in place names.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wath-gate,** the direction of a ford. n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-way,** a ford. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

[Watthe, foord, *vadum,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). ON. *vaðr,* a wading-place; a ford across a river or creek (VIGFUSSON).]

WATH, see **Warth, Weath.**

WATHSTEAD, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **warstead** N.Cy.[2]; **wharfsteead** w.Yks.[1] A ford. See **Wath.**

N.Cy.[2] n.Yks. For digging of a pitt in a wath-stead, called Crooke-holme Wath, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 9, 1615) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* II. 112. w.Yks.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

WATLING-STREET-THISTLE, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The dane-weed, *Eryngium campestre.*

A name which it receives from the Watling Street being its only known habitat.

WATRECK, *int. Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) An exclamation, esp. of astonishment or commiseration.

WATSAIL, WATSHERD, see **Wassail, Wet-shod.**

WATTIE, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A blow.

WATTILL, see **Wottle.**

WATTLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whattle** Glo.[12]; and in form **waddle** Hrt. Ken. [wa·tl, wo·tl.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wattle-and-dab** or **-daub,** a building of hurdle-work plastered with clay mixed with straw; lath and plaster work; (2) **-boy,** *obs.,* a pikeman in the Rebellion of 1798; (3) **-gate,** a hurdle made of split wood.

(1) Lan. A dwelling for the young couple, of clay and wood, what is called post and petrel, or wattle and daub, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 263. Chs.[13], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[123], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Wattle-and-dab cottages were constructed on this wise: standards were erected, between them twigs and branchlets were interwoven, and then moistened clay was 'dabbed' upon these 'wooden walls,' within and without, and smoothed on each side. Dwelling-places of Wattle-and-dab were an improvement on the clod-hut. Glo.[12] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 21. Hrt. (B.K.) s.Hmp. To the little house, 'wattle and dab,' half timber, half mud, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. Som. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 461. (2) Wxf. Instantly recognised by one of the Wattle boys, as the pikemen were then called, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) III. xx. (3) Ken. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

2. A twig; a rod or staff; a billet of wood.

Elg. A lifie bit beastie was she; She needed nae wattle to punish, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898). Ayr. Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or hazel, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation,* st. 10. Lth. Nae jockey's whup, nor drover's wattle, Can frighten thee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 66. Bwk. (JAM.) Don. Sturdily stepping out, with his oak wattle in his fist, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 140. m.Yks.[1]

3. *pl.* The rods laid on the timber framework of a roof to lay the thatch on; interwoven osiers.

Dmf. Frae the wattles dead-drops spatter'd, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 92. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1]

4. An entanglement, as of a line, thread, &c. Cai.[1]

5. A lock of hair.

Lan. There's a wo'ld o' grandery i' thoose silver wattles o' his, MULLINS *Thrums,* 27.

6. The ear; also in slang use.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy)l waa·rm dhi waat·l fo)dhi.

Hence **Wattle-warch,** *sb.* the earache. *ib.* 7. ? The lower part of the face.

Som. Young Jack grew red in the wattle, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 302.

8. *pl.* The teat-like excrescences from the cheeks of swine; loose, hanging flesh. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1] [LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

9. A clergyman's bands.

w.Yks. Mally wesht an irand hiz white gaan an wattles for him, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 33.

10. Phr. (1) *to drop one's wattles,* (2) *to hang one's wattles,* (3) *to let one's wattles down,* to be put out of countenance.

(1) n.Lan. He dropped his wattles (R.H.H.). (2) Wm. It meead him hing his wattles a bit (B.K.). (3) Lakel.[2] Nivver let thi wattles doon ower a thing like that min.

11. *v. Obs.* To cover a roof with tiles. n.Cy. (K.)

12. To beat; to give repeated blows or taps on the body.

Gall. LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 40. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] I wattled him well. He got a rare good wattling. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

WATTLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **wattel** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wattell** Or.I.; **wattill** (JAM. *Suppl.*). A particular tax or duty; see below.

Sh.I. They pay a duty named Wattle, in commemoration of the prayers of a good sainted lady, which the Shetlanders, in Popish times, purchased as an intercession for their manifold sins, and which Earl Robert Stuart, a Protestant reformer, contrived to perpetuate, by inserting in his rental, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 134, ed. 1891; 'A duty . . . paid . . . for the maintenance of the Sheriff yearly when he came to do justice.' It included '18 nights meat and drink to him for men and servants; . . converted . . . in stock-fish, taking for each night 7 meals of fish, each meal allowed to 9*s.* Dense,' *Sh. Rental* (JAM.); (*ib. Suppl.*); S. & Ork.[1] Said to have been introduced in return for the distribution of holy water. Or.I. PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 97.

WATTLE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Nhb.[1] To drink; with *away*: to consume in drinking. Cf. **swattle,** *v.*[1]

The girl's mother lost two butter firkins, They wattell'd away so much cream, WHITTLE *Insipids.*

WATTLE-DAYS, *sb. pl.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Work-days.

WATTLING, *sb.* Nhb. Hmp. w.Cy. Also written **whatlin** Hmp.; and in form **wadling** w.Cy. [wa·tlin, wo·tlin.] 1. A fence or hurdle composed of upright stakes interwoven with pliable twigs. Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), w.Cy. (HALL.) 2. The covering of hazel-rods on the rafters of a house, on which the flags of turf are laid in thatching. Nhb.[1]

WATTY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written **what-e** Nhb.[1]; **whattie** Sc. e.Yks.[1] [wa·ti.] 1. In phr. *to look like Watty to the worm,* to look disgusted or reluctant.

n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Abd. Lay by man, thir humdrums, And look nae mair like Watty to the worm; Gin ye hae promised, what bat now perform? ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 100, ed. 1812.

2. A simpleton; an indiscreet or foolish person. See **Daft Watty,** s.v. **Daft,** 2 (1, 2).

Nhb.[1] What are ye deein, ye daft watty? e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 25, 1899).

3. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; also in *comp.* **Wattie-wagtail.** Sc. MACKAY. Wm. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 43. 4. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; also in *comb.* **What-e-whey-bird.** e.Lth. SWAINSON *ib.* 23. Nhb.[1]

5. *Obs.* An eel. Rxb. (JAM.)

WATTY, *adj.* War. Wor. Glo. [wo·ti.] Left-handed; also in *comb.* **Watty-handed.** War.[3], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

WATTY, WAU, see **Wat,** *sb.*[1], **Waugh, Wogh.**

WAUALL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **wall** Yks.; **wowl** Nhb.[1] 1. The claw-like projection a little above the foot of a dog.

Nhb.[1] Shepherds usually amputate the waualls of whelps which are intended to be kept; for, if allowed to remain, the dog is liable to be caught by the wauall and injured when on heathery ground.

2. The horny portion of a horse's foot. w.Yks. (B.K.)

WAUBLE, WAUCH, see **Wobble**, *v.*[1], **Wack**, *adj.*, **Waugh**.

WAUCHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **wachel** Sc.; **wachle** Sc. (Jam.); **waichle, waughle** Sc.; **wochle** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] [wō·χl.] 1. *v.* To move backwards and forwards or from side to side; to stagger; to waddle.

Sc. (Jam.); When is there to be an end o't, quo' Wylie, when he wauchlet through the midden, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 143, ed. 1881. Bnff.[1] w.Sc. Ay aften I'm muckle behadden to you, While waughlin' alang between sober and fou, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. Cld. (Jam.) Edb. Just waughle your way to the byre the best way ye can, Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 39. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 428. Nhb. Wi' hirplin' gait and sidelin' wauchlin' He slid awa', Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 13.

2. *Obs.* To walk in a fatigued manner; to fatigue very much.

Lnk. The road wauchlit him gay and sair (Jam.). Gall. Sair wauchled the hizzies were or they gat hame, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876; *ib.* 467.

3. *Fig.* To struggle, strive; to contend with difficulties.

Sc. Lang may he wauchle on through this world, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 96 (Jam. *Suppl.*). Bnff.[1] Frf. Haivert awa'—sair forfouchen—wauchled throwe, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 182. Ayr. Laing *Poems* (1894) 26.

4. *Obs.* To puzzle. Lnk. That question wauchlit him (Jam.).

5. *sb.* A staggering or unsteady movement. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Bnff.[1] 6. Phr. *to be off the wauchle*, to stop walking, to be 'off the trot.'

Kcb. He'll nae doot be awa howkin' hornics or huntin' for bum-clocks. Deil o' me if he's ever off the wauchle, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 167.

7. A struggle; a difficulty; weary work.

Sc. He has had a sair wachle a' his days (Jam. *Suppl.*). Bnff.[1] She hid a sair wochle through the snaw wee hir bairn. Cld. (Jam.)

8. A weak and laborious person. Bnff.[1]

WAUCHT, see **Waught, Weight**, *sb.*[2]

WAUD, WAUDEN, see **Wad**, *sb.*[3], **Wold**, *sb.*, **Waden**.

WAUF, WAUF(F, see **Waugh, Waff**, *adj.*[2], *v.*[1]

WAUFLE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Cld. (Jam.)

1. *v.* To waver in the air as snow, chaff, or any light substance. See **Waffle**, *v.*[1] 2. *sb.* A slight fall of snow.

WAUGH, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **waff** Nhb.[1] Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **wagh** Sc. (Jam.); **warf** Lakel.[2] Wm.; **wau** w.Yks.; **wauch** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1]; **wauf** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **waw** e.Yks.[1]; **woaf, woff** w.Yks.[3]; **wogh** Sc. (Jam.); **wow** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] [wōf, wǫəf; waf, wof.] 1. *adj.* Insipid, tasteless, unsavoury. See **Wallow**, *adj.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Poor wauf stuff,' weak tea; n.Yks.[4] w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[3] If you had put some pepper and salt in it, it would not ha' been so woaf.

Hence (1) **Waufish**, *adj.* insipid, tasteless, weak; (2) **Waufishness**, *sb.* insipidity, tastelessness; (3) **Waufy**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (2) m.Yks.[1] (3) n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], Lin. (Hall.)

2. Sickening to the taste; musty, stale; smelling of damp.

Sc. Having a heavy, damp, unwholesome smell, as that of a newly-opened grave (Jam.); I think she'll no put owre this night. The wauch earth smell is about her already, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) III. 189 (*ib.*). Bch. It had an ugly knaggim an a wauch wa-gang, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. Ags. Linens that have not been properly dried, when suffered to lie in this state for a time, are said to contract a wauch smell (Jam.). Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] A pantry smells warf, *Pen. Obs.* (June 7, 1898). Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.[2] It has a wauf smell. w.Yks. There's something wrong with this meat, it tastes wauf (M.N.); w.Yks.[13]

Hence (1) **Waufish**, *adj.* sickly, unpleasant to the smell or taste; (2) **Waufishness**, *sb.* a faint, sickly smell; (3) **Waugh-mill**, *sb.* a fulling-mill; (4) **Waughy**, *adj.* (*a*) swampy, boggy; damp; clammy; (*b*) see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[2] Rather waufish. e.Yks.[1] (2) n.Yks.[12] (3) w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[3], e.Lan.[1] (4) (*a*) Cld. (Jam.) (*b*) Nhb.[1] A waffy smell (s.v. Waffle). n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). ne.Lin. (E.S.), sw.Lin.[1]

3. Faint, dizzy; sick; weak; dejected; wan and pale, as when ready to faint.

Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Esp. as in the sensation of sea-sickness. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He felt wau in his inside (T.R.E.).

Hence (1) **Waufishness**, *sb.* a feeling of faintness or sickness; (2) **Waughish**, (3) **Waughy**, *adj.* feeling faint or sick; feeble, weak; weary; wan, sallow; greasy-looking; (4) **Wowly**, *adj.* slightly indisposed.

(1) n.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] (2) Cum.[14], n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. I con hardly tell the, I'm—so waughish, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 16; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (3) Lnk. A wauchie skin (Jam.); This word is applied only to the countenance, and denotes that the person has a sallow and greasy face, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 529 (*ib.*); When the bad fairies carried off a child, they always left one of their own number in its place, generally described . . . as an ill-faur'd wauchie wandocht of a creature, *ib.* (Oct. 1818). Gall. On his wauchie arms three claws did meet, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 81. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Waffle). Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.W.O.), Cum.[14] Wm. Used in illness, nearly always during convalescence, expressing the feebleness, shakiness, and light-headedness after confinement to bed (J.M.). n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] T'au'd man's as waffy an' waakly as owt. e.Yks. This bairn leaks wowy (I.W.); e.Yks.[1] Thoo nobbut leeaks varry wawy this mawnin'! w.Yks. Of course Tom feels waffy after having all those teeth out (F.P.T.). n Lan.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Weak in body, esp. when accompanied by a tendency to faint. 'I felt that waffy, I should hev siled doon upo' th' floor if missis hed n't gen me sum brandy.' (4) w.Yks. A man or a woman feels 'wowly' or sickly when they are scarcely ill enough to lie a-bed (S.K.C.).

4. *Fig.* Debased, worthless.

Sc. Waugh fouk (Jam.). Frf. The lower class o' wauch characters that hing aboot low-class public-hooses, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 102, ed. 1889.

Hence **Waffy**, *adj.* silly, weak in mind, maudlin.

Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] He's real waffy. I ewsed to be mad wi' him, bud I've cum'd to seä as he can't help it.

5. *sb.* An unpleasant, weak scent or taste.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum.[1] When meat begins to decay it gives out a waugh; Cum.[4] e.Yks.[1] A current of air laden with perfume. A slight foreign flavour in a liquid.

6. Very small beer, or other exceedingly thin drink. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *valg*, tasteless, insipid (Aasen); EFris. *walg*, MDu. *walghe*, 'nausea, fastidium' (Koolman).]

WAUGH, see **Waff**, *v.*[2], **Weigh, Wogh**.

WAUGHLE, WAUGHORN, see **Wauchle, Waghorn**.

WAUGHT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Also written **waucht** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **wacht** Sc. (Jam.); **waft** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wauch, waugh** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [Sc. wāχt; Lan. waft.] 1. *v.* To drink deeply; to quaff.

Sc. A child is said to wacht when sucking so forcibly as to swallow a considerable quantity at once (Jam.); *ib. Suppl.*; Now he's a dyvor, wi' birling and wauchin', Vedder *Poems* (1842) 78. Kcd. Packman billies waught their ale, Jamie *Effusions* (1849) 27. Slk. For the raven's grown hoarse wi' the waughtin o' blood, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 361.

2. *sb.* A copious draught; also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.); She drank it a' up at a waught, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 24. Abd. Tak' ae ither gweed waucht o' 't, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) v. s.Sc. Chaps, wha freely can, Drink waught about wi' ye o' red lifie port, T. Scott *Poems* (1798) 365. Ayr. Drinking wauchts o' luve frae the glaiket bit lassie's een, Service *Notandums* (1890) 41. Lnk. At the Pierian spring The poet taks a waught, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 181. Kcb. The child did breathe waughts of salt air from the Forth, Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 5. Nhb. I gotten a waught o' the yill, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 117; Nhb.[1] Applied also to the deep thrust of a weapon. 'They'se get a waught o' a Border spear, That's

wearisome to bide,' *Minstrelsy Eng. Border* (1847) 378. **Lan.**[1] He took it deawn at a waft. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw could sup it o at one waft.

WAUGHT, WAUK, WAUKEN, see **Weight,** *sb.*[2], **Wake,** *v.*[1], **Walk,** *v.*[12], **Waken,** *v.*, *adj.*

WAUKERIFE, see **Wakerife.**

WAUKFERE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Able to walk about. See **Walk,** *v.*[1]

Rnf. He's gayly fail't now, but he's still waukfere.

WAUL, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **wawl** (Jam.).

1. To gaze wildly; to roll the eyes.

Sc. The sicht forhow't her waulen een. She lay in the deadthraws, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.); Presently recovering himself, he wawls on me with his grey een, like a wild cat, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxx. **Slk.** And waulit ilken ee, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 173.

2. To gaze with a drowsy eye. Twd. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *wealwian*, to roll (Hall).]

WAUL, *adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **waulie.** Agile, nimble. Twd., Dmf.

WAUL, *int. Obs.* Sc. An exclamation of sorrow.

Bch. I pegh't, I hegh't, syne cried, Waul! waul! Tarras *Poems* (1804) 8 (Jam.).

WAUL, WAULCH, see **Wawl, Well,** *v.*[3], **Wallowish.**

WAUL(E, see **Wale,** *v.*[2]

WAULIESUM, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Causing sorrow.

Ags. A waesome, wild, wauliesum sight, Beattie *Arnha'* (ed. 1818) 36 (Jam.).

WAULK, WAULM, see **Walk,** *v.*[2], **Walm.**

WAUM, see **Walm, Wawm.**

WAUMIS, *v.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] Also written **waumuss.** ? To loiter, saunter; *gen.* in *prp.*

Wxf. He met Murtheen Caum waumussing down the road, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 49; If you stand waumussing here you will get drunk looking at the flood, *ib.* 287; Go waumising about through the church, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 373.

WAUMLE, WAUND, see **Wamble, Warrant,** *v.*

WAUNT, WAUP, see **Want,** *sb.*[2], **Whap,** *v.*

WAUR, *v.* Sc. Also in form **waer** Sh.I. With *off*: to ward off; to put away, dispel; to beat off; to defeat.

Sh.I. Doo düsna ken foo blied I am ta see dee or ony body. Kens doo hit waers ill aff o' me, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Dmf.** Legislative power tae waur aff That greedy thief, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 102. **Gall.** (J.M.)

WAUR, see **Voar, War,** *adj.*[2], **Ware,** *sb.*[12]

WAURDAY, WAURN, see **Warday, Warrant,** *v.*

WAUSIE, *adj.* Sc. Weary; tired and sore; bored. Bnff. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

WAUSPER, WAUT, WAUVE, see **Wawsper, Walt, Welt,** *sb.*[1], **Woat, Whauve.**

WAVE, *sb.* Sh.I. [wēv.] A kind of wooden catch serving as the fastening of a door. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

WAVE, *v.*[1] Cai.[1] In form **waav.** [wēv.] In phr. *to waav on one*, to signal by a wave of the hand that one is to come.

WAVE, *v.*[2] Hrf.[2] [wēv.] To fail in health.

The poor 'ooman do wave sadly.

WAVE, see **Waif.**

WAVEL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **waavle** Sh.I. [wē·vl.] To move backward and forward; to stagger; to wave Cf. waffle, *v.*[1], vavvl.

Sc. He making hands, and gown, and sleives wavel, Half singing vents this reavel ravel, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 107 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** So up he waavles to da door, Burgess *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 56.

WAVELOCK, *sb. Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, rushes, &c.

WAVER, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. e.Cy. Sur. Also written **waiver** e.Cy.; and in form **weaver** w.Yks.[2] [wē·və(r.] 1. A light breeze; a slight breath of wind. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] 2. A young tree left standing when the surrounding wood is felled; a twig shooting from a fallen tree; a small waving twig.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** The thriving young trees, which so left, are very properly called wavers, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 186; **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[2] **Nhp.**[1] Ash wavers frequently occur in notices of timber sales. **e.Cy.** (Hall.), **Sur.** (K.)

WAVER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Yks. Suf. 1. A common pond serving a whole village. Suf. (Hall.) 2. That part of Wakefield where the public watering-troughs and the 'pinfold' are. w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

WAVER, *v.*[1] Sc. Lin. [wē·və(r.] 1. To wave.

n.Lin.[1] Cloäs to dry should n't be left waaverin' aboot bỹ th' roäd-side, thaay scares hosses soä.

2. To be slightly delirious. Sc. (Jam.)

WAVER, *v.*[2] Not. Lei. War. [wē·və(r).] To waive; to postpone.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Yo'd best weever it till middle dee. **War.**[3]

WAVEWIND, *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in forms **wavewine** Wor. Glo. Oxf.[1] Wil.; **waywind** Nhp.[1] War.[24] s.War.[1]; **waywine** War.[3] The greater bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*, also the field bindweed, *C. arvensis.*

Nhp.[1], **War.**[234], **Wor.** (E.S.), **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Wil.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

WAVLIT, *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Slender.

He's sic a wavlit ill-vyndid lookin' objec', Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 30.

WAW, see **Wa(a, Wha,** *int.*, **Wogh, Wow,** *v.*

WAWF, see **Waff,** *adj.*[2], **Waugh.**

WAWKS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Yks. The corners of the moustache. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). Cf. **wick,** *sb.*[3]

WAWL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Brks. e.An. Also written **waul** ne.Lan.[1]; **wawwl** Cum.[14]; **whaul** e.An.[1]; and in forms **wowal** Nhb.[1]; **wowl** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.An.[1] [wǭl, wǫəl.]

1. *v.* To cry; to howl; to wail, whine; to squall or mew as a cat; also used with *about.*

Sc. (G.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Wor bits o' yammerin' yeps, That wowl about wor barrow-way, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Wow), **e.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** T'woman wowls on (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[23] **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

Hence (1) **Wowler,** *sb.* a grumbler; (2) **Wowly,** *adj.* grumbling.

(1) **n.Yks.** That woman is a wowler (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *sb.* A howl; the wail of an infant; also *fig.* silly talk.

Nhb. Wiv its wowl like a wulf, Chater *Ann.* (1869). **Cum.**[14]

WAWL, see **Waul,** *v.*

WAWM, *v.* Der. Also written **waum** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [wǭm.] To overturn; a dial. form of 'whelm.'

Der.[1] To wawm a thing upon another; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

WAWNY, see **Wony.**

WAWSPER, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **wausper**; and in form **wasper.** A fish-spear; a 'leister.' See **Waster,** *sb.*[2]

WAWT, see **Walt.**

WAX, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. [waks, woks.]

1. In phr. *as close as any wax*, very close.

Cor. Mark stayed more at home, kept to his three-legged stool as close as any wax, Harris *Wheal Veor* (1901) 125; **Cor.**[3]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wax-bant** or **-bind,** (2) **-bonds ends,** a shoemaker's waxed thread; (3) **-dolls,** the common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*; (4) **-end,** see (2); (5) **-flower,** the squinancy-wort, *Asperula cynanchica*; (6) **-spunsends,** see (2); (7) **-work,** anything fair, beautiful, or delicate, esp. used in phr. *to look like waxwork.*

(1) **s.Lan.**[1], **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Bind). (2) **e.An.**[1] *ib.* (3) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **War.**[3], **Hrt.** (B.&H.) **Ken.**[1] So called from the doll-like appearance of its little flowers. (4) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Tipped with a strong birse, or bristle, to enable it to be thrust through the holes bored by the elshin, or awl, in the shoe-leather. **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **nw.Der.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Cor.** Twisted her end of the yarn between finger and thumb—like a cobbler twisting a waxend, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 85. (5) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (6) **e.An.**[1] (7) **n.Lin.**[1] 'Ah dear m'm, how splendid that fuchsia o' yours is; it really looks just like waxwork for sart'n.' Nurses call babies little waxworks.

3. Animal excrement. s.Chs.[1]

WAX, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [waks, woks.] **1.** *v.* To grow; to increase in size.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.[1] 'He's waxed sair sin aa seed him last.' 'A hoaf waxed lad'—half-grown, a hobble-de-hoy. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[1] Wm. Ivver fra t'first, Len waxed rarely, Wilson *Daft Watty*, in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1880) pt. ii. 43. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] Often used redundantly. 'Sha waxes an' grows.' e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Ill weeds wax fast, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.[1345] Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Thy bairn waxes fast, she's taller ivery time I see her. sw.Lin.[1] The plums are waxing nicedly. Suf.[1] 'A wax warm. Dor. (C.W.)

Hence (1) **Waxen,** *ppl. adj.* nourishing, strengthening; (2) **Waxen-churnel** or **-kernel,** (3) **Waxen-crindle** or **-crundle,** (4) **Waxen-curl,** (5) **Waxing-churnel** or **-kernel,** (6) **Waxing-curl,** *sb.* a swollen gland, esp. used of the glands in the neck; (7) **Waxing-pains,** *sb. pl.* growing pains; (8) **Waxy-kornel,** *sb.*, see (6).

(1) s.Pem. Ay man, a fella can oork after a good waxen dinner (W.M.M.). (2) Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1], War. (J.R.W.), Dor.[1] (3) e.Lan.[1], Dor. (C.W.) (4) w.Som.[1] Dev. Mother says it is a waxen curl, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) No. 5. (5) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Popularly believed to be indicative of the increasing growth or waxing of the body generally. Cum.[4] (6) Dev. 'Why idden your little maid agone tū skūle tū-day, than?' 'Aw! poar little blid, 'er idden very well. 'Er waxing-curls be down, an' I've abin rubbin' 'um back wi' 'arts'orn an' oil,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (7) Lakel.[2], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. 'Aw doan't knaw what ails my legs, mother; they du wark.' 'Tha'll hev it to bide, lad; tha'rt growin', an' they're waxin' pains,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 2, 1899). n.Lin.[1] (8) Chs.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wax-kernel,** a glandular swelling, esp. used of the glands of the neck; (2) **-pain,** a growing pain.

(1) Sc. An indurated gland, or hard gathering, which does not suppurate; often in the neck, or in the armpits of growing persons (Jam.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Lakel.[2], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] So called because supposed to be commonest among young people who are still growing. w.Yks.[12], n.Lan.[1] (2) sw.Lin.[1] I don't know whether it's a waxpain.

3. *Obsol.* To aggravate. w.Yks. (J.W.) **4.** *sb.* Growth, stature.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'They have not got their wax,' their full size. m.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] Cattle, gooseberries, and youths, when they have done growing, are said to hev' getten the'r wax.

Hence *a lad* (or *man*) *of wax, phr.* a clever, promising, smart lad or man.

Dur.[1] w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[4] Never used except where something ludicrous is intended. Suf.[1]

[1. OE. *weaxan,* to grow, increase (Hall).]

WAX, see **Whack,** *v.*[1]

WAXE, *sb.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wood. (Hall.)

WAXIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [wa·ksin.] An exudation from the teats of a mare or cow a few days before parturition takes place; lit. growing, increasing.

WAXY, *adj.* War. Wor. Oxf. [wa·ksi.] **1.** In *comp.* **Waxy-eyed,** having the eyes covered with wax.

s.Wor. A be a waxy-eyed owd beggar, an' no mistake (H.K.).

2. Heavy, 'sad.'

War.[3] A potato badly boiled, and heavy or 'sad,' is said to be waxy. Oxf. (G.O.)

WAY, *sb., adv.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **wa** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **waa** Sc. S. & Ork.[1]; **waey** Sc.; **wah** Suf.[1]; **wey** Sc. e.An.[1]; **wye** Sh.I. Abd. [wē, weə.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Way-berry,** the greater plantain, *Plantago major*; (2) **-bread,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a large wart on cattle or horses; (3) **-broad,** (4) **-broad-leaf,** (5) **-burn-leaf,** see (1); (6) **-corn,** oats or barley; (7) **-feeat,** the foot or bottom of a road, as leading to a beach; (8) **-gate,** (*a*) a gate across a road; (*b*) a path to a given place; a footpath; also used *fig.*; (*c*) a road in a coal-mine; (*d*) a private right of way over another's property; (*e*) room, space; (*f*) the 'tail-race' of a mill; (*g*) headway, speed; the act of making progress; (9) **-grass,** the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (10) **-hire,** *obs.*, payment made for the privilege of passing through lands over which no right of way existed; (11) **-kenn'd,** well seen or known by the way; (12) **-kenning,** a knowledge of the way; (13) **-leave,** a privilege of passage, esp. for the carriage of coals from a pit; (14) **-leave rent,** rent paid for such a privilege; see below; (15) **-man,** a traveller; (16) **-pole,** (17) **-post,** a direction-post; (18) **-reave,** a superintendent of highways; (19) **-side bread,** see (1); (20) **-thorn,** the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*; (21) **-tree,** a movable wooden crossbar to which the traces of husbandry horses are secured; a 'swingle-tree'; (22) **-wand,** an out-of-the-way person; a poor lost creature; (23) **-warden,** see (18); (24) **-ward(s,** see below; (25) **-ward supper,** see below; (26) **-warner,** see (18); (27) **-wind,** the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (28) **-wise,** experienced, trained; sharp, wide-awake; heedful; (29) **-wizer,** a pedometer.

(1) Chs.[3] (2, *a*) Bwk., Rxb. (B. & H.), Gall. (J.M.), N.Cy.[2], Nhb.[1], Lan. (K.), Chs.[13], s.Wor. (H.K.) (*b*) e.An.[1], nw.Dev.[1] (3) s.Lan.[1], Wor. (E.S.) (4) se.Wor.[1] (5) Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) 94. (6) n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] (7) n.Yks.[2] (8, *a*) Lin.[1] (*b*) n.Yks.[2] 'That's your way-geeat,' the direction of your road. m.Yks.[1] No man's so hard set as a poor farmer. He can make a waygate for all that he has, from an egg to a calf. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 259. (*c*) w.Yks. (T.T.) (*d*) n.Lin.[1] (*e*) Rxb. (Jam.) s.Wm. We gave it [a porpoise] its way-gate at last, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 41. (*f*) Sc. He's awa to sail, Wi' water in his waygate, An' wind in his tail, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 24 (Jam.). (*g*) Lth. He has nae wayget (Jam.). Nhb.[1] He myeks little waygate. (9) Ken.[1] (10) n.Yks. To save the country the several rates pay'd by the Riding for way-hires through some particular countries when the said road is overflowed with water from the river Swaile, *Quarter Sessions Rec.* (1747–8) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 267. (11) n.Yks.[2] 'They're a way-kenn'd lot,' i.e. recognized travellers on that road. (12) Sc. 'He that's ill of his lodging, is well of his way-kenning,' prov. spoken when I ask my neighbour a loan, and he tells me that he cannot, but such a one can, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 143 (Jam.). (13) Sc. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. Wi' their royalty-rents an' way-leaves, an' what not, Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 124. s.Wor.[1] (14) Nhb., Dur. A rent charged for the privilege of conveying, at the surface, from the pit to the boundary, coal worked from another royalty by outstroke and drawn up the pit, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (15) n.Yks.[2] (16) Sur. The fords and the way-poles are numerous along the run of the Mole, Son of Marshes *On Surrey Hills* (1891) 130; (T.S.C.) (17) Nhp.[1] (18) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 177. (19) Wil.[1] (20) Shr. (B. & H.) (21) Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Nhp.[1] (22) Nhb.[1] Aye, she'll be some poor waywand, aa's warn. (23) Nhb.[1] Appointed annually in each township. m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Dev. And the waywarden he brought two stoäns out of the road on Farmer Ward's hill, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 28. (24) n.Yks.[1] A suffix to the names of places, towns, &c., signifying in the direction of such places or towns. 'Which way are you going?' 'Ah's gannan' Casselton-way-wards'; n.Yks.[4] Nrf. What way-wards is yar beloved gorn, O yow feerest amunst women? Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 1. Suf.[1] This wah-wad. (25) Dev. 'Wayward supper' is a bit of salt fish stewed tender in milk, or else fried, and always boiled parsnips with it, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 93. (26) n.Yks.[2] (27) Nhp.[1] (28) Som. Live zo long as he mid, he'll never be way-wise, not a penny to bless hiszelf an' go a-card playen, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 209. w.Som.[1] Said of animals. 'He'll come o' that, he idn way-wise not eet,' i.e. not accustomed to the work, not fully trained. 'You never can't expect no young 'oss vor to be way-wise same's a old one.' Dev. A gardener, speaking of his assistant, said, 'He b'aint way-wise, nobody kips him long.' A young half-broken horse is constantly described as not way-wise, *Reports Provinc.* (1891) No. 12. [Amer. If they [women] are too young, they are hardly way-wise enough to be pleasant, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 3rd S. ix.] (29) Chs.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *all one way,* completely, satisfactorily; (2) *a long way,* a great deal, much; (3) *a' the wye, fair, facin', naething,* a cry at marbles, to prevent an opponent from throwing his marble short; (4) *aye the ae way,* always the same; (5) *high ways and low ways,* in every direction; (6) *in the way for,* ready for; (7) *nae a' the wye,* a cry at marbles to claim the advantage of throwing the marble a short distance; (8) *one's ways, wast, west,* or *wust,* used with a *v.* of motion: away; cf. **go, II. 4** (31); (9) *the way* (*that*), in order that; (10) — *the maggot jumps,* the state of things; (11) — *to no place,* the way to get nothing done; (12) *to be going all one way,* to be dying; to be sinking

fast; (13) *to be in a bad way*, to be ill; (14) *to be in a big way*, to be proud, elated; (15) — *in a great way with one*, to be much taken, or in love with one; (16) — *in a hinging way*, to be neither ill nor well; (17) — *in a poor way*, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) to be cross, irritable; (18) — *in a strange way*, (19) — *in a way*, to be anxious, disturbed in mind, grieved, vexed, angry; (20) *to go a great* (or *little*) *ways*, to be of much (or little) service; (21) *to have the way*, to have a fascinating manner; (22) *to look the way one is*, to wish to marry one, to court one; (23) *to put one out of the way*, to disappoint or trouble one; (24) *what way are you?* or *what way are you coming on?* how are you? how do you do?

1) **War.** The wound in my head . . . healed all one way, WEYMAN *Francis Cludde* (ed. 1894) 116. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cum.** It's a lang way better to gang that way, for it's faraway t'bainer way (E.W.P.). **e.Yks.**[1] It's a lang way betther tĭ shak hands and payt [part] frinds then tĭ fight an knock yan another aboot. **w.Yks.** 'It's a long way t'best to give in nah nor wait whol they're [Boers] nearly all killed.' 'Wo'd ta rayther hev a mule nor a donkey?' 'Aye, bi a long way,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 9, 1899). (3) **ne.Abd.** (W.M.) (4) **Ayr.** He's no an ill kin' o' body, aul' Johnnie, ye get him aye juist the ae way, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 235. (5) **Ir.** We sendin' after you high ways and low ways, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 99. (6) **Lth.** He is aye in the way for a crack, BALLANTINE *Poems* 1856) 108. (7) **ne.Abd.** (W.M.) (8) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Wa's); It whirlt its wa's ben to the fireside, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1890) 84. **Frf., e.Per.** (W.A.C.) **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 172. **Ayr.** Sit doon your wa's here beside me at the windock, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 13. **Gall.** Gang yer ways ben, minister, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 267. **Nhb.**[1] 'Gan yor ways hyem,' 'Come yor ways here.' **Cum.** Cum sit thee ways doon, an give us thee crack, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 9. **n.Yks.**[4] Noo git thi ways in. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[4], **s.Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **ne.Lin.** Go your ways (E.S.). **s.Pem.** Come thee wast awây on, an' lev' am alone (W.M.M.). **Cor.**[1] Go thee wust home. **w.Cor.** So take and go thee west home, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7. (9) **Ir.** She hid the key the way they mightn't escape (A.S.-P.); I whipt the bag [of money] out of the caddy . . . and I put in a sizable lump of a stone, the way it wouldn't feel too light, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 283. (10) **Cor.** 'Arreah! thou,' replied Mrs. Brown; 'that's the way the maggot do jump, es et?' FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 8. (11) **n.Yks.** It's way tĭ neea pleeace (I.W.). (12) **s.Chs.**[1] (13) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**[3] She is in a terribly bad way. (14) **s.Chs.**[1] —)I bey in ŭ big· wee· naay ée·z tai·n)th prahyz ŭt)th Chee·z Shoa·. (15) **N.I.**[1] He's in a great way with her. (16) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (17, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] Dh)uwd mis·is iz in ŭ des·pŭt póoŭr wée. (*b*) Dùn yoa thingk yoa shŭd goa in ŭ póoŭr wée, iv ahy woz tŭ aak·s yŭ ŭ kweschŭn? *ib.* (18) **n.Lin.**[1] (19) **Sh.I.** Daa hed a lamb 'at he wis in a wye ta git markit, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900). **w.Sc.** She'll gae clean distrackit—I hear she's in a sair wey aboot it, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 165, ed. 1877. **Gall.** Oor mistress was in a way. She said it was a lot o' lees, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 123. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] In such a way. **Midl.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Not.**[1] **se.Lin.** He was quite in a way about it (J.T.B.). **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] She's in such a-way you can't think. **War.**[2,3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Well, there, I was in a way, SPILLING *M. Miggs* (1873) 81. **w.Som.**[1] He's in a terr'ble way 'bout the little maid. **n.Dev.** Malvina, . . now don't you be in such a way, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vi. **Cor.**[2] Mawther's in a putty way. (20) **n.Lin.**[1] His impidence duz him noä end o' good among foäks here, bud . . . at th' 'sizes it'll nobbut goä a very little waays. (21) **Ant.** Back in me heart wid a kind o' surprise I think how the Irish girls has the way wid them! O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 52. (22) **e.Sc.** She was her mother's daughter, and that fact should have prevented Jamie 'looking the way she was,' STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 215. (23) **n.Lin.**[1] (24) **Abd.** (A.W.) **nw.Abd.** Fat wye hae ye been this file? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 21. **N.I.**[1]

3. A mining term: a road in a pit; a working district underground. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). 4. The Milky Way.

Nhb. O what is longer than the way, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 86.

5. *pl.* Way; distance.

N.I.[1] It's a great ways off. **Sur.** Maybe 'ee's lost his ways, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. **Wil.**[1] You'll find un a little ways furder on (s.v. Plurals). **w.Som.**[1] I 'ant no time vor to go all the ways 'long way ee, but I'll go a little ways. **n.Dev.** Up over a track that ways to Witches' Combe, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) xiv.

6. The direction of; towards; *gen.* immediately preceded by a place-name. Freq. used in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** Foo's the crap lyeukin doon the wye o' Turra? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Ir.** Likely enough I may be all the while riding off Sallinmore ways or Drumesk ways as fast as I can contrive, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 167. **Nhb.** The farmer 'Carlisle-ways,' with whom he had lived for the last six years, had given up his farm and retired, *Tynedale Studies* (1896) v. **Cum.**[1] He leevs someway out Wigton way. **ne.Yks.**[1] In Cleveland the word 'way' is inserted between place-name and suffix. 'Ah seed him ganning Danby-way-wards' (s.v. Wards). **w.Yks.** Shoo lived Halifax way, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 24, 1896). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Nrf.** Cause o' them as he wanted to see down Necton ways, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) ii.

7. *pl.* A part; a portion.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **w.Som.**[1] I baint able vor to meet ee way it all, but if you'll plase to take two pound, that's a good ways towards it.

8. A saying, saw, tradition.

Abd. Marco Bullion's day wis dry onywye, an' gin th' aul' wye o' 't be richt, we sud hae a sax weeks o' gweed widder, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 26, 1902).

9. Cause, reason.

Lnk. The way o' a' this bustle, he's gane aff the nicht again by seven o'clock, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 18. **Cor.**[1] The way I said so; **Cor.**[2] 'That is the way I did it,' i.e. that is why I did it.

10. *adv.* An aphetic form of 'away.'

Sc. Gae wa', gae wa', SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **Abd.** Gae 'wa', ye haveril, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Edb.** Some 'wa hame on carts was borne To mak' a stack, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 80.

11. *Comb.* (1) **Way-gang,** (*a*) a departure, parting, leave-taking; a social gathering of friends to bid farewell; *fig.* death; (*b*) a flavour; an odour; a disagreeable taste; a whiff; (*c*) a faint sound; a whisper; (*d*) the canal through which water runs in its course from a mill; also in phr. *the wa-geng o' the water*; (2) **-gang crop,** the last crop belonging to a tenant before he leaves a farm; (3) **-ganging, -gaun,** or **-going,** (*a*) see (1, *a*); (*b*) departing, outgoing; cf. **away, I. 4**; (4) **-ganging crop** or **-going crop,** see (2); also used *fig.*; (5) **-go,** *obs.*, a place where a body of water breaks out; (6) **-lay,** (*a*) *obs.*, to place oneself in wait; to hide; (*b*) to lay aside; (7) **-look,** the look of one who looks away from the person with whom he is speaking; (8) **-pit,** the act of sending away; (9) **-pittin,** a burial; an interment.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Frost and fawshood have baith a dirty waygang, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); (JAM. *Suppl.*); It's dowie in the hint o' hairst, At the wa'gang o' the swallow, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 598. **e.Fif.** The death o' Tibbie's mither, fallow't by that o' her faither, an' their wa-gang brak the hindmost that bund her affections to Breeriebuss, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxxi. (*b*) **S. & Ork.**[1], **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Sh.I.** Whin I cam ta da door I heard da wa'geng o' a man's voice, *Sh. News* (Apr. 2, 1898). (*d*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*); There is a calm and quietness at the wa' gaun o' the year, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 73. **Sh.I.** Yon wadder 'at wis i' da middle o' da ook is gotten a wagaein', *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** He may ha'e so putten the words in my mouth just to ease the wa-gaun o' a faithful servant, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxiii. **w.Sc.** Scringe cam the driver's whip alangside the noddy, and in its waganging gave me a skelp athort the chaftblade, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 276. **Ayr.** At the wa' gaun the monk gied him some droll advice, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 283. **Dmf.** I'd be laith to get an ill-name at the very outset of our way-ganging, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 125. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), (A.W.), **N.Cy.**[1] (4) **Sc.** The out-going tenant has always a way-going crop, which he can dispose of in two ways, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 513. **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] Where a tenant quits on the 12th of May, he is allowed to have a crop of corn from off two-thirds of the arable land; this is called the 'way-going-crop': the entering tenant has the straw, and leads the crop into the stack yard, BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric.* (1813) 24. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Yks.**[2] The crop of corn which an outgoing tenant is entitled to sow and reap in consideration of, and in proportion to, the quantity of land fallowed and manured by him during the last summer of his occupancy. 'Poor aud Willy's a way-ganning crop,' one whose end is fast

approaching. m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A certain proportion of the corn belonging to the tenant who is leaving a farm. Midl. In the open field township, the out-going tenant has what is called the 'waygoing crop'—that is, the wheat and spring corn, sown previously to the quitting, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 19. n.Lin.[1] (5) Sc. They use to stop the way-goe of the water, sometimes in the summer, and let the place overflow with water, BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 129 (JAM.). (6, *a*) Sc. The robber then himself waylaid, That he might rob him if he could, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 118. (*b*) Rnf. She was a comely woman when we were young . . . before she was way-laid, *Good Wds.* (1878) 184. (7) Cld. (JAM.) (8) Bnff.[1] (9) Per. His puir weedy [widow] micht hae had a better wa-pittin than she got, FERGUSSON *Vill. Poet* (1897) 49.

12. *v. Reflx.* To go.

Yks. I way'd me, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 473.

WAY, *int.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written wae I.Ma.; wai Ken.[1]; weigh s.Lan.[1]; wey Cum.[1] se.Wor.[1] Glo. Hmp.; whay Wil. Som. Dev.; and in forms waay Wil.; whei w.Yks.; whuay War. [wē; wei.] 1. *int.* A call to a horse to stop.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum. (E.W.P.), Cum.[1] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[2], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Lei.[1] (s.v. Horse-language), War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Hrf. They allays said ti the 'osses, 'way!' when um did want um to stop (*Coll.* L.L.B.). Glo. MORTON *Cyclo. Agri.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Hmp. MORTON *ib.* I.W. The gruff 'Whupo!' and 'Ways!' and 'Stand-stills!' of the stablemen, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 20; I.W.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 27. n.w.Dev.[1]

Hence **Way-wut**, *int.* a call to a horse to stop. Brks.[1]

2. A call to a horse to come to the near side. Ken.[1]

3. *v.* To call 'Way!' to a horse.

I.Ma. I didn't see him, but I heard him outside the door waein and woin to his horses (S.M.); 'You're very late on the road,' he says—and waen and woin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 3.

WAY, see **Wee, Weigh, Woe.**

WAYFRON, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The greater plantain, *Plantago major.* (s.v. Way-bred.)

WAYK, WAYKE, see **Waik.**

WAYWART, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Preliminary, warning.

Rnf. I hear, by colley's waywart growl, That black destruction's gath'ring round us, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 32.

WAYWIND, WAYWINE, see **Wavewind.**

WAYZGOOSE, *sb.* Dur. Chs. Not. Lei. Lon. Ken. Hmp. w.Cy. Som. Cor. Also written **waysgoose** e.Dur.[1]; **wayzegoose** Cor.[3]; **waze-goose** Hmp.[1]; and in form **way-goose** Chs.[1] w.Cy. w.Som.[1] [wē·zgūs.] 1. A stubble-goose. Hmp.[1] Cf. wase, *sb.* 2. An annual feast, holiday, or trip given to workmen, esp. to printers. In *gen.* use all over Eng. among printers.

e.Dur.[1], Chs.[1] Not. An entertainment given to journeymen printers at the beginning of winter. An annual dinner of persons employed in a printing office, *Not. & Der. N. & Q.* (Jan. 16, 1893) I. No. 4. Lei. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 348. Lon. BUCKLAND *Animal Life*, 40; *Graphic* (Aug. 24, 1889) 234, col. 3. Ken. (H.J.A.); (D.W.L.) w.Cy. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow workmen (HALL.). w.Som.[1] Last Thursday the workmen employed at the *Wellington Weekly News* Office enjoyed their annual wayzgoose, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 16, 1883).

3. A toy windmill fastened to a fruit-tree to frighten away birds. Cor.[3]

WAZE, WAZZEN, see **Wase**, *sb.*, **Weasand.**

WAZZLE, *sb.* Wor. [wo·zl.] Drink of any kind. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

WAZZLE, see **Wassle**, *v.*

WE, *pers. pron.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [wī; unstressed wi, wə.] I. Dial. forms. (1) **Oo**, (2) **Wa**, (3) **Way**, (4) **Weh**, (5) **Wey**, (6) **Wi**, (7) **Wough.**

(1) Sik. I'll tell 'e when oo wun to Grannie's hoose, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 1. Rxb. Oo'll aye be Hawick callants tae the end o' oor days, MURRAY *Hawick Sngs.* (1892) 31. (2) Sc. (J.B.) Cum.[1] We'll gang when wa like. Wm. O' th' time wa gat th' tee, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] Lin. Wa boäth was i' sich a clat, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. vi. (3) s.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] 26. (4) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 187. m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 22. s.Chs.[1] 64. 6) Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1] Unemphatic, *Introd.* 22. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 116. Lan. Wi should have as good, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1] 64. Shr.[1] *Introd.* 47. Glo. BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890 vii. (7) Wxf.[1]

II. Dial. uses. 1. Emphatic form of the direct or indirect object.

Nhb.[1] 'Haw-way wi we.' This is perhaps peculiar to Spittal and Tweedmouth. s.Stf. To git over men like we with a stoory so on-likely, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 12. Lei.[1] 26. Nhp. When us is busy, him comes and does a day's work for we (F.P.T.). War. They ought to have spoken to we, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.[2] *Introd.* 15. m.Wor. (J.C.) s.Wor. It is one [a pigeon] as used to come wisiting we (H.K.). Shr.[1] Miss Nellie's bringin' we some vittle, *Introd.* 47. Glo. He don't come amongst the like o' we, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. Brks.[1] 6. Suf. You can't be gladder to get rid of we, than we shall be to go, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 9. Sur. Got much for we? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. Hmp. What good'll it do we? (H.C.M.B.) n.Wil. Ye do zo charge we, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) v. 9. Dor. A-crowin' over we, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 32. w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 33. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 4. Cor. There'll be wisht weather for we, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 17.

2. Our.

s.Stf. We held we breaths, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 23. Not.[1], Rut.[1] Lei.[1] Way 'evn't 'ed we teas. Nhp.[12], War.[3] Suf. We had some in we tea, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358. Ess. (C.D.)

3. Phr. *we are the Romans*, or *— the rovers*, a children's singing game; see below.

[The players divide into two sides of about equal numbers, and form lines. The lines walk forwards and backwards in turn, each side singing their respective verses alternately. When the last verse is sung both lines prepare for a fight, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 356.] Frf. GOMME *ib.* 354. Per. *ib.* 350, 352–3. Kcb. *ib.* 352, 355. Kcb., Nhb. In [these] versions the name is 'Cripple Dick'; these words, now considered as the name of a powerful and feared leader, may indicate [a tribal war], *ib.* 359. w.Yks. *ib.* 354. Lan. *ib.* 346; When the last verse is reached the players all join hands, form a ring, and dance round while they sing the last verse, *ib.* 356. Stf. *ib.* 349. Nhp. *ib.* 348; Sleeves are tucked up previous to the pretended fight. . . At 'Present! Shoot! Bang! Fire!' imitations are given of firing of guns before the actual fight takes place, *ib.* 356. Shr. Two sets of players arranged in lines, advancing and retiring as before. . . It is evident that one side represents marauding invaders, and the other the defending garrison, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 517–8. Glo. GOMME *ib.* 353. Oxf. (G.O.) Bks. GOMME *ib.* 347, 356. Cmb. *ib.* 456. Nrf. *ib.* 355–6. Ken. *ib.* 345–6. Ken., Sus., Hmp. The game is said to date from the alarm of Napoleon's threatened landing on the coast, *ib.* 359. Som. *ib.* 360. [For rhymes and further particulars see GOMME 343–60, 456.]

WEABEL, WEAD, see **Weevil, Wade** *sb.*[1], **Wood**, *adj.*

WEAK, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Oxf. Sur. [wīk.]

1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *as weak as well-water*, very weak: used of any weak drink; (2) *a weak head*, a headache; (3) *a weak turn*, a fainting-fit. See **Waik.**

(1) Oxf. This tack's as weak as well-water (G.O.). (2) Sur. She don't do it much by reason o' weak head, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. (3) Sc. (A.W.), N.I.[1]

2. *v.* To weaken.

Lth. Time hasna dimmed my goshawk ee, Nor weak'd my hand, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 190.

WEAK, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Wor. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Also written **week** Sc. (JAM.) ne.Lan.[1] Wor. Glo.[1] e.Cy. Suf.[1]; **wheak** Sc. (JAM.) Wor.; **wheek** w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **waeak, waeock** Abd.; **weeack** Bnff.[1] Bch. Cld. (JAM.); **weeak** Mry. (JAM.); **weeock, weeok** Abd.; **weeuk** Mry. (JAM.) [wīk, wiək.] 1. *v.* To squeak; to speak or sing in a thin, squeaky voice; to chirp. See **Queak.**

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Bch., Cld. (JAM.), w.Yks.[13], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Wor. (H.K.), e.Cy. (HALL.), Suf.[1] Hmp. When a little pig utters a cry of distress, he is said to be weaking about from the sound, HOLLOWAY.

2. To whine, whimper; to cry; to complain. Cf. **veak**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd. (G.W.), Cld. (JAM.) s.Wor. My dog kep' on a weekin' a' night (H.K.). Glo.[1], Suf.[1]

3. To scream; to utter a loud cry, as an animal.

Mry., **Bch.** The neighing of stallions, the bellowing of bulls when they raise their voices to the highest pitch (JAM.). **Abd.** What an idiot ye are to waeock at a mousie's weeok (G.W.).

4. To whistle at intervals. Sc. (JAM.) 5. Of a horse: to frisk; to be restive, in the act of being saddled or mounted. w.Yks.[1] 6. *sb.* A squeak; a chirp.

Bnff.[1] **Bch.** Something gat up, an', wi' a weeack dire, Gaed flaughtin aff, an' vanish't like a fire, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 115 (JAM.). **Abd.** A mousie's weeock (G.W.). **Suf.**[1]

7. The feeble cry of a sick child. Suf.[1] 8. The loud cry of an animal.

Abd. Sic waeaks as that geet's makin' (G.W.).

9. A little, thin person with a squeaky voice. Bnff.[1]

WEAK, see **Wick**, *sb.*[3]

WEAKY, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **weekey** n.Cy.; **weeky** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **weak** Yks.; **weeaky** e.Yks.[1]; **week** Wor.; **weighkey** Yks.; **weyky** w.Yks.; **wheeaky** e.Yks.[1] [wī·ki.] Moist, damp, clammy, juicy, mellow; watery; pliant, soft. Cf. **voky, woky.**

N.Cy.[12], **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Put a wet cloot on t'cheese ta keep't weaky. **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'Weaky weather,' rainy. 'Don't make the paste too weaky.' **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Tha sudn't put cheese in a damp cellar, it gets weyky (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 269. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Wor.** The air look'd week this morning (W.W.S.).

Hence **Weekiness**, *sb.* moisture. Cum.[14]

WEAL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **weel** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **weil** Sc. (JAM.); **weill** Sc.; and in forms **wele, well** Sc. (JAM.) [wīl.] 1. Happiness, prosperity, welfare.

Sc. (JAM.); I can only . . . think mair of your weal than of my ain, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; He is na worth the weill that canna thole the wae, MACKAY. **Per.** There's weal that wealth can never gie, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 57. **Hdg.** Weal aye fa' the auld toun, An' ne'er ae ill licht doun thereon! LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 185. **Slk.** Weel befa this bonnie May, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 351. **Kcb.** ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 310. **n.Yks.**[2] Allus as yan, come weal come woe. **w.Yks.** Women and weal can never agree, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Der.**[2] Weal and woman cannot pan, But woe and woman can.

2. Phr. (1) *weal and worship*, used at Congleton as a closing toast at any festivity; (2) *weel be o' thee*, may good be your portion; (3) *weel fare thee with it*, much good may it do you; (4) *weel is me, you, &c.*, happy am I, you, &c.; (5) *weels me on*, or *weel-smon*, expressive of affection or admiration; well betide; (6) *weels me on him*, an exclamation expressive of admiration; (7) *weels on ye*, (8) *weel speed ye*, good luck to you, may you be prosperous; (9) *weel-sum-sa*, a blessing on! (10) *weel worth to ye*, see (8).

(1) **Chs.**[13] (2) **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); 'O weel is me,' says Lady Ellen, 'It shall be run by me,' JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806); Wells him and waes him that has a bishop in his kin, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 925. (5) **Edb.** Ah! weel's me on your bonny buik! FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 149, ed. 1785. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Hail, bonny Thames! Weel smon thy waves! GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 10; **Nhb.**[1] (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Ayr.** Ay weels on ye, Maggie McGee, lass, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 248. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). (10) **n.Yks.**[2]

[OE. *wela*, prosperity, happiness (SWEET).]

WEAL, *sb.*[2] Yks. The penis. n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

WEAL, see **Weel**, *sb.*[2]

WEALD, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [wīld.] A wooded tract of country. Cf. **wild**, *sb.*

Ken.[12] **Sur.** The Weald of Surrey . . . is a clay-bottomed, wet, unpleasant passage of country, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 355. **Sus.**[1]; **Sus.**[2] The large woodland tract which extends from the Downs, with which it runs parallel, to the Surrey Hills.

WEALD, *v.* Hmp. [wīld.] To bring corn or hay into swath, before putting it into 'puck.' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1]

WEAL(E, see **Wale**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

WEALTH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **welth** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **walth** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] [Sc. walθ.] Abundance, plenty; enough.

Sc. He has walth o' siller (JAM.); There were walth o' us, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 275, ed. 1894. **Cai.**[1] A walth of honours. **Ayr.** Ye've wealth o' gear for spoon and knife, BURNS *Lines on a Platter*, l. 3. **Twd.** A walth of old rusty arms on the walls, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 84. **Dmf.** A wealth of such foul names as sent her running home, HAMILTON *Maukin* (1898) 176.

Hence **Wealthy**, *adj.* of cattle: well-fed. N.Cy.[1]

WEAM, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A tear in a garment.

WEAM, see **Wame, Wheem.**

WEAMISH, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Squeamish. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 462.

WEAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **waen** Ir.; **wain** Sc. N.I.[1]; **wane** Sc. Ir.; **weean** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1]; **whaen** Sh.I. [wīn, wiən; wēn.] A child; an infant; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.); The puir doggie balanced itsell as ane of the weans wad hae dune, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Sh.I.** (J.S.) **ne.Sc.** Far better to give hungry weans a treat than to keep up the fragments till they get mouldy and stale, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 74. **Per.** Mony a soncie wean dwined, Awa to naething sadly pined, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 181. **w.Sc.** What's to come o' my puir wife and weans? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 54. **s.Sc.** Nell Cameron is a woe woman; Nae blythsume wean has she, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 110. **Ayr.** A smytrie of wee duddie weans, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 76. **Lnk.** Ca' ben the wains, WATT *Poems* (1827) 43. **Gall.** He has plenty o' weans o' his ain to provide for, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 281. **n.Ir.** We've a buck in the Lodge here—brought up from a wane, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 81; **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** I bent my face down upon him, an' greeted like a wean, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 36. **Cum.** If this strange wean Brings nit a wark to me, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 14; **Cum.**[14], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Thoo'l mak a nice set a' thysen wen ta gits that gert stoapin wean, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870). **Lan.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] When she was quite a little weän.

Hence (1) **Grand-wean**, *sb.* a grandchild; (2) **Weanly**, *adj.* childish; feeble; slender; ill-grown; (3) **Weanock**, *sb.* a little child.

(1) **Slg.** Happy gran'weans, jumping round you, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 74. **Dwn.** That's my eldest granwaen, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 12. (2) **Fif.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Paidling in a burn's the ploy for him. He's a weanly gowk, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 36. **Gall.** DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 74. (3) **s.Sc.** Whut wud yer weanocks do? TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 201.

WEAN, *v.* Chs. Lei. Also in form **wane** s.Chs.[1] [wīn; wēn.] Of corn: to cease to obtain nutriment from the seed; to put forth new roots.

Chs.[1] When young oats or barley cease to obtain nutriment from the seed, and collect their food from the soil by means of their roots, they are in a very tender condition, and unless the weather is genial they frequently become yellow and sickly. The young plant in this condition is spoken of as 'being weaned,' or as 'pining for its mother.' **Lei.** About the beginning of May was commonly the time that their barley took its weaning, that is, when the leaves of the barley begin to die, having till that time been for the most part nourished by the milk and flour of the corn; but then it begins to put forth new roots, and new leaves, and to betake itself wholly to its roots for nourishment, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 146.

Hence **Waning-time**, *sb.* the time when corn begins to be 'weaned.'

s.Chs.[1] One often hears the remark made of lee wuts, or oats sown on newly-ploughed grass land, that 'it's wanin'-time with 'em.'

WEAN, see **Quean.**

WEAND, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **weeand** e.Yks.[1] [wīnd, wiənd.] A dial. form of 'wean.'

e.Yks.[1] We've getten bayn weeanded. **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] She's weänded hers, but I haven't began to weänd mine. She came here to weänd the baby.

WEANDER, *sb.* Sur.[1] [wī·ndə(r).] A newly-weaned calf; one intended for weaning and not for fattening. Cf. **wean-year.**

WEANG, *sb.* Yks. Also written **weeang** n.Yks.[2]; **wheang** n.Yks.[1]; **wheeang** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. [wiəŋ.]

1. The pointed tooth of any metal instrument. m.Yks.[1] Cf. **wang**, *sb.*[1] 2. *pl.* A pepper-mill; also in *comp.* **Pepper-wheangs.** n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 356.

WEANT, WEANY, see **Queint, Weeny.**

WEAN-YEAR, *sb.* Brks. Sur. Sus. Also in form **weanyer** Brks. [wī·njə(r ; wī·njə(r).] A calf weaned during the current year; also used *attrib.* Cf. **weander.**

Brks. Two excellent Jersey cows, in full profit, a weanyer calf, *Oxf. Times* (June 28, 1902) 2. **Sur.**[1] It'm vii Wanyers price xxxiiii[s], *Inventory, College of Lingfield, Sur.*, 1524; Item v wenyers, *ib.* 1544. **Sus.**[1] Wean-year-beast.

WEAPON-SHAW, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **wapenschaw, wapinschaw, wappenschaw, waponschaw.**

1. A muster of arms; an armed display; see below.

Sc. The names of all who appeared, were to be enrolled. These meetings were not designed for military exercise, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. . . It was also provided, that a captain should be chosen for each parish to instruct the parishioners in the military exercise; for which purpose they were to assemble twice at least every month, during May, June, and July (JAM.); They discouraged . . . even the ancient wappenschaws, as they were termed, when the feudal array of the county was called out, and each crown-vassal was required to appear with such muster of men and armour as he was bound to make by his fief, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) i. **Abd.** Then cam' racin', playin' at the ba', An' arrow-shootin' at the waponschaw, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 55. **Dmb.** Of 'wapen-schaw' and rustic game, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) ix. **Gall.** As soon as Black Mac Michael had fired he lifted up his hand, cried 'Victory,' and ran forward eagerly, as one that fires at a wappenschaw may run to see if he has hit the target, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii.

Hence **Weapon-showing**, *sb.* a 'weapon-show.'

Ayr. At the parade fair, the remnant of the weapon-showing, I resolved to debar, by proclamation, all persons from appearing with arms, GALT *Provost* (1822) I. xviii. **Lnk.** WODROW *Ch. H.st.* (1721) II. 139, ed. 1828. **Gall.** Before the little white farm there was a great muster and weapon-showing, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 73.

2. *Fig.* A scrimmage; a fight.

Slg. The bluidy scalps and broken sticks Declare a weapon-shaw, WYSE *Poems* (1829) 46.

WEAR, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **war** n.Yks.; **wor** Cor.[2] [wē(r, weə(r, wiə(r.] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **War**, (2) **Ware**, (3) **Wared**, (4) **Weaar**, (5) **Wear**, (6) **Weare**, (7) **Weared**, (8) **Weear'd**, (9) **Weer**, (10) **Weered**, (11) **Wered**, (12) **Wör**, (13) **Wor'd**, (14) **Wore**, (15) **Wüer**, (16) **Wüor**, (17) **Wür**, (18) **Wure**, (19) **Wyar.**

(1) **n.Yks.**[3], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** When Ah wor eight year owd an' turned, Ah war as mony agean clo'es as Ah du nah, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 28, 1899). (2) **m.Yks**[1] **w.Yks.** An Johnny's t' moast unfeelin brewt At ivver ware a head, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 6; **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Shotten). (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (4) **Cum.** He weaar a par eh t'queerest specs ah iver coh across eh me life, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 25; (E.W.P.) (5) **Abd.** It wear awa' the streen i' the gloamin, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 199. **Kcd.** Took the bed, an' wear awa', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 90. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (6) **Wm.** An under her gown they seun fand she weare britches, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8. (7) **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 18, ed. 1792. **Gall.** The prettiest always weared The hinnie speckled Adderbead, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 8, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2], **Nhp.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** Wheer did Margery Bland get them French fal-lals she weared to prayers last Sunday fortnight? PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 263. **Cor.**[3] (8) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (9) **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Fan he weer awa', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Kcd.** Aul' Eppie weer awa', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27. (10) **Cor.**[1] She weered her blue gownd. (11) **Cor.**[2] (12) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (13) **w.Som.**[1] Mrs. S. wor'd [woa·urd] a new bonnet to church. (14) **Slg.** He wore up in years, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 140. (15) **Sh.I.** As mad as Jenny Leask wis, whin shū wüer da sax bonnets, *Sh. News* (June 19, 1897). (16) **Sh.I.** He wüor up, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 32. (17) **Sh.I.** Efter a while da a' wür awa, *ib.* 89. (18) **Rnf.** Fowks warna then sae gentle rear'd, Nor wure sic gentle claes, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 95. **Edb.** Marget wure the breeks, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. (19 **Wm.** They . . . wyar clogs Sunday and warday, *Gleaner in Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90; (E.W.P.)

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Waard**, (2) **Waird**, (3) **Wan**, (4) **Ware**, (5) **Warn**, (6) **Weared**, (7) **Weered**, (8) **Won**, (9) **Woorn**, (10) **Wore**, (11) **Wored**, (12) **Wun.**

(1, 2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[1] (4) **Ayr.** The marled plaid ye kindly spare, By me should gratefully be ware, BURNS *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 5. (5) **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **Gall.** I have . . . weared my life out in so many wanderings and strivings, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 2. **Nhp.**[1] My gownd is aumust wear'd out. **Glo.**[1] **I.W.** GRAY *Robstone Pippins* (1898) 26. **Dor.** Zome ov 'ee know I've weared thik tie reg'lar every Zunday, *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 354. **w.Som.**[1] (7) **Glo.** When a man's owld and a-weered out, . . if er do drop off quiet in's bed like, 'taint so much the matter, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. (8) **n.Yks.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah's fairly woorn oot wi' t'job. (10) **Sc.** (G.W.) **Gall.** Her breasts seem scarcely wore, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876. **Uls.** Indeed it's near wore out I am minding her, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 139. **Brks.** They 'udn't bide no longer in sich a wore-out ole place, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 19. **e.An.**[1] My hat is wore out. **Suf.** (C.G.B.) **Sur.** Poor thing, she was fairly wore out, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 69; **Sur.**[1] Yes, I'm cripplish; wore out, that's all. **w.Sus.** Doctor says I be wore out, GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 247. **Dor.** Ye haven't wore so very well, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 189. **Cor.** She'd be wore out in a week, LEE *Cynthia*, 17. [**Amer.** I've wore them things two three times when I've ben down to the city, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxvii.] (11) **Der.** Thee'll be wored out wi' watching, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xvii. **w.Sus.** GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 218. **w.Som.**[1] That there stuff you bought in to Mr. ——'s an't a-wor'd [u-woa·urd] well at all. **Dev.** You can't give me a new inside and this one's wored right out, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 14. **Cor.** 'They're wored.' 'Wored, my dear soul, a coorse they are,' *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 378. (12) **n.Yks.**[1]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.* (1) **Wear away**, (*a*) to pass away slowly; to go or fade away; *fig.* to die; (*b*) of time: to cause to pass; to while away; (2) — **by**, to pass by; (3) — **down**, (*a*) to descend slowly but surely; (*b*) *fig.* to grow old; (4) — **in**, (*a*) of time: see (2); (*b*) to bring to a close; (*c*) to move cautiously and slowly; (*d*) to accustom, break in, train; (5) — **in by**, see (4, *c*); (6) — **in of**, (7) — **intil**, to acquire by degrees; (8) — **off**, to pass away gradually; to pay by degrees; (9) — **on**, (*a*) to near slowly; to approach; (*b*) to lead gradually; to introduce by degrees; (10) — **out**, *obs.*, to decline; to apostatize; (11) — **round**, (*a*) to become well; to recover; (*b*) to prevail on; to gain the favour of; (12) — **through**, (*a*) to waste; to consume; (*b*) to get through; to endure; (*c*) see (1, *b*); (13) — **up**, (*a*) to grow; to come to maturity; to grow old; see **Up**, 3 (9); (*b*) to wear out; to waste away.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); I'm wearin awa, Jean, Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean, NAIRNE *Sng., Land of Leal*, l. 1. **Sh.I.** Mam hed a pain in her head an' wis ill . . . aboot dinner time, an' dan hit wör awa', *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900). **Kcd.** Litt'efirlot sickened, Took the bed, an' wear awa', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 90. **Frf.** They [children] 'll wear awa' an' leave your rufe-tree bare, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 53. **Gall.** Aboon I will look till my time wears awa, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 133. **w.Yks.** Persons who die slowly and gradually, esp. consumptive people, are said to wear away, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 16, 1899). **nw.Der.**[1] To waste away by consumption. 'Wot ails 'im? 'ee'z wearin' away.' (*b*) **Lnk.** The crack . . . 'Bout markets, trade, and daily news, To wear the time awa', RODGER *Poems* (1838) 23, ed. 1897. (2) **Sc.** 'Is it a very bad trouble?' 'Not very, Miss Minnie. It will wear by,' SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xii. **Fif.** They're wearin' by, the gude auld times, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scotland* (1887) 164. **Edb.** R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 59. (3, *a*) **Lnk.** When wearin' down life's slippery brae, Wi' weary wanderin' sair, TENNANT *Wayside Musings* (1872) 8. (*b*) **Lnk.** I and my Jenny are baith wearin' down, And our lads and our lasses hae a' gotten married, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 7, ed. 1897. **Gall.** You're wearin' down wi' years, KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 45. (4, *a*) **Gall.** But fast the time is wearin' in, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 113. **N.I.**[1] The time will soon wear in. (*b*) **Frf.** Tae wear in the day wi' your wee neebour Nell, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 88. (*c*) **Sc.** One who is feeble, when moving to a certain place, is said to be wearing in to it (JAM.). (*d*) **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** 'We'll cast about, and come upon the bright.' . . 'I think I see't mysel; we'll wear in-by,' ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 82, ed. 1812. (6) **Bnff.**[1] They hidna muckle fin they geed thegeethir, bit they weer in o' thir bits a thingies. (7) *ib.* (8) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (9, *a*) **Cld.** Wearin on to gloamin (JAM.). **Ayr.** I was wearin' on through the moss to Meg's wa's, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245. (*b*) **Abd.** This will prepare her for the rest o' the news, and we can wear the thing on, bit by bit, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 285. (10) **Sc.** FLEMING *Fulfilling of Scripture* (1726). (11, *a*) **Sc.** He's

wearin roun fast again (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] A'll wear 'im roon yet. (12. *a*) **Bnff.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** Just a' I can do to wear through the day with the sma' supports that nature requires, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) vii. (*c*) **Ayr.** Upon a bonie day in June, When wearing thro' the afternoon, Twa dogs . . . Forgather'd, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 4. (13. *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); I now am worn up to a sturdy man, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 14. **Bnff.**[1] **e.Fif.** Whan fouk wear up into years they are bound to fa' ahint in some things, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvii. **s.Sc.** The bairns worn up, an' frae them far By fortune ta'en, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 324. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** He wüor up till he cam ta da bones o' meesery himsell, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 32. **Su**[c]. My shovel's wore up (C.G.B.).

2. Phr. (1) *to wear green garters*, to remain unmarried; see below; (2) — *the breeches*, or *breeks*, to have the authority: used of a woman who rules the home; (3) — *the jacket*, a hunting term: see below.

(1) **Slg.** She shanna lang wear lone green gartens, She's be a bride e'er she pass her teens, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1788) 24, ed. 1806; The ref. is to the old custom of an elder maiden sister wearing green or yellow stockings or garters on her younger sister's marriage day (A.W.). (2) **e.Fif.** Ye'll need to mak' up your min' aforehan' whether ye wad be willin' to lat Mary Anne 'wear the breeks,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxviii. **Edb.** In short now, Marget—wure the breeks! *Tint Quey* (1796) 15. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** They all sen Deliar wears the breeches, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (3) **Sc.** A custom, now . . . *obs.*, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsman of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that highly-born society, might become entitled to the field-privileges of the Hunt, and among others, was tolerated to wear the jacket of the order, *N. Antiq.* (1814) *Gl.* (JAM.)

3. To last; to serve for wearing purposes. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** Should you buy your wife a gown, You'll brag hoo weel it's worn her, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 120. **Nhb.**[1] 'He wears well,' applied to vigour retained in age. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. To use.

Frf. To gang the fifty yairds he had to wear an oxter-staff [crutch], WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 81, ed. 1889.

5. To grow; to become.

Sc. When mutton weareth out of season, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 74; Troth it's wearin' late, LEIGHTON *Sc. Wds.* (1869) 19. **e.Sc.** We'll be wearin frost-wise afore the week's out, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iv. **Rnf.** The forenoon's wearin' late, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 33. **Edb.** I'm wearing auld, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 54. **Nhb.**[1]

6. *Obs.* To cause to become; to make gradually.

Rnf. Tho' young and daft, yet wedlock's band Will wear me wise as I grow auld, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 163.

7. To waste away; to decay.

Rnf. I'm wearin' fast, An' time to me affords nae sweeter charm, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 34. **sw.Lin.**[1] 'The herses wore and wore,' wasted away from influenza. 'I doubt I'm in a wearing sort of a way.'

8. To be at the point of death; see below.

Sc. Being at the point of death, and . . . being rather tardy about it, [he] was accosted by his wife. . . 'Be wearin', Michaelie! be wearin'!' *Scotch Haggis*, 165. **n.Lin.**[1] Said of one *in extremis*, who has lived longer than it was thought possible. 'She keeps weärin' at it yit, poor thing, bud she'll be goän afoore mornin'.'

9. To live in wedlock with a person.

ne.Sc. Ilka ane o' us micht be wearin oor second men at this very meenit, gin sic had been oor pleasure, GRANT *Keckleton*, 9. **w.Yks.**[2] I'm wearing my second husband.

10. To walk quietly or slowly; to go gradually; to pass.

Sh.I. *Sh. News* (July 9, 1898). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Jean, we'll need to wear hame, I doubt, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. **Per.** Some one at last calling out that the night was wearing, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 12. **Fif.** The sun was wearin' to the wast, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 97. **Edb.** I might only be wearing farther and farther away from him, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 169.

11. To change the direction; to veer; to turn to the wind; *gen.* used of a vessel.

n.Yks.[2] 'She wear'd badly,' the ship did not obey the helm readily. **e.An.**[2] To turn a heavy beam, &c. **Cmb.** The storm is wearing over the other way (W.W.S.).

12. *sb.* Clothing, apparel.

Sc. Every day wear (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** Plain hame-spun plaiden was her wear, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 140, ed. 1897. **n.Cy., w.Yks.** (J.W.)

13. Fashion in dress.

War.[3] 'It will be all the wear this winter.' I am told that this word is not used at all by fashionable milliners, but it is quite common with tailors. **Cor.**[2] It is not the wear.

14. A consumption, decline. Cf. **wearing, 3.**

sw.Lin.[1] I doubt it'll throw her in a wear. There was one sister went in a wear.

WEAR, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Aus. Also written **weer** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **weir** Sc. Rxb. (JAM.); **were** N.Cy.[1]; **wier** Sc.; and in forms **war** Sc.; **wee·ar** Nhb.[1] [wīr, wiər.] **1.** *v.* To defend, guard, ward off; to watch over.

Sc. (JAM.); He tethered his tyke ayont the dike And bade him weir the corn, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 151. **s.Sc.** I set him to wear the fore door wi' the speir, while I kept the back door wi' the lance, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 253, ed. 1806. **Edb.** Lord wear aff the featour's blow Frae honest fock, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 47. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** The lasses should wear the lads aff them, i.e. keep them at a distance (*ib.*). **n.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 177; **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** For tho' wi' witchwood weard, yet weel They kend auld Hornie's tricks, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 40; (E.W.P.)

2. To oppose; to drive away; to stop, turn aside; to cause to veer.

Sc. Stand on that side, and wear that cow (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **s.Sc.** He is loudly appealed to by the boy to assist him in 'wearing' the brute, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 254. **Gall.** He 'kepped the ball' means he so weared in the ball with his hands, that he got hold of it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 293, ed. 1876. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Gan an' wear the sheep off them tormits. **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

3. To conduct into an enclosure; to collect and drive gently; to lead, herd, hem in; esp. used of sheep.

Sc. Wear them cannily, dinna drive them (JAM.); Will you go to the ew-bughts, Marion, And wear in the sheep wi' me? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 213. **Abd.** I'll get the beasts worn in aboot in a filie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 94. **Frf.** REID *Heatherland* (1894) 57. **s.Sc.** Weer up that ewe, Jenny lass, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 326. **Lnk.** He weared me into a corner, but I ran through between his legs, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii. **Slk.** 'Ugh,' cried Davie, as I wore him up to the nook, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 54, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**[1] Wear them sheep inti the field there. The yowes wis ill to weare. [**Aus.** I was less animated by an intelligent wish to wear her back to the water-hole, than by the mere youthful pleasure of galloping after something, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) ii.]

4. *Obs.* To allay; to cool; to stop.

N.Cy.[2] To wear the pot. **Cum.** Thur callar blasts may wear the boilen sweat, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1747) 1.

5. *Fig.* To guide, help on; to incite.

Rnf. YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 98. **Edb.** To cheer him an' wear him Fu' canna through his lays, M[c]DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 221.

6. *sb.* A defence; a guard; also used as a fencing term.

Ayr. At guard an' wier lay Andro Keir—He faught to haud his ain, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 237. **N.Cy.**[1]

7. *Obs.* Force, restraint. Rxb. (JAM.)

[1. Sirs! god yowe saffe ande see, And were ȝow euere fro woo, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 127. OE. *werian*, to defend (HALL).]

WEAR, see **Ware,** *sb.*[12]

WEAR-A-WINS, *int. Obs.* Sc. An exclamation of sorrow: alas! Cf. **well-a-wins.**

s.Sc. But wear-a-wins! Little kenned they what kind o' a carriage she wad ride awa' in on her marriage night, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 72; Wear-awins! there's a sad change on Falconcleugh now, *ib.* V. 323.

WEARCH, WEAR(E, see **Wairsh, Weir,** *sb.*

WEARD, *v. Obs.* Bdf. To bathe in a pond. (HALL.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Cf. **wade,** *v.*[2] **2.**

WEARD, see **Weird.**

WEARING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **waerin** Sh.I.; and in forms **weearin** e.Yks.[1]; **weerin** e.Yks. [wē·rin, weə·rin, wiə·rin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Tedious, tiresome, trying; exhausting.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Lin.[1] Oor Jemima Jaane is very weärin'. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] I don't know nothin more wearin' 'an a bad toothache. [Amer. It's wearin' on women, 'specially, *Scribner's Mthly.* (Nov. 1879) 137.]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wearing-clothes**, (2) **-gear**, clothes for everyday use; (3) **-jacket**, a jacket for everyday use.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) w.Yks. I saw dead Wayne of Marsh come up the slope, with blood on his wearing-gear and sorrow on his face, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 196. (3) Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Sept. 28, 1901).

3. *sb.* A consumption, decline; also in *comb.* **Wearing away, — illness.** Cf. **wear**, *v.*[1] **14.**

Nhb.[1] Cum. She's deein in a weärin (E.W.P.); Cum.[1] Wm. The poor young man died of a wearing (J.H.). n.Yks.[1] 'What's the matter with James M.?' 'He's in a wearing, Ah doubts'; n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Ah's freeten'd it's a weearin poor lass has getten inteeah. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1]

WEARISH, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] In form **weearish.** Irritable.

WEARISH, see **Wairsh.**

WEAR-SHOT NET, *phr.* Nhb.[1] A net used in salmon-fishing; see below.

The wear-shot net is rowed by means of a boat into the river in a circular form, and is immediately drawn to the shore, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, IV. 302.

WEART, see **Weight,** *sb.*[1]

WEARY, *adj.*, *sb.*[1], *v.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Also written **wearie** Sc.; and in forms **wairy** Chs.[1]; **wayry** s.Lan.[1]; **wery** Sc. (Jam.) [wiə·ri.] **1.** *adj.* Wearisome; monotonous, slow, tedious.

Sc. (Jam.) Bch. With bludder'd cheeks and watry nose Her weary story she did close, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 35. Frf. Speed ye, weary day, Weary sun, aye westlin's stealing, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 44. Wgt. They downa steer, Nor speak that wearie nicht, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210. Cum.[1] It's a weary rwoad to Warnel Fell; Cum.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Weariful,** *adj.* wearisome, tedious.

Sc. It was a weariful business he had undertaken, if he had to skulk there till the darkening to do his errand, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 16; The weariful wife went on, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xii. Ayr. O that wearyfu' jaunt to Embro' to see the King, Galt *Lairds* (1826) i. Lei.[1], War.[3]

2. Disheartening, regrettable; sad, sorrowful; unfortunate; disastrous, terrible.

Sc. (Jam.) Bch. Wae worth that weary sup o' drink He lik'd so well! Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. Per. This weary, waefu' tale o' mine, Ford *Harp* (1893) 23. Rnf. It is indeed a weary worl', A rough road to gang thro', Barr *Poems* (1861) 24. Lth. 'Twas a weary day to me When my Willie cross'd the sea, M'Neill *Preston* (c. 1895) 68. Nhb. The first step i' the weary career o' trouble an' wickedness, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 19. Lan.[1] It's a weary job, this; aw wish we'd ne'er begun on it. s.Lan.[1] It's weary wark when ther's nowt comin' in.

Hence **Weariful,** *adj.* dismal, dreary, sad, sorrowful.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. The wearifu' snaw, O, the wearifu' snaw! Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 48. Edb. Like a wee wounded bird in its wearyfu' nest, Johnston *Edina* (1884) 34. Kcb. Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 104. Nhb. Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 124.

3. Annoying, vexatious; tiresome, troublesome; bad; disreputable.

Sc. (Jam.); Lisbeth, mind these weary steps, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) ii. Sh.I. He got dis weary gin-cough in Aapril, *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898). ne.Sc. If onything ill should happen tae Bonnie Lesley awa' up in yon weary Edinboro', Gordon *Northward Ho*, 18. Kcd. Eppie raised this weary din, Jamie *Muse of Mearns* (1844) 100. e.Fif. Ye weary, weirdless, ne'er-do-weel vagabond, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. Hdg. That wearie Eastlin blast Frae yont Dunbar, Lumsden *Sel. Poems* (1896) 177. Nhb. She's a weary wife, is auld Barbary, gin she gets onything tae flight [scold] at, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 110. Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] Weary creature! w.Yks.[1] Ye've a weary fire. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Rappits are wairy powse. He's a wairy rascal. Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1], e.An.[1]

Hence **Weariful,** *adj.* tiresome, troublesome, vexatious; causing pain.

Sc. (Jam.); Forgie me that I steer your memorie e'en now, anent that wearifu Treaty o' Union wi' the Englishers, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 8. Abd. Foul fa' 'im for a wearifu' cratur for a' that! Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) lii. Ir. It's wearyful the other people are sometimes, Barlow *Shamrock* (1901) 39. e.An.[1] I have had a weariful bout of it.

4. Delicate, feeble, puny, sickly; in a state of decline.

Sc. (Jam.); The minister had christened Nicky Macdonald's bairn in the house, since it was far too weary a thing to be brought to the kirk, *Good Wds.* (1879) 405. e.An.[1] It is a poor weary child.

5. Exceeding; great; used to emphasize the following *sb.*

w.Yks. There were a weary few there (C.C.R.). n.Lin.[1] Always used in an unhappy sense. 'It's a weäry while sin' he was near me.'

6. *sb. Obs.* Weariness; need of rest.

Edb. Keeping half the countryside dancing in strathspey step . . . as if they were without a weary, or had not a bone in their bodies, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

7. A girls' game; see below.

Abd. 'Weary, weary, I'm waiting on you, I can wait no longer on you; Three times I've whistled on you—Lovey, are you coming out? I'll tell mamma when I go home, The boys won't let my curls alone; They tore my hair, and broke my comb—And that's the way all boys get on.' The girls stand in a row, and one goes backwards and forwards singing the first four lines. She then takes one out of the row, and they swing round and round while they all sing the other four lines, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 360-1.

8. *v.* To grow weary; to become tired.

Sc. (Jam.); I weary when I am alone, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Inv. They wearied of the long discourse (H.E.F.).

9. To long; to desire earnestly; also in phr. *to weary for*, or *on.*

Sc. (Jam.); Katie wearied on ye comin', Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) II. 28; I've been wearying to see ye, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. Cai.[1] Frf. She's wearyin' for ye to gang an' play wi' 'er, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xviii. Slk. I hae wearied to see them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 54, ed. 1866. Rxb. (Jam.) n.Yks.[2] They keep me wearying for dinner. w.Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.[1]

10. *adv.* Very, exceedingly; sadly.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 262. w.Yks.[1] This [is] a weary lile hawporth. Lan. Hoo'll be weary pottert wi' a letter fro' onybody bur mysel', Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 155.

WEARY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **wearie** Sc. N.I.[1]; **wery** S. & Ork.[1] [wiə·ri.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to play the weary*, to play the deuce; (2) *weary fa'*, (3) *weary me*, (4) *weary on*, (5) *weary set*, used as a curse, or a mild imprecation.

(1) Wgt. Ee wud really need tae exerceese yersel', sir, for thae seceder bodies is playin' the weary, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 342. (2) Sc. (Jam.); Oh! weary fa' Reform an' Whigs! That ever they were invented! Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 97. Abd. Weary fa' the hour he encountered him who has gone hence with him! Cobban *Angel* (1898) 94. Per. 'O, weary fa' me,' cried the piper's wife, Spence *Poems* (1898) 58. Ayr. Weary fa' me! I've had sair trouble in my life-time. Ochiltree *Out of Shroud* (1897) 20. Rxb. Weary fa' this snow, Agnes, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 187. (3) Lth. O wearie me, my heart is sair, To say fareweel to a' I ken, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 121. Nhb. Eh, weary me, I'm sick at heart, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 98. (4) Sc. Weary on him! what for needed he to have telled that of his ain country, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. Cai.[1] Rnf. O weary on the barley-bree, In bicker, glass, or horn, Barr *Poems* (1861) 84. N.I.[1] The auld wearie on you. w.Ir. Weary on you, one and all, for torments! Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. iii. iii. Nhb. Eh, weary on us! There seems no end to our misfortunes, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 221. (5) Abd. Weary set that chiel, . . he has seerly nae taste ava', Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 149.

2. A nuisance, trouble, vexation.

S. & Ork.[1] That's the wery o' it.

[1. Cp. *wearg*, accursed one, outlaw, felon; *wiergan*, to scold; to curse (Hall).]

WEARYING, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] A slow consumption; a decline. ? Mistake for 'wearing' (q.v.).

WEASAND, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Glo. Brks. Suf. Dor. Also written **weazand** n.Yks.[24] m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **wazzan** Cai.[1]; **wazzen** s.Wor.[1]; **wazzun, wazzund** se.Wor.[1]; **weasan, weason, weazen** Sc.; **weazin** Lin.[1]; **weazon** Sc.; **weazun** n.Lin.[1]; **weeasan** e.Yks.[1]; **wezzan** Cum.[4]; **wezzen** w.Yks.[1] Suf.[1]; **wezzerin** Wm.; **wez'n, wez'rin** Lakel.[2]; **wezzon** w.Yks.[1]; **wheas'n** s.Lan.[1]; **wheezehorn**

e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **whiazen** Lan.; **wiseand** Lin.; **wisehorn** Sc.; **wizen** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **wizzan** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[14]; **wizzand** w.Yks.[5]; **wizzen** Sc. N.I.[1] Cum. Dor.; **wizzend** Yks. Brks.[1]; **wizzon** Sc. n.Yks.[2]; **wozzen** Wor. Glo.[1]; **wyson, wyzeron** Sc. [wī·zən(d; wiə·zən, wi·zən(d, wa·zən, wo·zən.] **1.** *sb.* The gullet, throat, windpipe.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Dū ye stick him or cut his wizzen? *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.** Rug you sae strait by the wizen That they'll you thrapple, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 168. **Frf.** Lyin' stark dead wi' her weasand slit by burglars, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 132, ed. 1889. **Per.** They'll gie their weasans there a weet, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. **Ayr.** But monie daily weet their weason, BURNS *Scotch Drink* (1786) st. 14. **Lth.** I'll wring your weason like a capital malefactor's, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. **Dmf.** Close by the wizzon them I'd snack Wi' vicious thraw, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 72; MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Kcb.** The gouk sits mute wi 's wisehorn dry waiting the caller tide Wherein to please his mate by 's auld 'cuckoo,' DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 62. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'It's gaen doon the wrang wizen' (said of food that has stuck in the throat). **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** Wi' whusky aw weeted their wizzens, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 118; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He's nick't his wezzerin (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] When that nasty man, Jack Ketch, Sir, Put his rope about his weeasan. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] Shoe's girds o' peffin an coughin, an ruttles in her wezzen; **w.Yks.**[5] **Lan.** Young Mester Ruchot ud slit mey weasand os soon os look ot meh, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. v; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **se.Lin.** I'll slit your wiseand (J.T.B.). **s.Wor.** It lies sah i' mah wozzen, an' a as a dry tizzickin' cofe, till a fights fur breath ar summat, an' a con't gether it, *Berrow's Jrn.* (July 10, 1897); **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Suf.**[1] No more, thanky—I'm up to the wezzen a'most a'ready. **Dor.** BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.*

Hence **Wizzen-win,** *sb.* a 'weasand.'

Lnk. Their stoory wizzen-win's to drook, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 83.

2. *v.* To choke. **n.Yks.**[2] I'll wizzon thee.

3. To swallow. **e.Yks.** 'E soon wezzened it aw oop (F.P.T.).

[1. OE. *wǣsend, wāsend,* throat, gullet (SWEET).]

WEASE, see **Wase,** *sb.*

WEASED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Anxious, uneasy, concerned.

Abd. Jocky was a bit 'weased,' his master declared, for his suit was his one thought until Sunday came, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 29, 1900); (W.M.)

WEASEL, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **weazel** w.Som.[1]; and in forms **weezle** Lan.; **wizzel** Wil.; **wizzle** m.Yks.[1] [wī·zl.] **1.** In phr. *as cross as a weasel,* very cross.

Ir. Ould Terence was waitin' as cross as a weasel up undher the hedge, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 86; Biddy O'Rourke did be sometimes as cross as a weasel, *ib. East unto West* (1898) 290.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Weasel-body,** an inquisitive, prying person; (2) **-coot,** (3) **-duck,** the smew, *Mergus albellus*; (4) **-face,** a wizzened face; (5) **-faced,** sharp-faced; wizzened-looking; (6) **-snout,** (*a*) the yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*; (*b*) the toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris.*

(1) **Kcb.** I asked them to turn Sandy Latheron, the weasel body, on to the case, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 183. (2) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165. **Som.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 495. (3) **Nrf.** A lovely black and white weasel-duck, what yow'd call a smew, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 85; SWAINSON *ib.* 165. (4) **Lan.** If ever Sir Dick shows his weezle face here, I'll fill his shoon wi' scaudin hot porritch, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 192, ed. 1884. (5) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (6, *a*) **n.Yks.** A portion of the flower to a vivid imagination is supposed to resemble the nose of a weasel (R.H.H.). **Glo.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.**[1]

3. A stoat.

N.I.[1] The true weasel does not occur in Ireland. **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). [Of the genus Mustela, the two commonest species are the weasel and the stoat, or ermine weasel (*Mustela erminea*). The latter in many parts of England is called a weasel, *Fishing Gazette* (Jan. 3, 1891) 7, col. 2.]

4. *Fig.* A mischievous child. m.Yks.[1]

WEASEL, *sb.*[2] Yks. [wī·zl.] A hook for lifting the rods used in boring deep holes into the earth. w.Yks. (H.V.)

WEAT, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To examine; to search; used of searching the head for vermin; *gen.* in phr. *to weat the head*; a dial. use of lit. Eng. 'wait.' N.Cy.[2], w.Yks.[1]

[*Pouiller,* to wait, or look into, a head for lice (COTGR.).]

WEAT, see **Wet,** *adj.*

WEATH, *adj.* Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **weeth** Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] I.W.[1] Wil.[1]; and in forms **waithe** I.W.[12]; **wathe** Hmp.[1]; **weeath** I.W.[1] [wīþ.] **1.** Pliable, supple, limmer; tough. Hmp.[1], I.W.[12], Wil.[1] Cf. with, *adj.* Hence **Weethy,** *adj.* flexible, pliable. Glo.[12]

2. Of bread: moist, yet not too soft.

Wil.[1] 'I puts my lease bread on the pantony shelf, and it soon gets nice and weeth.' Often pronounced as 'wee.'

3. Soft. *ib.* Hence **Weethy,** *adj.* soft. Glo.[12] **4.** Weak, languid, exhausted; tired. **Hmp.**[1] I be so wathe. **I.W.**[12]

WEATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Nfld. Also written **wether** I.W.[1]; and in forms **wadder** Sh.I.; **wather, wauther** Sc.; **wedder** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[24] Wm. Yks.; **weddher** ne.Lan.[1]; **weddir** Sc. (JAM.); **wither** Sc. Bnff.[1] [we·ðə(r; we·də(r.]

1. *sb.* A storm of wind, rain, snow, &c.; bad, rough weather.

Sc. Skirling like an auld skart before a flaw o' weather, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) viii. **Sh.I.** Whin dis tirse o' wadder an' cauld is ower, *Sh. News* (May 8, 1897). **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 157; When the wind comes singly, people say, 'It 'ill be no weather the day, but wind' (JAM.). **Cum.**[4] We remark of a stormy day, 'There's a deal of weather aboot,' *Fireside Crack* (1896) 26. **I.Ma.** 'Then don't be late,' said he, 'there's weather coming,' CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. v. **Shr.**[1] It looks like weather o' some sort. **e.An.**[1] What a day of weather. **Ken.**[1] 'Tis middlin' fine now; but there's eversomuch weather coming up. **Dor.** (W.C.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 426. **Nfld.** (G.P.)]

Hence (1) **Weatherful,** (2) **Weathery,** *adj.* boisterous, stormy, unsettled.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.); It was a kind of a weatherfu' night, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 156. (2) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** In weath'ry days, when near, I loot thee in; And for thy sake got mony a droukit skin, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 114.

2. A thunderstorm; thunder.

Lei.[1] Ah thenk way shall hev some weather. **Glo.**[1] The weather do always make my 'ead so bad.

3. The weather side.

Sh.I. Sibbie held hir cot ta wadder o' William, *Sh. News* (Sept. 7, 1901).

Hence *to get* or *win the weather of, phr.* to get the better of; to get round.

Sh.I. Du's hae some mair snecks i' di hoarn afore du gets ta wadder o' auld Lowrie Leask, *ib.* (Dec. 28, 1901).

4. *Fig.* A season; a state of things.

Ayr. Aye, man, that was black weather wi' me indeed; a dead mither, a faitherless infant, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 148.

5. *Obs. Fig.* Means, method; see below.

Rxb. If he'll no du'd [do it] by fair weather, he'll no du'd by foul. If you cannot prevail with him by coaxing, you will not by severity (JAM.).

6. Phr. (1) *to live nearer the weather,* to live more carefully; (2) *under the weather,* out of sorts, poorly.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1] He'll hev to live nearer to the weather noo, fer a peäce, I reckon. (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Wel, Mes·tur Jon·sn, ŭn aay)z dhŭ lit·l wensh?—Wel, ǫo semz, lahyk, ŭ bit ŭn·dŭr dhŭ wedh·ŭr tŭ-dee·.

7. *Comb.* (1) **Weather-beam,** the stump or lower portion of a rainbow left visible above the horizon; (2) **-bet,** weather-beaten; (3) **-blade,** a snipe which utters a sound like a goat; (4) **-bleat,** see (1); (5) **-board,** a board nailed slantwise to the bottom of a door to shoot off the rain-water which runs down the door; (6) **-brack,** a change in the weather; (7) **-breeder,** (*a*) a day or period of exceptionally fine weather in the midst of much bad weather; brightness or sultriness before a storm; (*b*) *pl.* certain kinds of clouds, said to portend rain; (*c*) *pl.* indications foretelling changes in the weather; (8) **-breeding,** portending bad weather; (9) **-chafed,** of the skin: roughened by the wind; (10) **-clock,** (*a*) the beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*; (*b*) *Carabus violaceus*; (*c*) the wood-louse, *Oniscus*; (11) **-cock,** in phr. *to put beneath the weathercock,* to imprison; (12) **-dame,** a weather prophetess; (13) **-days,** the time of sheep-shearing; (14) **-dog,** see (1); see

Dog, 8; (15) **-eye**, in phr. *to keep the weather-eye lifting*, or *open*, to be alert or observant; (16) **-fast**, detained by stress of weather; weather-bound; (17) **-fended**, protected from the weather; (18) **-fender**, a protection from the weather; (19) **-gage**, in phr. *to get the weather-gage of one*, to get the better of one; (20) **-gall**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a secondary rainbow; (21) **-ga(w or -go**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) see (20, *b*); (*c*) see (7, *a*); (*d*) a blink of sunshine between storms; (*e*) *fig.* anything so favourable as to seem an indication of the reverse; (22) **-glass**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; (23) **-gleam, -glim**, or **-gloom**, (*a*) clear sky near a dark horizon; the horizon; esp. used when speaking of objects seen against the sky; (*b*) a place exposed to the wind; (*c*) to see any object against the horizon, or in the dusk; (24) **-gnawn**, weather-worn; (25) **-head**, see (20, *b*); (26) **-laid**, see (16); (27) **-lucker**, better-looking; (28) **-peg**, (*a*) a jocular term for the nose; (*b*) *pl.* the teeth; (29) **-pillar**, see (1); (30) **-roughen'd**, see (9); (31) **-signs**, see (7, *c*); (32) **-stayed**, see (16); (33) **-stones**, certain beds of the Bath oolite; (34) **-stress**, (35) **-wear**, severity of the weather; (36) **-wiseacres**, a weather prophet.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **sw.Lin.**[1] It gets weather-bet and stained. (3) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). (4) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Weather-gaw). (5) **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (6) **Gall.** 'How's the glass the night, man?' 'We're gaen to hae a wather-brack, that's my notion o't,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 159, ed. 1876; (A.W.) (7, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] 'It's a gay fine day noo!' 'Aye, but it is a wedder-breeder, Ah's warn'd.' **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Supposed to be the precursor of a storm. **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.**[1] A very fine day in Feb., supposed to usher in fine weather. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** There is scarcely a breath of wind, and the rays of the morning sun are dazzling after days of storm and mist and gloom. . . 'This here's only a waather-breeder,' PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 115. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] Mare's tail clouds, and 'henscrats.' **n.Lin.**[1] Little clouds below big ones. (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) **Der.** The last se'nnight of March had been dull and weather-breeding, and on All Fools' Day the storm came, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 23. (9) **n.Yks.**[2] (10, *a*) **Cum.**[4] (*b*) *ib.* In the Lorton district. (*c*) *ib.* At Dean. (11) **Abd.** My breeder's [brother's] dother cud seen pit you aneth the weather-cock, man, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 174; Formerly prisoners were confined temporarily, in some places, in the church steeple (A.W.). (12) **Or.I.** Longhope could also boast of a 'weather dame.' This individual . . . obtained a considerable reputation among the skippers, who frequented that harbour, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 71. (13) **Fif.** (JAM.) (14) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Cor.** Regarded as certain prognostications of showery or stormy weather, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 434, ed. 1896. (15) **s.Lan.**[1] **e.An.** Keep yow'r weather-eye lifting, Tom, for there's fun ahead, HARRIS *East-ho* (1902) 32. **Cor.**[3] (16) **n.Yks.**[124] (17) **n.Yks.** A little weather-fended thing like that, LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* (1886) vi. (18) **Slk.** Nae weather-fender for the Shepherd but the plaid! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 220. (19) **s.Cy.** (HALL.), **I.W.**[1] (20, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[4] A dyer's neeaf an' a weather-gaul, Shepherds warn 'at rain'll fall. **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Come an' look whad a big rainbow, an' the weather-gall's aumust as bright as the bow. (21, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); See these weather-gaws that streak the lead-coloured mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) iv. **Slk.** He had seen an ill-hued weather-gaw that morning, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 141, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **Nhb.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1] Said to indicate bad weather. (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'This is a fine day efter the storm.' 'Aye, but aa doot it's a weather-gaw.' (*d*) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. (*e*) **Abd., Rnf.** (JAM.) (22) **Lakel.**[2], **s.Bck.** (B. & H.), **Wil.**[1] (23, *a*) **Sc.** The weather-gleam of the Eastern hills began to be tinged with the brightening dawn, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1817) 64 (JAM.). **Lth.** Nane scans the wauther gleam Beyond twa days for certain, hoosoever wise they seem, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 70. **Slk.** Clap close, and keep an e'e on the withergloom, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 663, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 197. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.) (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] Ye needna stan' at the corner atween the twa hooses, fair i' the wither-glaim. (*c*) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah could weather gleam ye on afront on us. **w.Yks.**[1] (24) **Wm.** O' wedder-gnā'n an' weed begrown, GIBSON *Flk. Sp. Cum.* (1869) 94. (25) **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **e.An.**[1] (26) **e.An.**[1] (27) **n.Dev.** Radgy Vuzz or Rabbin Knapp, Or zum more weather-lucker chap, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 79. (28, *a*) **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (29) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Weather-gaw). (30, 31) **n.Yks.**[2] (32) **e.Lan.**[1] (33) **Som.** Some of the beds (of the Great or Bath Oolite), called Weather-stones, are specially valuable for plinths, cornices, &c., WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 187. 34 **n.Yks.**[2] (35) **Gall.** May Davie's famous dykes appear, Ne'er bilged out wi' wather-wear, But just the same, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876. (36) **Gall.** By the colour or hue of the scaum do watherwiseakers guess about coming weather, *ib.* 421.

8. *v.* To expose to the air.

s.Chs.[1] **Nrf.** The stuff is rather heava. It want to be weathered, bor, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 173. [After having weathered it, I gave the greater part to my cows, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLII. 158.]

Hence **Weathered**, *ppl. adj.* damaged, discoloured, or spoilt by exposure to the weather; *gen.* used of corn or hay.

Chs.[13], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'Ow did'n yo' get yore 'ay, Mr. Jones?' 'Well, we gotten it dry at las', but it wuz a good bit weathered.'

9. To rain; to snow. **n.Yks.** It's weatherin' now (I.W.).

10. *Fig.* To keep clear of; to avoid.

Sh.I. Olie managed ta wadder da table, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 33.

11. To surmount difficulties; to struggle through.

Cum.[4] A person having had a 'hard wedderin' on't,' has had a difficulty in 'getting through' with anything; thus it would be spoken of a woman who has just survived child-birth.

12. Phr. *to weather one's way*, to make one's way with difficulty.

Gall. See the 'Press Home' steerin' strecht for lan', Will she weather her way to the shore? SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 14.

WEATHERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [we·ðəd.] Of window-sills: slanting, to allow of the rain running off. w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

WEATHERING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Chs. War. [we·ðərin.]

1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Weathering course**, bricks set slanting from the wall round the bottom of a chimney, to protect the thatch where it joins the chimney. Chs.[1]

2. *sb.* Lichens growing on any object exposed to the weather.

War.[3] Look at the beautiful weathering on those old doors.

WEAUD, WEAUGH, see **Wood**, *adj.*, **Waff**, *v.*[2]

WEAVE, *v.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. Sus. Also in forms **weyve** s.Lan.[1]; **wyve** Abd. (JAM.) [wīv.] **1.** In phr. (1) *to weave gingerbread*, to walk in an ungainly manner, or with knock-knees; (2) *to weave one's web of sorrow*, to sway backwards and forwards, as an uneasy person, or one in trouble.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Sithee! heaw yon chap's weyvin' gingebread. (2) **Nhp.**[1]

2. To plait.

Sus. He himself used to go regularly . . . to weave his cue, or, in less professional language, to plait his pigtail, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 132.

3. *Obs.* To knit.

Abd. (JAM.) **Ayr.** On Fasten-een we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin, BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2.

4. To wind.

Gall. Twenty or thirty dragoons were urging their horses forward in pursuit, weaving this way and that among the soft lairy places, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 14.

5. To move backwards and forwards in a chair, as one uneasy or in trouble. Nhp.[1]

WEAVEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **weavin** Abd. (JAM.) A moment.

Bch. Ye wou'd hae thought she had been in the dead-thraw, in a weaven after she came in, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Abd.** (JAM.)

WEAVER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **weighver** s.Lan.[1]; **weyver** Sc. Yks.; **wyver** Abd. (JAM.) [wī·və(r.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Weaver's beef**, 'Whitehebben beef' (q.v.); (2) **-'s beef of Colchester**, Colchester sprats; (3) **-'s bullock**, a sprat; (4) **-kneed**, knock-kneed; (5) **-'s swing**, a swinging gait; see below; (6) **-'s talk**, a system of communication between weavers; (7) **-'s windows**, windows with three or four narrow lights together.

(1) **Cum.** Consists of '40 ribs to the inch' (E.W.P.). (2) **Ess.** GROSE (1790); **Ess.**[1] (3) **e.Lon.** CHARNOCK *Gl.* (1880) 57. (4) **Kcb.** He was somewhat weaver-kneed, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 31.

(5) **w.Yks.** With one shoulder elevated slightly more than the other, and the upper part of the body swaying from side to side. The habit is attributed to the practice of keeping time with the loom and the hand resting on the 'gooin pairt' as a means of removing some pressure on the legs and feet. 'Shoo's th' owd weyver's swing wi' her yut chews hah' (B.K.). (6) **s.Lan.**[1] Partly by hand-signals and partly by the silent motions of the mouth and lips, used by the girls in weaving-sheds when the looms are working; the noise being too great to hear ordinary speech. (7) **w.Yks.** The house had what we used to call weavers' windows, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii.

2. Phr. *there's another weaver dead*, said jocularly when a jackass brays. s.Lan.[1] **3.** A knitter of stockings. Abd. (JAM.) **4.** A spider; also used *attrib.*

Abd. Rin as fest as his wee weyver legs cud wag, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 44. **N.I.**[1]

WEAVER, see **Waver**, *sb.*[1]

WEAVERTY-WAVERTY, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt for a weaver.

Lnk. Oor Davie was nae langer a puir half-starved weaverty-waverty, but was now a City Lamp-lichter, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 83.

WEAVING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Chs. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Weaving-master**, a master weaver who gives out work to be done by the operatives at their own homes; (2) **-rods**, a weaving term: rods put through the yarn in several places in the 'ratch' (q.v.) to keep it straight; (3) **-shed**, a weaving term: the space where the shuttle passes between the warp-threads; (4) **—Tuesday**, the Tuesday before Palm Sunday.

(1, 2) **Chs.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** Made by raising part of the healds (R.H.R.). (4) **Som.** At Castle Carey a fair is held on Weaving Tuesday, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 317.

WEAW, see **Wew**, *v.*

WEAWNDY, WEAZAND, see **Woundy, Weasand.**

WEAZEL, *sb.*[1] Dev.[4] A corruption of 'wurzel.'

WEAZEL, *sb.*[2] e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A foolish fellow. (HALL.)

WEAZEL, WEAZEN, see **Weasel**, *sb.*[1], **Weasand.**

WEAZLE-BLAWING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject. Cf. **catter.**

WEB, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lei. e.An. Also written **webb** Cum.; and in forms **wab** Sc. (JAM.) Lei.[1]; **wob** Lei.[1] [web; Sc. wab.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Web's end**, in phr. (*a*) *to be cut off at the web's end, obs.*, to be made an end of; (*b*) *to let the want come at the web's end*, to wait to remedy a deficiency until the last moment; (2) **-glass**, a magnifying glass for examining a web of cloth; (3) **-stone**, see below.

(1, *a*) **Lnk.** Your bits of papers and your drops of blood will be shot to the door, and never a word more of them, and ye and your testimony cut off at the web's end, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 72. (*b*) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) V. 106. (2) **Fif.** My man, it's a strong web-glass 'ill be put on yer claith there. A' yer felters will be detected, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 99. (3) **Cum.** When the great plague . . . raged in Keswick and all intercourse was suspended, the Grasmere statesmen carried their cloth to Armboth Fell on the further banks of Thirlmere and laid it out on a large stone, where the traders met them and transacted their business. The rock in question is to this day known as the Webb-stone. BRADLEY *Highways* (1901) 32; **Cum.**[4] When some plague was bad i' t'toons Hoo fwok wad meet on Armboth fell, To buy an' sell, nar a girt stean; Web-stean it's caw't still to this day, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 55.

2. The heap of clothes deposited in the game of 'Scots and English.' Cum.[4] Cf. **wed**, *sb.* **1.** **3.** A tangle; *fig.* a state of mental confusion.

Lei.[1] Ah wur in a frightful unfettled wob when ah wur gooin' t'America.

4. A film over the eye. e.An.[1] **5.** The omentum; also in *comb.* **Web-of-the-body.**

Sc. Apparently named from its resemblance to something that is woven (JAM.). **Sh.I.** 'Hed he [a sheep] muckle tallin?' 'Very güde apo' da neers, bit da wab wisna ta mak' a sang aboot,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 23, 1899). **e.An.**[1]

6. The whole lot or collection; esp. in phr. *all* or *whole web.*

n.Yks.[2] 'What's t'heeal web worth?' applied to all kinds of sundries. **e.Yks.**[1] Cum on, an Ah'll fight all web o' ya, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

7. *v.* To weave; also used *fig.*

Lnk. A greater lee was never wabbit in auld Camlachie, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 28; *ib. Doric Lyre* (1873) 13.

8. Phr. *to web a person in among*, to treat him as an associate. **n.Yks.**[2] We deeant web him in amang us.

WEBBER, *sb. Obs.* N.I.[1] A country buyer of linen.

WEBBUT, *int.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **webber** Yks. Lan.; **webbit** Nhb.[1]; **webbo, webbu** s.Lan.[1] A contraction of 'well but.'

Nhb.[1] Webbit, aa winna gan. Webbit, aa'll see forst, noo. **w.Yks.** Webbut, t'mother says shoo's ommast noineteen, BYWATER *Gossips*, 3; Webber whooas tubbit judge? *ib. Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 32. **Lan.** 'Webber, mesther,' . . Billy begun. 'I'll ha' no webbers; ye mun sattle it upo' th' owd p.an,' BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) iii. **s.Lan.**[1]

WEBIS, see **Weebo.**

WEBSTER, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **wabster** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1]; **wobster** Sc. Cum.[14]; **wybister** Abd. (JAM.)

1. A weaver.

Sc. The term is now used in contempt (JAM.); Tod was a wabster to his trade, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 195. **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** GRANT *Lays* (1884) 198. **Dmb.** A wabster wan them a pirn, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 14. **Ayr.** An honest wabster to his trade. BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 26. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 126. **Rxb.** A wheen fleshers an' baxters. an' wabsters, DIBDIN *Border Life* (1897) 59. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 2. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* **Webster-craft**, the art of weaving.

Edb. Webster craft was my beginning, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.** Furthermore, we know that 'webstercraft' and 'sheermancraft' (or cloth-dressing) were carried on in the district (Cleckheaton) fully five centuries ago, GRAY *Walks around Bradford*, 59, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 16, 1899).

3. A knitter of stockings. Abd. (JAM., s.v. Weaver).

4. A spider; also in *comp.* **Spider-webster.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (*ib.*) **Ayr.** A spider wabster as big as a puddock, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 307–8.

[1. My daies passiden swiftliere thanne a web is kit doun of a webstere, WYCLIF *Job* vii. 6. OE. *webbestre*, a female weaver (HALL).]

WECHT, WECKEN, see **Weight**, *sb.*[12], **Waken**, *v.*

WED, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Also in forms **wad** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[12]; **wadd** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [wed; wad.]

1. *sb.* A pledge; a forfeit; a wager.

Sc. (JAM.); A wad is a fool's argument, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 19. **n.Sc.** Now I entreat you for to stay, Unto us gie a wad, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 35, ed. 1875. **Per.** LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 156. **Lnk.** O thou hast lost thy wad, man, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 268. **Edb.** The English and Scots used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a 'wad' (the coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The term is used in the game of 'Scotch and English,' where the clothes of the competitors are deposited as wad. **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** After he catcheth his booty, which they call a wed, . . they take him prisoner, and carry him to the wed or heap of cloaths, ATKINSON *Worthies* (1849) I. 22. **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278. **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

Hence (1) **Dead-wed**, *sb., obs.*, a mortgage; (2) *going in wads, phr.* playing at forfeits; (3) *to be in* (*a*) *wad, phr.* (*a*) to have to pay a forfeit; (*b*) to be in error; (4) *to cry the weds, phr.* to call the forfeits; (5) **Wad-keeper**, *sb., obs.*, one who takes charge of pledges; (6) **Wads**, *sb. pl.* (*a*) a game of forfeits; see below; (*b*) the game of 'Scots and English'; (7) *weds and forfeits*, (8) *weds and wears, phr.*, see (6, *a*); (9) **Wed-shooting**, *sb.* shooting at a mark for a prize.

(1) **Sc.** [Mortgage] is ane French word, signifies ane deed wed. . . Because be the auld law of this realm, the profit thereof, that is, the annual of the silver, is reckoned as part of the stock and principall summe. And therefore the said stock is dead, without

ony profite, as ane barren and dead tree, quhilk producis na fruit, SKENE *Difficill Wds.* (1681) 88. (2) **Sh.I.** Another favourite game was going in wads, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 185. (3, *a*) **Sh.I.** J.S. **Gall.** Round is handed the [glowing] stick, and whomsoever's [*sic*] hand it goes out in, that [person] is in a wad, and must kiss the crook, the clips, and what not, ere he gets out of it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 385, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (4) **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi wûn jûs't-ū-méet ūgy'ai't ū krahy'in dhū wedz wen ahy went in. **Shr.**[1] We cried'n the weds an' 'ad'n rar' raps. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Slg.** As to this conscience, it is a faithful wad-keeper; the gages it receiveth it renders, BRUCE *Sermons* (1631) vi, ed. 1843. (6, *a*) **Sh.I.** The young people are seated round the open fireplace. A piece of straw . . . is bent in the form of an acute triangle. Both the ends are lighted and begin to burn slowly. . . It is now carefully balanced at the angular point on another straw held perpendicularly in the hand of No. 1, who exclaims: 'Wha'll buy my jantle Jockie belaand?' No. 2 answers: 'What if he dees i' dy ain haand?' No. 2 [*sic*] replies: 'Da back sall bear da saddle baand, thro' moss, thro' mire, thro' mony a laand, that gars my jantle Jockie dee or get a faa.' The burning triangle is now handed to No. 2, who repeats the same formula together with No. 3, and so on to the next; and anyone in whose hand the 'gentle Jockie dees' (fire goes out) or 'gets a faa' (falls) that one is in a wad, and is punished by kissing every person of the opposite sex present, or by answering a number of dark questions, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 185–6. **Lth.** The young anes now at wads did play, An' were their dearies smacking, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 101. **Dmf.** A game . . . called the wadds. Young men and women arranged themselves on each side of the hearth fire. . . It begins thus: 'O it's hame, an' it's hame, an' it's hame, hame, hame, I think this night I maun gae hame.' The other party cries: 'Ye had better lycht an' byde a' night, An' I'll choose you a bonnie ane' [here the person is named]. If the partner please: 'I'll set her up on the bonnie pear-tree, It's straught an' tall, an' sae is she, I wad wauke a' night her luve to be.' But if the person proposed be rejected: 'I'll set her up i' the bank dyke, She'll be rotten ere I be ripe, The corbies her auld banes wadna pyke.' This if she be old. If she be young and rejected: 'I'll set her up on the high crab-tree, It's soure and dowre, an' sae is she; She may gang to the mools unkist by me.' This refusal must be atoned for by a wadd or forfeit, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 113–5 *note*; The party are first fitted each with some ridiculous name, . . such as Swatter-in-the-Sweet-Milk, Butter-Milk-and-Brose, the Gray Gled o' Glenwhargan Craig, &c. Then all being seated, one comes up, repeating the following rhymes: 'I never stealt Rob's dog, nor never intend to do, But weel I ken wha stealt him, and dern'd him in a cleugh, And pykit his banes bare, bare, bare eneugh! Wha but—wha but—' The object is to burst out suddenly with one of the fictitious names, and thus take the party bearing it by surprise. If the individual mentioned . . . failed . . . to say 'No me,' . . he was subject to a forfeit; and this equally happened if he cried 'No me,' when it was the name of another person which was mentioned, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 126. **Ir.** After this comes the Weds or Forfeits, or what they call putting round the button, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 111. **N.Cy.**[1] (*b*) **Sc.** The players being equally divided, and a certain space marked out between them, each lays down one or more wads or pledges at that extremity where the party to which he belongs, chuse their station. . . The two parties advancing to the boundary or line, seize the first opportunity of crossing it, by making inroads on the territories of each other. He who crosses the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he has touched any of their wads, is set down beside them as a prisoner, and receives the name of a stinker; nor can he be released till one of his own side can touch him, without being intercepted by any of the other. . . . If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a wad it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. . . When the one party have carried off . . . all the wads of the other, the game is finished (JAM.). (7) **War.**[123] (8) **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** They'd . . . take a turn at wads and wears, Whilk ay the heart say blithely cheers, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 352, ed. 1876. (9) **Frf.** Many amuse themselves [at Christmas] with various diversions, particularly with shooting for prizes, called here wad-shooting, *Statist. Acc.* II. 509 (JAM.). **Ags.** (JAM.

2. *v.* To pledge; to wager; to engage oneself.

Sc. (JAM.); I'll wad my haill fee against a groat, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 425, ed. 1848. **Ked.** Peer Francie's dead, I'll wad my head, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 30. **Per.** I'll wad a bodle, STEWART *Character* (1857) 127. **s.Sc.** I'll wad a firkin o' butter to a fardin cannle, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 390. **Ayr.** I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang, BURNS *Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 15. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 20. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.), **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks**[12]

Hence *wadded at, phr., obs.*, wagered on.

Sc. She couldna hae ridden a furlong mair Had a thousand merks been wadded at her, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 285, ed. 1848.

[1. OE. *wed(d*, a pledge; an agreement, a covenant (SWEET).]

WED, *v.*[2] In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **wad** Sc. (JAM.) [wed; wad.]

1. To marry; used also as *preterite, pp.* and *ppl. adj.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** Ance they're waddit we're sooperanniwat, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Per.** The Great Man took the rustic maid and wed her, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 72. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** Where sadness wed to peace looked out so fair, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 12. **Twd.** How Margot wed the Dragon, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 8. **Rxb.** He had wed any two that should be wed, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 68. **Wgt.** FRASER *Poems* (1885) 64. **Ir.** She'd a mind to wed, BARLOW *Poetland* (1892) 155. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** We're ower poor to wed, as we might ha' done, *Tynedale Studies* (1896). **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.**[1] Me an mah awd deeam was wed. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Wed women are like cats, they look'n best uppo ther own harstooans, 6. **Der.** Ye'd hae me wed wi' the first lout as ax me, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) v. **Brks.** A-thinkin' o' gettin' wed, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 95. **Ken.** I've been wed afore, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 9. **Dor.** He were gettin' into years, to be sure, when he wed her, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. i. **Som.** The maid first kissed upon the stroke o' midnight shall be wed afore the year is out, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiii. **e.Dev.** Three years wed or more, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 56. **Cor.** Lev us gone to be wed, PEARSE *Sngs.* (1902) 86.

Hence (1) *wedded over the besom-stick, phr.* not legally married; (2) **Wedder,** *sb.* one who gets married; (3) **Wed-folks,** *sb. pl.* married people; (4) **Wedless,** *adj.* unmarried; (5) **Wed-pelt,** a married person; see **Pelt,** *sb.*[3]

(1) **Wm.** A derisive reference to a man and woman who cohabit without going through the ceremony of legal marriage. The act of jumping over the beesom stick is held to be binding on the parties performing it, until it can be undone, which is never, and as separation or desertion can only be justified thus, the ceremony is held to be binding for life (B.K.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Mair wedders than pot-boilers,' implying that many marry without sufficient means. (3) **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Per.** They twitted him about women, and put him mathematical queries as to the number of wedless maidens in the world, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 125. (5) **w.Yks.** Sitha at yond fooil; thah wodn't think 'at he was an owd wed-pelt wi a hoilful o' barns. An owd wed-pelt 'at shoo is ta hev t'donkey fringe cut (B.K.).

2. With *with*: to be married to.

Per. Ye'se never wad wi' Grace onybody, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. **w.Som.**[1] I don't never 'bleive her on't never wed way un arter all.

[1. No cristen prince wolde fayn wedden his child, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 223. OE. *weddian*, to make a contract; to betroth; to marry (HALL).]

WED, *v.*[3] Sh.I. To leap out of the water, as a trout when catching winged insects. S. & Ork.[1]

WED, see **Wade,** *sb.*[12], **Wede, Will,** *aux. v.*

WEDDENER, WEDDER, see **Weddinger, Weather.**

WEDDER-WOMAN, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A woman who keeps a registry office for female servants.

WEDDING, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Also in form **wadding** Sc. [we·din; wa·din.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Wedding-a-woo,** see below; (2) **-baws,** *obs.*, money tossed to the crowd at a wedding; (3) **-bed,** the bridal bed; (4) **-bells,** see below; (5) **-bidding,** an invitation to a wedding; (6) **-braws,** wedding-clothes; (7) **-coat,** the coat worn by the bridegroom; (8) **-lines,** a marriage certificate; (9) **-of-crows,** *obs.*, a large flock of crows or rooks; (10) **-proud,** occupied and elated with wedding festivities; (11) **-psalm,** see below; (12) **-ribbon,** a ribbon given by the bride to be raced for; (13) **-sark,** a shirt made by the bride for the bridegroom before the wedding; (14) **-store,** the wedding-feast; (15) **-treat,** see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** An expression that occurs in a couplet that is yet frequently heard in the Wilsden district when a wedding party is

greeted either with mere shouts of good wishes or by the accompaniment of a hurled slipper or shoe. 'A weddin' a-woo, a clog an' a shoe, A pot full o' porridge an' away they go!' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 16, 1899). (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Bwk.** Now we see, wi' mournfu' e'e, The grave's his wedding-bed, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 23. (4) **w.Yks.** Female operatives, when one of their number has been 'spurred,' announce the fact that it is known to them by ringing the wedding-bells for her ventriloquially when she approaches. When done by large numbers in unison the effect is more disconcerting than unpleasant, and the performance is intended to be jovial, rather than irritating. 'They're nooan ringing t'weddin bells fer thee thah's nooa need ta think' (B.K.). (5) **s.Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267. (6) **Lnk.** What like were their waddin' braws? NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 107. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876. (7) **Kcb.** Amang the puir folk this waddin coat haes tae last them a' their days for gaun tae ye kirk, for kirsnins an burials, an ither gran' occasions, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 98. (8) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (9) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (10) **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] (11) **Dur.**[1] If a bride appears at church within a few Sundays after the wedding, it is customary for the singers to sing a particular psalm, thence called the wedding psalm. At Winston Church the 133rd Psalm is selected; in some churches the 128th. (12) *ib.* (13) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (A.W.) (14) **Abd.** To busk a bonnie bride, or cook the weddin'-store, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 25. (15) **Sh.I.** On the fourth day the young men held the 'weddin' treat,' which was simply continuing the marriage festivities and rejoicings for another day and night; and this they did at their own expense, as an expression of their goodwill toward the newly married couple, and also as a return for the liberal entertainment which had been provided for all the wedding guests, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 221.

2. Phr. *by wedding or deading*, by marriage or inheritance.

w.Yks. Newby says he is bound to hev Leigh either by wedding or deading, if gold will n't do it, BARR *Love for an Hour*, 225.

WEDDINGER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Suf. Cor. and Amer. Also written **weddener** Yks. Suf. Cor.; **weddiner** Cum.[4] Wm. e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Not. Amer.; and in forms **waddiner** Uls.; **wed'ner** Cum. [we·d-; wa·dinə(r.] A wedding guest; *pl.* the whole wedding party, including the bride and bridegroom.

Slk. Warning Mess John and the weddingers to be ready, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 116, ed. 1866. **Uls.** The waddiners wur late o' arrivin', MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 114. **Nhb.** The weddingers were welcomed by the good dame and her staff, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 51. **Cum.** The wed'ners just tuok gluts apiece, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 129; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Hez t'weddiners geean by yit? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Women come to their dooars to see t'weddiners, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 98. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** Has the weddiners coom'd home? (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**[1] Thaay'll be married bỹ noo, I seed th' weddin'ers pass hairf a nooer sin'. **sw.Lin.**[1] Are you one of the weddingers? **Suf.** You shall be one of my weddeners, never fear, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 223. **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 375.]

WEDE, *pp.* and *v. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **weed** Sc.; and in forms **wed**, **weded** Sc. In *comb.* **Wede away**, (1) faded, vanished, destroyed by death; (2) to cause to vanish; to remove, destroy; (3) to die out.

(1) **Sc.** The flowers of the forest are weded awae, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 123. **Elg.** Wi' disease I was near wede awa, man, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 38. **Ayr.** His parent-tree wi' shielin-bough, By death was wede awa', *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846–7) II. 61. **Edb.** Now that our weavers are a' wed awa', How then can we mak' a bit linnen o't, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 141. **Nhb.**[1] The flowers of the forest are a' wede away. (2) **Sc.** Bairns, like things o'er fair for Death to wede away, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 226. **Edb.** If sad Fate before me should Wede him away, MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 225. (3) **Gall.** The Browns and the Sproats are a' weedin awa, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876.

WEDGE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Nrf. Som. Also in forms **wadge** Nhb.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1] w.Som.[1]; **wodge** War. [wedʒ; wadʒ, wodʒ.]

1. *sb.* An implement for splitting coal, firewood, &c.

Nhb., **Dur.** A sharp or flat pointed iron or steel, used for splitting and breaking coal or stone, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Som.**[1] The implements for 'claivin o' brans,' i.e. splitting up firewood, are always 'a battle and wadges.'

2. A lump; a thick slice, esp. of bread or cake.

Nhb.[1], **Wm.** (B.K.), **Lei.**[1], **War.** (HALL.), **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] A wadge o' cake.

3. A large, loose bundle; a load; a quantity; a wad stopped into a crevice, &c.

Lei.[1] **Nhp.**[1] A large load on the back would be called a wadge; a heavy child would be 'A pretty good wadge to carry.' **War.** (HALL.), **War.**[3]

4. *v.* To stuff; to load; to insert as a wad. Lei.[1], War.[3]

WEDGE, *sb.*[2] Nrf. [wedʒ.] The brim of a hat: a dial. form and use of 'verge.'

I can't understand you farmers. When you want anything you'll wery nigh pull the wedge off your hat at a poor fellow, and another time you'll ride past and on't look, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 328; (P.H.E.); ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 274.

WEDGED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. [wedʒd.] Of a woman's breast or a cow's udder: distended with milk; hard and swollen.

n.Yks.[12] **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 355. **Chs.**[1] When a cow's udder becomes gorged with milk and is hard previous to calving it is said to be wedged. **s.Chs.**[1]

WEDGET, *sb.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. Also written **wedgeit** n.Yks.[2]; and in forms **wadget** Lei.[1]; **wadjet** Nhp.[1]; **woudgeat** n.Yks.[2] [we·dʒit.] **1.** A small wad; a thick slice of bread or meat. n.Yks.[2], Lei.[1] **2.** A large, loose bundle; a burden.

Nhp.[1] A pocket stuffed full, would be called a wadget.

WEDGEWOOD, *sb.* Lan. Used proverbially for anything very tough.

e.Lan.[1] **s.Lan.**[1] They're clemmed wur nor wedgewood, 29.

WEDGIL, *sb.* Yks. [we·dʒil.] A lump; a deriv. of 'wedge.' **n.Yks.** She gav me a wedgil o' spice-keak (I.W.).

WEDGING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Stf. Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Wedging-crib**, a mining term: a large crib made of metal or oak, used as a foundation for metal tubbing, or for walling; (2) **-day**, a day set apart by miners for repairing their tools; (3) **-mill**, a mill for kneading pottery clay; see **Wage**, *v.*[3]

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Cor.** 'Tes wedgin' day tomorraw, says I, TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 96; **Cor.**[2] (3) **Stf.** Pug mill or wedging mill for kneading pottery clay, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxvii.

WEDNESDAY, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. In phr. (1) *it's Wednesday through all the world*, or — *all the world over*, an expression used as a protection against witchcraft; (2) *one won't get further than Wednesday*, one is not 'all there.'

(1) **Lnk.** The good wife began to pray for herself and for a' that she had, saying, 'It's Wednesday thro' a' the warld, and good be between you and me, chapman, for ye're either a witch or a warlock or something that's no canny,' GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 104; Ay when ye speak o' them [devils, &c.], name the day, cry 'It's Wansday thro' a' the warld,' and there's nae fear o' you, *ib.* 139; Ye're a warlock, it's Wednesday a' the warld oer, *ib.* 120. (2) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

WEDSET, see **Wadset.**

WE(E, *int.* Irel. Cum. Lei. Hmp. Also written **whee** N.I.[1] [wī.] A call to a horse to stop. Cf. **way**, *int.* N.I.[1], Cum.[1], Lei.[1] (s.v. Horse-language), Hmp. (H.R.)

WEE, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Suf. Also written **we** Sc. (JAM.); **wea** n.Cy.; **wie** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **way** n.Cy. Yks.; **wey** Sc. (JAM.) [wī.] **1.** *adj.* Little, small; young.

Sc. (JAM.); One of those Scotch words that has no English equivalent; accordingly our English friends have very sensibly adopted it. You will nowadays hear English people, just as much as Scotch, saying to a child—'Oh! you are a dear wee pet.' 'Little pet' would not convey half the meaning. It has a sort of kindly meaning, even as applied to inanimate things, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899); A wee bit of the diet-loaf, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** An' wee, wee ladies fair beyond compare, An' wee, wee lords in gorgeous garbs war' there, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 48. **s.Sc.** Their housie was wee, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 12. **Ayr.** Wee Jenny to her Graunie says, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 13. **Dmf.** Jock's heid was wee, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 1. **Wgt.** I was but wee an' whiles owned a bawbee, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 56. **Ir.** Now dhrink that wee

bowl iv beef-tay, McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xxiii. N.I.[1] Uls. A real good wee worker, Hamilton *Bog* (1896) 11. Ant. I mind meself a wee boy wi' no plain talk, O'Neill *Glens of Ant.* (1900 28. Dwn. Be at the kirsnin' o' my wee boy the morrow nicht, Lyttle *Betsy Gray* (1894) 12. N.Cy.[1] Used as a sort of superlative, as 'Give me a wee little bit of bread.' Nhb.[1] Move up a wee bit. Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. Let us alaan yaw wee bit, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 242. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] What a bonny wee lahtle bayn it is. w.Yks.[1] Lan. Unloike thoose wee things ut they sell neaw, that numberell ull shelter three foak, Staton *B. Shuttle Manch.* 17. n.Lin.[1] She was the weeist bairn I iver seed e' my life. Suf.[1] A wee bit of a thing.

Hence (1) **Weeness**, *sb.* smallness, littleness; (2) **Weeock**, *sb.* a little while; a short distance.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Sc. Wait for a weeock to see gin she does na turn up, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) ii. w.Sc. (Jam.) Cld. 'In a weeock,' by and bye (*ib.*). Lnk. Aye they gied the tither glower, An' drew their chairs a weeock ower, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wee bawk**, a small cross-beam nearest the angle of a roof; (2) — **bit**, (*a*) of distance: an overplus; see below; (*b*) a slight intermediate meal; (*c*) little, small; cf. **bit**, *adj.*; (3) **-boukit**, small-bodied; of small compass; cf. **bouk**, *sb.*[1]; (4) — **drop**, whisky; (5) — **folk**, the fairies; (6) — **half**, a small glass or half-glass of whisky; (7) — **hour**, one o'clock, *gen.* A.M.; (8) — **jug**, a whisky jug; (9) — **knowin'**, a small quantity; what can be perceived; (10) — **one** or — **ane**, a little child, an infant; a darling; (11) — **people**, see (5); (12) **-saul't**, having a small soul; (13) — **schule**, see below; (14) — **sour leek**, the sheep's sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*; (15) — **taws**, a small 'taws' used for less serious offences than those for which the 'big taws' is used; (16) — **thing**, (*a*) see (10); (*b*) a very little; a trifle; (17) — **thought**, see (16, *b*); (18) — **whinnull**, a shower.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2, *a*) n.Cy. (Hall.); Blount (1681). Yks. 'A Yorkshire way-bit.' An overplus not accounted in the reckoning, which sometimes proves as much as all the rest. Ask a countryman how many miles it is to such a town and he will return commonly, 'so many miles and a way-bit,' Ray *Prov.* (1678) 338. w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548. (*b*) Yks. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 177. (*c*) Sc. A wee bit doggie, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1892) 117; 'Bit' (small) is often intensified by the addition of 'wee' (A.W.). Abd. Her wee bit drap o' tea, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 183. Ayr. Thy wee-bit housie, too, in ruin! Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 4. Lnk. Hide the wee bit bairnies when this bogey man comes by, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 26. Uls. Aw wud like tae commit tae ye'r care a wee bit Taestament, McIlroy *Craiglinnie* (1900) 26. Nhb.[1] She was just a wee bit thing at the time. Cum. I've gotten a wee bit spinning wheel, Blamire *Poems* (ed. 1842) 191. Wm. The wee bit daisy, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 10. n.Yks.[2] A wee bit thing. Chs. Wheyl tha does thi wee bit jobs i' th' taan, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 9. (3) Lnk. Tho' she's wee boukit, [she] may wear geyan teugh, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 94. Lth. Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 133. (4) Ayr. When the wee drap gi'es life to the laugh an' the joke, Ramsay *Woodnotes* (1868) 329. Edb. They'll help to cool his thrapple, het aneugh by this time, I warrant ye, wi' the wee drappie, Ballantine *Deanhaugh* (1869) 17. Don. Ah, poor Manis was always fond of the wee dhrap, Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 199. (5) N.I.[1] Dwn. Come the Wee-Fowk wi' their dances Frae the lan's o' Faërie, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 93. Don. The belief in the 'wee folk,' or 'gentry,' is very much more widely spread in our picturesque and mountainous county than cursory inquirers have any idea of, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) 172. (6) Lnk. A 'wee hauf' held my heart in cheer, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 19. (7) Abd. Lang aifter the wee oor hed struck'n me an' Jinse was thereoot, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 209; (A.W.) (8) n.Ir. A toper there lived at Rashedag Who was so very fond of the wee jug, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 34. (9) N.I.[1] (10) n.Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Kcd. (Jam.) Lnk. The wee ane's breeks had lost the doup, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 27. Edb. At blithe penny-weddin', or christ'nin' a wee ane, Maclagan *Poems* (1851) 65. s.Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] There was a wheen o' wee ones follayin' aither thim. Dwn. A ken my wee yin's een Gaze on thon skies uv goolden green, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 18. N.Cy.[1] (11) Ir. If any article of household furniture happens to be misplaced, they attribute it to the wee-people, Mason *Paroch. Surv.* (1814–19) in *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II 140. N.I.[1] Dwn. The Wee-People had somethin' tae dae! Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 138. (12) Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. Our noble prince Has play'd the wee-saul't loun for ance, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 105 (*ib.*). (13) Lth. The 'wee schule,' called nowadays the 'infant department,' or the 'junior division,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 12. (14) Ant. (B. & H.) (15) Lth. The cane and the 'wee taws' were occasionally, but mildly, used to quicken a lazy scholar, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 22. (16, *a*) Abd. We've bairns you've never seen—Wee things that turn them Northward when they kneel down at e'en, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 84. Per. The lauchin' wee things! for their bread He'd furr the face o' Ben Macdhu! Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 102. Rnf. The wee things a' come todlin round him, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 54. Ayr. The vera wee-things, toddlan, rin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 5. Dmf. Frae tent to tent the wie-things run, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 58. Dwn. A ken fu' weel the wee thing sits Ahint her wundee sma', an' knits, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 27. w.Yks. Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 5. (*b*) Sc. Maybe a wee thing nastier in the taste, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 10; Ye micht whiles fancy I was a wee thing dour, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xxii. N.I.[1] It's a wee thing sharp this mornin'. (17) Ayr. A wee thought langer, an' we'll soon get clear O' this queer trade, John Kennedy *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 103. Nhb.[1] (18 Ant. (S.A.B.)

3. *Obs.* Of low or mean station.

Cld. 'Wee fowk,' people of the lowest ranks (Jam.).

4. Close-fisted, miserly; mean, despicable.

Cld. That was very wee in him (Jam.). Dmf. (*ib.*) Uls. A close-fisted person is 'wee,' 'close-fisted,' 'near,' *Northern Whig* (May 8, 1901).

Hence **Weeness**, *sb.* meanness. Cld. (Jam.) 5. *sb.* A little; somewhat; also used *advb.*

Sc. (Jam.); I wish ye had jist come a wee quicker, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. Kcd. He was a wee o'er late, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) 151. w.Sc. I'm a wee doubtfu' about it, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 59. Ayr. I grudge a wee the Great-folk's gift, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 1. Kcb. It looks a wee purposeless for a man wha's time's his ain, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 71.

6. A short time; a while.

Sc. (Jam.); Syne bathed her wee feetie awee in the burn, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 359. ne.Sc. Ah'll jist wait a wee till they kweel [cool], Green *Gordonhaven* (1887) 130. Ayr. It was a gey wee past the hour, Hunter *Life Studies* (1870) 282. Edb. Put a tether to his tongue for a wee, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. Gall. Bide a wee, faither, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. N.I.[1] In a wee. N.Cy.[1] Wait a wee. Nhb.[1] Cum. They may forget their birth a wee, Gilpin *Ballads* (ed. 1874) 202.

[5. Thai vayndist a litell wee, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xiii. 217. 6. The kyng than vynkit a litill we, *ib.* vii. 182.]

WEEADLY, WEEAK, see **Wheedly, Wake**, *v.*[1]

WEEALING, WEEAM, see **Waling, Wame.**

WEEAN, *sb.* Yks. [wiən.] A witch. The same word as **Quean** (q.v.).

n.Yks. One of the hounds managed to snack at t'aud weean [witch] afoor she gat through t'yat leeading tiv her hoos, *County Monthly* (Feb. 1902) 26.

WEEAN, *adv.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Shortly. n.Yks. Ah'll leak in weean, *Spec. Dial.* 29.

WEEAN, WEEAND, see **Quean, Wean**, *sb.*, **Weand.**

WEEASAN, WEEASTHRIL, see **Weasand, Wastrel**, *sb.*[1]

WEEAZE, WEEAZLE, see **Wase, Wheezle.**

WEEBIE, WEEBIS, WEEBLE, see **Weebo, Weevil.**

WEEBLY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [wī·bli.] Ailing; weakly.

WEEBO, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **weebie** Per. Fif.; **weebis, webis, weibis, wybis** (Jam. *Suppl.*). 1. The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

Sc. (Jam.); The rag-weed, yellow-weed, or weebo, *Senecio Jacobaea*, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 163. Per. The lily to the weebie must not yield, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 80. Fif. Colville *Vernacular* 1899 12.

2. The tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.* Fif. (G.W.)

WEEBROO, see **Wibrow.**

WEED, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [wīd.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Weed-clips**, an instrument for pulling up weeds; (2) **-hook, Weedeek, Weedick, Weedock**, or **Widdock**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to uproot weeds with a weed-hook; (3) **-spud**, (4) **-sticks**, see (1).

(1) Cum.[4] (s.v. Cleps). (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] The present form of weedeek is a simple chisel point socketted on a long staff or shank. The old type of weedeek had a sharp point with a barb at one side. It was used with a pulling motion, and thus uprooted

or cut the weed. (*b*) Hrf.[2] 'What are you doing?' 'Widdocking the wit.' (3) e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. (4) Cum.[4] (s.v. Cleps).

2. *Fig.* A thin, weakly child.

Bdf. 'Yes, it died just afore Easter.' 'It was a funny little weed' (J.W.B.).

Hence **Weedy**, *adj.* small, puny; having a weakly constitution. Nhb.[1], Brks.[1] 3. Used contemptuously for a worthless person.

Abd. (G.W.) Lnk. I'd raither tae the puirhoose gang Than leeve wi' sic a 'weed,' McLACHLAN *Thoughts in Rhyme* (1884) 64. e.Lth. He's a puir weed, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 171.

4. A bad-tempered, bitter person.

Dev.[3] Yŭ zour ol' weed, thee r't fit vor nort but tŭ grumblee vor everlasting. Yŭ bitter weed.

5. *v.* To thin out plants.

Sc. To weed firs (JAM.). Rnf. Hoo turnips should be sawn or wede, BARR *Poems* (1861) 141. sw.Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) **Weeder**, *sb.* one who thins out plants; (2) **Weedins**, *sb. pl.* plants pulled up, or cut out in thinning trees, &c.; (3) **Weedit**, *ppl. adj., fig.*, thin, sparse.

(1) Dmf. Ilk weeder had forehowed the furrow, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 34. (2) Sc. (JAM.) (3) Ayr. O! white, white was his weedit hair, MACQUEEN *Gloaming Am.* (1831) 65.

WEED, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. [wīd.] 1. A garment; clothes, dress, garb; also used *fig.*

Sc. Clad in woman's weeds, and carrying on my head a woman's burden, LANG *Monk of Fife* (1876) 83. Abd. 'Will you shak' a fa'?' 'With right good will, . . but not here, nor in these weeds,' COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 21. Per. HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 84. se.Sc. To fidge an' fain I' mournfu' weed, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 94. Ayr. Aft clad in massy, sillar weed, Wi' gentles thou erects thy head, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 7. Gall. Nae . . . hypocrites wi' roars an' screeds, Durst put on ony Mason weeds, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 22. Lan. (K.)

2. A winding-sheet, shroud; grave-clothes.

Lnk. The laird, ye'll mind, had twice been deid, An' twice had waukened oot the weed, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 9.

3. A band of cloth or crêpe for a man's hat in time of mourning. w.Yks. (B.K.)

[1. His ginge & all his garysons in glyssynand wedis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3015. OE. *wǣd*, dress, clothes (SWEET).]

WEED, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Also written **weid** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. [wīd.] 1. A kind of child-bed fever caused by chill or relapse; a chill causing inflammation; a fit of ague.

Sc. There to appearance she still lay, very sick of a fever, incident to women in her situation, and here termed a weed, *Edb. Mag.* (Mar. 1819) 220 (JAM.); Dinna ye hear the bairn greet? I'se warrant it's that dreary weid has come ower't again, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. Cai.[1] Fif. Grown-up people spoke more gravely of . . . an income, a weed, rose, or the pains, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. Twd. (JAM.) Ir. I'm a bit bothered on both sides of my head, ever since I had that weary weid, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 308. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A disease of horses and cattle; see below.

Sc. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 328. w.Lth. Milch cows are not infrequently subject to what is here called a weed, which is a kind of feverish affection, *Agric. Surv.* 168 (JAM.). Hdg. Limping wi' spavie, weeds, an' racks, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 22. [A dropsical state of the cellular tissue about the udder and between the hind legs, giving rise to swelling which leaves the impressions of the fingers, ARMATAGE *Cattle* (1882) 212; One great source of dread to a milker was some form of mammitis or garget. This was generally the result of a chill, and in the initial stages was simply catarrh of the udder, or 'weed,' but ending in curdling of the milk. Cows lying on low, damp fields, or turned out too soon after calving—when the udder was in a full and swelled state—were most apt to contract the trouble, while a blow or inefficient milking might also cause it, *Agric. Gazette* (June 17, 1895) 539, col. 3.]

3. Pains of labour.

Lnk. The weed and gut gaes thro' my flesh like lang needles, nails, or elshin irons, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 19.

WEED, *sb.*[4] Dev. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A heavy weight.

WEED, see **Wade**, *sb.*[1], **Wede**, **Wood**, *adj.*

WEEDEN, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. A simple person. (K.)

WEEDER-CLIPS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An instrument used in cutting or pulling up weeds.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. I turn'd the weeder-clips aside, An' spar'd the symbol dear, BURNS *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 2.

WEEDLE, *v.* Wor. [wī·dl.] With *along*: to keep going; to keep up. (H.K.)

WEEDOCK, *sb.* Sc. [wī·dək.] A little weed.

Sc. (G.W.) Edb. To pou the weedocks frae amang the corn LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 280.

WEEF, see **Waif.**

WEEFIL, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt for an extravagant person; see below.

Ayr. The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and wasterfu' weefils who were owre het and fou, and had been lippened wi' mair than was guid for them, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108.

WEEK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [wīk; wik.] 1. In phr. (1) *a week and a piece*, a week and a few days; (2) *the inside of a week*, from Monday to Saturday; (3) *the week of the three Sundays*, see below.

(1) w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.[3] (2) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) s.Ir. 'Twould be a disgrace to [him] that didn't come on it since the week of the three Sundays, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 216; 'It never happened since the week of three Sundays' means that it never happened at all (P.W.J.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Week-a-day** or **Weeky-day**, a week-day, as opposed to Sunday; (2) **-end**, the space of time from Saturday to Monday, esp. the Saturday to Monday holiday; (3) **-enders**, visitors from Saturday to Monday; see below; (4) **-night**, the night of a week-day; (5) **-'s end**, (*a*) Saturday night; (*b*) see (2).

(1) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) Oxf. I don't wear that hat on week-a-days (G.O.). Sur.[1] I wear it Sundays and week-a-days. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 462. Cor.[3] (2) Sc. (A.W.) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 385. Nhb., Dur. *ib.* (1880) 6th S. i. 43. e.Dur.[1] The common expression of educated and uneducated alike, and by no means confined to the North. 'Week-end trips' are now advertised on most of the lines. Cum., w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 43. w.Yks.[2] Lan. If I get my 'bacco now, I can manage to see th' week-end o'er very well, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 4. s.Lan. *N. & Q. ib.* 42. Chs.[1] n.Wal. *N. & Q. ib.* 42. Stf.[1] Lin. An' curate cums afoor week-end, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 77. (3) n.Wal. Lodging-house keepers and tradesmen in Llandudno, Rhyl, and other holiday resorts in n.Wales, employ the term 'week-enders' in a contemptuous sense when they speak of the inferior caste of visitors who come on Saturday and go on Monday, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42. (4) Cum. Went tut tweyce eh the Sunday an yence eh the week-neet, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 87. w.Yks. (J.W.) (5, *a*) Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* (*b*) Nhb. Mony a canny week's end hev we hed tegither, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 22.

WEEK, *v.* Lan. [wīk.] To kick as a horse. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854); s.Lan.[1] Hence **Weeker**, *sb.* a kicker. *ib.*

WEEK, see **Weak**, *v.*[2], **Weaky**, **Wick**, *sb.*[2,3]

WEEKEN-DAY, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **weekinday.** [wī·kən-dē.] A week-day.

A servant girl told me that her sister is to be married on a weeken-day and not on Sunday, *Reports Provinc.* (1902); I have bread and treacle weekindays, and bread and butter Sundays, *ib.* (1893).

WEEKER, **WEEKIN**, see **Wicker**, *sb.*[4], **Wyking.**

WEEKING, *sb.* Chs. Not. The wick of a candle or lamp. Cf. **wake**, *sb.*[3]

Chs.[1] Salt-making term. The wick of the lamp used in the pan-houses and hot-houses. Not.[1]

WEEKSMAN, *sb.* sw.Lin.[1] A man employed on a farm during harvest by the week, and having his meals in the house.

He wanted to come in as weeksman, but t'mester reckoned he'd do better at ta'en work. We've a weeksman coming to-night, so we shall have another to do for.

WEEL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **weil** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **wele** Sc. (JAM.); **wheal** N.Cy.[1]; **wheel** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Lan. Chs.[18]; **wiel** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **well** Sc. (JAM.) [wīl.] A whirlpool; an eddy; a deep, still part of a river.

Sc. (JAM.); The deep waters and weils o' the Avondow, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. Or.I. BRAND *Orkney* (1701) 141 (JAM.).

Ags. The Wheel o' Clackriach has made mony watery ee afore now, *S. Kathleen* (1820 III. 217 *ib.*). **Per.** Nor dip in Devon, whaur a wiel Invites to dook, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891 64. **s.Sc.** My mare is young and very skeigh, And in o' the weil she will drown me, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 121, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 25. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 44. **Gall.** Precipitate him headforemost into the weil, GLASS *Tales* (1873) 46. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'The weel' is a deep pool in the Coquet immediately above Brinkburn. 'Bool's Weal,' at Warkworth. **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** RAY (1691). **Chs.**[1 3]

Hence (1) **Weel-head,** *sb.* a whirlpool, an eddy; the centre of an eddy; (2) **Weel-pit,** *sb.* a whirlpool.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **s.Sc.** MACKAY; They doukd in at ae weil-head And out aye at the other, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 187, ed. 1848. (2) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[1]

[OE. *wǣl,* a whirlpool; a pool (SWEET).]

WEEL, *sb.*[2] Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Mid. Som. Cor. Also written **weal** Shr.[2] Oxf. Brks. Bck. Mid.; **wheel** s.Wor.[1]; *pl.* **weelyes** Cor.[2]; **weelys** Cor.[1] [wīl.] A wicker trap used for catching fish, esp. eels. Also in *comp.* **Grig-wheel,** q.v. (s.v. **Grig,** *sb.*[1]) Cf. **kiln,** *sb.*[3]

s.Wor.[1] Almost twice the size of a putcheon. **Shr.**[2] Used on the Severn. **Oxf.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 119; *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245. **Brks., Bck., Mid.** In use on the Thames, *N. & Q. ib.* **Som.** QUEKETT *Sayings and Doings* (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1888. **Cor.**[12] [Watch ponds, go looke to wéeles and hooke, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 87.]

WEEL, see **Wale,** *v.*[2], **Weal,** *sb.*[1], **Well,** *sb., adv.*

WEEL-A-WONS, see **Well-a-wins.**

WEELET, *int.* Nhb.[1] [wī·lit.] In phr. *weelet o' the fellow,* used as an exclamation.

WEELST, *adv.* Yks. [wīlst.] In phr. *as weelst,* as well.

w.Yks. As weel'st thraw thi cap ageean t'wind, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* Aug. 10, 1889); Ah mud as weelst stop (B.K.).

WEELY, WEELYS, see **Welly, Weel,** *sb.*[2]

WEEM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A natural cave.

Ags. (JAM.) **Fif.** In the town there is a large cove, anciently called a weem. The pits produced by the working of the coal, and the striking natural object of the cove or weem, may have given birth to the name of the parish [Pittenweem], *Statist. Acc.* IV. 369 (*ib.*).

2. An artificial cave; a subterranean passage.

Frf. A little westward from the house of Tealing, about 60 or 70 years ago, was discovered an artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a weem, *Statist. Acc.* 101 (*ib.*). **Ags.** (*ib.*)

[Cp. Gael. *uaimh,* a cave, den (MACBAIN).]

WEEM, see **Wem,** *sb.,* **Wheem.**

WEEN, *v.*[1] Yks. Dev. [wīn.] To whine, whimper, cry fretfully.

w.Yks.[2] In the phrase 'weening and whining.' **Dev.**[1] The leet windle ne'er blubbereth or weeneth, but look'th pithest and sif'th.

WEEN, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. [wīn.] 1. *v.* To boast. Bnff.[1] Hence **Weening,** *ppl. adj.* boastful.

Elg. Weening pow'r has sometimes lift The flaming arm on high, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 157. **Bnff.**[1]

2. *sb.* A boast. Bnff.[1] 3. A boaster. *ib.*

WEEN, see **Wane,** *sb.*[1]

WEENY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **weany** e.Yks. Hrf.[2]; **weeney** Ir. Cor.; **weenie** Ir. n.Lin.[1] Amer.; **weny** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.; **wheny** Shr. Hrf.; and in form **winny** n.Yks. Dev. [wī·ni.] 1. Very small; tiny. Cf. wee.

Ir. Poor weeny pet. . . Look at his innocent purty little face, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 1848) ii; 'T would sicken you to see the weeny wizened size of it, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 319. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'Aa'll hev just a weeny bit o' cheese.' Commonly used in an affectionate way when applied to a child (s.v. Wee). **Dur.**[1] 'Little' is sometimes prefixed. **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2 3], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Weeny heart an' wakely honds, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 77. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Poor chylt! it's nobbut a weeny little tot. **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z sich· ŭ wee·ni lit·l wensh, wi dhŭ wee·ni-ist lit·l skrin·sh ŭv ŭ noa·z. **Not.**[2] I seed a weeny mouse. **n.Lin.** It's of'ens weenie bits o' things as maks uz fer good er bad (M.P.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] A weeny little thing. **War.**[2] Sometimes compounded with 'teeny.' **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** Oh mother, there is a weeny, weeny lamb in the field (A.B.). **Oxf.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I only wants a weeny little bit. **Dev.** 'Tis only a very little bit, . . a winny little sum, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 72. **Cor.** When you were but a weeney little thing wouldn't you trust yourself with me afore any one? HARRIS *Faith,* 174. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 395.]

Hence **Weeny-nebbed,** *ppl. adj.* meagre-faced. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[2] 2. Sick, weakly. Hrf.[2]

WEEOCK, WEEOK, see **Weak,** *v.*[2]

WEEP, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. Som. Cor. [wīp.] 1. To drip, exude, leak; also used with *through.*

Sc. (A.W.), **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I see as that barrel o' one-way-drink's weepin' through. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] We be gwain t'ave a change o' weather, zee how the walls do weepy. **Cor.** At the further end . . . is a round granite basin. . . The water weeps into it from an opening at the back, COUCH *Well-Worship,* in HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 297, ed. 1896. [A hungry, or weeping, or cold sort of clay, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

Hence (1) **Weep-hole,** *sb.* a small aperture at the base of a wall through which water drains from the ground above the wall; (2) **Weepy,** *adj.* moist, soppy; full of springs.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.) (2) **War.**[3] This bacon must be hung in a drier place, it's quite weepy. **Shr.**[1] Sally, one o' the fat cheeses is weepy, mind to turn it on a dry place, an' notice it every day. **Glo.**[1] **Som.** (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Terr'ble weepy field o' ground.

2. Of a sore: to discharge, exude, run.

War.[2], **w.Wor.**[1] **Glo.** 'How's your bad leg to-day?' ''Tis better, thank you, but the sore still weeps' (A.B.); **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] That ŏŏnd [wound] yent nigh well it [yet]; it weeps agen, *MS. add.* **Hmp.** It be a bush, miss, an' weeps dreadful, it do (W.F.). **Cor.**[3]

WEEP, *v.*[2] e.An. Dev. [wīp.] Of birds: to chirp; esp. used of the plaintive note of certain birds.

e.An.[1] [Said] of the golden-crested wren. **Suf.** An old woman expressed her dismay at having a robin come 'weeping, weeping,'.. at her door, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **nw.Dev.**[1]

WEEPERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Strips of muslin stitched on the cuffs of a coat or gown as a sign of mourning, often covered with crape. (A.W.)

WEEPING, *ppl. adj.* Stf. Nhp. e.An. Dev. [wī·pin.] In *comb.* (1) **Weeping widow,** the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris;* (2) — **willow,** the common laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum;* (3) — **tears,** excessive sorrow; see below.

(1) **Stf., Nhp.** (B. & H.) (2) **Dev.**[4] (3) **e.An.**[1] 'I found poor Betty all in weeping-tears,' i.e. shedding them profusely.

WEER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **weir** n.Sc. (JAM.) Doubt, hesitation; apprehension, fear.

n.Sc. I haif na weir of that (JAM.). **Abd.** But still I had weers of the spinning o't, ROSS *Sngs.* (ed. Nimmo) 281.

[Loke in and loke with-outen were, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 50.]

WEER, *adj. Obs.* e.An.[1] Pale, ghastly in aspect.

WEER, see **Ware,** *sb.*[2], **Wear,** *v.*[12], **Weir,** *sb.,* **Wer.**

WEERIGILLS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **weiriegills** Rnf. Quarrels.

Rnf. 'In the weiriegills,' in the act of quarrelling. **Bwk.** 'At the weerigills,' wrangling, on the point of fighting.

WEERISH, see **Wairsh.**

WEERIT, *sb. Obs.* Rnf. (JAM.) 1. The young of the guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

It is supposed that the name has originated from their cry, which it resembles in sound, as they have an incessant peevish note.

2. A peevish child.

WEEROCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A corn; a bunion. Cf. **wyrock.**

Edb. Mary Hay, Wha had a weerock on each tae As big's a plum, MCDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 154.

[Cp. OE. *wearr,* a wart, callosity (SWEET).]

WEES, *adj. Obs.* Dor. In phr. *to make wees,* to make believe. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

WEES, WEESE, see **Wase,** *sb.,* **Weeze.**

WEESE-ALLAN, *sb.* Or.I. Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210.

WEESH, *int.* Sc. e.An. Also written **wheesh** Inv.; and in form **weest** Abd. [wīʃ.] A call to a horse to go to the right; also in *comp.* **Weesh-(a)way.** Cf. **woosh.**

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. (Jam.); Fin ye're workin' a horse an' wint it t' gyang i' th' richt han', say 'Weest,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 1, 1902). e.An.[1] Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12.

WEESHT, see **Whisht.**

WEESHY, *adj.* Irel. Also written **weeshee.** [wī·ʃi.] Very small, tiny.

Ir. What weeshee little balls thim is, sir, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) iii; I had larned, . . as a weeshy lad, to repate some 'spaches from the Dock,' McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) v; The first man he met was the weeshy fraction of a tailor, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 141.

WEE'S NEST, *phr.* Cor. A mare's nest.

Cor.[1] They have found a wee's nest, and are laughing over the eggs; Cor.[2]

WEEST, *adj. Obs.* Bch. Depressed with dullness. Also used *advb.* Cf. **whisht.**

Oh, waes my heart! nae ferlie, then, that ye Should gang sae wees't, and tine your wonted glee, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 115 (Jam.).

WEEST, see **Weesh.**

WEET, *v.*[1] Cor. [wīt.] To pull.

Cor.[1] I'll weet thy loggers [ears] for thee; Cor.[2] w.Cor. Tell me if I weet your hair, it's tidden [painful] when weeted (M.A.C.).

Hence **Weeting**, *vbl. sb.* a flogging; a thrashing. Cor.[1 2]

WEET, *v.*[2] Hmp. Dev. [wīt.] To chirp as a bird. Cf. **tweet.**

Dev. A robin weeting or chirping at the window foretells a death in the house, Gurdon *Memories* (1897) 160.

Hence **Weet-bird**, *sb.* the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.*

Hmp. So called from its cry 'weet,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 186; Hmp.[1]

WEET, see **Wait**, *int.*, **Wet**, *adj.*, **Wheetie**, *int.*

WEETH, *sb.* Cor.[1 2] [wīþ.] A field; used as a proper noun. Hence **Weethan**, *sb.* a small field.

WEET-POT, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sausage. (Hall.)

WEET-SHERD, see **Wet-shod.**

WEEVIL, *sb.* Var. dial. forms in Eng. (1) **Weabel**, (2) **Weeble**, (3) **Weuel**, (4) **Wheul**, (5) **Whewl**, (6) **Whool**, (7) **Whoole**, (8) **Wibble**, (8) **Wiveller**, (10) **Woolt**, (11) **Wule**, (12) **Yule.**

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2) Shr.[1] (3) Bdf. (J.W.B.) (4) Lin.[1] (5) Lin. (Hall.) (6 Hrt. Ellis *Cy. Housewife* 1750 7. (7) Nhp.[2] 8) Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] (9) sw.Lin.[1] (10) Nhp.[1] (11) n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). ne.Lin. (E.S.) (12) s.Hmp. Sternberg *Dial.* (1851) (s.v. Whoole).

WEE-WOW, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **wee-wo** War.[2] e.An.[1]; and in forms **wee-waw** Amer.; **woo-wah** Suf.[1] [wī·-wǭ, ·wau.] 1. *adj.* Crooked, crosswise, irregular; more on one side than on the other; ill-balanced, shaky, unsteady; wobbling; also used *advb.* Also in *comp.* **A-wee-wow.**

s.Chs.[1] Said generally of a load. 'Dhaat·lóoŭd)z au· wee·-waaw üred·i, ün it)s ŭ stree·njür tŭ mey iv yi dün)ür ŭ sùm ŭn it of, ùfoa·r yi gy'et·n faa·r.' War.[2] This is a wee-wo cart. Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[1] I knowed well enough that loäd ŏŏd never raich wham, it wuz all wee-wow afore it lef' the fild. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 462. Nrf. (E.M.), Suf.[1] w.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Som.[1] Could'n gee he no prize vor ploughin', 'is vores be all wee-wow. Dev. Theäse seam is awl wee-wow, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Twel zet e-long or a wee-wow, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 275. nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] My needle is all wee-wow; Cor.[2]

Hence **Wee-wowy**, *adj.* crooked, uneven, awry; irregular.

Wor. (H.K.) w.Som.[1] Thick there wee-wowy old lauriel idn no orniment. [Amer. When calico is torn, the torn edge is called weewary, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 395.]

2. Puckered.

Dev. Why, yŭ've got theäse cloth awl wee-wow, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. Squinting. Dev. 'Er babby's eyes is dreffu wee-wow-like, *ib.*

4. *Obs.* Perverse; also in *comp.* **A-wee-wow.** w.Cy. Grose (1790). 5. *sb.* Crookedness, irregularity; a rocking, unsteady motion: *gen.* used in phr. *all (of) a wee-wow.* e.An.[1], Nrf. (E.M.), Cor.[2] 6. *v.* To sway from side to side; to twist or move in an irregular and intricate manner.

Wor. (H.K.), e.An.[1] Suf.[1] One ploughing unskilfully as to straightness of furrow, would be said to 'woo-wah about.' Dev. (Hall.) [Amer. One o' them durn'd road-engines that had got wee-wawed putty near square across the track, Westcott *David Harum* (1900) xxxi.]

WEEZE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Som. Also written **weaze** Som.; **weese** n.Sc. (Jam.) Som.; **wese** w.Yks.; **wheeze** n.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1]; **whese** w.Cy.; and in form **waayze** Brks.[1] [wīz.] 1. To ooze; to drain away; to distil gently. Cf. **wooze.**

n.Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin' cheese Frae which the tears profusely weeze, Morison *Poems* (1790) 105. n.Yks.[1] Gin t'possk't beeant drop-dry it 'ull weeze oot; n.Yks.[2] It wheezes out. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] There's a spring of water weezes out from yon hill side. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I'm afeard the bottle'll burst, it weezes out so at the cork. War.[3] Brks.[1] The ile waayzes out o' the cask, ther mus be a crack zome'er. Sus.[1 2]

2. To moisten; to mix with water.

w.Cy. The brewer's grains must be well whesed for the pigs, Grose (1790). Som. Describing the process of making sage cheese, the old woman said that 'the sage was chopped up and made into balls with water, just enough to weaze it' (W.F.R.).

[ME. *wēsen*, to ooze, suppurate (Stratmann).]

WEEZE, see **Wase**, *sb.*

WEEZLE, see **Weasel**, *sb.*[1], **Whizzle**, *v.*[1]

WEEZY, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [wī·zi.] Giddy; light-headed. Cf. **whizzy.**

WEFER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Loose material at the sides of a cutting in stone or coal ready to fall down if left unsupported; also called **Side-waver.**

WEFF, *adj.* Sh.I. Having a musty smell. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **waugh.**

WEFF, WEFFET, see **Waff**, *v.*[2], **Wevet.**

WEFFIL, see **Waffle**, *v.*[1]

WEFFING, *sb. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Street sweepings; manure; also in *comp.* **Street weffing.**

WEFFLE, see **Waffle**, *v.*[1 2]

WEFFLIN, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) Also in form **wefflum.** The course of water, or 'back-lade' at the back of a mill-wheel.

WEFT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also in forms **waaft** Sh.I.; **waft** Sc. [weft; Sc. waft.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Weft-fork**, (2) **-hammer**, a part of a power-loom used for stopping the loom when the transverse thread breaks. Lan. (O.S.H.); (3) **-raws**, unevenness of the weft caused by laying the threads of weft opener or closer, or by using weft of different shades. w.Yks. (W.T.) 2. Phr. *to put in the weft too fine*, to carry a correct analogy too far. Uls. *Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862) V. 105. 3. *Obs.* A web, esp. a cobweb. Wxf.[1]

Hence **Wefty**, *adj.* webby, cobwebby.

Amang wefty jhemes, 'cha jeist ee-rid apan, *ib.* 98.

4. *Fig.* Energy, strength, support; decision of character; importance, influence.

Lan. Engaged in something as had rather more weft in it, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 240. n.Lan.[1] He hes a deeal o' weft about him. s.Lan.[1] He's getten no weft in him.

5. *v.* In phr. *to waft and warp*, to weave.

Ayr. Ne'er mind how fortune waft an' warp, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 8.

Hence (1) **Weftage**, *sb.* the texture of woven cloth. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **Wefted**, *ppl. adj.* webbed. s.Wor. (H.K.); (3) **Wefty-chems**, *sb., obs.*, ? a basket woven of chips. Wxf.[1]

6. *Pass.* To be concerned or closely associated; to be entangled.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Sairly wefted wi' bad company; n.Yks.[4]

7. *Fig.* To set about anything vigorously, esp. to begin to eat.

w.Yks. When it com ontat table ah pict t'wife a nice lookin bit aht ta weft at, *T'Bag o' Shoddy Olm.* (1866) 8.

8. *Fig.* To beat, fight, *gen.* followed by *into.*

Cum.[1] Aa'll give him a weftin' some day; Cum.[4] m.Yks.[1] Weft into him. I gave him a good wefting. Lan. Hoo wefted intu im ut t'breechus end, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 50.

Hence **Wefter**, *sb.* a blow.

w.Yks. Ivvery time ah gav him a wefter he call'd aght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 8.

9. With *up*: to fill up, plug; to stuff.

n.Yks. T'sand's wefted t'dreean up (I.W.). e.Yks.[1] Corner is all wefted-up wi muck.

10. *Fig.* With *up*: to eat up; to use up.

n.Yks. T'cows is wefted up t'streea. He's wefted up those rags (I.W.).

WEFT, see **Waft**, *v.*

WEG, *sb.* Cum.[4] Also in form **wag.** [weg.] A lump or wedge of bread, &c.; a slice cut too thick; a dial. form of 'wedge.' 'A weg o' cheese.'

WEG, WEGGLE, see **Wag, Waggle.**

WEGGY, *sb.* Yks. [we·gi.] A short piece of wood sharpened at both ends, used in a game similar to 'tip-cat'; the game of 'tip-cat.' See **Piggy.** w.Yks. (D.L.)

WEGHORNED, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[14] Having horns unequally elevated.

WEGHT, WEG-WANTS, see **Weight**, *sb.*[2], **Wag-wants.**

WEHAVEN, *int.* Dev. An exclamation made by harvesters during the ceremony of 'calling the nack'; ?lit. 'we have un.' See **Nack**, *sb.*[2]

In a moment they all shout... 'Arnack, arnack, arnack, wehaven, wehaven, wehaven,' BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xix. n.Dev. The reapers were gathered round a pond, where they sang three times ... 'Arnack, arnack, arnack, We haven, we haven, we haven, God send the nack,' *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 359.

WEHAW, *int. Obs.* Sc. A cry used to alarm a horse.

Gall. Boys are frequently seen about the clauchans running after auld naigs, and crying wehaw! and see how the horses scool, hang their lugs, and would kick were they able, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824).

WEIBIS, see **Weebo.**

WEICHT, WEID, see **Weight**, *sb.*[12], **Weed**, *sb.*[3]

WEIGH, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **way** n.Cy. Brks.[1] Dor. w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **wey** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[14] e.Lan.[1] Suf. Ess.; and in forms **waagh** N.Cy.[2]; **waugh** n.Cy.; **wiegh** N.Cy.[2]; **wy** Sh.I. [wē, wei.] **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Weigh-balk,** (*a*) a scale-beam; a steelyard; (*b*) *obsol.*, the beam or balk of a steam-engine; (2) **-bauks,** (*a*) scales; (*b*) in phr. *to be in the weigh-bauks*, to be in a state of indecision; (3) **-beam,** a balance; (4) **-brods,** the boards used for the scales of a large balance; (5) **-jolt,** (*a*) a see-saw; (*b*) to play at see-saw; (6) **-man,** a coal-mining term: the man who weighs the tubs as they come to the bank; (7) **-salt,** (*a*) a game: see below; (*b*) to play at the game of 'weigh-salt'; (8) **-salting,** (*a*) see (7, *a*); (*b*) see-sawing; (9) **-scale(s,** a pair of scales; a steelyard; also used *fig.*

(1, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Per. The weigh-bauk this bushel was weighed on, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 77. Wgt. He had a weigh-bauk borrowed, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 63. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[13], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[8], e.Lan.[1] (2, *a*) Sc. To see a' ane's warldly substance capering in the air in a pair of weigh-bauks, now up, now down, as the breath of judge or counsel inclines it for pursuer or defender, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xxiii. (*b*) Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.[1] (3) Gall. A little pamphlet ... intitled Osborn and Syminton on the Weighbeam, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 269, ed. 1876. ne.Lan.[1] (4) Cai.[1] (5, *a*) War.[2] Brks. *Gl.* (1852). Hmp.[1], Wil.[1] (*b*) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 462. Brks.[1] Wil. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Tait). Som. There used to be a saw-pit or summat, and my missus she used to go a weigh-joltin' there when she war a gal (W.F.R.). (6) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7, *a*) w.Yks. More especially played by girls. Two stand back to back, and interlock their arms. In turns, by a bending of the back and a forward movement, they lift each other from the ground, keeping time to their actions with the chant—'Weigh salt, Carry malt,' ad lib., *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 30, 1899). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (*b*) ne.Lan.[1] Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (8, *a*) Som. JENNINGS *ib.* w.Som.[1] A sort of horse-game, in which two boys stand back to back with their arms interlaced, each then alternately bends forward, and so raises the other on his back, with his legs in the air. nw.Dev.[1] (*b*) w.Som.[1] (9) Lnk. The entire charge ov the weigh-scales in the [coal-]ree, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 32. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'It's still i' t'weigh-skeeals,' the matter is in the hands of justice. 'She's i' t'weigh-skeeals, nowther better nor warse, it's whither way she turns,' her recovery depends upon what turn the complaint takes. n.Lin.[1] I've been upo' th' weigh-scaale to knaw whether I should buy it or leäve it aloäne.

2. Phr. (1) *weigh butter and sell cheese*, (2) — *cheese, weigh butter*, a game; the same as 'weigh-salt' (q.v.).

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Cai.[1] Bnff. The players turn their backs to each other, and link their arms together behind. One player then bends forward, and lifts the other off his feet. He rises up, and the other bends forward and lifts him up. Thus the two go on bending and rising, and lifting each other alternately, and keep repeating—'Weigh butter, weigh cheese, Weigh a pun o' can'le grease,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 362.

3. To add weight; to press down so as to produce the effect of weight.

n.Yks.[1] 'Weigh on t'ither end, Willy. 'T'll travel easier by owght;' of a long heavy object not quite evenly balanced on a two-wheeled truck. 'Weigh on t'hann'l's a bit; she'll wark then;' to an inexperienced person guiding a lawn-mowing machine. w.Yks. Doan't sit o' t'end o' t'form or tha'll weigh it up, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 30, 1899).

4. To spend. Lin.[1] I shall weigh my money well.

5. With *out*: to weigh wool before giving it out to be combed. w.Yks. (E.W.) **6.** With *in*: to 'liver' in wool after combing. *ib.* **7.** With *up*: to estimate justly.

w.Yks. Maybe if he wor weighed up he's a better man nor yo, HARTLEY *Dilt.* (1868) 1st S. 7; (J.W.)

8. *sb.* In *comb.* **Way-and-bodkin,** the heavy swingle or whipple trees used in dragging and cultivating land. w.Som.[1] **9.** The main-tree of a 'way-and-bodkin.' *ib.*

10. A wedge; a lever; a piece of wood put under a boat to assist in drawing it up the beach.

N.Cy.[2] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874) 240.

11. A weight or measure of dry goods; see below.

Sc. Wool is weighed in this way. It is sold in Scotland by the wool-stone of 24 lbs. avoirdupois, and is weighed out in double stones of 48 lbs., each being called a weigh, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 209, ed. 1851. S. & Ork.[1] A weigh of fish, one hundredweight. m.Yks.[1] A hundred-weight, in the measurement of ore. Suf. 3 cwts. of meal, 48 bushels of 84 lbs. each; of salt, 1 ton = 40 bushels of wool, 13 stone = 182 lbs., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ess. 256 lbs., *ib.*; 336 lbs., ARNOLD *Chron.* (ed. 1811) 263. [I wolde be gladder, bi god that Gybbe had meschaunce, Than thouȝe I had this woke ywonne a weye of Essex chese, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 93.] Dor. Of wool, a weigh is 30 lbs., and ½ lb. or 1 lb. over in some places, MORTON *ib.*

12. The machine by which coals are weighed. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **13.** *pl.* A pair of scales. Cum.[14], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13]

WEIGH, see **Way**, *int.*

WEIGHBOARD, *sb. Obs.* Der. A mining term: clay intersecting the vein. MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

WEIGHD, see **Wade**, *sb.*[1]

WEIGH-DE-BUCKEDY, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **weighdee-buckettee.** A see-saw; the game of see-saw.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) (s.v. Shuggy-shoo). w.Ir. All as one as a weighdee buckettee, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 176.

WEIGHING, *prp.* and *sb.* Yks. Hmp. **1.** *prp.* In phr. *weighing cheese, weighing butter*, a game; see below.

n.Yks. Two children join hands and arms, and make a 'chair,' and carry another (I.W.).

2. *sb.* The game of 'weigh-salt' (q.v.). Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

WEIGHT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Wor. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **waart** Dev.; **weart** Dev.[2]; **wecht** Sc. (JAM.); **weicht** Sh.I.; **wite** n.Yks.[4] [wēt, weit; Sc. weχt.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Weight-rope,** part of a handloom; (2) **-stalk,** a part of a power-loom, which carries weights; (3) **-stone,** (*a*) the weight, usually of iron, used with a beam and scales; (*b*) a stone used by weavers to balance certain working parts of a loom.

(1) Lan. Gan him bell-tinker wi th' noose eend of a weight-rope, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 44. (2) Lan. (O.S.H.) (3, *a*) w.Som.[1] A farmer borrowing from another the beam and scales, would tell his man, 'Muy·nun bring au n dhu wauy·ts un dhu wauy·t stoa·unz' [mind and bring on the weights and the weight stones]. (*b*) Lan. It 'ud melt th' heart of a weight-stone, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook*, 37. s.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *to find one's weight*, to hold one's own; (2) *to give a person the weight of anything*, to strike him with it.

(1) Abd. Div ye think that ever the man wud a' fun's wecht amo' sic a set gin he cudna bann wi' the best o' them? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 117. (2) Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. Shü gae Arty's ox da weight o' da tedder an' swill ower his nears, *Sh. News* (May 27, 1899).

3. A measure of hemp or wool; see below.

Dor. Of hemp, 8 heads of 4 lbs., twisted and tied, making 32 lbs., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Of wool, a . . . weight is 30 lbs., and ½ lb or 1 lb. over in some places, *ib.* (s.v. Wey). Som. Of hemp, 30 lbs., *ib.*

4. The standard by which anything is weighed. Sc. (JAM.) 5. See below.

w.Som.[1] In speaking of any number of pounds in weight, it is usual to say, 'Score weight,' i.e. 20 lbs., 'Forty weight,' i.e. 40 lbs., &c. 'Plase to buy thick porker, sir, I know he'll suit ee. Why he idn 'boo [above] vower-score woit,' i.e. 80 lbs.

6. A large number or proportion; a great amount.

Sc. She has a wecht o' siller, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. Uls. I didn't sell them all, but I sold the weight of them, i.e. the greater number (M.B.-S.). Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1] 'Were there many people at the burial?' 'Neea; nae great weight'; n.Yks.[2] It's been a weight o' wet. There was a weight o' fooaks at it. 'He does not ail a weight,' his complaint is not very serious. ne.Yks.[1] There was a girt weight o' folks theer. e.Yks.[1] He deed woth a weight o' brass. w.Yks.[1] There wor a weight on 'em to hear t'uncuth preacher, ii. 309. ne.Lan.[1]

7. A bundle of fishing-lines; a 'packie' (q.v.).

Sh.I. There are two words applied to this, viz.:—Packie . . . and Weicht, and the number of buchts contained in each packie or weicht varied—according to the locality—from 12 to 20. Thus a full stretch of lines on some stations, extended to 9,600 yards, and with the feedman's two buchts, to 9,760 yards, or slightly under 6 miles of lines, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

8. *pl.* A pair of scales; a weighing-machine.

s.Sc. (JAM., s.v. Wey). w.Som.[1] Wauy·un ee·n tu dhu maa·rkut wauy·ts.

9. *v.* To weigh; to feel the weight of.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 95. w.Yks. (J.W.) War.[2] Just weight this basket in your hand, and see how heavy you think it is. Wor. I never weighted such a baby (W.C.B.). Dev.[2] Cor. Heavy [air]!—you can a-most weight it in yer hands, 'Q.' *Spanish Maid* (1898) 202.

Hence **Waartin**, *sb.* valuation.

n.Dev. Well, Jim, to tak' her at thy waartin, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 33.

10. *Fig.* To burden, oppress; to depress, dispirit.

Sc. This silence sometimes weighted my mind, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 252 (JAM., s.v. Wey). Lnk. The . . . lady . . . found him more than ordinary weighted: she asked him the reason, seeing he was now better, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 79. w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] It weighted me so I couldn't do no work. War.[3]

WEIGHT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **waicht** Sc.; **waight, waught** Ir.; **wecht** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **weght** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1]; **weicht** Sh.I.; **weyt** Cum.[4]; **wight** N.Cy.[1]; **wite** Nhb.[1] [Sc. weɣt.]

1. *sb.* A hoop with a skin stretched over it, used for winnowing, or carrying corn.

Sc. (JAM.); You shine like the sunny side of a shernie weight, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 378. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901). Cai.[1] It consisted of a shallow hoop 15 to 18 inches in diameter, on which a sheep or calf's skin was stretched. Over the edge of this the unwinnowed grain was gently shaken in a draught between two opposite doors in a barn. The draught or current of air separated the good grain; the tails, the strumps, and the caff. n.Sc. There are two kind of wechts. The one is called a 'windin wecht,' immediately used for winnowing, as its name intimates. This is formed of a single hoop, covered with parchment. The other is called a 'maund-wecht,' having more resemblance of a basket, its rim being deeper than that of the other. Its proper use is for lifting the grain that it may be emptied into the 'windin wecht' (JAM.). ne.Sc. Take a sieve or a waicht and three times go through the form of winnowing corn, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 85. Abd. The primitive hand riddle and 'wecht,' ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 32. Fif. When snow covered the ground, the barn wecht or close sieve was the favourite [bird-]trap, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. Ayr. Meg fain wad to the barn gaen To winn three wechts o' naething, BURNS *Hallowe'en* (1785) st. 21. Lth. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Kcb. Some wi' wallets, some wi' weghts, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 118. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] In the old method of winnowing by hand the corn was allowed to fall from a 'wite,' and the chaff was separated by the wind as it fell. Cum. There was whangs an' shives, thick an' thin, I' weights an' riddles putt'n, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 279; Cum.[4]

Hence **Wechtful**, *sb.* as much as a 'weight' will contain.

Sc. (JAM.) Per. Three wechtfu's o' naething, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 177.

2. *v. Obs.* To winnow.

Bch. She wechts the corn, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 67 (JAM.).

WEIGHT, see **Wite**.

WEIGHTY, *adj.* Sc. Chs. Also in forms **wauchty, wechty** Sc. 1. Heavy; corpulent.

Abd. That's twa wauchty beasts o' their age, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 155. Fif. Eild-encumber't now and wechty, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49. Lth. LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 62. Chs.[1]

2. Phr. *weighty in the foot*, of a woman: advanced in pregnancy. Cf. **heavy-footed**, s.v. **Heavy**, 3.

Ayr. Ye kent . . . that she was wechty i' the fit, but she brocht hame a bonny bit wean a week by on Tuesday, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 137.

3. Valiant, doughty.

Hdg. The wauchty Leslie bráng them on—Twenty an' seeven thousand men, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 2.

WEIK, WEIL, see **Wick**, *sb.*[3], **Vail**, *sb.*, **Wale**, *v.*[2], **Weal**, *sb.*[1], **Weel**, *sb.*[1], **Well**, *sb.*

WEILYCOAT, see **Wyliecoat**.

WEINAT, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [wei·nat.] An antic; a trick.

Aat· yŭr wey·naats ŭgy'en·!

WEINT, see **Went**, *sb.*[1]

WEIR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Oxf. e. & s.Cy. Also written **weer** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; and in forms **wair** e. & s.Cy.; **ware** Shr.[2] s.Cy.; **wear** Nhb.[1]; **weare** Yks.; **were** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Yks. e. & s.Cy. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Weir-hole**, a hole into which the back-water of a mill-stream flows. Shr.[2]; (2) **-stead**, a place where there is a weir. w.Yks. (S.J.C.) 2. A pond or pool of water, esp. a pool connected with a river; a ditch made to prevent the overflowing of water.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Aug. 4, 1883) 6; WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Oxf. (G.O.) e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

3. The landing-place and fishing-ground at a salmon-net fishery. Nhb.[1] 4. A river embankment.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A structure of stone mixed with rice [brushwood] for protecting a bank from the wash of a stream; or an arrangement of stakes and wattle for the same purpose. w.Yks.[1]

5. A hedge. See **Wear**, *v.*[2]

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. Kcb. Now weir an' fence o' wattled rice The hained fields inclose, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 51 (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Weir**, *sb.* cows or ewes giving milk; (2) **Weir-buse** or **-buist**, *sb.* a partition between cows in a byre.

(1) Rxb. Because cows or ewes, giving milk, were formerly inclosed in a fold (JAM.). (2) Cld. (JAM.), Nhb.[1]

6. *v.* To strengthen a river bank. w.Yks.[1]

WEIR, see **Ware**, *sb.*[2], **Wear**, *v.*[2], **Weer**, *sb.*

WEIRANGLE, see **Wariangle**.

WEIRD, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written **weard** Sc.; **weerd** Sc. (JAM.); **wierd** Sc.; and in form **waird** Sc. [wīrd.] 1. *sb.* Fate, destiny, doom. See *to dree one's weird*, s.v. **Dree**, *v.* 2 (2).

Sc. (JAM.); To be a lone woman is a sair weird, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) vii. Frf. Warsled wi' the weird we couldna hain, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 18. Ayr. A weary wierd to him that meets me here, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 232. Lth. Sad an' sair sorrows, bitter, bitter bereavements, an' waefu' weirds o' a' oor fisher an' farmer fowks, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 304. Rxb. There's sma' sense in groungeing at one's weird, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 15. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Weirdfu'**, *adj.* fateful; (2) **Weirdless**, *adj.* (*a*) ill-fated; (*b*) unprosperous; improvident; worthless; purposeless; (3) **Weirdlessness**, *sb.* wasteful mismanagement; (4) **Weirdlike**, *adj.* ominous, foreboding; (5) **Weirdly**, *adj.* (*a*) 'eerie,' ghostly; fate-bringing; (*b*) happy, prosperous; (6) **Weirdly-cake**, *sb.* [not known to our correspondents]; see below; (7) **Weirdy**, *adj.*, see (1).

(1) Frf. The wee burnie backward will wimple an' row At the

weirdfu' command o' Nell Graham o' the Rowe, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. (2, *a*) Sc. And wae be to that weirdless wight, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 254. Abd. Lord help the unlucky wierdless wretches That fa' into the lawyers' clutches, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 30. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 155. (*b*) Sc. It is applied to those with whom nothing prospers; and seems to include both the idea of their own inactivity, and at the same time of something cross in their lot (JAM.). Abd. He was aye a weirdless blackguard, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Fif. The wairdless vagral body found no favour, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 18. s.Sc. Folk ca'd him a weirdless cretur, an' a ne'er-do-weel, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. (3) n.Sc. (JAM.) (4) Rnf. Dark glen and weird-like mountain, Flow'rless mead and flockless hill, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 138. Kcb. The win' cam' on wi' a weird-like wail, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 78. (5, *a*) Frf. Though a warlock had waggit his weirdly wand To bring doon the lift on my head, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. Lth. What is it that is making you look sae weirdly and ghostly? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 311. (*b*) Sc. Thy bein and weirdly nook, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1874) II. 189. Slg. Sweet fancy, on her weirdly wing, is soaring, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 164. s.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Whaur nestles love, life's weirdly charm, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 265. (6) Per. We . . . pu'd the slaes on Ballathie braes, And broke the weirdly cake at Yule, FORD *Harp* (1893) 27. (7) Elg. What will ye, weirdy time, disclose! COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 21.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Weird-fixed**, *obs.*, fateful; destined; (2) **-light**, *obs.*, the light of one's destiny; (3) **-man**, *obs.*, a seer; (4) **-set**, *obs.*, see (1).

(1) Fif. Shouts without and screams within Proclaimit round about That now was come the weird-fix't hour, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 181. (2) Sc. There's ae bricht e'e looks love to me, Like the weird licht o'er me shining, THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 90. (3) Sc. 'Dere is the doom,' the wierd-man said; 'Nae mair, O lady, speir,' JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 238. (4) Fif. The weird-set day begins to daw, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 46.

3. Phr. *after word comes weird*, (1) *obs.*, see below; (2) after warning comes disaster.

(1) Sc. 'After word comes weird; fair fall them that call me Madam.' A facetious answer to them who call you by a higher title than your present station deserves; as calling a young clergyman Doctor, or a young merchant Alderman, as if you would say, all in good time, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 2. (2) Cum. (E.W.P.); CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1883) 215.

4. A fateful being; a dealer with the supernatural.

Sh.I. With this green nettle And cross of metal I witches and wierds defy, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 143. Frf. Puir auld wives . . . Were seized in Superstition's clutches, An' brunt to death for wierds an' witches, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 164.

5. *Obs.* A prophecy; a prediction.

Sc. The Scots shall brooke that realme as native ground (If weirds faile not) where ever this chayre is found, MONIPENNIE *Sc. Chron.* (1612) 11. Bch. His mither, in her weirds, Fortald his death at Troy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 18. Fif. He ne'er liket to be sellin' His weird for wind, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 73.

6. *Obs.* A story of the supernatural; a fateful story.

s.Sc. What legends and weirds these fair scenes still awaken, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 151. Gall. [She] Could tell her tale . . . Bout deeds o' weir in former days, . . Wi' weirds and witcheries aft atween, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897.

7. *v.* To predict; to assign as one's fate; to doom to; to adjure by the knowledge of coming fate.

Sc. O gangna, lady, gangna there! I wierd ye, gangna there! JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 237. Abd. He reads their fortunes o' the cards, Weirds some to farmers, some to lairds, To some he weirds cockades, But wi' his cunnin' magic spell, He weirds the maiden to himsel', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 29, ed. 1873. Per. Nane should weird ill to a witch, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 182.

Hence (1) **Ill-weirdit**, *ppl. adj.* ill-fated; (2) **Weird**, *ppl. adj.*, *obs.*, fated, destined; (3) **Weirded**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) fated; predicted; (*b*) determined; (4) **Weirding**, *ppl. adj.*, *obs.*, used for the purpose of divination.

(1) Ayr. The ill-weirdit Richard wha faucht wi' the Duke, MACQUEEN *Gloaming Am.* (1831) 3. (2) Sc. A man may woo where he will, but wed where he is wierd, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 114. (3, *a*) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Bch. These darts that weerded were To tak' the town o' Troy, FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 6. e.Lth. Gin the gude Mr. H. is weirdit to be married, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 236. (*b*) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (4) n.Sc. Jock Din is to the yard right sly To saw his wierdin piz [pease], TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 68 (JAM.); Which he does in this form:—One for each sweetheart he may have occasion to have, or has in view; when the first briered [sprung] pea foretells, with undoubted surety, his unavoidable alliance with the girl it represents, *ib. note.*

8. Phr. *to weird in sin*, *obs.*, to place in temptation.

Sc. Erlinton had a fair daughter, I wat he weird her in a great sin, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 353, ed. 1848.

9. *adj.* Ghostly, ominous, fateful, uncanny; ill-fated.

Sh.I. A weird sight she saw, like a black draigled craw, Fleein' after twa ghaists ta da sea, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 241. Frf. He utter'd a weird unwarldly croup, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. Dmb. That weird day, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 28. Ayr. The silence and the solitude are sae eerie and sae weird, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 99. Lth. What time the howlet, weird an' deep The moon assails, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 75.

[1. Worþe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrde lykeȝ hit hafe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 2134. OE. *wyrd*, fate, fortune, destiny (HALL).]

WEIRD, see **Ward**, *sb.*[4]

WEIRFU', *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Warlike.

Rxb. When weirfu' Romans first came here awa, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 33.

WEIR-HORSE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stallion.

Mry. [Used] without any respect to his being employed as a charger, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. *Gl.*

WEIRIEGILLS, see **Weerigills.**

WEISE, WEISH, WEITHE, see **Wase**, *sb.*, **Wash, Waith**, *v.*[2]

WEK, WEKE, see **Waik, Wick**, *sb.*[4]

WEKEEN, *sb.* Ir. [wekī·n.] The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* Ker. (J.S.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 45.

WEKKEN, see **Waken**, *v.*

WELCH, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A failure. (HALL.)

WELCH, WELCH-MAIN, see **Wallowish, Welsh-main.**

WELCH-RUNTS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Oxen. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1804) VI. 146.

WELCOME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Suf. [we·lkəm.] 1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *as welcome as two fiddlers*, very welcome; (2) *— as water in one's shoon*, not welcome at all; (3) *to make a person welcome*, to give him anything ungrudgingly; (4) *welcome home*, (*a*) the repast presented to a bride when she enters the bridegroom's house; (*b*) a festivity held the day after a newly-married pair have made their first appearance at church; (*c*) a welcome given to a newly-engaged ploughman; (5) *welcome home husband*, (*a*) the cypress spurge, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*; (*b*) the yellow stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (6) *welcome home husband though never so drunk*, see (5, *b*).

(1, 2) s.Lan.[1] 4. (3) Abd. Tak' a hearty snuff: I mak ye welcome, sure enough, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873. (4, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) (*b*) Sc. On Monday evening, just about gloaming, the husbands and wives of the village assemble at the house of the newly married couple, to celebrate the welcome-hame, by a good drink and funny crack, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 415 (*ib.*). (*c*) Per. There was a prologue [to field service], 'the welcome hame,' which was usually given 'an eight days' or so after the arrival of new ploughmen. As the name indicates, the expense of the welcome hame was borne, or supposed to be borne, by the 'remaining' ploughmen—those, namely, who took service on the same farm for another year; but as a matter of fact, each man at a welcome hame, new comer and old hand, bore his own share of the expense of the simple entertainment, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 18. (5, *a*) Yks. (B. & H.), w.Yks.[1] (*b*) Suf. (M.B.-E.) (6) Suf. Here flourished 'welcome home husband tho' never so drunk,' as, nobody knows why, country folks always called the yellow stonecrop, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 13.

2. *sb.* In *comb.* **Welcome-of-the-door**, the threshold.

w. & s.Ir. The peasants . . . regard that portion of the earthern floor of their poor homes just inside the threshold—'the welcome of the door,' as it is called, where he who enters pauses to say, 'God bless all here'—as sacred, and the clay taken from this spot is . . . given medicinally, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 126.

WELD, *v.* Yks. [weld.] To sort and card wool for knitting. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

WELD, WELE, see **Wilt**, *v.*, **Weal**, *sb.*[1]

WELFING, *sb.* Ken.[1] [we·lfin.] The covering of a drain.

WELGAR, see **Wilger.**

WELHAM, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Also written **wellum** Hrt. e.An.[1] Cmb. Suf. [we·ləm.] The filling up of a ditch at a gateway to afford access to a field; a rough bridge thrown across a ditch; a culvert under a road.

Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321; (H.G.) e.An.[1], Cmb. (W.M.B.) Suf. A 'wellum' may be either solid, or so that water will pass through (C.G.B.). Ess. (H.H.M.)

WELK, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Hrf. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Also in forms **whilk** Yks.; **wilk** Bdf. Hrt. Ken. [welk; wilk.] 1. *v.* To wither; to fade. Cf. **wilt**, *v.*

Per. FORD *Harp* (1893) 364. N.Cy.[12] e.Yks. Soe soone as the pennie-grasse beginne to welke, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 31. w.Yks. Plants as you planted 'as all whilked (W.F.). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Hrt. Shep likes tunnups better when they're wilkt, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) 321. Ken. (W.F.S.)

2. Of grass, plants for winter use, &c.: to turn over and expose to sun and air. e.An.[1] 3. *adj.* Drooping; in poor health. Hrf.[1] The baby seems very poor and welk.

[1. Til a flour . . . Welkes and dwynes til it be noght, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 707.]

WELK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Nhb. To move; see below.

A hare . . . seated . . . and welking its long soft ears to and fro, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 373; Nhb.[1]

WELK, *v.*[3] e.An.[1] [welk.] To soak, roll and macerate in a fluid. Cf. **welt**, *v.*[3]

WELK, see **Whelk**, *sb.*[1], **Wilk**, *sb.*[2]

WELKIN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Lan. [we·lkin.] 1. The open sky.

Sc. (A.W.) Lan. Roost hur to the varra welkin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 33; Ther wur such a leet i'th welkin, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, iii. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

2. Phr. *welkin open wide*, wide open; open to the sky.

Cum. The door was welkin open wide, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 85; Cum.[4]

[Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 3921. Cp. OE. *wolcen*, a cloud (HALL).]

WELKIN, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. A tripod pot, usually of iron.

Employed . . . on account of the scarcity of coal, for baking cakes or potatoes, the method adopted being to place the pot on a previously heated hearth, and to rake the embers round it. There were cast with each two nose-like projections, to which was attached a handle like that of a bucket, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 393; Lord Clynton to borrow the wellkyn of brass . . . for his necessarie, 1580, *Corporation Rec.* in THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 310.

WEL(L, see **While.**

WELL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **weel**, **weil** Nhb.[1]; **wul** Sc. [wel.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Well-brick**, a curved brick used for lining wells; (2) **-crook**, a stick for ladling water out of a shallow pool or well; (3) **-drag**, a three-pronged drag to fetch up anything that has fallen into a well; (4) **-dresser**, a person who decorates the well at a 'well-dressing'; (5) **-dressing** or **-dressing feast**, a village festival when the wells are decked with flowers; see **Tap-dressing**, s.v. **Tap**, *sb.*[2] 1 (4); (6) **-drock**, the windlass over a well; (7) **-eye**, a part of a quagmire in which there is a spring; a pool or spring of water; the orifice of a well; also used *fig.*; (8) **-flowering**, see (5); (9) **-girse** or **-grass**, the watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*; (10) **-head**, the spring which supplies a marsh; a fountain; also used *fig.*; (11) **-karse** or **-kerse**, see (9); (12) **-of-the-thigh**, the hollow of the thigh; (13) **-pole**, a pole with a hook at the end by means of which the bucket is lowered into a well; (14) **-pudding**, see below; (15) **-ream**, water lying near the surface of a well; see **Ream**, *sb.*[1] 5; (16) **-room**, see below; (17) **-shanker**, a well-maker, or digger; (18) **-stead**, the site of a well; (19) **-strand**, (20) **-stripe**, a stream flowing from a well or spring; (21) **-water**, in phr. *as weak as well-water*, used of any weak beverage.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1] (3) Lei.[1] (4) Der. Within five minutes the curtain would be drawn aside and the well-dressers set free to join the turbulent outside revellers, GILCHRIST *Willowbrake* (1898) i. (5) Der. It was the first evening of the well-dressing feast, and all Thornhill wore holiday attire. . . A box-shaped cabin made of fir-poles, with a wattled roof, covered the honoured spring. The enclosed space was lined on three sides with a floral framework, each side containing in the middle a blank panel, evidently intended for the reception of a picture. The fourth side was screened from the public gaze with a canvas stack-cover. John Yellot, the cobbler, had wrought the original designs, which represented the occupations of ploughing, sowing, and reaping. Each was to be copied in flowers of divers hues, whose short stems must be pressed into a tray of soft clay until all the petals lay flat. This clay would be kept moist until the end of the week, when the feast would be closed, GILCHRIST *ib.* (6) Wil.[1] Som. One Well Drock Standard (J.M.B.). (7) Sc. (JAM.) Dmb. Stuck in a wulee like a stock o' kail, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 77. Ayr. The causes o' our national decay and agricultural distress come a' thegither frae anither well-ee, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxv. Twd. BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 57. Bwk. Wild ducks hae nae well-ees now to waddle in, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Nhb.[1], Cum.[4] (8) Der. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 431. (9) Sc. (JAM.) (10) Sc. The charger on which he was mounted plunged up to the saddle-girths in a well-head, as the springs are called which supply the marshes, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xv. Lnk. (JAM.), w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1] (11) Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] (s.v. Kars). (12) Nhb.[1] (13) se.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (14) Sus. Well-pudding, made with a thick rich paste stuffed with currants, and filled with brown sugar and melted butter: a very little of it goes a long way (W.D.P.). (15) Per. The winner of the 'well-ream' for the year, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 30. (16) Dev. The 'well-room,' . . a small lean-to apartment on one side of the porch, paved with cobble-stones, in which was a stone trough always brimming with crystal moorland water, conducted into it from outside, and running off . . . outside again, . . the sole source whence all the water-supply required for the house was obtained, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) I. xi. (17) Sc. (JAM.) (18) n.Yks.[2] (19) s.Sc. (JAM.) Edb. The designation of the smallest rill of water is a syke, or well-strand, if from a spring of water, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) III, ed. 1815. Dmf. HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 21. (20) Sh.I. About the middle of May the wives set their kirns, milk-spans, and raemikles in the well-stripe to steep, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 139. (21) Oxf. (G.O.)

2. Phr. (1) *the well is not missed until it is dry*, a blessing is not valued until it is lost; (2) *what's the good of a well without a bucket?* an answer commonly given when a person has said 'well!'

(1) Dmf. JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 32. Wgt. (A.W.) (2) War.[2]

3. Any place from which water is obtained; a surface spring; a pond.

Nhb.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 289. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] You'll zee a well o' water by th' zide o' the road.

4. The rising up and overflowing of any liquid. Brks.[1]

5. *Obs.* A chimney or vent-hole in a rick or mow. e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). 6. The hollow place in the centre of an Irish car used as a receptacle for luggage, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. The somewhat ramshackle outside car . . . has been brought out. . . Mrs. Ryan has put . . . a stone jar of 'poteen' into the well, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. xv. N.I.[1]

7. *pl.* The under parts of a wagon. Shr.[2] 8. *v.* To rise up like water in a spring; to overflow; to swell as a wave; also used *fig.*

Sc. (A.W.) Wm. It wad well-up ower an' ower in his mind hoo he'd been tret (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] The welling waves. w.Yks.[5] A person continues pouring into a vessel, looking at some other object the while, not seeing that the liquid is 'welling awal ower.'

WELL, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. e. & s.Cy. [wel.] To boil; to heat. Cf. **wall**, *v.*[3]

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). n.Yks.[2] 'They're welling livers,' obtaining the oil from the livers of fish, in the way of making it flow by an adapted heat. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) e. & s.Cy. 'A welling of whey' is heating it scalding hot in order to the taking off the curds, RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

WELL, *v.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **waal** Sc. (JAM.); **wall** Sc. (JAM.)

Nhb.[1]; waul Gall.; wol Cum.[1] [wel.] 1. To weld, forge; to unite in one mass; also used *fig.*

Sc. Coals are said to wall when they mix together, or form into a cake (Jam.). Sh.I. Doo's wirt Sibbie an' wir Betty baed waald tagedder, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898). Cai.[1], s.Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] *Introd.* 14. n.Yks. Let me well that iron (I.W.). w.Yks.[15], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] You mun well a peäce to th' end o' maaster fire potter, its getten oher sho't.

Hence **Welling-heat,** *sb.* (1) the proper temperature at which iron will weld; (2) a state of heat resulting from violent exertion.

(1) Rxb. Sae here 'twas like a waalin heat, Exchangin words wi' kisses sweet, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 196. Gall. Blacksmiths . . . will not allow them [people suspected of having the evil eye] to stand in their forges when joining or wielding pieces of iron together, as they are sure of loosing the wauling-heat, if such be present, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 278, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Chs.[1] (2) Chs.[1]

2. *Fig.* With *to*: to comply with; to consent to.

Fif. [So called] from the idea of uniting metals into one mass (Jam.).

[1. Thei schulen welle togedere her swerdies into scharris, Wyclif *Isaiah* ii. 4. Swed. *välla järn*, to weld iron (Widegren).]

WELL, *v.*[4] Lan. [wel.] To throw; to hurl.

He'd best come off, or aw'll be cussed if aw dunnot well this stick at his yed, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861–90.

WELL, *v.*[5] *Obs.* Dev. To pare off turf for burning. Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 429.

WELL, *adv.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **wel** Sc. Ir. s.Wal.; and in forms **weel** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **weil(l** Sc. (Jam.); **wul** Sc. [wel; wīl.] 1. *adv.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Well on,** far gone in drink; (2) — **up,** (*a*) well-to-do, prosperous; (*b*) well-informed; (3) — **up to,** equal to; experienced in.

(1) Sc. As the evening advanced, both he and the majority of his guests got 'pretty weel on,' *Scotch Haggis*, 101. Sh.I. He seemed to be gey weel on, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 92. Slg. Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 163. (2, *a*) Glo.[1] (*b*) Lan. Yo're weel up, maisther, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 469. (3) Rnf. Then she's weel up to milkin', Or breakin' in kye to the bale, Barr *Poems* (1861) 89.

2. *Comb.* in exclamations: (1) **Well-a-me,** dear me! (2) **-a-well,** an expression of resignation; well, well! (3) — **done,** (4) — **if ever,** (5) — **I think,** exclamations of surprise; (6) — **man,** a common salutation; (7) — **of all,** see (5); (8) — **said(s,** an expression of approval; (9) — **wyr,** well indeed!

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Fif. 'Heigh-ho, well-a-well,' Wull said, leaning back in his chair, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 123. Rnf. Weel a weel, I'll tell ye, gie me breath, Fraser *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 40. Lnk. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 56. Edb. Weel-a-weel, if sae it maun be Let auld Jack a horning dree, M'Dowall *Poems* (1839) 199. Lan. 'Well-a-well' (in a soothing tone, such as you use to irritated children), Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxxi. Cor. Well-a-well, 'tis but for a brief while longer, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 41. (3) w.Som.[1] Very com. Dhai zaes·aew dh·oa·l faar·m Puur·ce-v u-vaal·d oa·f-s au·s-n ubroa·k-s naek·. Wuul duun·! Dev. (On hearing of the death of a friend) 'Well done! well done!' *Reports Provinc.* (1882). nw.Dev.[1] (4) w.Yks. Well if ivver! did teh ivver see sitch a chap! (Æ.B.) (5) N.I.[1] (6) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (7) w.Yks. Lift ther eebraas to th' top o' ther heead an' say 'Well, ov all!' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1881) 51. (8) w.Som.[1] Well zaid, soce! nif that idn a good job, I never didn zee nother one. Well zaids, my hearties! I did'n reckon you'd a-finish not eet. Dev. Well zaids, Jim; I call that a very good job, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902). nw.Dev.[1] (9) s.Wal. Wel wyr! so it is, Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 19.

3. *Obs.* Of meat, &c.: sufficiently cooked.

Cld. Is the denner weel? (Jam.) Rxb. With hunger smit, may hap they seem to feel, Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the hodgil weel! A. Scott *Poems*, 10 (*ib.*).

4. Used elliptically for 'well-pleased,' 'well-satisfied.'

Lan. Oi'm noan so weel about yon owd wench, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 283.

5. Very, quite.

Slg. This appeareth to be well hard, Bruce *Sermons* (1631) vi, ed. 1843. s.Not. A'd get well drunk, if a tho't it ud do my head good (J.P.K.). Dor. T'ood sar' 'ee well right ef zo I wur to bundle 'ee off the plaace, C. Hare *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 215.

6. *adv.* and *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Well-accustomed,** much frequented by good customers; (2) **-a-near,** very nearly; almost; (3) **-a-paid,** appeased; satisfied; (4) **-at-ease(d,** in good health; hearty; (5) **-avized,** comely in face or appearance; (6) **-be-liked,** very much liked; (7) **-bethowten,** well thought of; well-considered; (8) **-betokened,** in phr. *to be well-betokened as one's (father's) child,* to show one's parentage strongly; (9) **-blooded,** having a high colour; rosy; (10) **-bred,** polite, civil; (11) **-clad,** well-dressed; (12) **-comel(d,** of good stock or family; well-born; legitimate; (13) **-corned,** (*a*) rendered merry by drink; (*b*) well-groomed; well looked after; (14) **-counted,** correctly counted; counted to the full amount; (15) **-dizened,** much adorned; (16) **-doer,** a thriving person or animal; one who gets on in the world; (17) **-doing,** (*a*) prosperous; well-to-do; (*b*) of good character; respectable; well-behaved; (*c*) a benefit; (18) **-done-to,** well cared for; well looked after; (19) **-e'er,** just now; (20) **-ees't,** well provided for; lit. well used; (21) **-ended,** (*a*) of crops: safely carried; (*b*) of a hay-rick: closely pulled and neatly finished; of hay: of the best quality; (22) **-faced,** see (5); (23) **-fared** or **-faured,** good-looking; pleasant to look upon; (24) **-faredly,** or **-faurtly,** (*a*) *obs.*, handsomely; cleverly; with good grace; (*b*) *obs.*, distinctly; openly, avowedly; (25) **-faring,** see (23); (26) **-farity,** well-being; (27) **-farrand,** see (23); (28) **-faurtness,** handsomeness; (29) **-favoured,** see (23); (30) **-featured,** see (5); (31) **-fished,** well supplied with fish; (32) **-fittin,** well-supplied; well-adapted; (33) **-fleshed,** corpulent; (34) **-flitten,** see below; (35) **-foughten,** well-contested; (36) **-fragged,** well-furnished; packed close; (37) **-gain** or **-gaun,** (*a*) of a horse: spirited; (*b*) of machinery, &c.: working smoothly; (38) **-gaited,** of a horse: thoroughly broken in; (39) **-gated,** having plenty to do; (40) **-geizened,** thirsty; (41) **-girst,** fed on good pasture; (42) **-got,** see (21, *a*); (43) **-graithed,** completely equipped; (44) **-grown,** nearly grown up; nearly mature; (45) **-hained,** well-kept; well-preserved; saved to good purpose; (46) **-handed,** clever, expert; (47) **-happed,** in good condition; lit. well-covered; (48) **-hauden-in,** saved to good purpose; (49) **-hearted,** (*a*) kind-hearted, generous; (*b*) hopeful, not dejected; (50) **-heeal,** in good health; (51) **-hefted,** thoroughly beset; rightly served; (52) **-heppen,** much befriended; (53) **-housed,** provided with a good lodging; (54) **-hung,** (*a*) of a male animal: well provided with procreative organs; (*b*) of a tongue: ready, glib; (55) **-kenned** or **-kent,** well-known; conspicuous; (56) **-kited,** big-bellied; (57) **-leared,** (58) **-learnt,** well-informed; well-educated; (59) **-left,** left well off; in comfortable circumstances; (60) **-legged,** having strong and shapely legs; (61) **-licked,** *obs.*, careful; plausible; (62) **-like,** see (23); (63) **-liked,** see (6); (64) **-lined,** of a pig: fattened well inwardly; (65) **-looked,** (66) **-looking,** see (23); (67) **-marrowed,** suitably matched; (68) **-meated,** of corn: full in the ear; (69) **-mended,** improved in health; (70) **-mensed,** in phr. *well-mensed at the last,* decently interred, with a full attendance of mourners; (71) **-minded,** (*a*) well-disposed; (*b*) well-remembered; fraught with association; (72) **-natured,** good-natured; (73) **-near,** see (2); (74) **-paid,** (*a*) see (3); (*b*) well-beaten; (75) **-put-on,** well-dressed; having one's clothes neatly put on; sufficiently clothed; (76) **-put-together,** strongly built; muscular; (77) **-redd-up,** tidy; (78) **-saired,** well-served; feasted; (79) **-set,** (*a*) well-disposed; partial; (*b*) sharp-set; (80) **-setting,** see (23); (81) **-set-on,** (*a*) well-built; (*b*) well-provided; (82) **-set-up,** well-proportioned; (83) **-sleekit,** see (74, *b*); (84) **-so,** very; more than sufficiently; (85) **-socht,** greatly exhausted; (86) **-sookit,** almost exhausted; (87) **-sorted,** well-arranged; well brought up; (88) **-spoke** or **-spoken,** pleasant-spoken; speaking good English; (89) **-standing,**

well-furnished; (90) **-tented**, well nursed or cared for; (91) **-tewed**, (*a*) well shaken up; crumpled up as paper; (*b*) see (35); (92) **-thrivven** or **-throdden**, stout; prosperous; (93) **-thrummed** or **-thrummled**, well-thumbed; (94) **-tidded**, *obs.*, having a good udder; well-teated; (95) **-tifted**, (*a*) of a feather-bed, &c.: well-tossed; (*b*) thoroughly investigated; (96) **-timbered**, see (81, *a*); (97) **-to-be-seen**, see (23); (98) **-to-do**, (*a*) of a plant or animal: thriving; (*b*) nearly intoxicated; (99) **-to-live**, (*a*) see (17, *a*); (*b*) see (98, *b*); (100) **-to-pass**, see (17, *a*): (101) **-to-see**, see (23); (102) **-turned**, of a coin: having a worn impression; (103) **-turned penny**, a profitable speculation; (104) **-waled**, well-chosen, esp. used of language; (105) **-war**, much the worse; (106) **-wared**, (*a*) well-expended; well laid out; (*b*) well-earned; (*c*) well done; well-deserved; properly awarded; esp. in phr. *it is well-wared on one*, or — *at*, or — *to one's hand*, one has well deserved one's fate; (107) **-warst**, the very worst; (108) **-waxed**, well-grown; (109) **-wayed**, (*a*) inclined to follow good courses; (*b*) of a horse: not given to shying; (110) **-willed** or **-willied**, (*a*) kindly disposed; generous; (*b*) very willing; much inclined; (111) **-willer**, a well-wisher; a friend; (112) **-willing** or **-willy**, kindly disposed; favourable; well-intentioned; complacent; very willing; (113) **-wintered**, (*a*) well provided against the severity of winter; (*b*) of cattle: well fed during the winter; (114) **-wish**, (*a*) a good wish; (*b*) to wish well to; (115) **-wished**, given with good will; (116) **-wishing**, kindly; (117) **-wissened**, rightly judged; well-considered; (118) **-won**, of hay, &c.: gathered and stacked under favourable circumstances; (119) **-yowdened**, subdued by discipline; submissive.

(1) **w.Yks.** It was a well-accustomed house and the inner doors were swinging to and fro in the usual fashion, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 4. (2) **Nhb.**[1] Wellaneat a twel month sin syne. (3) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (4) **Wil.**[1] **Som.** I knaw that you da like ta zee poor vawk well-at-eased an happy, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 127. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Wor.** He is very well-be-liked, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 186. (7) **n.Yks.**[2] (8) *ib.* He's weel betoken'd as t'father's awn bairn. (9) **N.I.**[1] (10) **Lnk.** It's best to be well-bred e'en to the deil, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 110. (11) **Ayr.** Well clad wi' coat o' glossy black, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 34. **n.Yks.**[2] (12) **Lnk.** Caus I had a bystart canna ye chrisen the weel com'd ane? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 42. **Lakel.** A deftly farrant lad; he'll do weel; he's weel-come fra statesmen o' baith sides, *N. Counties Mag.* (1901) II. pt. vii. 16. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Sum es bonny coves es ivver ya saa i' yer life, an weel cum tew, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 22. **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (13, *a*) **Wm.** (B.K.); I'll nut say drunk, but gay weel cworn'd, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (ed. 1896) 24. (*b*) **Wm.** He leuks a chap at's gay weel coorn'd (B.K.). (14) **Sc.** To your hansell in the morning will be a sonsie breakfast and weel-counted siller, *Scotch Haggis*, 126. (15) **n.Yks.**[2] (16) **s.Not.** She's a well-doer; she'd ought to pay well. This pig's a well-doer; a shall keep 'im an' fatten 'im (J.P.K.). (17, *a*) **Sc.** 'Do you know nothing of her folk?' 'Nothing, forby that they are well-doing in the world,' KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. **Abd.** Fishin' tackle, an' gun-flints were a' in his way—A weel-doin' callant was gleg Archie Grey, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 139. **w.Sc.** She's a rale weel-daein' woman, an' a braw ane tae, MACDONALD *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 153, ed. 1877. **Wgt.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 12. (*b*) **ne.Sc.** An honest, weel-daen woman as I kent my wife to be, GRANT *Keckleton*, 76. **Lnk.** Nae ill's wi' me; I'm jist a rale weel-daein' specrit, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 20. **Uls.** This was evidently a douce, weel-daein' man, MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 92. (*c*) **Dev.** (HALL.) (18) **e.Sc.** He was besides, in the local phrase, 'extra weel-done-to'; . . his . . . kilt and jacket were always decent, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 211. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Not.** My lord axed me if I thought as how she was well done to, *Norman Abbey*, III. 228. (19) **Cor.** Ah! Kempe, I thoft of thee well e'er, TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 22. (20) **Abd.** Tam admitted that the servants were 'weel ces't' in the way of food, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (21, *a*) **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Hrf.**[2] **w.Cy.** HAVERGAL *Wds.* (1887). (22) **Sc.** A bonny, braw, well-fac'd kirk, *Sc. Presby. Eloq.* (ed. 1817) 131; A great hantle of bonny, braw, well-faced young lasses, *ib.* 152. (23) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** The young laird o' St. Ringan was a weel-faured youth, An' a weel-faured youth was he, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 236. **ne.Sc.** Bell herself was a sonsie, weel-faurt, shrewd woman, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 22. **Cai.**[1] **w.Sc.** I was a trig weel-far'd lassie then, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 264. **s.Sc.** Siccan a weel-faured warm-hearted leddie, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 1. **Slk.** She's verra weel-faured, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 59. **Kcb.** MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 73. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] (24, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Whan I shoot my nose in, ten to ane If I weel-fardly see my ane hearthstane, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 109, ed. 1785. (25) **N.Cy.**[1] Well faring looks (s.v. Faurd). (26) **Don.** That the Lord may grant them prosperity an' welfarity, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 149. (27) **Rxb.** You shall swing as high as any, for all you're so big and weel-farrand, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 222. **N.Cy.**[1] (s.v. Farand). (28) **Sc.** (JAM.) (29) **Ayr.** He's bonie and braw, weel favour'd witha', BURNS *There's a Youth*, st. 1. **n.Yks.** Thah coontenance weel-favored, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14. (30) **Ayr.** For beauty and fortune the laddie's been courtin; Weel-featured, weel-tocher'd, weel-mounted and braw, BURNS *There's a Youth*, st. 2. (31) **Sh.I.** Da first ship returned weel fished, caalin' at Lerwick, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 46. (32) **n.Yks.**[2] (33) **w.Yks.** Weel-fleshed men could niver stand up long agen an ale-pot, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 76. (34) **Sc.** 'That is weel-flitten o' you,' a phrase sarcastically applied to one who reprehends or scolds and is himself far more deserving of reprehension (JAM., s.v. Flyte). (35, 36) **n.Yks.**[2] (37, *a*) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** My han' ahin's a weel gaun fillie, BURNS *Inventory*, l. 10. (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] He hiz a set o' weel gain' gear. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Whose life is like a weel-gaun mill, BURNS *Unco Guid* (1786) st. 2. (38) **Sc.** (JAM.) (39) **Glo.**[1] (40) **Per.** Hab an' Rab an' twa-three mae Weel-geizened guisers, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 9. (41) **Bnff.**[1] (42) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (43) **n.Yks.**[2] (44) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] He's gotten a weel-grown stump o' a loon t' notice his horse. (45) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**[1] He hid on a weel-haint quyte. **Ayr.** The dame brings forth . . . her weel-hain'd kebbuck, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 11. **Nhb.** Her weel-hain'd ware To grace her guests she sets afore them, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 10. (46) **Gall.** A weel-handed, through-gaun wife to ready your meat and keep your nakedness decently clad, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 46. **Nhb.**[1] (47) **e.Yks.** Well-happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (48) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (49, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] **Dmf.** His son Is a weel-hearted winsome chiel, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 36. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (50, 51, 52) **n.Yks.**[2] (53) **w.Yks.**[5] Ther rarely off 'at's weel-housed sich a neet as this. (54, *a*) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (*b*) **Ayr.** Be sure to keep a well hung tongue, Your knavery to defend, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 57. **Gall.** He had not talked so long to the good wives of the Lothians without getting a weel-hung tongue in the head of him, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 161. (55) **Kcd.** Nae mair we hear its weel-kent lay, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 56. **Arg.** A weel-kent skipper, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 64. **Edb.** R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 11. **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** Ilka weel kenn'd face, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 175. **n.Yks.**[2] (56) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Kite). (57) **s.Sc.** He's weel leared and wad be a credit to ony profession, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 203. **Edb.** As weel-leard trav'lers tell, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 181, ed. 1785. (58) **Abd.** A weel-meanin' man an' a weel-leern't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. (59) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Dor.** A widow 'well left,' who kept a small shop, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 102. (60) **Lnk.** The women look'd ay to the men's legs or they marry'd them, and the well-legged louns gade ay best aff, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 53. (61) **Abd.** He'll . . . gie the lad a cooling sweat Wi' his well-licket speech, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 31. (62) **Sh.I.** Ony lass 'ill baith ken an' say whin shü sees a weel-laek lass, *Sh. News* (Feb. 16, 1901). **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (63) **Dmf.** The herd came rinnin' o'er the lea, His weel-liked cur to see, MCNAY *Poet. Wks.* (1820) 33; His weel-liked spouse, *ib.* 62. (64) **Lakel.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (65) **Sh.I.** Well-looked ladies, WILLCOCK *Sh. Minister* (1897) 30. **Ayr.** They maun be weel-looked an they're ony thing like you, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvi. (66) **Gall.** A weel-lookin' unmarriet man, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) xxxv. **n.Yks.** Thou art as bonny, mah luv, as Tirzah, weel-leuking as Jerusalem, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 4. **nw.Der.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She was as well-lookin' a yung woman as iver I seed. **Brks.**[1] What a well-lookin' man a be to be zure. (67) **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (68) **Sh.I.** Da folk tankit Gud for a weel-macted crop, *Sh. News* (Oct. 16, 1897). (69) **Cav.** MRS. Malone went to the sea, and came home well mended (M.S.M.). (70) **n.Yks.**[2] (71, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) *ib.* A weel minded spot. (72) **Or.I.** Miss Effie is neither braw nor bonnie, an' no overlie weel-natured, VEDDER *Arcadian Sketches* (1832) 17. **ne.Sc.** I ken that he's weel-natured an' richt kind-hairted, GRANT *Keckleton*,

37. **Lnk.** She's a weel natured lassie, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 55. **Cum.**[4] (73) **Wm.** Trees bow'd weel-near uprootin', STEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 5. **Lei.**[1] **Cor.**[1] There were well-near a hundred people in the field. (74, *a*) **Bch.**, **Kcd.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** If he's struck my daughter I shall make him a weel-paid wife. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 259. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (75) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He's hiz eye weel-pitten-on claes. She's a weel-pitten-on wife. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (76) **e.Yks.**[1] (77) **Sc.** Though I give the house a sooping, it never has a clean, well-redd-up look, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 150, ed. 1894. (78) **Edb.** Aff to their hames gaed rowin' [rolling], Weel-sair'd that morn, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 15. **N.I.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (79, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Some well-set friends settled this feud, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 8. (*b*) **Dmf.** He had a weel-set right hard gab—The greedy craw! HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V. 42. (80) **Sh.I.** Lowrie wis wance as weel far'd, an' weel settin' a man as cam' 'ithin wir kirk door, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898); (J.S.) (81, *a*) **Bnff.**[1] That ruck hiz a weel-set-on hehd. (*b*) *ib.* He's weel-set-on for horse-graith. (82) **w.Yks.** A varry weel-set-up sort o' chap he war, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 11. (83) **Sc.** If ye have oney wish for a weel-sleekit hide, ye can follow me out to the green fornent the smidy-door, *Macrimmon*, IV. 137 (JAM.). (84) **Sh.I.** Dis is weel sae strong, Bartle! CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 50. (85, 86) **Bnff.**[1] (87) **n.Yks.**[2] (88) **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I think she'll suit you m'm; she's a very well-spoken gell. **w.Som.**[1] 'She's a very well-spoken young woman,' would be praise for a domestic servant, and would imply that she had lived in a town or been otherwise civilized. **Cor.** A well-spoken chap, an' got es manners, LEE *Cynthia*, 185. (89) **Sh.I.** Theirs was a well standing house, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 53; (J.S.) (90, 91, 92, 93) **n.Yks.**[2] (94) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (95 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (96) **Wm.** Weel-timmered an' lish as a cat (B.K.). (97) **Wm.** KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 62. (98, *a*) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** He was pretty well-to-do when he left the shop, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 52. (99, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Slk.** A chap that was gayan weel to leeve, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 314, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The Doctor looks very well and sonsy; he seems in good health and well to live, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1836) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 295-6. **e.An.**[1] 'Is Mr. A. a rich man?' 'Pretty well to live.' (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (100) **Sc.** (JAM.); 'Our poor friend has died well to pass in the world.' .. 'Poor Mrs. Margaret was aye careful of the gear,' SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvii. **Dmf.** A neatness that any well-to-pass housewife might have envied, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 228. **Dev.** Rare, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.* (101) **Gall.** In person she was short, well-to-see, rosy-cheeked, buxom, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 43. (102, 103) **n.Yks.**[2] (104) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Wale); (A.W.) **Edb.** Work up a tale fu' fine Wi' weel-wal'd wordies, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 196. (105) **Sc.** Gin ye tak that way, it'll be weill war (JAM.); It cudna be weill war (*ib.*). (106, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Ware). **Per.** However, she says the sheet was weel waur'd, for the guid cause, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Dmf.** QUINN *Heather* (1863) 84. **Wgt.** Ye may depend 'twill be weel-waurt Upon the Ban', FRASER *Poems* (1885) 222. **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Ware). **w.Yks.** Ah wor satisfied at my brass wor goin' ta be weel worn here, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhebishan* (1856) 37. (*b*) **Bwk.** The best fish i' the Tweed, .. Shall be thy weel-war'd meed, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. (*c*) **Sc.** He that taks a' his gear frae himsel and gies to his bairns, it were well waird to take a mell and knock out his harns, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 390; It is well warit that wasters want geir, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 379; It's weill war'd on him, or at his hand (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] It's weel-waurt o' ye. **Ayr.** Thro' a' thy childish years I'll ee thee, An think 't weel war'd, BURNS *Illegitimate Child*, st. 5. **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 130. (107) **Sh.I.** Hit's Osla, da youngest an' da weel warst, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). **n.Sc.** He abused me the weel warst that could be (JAM.). **Abd.** She's jist about the weel-warst o' them a' wi' anger an' spite, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 179. (108, 109 *a*, *b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (110, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** The weel-willed man is the beggar's bridder, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 212. **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.), **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Sc.** Naething is difficult to a well-willed man, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 667. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** They're owre weel-will't to be lords owre God's heritage, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. **Cld.** (JAM.) (111) **Sc.** (JAM.); He counterfeited letters, as written from his wellwillers, adviseing him to reconcile himself to the Lord Balfoure, MAIDMENT *Spott. Misc.* (1844-5) I. 109. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** I never was a weel-wuller till gyaun awa', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvi. (112) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** [It] has four good teeth before and well willin gums in the backside, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 140. **Lei.**[1] (113, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Bnff.**[1] 114. *a* **Abd.** The bridegroom gaed a theggan' among the friends, an' got presents o' corn an' ither gear in token o' their well wishes, MICHIE *Tales* (1872) 132. (*b*) **Rnf.** We needna mourn, let's cantie be, An' weel-wish ane an' a', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 79. (115) **Elg.** The fare weel-wish'd, the gleed right clear, Your dozin'd veins will thaw, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 237. (116) **Dor.** Jan was a 'clever and well-wishen man and they would do ut to oblige him,' AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 84. (117) **n.Yks.**[2] (118) **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] A pike of well-won hay, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (119) **n.Yks.**[2]

7. Phr. (1) *as well as*, besides; (2) *mains weel, ducings weel, twito weel, obs.*, well, in the three degrees of comparison; (3) *no weel*, unwell; (4) *to be well aware*, to know; (5) — *in the way*, far gone in drink; (6) — *underfool*, in good circumstances; (7) *to have well of*, to have plenty of; (8) *to say well of*, to speak well of; (9) *well at oneself*, grown stout; used both of persons and animals; (10) — *I wat*, — *a wat*, or — *a wyte*, well I know; assuredly; of a truth; (11) — *loves me of you, obs.*, you give me pleasure.

(1) **Sh.I.** A'm no gaun ta creaat da lump o' my deth staandin' furt plukkin' hay da nicht, as weel as he's [it's] da Loard's nicht tû, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.** She's a widow, and as skeely as ony doctor wi' no-weel folk, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 311. (4) **sw.Lin.**[1] 'You are well aware' is the regular phrase here for 'you know.' You are well aware it's been a coarse winter for us. You are well aware how hittered the missis was agen him. (5) **Sh.I.** Feth, tinks I, doo's well i' da wye alreddy, boy, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900). (6) **Chs.**[1] A man who had failed said, 'It's hard to have to work at my time of life; I've been well brought up, and well underfoot.' (7) **n.Yks.** He had weel o' wots. Weel o' wheat (I.W.). (8) **Cum.**[1] Don't ill a body if you can't say weel o' yan (s.v. Ill). (9) **S. & Ork.**[1] (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Or.I.** Weel-a-wat I maun juist be gaun (S.A.S.). **e.Sc.** Well I wat you mind me that, or your memory's waur, STRAIN *Elmslie's Dragnet* (1900) 61. **Frf.** REID *Heatherland* (1894) 25. **Per.** An' weel-a-wat the cooniy kens, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 78. **Ayr.** Weel I wat he lo'es me dear, BURNS *Cy. Lassie*, st. 3. **Lnk.** Na, stir, welawat am neither poor nor yet mean, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 43. **Wm.** Weel I wat ye ken the poverty of our dales, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 47. (11) **Edb.** Weel loes me o' you, Souter Jock, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785.

8. *adj.* Healthy; good.

n.Sc. Ere she ride three times round the cross Her weel days will be done, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 125, ed. 1875. **Abd.** They're unco weel, I think, if ye would let them queel, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 8, ed. 1873. **e.An.**[1] The doctor saw he was never a well child. [**Amer.** Mirandy was always a well woman, HOWELLS *Aroostook* (1883) i.]

WELL, see **Weal**, *sb.*[1]

WELL-A-DAY, *int.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Hrt. s.Cy. Also in forms **wal-a-day** Sc.; **walla-day** Lan.; **weel-a-day** Sc.; **werraday** w.Yks.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **werriday** Not. An exclamation, *gen.* of sorrow; alas! Also in *comb.* **Wella, welladay.**

Ayr. Alake, for sic a master! That e'er I kent ye, wal-a-day! FISHER *Poems* (1790) 114. **Lnk.** With tears I said, Wella, wella-day! MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 92. **Edb.** But ah, welladay! I shall see him no more, GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 26. **Nhb.**[1] Very common. **w.Yks.**[2] Eh, dear me, werraday, these old folks are so silly. **Lan.** Walla-day, whot obunnanze o' misfartins yo had'n, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 46. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Welladay, welladay! Oh, father! Oh, mother! Oh the gret soft fool of a lad! PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 25. **s.Not.** Werriday, werriday! don't cry, ma duck; it'll soon be better (J.P.K.). **Hrt.** (H.G.) **s.Cy.** (K.)

[O well-a-day, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause for suspicion! SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 106.]

WELL-A-FINE, *adv.* and *int.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **well-a-fyne** Cor.[1] 1. *adv.* Very well; well enough; truly.

w.Som.[1] Ay! ay! her'll tell well-a-fine [wuul'-u-fuy'n], sure 'nough, nif anybody'll harky to 'er. **n.Dev.** Thee lace ma! Chem a laced well-a-fine arcady, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 81. **Cor.**[2] That's all well-a-fine. [I chanced soone to find a moone, of cheerfull hew: Which well a fine me thought did shine, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 210.]

2. *int.* It's all very well!

Cor. Well-a-fine! What a teasin' armful is woman, before the first-born comes! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 33; **Cor.**[1]

WELL-ANEER, *int.* and *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Also written **well-an-ere** n.Cy. Der.; **welleneer** Cum.[4]; and in forms **wallaneering** n.Cy. n.Yks.[2]; **wellaneering** Yks. **1.** *int.* Alas! alack-a-day!

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2] Cum. Welleneer! when he sud tean his kiss, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 207; Cum.[4] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. Wellaneerin, wellaneerin, run fast, run, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 133. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Der. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; Der.[1]

2. *ppl. adj.* Poor, wretched.

n.Yks.[2] 'A poor wallaneering creature,' a wanderer.

[1. Cp. The lady shrieks, and well-a-near Does fall in travail with her fear, SHAKS. *Per.* III. *Prol.* 51.]

WELL-APPLE, *sb.* Hmp. A light yellow apple. (J.R.W.), Hmp.[1]

WELL-A-WINS, *int.* Sc. Also in forms **wail-a-wins** Lth.; **weel-a-wins**, **-a-wons**, **-a-wuns** Abd.; **willawaun** Per.; **will-a-wins** Sc.; **wulla-wean** Abd.; **wull-a-wins** Sc.; **-wons** Abd.; **-wuns** Gall. An exclamation, *gen.* of pity or sorrow.

Sc. (JAM.); O willawins! that graceless scorn Should love like mine repay. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 81; Wull a wins! such a misfortune to befa' the House of Ravenswood, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi. Abd. Weel-a-wuns, than, Jinsie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii; Weel-a-wins, my peer innocent, *ib. Ain Flk.* (1882) 42; (G.W.) Lth. Oh! wail-a-wins! then said the Cock, What ails them at the honest fo'k? THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 169. Per. 'Twas mainly half—Oh willawaun! STEWART *Character* (1857) 22. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876.

WELLER, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To crave; to call for.

Per. Wi' stamack wellerin for a mess o' eggs, STEWART *Character* (1857) 188.

WELLER, *adv.* Lan. Chs. Wor. Also in form **weeler** s.Lan.[1] Better; the *compar.* of 'well.'

w.Yks. (S.K.C.), s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] He is weller to-day. w.Wor. Purty well, an' thank yer, an' weller for the wittles, S BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 23.

WELLER, see **Whirler**.

WELLICK, *v.* Nhp. [we·lik.] To beat; to thrash; to 'lick' well. Nhp.[1]; Nhp.[2] You shall have a wellickin, my lad.

Hence **Wellicker**, *sb.* a hard blow. Nhp.[2]

WELLICOT, see **Wyliecoat**.

WELLINK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in form **wallink** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ir. [we·l-; wa·liŋk.] The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga.*

Arg. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 7. w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lnk. The Wallink of the village herbalist, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 46. Gall. (J.M.) Wgt. Though they rammed it [a child] full of tormentil and well-ink, and all sorts of herbs, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 44. N.I.[1] Ant. *Science Gossip* (1881) 278. Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.), Cum.[14]

WELLISH, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also in form **weelish** Cum.[4] w.Yks. [we·liʃ; wī·liʃ.] Pretty well; in easy circumstances.

Cum. He's nit that peer, he's weelish off (E.W.P.); Cum.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (S.W.) w.Wor. They [hops] 'm a-taken' hold wellish, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 134.

WELLNESS, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Also in form **weelness** Sc. (JAM.) [we·l-; wī·lnəs.] Good health.

Cld. (JAM.) Lnk. The Baillie . . . assured his interlocutor that he was full of his usual 'weelness,' MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 50. s.Wor. I can't crack o' my wellness (H.K.).

WELLOW, *v.* Yks. [we·lə.] To wither; to fade away.

w.Yks. Some ruffian's hand has made the wellow, BILL HOYLUS END *Poems* (1891) 111; (S.K.C.)

[The reed and the resshe shal welewen, WYCLIF *Isaiah* xix. 6.]

WELLUM, see **Welham**.

WELLY, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **weli** Not.; **welli** Lan.; and in form **weely** Der. [we·li; wī·li.] **1.** Almost, nearly; a contraction of 'well-nigh'; also in *comp.* **Welly-near** or **-nigh**. Cf. **wenly**.

N.Cy.[1] Wm. I cud welly heng me sel, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 17. n.Yks.[12], w.Yks.[125] Lan. I welli think e Yorkshur too, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4; Lan.[1] He wur welly-near drownt when they geet him eawt; another minute 'ud 'a' done th' job for him. Chs.[1] Look sharp, wench; aw'm welly clemmed; Chs.[23], s.Chs.[1] Midl. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42. Stf.[1] n.Stf. The girl's been i' fits welly iver sin', GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 83. Der. Au've iten till I'm weely brussen, HOWITT *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 150; Der.[12] s.Not. He's welly nigh dead (J.P.K.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] 'How much has your uncle left you?' 'Welly a hundred pound.' War.[23] w.Wor.[1] Gie I a mouthful a fittle, I be welly clemmed. se.Wor.[1], Shr.[12] Hrf.[2] The field is 13 acres welly. Glo.[1] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Sur. Whaät's the good on this when a man's welly to drop wi' sweätin'? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. Dev. You've welly gally'd me with ta'king on't, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 10.

2. Very. n.Cy. (HALL.), War.[2] **3.** Perhaps. Not. (J.H.B.)

WELLY-LIKE, *adv.* Wor. Nearly well. s.Wor. (H.K.)

WELM, see **Whelm**.

WELSH, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Wal. [welʃ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Welsh-aunt** or **-uncle**, a first cousin of one's father or mother; (2) **-rags**, a size of slate 3 ft. by 2 ft.

(1) Wal. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 214. Rdn. *ib.* 105. (2) Wal. STUART *Dict. Architecture* (s.v. Slate).

2. *sb.* A foreign language.

w.Yks.[2] 'He's talking Welsh!' 'That's Welsh!' means 'I don't understand you.'

WELSH, *sb.* Lin. [welʃ.] A coal-house. (J.C.W.)

WELSH, see **Wallowish**.

WELSHI-PILTOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A half-grown 'piltock.' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 21–2.

WELSH-MAIN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **welch-** s.Lan.[1] **1.** A medley of 'up and down' fighting. s.Lan.[1] See **Main**, *sb.*[2] **2.** A method of voting; see below.

Chs.[1] Voting until only two are left in, and then for those two alone.

WELSHMAN, *sb.* Irel. Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Welshman's-hug**, the itch. w.Som.[1] (s.v. Scotch-fiddle.) **2.** Phr. *Welshmen plucking their geese*, used to describe a heavy shower of snow when the wind is SE. or E. N.I.[1]

WELSHNUT, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **welch-nut** Wil.[1] Som. [we·lʃnʉt.] A walnut; the walnut-tree, *Juglans regia.*

s.Hmp. Lettie was in the archat but now, under the Welsh nuts, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vii. Wil.[1] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; Dor.[1] To get off free to the welshnut tree, 169. Som. Some o' the berries were all so big as Welsh-nuts, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 82. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[I saugh him carien a wind-melle Under a walsh-note shale, CHAUCER *Hous of Fame*, 1281.]

WELT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. Also written **whelt** Cum.[1] e.Lan.[1] War.; and in forms **quhult**, **waat** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **walt** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Yks.; **wat** Lnk.; **waut** Sc. (JAM.); **wolt** Yks. [welt.] **1.** *sb.* A hem or tuck in needlework. s.Lan.[1], Nrf. (E.M.) **2.** The ribbed part of the top of a sock or stocking; freq. *pl.*

Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[14], Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks. (Æ.B.); Ah'm noane bahn to stir a peg whol Ah've knitten t'walts, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899); w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1]

3. A joining; a seam, esp. a clumsily-made seam in needlework; a fissure.

Bnff.[1], Not.[1] Rut.[1] The welts is all undone. Lei.[1] Nhp.[12], War.[3] Shr.[1] Yo'n made this sem too broad, sich a great welt as this ŏŏd cripple anybody to lie on.

4. The crust of cheese. Bnff.[1] **5.** A thatcher's handful of straw. Not. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **6.** A wheal made by a blow; a heat-spot; a ridgy hump or tumour.

Ayr. (JAM.) Lnk. Crack for crack o'er their hurdies . . . till the red wats stood on their hips, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 150. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. She . . . lickit them wi' sally rods till they wur a' in walts, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 9. Chs.[1], Not. (W.H.S.) Shr.[1] Theer wuz welts on 'is back, as thick as my finger. Suf., Ess. ATKINSON *Gl.* (1868). Cor.[1] (s.v. Wilk). [Amer. If I aint all covered with welts as big as my finger, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxv.]

7. A blow; a sharp stroke; a heavy fall. See **Quelt**, *sb.*[1]

Cld. (JAM.) Uls. Every man claimed the right of bestowing a 'welt' on a restive horse with his ash 'plant,' MCILROY *Craiglinnie* 1901) 54. Ker. Never minding the welts and tumbles he got, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 5. Lakel.[2] A welt ower t'lug. Cum.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Catch him a welt. Lan. Sally fot Sam

a welt, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 69. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.K.J.), **War.** (J.R.W.) Cor. PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 211. [**Aus.** Then came another welt an' over I went, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 1.]

8. Anything large of its kind.

Cld. He's an unco quhult. That's an unco big quhult of a rung (JAM.).

9. Phr. *off of the walts*, see below.

w.Yks. To some one who had courted for a long number of years, I heard another person tauntingly remark, 'If tha doesn't mind, tha'll court thisen off o' t'walts.' I don't exactly see wherein the analogy lies, unless it be that shoes and clogs are done for when they are off the walts, and a discontinued courtship is similar, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899).

10. *v.* To strengthen a door or vessel with bands of iron or other metal. **Glo.**[12] **11.** To beat, thrash; to bruise; in *gen.* colloq. use. Cf. **quilt**, *v.*[1]

Sh.I. It's alwis right ta gie a weltin' Ta siccin weeds, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). **Cai.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Soople Sanders screwed his thumbs and welted the big drum, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 8. **Dmf.** HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 96. **n.Ir.** They gave him a proper good weltin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 34. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Ker.** They . . . purty near welted the loife out of him, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 74. **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 277. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thoo'll git welted fer thi craft (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[2] Welt his hide; **w.Yks.**[35] **Lan.** Judd began a weltin' at th' seck, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 226. **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z frik·nt, iv óo goz wom baayt dhŭ mùn·i, ŭz ŭr mŭdh·ŭr)l welt ŭr. **s.Stf.** I was comin' straight to gi'e thee a weltin', Bob, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xx. **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Welt 'im well, mester; 'e wain't do't again (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] How the hoon's-man did welt him! **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] The schoolmaister's welted that poor bwoy shameful. **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Cmb.**[1] **Nrf.** COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Suf.** I welted a cabbage leaf well and put it on my head (M.E.R.); **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[2] **Hmp.**[1] You should welt they cabbages before giving 'em to tame rabbits. **I.W.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] My eymers! how maister ded welt'n. **Dev.** 'Tis awnly a brute dog as'll lick the hands that welts un, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 95. [**Amer.** They jist fell to and welted all the way into the town with the tip-eend of their lassos, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) and S. xxii.]

12. Phr. (1) *to welt the floor*, to dance vigorously; (2) *welt at it*, go it! go ahead! a call of encouragement.

(1) **n.Ir.** Not carin' a qusick for piper or music They welted the flure with a hearty good-will, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 50; **N.I.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Rare time, Ben! Welt at it! WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 29.

WELT, *sb.*[2] **Yks.** [welt.] An awkward young woman, a tom-boy.

w.Yks. Come into t'haase yo' gurt welt an get t'tea ready (S.K.C.).

WELT, *v.*[2] **n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.** Also in form **wilt Yks.** [welt.] **1.** To totter; to lean or roll to one side; to wear on one side. Cf. **walt**; see **Welter**, *v.*[2]

Lakel.[1] A cask or vessel is said to welt over. **Cum.**[24] **Wm.** Sum welt 'em doon et teëa side, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

2. To upset, overturn; to tumble over.

n.Cy. To welt a cart (K., s.v. Walt). **Lakel.**[2] Sooa! sooa! thou murt welt t'bucket. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He welted him ower on tull his back (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'T'cart coup'd, an' we com welting into t'gutter,' the cart tilted, and we fell out. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**[1] They welted t'cart ower yesterday. **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence (1) **Welted**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of a sheep: laid on its back and unable to rise; 'rigged'; (*b*) of grass or corn: beaten down by wind or rain; (2) **Welt-over**, *sb.* a fall on the back.

(1, *a*) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Overwelt).

[**2.** Walles he welte downe, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3152.]

WELT, *v.*[3] **e.An.**[1] [welt.] To soak, roll, and macerate in a fluid. Cf. **welk**, *v.*[3]

WELT, see **Wilt**, *v.*

WELTED, *ppl. adj.* **Dor.** Quilted.

A welted petticoat, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 376.

WELTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] **Yks. Stf. Der. Not. War. Wor.** [we·ltə(r).] **1.** *v.* To beat. **w.Yks.**[5] **2.** *sb.* A heavy fall or blow.

Not.[2] I fell from the stack and came down a regular welter.

3. Anything large of its kind; a 'whopper.'

w.Yks.[2] **s.Stf.** Han yo' seed Ode Ben's prize stick o' rhubub? It is a welter, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **War.** 'What an enormous apple that is.' 'Yes, it's a welter, isn't it?' (J.A.L.) **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

WELTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] **Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.** Also in form **welther Ir.** [we·ltə(r.]

1. *v.* To roll; to tumble; to reel or stagger; to stumble, waddle; to struggle confusedly. Cf. **walter**; see **Welt**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) **Kcd.** [She] weltered haime through bogs an' hillocks Aifter mony a weary fa', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 75. **Lth.** Welt'rin doun, his e'e upo' them, Waggin' his joyous tail to 'do' them, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 41. **Gall.** SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 156. **N.Cy.**[12] **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Wm.** Should a kraken welter up the sands and fill the gap, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 99. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Weltered**, of a sheep: fallen on its back and unable to rise.

w.Yks. I lost hold of Weasel and lay like a weltered ewe, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. To overturn, upset. **Sc.** To welter a cart (JAM.).

3. To soak, drench; to flood.

w.Yks. Tha'll get weltered to t'skin if tha goes aht i' t'rain, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 2, 1898); **w.Yks.**[5], **s.Lan.** (S.B.)

4. *sb.* A moving mass of water, foam, &c.

Ir. In swung a wave wid its welthers o' wather, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 33; To lave the baste sthrangin' about permiscuous in the welther of the tide, *ib. Martin's Comp.* (1896) 47.

5. A confused noise.

Gall. Peesweeps beginning to build and keeping up all the time a brave welter of crying, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii; (S.R.C.)

WELTER, see **Wilter**.

WELTING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* **Yks. Lan. Lei. War.** [we·ltin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* Very large, 'whopping.'

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lan.**[1] Girt weltin fella.

2. *sb.* A seam; a seaming. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

WEM, *sb.* **Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Cor.** Also in form **weem Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] [wem; wīm.] **1.** A spot, blemish, flaw; a stain; a hole in cloth. Cf. **wen**.

n.Yks. Always used in a negative sense. 'These chairs have been in use for fifty years and there is not a wem in them.' 'It is without a wem' (T.K.); **n.Yks.**[2] 'It had nowther wem nor sigh about it,' neither crumple nor stain. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 88. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**[1] I'd no idee that tree was so full o' wems as I've fun it oot to be noo it ligs all it len'th upo' th' floor. **e.An.**[1] **Ess.** RAY (1691); **Ess.**[1] **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479.

Hence **Wemless**, *adj.* spotless, faultless; harmless, guileless. **w.Yks.**[2], **n.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **2.** A mole; a swelling. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 88. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

[**1.** This stede of bras, that esily and wel Can . . . Beren your body in-to every place . . . With-outen wem of yow, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 121. Cp. OE. *wemman*, to defile, pollute.]

WEM, *v.* **n.Yks.**[2] [wem.] To bend; to twist round.

WEM, WEMBLE, see **Wame, Whemmle, Wimble**, *sb.*[1]

WEME, WEMLE, see **Wheem, Whemmle**.

WEMON, see **Venom**.

WEN, *sb.* **n.Lin.**[1] [wen.] A blemish, defect. Cf. **wem**, *sb.*

Ther's a wen e' that theäre leäd atween th' barn end an' th' graainery.

WENCH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. *pl.* **wenchen Glo.**[1] [wenʃ.] **1.** *sb.* A girl, lass; a young woman; a sweetheart.

e.Sc. Knights . . . looking out for ony wenches that might be chained up in high towers, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Ayr.** What is the old fool doing with the wench? GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xii. **Gall.** She was ever the most spirity wench in the world, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **Wm.** Whativer's gotten to thee, wench? OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xvi. **n.Yks.** Used as a term of endearment, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 88. **w.Yks.** Boath wenches bobbed rahnd t'corner wi' vengeance i' their face, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1878) 9. **Lan.** Nancy, thou'll be a good wench? BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 8; **Lan.**[1] Usually but not exclusively used to describe an unmarried woman. **s.Lan.** An endearing term, used by the farmers and working

classes, when coaxing or praising a female, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 537. **Chs.**[1] It never conveys the idea of a woman of loose character, but is simply the feminine of 'lad'; **Chs.**[3] **s.Chs.**[1] Óo)z ŭ rae·r, fahyn, bŭk·sŭm wensh. **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Wherever could the ode wench ha' got tu? PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 54. **Der.**[2] Come, wench, don thy bonnet (s.v. Don). **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] 'My little wench' for 'my little girl' is common among the artisan classes. **s.War.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**[1] I have heard a man speak of his daughter as 'the wench.' **Oxf.**[1] Never mind, my wench, I didn't mean [myen·] t' urt tha. **Brks.**[1] **e.An.** Dang me, if ever I see such a wench, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 39. **Ken.** She be a bit rumbustious, though a well-meanin' wench enough, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 42. **Hmp.** (H.R.) **w.Cy.** 'Wench' as an epithet of endearment is more prevalent in the W. of England generally than perhaps in any other part, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 88. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** You be a sly wench, an' a deep 'un, zo you be! HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 70. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis a waunch, zir. **n.Dev.** Master Geoffry had been a bit over-zealous wi' one o' our wenches, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 77. **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Wench-faced**, *ppl. adj.* smooth-faced; without whiskers. n.Lin.[1] **2.** A female servant.

Sc. Pooh, pooh, it is the wench of the house clattering to the well in her pattens, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vi. **e.Lth.** The servin men and wenches frae the big hoose, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **Chs.**[1] The women servants of a farmhouse are spoken of as 'the wenches.' **Not.**[12] **War.**[2] The farmer's wench has bin here, an' brought the eggs. **Brks.**[1]

3. A woman of loose character; a prostitute.

Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Quean). **Elg.** Let my lord take wenches by the score, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 108. **Yks.** Not used exclusively in an insulting sense—perhaps the definition . . . most generally assigned to it is that of a woman of questionable rather than depraved morals, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 88. **w.Yks.** No word uttered to a female could convey a more insulting expression, *ib.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 537. **Stf.** It had sometimes a sinister meaning, as 'lass' had in Cornwall, *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** She's a wench (W.H.).

4. A cow.

Oxf.[1] At Chastleton. They call cows 'Come, wench, come, wench.' 'I ben't a wench, wenches be cows,' *MS. add.*

5. *v.* To court; woo.

Lan. He's never begun o' wenchin yet, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) viii. **s.Lan.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1]

[1. The wenche is nat dead, but slepith, WYCLIF *Matthew* ix. 24.]

WENCHIN, *sb.* Glo. [Not known to our correspondents.] A girl. *Gl.* (1851).

WEND, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Ess. [wend.] **1.** To turn round.

Cum.[14] **n.Lin.**[1] A boatman's term for turning a vessel round.

Hence **Wending-place**, *sb.* a wide place in a canal used for turning vessels in. n.Lin.[1] **2.** To go; to walk.

Per. Rest . . . wad gar some weep His wending ower the muir, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 55. **Dmb.** Nae gallant wends the Braes, in mense or grace, That wi' Kamshaly hauds a higher place, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 3. **Edb.** R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 133. **N.Cy.**[2] **Nhb.** [I] might wend my way owre hill an' dale, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1841) 7. **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** It isn't 'at she's ower proud to wend side by side wi' Tim o' Tab's, for pride she hes none, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 57. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1] *Obs.*, **Ess.** (P.R.)

WEND, see **Wand**, *sb.*[1], **Wynd**, *sb.*[1]

WENE, *sb.* Sc. See below. Cf. **wane**, *sb.*[3]

Slk. In yon green wood there is a waik, And in that waik there is a wene, And in that wene there is a maike That neither has flesh, nor blood, nor bane; And down in yon green wood he walks his lane. In that green wene Kilmeny lay, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 33.

WENG, *sb.* Sc. A slang word for a 'penny.'

Frf. In use among Dundee boys at the present day (W.A.C.).

WENG, see **Wang**, *sb.*[2], **Whang**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

WENGABLES, *sb. pl.* e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A corruption of 'vegetables.' (HALL.)

WENGE, *v.* Suf. [wenz.] With *away*: to consume, fade, or waste away. (C.G.B.)

WENK, *sb.* Som. Also in form **wink**. [weŋk.] An excavated or sunken well. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

WENKL, *v.* Sh.I. [we·ŋkl.] To wriggle. S. & Ork.[1]

WENKLE, see **Wankle**.

WENLY, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Also written **whenly** Yks. Lan. [we·nli.] Almost, nearly.

Yks. T'cart was wenly turned ovver (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** It's whenly nooin (S.P.U.). **Lan.** Sin' childer ran abeawt hawve naked Whol they were whenly grown, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 27. **e.Lan.**[1]

WENNEL, *sb.* e.An. [we·nl.] A weaned calf; a young ox, bull, or cow.

e.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** *ib.*; **Suf.**[1] **Ess.** *Arch.* (1863) II. 188; **Ess.**[1] [Curst cattel that nurteth, poore wennel soon hurteth, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 55.]

WENT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Hrt. Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also in forms **vent** Ken. Sus.[12]; **waint** Rxb. Dmf. (JAM.) Cum.[14]; **want** Hrt. Ess.[1]; **weint** Dmf.; **weynt** Cai.[1] Dmf. (JAM.); **wient** Lan.; **wint** Lan. Ken. Sus.[12] Hmp.[1]; **wont** Hrt. Ess. [**went**; **wint.**] **1.** *sb.* A way; a road, esp. a cross-road.

Hrt. A three or four want way, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 321; We'll stick it up here, in the three wont-way (G.H.G.). **Ess.** (M.R.); *Arch.* (1863) II. 188; **Ess.**[1] Wants Road is a Parish of St. Peter, Maldon. **Ken.** The point where four roads meet is frequently called the four vents, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 508; Narrow roads are called vents in some parts of Kent, *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 131; **Ken.**[1] The plural of 'wents' is frequently pronounced wens; **Ken.**[2] At Ightham, Seven Vents is the name of a spot where seven roads meet. **Sus.**[12]

Hence **Wence**, *sb.* the centre of cross-roads. Ken.[1]

2. A narrow lane or passage, freq. leading from one street into another; an alley.

Sc. (JAM.) **Cum.**[1] In Cockermouth, Workington, and other towns; **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** We have also . . . 'wint,' a passage, not unlike the Scotch 'wynd,' GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 20; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 44. **n.Lan.** There are one or two wents, still so called, in my late parish (Ulverston), BARDSLEY *Dict. Surnames* (1901).

3. Two furrows ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field and back again; also used of harrowing; see below.

Ken. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). **Sus.**[1] Arable land which is harrowed twice over is said to be harrowed a wint (or a turn); if three times a wint and a half; **Sus.**[2], **Hmp.**[1]

4. A corner separated from the remainder of a field by some obstacle, such as a road.

Ken. Farmer: 'You don't quite understand what a went is, Sir. When a corner is cut off a field, as it might be, by a road, then we call it a went' (D.W.L.).

Hence **Wented**, *ppl. adj.* of a field: having a corner cut off by a road, &c. *ib.* **5.** The bend of a fishing-line when not cast in one stretch. Bnff.[1] **6.** Part of a 'fulling-stock'; see below.

w.Som.[1] It consists of a block of wood curved and tapering, made to fit the back or 'seat' of the 'stock.' Wents are of different thicknesses, and their use is to contract the size, or capacity of the stock, as may be required to suit the thickness or quantity of the cloth to be milled. If the stock is slack, i.e. if the cloth does not sufficiently fill it, the heavy feet will cut the cloth instead of milling it.

7. *v.* To go to and from a place. Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] **8.** Of liquids: to turn sour; to lose flavour.

Cai.[1], **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** Of milk (*ib.*); WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 355. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783); **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] Thunnery weather wents milk; **Cum.**[4] Of a cross-looking person (it is said) 'She hes a feace 'at wad waint milk,' *Fireside Crack* (1896) 24. **n.Wm.** T'milks wented wi t'leetnin (B.K.). **e.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nrf.** Spoken of wort, GROSE (1790).

[1. Doun by a floury grene wente Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and swete, CHAUCER *Bk. of Duchesse*, 398.]

WENT, *sb.*[2] Glo. [**went.**] A worn-out or spoilt teazle.

GROSE (1790); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**[1]

WENT, *sb.*[3] Sc. Also in forms **waint** Abd. (JAM.); **weynt** Cai.[1]; **wint** Cld. (JAM.) **1.** A transient sight; a passing view; a glimpse.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** I got a went o' 'er the tither ouk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. **Cld.** (JAM.)

2. A moment; an instant. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1]

WENT, *sb.*[4] e.An.[1] The mesh of a net; a dial. form and use of 'vent.'

WENT, see **Queint.**

WENTH, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. [wenþ.] Breadth, width. s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf. (J.B.W.) Cf. winth.

WENWILL, WENY, see **Venville, Weeny.**

WEPPOW, see **Wappow.**

WER, *poss. adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **weer** Ir. Rut.[1] Nhp.[12] War.[3] Suf.; **were** Lan. Stf. Not. Lei. Dev.; **whor** Dur.; **wir** Sc. S. & Ork.[1] Yks.; **wor** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1]; **wur** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[35] Lan. Rut.[1] [wə(r.] Our.

Sc. When not accented, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 192. **Sh.I.** Ye wid see what wir Bawby an' da rest o' wir folk haes ta stjurm trow, *Sh. News* (May 5, 1900); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **nw.Abd.** Wer ither herd, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8. **Per.** Hiz 'at's creepin' on wur bellies, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 248, ed. 1887. **Don.** How can a lady eat we'er poor diet? YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 55. **Nhb.** Aw thought wor Nell when Nelly Dale The varry thing to myek me happy, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* 1843) 8; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** The great honour conferred on whor George, *Railway Review* (Oct. 11, 1901) 3. **e.Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] Wĕr, short, *gen.* in the middle of a sentence. 'Wa like wer new spot varry weel.' **e.Yks.** We've torn wer skin, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 91. **m.Yks.**[1] Unemphatic, *Introd.* 23. **w.Yks.** Weak form. Wər has been formed from wə after the analogy of jə (ye), jər, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 121; **w.Yks.**[3]; **w.Yks.**[5] Ah may tawak tul thuh wal wer tongue flees art o' wer hēad an' be no better. **Lan.** He did werm wur jackets, FERGUSON *Moudywarp*, 7. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Stf.** He'll have we all roasted in were beds, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxv. **Not.** We were just getting we're dinners (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1]; **Nhp.**[2] Les ha' weer baver. **War.**[3], **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Dev.** He didn't rightly belong to we're parish, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 89.

Hence (1) **Wer nain** or **Wern**, *poss. pron.* our own; (2) **Wers** or **Woriz**, *poss. pron.* ours; (3) **Werselves, -seln, -sel(s, -sen(s,** or **-senze**, *pron.* ourselves. See **We-selves.**

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1] Thae yows 's wern; **n.Yks.**[4] (2) **Sh.I.** Fader keep wiz an' a' 'at's wirs! *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901). **Cai.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The possessive form is sometimes spoken with a full vocalization, as at Alnwick, where the sound 'woriz' is heard. 'It's not yoris; it's woris.' A woman, speaking of her husband, frequently uses the *pron.* wors. 'Aa'll see aboot it when wors comes hyem.' (3) **Cai.** We mauna mak' feels o' wirsels, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 92. **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.** We kept worsels to worsels, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 19; **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.**[12]; **n.Yks.**[4] Yan ov uz cam an' walked wersens inti your parlour, 32. **ne.Yks.**[1] Wa s'all a'e ti fend for wersens. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 122; We can mix it for wirsenze at hoame, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (Sept. 30, 1859); **w.Yks.**[15], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** We . . . happt wersens oop as we mowt, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.** (HALL.), **Nhp.**[1]

WER, WERCH, WERD, see **War**, *adj.*[2], **Wark, Ward**, *sb.*[1]

WERDIE, *sb.* Sc. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest.

Sc. Ilka nest has its werdie, MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). **Fif.** (JAM.)

WERE, WERK, see **Wear**, *v.*[2], **Weir**, *sb.*, **Wer, Work.**

WERK(E, WERKEN, see **Wark, Whirken.**

WERMIT, see **Wormot.**

WERMOUT, *sb.* Pem. The wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.* s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

[OE. *wermōd*, wormwood (HALL).]

WERN, see **Warrant**, *v.*

WER-OUND, *sb.* Dor. A dial. form of 'hoar-hound,' *Marrubium vulgare.* (E.C.M.)

WER(R, WERR, see **Wharre, Very, War.**

WERRADAY, see **Well-a-day.**

WERRET, *sb.* Glo.[1] [wə·rit.] A dial. form of 'wart.'

WERRICK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Yks. [wə·rik.] 1. *v.* To give a half-smothered laugh; to chuckle. Cf. **wherry**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] What's ta werrickin' at?

2. *sb.* A half-smothered laugh; a chuckle. n.Yks.[4]

WERRICK, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] [wə·rik.] To teaze, pester; to worry. Cf. **worrit.** Hence **Werricking**, *ppl. adj.* fretful, peevish.

WERRIDAY, WERRISH, see **Well-a-day, Wairsh.**

WERRIT, see **Worrit.**

WERRY, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. A weir. (G.B.), Ken.[1]

WERRY, *v.* Lin. [wə·ri.] To bring forth young; to litter.

Lin.[1] **n.Lin.** Applied to rabbits only, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] Used of such animals as have many at a birth, as cats, rabbits, rats and mice. 'She's werried this morning.'

WERRY, WERSEL, see **Worry, Warsle.**

WERSH, WERTDAY, see **Wairsh, Warday.**

WERVE, *v.* Dev. A dial. form of 'swerve.'

The horse werved right to one side, *Reports Provinc.* (1893) (s.v. S).

WERWOLF, *sb.* *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) In form **warwoof.** A puny child; an undergrown person of any age; lit. 'man-wulf.'

WERY, see **Weary**, *adj.*, *sb.*[2]

WE'S, *poss. adj.* Oxf. Ess. [wīz, wiz.] Our.

Oxf. Please'm, may we have we's sugar (S.A.K.). **Ess.** We'll go an' have wes dinner (C.D.).

WES, WESAN, WESE, see **Wis, Wizzen**, *v.*[1], **Weeze.**

WE-SELVES, *pron.* Yks. Stf. Not. Lei. War. Sur. In forms **wesen** Yks. Lei.[1] War.[3]; **wesens** Lei.[1]; **wesenz** Yks.; **urs-sels** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ourselves. See **Wer.**

w.Yks. Formed from the weak possessive wə(r). There is no difference in meaning or usage between wəsen and wəsenz, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 124. **s.Stf.** MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (ed. 1903) v. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] *Introd.* 27. **War.**[3] **Sur.** Us must seek it for we'sen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii.

WESLEY, *sb.* Cor. [we·sli.] A Wesleyan chapel.

Cor.[3] A memory of the Xmas anthem up to Wesley, LOWRY *Wreckers and Methodists* (1893) 1. **w.Cor.** I've heard the choir at 'Wesley,' THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 12.

WESLY, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Dizzy, giddy. GROSE (1790).

WESP, WESSAIL, see **Wasp, Wassail.**

WESSEL, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **wassel** Sc. (JAM.); **wastle** Rxb. (JAM.); **wessil** Rxb.; **westle** Sc. (JAM.) [we·sl; wa·sl.] Westwards; in a westerly direction. Cf. **eassel.**

Sc. Ye maun haud wessel by the end o' the loan, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i; (JAM.). **Rxb.** We was jickering along wessil . . . wi' our heads bent to the weather, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 157; (JAM.)

WESSLE, *v.* ne.Lan.[1] [we·sl.] To beat.

WEST, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Sus. Som. Also in forms **waast** Sh.I.; **wast** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [west; Sc. also wast.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Be-wast**, to the west of; (2) **West-bye**, westward, in a westerly direction; (3) **-country**, (*a*) the West Riding of Yorkshire and the counties beyond; (*b*) the hill country of Exmoor; see below; also used *attrib.*; (4) **-country parson**, the hake, *Gadus merleucius*; (5) **-land**, (*a*) the west of Scotland; (*b*) of the west of Scotland; western, westerly; (6) **-lander**, (7) **-landman**, an inhabitant of the west of Scotland; (8) **-lands**, see (5, *a*); (9) **-lin(g**, see (5, *b*); (10) **-lins**, (11) **-ower**, see (2); (12) **-side**, the name given in the neighbourhood of Barton to the district between the Ancholme and the Trent; (13) **-wardmen**, see below; (14) **-ways**, see (2).

(1) **Sh.I.** He was bewast da Kibbie, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 45. **Per.** Let all be-west the Spittel come, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 2, ed. 1853. **Ayr.** BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 167, ed. 1871. (2) **Abd.** [She] taul's ye gaed west-by a wee afore, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 72. **e.Fif.** Tibbie's letters bein' aye left wastbye at Janet Wabster's to be sent on to S. Andrew's by the carrier, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] I've been, as you knaw very well, all oher th' west country, an' e' Scotland, an' doon sooth, bud go wheāre I mud I niver heārd noābody talk soā nist as them Norfolk chaps duz. (*b*) **w.Som.**[1] Including all the Brendon, Dunkery, and Exmoor ranges. A West Country farmer would be at once known to come from the district lying between Porlock, Bampton and Barnstaple, even if the words were spoken at Tiverton, which lies far to the west of the locality. (4) **Sus.**[1] So called from the black streak on the back, and abundance of the fish along the western coast; **Sus.**[2] (5, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.); He raised his militia to caper awa to Bothwell Brigg against the wrang-headed wastland whigs, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Abd.** His own old westland haunts about Loch Lomond, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 204. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 134. **Rnf.** The sun is downward wearing Far ayont the westland hill, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 94. **Gall.** He was

overthrong with the hanging of so many Westland men, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 7. (6) **Sc.** He felt a morsel of liking for this uncouth westlander, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 38; GUTHRY *Memoirs* (1747) 289 (JAM.). (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) (8) **Sc.** Ye'll be a Whig since ye come from the Westlands, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 39; Specially the *sw.* counties of Sc. (A.W.) (9) **Sc.** (JAM.); Then what are a' their westlin' crews? We'll gar the tailors tack again, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 280. **Kcd.** Saft the wastlin' breezes blaw, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 178. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Dmb.** The westlin' carse some gerse provides, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 70. **Ayr.** Ay a westlin leuk she throws, BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* (Dec. 26, 1795) l. 21. **Dmf.** I'm aff and awa to the wastlin' warl', REID *Poems* (1894) 244. **Nhb.** The westlin' breezes saftly blaw, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 88. (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Frf.** Weary sun, aye westlin's stealin', REID *Heatherland* (1894) 44. **Lnk.** Tak a leuk o't [the sun] whan it's cummin wastlins, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 255. (11) **Sh.I.** Whin I was waast ower yisterday, da haet wis anough ta confies me, *Sh. News* (July 22, 1899). (12) **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Som.** Men sailing to the westward [i.e. Lundy] with the pilots in their skiffs. They are the pilots of the future. The licensed pilots sail just as much to the westward as their crews, but the word is never applied to a pilot. It may sometimes be given to men who sail on their own account, and call themselves deputy pilots (W.F.R.). (14) **Kcb.** Nations maistly gaed westweys lang syne, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 158.

2. Used in describing the situation of places, things, &c.; see below. Also used *advb.* Cf. **east**, *adj.*

Sc. And soon as my chin has nae hair on, I shall come west and see ye, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 214; Weel a weel, tell them I'll come wast when I'm ready, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **n.Sc.** The terms 'east' and 'west' are as common with the country people in the Highlands, and are used in the same manner as right and left are in the south. 'The servant lass has been sewing on the button, and she has put it an inch o'er far west,' *Scotch Haggis*, 80. **Inv.** West and East are used often not so much in the strict sense of the words, but of two opposite directions, one being that half of the heavens where the sun rises, the other being where it sets. Thus east includes north and west south (H.E.F.). **Per.** A'm watchin' for Maclure as he comes wast, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 233. **Bwk.** Some may gang pushin' an' oxterin' past, An' order ye proudly to 'Stand a bit Wast,' CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 78. **w.Crk.** If a person wants you to stop a horse he will say 'Will you get to the east or west (as the case may be) of the horse,' instead of asking you to go before him; or if they are asking for directions as to where they are to go, it is not for the place they ask, but 'Am I to go west?' or 'Am I to go east?' but they never mention the north or south, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 118; The points of the compass are generally used instead of 'right,' 'left,' &c. In boating, your man will tell you to pull the 'West oar' and back water with the 'East one' (G.E.D.).

Hence **Waastroo**, *adj.* belonging to any place to the west of the speaker.

Sh.I. Da waastroo boys is met Bawby at da burn as shū cam' trow, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899).

3. *v.* Of the wind: to veer to the west. Bnff.[1]

WEST, *sb.* Nhp. Cmb. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **waaste** Wil. [west; weəst.] A sty in the eye.

Nhp.[2] In order to be rid of this it is customary for the sufferer, on the first night of the new moon, to procure the tail of a black cat, and, after pulling from it one hair, rub the tip nine times over the pustule: a gold ring is, however, more commonly used. **s.Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 37. **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** I have a west coming in my eye (C.K.P.). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

WESTAN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The West.

WESTER, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Dev. Also in forms **waaster** Sh.I.; **waster** S. & Ork.[1] Cld. (JAM.); **wastre** Cai.[1] **1.** *adj.* Western, westward; more to the west; also used *advb.*

Sh.I. Whin da sin is ower da waaster planticrab, dat's juist sax o'clock frae da know [the now], *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); **S.&Ork.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **nw.Dev.**[1] Fields are frequently distinguished as Easter and Wester, e.g. Easter Good-vor-nort and Wester Good-vor-nort (s.v. Easter).

Hence **Waasterside**, *sb.* the western side.

Sh.I. Dey wir twa sittin' apon a broo whin da sheep brook aff at da waasterside, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899).

2. *v.* To go or drift westwards.

Sc. The sun is westering in the lift, WRIGHT *Scot. Life* (1897) 63. **Cai.**[1] Mostly of boats in a tideway. **Twd.** The sun was already westering, BUCHAN *J. Burnet* (1898) 427. **Dmf.** The sun was westering to his bed, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 64.

WESTER, see **Waster**, *sb.*[2]

WESTRIL, *sb. Obs.* Chs. A short under-hand cudgel. (K.)

WESTY, *adj.* n.Cy. Der. Lei. Also in forms **wasty** Lei.[1]; **weisty** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [we·sti.] Dizzy, giddy; light-headed; confused.

N.Cy.[2] **Der.** 'He's very nasty tempered.' . . 'Hush, wife, he's a bit westy by times is Ashford,' VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) x; **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Lei.**[1] My head's very wasty and bad.

WET, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wat** Sc. (JAM.); **weat** n.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **weeat** Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; **weet** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nrf.; **weit** Sc. (JAM.); **wit** w.Yks.[1] [wet; wiət, wīt.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Wet-bird**, (*a*) the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (*b*) the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (2) **-board**, (*a*) a movable board, which slides into a groove within the bottom jambs of a barn-door; (*b*) a shoemaker's cutting-out board; (3) **-day**, a time of distress or scarcity; 'a rainy day'; (4) **-finger**, in phr. *with a wet finger*, with small effort; (5) **-fish**, fresh fish, as distinguished from fish cured or dried; (6) **-foot**, with wet feet; (7) **-hand**, a drunkard; (8) **-looking**, threatening rain; (9) **-of-daubing**, of a bird's-nest: having the plastering of mud still moist; (10) **-rent**, money levied from the members of a sick club, &c. to be spent in drink for the good of the public-house in which the lodge is held; (11) **-shack**, a very watery bog; (12) **-shoe ford**, a ford which just wets the feet of the forders; (13) **-spear**, a mining term: see below; (14) **-stuff**, any kind of alcoholic drink; (15) **-weed**, *obs.*, the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

(1, *a*) **Slg., Rut.** [So called] Because its cry 'weet, weet,' is considered to foretell rain, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63. (*b*) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1870) 212. (2 *a*, *b*) **Shr.**[2] (3) **Wm.** His wages could be chiefly spent for a wet day, as we term it—that is against sickness and old age, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 190. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.); She wad be brought aff wi' a wat finger, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii. (5) **Abd.** Wet fish, the fisher's dozen of twenty, for 6*d.*, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 213. (6) **Ken.**[1] He came home wet-foot, and set there wid'out taking off his boots, and so he caught his death; **Ken.**[2] **Dor.** You'll be the death on her, vor to keep she wet-foot all day i' they long wet grasses, C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 30. (7) **N.Cy.**[1] **Dur.** It might keep some o' the wet hands oot o' the pub, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 207. **ne.Lan.**[1] (8) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wgt.** It's verra wat-lookin'. . . It disna look ower weel, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 234. (9) **s.Not.** Ugh! it's wet-o'-daubin! Look at my 'and! (J.P.K.) (10) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Post* (June 9, 1897). **War.** The payment of wet rents for the use of lodge rooms at public houses, *B'ham Daily Post* (May 27, 1901). (11) **w.Yks.**[1] (12) **Dmb.** You've gane waur gates than o'er by wet-shoe ford, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 94. (13) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Spear). **Nhb., Dur.** Wet spears are those which, working within a column of pumps, are constantly immersed in water; dry spears are those which pass by a column, or down a staple, to the columns beneath the uppermost one, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (14) **s.Lan.**[1] (15) **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. Phr. (1) *as weak as a wet dish-clout*, very weak; (2) *as wet as a drowned kitten*, (3) — *as a water-dog*, very wet; (4) *to give a person a wet welcome*, to welcome him with a drink; (5) *to look as black as a wet Friday*, to look very angry; (6) *wet as dung*, (7) — *as sore*, (8) — *as thack*, see (3); (9) — *within*, slightly intoxicated.

(1, 2, 3) **s.Lan.**[1] 4. (4) **Cor.** No 'fence in givin' the maid a wet welcome, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 175. (5) **Nrf.** He looked as black as a wet Friday at me, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 162. (6) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 13, 1900). (8) **n.Lin.**[1] The straw with which buildings or stacks are thatched is wetted before it is laid on to make it 'bed' properly. (9) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

3. Addicted to intemperance.

Sc. They're gey wat lads thae, they'll no part sune (JAM.). **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20.

4. See below.

Con. I might be tempted to spoil the sargent's nice new uniform if he laid a wet little finger on me, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 81.

5. *sb.* In phr. (1) *a wet and a tippler*, a person given to drinking; (2) *heavy wet*, strong drink; (3) *to be all upon wet*, to rain slightly.

(1) w.Yks.[1] (2) War.[3] Cor. Having first with heavy wet Their courage raised, away they set, DANIEL *Budget*, 16. (3) e.Yks.[1] It's all uppo weet noo, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

6. Moisture; dew.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. My brogues may draw some wet, COCK *Strains* (1810) 122. Per. Fragrant of breath and fresh with morning's weet, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* 1895 75. Ayr. The bonie Lark, companion meet! Bending thee 'mang the dewy weet! BURNS *To a Daisy* (1786) st. 2. Nhb.[1]

7. Rain, esp. a slight, drizzling rain; wet weather.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. He's [it's] a kind o' misty, an' a shug o' sma' weet, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). ne.Sc. Eh, sirs! it's an awfu' weet, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 258. s.Sc. I wad screen the wee flower frae the wind and weet, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 13. Ayr. Thou hear'st the winter wind and weet, BURNS *O Lassie*, st. 2. Lnk. This nicht o' weet an' win', MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 10. Hdg. Binds with wind and weet The vestment round his thews, LUMSDEN *Scl. Poems* (1896) 212. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. When dingy packs on Criffel lower Then hoose yer kye an' stuik yer duir, But if Criffel be fair an' clear For win' or weet ye needn't fear, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1] Lan. WILBRAHAM *Gl.* (1826). Chs.[123] n.Lin.[1] Ther' ewsed to be a deäl moore wet a few years sin then ther's been of laate. Glo.[2], Nrf. (W.R.E.) Som. 'Tes a sight o' wet.' 'Ay, the sky full o' it,' RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 255.

8. A small quantity of any liquid.

Sh.I. A' da trackle we hed ta get a weet o' mylk o' wir ain, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.)

9. Sweat.

m.Yks.[1] I.W. Said Moses, . . looking at the panting, reeking horses, . . 'They be all a-drillin with wet,' GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 33.

10. Water.

Lnk. My breast took a notion That dang up the weet to my ee, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 78. Lan. That shiftin waste o' weet, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 138.

11. A wetting.

Fif. People who live by the seaside distinguish between a 'saut weet' and a 'fresh weet.' To be soaked with rain might bring on an attack of rheumatism, but after falling into the harbour, one might let his clothes dry on him without the risk of a chill, SETOUN *Skipper* (1901) 184.

12. Wet clothes.

Ayr. Cast off the wat, put on the dry, BURNS *Ploughman*, st. 2. Gall. (A.W.)

13. *pl.* Liquid. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] 14. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Wet-my-foot** or **-my-feet**, (2) **-my-lip**, the quail, *Coturnix communis*; (3) **-my-neck**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (4) **-up**, a drink; (5) **-your-neck**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

(1) Per., Fif. The name seems given from its cry (JAM.). e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 173. Rxb. (JAM.) n.Ir. SWAINSON *ib.*; N.I.[1] Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 457; Cum.[4], Nhp.[1] Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1886) 18. (2) N.I.[1], I.Ma. (G.E.D.) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. w.Nrf. SWAINSON *ib.* (3) n.Lin.[1] (4) Nrf. He'd be off to the Maid's Head and he'd get a wet up and go off to his dinner, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 14. (5) Hnt. *Nature Notes*, No. 3.

15. Phr. (1) *to wet neither foot nor finger for a thing*, to obtain it without any exertion; (2) — *one eye*, to take one glass of drink; (3) — *the bargain*, to drink together as a sign that a bargain has been completed; (4) — *the child's*, or *the baby's*, *head*, to celebrate the birth of a child by a convivial gathering; see **Child, 2** (2); (5) — *the eye*, to cause to weep; (6) — *the job*, to drink to celebrate the beginning of a new piece of work; (7) — *the lips*, to have a drink; (8) — *the miller's eye*, to add too much water to a mixture; see **Miller, 2** (2); (9) — *the nebbie*, see (7); see **Neb, 3** (10); (10) — *the neck*, see (7); (11) — *the sickle*, to drink at the farmer's charge on engagement as a harvester, or the evening before harvest begins; (12) — *the sleeve*, ? to challenge (13) — *the web*, see below; (14) — *through*, to wet to the skin; (15) — *with rain*, to rain slightly; to drizzle.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Som. I tell 'ee to wet one eye. . . . Take the cup, I tell 'ee, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* 1894 149. (3) e.Sc. Come ower to the inn an' I'll gie you my bill, an' we'll weet the bargain, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 21. Ayr. C'way into the Red Lion then, and we'll wet the bargain with a drink to make it hold the tighter, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 102. s.Lan.[1] A custom very prevalent in bygone days. Nrf. Let's go and ha' a drop ter wet th' bargain, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 50. (4) n.Yks. Wetting t'barn's heäd, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 37. e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 13, 1900). w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. 'We'll wet little Mabel's head with some of it [home-brewed].' 'What mean you?' 'Why my wife was brought to bed last night of a little lass as we're going to call Mabel, and I'd like us to drink her health. That's what we call wetting a child's head in these parts,' WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xxiv. s.Lan.[1] This interesting operation is common at a christening. (5) Dmf. But the sleeky auld priest he wat our eye In sackcloth gowns, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 95. (6) Nrf. Them what drunk beer, went to the Bull-dorg to wet the job, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 131. (7) Ker. Not wance did they ashk me to wet my lips, nor wet their own ayther so far as I could see, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 162. (8) Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) (9) Lnk. For a pick to fill their gebbies, Or a drap to weet their nebbies, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 10. (10) Nhb. Here's te ye, Watt, for oft I trow We twa hae wet our necks together, GRAHAM *Moorland Dial.* (1826) 7. (11) e.An.[1] Perhaps it should be 'whet.' But whatever be the figure, the thing meant is perfectly well understood. Suf.[1] (12) Sc. Nane wad gie him the coochers, or weet his coat sleeve, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 152. (13) Slg. 'Weeting the Wab' was one of the customs of Kennethcrook. This was a dram given by the weaver to the driver of the coach, for which the driver was expected to be as gentle with the cloth as possible during its journey to Glasgow, and over which he pledged the weaver's health and wished him a speedy sale, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 51. (14) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lei.[1] Yo'll weet ye threugh. (15) e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] This is twenty-foher o' th' munth, an' its hardlin's wetted wi' raain sin' it cum in. Glo. Don't hang the clothes out, it wets with rain (A.B.).

16. To rain, esp. to rain slightly; to drizzle.

Sc. It's ga'in to weet (JAM.). N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] It weets fast; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] Is it bown to weet a bit thinks ta? Lan. WILBRAHAM *Gl.* (1826). Chs.[123] Nhp.[1] It only just wets. War.[3], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf. (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] Dew it wet? Sur.[1], I.W. (J.D.R.) Dor.[1] Do wet a little. w.Som.[1] Du jis waet·ee luy·k, kaa·n kau·l ut raa·yn. Dev. I zeed a cap atop o' Cawsdon this morn', and zays I 'twill wet afore night, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 286.

17. To infuse tea; to mix a pudding, bread, &c.

Ir. She missed it sore, When I'd ne'er a grain to wet, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 104. Yks. (M.B.-S.), Oxf. (G.O.) Nrf. I ha' wetted th' tea pretty nigh half-an-hour ago, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 776. Ken.[1] 'To wet the tea' is to pour a little boiling water on the tea; this is allowed to stand for a time before the teapot is filled up. 'To wet a pudding' is to mix it; so the baker is said to wet his bread when he moistens his flour; Ken.[2], Sur.[1] Sus.[1] To wet the bread, is to mix the water in the flour.

18. To drink. Som. He do wetty too much (W.F.R.).

19. To sweat.

m.Yks.[1] I don't know what ails thy back, Will, but mine wêats above a bit.

20. To urinate. Cum.[4] 21. *Obs.* Of a river, &c.: to water.

Edb. I dwall amang the caller springs That weet the Land o' Cakes, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 154, ed. 1785.

WET, *int.* Yks. [wet.] A driver's call to his horse to go to the right; also in *comb.* **Wet gee!** (G.W.W.) s.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 26, 1896). See **Hait, 3.**

WET, WETCH, see **Oat, Wheat, Wet-shod.**

WETE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. 1. *sb. Obs.* Hope. Ayr. MACQUEEN *Gloaming Am.* (1831) *Gl.* 2. *adj.* Desirous. n.Yks.[2] Whent wete [very desirous].

WETHER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **weather** n.Cy.; and in forms **wadder** Sc. (JAM.); **wather** Sc.; **wedder** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Yks. Midl. Lin. Suf.[1]; **weddher** ne.Lan.[1]; **wither** Per. [we·ðə(r; we·də(r.] 1. A male sheep, esp. a castrated sheep.

Sc. Gie never the wolf the wedder to keep, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 297. n.Sc. (JAM.) Per. I herd a' the ewes, lambs, and withers mysel', SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 38. s.Sc. YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 403. Ayr. Eaten like a wether-haggis, BURNS *Capt. Grose*, st. 3. Edb. She . . . singit weel a dainty wather's

head, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 199. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** He wantit . . . t'wedders swortit an druvven, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8. **Wm.** (B.K.) **ne.Yks.**[1] From castration till weaning, after which it is called a hog. **e.Yks.** Even in the rich pastures of this district the wedders were seldom ready for the butcher under two or three years of age, *Farm Reports, Ridgemont* (1833) 147. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 323. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[2], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Called a two, three, &c., shear wether, according to the times he has been shorn, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] After the third shearing the males are called wethers (s.v. Sheep). **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[3] A castrated male sheep up to its first shearing. **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1] **Bdf.** The name of male lamb, after 2 years, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 145. **Suf.**[1] **Som.** You can buy good tegs and wethers at a half a crown apiece, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 65.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wether-bleat,** the snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (2) **-gammon,** a leg of mutton; (3) **-getter,** a ram let out for breeding purposes; (4) **-hog,** a male sheep of the second season; (5) **-lamb,** a male lamb.

(1) **Abd.** The peculiar cry of the snipe, which . . . emit a sort of noise resembling the bleat of a sheep, from whence they are named by the peasantry, the wether-bleat, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 64, ed. 1889. (2) **Edb.** Wi' skelps [reverses] like this fock sit but seenil down To wether-gammon or how-towdy brown, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 183, ed. 1785. (3) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei.** The characteristic difference between what is termed a ram-getter, and a wether-getter or a good grazier's sheep, is that of the former being everywhere cleaner, finer, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 397. (4) **Sth.** When the month of June has brought its interminable day, the wedder hogs yield their first fleece. They are then called dinmants, *Farm Reports, Sutherland* (1832) 81. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Wm.** Came astray . . . three horned wether hoggs, *Wm. Gazette* (May 26, 1900) 5, col. 1. **e.Yks.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1] **Wil.**[1] *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (s.v. Sheep). **w.Som.**[1] (5) **Sth.** The first contains wedder lambs, *Farm Reports, Sutherland* (1832) 79. **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Sheep).

3. ? A female sheep. **Lin.**[1] **4.** The fleece of the second and every succeeding shearing of a sheep. Cf. **hog,** *sb.*[1] **7.**

w.Yks. Super-super wethers, 9½*d.*; selected Yorkshire wethers, 7¾*d.*; deep wethers, 9*d.*, *Agric. Gazette* (June 17, 1895) 538, col. 3. **Nhp.**[1]

WETHER, see **Whether.**

WETHER-HORSE, *sb.* Ken. The last horse in a team. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

WETNESS, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) In form **weetness.** **1.** Anything drinkable. Twd. **2.** Wet, rainy weather. Sc.

WETOIL, see **Whetile.**

WET-SHOD, *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **watchard** Glo.; **watched** s.War.[1] Wor. Bck.; **watcherd** Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Bck. Hmp.[1]; **watchered** Nhp.[1] War.[3] se.Wor.[1]; **watchet** Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Glo.[1] Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Hmp. Wil.[1]; **watchett** Lei.; **watchut** Brks.; **watshed** Nhp.[2] I.W.[12]; **watsheed** Som.; **watsherd** War.; **wat-shod** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **weeat-shod** n.Yks.[2]; **weetsherd** n.Lin.[1]; **weet-shurt** Lan.; **wetch** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wetcha** s.Chs.[1]; **wetchard** Lin.; **wetchat** s.Chs.[1]; **wetched** Chs.[23] Stf.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[12]; **wetcherd** Chs.[1]; **wetchered** Chs. Not.[1] Lin.[1] War.[2]; **wetchert** Chs.[1]; **wetchet** Chs.[3] Shr.[12] Wil.[1]; **wetchot** nw.Der.[1]; **wetchud** Der.[2] Not.; **wetchut** s.Chs.[1]; **wetshed** sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1]; **wetshet** Chs.[2]; **wet-shud** Suf.[1]; **wichurt** Lan.[1]; **witcherd** e.Lan.[1]; **witchered** Lan.; **witchert** s.Lan.[1]; **witchod** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **witchut** m.Lan.[1]; **witsherd** Lan.; **wit-shod** w.Yks.[1]; **wotshed** Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; **wotsherd** Bdf. **1.** *adj.* Wet-footed; wet over the shoe-tops; *occas.* wet through; also used *advb.*

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw'm weet-shurt and weet to my skin, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 136; *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 286; Jinny wer ill witchered wi' nobbut havin thin shoon on, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; **Chs.**[123], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They got wetshed in the dyke. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12] **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] Don't stand out in the rain without a coat, you'll be wetchered in five minutes; **War.**[34], **se.Wor.**[1] **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 18. **Shr.**[1] Jest look at yore stockin'-fit!—dun them shoes loose yo' wetchet?—w'y it's none sence they wun tapt; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** GROSE (1790); **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. **Hnt.** A fair held in the parish of Spaldwich is so called, as being held in Nov. it is generally wet and dirty (T.P.F.). **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** Bless us, child, how watchet ye are in the feet, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **I.W.**[12], **Wil.**[12], **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**[1] Z-dhing·k aay bee gwai·n een dhae·ur, mun, vur tu git waet·shaud?

2. Brimful of tears.

Ayr. Right aft wi' it my een watshod Hae stood thro' fear, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 105. **Lnk.** His e'en were watshod, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 202. **Gall.** The tears frae nature's watshod e'en Row murmuring down mony a rill, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 124, ed. 1876.

3. *v.* To wet the feet; to let in water.

s.Chs.[1] Ah daayt yoa)n wech·ŭ yŭrsel·. Dhis ree·n ŭl wech·ŭt dhŭ foa·ks. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

[**1.** And ȝit is wynter for hem worse for wete-shodde thei gange, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIV. 161.]

WETTEL, see **Whittle,** *sb.*[2]

WETTENED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[2] In form **weeatened.** Made wet, moistened.

WETTER, see **Whitter,** *v.*[1]

WETTING, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **weatin** Cum. Wm.; **weating** n.Cy. Yks.; **weetin** Sc. w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4]; **weeting** Sc. w.Yks.[3] [we·tin; wī·tin.] **1.** A fine rain-like mist. w.Dur.[1] **2.** A small quantity of liquor, less than a dram; convivial drinking.

Sc. Could ye no get a drappie till's this mornin'—jist a weetin'? HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 97. **Frf.** We ate and drank, and sic a weetin' As we twa had at our first meetin', SANDS *Poems* (1833) 112. **Lth.** The young chaps bring their bottles oot, And ilk ane gets a wettin', LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 49. **Rxb.** Aw'll be hanged if aw gang a fit past yonder till aw get a weeting, ony way, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 40.

3. *Obsol.* Old urine.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Cum.** (HALL.), **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** I slat a pot of weatin in his feace, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 16. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**[3] Stale urine is so called, because in the process of manufacture the cloth is wetted with that liquid when sent to the mill, the object being to bring out the grease. . . I have been told of persons using this substance instead of soap, even for washing themselves! 'Aw'll get me some weetin', an' hev a gooid weetin' lather,' old folks would say, using soap also with it.

WETTY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. In forms **weety** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; **weitie** Sc. [wī·ti.] Wet, rainy.

Sc. A weety day (JAM.). **Abd.** The night is weety, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 36, ed. 1801. **Kcd.** We had a byous weety time, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 1. **Ayr.** The spring time . . . was weety and cauld, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 241. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

WEUEL, see **Weevil.**

WEUN, *int. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **yeun.** A ploughman's call to the ox-team to turn about at the end of a furrow. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 179.

WEUTER, *v. Obs.* Lan. To stagger. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.[1]

WEVER, *adv.* War. Brks. Also written **wevver** Brks.[1] [we·və(r).] A contracted form of 'however.'

War.[24] **Brks.**[1] E hev a-done I a good bit o' harm by actin' like that ther, wevver us wunt zaay no moor about ut this time.

WEVET, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms **weffet** Wil.[1]; **wivet** Dor.[1] [wī·vit.] **1.** A cobweb.

Dor.[1] So din's a wēvet. **Som.** Tha church war durty—wevets here hang'd danglin vrom tha ruf, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 134. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [To Will. Belrynger for strykyng downe of the Weuet in the Churche by ij dais—vj*d.*, 1499-1500, *Ch'warden's Acc. S. Edmund, Sarum* (1896) 51.]

2. A spider. Wil.[1]

WEVIL, *v. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) To wriggle. Cf. **waffle,** *v.*[1]

WEW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **weaw** s.Lan.[1] **1.** *v.* To mew, as a kitten. Cf. **wow.**

Rxb. The cat mews an' the ketlen wews, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 714. **n.Yks.** Ah heer'd t'kitlins wewin' (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *sb.* The cry of a cat. s.Lan.[1]

WEW, *adj.* Lin. [wiu.] Tiny, esp. used of a lamb. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

WEWERPOW, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dam across a ditch to keep up the water. (Hall.)

WEWL, see **Whewl**, *v.*[12]

WEWLOCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form wewleck. An instrument for making ropes of straw. Slk., Rxb., Dmf.

WEWLY, *adj.* Lin. [wiu·li.] Complaining, peevish; small and mean; pitiful.

WEX, WEXIOUS, see **Vex, Vexious.**

WEY, see **Way**, *sb.*, *int.*, **Waigh, We, Wee, Why**, *adv.*

WE-YET, WEYKE, see **Wait**, *int.*, **Waik.**

WEYN, *sb.* Yks. Also written **wain.** [wein.] A big, awkward girl; an immoral woman. The same word as **Quean**, q.v.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Side aht o' mi gate yo' gurt weyn! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890).

WEYNT, WEYSAN, see **Went**, *sb.*[13], **Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

WEY(S-AND-BODKINS, *sb.* Dor. Som. Part of a plough-harness; see below. See **Bodkin**, *sb.*[2]

Dor.[1] A set of spreaders for hitching two horses to the same part of a sull or harrow. The first, the 'wey,' is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a 'cops' (an iron bow with a free joint); and the 'bodkins' are connected by a crook on their middle to 'clipses' on the two ends of the 'wey,' and have the traces hitched by 'clipses' to their own ends. They are sometimes called 'whippences,' and by coachmen 'bars.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

WEYSE, WEZN, see **Wase**, *sb.*, **Wise**, *v.*, **Weasand.**

WEZZEN, *sb.* Yks. [we·zən.] A stupid person; a blockhead.

w.Yks. Tha gaumlus wezzen, tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

WEZZLE, see **Whizzle**, *v.*[1], **Wizzle**, *v.*

WHA, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **wa** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[1] w.Yks.[12] Lan.; **waa** w.Yks.[1]; **waah** Bnff.[1]; **wah** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Der.[1]; and in forms **waayah** Yks.; **waw** Sc. (Jam.) Lan. [wa, wā.] **1.** Well! why! used to express expostulation or as introductory to an assertion; also used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person. An unstressed form of 'why'; also in *comp.* **Wha-wha.**

Sc. Wa, might one have said, though he be dead and buried, yet he will rise again; ay, but they say, this is the third day; wa but it was lang to ev'ning, might they not have waited on till night came? Guthrie *Sermons* (1709) 11 (Jam.); Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 275. Abd. (Jam.) Frf. Wa, wa; I say again, John Double, be sure yer no speakin' on a probability, but on a certainty, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 102. Lnk. Wa' Sawny man; wilt thou na rise the day? Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 49. n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum.[1] Wa noo than. e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] Wah-wah! a muttered expression of combined remonstrance and submission to the undeserved reproof of a superior when it would be impolitic to reply. w.Yks. Wha, yo'd better hod yer din, Binns *Yksman's Comic Ann.* (1889) 38; Whah, yo' hev a sign o' t'miln side, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2; Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 547; w.Yks.[125] Lan. *Eggshibishun* (1856) 40; Lan.[1] e.Lan. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901); e.Lan.[1] Whaw, what a shame that is! Der.[1] Wah, but yo mun gooa.

2. Used as a negative or prohibition, *gen.* repeated.

Bnff.[1] Waah, waah, that winna dee at a'.

WHA, WHA(A, WHAALE, see **What, Who**, *pron.*[1], **Whale.**

WHAAP, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] The sheltered part or hollow of a hill; a 'hope.'

Ye maun gae back as far as the Whaap, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i.

WHAAP, WHAARL, see **Whaup**, *sb.*[18], **Wharrel, Whorl.**

WHAARL(E, WHAARTER, see **Whirl, Quarter.**

WHABBLE, *sb.* Chs.[13] [wo·bl.] A puddle. Cf. **whabbock.**

WHABBOCK, *sb.* Chs.[13] [wo·bək.] A puddle. Cf. **whabble.** 'The fields are aw of a whabbock,' i.e. all of a swim.

WHACK, *v.*[1], *sb.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also written **wack** Yks. Lan. s.Chs.[1] Der.[2] e.An.[1] Hmp. w.Som.[1] Dev. Cor.[2]; and in forms **quhack, quhauk** Sc. (Jam.); **waäck** Sur.; **whauk** Sc. (Jam.); **whawk, wheck** Sc.; *pl.* **wax** Lan. [wak, wæk.] **1.** *v.* To thwack, beat, thrash; to hit or strike severely; to slash, esp. with a sharp instrument; to fall with violence; also used *fig.* See **Thack**, *v.*[2]

Sc. Why should we . . . thole sae aft the spleen to whauk us Out of our reason, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 349 (Jam.). Bnff.[1] Abd. I've taught and I've whack'd for nigh forty years. . . Now I'll hang up my tards wi' an old veteran's pride, Ogilvie *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 123. e.Fif. 'Od I'se whauk their wheerikins to them! Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. s.Sc. When a culprit is scourged he is said to be 'whaukit' (Jam.). Dmf. Aboot the snoot she did sae whack me, She dang't a' wrang, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 41. Uls. (M.B.-S.), n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[14], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[15], s.Lan. (S.W.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.[2] Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. (E.M.), Suf.[1] Sur. But when she runs an' I waäcks he goes summat wonnerful, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1], Dev.[3] Slang. If I got nothink, old Mother Kneebone giv' me a whackin' and another bit of bread, Besant & Rice *Mortiboy* (1872) xxxviii.

2. With *down*: to cut in large slices, esp. used of cheese. s.Sc. (Jam.) **3.** To pull; to whip out.

Sc. (A.W.) Rnf. A rotten stump my brain had rackit . . . Till Doctor Manning oot did whack it, And put me richt, Barr *Poems* (1861) 154.

4. To throw.

s.Wor. Whack the rope ower to mah (H.K.). Oxf. (G.O.)

5. *Fig.* To excel, surpass; to overcome; to get the better of; to conquer in a lawsuit.

Sc. (A.W.) e.Yks.[1] Ah can whack him onny day at sums. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 3, 1900). Not. He whacked him (J.H.B.). s.Wor. Thot whacks me (H.K.). Oxf. We whack them every time we play them (G.O.). w.Som.[1] 'Tis gwain to be tried to 'Sizes next wik; but I'll warn't Mr. Baker 'll wack 'em.

6. *Fig.* To divide; to share.

s.Lan. We'll wack at the profits or losses (S.W.). War.[2] Whak this opple among yer. Lon. This done, they then, as they term it, 'whack' the whole lot; that is, they divide it equally among all hands, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 152, ed. 1861. [Aus. We 'whacked' the lot. There was eight of us that had to share and share alike, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xii.]

7. *sb.* A heavy or smart blow; a thump; a heavy fall; the sound of such a blow or fall.

Sc. (Jam.); (A.W.); Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 48. Ayr. A weel-laid-on whack o' the tawse, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv. Ir. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Uls. (M.B.-S.), n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1] Cum. Blin Staig the fidler gat a whack, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 12. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] It com doon wiv a reglar whack. w.Yks.[12] Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 276. m.Lan.[1] s.Stf. I gied him a whack on his back, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2] 'Give it a wack,' said in threshing. Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1], e.An.[2], Suf.[1] s. & w.Cy. Holloway. Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

8. A game similar to tip-cat. Lon. Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 329. See **Waggle, 4.** **9.** A cut; an incision.

Sc. (G.W.) Edb. Thro' the surloin let their blade Make unco whacks, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 83.

10. The power to inflict a 'whack.'

Don. If there's any whack in the belt, boys, I'll lay-on ye, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 258.

11. A slice.

Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. Just cut us a whack off that chump o' beef, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 44.

12. Appetite. n.Cy. (Hall.) **13.** *Fig.* A portion, share, allowance, esp. used of a sufficient or large quantity of food or drink.

Sc. (A.W.), Bnff.[1] Elg. I swallowed my whack, an' a nievefu' o' raisins, Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. Lnk. They ne'er disagreed wi' oor stamachs, Unless we took mair nor our wheck, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 155. Ir. That's what you might call something like a fine little whack of money, Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 280. N.I.[1] He can take his whack. n.Yks.[12] w.Yks.[2] He's got his whack. Lan. Aw met goo wax, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x. m.Lan.[1] Aw'll do mi whack. s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Grannie's a bit ould getting and she's had her whack, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. xviii. Not.[1] Lin.[1] This is my whack of bread and cheese for andersmeat. Lei.[1] Ah'n had moy whack o' liquor. War.[23]

Shr., Hrf. He is not quite drunk, but has had his whack, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Lon. If I was a teetotaler I must pay my whack and the other men may drink it, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 283, ed. 1861. Hmp. (H.R.), I.W. (J.D.R.) Wil. Gie un his whack (E.H.G.). Som. 'Ad got hes whack o' buttons, which es more than zome o we, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 15. Cor.[2] He looks like a fellow who can take his wack. Slang. My pals said 'You had better get away from us; if we touch, you will take your whack (share) just the same,' HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887 i. [Aus. We've gone whacks . . . in the nuggets and cash in the hut, BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* (1892) III. xxii.]

14. *Fig.* Money; profit.

N.I.[1] Shr.[2] Got the whack. m.Cor. 'Good for tra'ade?' says I. 'Iss, if you can awnly hitch the wack,' says she, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 26.

15. A great number; a crowd. Bnff.[1], s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

16. *Fig.* Chance, luck; *gen.* in phr. *to take one's whack.*

n.Yks. Let t'lads tack their whack (I.W.). s.Chs.[1] Au· réet; iv yoa· wün·)ü bi uw·pn, yoa· mün taak· yür waak·. Mùn wi chey·ür ùp ün bi lahy·vli; ür mùn wi au· taak· ür waak· ün dey tügy'edh·ür?

17. Phr. (1) *not the whack*, not up to the mark; (2) *to get one's whacks*, to get a thrashing; (3) *to play whack*, to thump; (4) *whack for his brass*, an outlay of money.

(1) N.I.[1] (2) Sc. As sair greets the bairn that's paid at e'en as he that gets his whawks in the morning, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Gall. He got his whacks For a' his cracks, DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 60. (3) Abd. Bob's heart, swellin' up 'gainst his fat ribs, plays whack, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 76. (4) e.Yks.[1]

18. *adv.* Immediately; on the spot. Glo.[1]

WHACK, *v.*[2] Sc. [hwak.] 1. To quack.

s.Sc. (JAM.); The ducks they whackit, the dogs they howled, HOGG *Mountain Bard* (1807) 20 (JAM.).

2. To make a gulping noise when drinking; to drink copiously: freq. used with *out* and *up*. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.)

WHACKER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written wacker Dev. [wa·kə(r, wæ·kə(r).]

1. A severe blow.

w.Yks.[5] Dev. In com'd yer vather an vetched mer a wacker, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 12, ed. 1865.

2. Anything large of its kind; a 'whopper,' esp. used of a lie. Cf. swacker.

Ayr. 'If he had lived muckle longer it is said he would have drawn lightnin' from the clouds to drive a carriage without horses.' 'That's a whacker. I'm confounded if that's no a whacker,' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 173. Dmf. (JAM.), n.Cy. (J.W.), Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] Weel, that is a whacker. w.Yks.[25] s.Stf. This is a sort o' prize pumpkin—a reglar whacker, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] se.Lin. That's a whacker! (J.T.B.) Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], Shr.[2], Brks.[1], n.Bck. (A.C.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1] Sus., Hmp. A stout man is said to be a 'whacker,' HOLLOWAY. Dev. Whot a fine crap ov ingyens yü've agot theäse yer, tü be sure! I dawnt thenk I iver zeed sich whackers, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Ingyens). Colloq. 'Look what whackers, Cousin Tom,' said Charley, holding out one of his prizes by its back towards Tom, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861 xxx.

WHACKER, WHACKEY, see Quaker, Whacky, *sb.*

WHACK-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. Yks. In forms wack-heead e.Yks.[1]; whackheead w.Yks. [wa·k-iəd.] A block-head; a fool, simpleton; a blunderer. Cum. (E.W.P.), e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. whacky, *sb.*

WHACKING, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written wacking w.Yks. Dev.; and in forms wacken e.An.[1]; whacken Suf.[1]; whauken Sc. [wa·kin, wæ·kin.] Exceptionally large, 'whopping'; fine, lusty, stout. Cf. swacking.

Lnk. When the schule comes oot at noon, Six whauken carrots we'll slice doon, NICHOLSON *Hame Idylls* (1870) 36. Lth. THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 201. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1], Lakel. (B.K.) n.Yks.[2] A whacking lot. m.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[2] A whacking big fish. Lan. In one o' th' cases they'd getten sich a whackin' comb, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 10. nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] That's a whackin' bairn o' Sarah's. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], Shr.[2] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.[1], Suf.[1] Ken. COOPER *Gl.* (1853). Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] Dev. Yer's a wacking gert awpel vur 'ee ef zo be yü wunt cry no more, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. Such a whackin' boy I never see in my life, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 189.

WHACKKER, see Quaker.

WHACKLE, *v.* Sc. [hwa·kl.] To whip a stream in fishing; to fish with a fly. Cf. hackle, *sb.*[2] 3.

Lnk. Others preferred the bonnie Tweed, It's purling stream to whackle, STEWART *Twa Elders* (1886) 143.

WHACKY, *sb.* Yks. Also written wacky w.Yks.; wakky e.Yks.[1]; whackey w.Yks.[5] [wa·ki.] A fool, simpleton, blockhead. Cf. whack-head.

e.Yks.[1] Thoo wakky! didn't thä see he wanted tĭ get hod o' thy bit o' brass. w.Yks. Ther's nobbud thee an' me, wacky, *Clayton's Ann.* (1878) 19; w.Yks.[5]

WHACKY, *adj.* War. Wor. [wa·ki.] Left-handed; also in *comp.* Whacky-pawed. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

WHACKY, WHAEK, see Hacky, Quey, *sb.*[1]

WHAEN, WHAFF, see Wean, *sb.*, Waff, *v.*[12]

WHAFFLE, *v.* Hmp.[1] [wo·fl.] With *up*: to eat greedily.

WHAFFLE-, WHAFT, see Waffel-, Waffle, *v.*[12], Waft, *v.*

WHAG, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in form wheg Cum. Wm. A lump; a large piece, esp. a large slice of bread.

Nhb. Bring pockets like a fiddle bag, Ye'll get them crammed wi' mony a whag, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1827) 178; Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] A wheg o' cheese. Wm. She'd gi' them a gurt wheg o' broon Geoordie an' send them oot ta laik (B.K.).

WHAGH, see Who, *pron.*[1]

WHAICK, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwēk.] A heifer; the same word as Quey, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

If we're ta fin' da whaicks we'll need to mak' apo' wis, *Sh. News* (Aug. 6, 1898).

WHAILE, see Wale, *sb.*[1]

WHAIN, *v.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written whane Cum. Wm. ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms whean N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; wheen Cum. Wm. [wēn, wiən, wīn.] 1. *v.* To stroke, esp. to stroke down the hair in the direction in which it grows.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[1] He whain't his dog down t'back; Cum.[24]

2. To coax, entice; to fawn; to flatter.

N.Cy.[1] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Cum.[1] She com whainan' and wantan' help; Cum.[4] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

3. *adj. Obs.* Smooth; specious; calm. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

WHAINE, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Strange. GROSE (1790).

WHAING, see Whang, *sb.*[1], *v.*

WHAINGLE, *v. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To whine.

WHAINT, see Queint.

WHAISH, *v. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) To wheeze, as one who has taken cold. Rxb. Hence Whaishle, *v.* to 'whaish'; to wheeze.

Sc. That puir dune bodie boichs a' nicht, and gangs whaishlin' and wheezlin' a' day.

WHAISK, *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form whesk. 1. To speak huskily; to speak with difficulty owing to an affection in the throat. Rxb. Cf. wheesk.

2. To emit a noise like one who strives to dislodge anything that has stuck in his throat; to hawk. Twd.

3. To gasp violently for breath. *ib.*

WHAISLE, WHAIZLE, see Wheezle.

WHAKE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. A dial. form of 'quake.'

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1] Whent' taan dees for age t'other may whake for fear. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) [Whake, *tremere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

WHAKER, WHAKKER, see Quaker.

WHAKLY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] [wa·kli.] 'Oily' and insinuating in manner.

Ah mak nowt o' yer whakly, greasy fooak. Gie me yan 'at says what he thinks an' neea mair on 't.

WHAKY, WHAL, see Whawkie, While.

WHALE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written whaale S. & Ork.[1] [hwēl.] 1. In *comp.* (1) Whale-blubs, the sea-jelly, *Acalephae*; (2) -money, money paid for blubber, &c.; (3) -skate, a very large species of cuttle-fish.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (s.v. Skulp). (2) Next morning it was found that the back window of Mr. Mouat's office had been forced, the

desk in which the whalemoney had been placed broken open, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 68. (3) S. & Ork.[1]

2. A very large species of cuttle-fish; also called 'whale-skate.' S. & Ork.[1] 3. *pl.* Long, undulating, unbroken waves.

Sometimes seen upon the ocean during a fine summer day, so called from their supposed resemblance to a whale, *ib.*

WHALE, WHALEING, see **Wale**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Waling.**

WHALLACK, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Hrf. Also written **whallock** Hrf. [wa·lək, wo·lək.] 1. *v.* To flog with a stick or strap; to 'wallop.' n.Yks.[4] 2. *sb.* A large portion or piece, a 'waddock.' Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hence (1) **Whallacker**, *sb.* anything very large of its kind. n.Yks.[4]; (2) **Whallacking**, *ppl. adj.* very large; 'whopping.' *ib.*

WHALLOP, WHALLY, see **Wallop**, *v.*[3], **Wally**, *v.*[2]

WHALM, see **Whelm.**

WHAM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **quham** Sc. (JAM.); **wam** m.Yks.[1]; **whaum** Sc. (JAM.) [wam, hwam.]

1. A swamp; a morass; a marshy hollow, *gen.* with water.

Lth. (JAM.) Rxb. A hollow part of a field (*ib.*). Nhb.[1] In place-names, [it] occurs in South-west Northumberland, as Whitwham, Wham-lands. Cum. Wham-moss, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 228. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Common in place-names, e.g. Great Wham, Sandwith Wham, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 108; w.Yks.[1] T'wham, boon t'gill heead, is seea mortal sumpy an soft.

2. A dale among hills; a wide, flat glen; a small valley.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Wham denotes a small valley, not so deep as 'daal' or 'dale,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 83. Twd. Usually applied to one through which a brook flows (JAM.). Rxb. (*ib.*)

3. A hollow in a hill or mountain, a 'corrie.' Sc. (JAM.)

[2. ON. *hvammr*, a grassy slope or vale (VIGFUSSON).]

WHAM, *sb.*[2] Sc. Also in form **whaum** n.Sc. (JAM.) [hwam.] 1. A blow.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. A meikle man ... Rax'd me alang the chafts a wham As soon as e'er he saw me, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 3, ed. 1859.

2. A crook; a bend. S. & Ork.[1]

WHAM, WHAMBLE, see **Wheem, Whom, Whemmle.**

WHAMIRE, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A quagmire. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Cf. **wham**, *sb.*[1]

WHAMMEL, see **Whemmle.**

WHAMOTROTS, *adj.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Impatient.

WHAMP, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Also written **wamp** Wm. n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [wamp.] 1. A wasp.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lakel.[2] Cum.[1] Keen as a whamp; Cum.[4] Wm. The all-seeing judge of human actions is not like a whamp, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 494. s.Wm. (J.A.B.), Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Wampish**, *adj.* irritable, 'tetchy.' ne.Lan.[1]

2. A young child.

ne.Lan.[1] War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[13]

WHAMPLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A cut; a chip. Twd. (JAM.) 2. A blow; a stroke.

Sc. Let me hae a whample at him wi' mine eatche, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. Twd. (JAM.)

WHAND, WHANE, see **Wand**, *sb.*[1], **Whain.**

WHANG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Suf. Also in forms **quhang** Sc. (JAM.); **weng** Yks.; **whaing** Nhb.[1] e.Dur.[1]; **wheang** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **wheeang** n.Yks.[24]; **wheng** Ir. n.Yks.[3] ne.Yks.[1]; **whong** Lin.; **whyang** Dur.[1] [waŋ, woŋ; weŋ.] 1. A thong; a long strip of leather; a boot- or shoe-lace, esp. one made of leather; the lash of a whip. See **Thwang.**

Sc. (JAM.); 'Many one tines the half mark whinger for the half-penny whang.' Spoken when people lose a considerable thing, for not being at an inconsiderable expence, KELLY *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 248. e.Sc. Hobnailed boots laced with whangs, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 2. Ayr. His heavy boots had been hurriedly drawn on, and the leather whangs (laces) were trailing about his feet, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 75. Edb. Wi' a souple leathern whang He gart them fidge and girn, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 169, ed. 1785. Rxb. There's nae sense in tyning the half-merk whinger for the half-penny whang, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 182. Kcb. *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 157. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] The end of a flail is lashed to the wood with a whang. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[124] Wm. My shoe whang is broken (B.K.). n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] Usually the tough white horse-hide leather, used for joining the ends of machine straps, or for the end of a lash. 'Put a bit o' wheng at t'end on't.' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 227; w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[1] Lin. As tough as a burnt whong, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 733. Lei.[1], War.[3], Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Whangby** or **Whangsby**, *sb.* anything extremely tough; esp. used of a hard, tough kind of cheese; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Whangy**, *adj.* tough, leathery.

(1) Lakel.[2] ne.Yks.[1] That cheese is reg'lar wengby. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Finish off wi' wengby an' cake, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 23; w.Yks.[35], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] (2) Lakel.[2], s.Wm. (J.A.B.) w.Yks. 'Whangy cheese,' very hard cheese made out of old milk (J.R.). n.Lan. This meat's varra whangy (C.W.D.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Whang-bit**, a leathern bridle; (2) **-tie**, (*a*) a leathern strap used for horse-harness; (*b*) to bind down with a 'whang-tie.'

(1) Sc. My daddie left me gear enough, A whang-bit and a snyfle-bit, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 143 (JAM.). (2, *a*) n.Yks.[2] (*b*) 'Wheeang-tie him tiv his seat,' said of a drunken man, *ib.*

3. Anything of a long, supple nature; a rope; a band.

Edb. When did ye ever hear that a whang or two of hemp crippled a man for life? BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 292. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WHANG, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Dor. Som. Also written **quhang** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wang** m.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Not. Lin. Lei. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1]; **weng** w.Yks.[5]; **whaing, wheang** Nhb.[1]; **wheeang** n.Yks.[2]; **wheng** Ir. Yks.; **wong** Suf.[1] [waŋ, wæŋ, woŋ.]

1. *v.* To beat, thrash; to bang; to throw violently; to fling. Cf. **twang**, *v.*[3] 2.

Sc. (JAM.), (A.W.) se.Sc. I've naething said o' Davie, An' how ye've whangit up his gravie, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 216. Ayr. Gloriously she'll whang her, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 3. Gall. CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 130. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[124] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Whang his back.' 'A good wheeang'd hide,' a well-thrashed body. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He wenged it up t'chimbley, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 7; w.Yks.[15], Lan. (F.R.C.), ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Not. He wanged a stone at me (J.H.B.); Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[12], War.[3], Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] He catched up a stick, and my eyes! how he did wang the burches o' un.

2. To push; to pull.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] Shay'll whang it along [said of a mare tried in a four-wheeler]. War.[3]

3. To eat voraciously; to cram or throw food down one's throat in great morsels scarcely masticated.

Cum. Lowndrin' shives o' cheese an' breed Are down their gizzrin's whang'd, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 132; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1]

4. To cut in large pieces; to slice; to chop.

Sc. (JAM.); Oot o' this! or I'll whang the head aff o' ye, LAWSON *Sacrifice* (1892) 36. Abd. My uncle set the cheese to his breast, an' whang'd it down, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. Edb. Lucky Bringtherout and me whanged away at the cheese and bread, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. Gall. There is where the gully slipped and nearly whanged my finger off, CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xxii. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cum. Whang'd the leafe, RITSON *Pastoral Dial.* (ed. 1849) 6.

5. To wrench; to tear. n.Lin.[1] 6. *sb.* A blow, bang, thump; a 'drive,' as at golf; a lash with a whip.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb. Nae fear but they'll give him his whaings weel, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 72; Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. He gev him a whang ower't lug wi' t'helter shank (B.K.). n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] It came down with a desperate whang. m.Yks.[1], Lan. (F.R.C.), Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei. (HALL.), Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] War.[3] I have heard on golf-links 'It's my whang.' Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* w.Som.[1] He gid-n a wang way his vice [fist].

7. A lump; a large piece of anything; a slice; esp. used of bread and cheese.

Sc. (JAM.); The pile of cakes and whangs of well-seasoned cheese, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 84. Kcd. Oh, hed ye seen the joints o'

beef, The waly whangs o' mutton, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 97. **w.Sc.** A whang o' cheese, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 114. **s.Sc.** Lord, man, tak a richt whang on your plate at ance, dinna be nibblin at it that way, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 234. **Ayr.** Sweet milk cheese in monie a whang, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Dmf.** Guid whangs o' beef, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 103. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Uls.** A whang off a cut loaf's niver missed, *Chambers's Jrn.* (1856) V. 139. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] He swallows his meat in great whangs. **e.Yks.**[1] Give us a crust o' bread and a whang o' cheese. **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Not.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. **n.Lin.**[1] What a whang o' baacon thoo's cutten me. **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence (1) **Whanger,** *sb.* anything large of its kind, a 'whopper'; (2) **Whanging,** *ppl. adj.* very large of its kind, huge, stout, 'whopping.'

(1) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[2] That fish is a whanger. **Suf.**[1] (2) **N.Cy.**[1] **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A whanging lot,' a huge quantity; **n.Yks.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

WHANG, see **Wang,** *sb.*[1]

WHANGER, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] A long, leathern bag-purse.

WHANK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lei. Also written **wank** Lei.[1] [waŋk.] 1. *v.* To beat, thrash, whip. Cf. **whang,** *v.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **e.Fif.** I walkit whankin' doon whatever opposed my progress,—corn thristles, carldoddies, brume-cowes, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. **Rxb.** RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 175.

2. To cut, esp. to cut off large portions.

e.Fif. My faither had nae patience to lowse the raips frae the parcel, but sent me up to the board, for the muckle sheers wherewith he whankit them aff, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Twd.** (JAM.)

3. *sb.* The act of striking; a stroke; a violent blow; a bang; a knock.

Rxb. Properly with the fist. 'A whank aneth the haffets' (JAM.). **Lei.**[1] 'Shay'd use to goo a sooch a wank at the door,' i.e. knock so hard to get in.

4. A lump; a large slice.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.** MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 395; **n.Yks.**[2] **m.Yks.**[1] That's a whank big enough.

Hence (1) **Whanker,** *sb.* anything exceptionally large. Rxb. (JAM.), m.Yks.[1]; (2) **Whanket,** *sb.* a large piece of anything. Lakel.[2]; (3) **Whanking,** *ppl. adj.* exceptionally large. m.Yks.[1]

WHANTER, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To flatter. (HALL.)

WHANTLE, *v.* Cum. To fondle. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[2] Cf. **whain,** 2.

WHANY, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. 1. *v.* To throw. Chs.[13] ? A misprint for 'whang.' 2. *sb.* A blow.

Chs.[1]; **Chs.**[3] 'I'll fetch thee a whany,' I'll hit you.

WHAP, *v., sb.* and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **whapp** n.Cy.; and in forms **vop** Lon.; **waap** Sc.; **wap** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Ir. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[124] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[2] Glo.[2] Hnt. e.An.[12] Suf.[1] Som. Dev.[3]; **waup** Sc.; **whop** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Brks.[1] Mid. e.An.[12] Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp.[1] Dor. Som. Amer.; **whup** N.Cy.[1]; **wop** m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Not. Lin.[1] War.[2] Brks.[1] Mid. Lon. e.An.[2] Ken. Hmp.[1] Amer.; **wopp** Dev.[2] [wap, wop.] 1. *v.* To strike sharply or with a swing; to strike off; to beat with the open hand.

Cai.[1] **Ayr.** Yer cannon balls, well they wud just wap through them [spirits] and no do them wan bit o' hairm, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 99. **Lnk.** It was his pride, baith air and late, To wap it [a church bell] at a dreadfu' rate, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 9. **Nhb.**[1] 'To wap off,' to strike or cut off by a quick stroke. **n.Yks.**[1] A desper't high wind an' all. 'T whapped top o' t'pike off by t'easins in a blink. **m.Yks.**[1] **s.Not.** The bough whops the tiles off 'n the roof (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1]

Hence **Wap-fly,** *sb.* an oval piece of leather attached to a stick, used by butchers for killing flies. n.Lin.[1]

2. To beat, flog, thrash.

Sc. He set to an' wappit the puir beast (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1], **Bnff.**[1] **s.Sc.** A' the wappins she could gie her husband could not cure him o' his propensity, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 275. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **Cum.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 239. **s.Lan.**[1] He wap't into him. **I.Ma.** Lik enough whopt to't at [by] the scamps, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 75. **Chs.**[1] **s.Stf.** He meant to whop him for his cheek, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** Whop 'im, Dan; gie 'im it (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[2] She wops me till I'm black and blue. **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[2] **Brks.**[1] As zure as e doos ut agin I'll whop e. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Lon.** They'll wop us with their belts, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 236, ed. 1862. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 84. **Ken.** 'Cos I was f'ightened Mrs. Low'd 'ave me and whop me, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 129. **Hmp.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.**[2], **Cor.**[2] **Colloq.** Ain't nobody to be whopped for takin' this here liberty? DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxiv. [**Amer.** He'd whop the leader, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. xxi.]

3. To thresh with a flail; to make up straw into bundles.

Kcb. She . . . helpit folk tae thresh their corn, an wappit strae, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 322. **Cum.** We fit up a flail . . . and hing it on t'wo' on a nail Till wantit for threshin' and wappin', DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 253. **Wm.** He's wappin straws i' t'laithe (B.K.).

4. To flap.

Sc. (JAM.); Whan day is dawen, and cocks hae crawen, And wappit their wings sae wide, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 95; By this time the cock was wappin' his wings and beginnin' to craw, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Slk.** The braid o' the tail o' some o' them whappin again' ma elbow, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 27. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 331. **n.Yks.**[4]

5. To close with violence; to bang; to slam.

n.Yks.[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] T'wind waps door tull.

Hence **Wop-down,** *v.* to sit down heavily and carelessly. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) 6. To catch or seize quickly; to put suddenly; to thrust; to 'whip.'

Sh.I. Lowrie wappit in his raemik an' stöd upo' da eft tilfer, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 244. **s.Sc.** Gae fetch a web o' the silken claith, Another o' the twine, And wap them into our ship's side And let nae the sea come in, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 303, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** Od, I wapped them [trouts] out at every throw, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 102. **N.Cy.**[1] He whopt his foot on't. **Nhb.** But aw whopt maw foot on his noration, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 7. **n.Yks.**[1] A person who thrusts his hand quickly into, say a vessel of hot liquid, would be said to whap his hand in; as another might be said to whap his head in at a window, implying, certainly, that he did it with a degree of suddenness or impetus. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Un scopein eawt welly aw th' butter un th' traikle, alung wi some porritch, he wap't um into his meawth, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 79. **s.Lan.**[1] He wap't it up.

Hence (1) **Wappers,** *sb. pl.,* (2) **Wapper-wire,** *sb.* a woollen-trade term: see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** The iron rod which directed the threads, when being wound on to the coppins or bobbins, in the Jenny or mule, after having been properly drawn and twisted (W.T.); Wires which direct the yarn in building a cop (J.M.). (2) **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

7. To throw; to cast; dash violently; to pitch.

Sc. (JAM.); He has whapped him right over his head and far away, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 274. **Sh.I.** She wappid da blade o' da auld table knife at da bak o' da fire, *Sh. News* (Oct. 1, 1898). **Bnff.**[1] **Frf.** Wap it in the fire, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xi. **Per.** My yealings by the thrapple grip And down to grun' wi' vengeance wap, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 158. **Cld.** (JAM.), **Dur.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Wop it down wit' ta, and let me carry it a bit (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**[1]

8. To move or turn quickly; to jerk; to pass by swiftly; to hurry.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'It wapp'd past,' shot rapidly along. **e.Yks.**[1] Used in reference to the wind. 'Wind was i sooth a bit sin, bud it's whap't roond ti west.' **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**[1] He wapt eawt o' th' dur. He wapt past me like leetnin'. **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo wap't by me at a bonny rate. **Chs.**[2] When any one goes away suddenly he is said to have whapped away; **Chs.**[3]

9. To vanquish in a contest; to beat, excel, surpass.

Sc. That waps a' your stock (JAM. *Suppl.*). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

10. To cause a disturbance; to riot; to quarrel. Cld. (JAM.) 11. To wrestle.

Sc. PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 43. **Gall.** (J.M.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

12. *sb.* A sweeping or swinging movement; a stroke of an oar.

Sc. He's really a nice young man that preached in the forenoon. . . But he hasna the waap o' the arm that my son has, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (ed. 1892) 33. Sh.I. Dey wir, as dey toucht, owerhaalin wis every wap, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 92. Bch. He shook the blade, an' wi' a wap Let the heft to the ground, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38. Ayr. AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 24.

13. A blow; a knock; a smart stroke.

Sc. A wap wi' a corner stane o' Wolf's Crag wad defy the doctor! SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. Cai.[1] Frf. The knight . . . gae the giant mony a wap, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 94. s.Sc. I hit ane o' the fellows a wap on the face, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 93. Kcb. Spool an' wheel O'er Poverty cam sic a whap As made him reel, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 65. Nhb.[1] Gie him a wap on the lug. Dur.[1], Cum.[14] Wm. Ah gat a whap under t'lug wi' somebody's neef (B.K.). n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Ah gav him a whap ower gob [the mouth], *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[124] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 239. Chs.[2], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23] Shr.[2] Fat him a wap. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Mid. He gave him such a whop with that ere stick of hisn (W.P.M.). Lon. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) e.An.[1] Suf.[1] I'll gi yeow a wap ŏ' the chops. Ess. *Gl.* (1851). Sus. Dat ur broom do kum wud sich a whop, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339. Hmp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* 1825). Dev.[3] I tell-ee 'e did gie me a mortal gert wap in the back. Cor.[12]

14. *pl.* A beating; a thrashing.

n.Yks.[2] 'War waps!' beware of blows! e.Yks.[1] Thoo'll get thi waps when thi fayther cums whom. m.Yks.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

15. A sudden movement; a jerk.

n.Yks.[4] He went by wiv a whap. e.Yks.[1]

16. Trembling, palpitation. Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. n.Lin.[1] Cf. quop. **17.** A heavy fall; a sudden bump.

w.Yks.[1] He fell wi sike a whap. s.Chs.[1] It kùm daayn sich· ŭ wop. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.[1], War.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ess. (W.W.S.)

18. The sound of a smart blow; a noise; a pop.

Frf. SANDS *Poems* (1833) 97. n.Ir. The oul' Deil disappear'd with a wap an' a thud, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 82. n.Yks.[2] [Amer. Out came the cork with a wop, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xxiii.]

19. A disturbance, riot, quarrel, 'row.'

Sc. She'll kick up bonnie waps in Auchtermairnie, SWAN *Gates of Eden*, ii. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. It happened ae day that a neebor woman . . . and Bessie had a terr'ble wap, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 68; (F.J.C.) Nhb.[1] What a bonny wap y'or kickin up there. Cum. They dud kick up a whap (J.D.).

20. An encounter in wrestling; a fall; a round; a throw.

Sc. (JAM.) Gall. I'll try ye a wap (J.M.).

21. A glance, glimpse, peep.

Lan. First I geet a wap o'th dog, WAUGH *Winter Fire*, 26; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Aw just geet a wap on him.

22. An instant. e.Lan.[1] **23.** An appetite.

n.Yks.[2] A rare wap.

24. *pl.* A large amount; plenty.

Ayr. Whops o' money, whops o' cheek (F.J.C.).

25. *adv.* Violently, with a bump, 'flop'; also used *int.*

Bnff.[1] Fif. Whap! there sinks another, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 75, ed. 1871. Nhp.[1] He came down full wap. Shr.[2], Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Mid. If you ketches your foot in this eer line you'll go down wop on the road (W.P.M.). e.An.[2] He came down whop! *or* wap! Ken. It fell down wop (G.B.). Hmp. Down he came wap, HOLLOWAY. [Amer. Throwed him right over the fence whap on the broad of his back, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxiv.]

Hence **Wop-all**, *adv.* confusedly, all of a heap.

Brks.[1] She missed her vootin' an' tumbled down wop-all.

[1. þe ȝonge men . . . Wapped vpon þe wyket, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 882. 13. For a whapp so he whyned and whesid, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 326.]

WHAP, *int.* w.Yks.[2] Also in form whup. [wop.] A call to a sheep-dog to turn the sheep.

WHAP, see Wap, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], Whaup, *sb.*[1]

WHAPPER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **wapper** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1] Rxb. (JAM.) Ir. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Yks. m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[2] Glo. Suf.[1]; **whopper** Bnff.[1] Ir. Cum.[14] n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[23] I.Ma. Stf. Not.[1] Lei.[1] War.[3] Wor. e.An.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil. Dor. Colloq. Amer.; **whupper** Sc.; **wopper** Ir. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Der. War.[2] Lon. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] [wa·pə(r, wo·pə(r.] Anything exceptionally large or fine of its kind; esp. used of a great falsehood. Also used of persons. Cf. **swapper**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Ayr. What wappers, Jock thought, might be lured out of those eddies at the bend of the stream, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 83. Rxb. (JAM.) Wgt. His appetite was quite a whupper, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 232. Ir. By this and that, he's a whopper! LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xi. w.Ir. A big daughter—a wopper, by my sowl, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 541. Nhb.[1] Bah! what a wapper. Dur.[1], Cum.[14], n.Yks.[4], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[123] Lan.[1] 'Is it a wench?' 'Nawe, it's a lad, an' a wopper, too.' m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] I.Ma. Must be a whopper to hould all, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 39. Chs.[123] s.Stf. Call that a little babby! I think he's a whopper, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. E'ent this apple a whopper? (J.P.K.) Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[23], m.Wor. (J.C.), Shr.[2], Glo. (A.B.), e.An.[1] Nrf. A man went fishing and caught a whopper, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. Suf.[1] Lon. I've often seed as many as a hundred rats at once, and they're woppers in the sewers, I can tell you, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 154, ed. 1861. Sus.[2] Hmp.[1] 'She's a whopper,' spoken of a fat woman. I.W.[1] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). w.Som.[1] Colloq. There's a whopper rising not more than ten yards below the rail, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xlvii. [Amer. Ain't he a whopper, daddy? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 2nd S. iv.]

WHAPPET, *sb.* and *v.* Der. w.Cy. Dev. Also written **whoppet** Der. [wo·pit.] **1.** *sb. Obs.* A blow with the hollow of the hand.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 463. n.Dev. Chell gee en a whappet, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) I. 517.

2. *v.* To whip.

Der. Ah used to whoppet the childer, but now ah speaks kind to 'em (F.P.T.).

WHAPPING, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **wappan** Cai.[1]; **wapping** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks.[4] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[2] Hnt.; **whappan** Wm.; **whaupin, whopin** Lnk. (JAM.); **whoppen** Hmp.; **whopping** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] War.[3] Wor. Brks.[1] Dor. Som.; **whuppin** Lnk. (JAM.); **woppen** Dor.[1]; **wopping** Not. Lin.[1] War.[2] e.An.[2] w.Som.[1] Dev. [wa·pin, wo·pin.] Exceptionally large or fine, huge; stout, lusty. Cf. **swapping**.

Sc. (JAM.); A wapping weaver he was, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Cai.[1] Ayr. A wapping wame that hung down afore, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 90. Lnk. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] A wappin tormit. Dur.[1] Wm. Hooses . . . like girt whappan babby hooses, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1865) 13. e.Yks.[1] What a whappin big plum. w.Yks.[2] A whopping falsehood; w.Yks.[4], Chs.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.) Lin.[1] It's a wopping brat. Nhp.[1], War.[23] Wor. Killed their hunted hare—a whopping big one, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 29, 1898); (E.S.) Shr.[2], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.[2] 'A wopping chap—a wopping wench,' is a large, clumsy boy or girl. s.Hmp. He did come in with a whoppen knock or two in the tussle, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. Dor.[1] Don't tell sich woppen lies. w.Som.[1] Catch'd a gurt woppin rat. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36. [Amer. What a whappin large place that would make, wouldn't it? SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvii.]

WHAPPLE, see **Wapple**, *sb.*[2]

WHAP-STRAW, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **whop-straw** w.Yks.[2] Nhp.[1] War.[2] Shr. Hrf.; **wop-straw** s.Chs.[1] [wo·p·strō.] A country farm-servant; a bumpkin, a rustic clown; also in *comp.* **Johnny Whap-straw.** See **Johnny**, **2** (29).

w.Yks.[2], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2] Lin.[1] We christened him Whap-straw. Nhp.[1], War.[2] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

WHAR, WHAREL, see **Wharre, Quarrel**, *sb.*[2]

WHARF, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] [wāf.] In phr. *to do neither at the pit nor the wharf*, to be of no use under any circumstances. 'That winno' do noather at th' pit nor th' wharf,' 20.

WHARFA, WHARFSTEEAD, WHARGLE, see **Warfa, Wathstead, Whirgle**.

WHARL, WHARL(E, see **Quarrel**, *sb.*[2], **Wharrel, Whirl**.

WHARLER, WHARLING, see **Whirler, Whirling**.

WHARLOCH, see **Warlock**, *sb.*[1]

WHARRE, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **whar** w.Yks.[2]; and in forms **wer** s.Chs.[1]; **werr** nw.Dev.[1]; **wher** Yks. e.Lan.[1]; **wherr** s.Lan.[1]; **whir** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[2] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] [wā(r), wə̄(r).]

1. *sb.* The crab-apple, *Pyrus Malus*; the juice of the crab-apple, esp. in phr. *as sour as wharre.* Cf. **hurr**, *adj.*, **yar.**

w.Yks.[2] If a fruit-pie is short of sugar, the exclamation is often heard 'It's as sour as whir!' When milk has gone sour, someone will say 'It's as sour as whir!' **s.Lan.**[1] 4. **Chs.** RAY (1691); **Chs.**[12]; **Chs.**[3] Verjuice, extract of crabs, we pronounce 'warjuice.' **s.Chs.**[1] As bitter as wer. **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1]

Hence **Wherry**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples, after the juice had been extracted. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). See **Crab-wherry**, s.v. **Crab**, *sb.*[2] **2** (10). **2.** Old and curdled buttermilk. Cum.[14], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Cf. **quar.** **3.** *adj.* Very sour. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1]

WHARRE, see **Wharrow.**

WHARREL, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **warrell**, **warril** Yks.; **wharrell** n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **whaarl** Wm.; **wharl** Cum.[14]; **wharle** Wm. [wa·rəl.]

1. *sb.* A stone-quarry. The same word as **Quarrel**, *sb.*[2]

Cum.[14] **Wm.** He went to the quarry, or wharle, as we call it, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 190. **n.Yks.**[13]

2. A bed of shale containing thin beds of hard sandstone. w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect. Sheet* 43. **3.** *v.* To quarry stone.

Wm. 'Hoo can it be Sunda',' ses Betty, 'when oor Jonny's whaarlan steeans?' *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 24. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8.

WHARRELSOME, *adj.* Cum. [wa·rəlsəm.] A dial. form of 'quarrelsome.'

Than [he] began teh be varra wharrelsum, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20.

WHARRIL, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A square pane of glass. The same word as **Quarrel**, *sb.*[1]

WHARROW, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. Yks. Glo. Also in form **wharre** Yks. A little instrument fixed on a spindle for the string of the 'turn' to run in; a small pulley on a spindle. Cf. **whirl.**

Uls. This spindle differeth much from those preceding, in respect to the crook above, and of the wharrow impressed upon the lower part thereof. This sort the spindle-women do use most commonly to spin withal, not at the torn as the former, but at a distaff put under their girdle, so as they often spin therewith going. The round ball at the lower end serveth to the fast-twisting of the thread, and is called a wharrow, GUILLIM *Display of Heraldry* (ed. 1724) 300, in *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) V. 99. **Yks.** (W.C.S.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 463.

WHARRY, see **Quarry**, *sb.*[1]

WHART, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also in form **wheart** N.Cy.[1] A dial. form of 'quart.'

N.Cy.[1] **Cum.** A full measure whart o' Dan Pattinson's yel, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 49; **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Meit m' a whart o' ooyl, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

WHART, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. An irregularly growing tussock of grass. GROSE *Gl.* (1790).

WHART, *v.* *Obs.* Wm. e.An.[1] To tease; to cross; also in *comp.* **Whart-whartle.** The same word as **Quart**, *v.* See **Whartle.**

Wm. Wharting begets quarrels, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 486, *note.* **e.An.**[1]

WHART, see **Quart**, *adj.*

WHARTER, *sb.* Yks. A dial. form of 'quarter.' Yks. (HALL.)

WHARTER, WHARTERN, see **Warday, Quartern.**

WHARTLE, *v.* *Obs.* Nrf. To cross; to tease. (HALL.) See **Whart**, *v.*

WHARVE, *sb.* N.I.[1] The spool fastened on a spindle over which the band passes which drives the spindle.

WHARVE, *v.* Sh.I. To turn hay; to wreathe sea-weed, &c.

Hit wharves da waar, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 85.

[ON. *hverfa*, to turn round (VIGFUSSON).]

WHASK, WHASLE, see **Wask, Wheezle.**

WHASS, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A mason's pick with two flat points; a 'wasp.'

WHAT, *pron.* and *int.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. and Aus. [wat, wot.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Faade**, (2) **Fad(e**, (3) **Fat**, (4) **Hot**, (5) **Ott**, (6) **Wha**, (7) **Whaät** or **Waät**, (8) **Whad**, **Whod**, or **Wod**, (9) **Whau**, (10) **Whit**, (11) **Whoat**, (12) **Whor(r)**, (13) **Whut** or **Wut.** [For further examples see **II** below.]

(1) **Wxf.**[1] (2) *ib.* Fade teil thee? [what ails thee], 84. (3) **ne.Sc.** The most prominent distinction of the North-eastern dialects is the use of *f* for *wh* . . . as in 'fat's wrang,' what's wrong. This peculiarity is current from the Pentland Firth to the Forth of Tay, and the dialect is most typically represented in Aberdeenshire and the district to the *nw.* toward the Murray Firth, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 237. **Cai.**[1] **Mry.**, **Nai.**, **Elg.**, **Bnff.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 763. **Abd.** Ye little ken fat ye're speakin' o', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Kcd.** ELLIS *ib.* 756. **Frf.** That's jist fat brocht me doon the Glen, INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 11. **Ags.** (JAM.) **Ir.** March is it? March, then, for fat? BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) III. xii. **Ker.** Off he jumps to see fat was the matter, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 74. (4) **w.Som.**[1] Hot be 'bout then, soce! **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** And more than zo, there's no direct to hot tha tellst. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 149. **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **n.Dev.** Cum! dang et, Will—ott art about? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1. (6) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Often used to end a speech in the sense of 'Eh?' 'Dosta want t' feight, wha'?' (7) **Nhb.** RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 49. **Sur.** Waät's 'ee naäme? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi. (8) **Lan.** Yer the wod a noise, DONALDSON *Larnin' to Sing* (1886) 8. **e.Lan.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (9) **s.Lan.**[1] (10) **Per.** It's no sae muckle whit he says, as a way he has o' lookin' at ye, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 25. **s.Sc.** He never fashes his thoom aboot whit dogs I hae or whit they dae, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900). (11) **Cor.** Whoat's tha' fussing, Mr. Greacey! long wetha Cheel Vean? TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath*, 43. (12) **w.Yks.** Wor iz it? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 88. **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] When used by itself as a query. In combination with other words 'what' would be used. (13) **Kcb.** Ye'll be wunnerin whut cam o' his sisters, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 38. **Wgt.** Whut is't ye mean, auntie? SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 9. **Lei.**[1] **Sur.** A lot o' locusses, thet's wut they be, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 217. [**Amer.** Whut holt hez he got over ye? *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1903) 590.]

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *inter.* and *indef. pron.* In phr. (1) *all manner of what*, all kinds of things; (2) *as what*, whatever; (3) *but what*, but that; otherwise than; see **But**, *conj.* **7** (10); (4) *it's what*, in fine; in short; (5) *pork and what farmer*, a poor, peddling farmer; (6) *what ails you at —?* what dislike or objection have you to —? see **Ail**, *v.* **3**; (7) — *all*, what not; all the rest; (8) — *a man?* who? (9) — *clock?* what o'clock? (10) — *do they call you?* what is your name? see **Call**, *v.*[1] **III. 1**; (11) — *do you call him?* a name for an uncanny, supernatural being; (12) — *do you call me that?* what have you there? (13) — *do you tell of?* an exclamation of surprise, 'you don't say so'; see **Tell, II. 1** (1); (14) — *for*, (*a*) why, wherefore; (*b*) punishment, bodily chastisement; *gen.* used in threats; in *gen.* colloq. use; (15) — *for no?* why not? see **For, 1** (34); (16) — *kin?* or *kinna?* what kind of? see **Kind**, *sb.*[1] **3** (11); (17) — *like?* what sort of? see **Like**, *adj.* **12** (6); (18) — *mud be done*, in spite of all precaution or endeavour; (19) — *not*, etceteras; (20) — *now?* (*a*) what's the matter? used also as an exclamation of wonder; (*b*) what is the hurry? (21) — *o'clock is it?* a name for the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (22) — *on?* what did you say? (23) — *one could*, to the uttermost of one's power; (24) — *part of the play is one going to act?* which part of the business is one going to undertake? (25) *what's aloft?* what's the matter? 'what's up?' (26) — *at one*, what's the matter with one; (27) *what sec*, see (17); (28) *what's that you?* that is never you? (29) — *the matter?* what is the reason? why? (30) — *to do?* see (20, *b*); (31) — *what*, see below; (32) — *your sweetheart?* a name for the rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*; (33) *what the name in*, or *of*, *patience!* an exclamation of impatience; (34) — *the plague!* 'what in the world!' see **Plague, 1**; (35) — *tracks, let it be gaun*, what matter; (36) — *way*, (*a*) see (14, *a*); (*b*) how; (*c*) a name for a guide-post; (37) — *ye call*, worth mentioning; (38) — *you?* see below.

(1) **Suf.** Folks cum to her for to be cured o' all mander o' what, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 63. (2) **w.Yks.** Decide 'at yo'll be happy

as what happens, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1888) 4. (3) **Sc.** Let them never let on to my father and mother, But what I'm coming hame, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 22, ed. 1868. **Edb.** He wadna believe but what ye had been trokin' wi' Morton or Murray, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 25. **Nhb.** Aa winna say but what the gun made a mistake whiles, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* 1894) 37. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** There was no knowing but what he met get as thick wi' th' lass that gate as ony other, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1895) 392. **s.Not.** I'll never believe but what she drored him on, PRIOR *Reme* (1895) 33. (4) **Wmh.** It's what you'll have to go (R.W.M.). (5) **Suf.** (M.B.-E.) (6) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] What ails you at that man? What ails you at your stirabout? (7) **w.Yks.** Some reckon Tib helps him wi' his black magic, an' his turning stones to gold, an' what all, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 9. (8) **Dor.** 'What a man can it be?' said the shepherd, HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1888) I. 35. (9) **w.Yks.** What clock is it, Crumwell? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 25. (10) **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (11) **Nhb.** He's nae man. . . He's a whaät-d'-ye-call him, the same as the cauld lad o' Bilton, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 49. (12) **se.Wor.**[1] (13) **w.Som.**[1] Very common. (14, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **e.Sc.** What for shouldna I tak' the example? STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag net* (1900) 170. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** What for wull fowk no tak' a tellin'? MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) vi. **Frf.** But what for should we do that? BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) ii. **s.Sc.** What for did ye do that? BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 62. **Nhb.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** What for? my lady's reason is—'Thoo feul! because I'll nut!' BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 125. **Wm.** What for did thoo hit oor lad? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[14] What for didst 'ee dee that? **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] What for disn't thä gan yam? **w.Yks.**[18], **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** What for are you crying, at all? CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. iv. xvi. **s.Stf.** 'You're as mean as you're high,' says you. 'What for?' says he, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 107. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] What-for hev you cum'd to dinner-table. **s.Oxf.** Well, wot for did you go to let 'im? You might ha' knowed better! ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 30. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** What for be you offerin' gawlden sovereigns so free? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 17. (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** His rabbits wes elwis poppin' oot through the fence an' on ti my side i' the boundary, when they got what for, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 37. **w.Yks.** He's geen me what for (J.R.). **Lan.** If ever I meet either on 'em by hissell, I'll give him what for, that I will, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) vi. **s.Chs.**[1] Ahy)l gy'ï dhi wot fuur, iv ahy)kn gy'et uwt ü dhi. **Midl.** NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896). **Not.**[1] **se.Lin.** I'll gie ye what-for (J.T.B.). **War.**[2] Wait till I get anigh yer, I'll gie yer what for. **w.Wor.**[1] I'll gie yü w'at far! **s.Wor.**[1] If I lights uv that young limb, I'll let 'im know wot for. **Shr.**[1] That tuth gid me whad for. **Hrf.**[2] If ever thee dost that again, depend upon't I'll give thee what for. **Brks.** A dacent 'ooman likes a man as 'ull give her what-for now an' agen, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 34. **Nrf.** I'll give him what for (E.M.). **Suf.** When you do come I'll give you what for (M.E.R.). **Dor.** I'd gi un what vor wi' they eärms o' mine, C. HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 36. **w.Som.**[1] I'll let thee know hot vor nif dis-n muv along. **Dev.** I'll be dalled ef I dawn't gie thee what vur than! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 73. **Cor.** We'll give 'en what-for, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 125. (15) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Quhat). **ne.Sc.** Ay, sure. What for no? GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 57. **Ags.** I ken a'm lazy, an' what for no? REID *Howetoon*, 125. **w.Sc.** What for no? That's nane o' oor bizziness, MACDONALD *Disp. Settlement* (1869) 184, ed. 1877. **Ayr.** You shou'd remember To cut it aff, an' whatfor no Your dearest member? BURNS *Ans. to Poet. Ep.* st. 9. **Kcb.** MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 53. **n.Ir.** LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 20. **Nhb.** JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 148. **n.Yks.**[1] 'Are ye gannan then?' 'Aye. What for not?' **ne.Yks.**[1] (16) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**[1] What-like hat had he on? (18) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah shuv'd wi' my back, an' Billy thrust his hardest wiv a powl, but doon it cam, what mud be deean. (19) **Lnk.** Awa went John in a very good humour wi' his braw new waistcoat, an' what-not, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 9. (20, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] I wondered what noo. (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (21) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiii. 100. (22) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] (23) **n.Yks.**[1] Ah ran what Ah could. Ah weighed what Ah could. (24) **se.Wor.**[1] (25) **n.Yks.**[12] (26) **I.Ma.** Bless me! what's at ye? BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 100; He knew what was at me better than mawther, *ib. Yarns* (1881) 71, ed. 1889. (27) **Cum.**[3] Thoo kens what see a heàm I've gitten. (28) **Nrf.** They luked at me, and they says, 'Why, Molly, what's that yow? What on earth are yow arter here, Molly?' SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 55, ed. 1902. (29) **Cum.**[14] (30) **Shr.** The girl, seeing no occasion for haste, replied 'What's ta dew?' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) iii. (31) **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] To let a person 'know what's what' is to teach him manners, generally forcibly. **War.**[2] I'll let you know what's what. **Brks.**[1] To teach a person what's what is to rebuke him sternly for misconduct. (32) **Sus.** [So called] from its use in rustic divination (B. & H.). (33) **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] (34) **Nrf.** Wot the plague d'yow ail, bor? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40. (35) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (36, *a*) **Sc.** I could dae that, but there's nae reason what way we should dae onything on the sly, faither, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. **Frf.** Od, fat way disna she pit on claes that folk can ken her? INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 24. **Lnk.** Od man, Jamie, what way did ye never speak like that before? FRASER *Whaups* (1895) x. (*b*) **Sc.** What way did it happen? MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 95. **Slk.** What way cou'd we leeve without them? HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. (*c*) **Hrt.** (HALL.) (37) **Suf.** That's raining what yer call (M.E.R.). (38) **Suf.**[1] A lad or man being interrogated in a familiar . . . vein, 'Ah—what, Jack!'—will quickly reply—'What yeow?' as much as to say 'Ah—hah—that's yow is it?'

2. *indef. pron.* All; also used *adv.*

Sh.I. Noo, lasses, poo what ye can, *Sh. News* (Nov. 3, 1900). **e.Fif.** Tibbie was trippin' awa, doon the Kirk Loan, what she cud bicker, LAITO *Tam Bodkin* (1864). **Twd.** BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 29. **n.Yks.** That was about what (I.W.). **w.Yks.** 'Do yo' think yo'll want owght else?' 'Nay, Ah think that'll be abaht what,' *or* 'Ah think that's what,' *or* 'Ah think that'll be what,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 3, 1900). **Not.**[12] **n.Lin.**[1] If she knaws Queen Victory's sittin' upo' th' throän o' Englan' at this present time it's what.

3. Used redundantly after 'like.'

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **War.**[2] She's like what he is, *Introd.* 15. **Lei.**[1] Theer warn't a man in Bos'oth as could sweer loike what that man could, 26.

4. Used as a *rel. pron.*, referring both to persons and things; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Cai.[1] **Per.** I'm but a bederal, sir, but week out an' week in, it's liker twenty shillin's, what I can mak atween that an' my tred, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 250, ed. 1887. **Wm.** Is that t'hat what thoo was wed in? (B.K.) **n.Yks.** I've got a poor son what's a cripple, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 35. **w.Yks.** They wot backt him in his scheme, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 5. **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 70. **Der.** It's all dukes what writes in them, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) ii. **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. As how). **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 50. **Brks.** A good chile, what teks her sleep an' vittles reg'lar, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 45. **Nrf.** I'd lost the totty little screw what held it in, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 125. **Suf.** The brave queen what fought along o' them Romans, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 30. **Ess.**[1] **Ken.** A great, fine, strappin' feller for a 'usbin' what knows 'is own mind, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 31. **Sur.** Like the badgers what hides in yonder hills, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530. **Sus.** Something what somebody imagines, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 108. **Wil.** You're no'then no more to me than the greatest stranger what I never knew, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 12. **Dor.** I've got a bank-book what is worth lookin' at! FRANCIS *North, South, &c.* (1902) 124. **w.Som.** ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 42. **Dev.** I got a letter what she wrote on her dying bed, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 42. **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** There's no man what gits bigger congregashuns nor what I gits, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 887. **Aus.** For things what he done outside, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 311.]

5. *int.* A meaningless expletive; *gen.* used at the beginning of a sentence.

Cum.[1] 'What, Jemmy, how is ta?' 'What, I's gaily, how's thou; an' what how's o' at heàmm?' 'What, we're o' middlin', ãa think'; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** An' what me an Dib's mudder Ev olaz worked fairly tagidder i' t'cheeans, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 31. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **e.An.**[2] This is the shibboleth by which a cockney tradesman detects a Norfolk or Suffolk customer. 'What, have you got any good so and so?' 'What, are you going to the fair?'

WHAT CHEER! *phr.* Dur. Yks. Suf. Also in form watchee Suf. A form of salutation.

e.Dur.[1] Commonest greeting of man to man, answered back in the same words. **e.Yks.**[1] 'What cheer, awd boy?' to an ordinary acquaintance. 'What cheer, my hearty?' to an intimate friend. **m.Yks.**[1] Good morning; what cheer! what cheer! **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Suf.** Watchee Bob! *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

WHAT-E, see **Watty**, *sb.*

WHATE, *sb.* Cum.[1] A forest clearing; *gen.* used in place-names. (s.v. Thwaite.) The same word as **Thwait(e**, q.v.

WHATE, see **Wheetie**, *int.*, **White**, *v.*[1]

WHATEEN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **whauteen.** Sneezing.

WHATEVER, *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wotever** Oxf.; and in forms **whateffer** Sc.; **-iver** Yks.; **-ivver** n.Lan.; **wotiver** Brks.

1. On any account; under any circumstances.

Sc. It sets me ill to be complaining whatever, and me but new out of yon deil's haystack, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 37. **Kcb.** He held that a beast was a beast and a man was a man, and that a beast's illness couldna be a man's illness, whatever, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 144. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lan.** I cuddent leave t'pleass whativver wi'out secin' her, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 15. **Chs.**[3] 'You're not a decent woman, Mrs. Jones, and everybody in the entry knows it.' 'Do they? Well, I'm just as good as you, whatever, Mrs. Smith!' **s.Wal.** She's got a tidy pair of ankles, whatever; let's see what her face is like, RAINE *Garthowen* (1900) 93. **s.Wor.** I wouldn't do it whatever (H.K.). **Glo.**[2] He would not help himself—whatever, 19. **s.Oxf.** I said as you oodn't part with it not wotever, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 58. **Brks.** I 'udn't ha' aggreevated 'un not fur wotiver, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 33. **Wil.** I towld John as I 'ouldn't spend that shilling, not whatever! (C.V.G.) **Dev.** They tathe I've a-got lef' be achey ones, an' I wüdd'n displase 'em whatever, FORD *Larramys* (1897) 137. **Cor.** Oh, I couldn', miss, not whatever! QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 157.

2. For certain; for sure.

Sc. And iss he not bonnie whatever? STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 85. **e.Sc.** Keep your thumb on it, lass, or my trade's spoiled in this land whatever, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 249. **Ir.** Ah, it's not too bad whatever, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 21.

WHATISH, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] [wo·tiʃ.] Of doubtful quality; questionable. 'A what-ish lot.'

WHATN, WHATNA, see **Whatten.**

WHAT-NOSED, *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **-nozed** Dev. [wo·t-noə·zd.] Having a red nose; lit. hot-nosed.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*; Common (F.T.E.).

WHATRICK, *sb.* Sc. [hwa·trik.] A weasel. Ayr. (F.J.C.)

WHATSOMEVER, *adj., adv.* and *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **whatsumever** Dmf. N.I.[1]; **whotsomever** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **fatsomever** Abd.; **whatsimiver** Dev.; **-somdever** N.Cy.[1] Hrf.[1] w.Som.[1]; **-somdiver** Dmf.; **-some'er** Ayr. Ir.; **-someiver** Yks.; **-somer** Per.; **-somere** Glo.; **-somiver** Ir. Cum. Nhp.[1] Som.; **-somivver** Dur.[1] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **-so-somever** Ir.; **-sumdever** Sh.I.; **-zimiver** Dev. [wa·t-, wo·tsəmev(r.] **1.** *adj., adv.* and *pron.* Whatever; whatsoever; whosoever.

Sc. All her lands, heritages, goods, gear whatsomever, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 132, ed. 1871. **Abd.** Ony farder steps fatsomever, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Per.** To keep good neighbourhood with others in all things whatsomer, *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 54. **e.Fif.** Under what parteek'lar name is a matter o' nae moment whatsomever, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Ayr.** AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 186. **Dmf.** It's no possible for us human beings tae gang on leevin' on ony ither terms whatsomdiver! PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 135. **Ir.** If any one had told me the two of them were brothers I wouldn't have wondered an atom, and they nothin to say to one another whatsome'er, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 128. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He wo'd come, whatsomeiver Ah said agean it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 10, 1900); **w.Yks.**[123], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A stronger form than whatever, 72. **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Suf.** No trouble, . . none whatsomever, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 38. **w.Som.**[1] There, nif I was a umman, I wid'n 'ave sich a fuller's he, no not for no money hotsomedever. **Dev.** Whatzimiver thee widst meyn shüd dü tü yü, dü yü unto they, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [**Amer.** Mr. Feefeeky, or whatsomever his name is, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 17.]

2. *pron.* Anything of consequence.

Sh.I. It aint whatsumdever to me, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 86.

[But what-som-ever wo they fele, They wol not pleyne, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 5041.]

WHATTEN, *adj.* and *pron.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Ken. Sur. Also written **whatan** Nhb.; **whaten** Sc. (JAM.) e.Dur.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **whattan** n.Lin.[1]; **what'un** Sur.; and in forms **fatna** Cai.[1] Frf.; **fatten, fatter, fattera** Cai.[1]; **whatena** Sc. (JAM.); **whatn** Ir. Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. s.Lan.[1] Der.[2] Ken.; **whatna** Sc. (JAM.) Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[2] Der.; **whatno** n.Yks.[2]; **whitna** Lnk.; **whuten** Kcb. [wa·tən, wo·tən.]

1. *adj.* What kind of; what. Cf. **suchan.**

Sc. (JAM.); Whaten a gate's that to ride? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Cai.**[1] Fatten *or* Fatter (*pl.*), Fattera (*sing.*). **Frf.** Fatna man wis yon ye wis speakin' till? (W.A.C.) **Per.** HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 48. **w.Sc.** Whatna book do ye want? Whatena ane said sae? (JAM.) **s.Sc.** O Jean, whatna time wi' thy sloth thou are wasting, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 13. **Ayr.** Whatna day o' whatna style, BURNS *There was a Lad*, st. 1. **Rxb.** And whaten business hae ye wi' Braidlie? HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 66. **Wgt.** Whatna noise was that ye were makin'? SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 183. **Uls.** It bates a', what'n a haud a wean gets roon a budy's heart, MCILROY *Druids Island* (1902) 45. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** But wait ye what an a chance befel, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810); **Nhb.**[1] Whatten claes he' ye putten on thi day? Whatten-a wark he's myekin! **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Whatn o' pleeace is yon? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Whatna boat is't? **n.Yks.**[4] Whatten a tahm o' daay is't? **w.Yks.**[3] What'en a fooil he is! **Lan.** Eh, dear!—but whatten a job, Mr. Quentin!—whatten a job! ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 14. **Der.** GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 3. **n.Lin.**[1] Whattan a sterm we hed last neet. **Ken.**[1] Then you can see what'n a bug he be?

2. *pron.* What.

Lakel.[2] Whatn does thoo whistle i' t'hoose for? **n.Yks.**[1] Whatten saidst 'ee? **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Whatten you want it for? GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) vi. **s.Lan.**[1] What'n yo ha' t' sùp? Aw know no' what'n they'n do. **Der.**[2] What'n ye want'n? **Lin.**[1] Whatten do yah seh? **Sur.** I say nothin' agin it, but if 'ee don't, why what'un? BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii.

WHATTIE, WHATTLE, see **Watty,** *sb.*, **Wattle,** *sb.*[1]

WHAUBERT, see **Wheebert,** *sb.*

WHAUGH, *int.* Sc. Yks. An exclamation, *gen.* of surprise or disapproval.

Cai.[1] **n.Yks.** Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra arfe, Shee'l put, and rive my good Prunella scarfe, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 11.

WHAUK, WHAUL, see **Whack,** *v.*[1], **Whawkie, Wawl.**

WHAUM, WHAUMLE, see **Wham,** *sb.*[12], **Whemmle.**

WHAUP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **whawp** Sc.; and in forms **faap, faup** Cai.[1]; **quhaup** Sc. (JAM.); **whaap** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **whap** Sc. (JAM.) [hwāp; fāp.] **1.** *sb.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata.*

Sc. (JAM.); The lapwing and curlew, which my companions denominated the peasweep and whaup, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **Sh.I.** The curlew (whaup) . . . might surely have been scheduled . . . [for] protection, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 19, ed. 1883. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245. **Lnk.** Hunt for whaup's or peesweep's eggs, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **N.I.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **Cum.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence (1) **Auld-waup-neb,** *sb.* a name for the devil; (2) **Lang-nebbed-whaup,** (3) **Sea-whaup,** *sb.* the curlew; (4) **Whaup-neb,** *sb.* the beak of a curlew; (5) **Whaupie-mouthed,** *ppl. adj.* having a mouth like a curlew; (6) **Whaup-nebbed,** *ppl. adj.* long-nosed; (7) **-neckit,** *ppl. adj.* of a bottle: having a long neck.

(1) **n.Sc.** These Indians wad devour the auld whaap-neb himsel' gin he were weel cooked, PENROSE *Jrn.* (1815) III. 93-4 (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 102. (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Abd.** Yon whaupie-mu'd fleip that took to his heels, WALLACE *Bards* (1887) 401. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1], **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** The wee whaup-nebbit laddie has the mair gumption of the two, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 169. **Wgt.** Davie Blain's whaup-nebbit dochters, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 287. (7) **e.Fif.** My mither . . . brocht furth the lang whaup-neckit bottle an' gi'ed him a stirrup dram, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi.

2. Phr. *a whaup in the nest,* something wrong; 'a thorn in the side.'

Ayr. Now a rumour's like to rise, A whaup's i' the nest, BURNS *To J. Rankine*, st. 2; The bookseller in the end, however, proved a whawp in our nest; for he was in league with some of the English reformers, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxi.

3. *v.* To cry as a curlew.

Cum.[4] A chicken whaups when it has lost its mother. 'If curleys whaup when t'day is duin We'll hev a clash an' varra suin,' *Saying.*

4. To make a disagreeable noise; to whistle; to whine; also in *comb.* **Whaap-whaup.**

s.Sc. Dinna be whaupin' there on that auld flute, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 167. Nhb.[1] 'Tom's not far off, aa can hear him whaapin.' 'What's thoo whaap-whaupin aboot?' (Addressed to a child, or anyone making a tiresome or monotonous complaint.)

WHAUP, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **whawp**; and in forms **faup** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Abd.; **quhaup** (JAM.). [hwāp; fāp.] **1.** *sb.* A pod in its earliest state; a capsule; a pod after it has been shelled. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd., Kcd. (JAM.) **2.** A term of contempt for a disagreeable person; an indolent lout; a scoundrel.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Abd. Dang 'im, the muckle faup. I kenna fat Mary sees aboot 'im, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). Kcd. (JAM.) Frf. LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 34. Edb. *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817. Bwk. Why the Lammermoor people are designated whaups I cannot determine, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 30.

3. *v.* To form into pods.

n.Sc. Peas are said to whaup or be whauped, when they assume the form of pods (JAM.). Bnff.[1]

4. To shell peas. *ib.*

WHAUP, *sb.*[3] Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **quhaup, whaap** Sc. (JAM.) [hwāp.] In phr. (1) *a whaup in the rope,* something wrong; a piece of fraudulent trickery; (2) *to put a whaup in a person's rope,* 'to put a spoke in his wheel.'

(1) Sc. (JAM.); John Semple . . . saw the whaup in the rape, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv. Kcd. The inhabitants of . . . Mearns ascribe the origin of the proverb to a circumstance respecting the fowl that bears this name. . . It is customary to suspend a man by a rope . . . from a rock . . . for the purpose of catching . . . sea-fowls. . . On one occasion, he, who was suspended in this manner, called out to one of his fellows who were holding the rope above; 'There's a faut [fault] in the raip.' It being supposed that he said, 'There's a whaup in the raip,' one of those above cried, 'Grup till her, man, she's better than twa gow-maus.' In consequence of this mistake . . . no exertion was made to pull up the rope, and the poor man fell to the bottom, and was dashed to pieces (JAM.). Ayr. From the features and whole countenance of the case, there was, undoubtedly, some most confounded 'whaup in the raip,' AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 87. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 2, ed. 1876; *ib.* 473. N.Cy.[1] (2) Frf. I'm thinkin' I'll pet a whaup in his raip. I'll watch him, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 34.

WHAUP, *sb.*[4] Sc. Dur. Cum. A stir; an outcry; a fuss.

Cai. See, aunt, if you don't make a whaup aboot it, we'll not be rash, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 311; Mrs. Masson made no whaup about the matter, *ib.* 312. Dur. The busybodies would make a clatter, and Tony might reappear and kick up 'whaups,' GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 73. Cum.[4] To 'kick up a whaup.'

WHAURIE, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A mischievous child.

WHAUT, WHAUTEEN, see **Walt, Whateen.**

WHAUVE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **wauve** Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1]; **wawve** Lan.; and in forms **whave** n.Cy. Chs.[123] Stf.[1]; **whoave** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123]; **woave** s.Lan.[1] [wǭv.] **1.** *v.* To cover over; to turn upside down for the purpose of covering; also used with *over.* Cf. **hulve, whelve.**

n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 276. s.Lan.[1] 'He whoav't his whisket o'er it.' Said of a man who covers-up a hedgehog to prevent its escape. Chs. 'We will not kill but whoave.' Spoken of a pig or fowl that they have overwhelmed with some vessel in readiness to kill, RAY (1691); Chs.[1] Whoave th' hauf mizzer o'er it; Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Pût)th tai·tûz i)th bey·lur, ûn wau·v it oa·r wi)th lid. w.Wor.[1] Thee'd best wauve over that rick wi' a tarpaulin! thahr'll be tempest to-night. Shr.[1] Said of hollow things chiefly, such as earthenware vessels, baskets, or tubs. 'Wauve a wisket o'er that 'en, if theer's never-a coop—'er'll draggle them little chickens to djeth'; Shr.[2] Whauve a boul dish o'er it. Hrf.[1]

2. To hang over; to lean to one side; to topple over. Cf. **swauve**; see **Whauver.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) s.Lan.[1] 'It whoav't o'er into th' doitch,' said of an over-turned cart. 'It's bin whoavin' for mony a year,' said of a church-steeple that leaned over dangerously. Chs.[1] 'It's wauved o'er into th' deitch.' When the fine old tower of St. John's Church, Chester, fell in the spring of 1881, a man at Delamere, speaking of the circumstance, said 'it were wauvin many a 'ear sin'; Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Dhaat· wau· wau·vz oa·r u jel. A load which is badly put on will wauve o'er. w.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] It whauves to'arts us.

3. To put on one side.

s.Lan. Just wawve that flag o' one side abit, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

4. To turn pottery when drying.

Stf. When the potter has wrought the clay into hollow or flat ware, they are set abroad to dry in fair weather but by the fire in foul, turning them as they see occasion, which they call whaving (K.); Stf.[1]

5. *sb.* The covering of green sod, usually raised or arched, put over a grave.

Shr.[1] Aye, 'e's left us, an' we'n pût the wauve o' turf o'er 'im, poor owd mon.

6. The angle at which spokes are fixed in the nave of a wheel.

s.Chs.[1] A wheel is said to have much or little wauve according as its circumference stands out much or little beyond the centre.

WHAUVER, *v.* Shr.[2] To hang over. See **Whauve, 2.**

The trees whauver o'er the roäd soa (s.v. Whauve).

WHAVE, see **Whauve.**

WHAVER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. [wē·və(r).] A quoit-playing term: see below.

w.Yks.[2] When the quoit falls upon the peg and is, as it were, impaled upon it, it is called a whaver. Chs. 'He shed Rineis with a whaver,' i.e. he flung at the jack and bowl that lay together, and divided them most admirably well (said of a good bowler) (K.); Chs.[1] A whaver is when it [the quoit] rests upon the peg, and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. 'To shed riners with a whaver' is a proverbial expression from Ray, and means to surpass anything skilful or adroit by something still more so; Chs.[23]

WHAVER, *v. Obs.* Chs.[13] To drive away.

WHAW, WHAWBERT, WHAWK, see **Wo, Whee-bert,** *sb.*, **Whack,** *v.*[1]

WHAWKIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **whauky**; and in forms **whaky, whauk.** A slang term for whisky.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Withoutten whawkie or a nog of ale, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3. Slg. On haggies gude, an' whauk' I'se treat ye, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1795) 12. Edb. I hae some whauky, stout an' bauld, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 9. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WHAWM, WHAWMLE, see **Whelm, Whemmle.**

WHAWP, WHAY, see **Whaup,** *sb.*[12], **Whey.**

WHAZE, *v.* Cor.[12] [wēz.] To swing the arms in walking. (s.v. Swaising.)

WHAZLE, see **Wheezle.**

WHEAD, WHEAK, see **Wade,** *sb.*[1], **Weak,** *v.*[2]

WHEAL, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **huel** Cor.[2] [wīl.] A mine; a working.

All mines were given the prefix Wheal, *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902); South-huel-rose (C.W.D.); Cor.[12]

[OCor. *hwel,* a work, mine (WILLIAMS).]

WHEAL, see **Wale,** *sb.*[1], **Weel,** *sb.*[1]

WHEAM, *sb.* Bdf. [wīm.] A timber-carriage, consisting of two wheels and a pole or axle. (J.W.B.)

WHEAM, see **Wame, Wheem.**

WHEAMOW, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Active, nimble.

N.Cy.[2] I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman when she stept into the milk-bowl. Yks. RAY *Prov.* (1678) 84. Chs.[123] Der. GROSE (1790); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

WHEAN, see **Quean, Whain, Wheen.**

WHEANG, WHEANT, see **Whang,** *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Weang, Queint.**

WHEAT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in forms **wet** Ken.; **wheeat** n.Yks.[2]; **wheeot** s.Lan.[1]; **whet** n.Cy. Ken.; **yeat** Dor. [wīt, wiət.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Wheat-arrish,** a field of wheat-stubble; cf. **arrish**; (2) **-bine,** the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (3) **-bird,** the green sand-piper, *Helodromas ochropus*; (4) **-brots,** *obs.*, remnants of wheat scattered about the barn-floor in threshing; cf. **brot(t**; (5) **-cart,** to carry wheat; (6) **-corn,** a grain of

wheat; (7) **-ear**, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (8) **-hook**, a sickle; (9) **-hovel-day**, the day on which the harvest is ended; (10) **-kin** or **Wetkirn**, a feast for servants and workpeople at the end of harvest; a harvest supper; (11) **-mow**, a heap or rick of wheat; cf. **mow**, *sb.*[2]; (12) **-pickers**, see below; (13) **-plum**, a large fleshy plum; also called a Bastard Orleans plum; (14) **-pook**, see (11); (15) **-reed**, straw preserved unthreshed for thatching; (16) **-rice**, white beans; (17) **-seal**, **-seel**, or **-sel**, the time of wheat-sowing; wheat-harvest; (18) **-seeding**, sowing wheat; (19) **-sel-bird**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (20) **-shear**, to cut wheat; (21) **-smasher**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (22) **-twinge**, an insect: see below.

(1) **Som.** He turned up his wheat-arrish betime for a long winter fallow, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xviii. (2) **Hrt.** (B. & H.) (3) **n. & e.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). (4) **Lan.** Then set him to thresh wheat-brots, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 45. (5) **n.Wil.** We be gwain to wheat-cart to-day (E.H.G.). (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **Sus.** So called, from its coming when the wheat is in the ear (HALL.). (8) **Ken.**[1] The sickle or wheat-hook [whit-uok] had a toothed blade, but as it became useless when the teeth broke away, the reaping-hook [rip·ing·-uok], with a plain cutting edge, took its place, only to give way in its turn to the scythe, with a cradle on it (s.v. Sickle). (9 **Nhp.**[2] (10) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Ken.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**[12] (11) **Som.** Your father brought in a wheat-mow only to-day morning, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 144. (12) **Nrf.** [The golden-crested wren] has to cross in the autumn with that vast crush of birds—the migrants contemptuously called by the fenmen 'wheat-pickers,' EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 34. (13) **Lin.**[1] (14) **Wil.** LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) (s.v. Pook). (15) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* (16) **I.W.** (C.J.V.) (17) **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 174; **e.An.**[12] (s.v. Seal). **Nrf.** It's a late wheatsel (W.H.). (18) **Lan.** He when he ended his wheat-seeding owed me two days and a half, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 44. (19) **e.An.** From its habit of congregating in flocks about harvest time, *Poet. of Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 35. **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63. (20) **Ken.**[1] (21) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (22) **w.Yks.**[3] A very small insect, in form something like the earwig. It lives in growing wheat, and sometimes leaves it in swarms.

2. Phr. *as clean as wheat*, said when a point in discussion is cleared up. n.Yks.[2] **3.** Corn in general. s.Lan.[1]

WHEAT, WHECK, WHECKER, WHEDDER, see **White,** *v.*[1], **Whack,** *v.*[1], **Whicker,** *v.*, **Whither,** *v.*

WHEDEN, *sb. Obs.* Hrf. w.Cy. Also written **wheeden** w.Cy. A foolish person; a simpleton.

Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **w.Cy.** RAY (1691); GROSE (1790).

WHEE, WHEEAZ, see **Quey,** *sb.*[1 2], **We(e, Whew,** *sb.*[1], **Wase,** *sb.*

WHEEBER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **wheebre** Bnff.[1] [hwī·bər.] **1.** *v.* To beat severely. Bnff.[1] **2.** To dash: used with *down, over,* &c. *ib.* **3.** To walk with a hurried, ungainly step. *ib.* Hence **Wheebring,** *ppl. adj.* hurried and ungainly in manner. *ib.* **4.** *sb.* A lean, tall, ungainly person.

Abd. What wheeber was that ye wer laigin' wi'? (G.W.)

WHEEBERT, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **whaubert, whawbert** Abd. [hwī·bərt.] A lean, tall, ungainly person.

Abd. Yer brither's an ill-shaken up whaubert. He's a rough wheebert (G.W.).

WHEEBERT, *v.* Sc. [hwī·bərt.] To whistle.

Bch. Stop that wheebertin', laddie, till I hear what the wifie says (G.W.).

WHEECH, *sb.* and *int.* Cai.[1] [hwīχ.] **1.** *sb.* A stench. **2.** *int.* An exclamation of disgust on smelling a stench. Cf. **feigh.**

WHEEDA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **weedo.** [hwī·də.] A fishing term: see below.

A man . . . peers intently into the water as the line is being hauled. At length his hand seizes the huggie-staff, and knocking on the gunwale, he utters the word 'Twee.' . . [Then] he calls out 'Wheeda'; and presently he exclaims: 'Wheeda-hint-da-wheeda!' . . . It means that three ling are being hauled up hook after hook, and that the whole three are visible through the clear water to the eye of him that holds the huggie-staff, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 134; *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 30.

WHEEF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **quheef** Cld.; and in form **whiff** Abd. [hwīf.] **1.** *sb.* A fife; a musical instrument. Cld. **2.** A tune on the fife or flute.

Gie us a quheef on your flute, man, *ib.*

3. *v.* To play the fife or flute. *ib.* Hence **Wheefer,** *sb.* one who plays on the fife or flute. Abd., Cld.

WHEEF, WHEEFLE, see **Whiff,** *sb.*, **Whiffle,** *v.*[1]

WHEEGEE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **wheejee.** [hwī·dʒī.] **1.** *sb. pl.* Superfluous trappings or ornaments of dress. Fif., Ayr. (JAM.) **2.** *Fig.* A whim; a 'maggot.'

Sc. (JAM.) **e.Lth.** You're no' like Jims here, wha has sae mony fikes an' whee-gees there's nae pleasin him, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 168.

3. *v.* To be circumloquacious; to 'beat about the bush.'

Ayr. 'Gaun aboot the bush,' or 'wheejeein',' were terms used against long-winded speechmakers, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 285.

WHEEGIL, *sb. Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) A piece of wood used for pushing in the end of the straw-rope with which a sheaf is bound.

WHEEGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **whegle** Bwk. (JAM.) [hwī·gl.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'wheedle'; to coax, flatter. **Bnff.**[1] He wheeglet 'im oot o't. **Bwk.** (JAM.)

2. *sb.* The act of wheedling. Bnff.[1]

WHEEK, *v.* Ant. [hwīk.] To snatch away. (S.A.B.)

WHEEK, see **Weak,** *v.*[2]

WHEEL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **whale** Brks.[1]; **wil** Shr.[1] [hwīl, wīl.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wheel-band,** a band passing round a wheel causing it to revolve; (2) **-barrow farmer,** a small farmer, holding a few acres of land; (3) **-bird,** the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (4) **-centre,** the wheel before the tires are shrunk on; (5) **-chargeman,** a steel-smelting term: see below; (6) **-dance,** an old-fashioned country dance; (7) **-drang,** a wheel-rut; a furrow; see **Drang, 2**; (8) **-gate,** the space between two spinning-mules in a mill; (9) **-head,** (*a*) the central part of a wheel, in which the axle is inserted; frequently used *fig.* in phr. *as drunk as a wheel-head*; (*b*) the head-stock of a spinning-mule; (10) **-house,** a wheel-race; the place in which a water-wheel is fixed; (11) **-jack,** a carriage-set, used for lifting the wheels off the ground; (12) **-ladder,** see below; (13) **-pin,** part of a spinning-wheel; see below; (14) **-plough,** a plough having a wheel in place of a coulter; (15) **-rocket,** a Catherine wheel; (16) **-set,** see (11); (17) **-spun,** *obs.*, very strong worsted yarn, spun on the large spinning-wheel; (18) **-spur,** the raised and rough part of a road between the rut and the horse-path; (19) **-stock,** (*a*) the nave of a wheel; (*b*) short ends of elm timber to be used for the nave of a wheel; (20) **-stone,** part of the stem of an encrinite; (21) **-strake,** a section or strip of the iron tire or rim of a cart-wheel; cf. **strake,** *sb.*[1] **2**; (22) **-string,** the string connecting the wheel of a spinning-wheel with the spindle; (23) **-string job,** something interminable; (24) **-swarf,** (*a*) the substance formed by the combination of particles of grit, steel, and water during the operation of grinding steel; (*b*) used *fig.* as a generic name for a grinder; (25) **-wright,** (*a*) a man employed to make and repair all kinds of farm implements; (*b*) in phr. *to make a wheel-wright of*, to seduce.

(1) **Sh.I.** His money is da wheelbaand 'at keeps a' turnin', BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 75. **Cai.**[1] The driving band of a spinning wheel. **w.Yks.** It's a job ta keep wheelband it nick nah-a-days, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 6; (J.M.) (2) **Chs.**[1] He is supposed to wheel his manure on to the land in barrow-loads instead of using a cart. **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **Slg.** So called from the strange whirring, jarring noise, something like that produced by a spinning-wheel, uttered by the bird on summer evenings, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96. (4) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (5) **Lnk.** Among the steel smelters the subordinates known as wheel-chargemen who . . . perform the onerous task of bringing to the furnace the heavy loads of pig iron, WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 490. (6) **Dev.** There was twenty couple footing it when they stood up for the old-fashioned 'wheel-dance,' O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 120. (7) **w.Cor.** I call them drokes [ruts], but the old people call them wheel-drangs (M.A.C.). (8) **Yks.** (W.C.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **s.Lan.**[1] (9, *a*) **w.Yks.** Shoo turned me raand like a rooastin Jack woll aw

wor as mazy as wheel-heead, HARTLEY *Ditt.* (1868) 1st S. 107. **Lan.** He's as drunk as a wheel-yed, WAUGH *Ben an' th' Bantam* (1867) 228. **s.Lan.**[1] This post was very apt to become loose and sway about, hence the comparison: 'As drunk as a wheel-yed.' (*b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (10) *ib.* (11) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (12) **w.Som.**[1] A lade for the back part of a wagon, having a small roller or windlass attached, by which the ropes for binding the load can be strained tight. (13) **Shr.**[1] A wooden pin about seven or eight inches long with a knob at each end,—a spinner's implement used for turning the wheel of what was commonly called the long wheel, on which wool was spun. (14) **Bck.** Loose handle swing ploughs . . . and low wheel-ploughs, both of them heavy and clumsy, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 503. **Nrf.** The Norfolk wheel-plough, and the little light swing plough of Suffolk, are the common implements, *ib.* (1811) III. 432. (15) **se.Wor.**[1] (16) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (17) **e.An.**[1] (18) **e.An.**[1] The horse-path was in the midway between the two wheel-ruts. Between that and each rut was the wheel-spur, much higher than either. If, to avoid the deep rut, a carriage drawn by a single horse was ventured upon the quarter, the horse was obliged to make the wheel-spur his path, often a very unsafe one, particularly in stiff soils. **Suf.** *e.An. N.&Q.* (1866) II. 327. (19, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (*b* Cut to the proper length, and bored through the centre, ready to be turned and 'bonded' for the nave of a wheel, *ib.* (20) **Der.** *N.&Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 252. (21) **Cum.**[14], **w.Som.**[1] (22) **Shr.**[1] (s.v. Long-wheel). (23) **s.Wor.**[1] But these reminiscences must not be indulged, lest they should run on for ever, and this Appendix prove what an old parishioner at Offenham would have called 'a wheel-string job,' 35. (24, *a*) **w.Yks.** Of a tenacious nature, and brown in colour. In the old days it was used as means of offence and defence in political and other fights; and if it once gets on to a black coat it is not easy to remove it (J.S.); O wish o had him here; o'd drahnd him we wheelswarf, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 86. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Good mornin, Mester Wheelswarf: o've browt the Rev. Jabez Ruleall to look at yore works, BYWATER *Shewild Ann.* (1853) 17. (25, *a*) **Ken.** (P.M.) (*b*) **Slk.** He wants to make a wheel-wright of your daughter Nell, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 321, ed. 1866.

2. Phr. (1) *a wheel within a wheel*, used of persons who act from concealed or interested motives; see below; (2) *to be all on wheels*, to be all in confusion or disorder; (3) *to keep cart on wheels*, to be able to carry on business, &c. as usual; (4) — *make a wheel upon*, to wheel round upon; (5) — *take the cart off the wheels*, to break off a connexion or engagement; (6) — *throw all on wheels*, to throw into confusion and disorder.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] 'There's a wheel within a wheel, or you wouldn't have got that': i. e. the person who made you that present expects another in return, or he has some favour to ask of you. **War.**[3] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Sh I.** Shū made a wheel apon her, an' guid ta Betty's side, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). (5, 6) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. *pl.* A handcart.

Sus.[1] I can get my wheels through the whapple-gate, and that often saves me a journey fetching wood.

4. A halo, esp. a halo round the moon.

Brks.[1] **Hmp.**[1] The bigger the wheel, the nearer the wet. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

5. A steel-grinding works; a mill; see below.

w.Yks. When the motive force was supplied by water the place where grinding was done was called a 'wheel,' which term embraced the entire building; and some distinguishing prefix was put such as 'Butcher's wheel,'—Mr. Butcher being the proprietor (J.S.); **w.Yks.**[24]

6. *v.* In *comp.* **Wheel-abouts**, of horses: paces.

Lnk. A drove o' ramblin' couts, Wha ne'er had learn'd their wheel-abouts, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 32.

7. To drive in a wheeled vehicle.

Lnk. NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 86. **Edb.** I was afraid of being seen by my employers wheeling about on a work-day, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. [**Amer.** No sleighin', no wheelin', an' a barn full [of horses] wantin' exercise, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900 xxix.]

8. To whirl, esp. in dancing; to hurry.

Sh.I. Up quick da lads gets jumpin'; Dey wheel da lasses on da flūr, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 83. **Abd.** OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 29. **Ayr.** Fu' o' fun we'll wheel and prance, Till baith fa' doon, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 193. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876.

Hence **Wheelmagig**, *sb.* anything which whirls along rapidly. Abd. (G.W.) **9.** To shout a challenge to fight: see below.

Ir. The challenge was given by a member of one or other of the factions indulging in what was called 'wheeling,' which consisted in shouting, 'Who dare strike a Ryan?' or 'Who dare strike a Bourke?' and forthwith the Bourkes fell on the Ryans, or the Ryans on the Bourkes, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 55; The Fi'geralds are all drunk, and they're 'wheelin'' for the Moriartys, and lookin' for thim, *ib.* 56.

10. To bid at an auction in order to raise the price. Bch. (W.G.)

WHEEL, *v.*[2] Or.I. [hwīl.] To rest; to sit down.

She wheeld her on a stool, *Paety Toral*, l. 179, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 796.

[Cp. Dan. *hvile*, to rest, repose (LARSEN).]

WHEEL, see **Wale**, *sb.*[1], **Weel**, *sb.*[12]

WHEELER, *sb.* Sc. Sur. Hmp. Som. **1.** A wheel-wright; one who makes the wheels of carts and carriages.

Sur.[1] That tree will do well for wheeler's work. **Hmp.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Not the same as 'wheelwright.' The latter includes not only the wheeler's work, but everything connected with the making of carts and wagons.

2. One who bids at an auction in order to raise the price. Bch. (W.G.)

WHEELICREUSE, *sb.* Or.I. A churchyard. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **wheel**, *v.*[2]

WHEELING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lin. Wil. Dev.

1. *sb.* A track made by wheels.

sw.Lin.[1] It's left a bit of a wheeling. I've g'en the wheelings a good rolling.

2. A kind of coarse worsted; see below; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed but merely carded (JAM., s.v. Fingerin). **Abd.** A stain o' wheelin' weer, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

3. *ppl. adj.* Of rain: hard or pouring.

Wil.[1] It rains wheeling.

4. In *comp.* **Wheeling-ground**, steep ground, land which slants towards the sea at the edge of cliffs; also called **Squilving-ground.** Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893) No. 13.

WHEEM, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **weam** w.Yks.[3]; **weem** s.Lan.[1]; **weme** w.Yks.[3] n.Lan.[1]; **wheam** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] Lin.[1]; **wheme** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Wm.; and in forms **wham** Chs.[3]; **whim** n.Cy. Dur. Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] m.Yks.[1]; **wim** n.Cy. [hwīm, wīm.]

1. Pleasant, gentle, easy; soft, smooth; calm, quiet; also used *advb.* See **Queem.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **n.Cy.** (K.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** The machine runs very wheem when it is in good order (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[3] **w.Yks.**[1] Applied to the surface of water unruffled by a breeze. A wheem walker or dancer; **w.Yks.**[3], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Wheemly**, *adv.* gently, softly, smoothly, quietly.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). **Wm.** Time gaes by, an gaes seeah whemely, Yan can nivver hear his tread, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 11. **n.Yks.**[124] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] Usually of pacing. **w.Yks.**[1] I crept by as wheemly as I weel could. **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Neat, tidy.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **w.Yks.**[3] A nice little weme packet.

Hence **Wheemly**, *adv.* neatly. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **3.** Close, tight; filled up; snug; sheltered, impervious to the wind.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** RAY (1691).

4. Convenient, handy, near.

n.Cy. (K.) **Lan.** I coom to o' little heawse, ut stood very wheem by th' rode side, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 18; **Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] It's quite weem at hand. **Chs.** It lies wheem for me, RAY (1691); **Chs.**[123]

5. *Fig.* Demure; innocent-looking; mock-modest; oily-tongued; quiet of speech.

Lakel.[2] He's a gay wheem carl. **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[3] T'wheem sew yets t'draff. **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] Yan wodn't think he hed it in him, he looks sooa weme.

Hence **Wheamly**, *adv.* cunningly, deceitfully, slily.

ne.Lan.[1] **Lin.**[1] He's wheamley idle.

WHEEMER, see **Whimper.**

WHEEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **quhene** Sc. (JAM.); **whean** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **whin** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[14]; **whun** Cum.[14]; **whune** Cum. Wm. [hwīn.] **1.** A few; a number; several; also used *attrib.*

Sc. It is used exactly as the Eng. *few*, prefixing the *sing.* article *a*, and sometimes also *wee*, e.g. 'a wee quhene,' a very few; 'a gay quhene,' a tolerable number or quantity (JAM.); What use has my father for a whin bits o' scarted paper? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxv. ne.Sc. Keepin' aboot him a wheen young rascals o' doctor-students, GRANT *Chron. Keckleton*, 34. e.Sc. I've a wheen bawbees, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 103. w.Sc. A wheen lads and lasses dancing . . . on a green, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 264; There's a wheen o' them taen to the hills, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 123. Edb. To eat a wheen strawberries, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Rxb. HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 246. N.I.[1] Give us a wheen o' them nuts. Uls. A wheen of boys out of Slouchan, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 4. Ant. There' a wheen things that used to be an' now has had their day, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 47. Dwn. KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). Myo. I've heard a wheen o' quare things in me time, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii. N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Aa hevn't seen him these wheen days. Cum. A wheen deleytfu' creatures, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 143; Cum.[14]

2. A party, group; a division.

Sc. They rade furth in three wheens, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.). Cld. Wheens focht, and wheens fled. How mony wheens war there? i. e. How many parties were present? (JAM.) Rnf. Ither wheens, in social soar, Play'd fun wi' ane anither, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 88. Gall. *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 95.

3. A (good) deal; some; somewhat; also used *advb.*

Abd. I ha'e a wheen common sense, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) iii; (G.W.) Uls. It would do Ellen a wheen of good if she would go hear him constant, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 49. Dwn. Ye . . . may hae won A wheen o' honour 'nayth the sun, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 71.

[1. Cp. OE. *hwēne*, somewhat, a little (HALL).]

WHEEN, WHEENGE, see **Quean, Whain, Whinge**, *v.*[1]

WHEEP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. [hwīp.] **1.** *v.* To emit a sharp sound; to squeak; to whistle. Cf. **wheeple.**

Sc. (JAM.); He's fairly aff for hame noo, wumman, .. an' wheepin' through Netheraird, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 224. Per. The partrick whirred, the plover wheepit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 138. N.I.[1]

Hence **Wheeper**, *sb.* a jocular name for a tuning-fork.

Frf. They [a choir] maun a' be started wi' the wheeper (John Tosh's irreverent name for the tuning fork), MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 74.

2. *sb.* A sharp, shrill cry or whistle. Sc. MACKAY.

WHEEP, see **Whip**, *v.*

WHEEPEE-LEEKIE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] One who will turn any way for a trifle.

WHEEPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. [hwī·pl.] **1.** *v.* To utter short, sharp cries, as a curlew or plover; to whistle; also used *fig.* See **Queeple**; cf. **wheep.**

Frf. She wheepled a wee, like a whaup in rough weather, An' then solaced hersel' i' the arms o' anither, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 52. Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. The wheepling o' a whaup as it soved owre the heather in the still blue lift, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 245. Lnk. The bent and heather where the whaup wheeples, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. Rxb. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Wheepler**, *sb.* a whistler. N.I.[1] **2.** To make an ineffectual attempt to whistle; to whistle in a low, flat tone. Sc. (JAM.), (A.W.) **3.** *sb.* A shrill, intermittent note, esp. the cry of certain birds; a whistle.

Sc. (JAM.); The 'wheeple' of plovers, HUNTER *J. Armiger's Revenge* (1897) i; The cheep or low cry of a bird, MACKAY. Dmf. The wild bird's wheeple frae the lift, REID *Poems* (1894) 180.

4. The ineffectual attempt of a person to whistle loudly. Sc. MACKAY.

WHEEPS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) An instrument for raising the 'bridgeheads' of a mill.

WHEER, *sb.* Cum. A dial. form of 'choir.' (M.P.)

WHEERIEMIGO, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *sb.* A gimcrack. Cf. **wheerum.** **2.** An insignificant person. **3.** *v.* To work in a trifling, insignificant manner. **4.** To play fast and loose.

WHEERIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in forms **queerikens**; **whirkins** Rxb. (JAM.) [hwī·rikinz.] The hips; the posteriors.

Sc. MACKAY. e.Fif. 'Od I'se whauk their wheerikins to them, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Lnk., Edb. I'll whauk your wheerikins (JAM.). Rxb. I'll whither your whirkins to ye (*ib.*).

WHEERNEY, *sb.* Or.I. [hwī·rni.] A gentle breeze. HISLOP *Sc. Anec.* (1874) 485; S. & Ork.[1]

WHEERUM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also in forms **wheeram**; **wheerim** (JAM.). [hwī·rəm.] **1.** *sb.* Anything insignificant; a toy; a plaything; a trifling excuse. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Cf. **wheeriemigo.** **2.** ? A slight peculiarity. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. I'm no sure aboot it. I ken it has some wheeram by the rest, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 277.

3. An insignificant, trifling person. Bnff.[1] **4.** The act of working in a trifling, poor manner. *ib.* **5.** *v.* To turn. *ib.* **6.** To work in a trifling, insignificant way. *ib.* **7.** To play fast and loose.

Nane o' yir wheeruman, bit say at ance faht y'ir t'dee, *ib.*

WHEESH, WHEESHT, see **Weesh, Whish**, *int.*[12], **Whisht, Wisht.**

WHEESK, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To creak gently. Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **whaisk.** **2.** *sb.* A creaking sound.

Slk. Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother wheesk and thilk tother jerg, HOGG *Tales* (1820) II. 42 (JAM.). Rxb. (*ib.*)

WHEEST, *v. Obs.* Yks. To beat soundly; to claw off. (K.) Cf. **whister**, *sb.* **1.**

WHEEST, WHEET, see **Whisht, Wheetie**, *int.*

WHEETIE, *sb.*[1] Lnk. Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; also in *comp.* **Wheetie-whitebeard**; supposed to receive its name from the whiteness of its throat.

WHEETIE, *int.*, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Chs. Shr. Also written **wheety** Sc. Ir.; and in forms **weet** Shr.[1]; **whate** Chs.[1]; **wheet** Per. [hwī·ti.] **1.** *int.* A call to poultry, esp. ducks. Cf. **white**, *int.*

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1], Abd., Per. (G.W.) Peb. Chucky! wheety! burdy! burd! Pow! pow! assail the ears, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 31, ed. 1817. N.I.[1] s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Chs.[1], Shr.[1]

2. *v.* Of young birds: to 'peep,' to twitter. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A very young bird; also in *comp.* **Wheetie-wheet.** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **4.** A duck. Sc. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 31. N.I.[1]

WHEETLE, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. A dial. form of 'wheedle.'

Ye wad wheetle, an' whushie, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan to tryst a bein neuk at the cheek o' his brunstane ingle, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 191 (JAM.).

WHEETLE, *int.*, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **wheetlie** Per. [hwī·tl.] **1.** *int.* A call to ducks. Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.) **2.** *v.* Of birds: to 'cheep.'

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Wae's me for thae innocent wheetlin chits, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 207. Rnf. YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 23.

3. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Wheetle-wheetie**, a very young bird; (2) **-wheetle**, the 'cheep' of a young bird.

(1) Sc. Wheetle-wheeties, young chickens, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) II. 353 (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) Lnk. Chuckie wi' her wheetle-wheetles Never grudged a pick o' meat is, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 10.

4. A young duck. Sc. (JAM.)

WHEETY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **quheetie, wheetie**; and in form **whittie** (JAM.). [hwī·ti.] Low, mean, 'shabby'; also in *comp.* **Wheety-like.**

Abd. (JAM.); To grip at a' that they can get, though it sud be never so oonrizzonable or wheety like, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 122. Kcd. (JAM.)

WHEETY-WHAT, see **Whittie-whattie.**

WHEEZE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also written **wheaze** w.Yks.[1] [wīz, wiəz.] **1.** *v.* To breathe.

Lakel.[2] He can hardly wheeze an' blow. Wm. (B.K.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. *sb.* A breath; a blast; a puff.

Wm. Ther izzant a wheeze o' wind (B.K.). w.Yks.[1] There's nut a wheaze o' wind stirring.

3. An amusing saying; a humorous anecdote.

Lan. He could loike t'tell us a bit uv a wheeze abeawt his uncle

Joe, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 75. s.Wor. (H.K.) [Mr. Moore brought back with him from America an entirely new budget of songs and 'wheezes,' *The Standard* (Nov. 3, 1887) 3, col. 5.]

WHEEZE, *v.*[2] Sc. [hwīz.] To coax, flatter; to urge. Cf. whiz(z, *v.*[2]

Lnk. Wheeze me to unken myself, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 83; RODGER *Poems* (1838) 11, ed. 1897.

WHEEZE, see Weeze, Whiz(z, *v.*[1]

WHEEZEHORN, WHEEZER, see Weasand, Wase, *sb.*

WHEEZIE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. [hwī·zi.] 1. *v.* To blaze with a hissing noise. Cld. (JAM.) 2. *sb.* A blaze accompanied by a hissing noise.

Cld. (JAM.) Lnk. Langer toosie black hair never theekit a pow, Tho' ance in a wheezie 'twas brunt i' the lowe, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 151.

WHEEZIE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also in form quheze. 1. *v.* To steal apples, peas, and other growing vegetables. 2. *sb.* The act of stealing in such a manner.

WHEEZIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Lei. (C.E.) War.[3] Wheezy.

WHEEZLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Sus. Also written wheasle Sc. (JAM.); wheazle Wm.; wheezel Sus.; and in forms wassle N.I.[1]; weeazle Yks.; whaisle Sc. (JAM.); whaizle, whasle Sc.; whassl S. & Ork.[1]; whazle Sc. N.Cy.[1] [hwī·zl, wī·zl.] 1. *v.* To wheeze; to breathe hard or with difficulty.

Sc. (JAM.); Listen to the wheezlin' in its puir wee breast, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 12; He whaisled and hostit as he cam in, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 347. Rnf. Carts wi' open bodies, Drawn by auld whazlin' naigs or cuddies, YOUNG *Homely Pictures* (1865) 166. Ayr. But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle, An' gart them whaizle, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 10. e.Lth. Dinna stan' there whaizlin like a blastit stirk, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. N.I.[1] Do you hear the chile wasslin' in his chest? N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] He wheezles like a pursy horse; Cum.[4], Sus. (J.L.A.)

Hence (1) **Whassl-whiezl,** *v.* to wheeze in breathing; (2) **Wheezloch,** *sb.* the state of being shortwinded; (3) **Wheezly,** *adj.* wheezy, shortwinded.

(1) S. & Ork.[1] (2) Sc. She had the cauld, but an' the creuk, The wheezloch, an' the wanton yeuk, *A mile aboon Dundee, Sng.* in *Edb. Monthly Mag.* (June 1817) 238 (JAM.). (3) Lakel.[2] Ah's varra wheezly. Wm. Ah's as wheazly as an auld nag when ah's garn up a hill (B.K.). n.Yks. This awd man's varry weeazly (I.W.).

2. Of the wind: to whistle.

Gall. A cauld, wild, doolfu' sughin' win' . . . Cam wheezlin' hairse alang the grun', *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 175.

3. *sb.* The act of wheezing; a wheeze; difficulty in breathing, as in asthma.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Der a whasle at his breest enoo 'at ye wid lipp'n ivery braeth 'at he draws ta be his hidmest ane, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900). Per. Nae whasle at a' the day, MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 119. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Slk. I . . . fell on the ground in a convulsion of laughter, while my voice went away to a perfect wheezle, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 346 (JAM.). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 387, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1]

WHEEZLE-RUNG, *sb.* *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) A stick used by country people for lifting a large boiling pot off the fire.

WHEFF, WHEFFLE, WHEG, see Waff, *v.*[2], Waffle, *v.*[2], Whag.

WHEGLE, WHEI, see Wheegle, Way, *int.*

WHEICH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fine wheaten bread.

Lth. At his board, His yill an' wheich—they swallowed tuns, An' sang an' roar'd, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 143.

WHEIGN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A slut. The same word as Quean (q.v.).

WHEIN, WHEINT, see Quean, Queint.

WHELE, see Wale, *v.*[2]

WHELK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written welk n.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Not. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] e.An.[1]; whelke n.Yks. [welk.] 1. *sb.* A heavy blow or fall; the sound caused by such a blow or fall. Cf. qualk.

N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4] n.Yks. I've gitten sike a whelke, as I com hame, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 429; n.Yks.[1] It fell wiv a desper't whelk, for seear; n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] A ham tum'l'd doon fra th' baacon-chaamber roof wi' sich 'n a whelk, it o'must scar'd me to deäd.

2. A large lump; a quantity.

m.Yks.[1] There were a whelk o' folk there. w.Yks. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 227; w.Yks.[1] A whelk o' snaw.

3. *v.* To beat; to thrash; to thump; to kick.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum.[14], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). e.An.[1]

Hence (1) **Whelker,** *sb.* (*a*) a severe thump; (*b*) anything large of its kind; a 'whapper'; (2) **Whelking,** *ppl. adj.* unusually big; bulky; hulking; numerous.

(1, *a*) Cum. *Gl.* (1851). ne.Lan.[1] (*b*) Cum.[14] Wm. I bin takkin taties up an fund sum whelkers amang them (B.K.). n.Yks. This steean's a whelker (I.W.). (2) Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] They've gotten sike a welkin fish doon at Sandy Mar. m.Yks.[1] There were a whelking lot there. w.Yks.[1] Hee's waxen a gay leathewake . . . whelkin haspenald tike, 289; w.Yks.[3], ne.Lan.[1] Not. What a welking lad (J.H.B.). Lin. A great welking fellow, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] He's a great welking boy.

4. With *about*: to go about in a hulking way.

Lin. He's welking about with his fat sides (HALL.).

5. Phr. *to work and whelk*, of a ship: to labour and quiver under the strokes of heavy billows. n.Yks.[2]

WHELK, *sb.*[2] Der. Cor. Also in forms whilk Cor.[12]; wilk Cor. [welk; wilk.] A sty on the eyelid; a pimple.

Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Cor. Those little gatherings which occur on the eyelids of children, locally called 'wilks,' are cured by passing a black cat's tail nine times over the place. If a ram cat, the cure is more certain, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 240; Cor.[12]

[Whele, or whelke, soore, *pustula* (*Prompt.*).]

WHEL(L, WHELLER, see While, Whirler.

WHELLOCK, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [we·lək.] A rough blow. See Whelk, *sb.*[1] 'A whellock ower t'lug.'

WHELLOCKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [we·ləkər.] Anything big and ungainly. 'A gurt whellocker.'

WHELLOCKING, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [we·ləkin.] A thrashing. He got a whellocken.

WHELLY, WHELLYGIG, see Whirly, Whirligig.

WHELM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Also written welm Yks.; and in forms whalm Sc. War.; whawm w.Yks.[2] [hwelm, welm.] 1. *v.* To turn a vessel upside down; to cover anything with a hollow vessel. Cf. whemmle.

Sc. A not uncommon practice is to whelm a large tub over more than one hen, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 472, ed. 1851. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. (T.S.O.); Cum.[4] (s.v. Whemmel). w.Yks.[2] Whawm that lid over that bucket; w.Yks.[5] Whelm them cans, an' let t'watter sipe art! Nhp.[1] A woman at Peterborough had seven children so small that she said she could 'whelm 'em all under a skip.' War. (HALL.) e.An.[1] Whelm it down. Suf. She whelmed a killer over the apples (M.E.R.); Suf.[1] [I whelme an holowe thyng over an other thyng, *Je mets dessus.* Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flyes, PALSGR. (1530).]

2. To overturn, upset; to push over; also used with *over.*

e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sithee thart welmin it all ta wun side! HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1873) 38. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Glo.[1] Commonly used of a waggon; Glo.[2]

3. To empty. Hrt. Just whelm that bottle (H.G.).

4. To cover over with a cloth, &c.

w.Yks.[2] Whawm that cloth over that pancheon. Suf. She'd . . . whelmed a gay an' gah handkercher round har hid, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 20.

5. To come in overwhelming numbers.

Lth. Trains and crowds cam' in there; And whalm'd an' whirl'd, and brawl'd an' birl'd, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 37.

6. To flounder about. ne.Lan.[1] 7. *sb.* Half a hollow tree laid under a gateway, with the hollow side downwards to form a passage for water.

e.An.[1] Nrf., Suf. GROSE (1790). Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.[1]

[1. Whelmyn, a vessel, *suppino* (*Prompt.*).]

WHELP, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Lin. [welp.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *Hessle whelps*, the water of a part of the Humber near Hezzle which is often turbulent. n.Lin.[1] Cf. Barton bulldogs, s.v. Bull-dog, 2. 2. *v.* A weaver's slang term:

to fail to finish a 'cut' in time to be reckoned in the current week's wages. m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

WHELPER, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] Anything very large of its kind; a 'whapper.' See **Whelping.**

WHELPING, *ppl. adj.* m.Yks.[1] [we·lpin.] Very large of its kind; whapping. See **Whelper.**

WHELT, see **Welt**, *sb.*[1]

WHELVE, *v.* Glo. Sur. Cor. Also in form **whilve** Cor.[12] [welv; wilv.] To turn a hollow vessel upside down; to cover over with a hollow vessel. Cf. **hulve, whauve**; see **Wilver.**

Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 464. **Sur.** I'll whelve a pot over 'em, to keep off the sun, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; **Cor.**[12]

Hence **Whelver**, *sb., obs.*, a large straw hat. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 464.

[Cp. ON. *hvelfa*, to arch, vault; to turn upside down (VIGFUSSON).]

WHEM, WHEME, see **Whim**, *sb.*[1], **Wheem, Wame.**

WHEMMLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms **fommel** Abd.; **fummel** Cai.[1]; **fummle** Bnff.[1]; **quhamle, quhemle** Sc. (JAM.); **quhomle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **quhommel** Sc. (JAM.); **quhumle** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wemble** n.Cy. Yks. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei. Bdf. Hnt.; **wemle** n.Yks.; **wemmel** w.Yks.[2]; **wemmle** w.Yks.[3]; **whamble** Sc. (JAM.) s.Don. n.Cy. Lakel.[2] w.Yks.; **whamle** Sc. (JAM.); **whammel** Sc. N.I.[1] w.Yks.; **whammle** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **whamul** Lnk.; **whaumil** Dmf.; **whaumle** Ayr.; **whawmle** Slk.; **whemble** n.Cy. sw.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1]; **whemle** e.Yks.[1]; **whemmal** Wm.; **whemmel** N.Cy.[1] w.Dur.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[14] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **whirmel, whomble, whomel, whomil, whoml** Sc.; **whomle** Sc. Nhb.; **whommel** Sc. (JAM.); **whommil, whommle** Sc.; **whumble** Sc. n.Cy.; **whumel** Sc.; **whumil** Per.; **whumle** Sc. Ir.; **whummel** Sc. Uls. N.Cy.[1]; **whummil** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.; **whummle** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.; **wimmel** w.Yks.[2]; **wumble** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wummle** Ayr. [hwe·ml, we·ml; hwa·ml.] **1.** *v.* To upset; to turn upside down; to tumble, capsize; also used with *down* and *over.* Cf. **wamble.**

Sc. (JAM.); I think I see the coble whombled keel up, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Sh.I.** *Sh. News* (June 9, 1900). **Cai.**[1] **Bnff.**[1] He fummilt the queede on 'ts moo. **nw.Abd.** Ane's [a timmer cap] fommelt there to raise the barm, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 34. **w.Sc., Fif.** (JAM.) **e.Fif.** Patie himsel was to whummel him ower on's richt side, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** I built up a pyramid o' stools, whaumlin a big stool on the top, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 12. **Lth.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724. **Bwk.** They that hasten to be rich Sometimes whommle in the ditch, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 220. **Rxb.** Now a's fu' cosh, to spoons they gae Till plate an' pat is whomel't, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 121. **Dmf.** I've seen the like o' you whaumill by a michtier Pooer, an' tummilin' doon wi' a deidly crash, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 295. **Wgt.** Hanging one stickful on a whummel'd chair to dry, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 163. **n.Ir.** Whumle it ower on its side, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 90; **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** A'll whammle you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** See how he jouks, syne upward speels, Neist whom'lin doon, syne vicious wheels, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 56; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Cum.** He whemmelt t'boilin kettle off t'fire an scoadit beaath his legs, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 7; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Thae meead ship swey aboot fraet teea side tet tudthre es if thaed whemmal it ower, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 18. **n.Yks.**[13], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Do they aye whammel us out this gate? LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 290; **w.Yks.**[12], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] She wem'led black pot cleän oher. 'My heart wem'led oher when thaay tell'd me.' Said by a person of a state of great nervous agitation. **sw.Lin.** Whemble that dish when you've wiped it. Whemble your cup when you've done. **Lei.** Have you wembled the milk-pails? (C.E.) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** Have you wembled the tea-pot, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 148.

Hence **Whummle-bore**, *sb.* a cleft palate.

Fif. COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 19.

2. To invert a vessel, &c. in order to cover over anything; to cover over.

Gall. To be whommled beneath a bushel, to be covered by a bushel; to be whommled by wave, to be whelmed in the deep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.Cy.**[1] To whummel a dish over anything. **Nhb.**[1] Whemmle a swill ower the hen. **Lakel.**[2] Whemmle a swill ower that auld hen 'at's clocken. **n.Yks.** I whemmeld dubler owr'th meat, To keep it seaf and warm for you to eat, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 227. **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Whelm).

3. To toss to and fro; to move from side to side, as liquid in a vessel which is being shaken; of the intestines: to rumble; to move uneasily.

w.Sc. To quhemle a boat; to quhamle milk (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Fif.** Flung among the Devil's ace, to be whummelled in red-hot backets to a' eternity, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 99. **n.Yks.** Ah'se se'a hungered tonned Ah scarce can barde, Ah've getten quite a wemling in t'insarde, BROWN *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 198; **n.Yks.**[12]

4. To totter; to stand unsteadily; to oscillate; to sway from side to side and finally fall.

Uls. (M.B.-S.), **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] To whemmle and fall. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.), **w.Yks.**[3] **Lin.** I whembled and sluthered about, but I was not upset (R.E.C.).

Hence **Whemmly**, *adj.* unsteady, tottering; top-heavy.

Lakel.[2] **n.Yks.** This bowl is varry whemmly (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (C.W.D.)

5. To fall in a sprawling way. N.I.[1] **6.** To roll, revolve; to tumble about; to move quickly; also used *fig.*

e.Sc. I was whuppit oot o' the cauld wee business-room an' whammelt into the study, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 47. **Frf.** Wid ye hae them whamlin i' the watter yet? INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 160. **Ayr.** I whummled Tam's case through my wame ae nicht with a hue of toddy, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 133. **Edb.** Whammelled them round in their mouths, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Nhb.** Aa gat mysel' whummild roond agyen, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32.

7. To remove. Lin.[1] **8.** To overcome.

Abd. I hae tried an' tried to maister the drink, but I was aye whumled, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) vi.

9. To catch fish by means of a hang-net. Cum. (E.W.P.) Hence (1) **Whemmle-net**, *sb.* a drift or hang-net; see below; (2) **Whemmler**, *sb.* a fisher who uses a 'whemmle-net.'

(1) **Cum.**[4] Differs from a seine in that it is cast well out in the stream or tideway, and not from the shore. (2) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

10. *Obs.* With *off*: to throw off.

Slk. Fro whawmled Teeger off, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1828) 296.

11. With *over*: to pour over.

Gall. Roun' comes in jugs . . . The sweet brewn whusky toddy; 'Come whomeld owre,' the waiter says, 'Twill hurt na honest body,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876; (J.M.)

12. With *over*: to pull over without suffering to fall. Lin. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 57. **13.** With *rouna*: to turn.

Sc. (G.W.) **Frf.** They whumbled round the key, And lat us in, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 113.

14. Phr. *to set to wemble*, to set to drain by turning upside down.

Hnt. I have washed the milk-pails, and set them to wemble, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 148.

15. *sb.* A violent overturn; an upset; a tumble; also used *fig.*

Sc. I got my leg broken wi' that whumel oot o' Saunders McDrouthie's cart, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 705; It's an awfu' whummle—and for ane that held his head sae high too, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. **Per.** Thou gi'est the rain-filled clouds a whummil, STEWART *Character* (1857) 108. **Ayr.** The chaise made a clean whammle, and the laird was lowermost, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) civ. **N.Cy.**[1]

16. A toss; a rocking; a turn; a tremble.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Edb.** Another whammel from one cheek to another, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Twd.** I gae an awfu' whammle and edged my way back though it was near bye my strength, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 207. **e.Yks.** I'm all in a wemmle (Miss A.).

17. A state of confusion.

Abd. Sic a whummle an' a rum'le an' a remish as this Lon'on, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) ix.

18. A downfall of rain. N.Cy.[1] **19.** A small arch.

n.Yks.[2] 'It went across with a bit of a whemmle,' it was spanned by a small over-turn or arch.

WHEN, *adv., conj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **whan** Sc. (JAM.); **whun** Sc. **1.** *adv.* and *conj.* In

comb. (1) **When-a-be or -a-by,** however, nevertheless; (2) **-abouts,** about what time; near the time when; (3) **-as,** in such a case.

(1) **w.Sc., Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Whan-a'be they but kemp the mair,—He does but joke, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. (2) **n.Yks.** I know whenabouts they come (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] 'When aboots was it?' 'It was when aboots Jack brack his leg,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *by when,* (*a*) what time; (*b*) *obs.,* since; (2) *when apples grow on orange-trees,* a phrase used to express utter impossibility; (3) — *done,* notwithstanding; after all; (4) — *I see shells I guess eggs,* there is no smoke without a fire; (5) — *I was a young girl,* a child's singing game in which various actions and states of life are imitated; see below; (6) — *that,* at the time when.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.** We know by when they com back (I.W.). (*b*) **Sc.** Where are ye now, by when ye swore the Covenant? Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 263, ed. 1871. (2) **War.**[2] (3) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 54; (M.B.-S.) **w.Yks.** So tha hesn't seen him when done? *Yks. Comic Ann.* (1889) 14, in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 10, 1900). (4) **Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **w.Yks.** The children beckon with their fingers when 'wanting a sweetheart'; kneel down and pretend to pray when 'at church'; prod pretended 'clothes' in a wash-tub with a 'dolly' stick when 'I did peggy' is said; and mourn for the 'husband's' death, Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 371. **Stf.** [The rhyme begins] 'When I wore my flounces.' . . The children dance round or shake themselves for 'flounces'; hold up dresses and walk nicely for 'lady'; bow to each other for 'gentlemen'; pretend to mend shoes when 'cobblers'; brush shoes for 'shoe-black'; clap hands when the 'husband' dies; and kneel when they are 'parsons,' *ib.* 366, 371. **Not.** *ib.* 370. **Lin.** *ib.* 370, 372. **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 514-5. **Brks.** Gomme *ib.* 372. **Cmb.** *ib.* 457. **Ken., Sur., Wil., Dor.** *ib.* 370-2. [For further particulars, rhymes, &c., see Gomme *ib.* 362-74.] (6) **Gall.** Whan that swauled the wridy snaw, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 207.

3. *sb.* In phr. *another when,* another time. **Ken.**[2]

WHENEVER, *conj.* Sc. Irel. As soon as.

Sc. We will go to our dinner whenever the clock strikes two, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323; (A.W.) **Inv.** I came whenever I heard you call (H.E.F.). **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 105.

WHENG, WHENLY, see **Whang,** *sb.*[1], *v.,* **Wenly.**

WHENNY, ? *int. Obs.* Cor. Make haste! be nimble! *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 464.

WHENNY-MEG, *sb.* Glo. [we·ni·meg.] A trinket. *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

WHENSOMEVER, *conj.* Yks. Lan. Glo. In forms **whensomere** Glo.; **-somiver** ne.Lan.[1]; **-somivver** n.Yks.[2] Whenever. n.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1] Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

WHENT, *adj.* n.Cy. Terrible; the same word as **Queint,** q.v. (Hall.)

WHENT, WHENY, see **Queint, Weeny.**

WHENYA, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mill. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **quern,** *sb.*[1]

WHERE, *adv., conj.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **far** Wxf.[1]; **faur** Kcd.; **whaar** S. & Ork.[1]; **whar** Sc.; **whare** Sc. w.Cy. Dev.; **whaur** Ir.; **wheer** Wm. s.Lan.[1]; **wheere** e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **whoar** Cum.[14] [weə(r, wiə(r.] 1. *adv.* and *conj.* In *comb.* (1) **Where-away(s,** where; whereabouts; (2) **-frae** or **-from,** whence; (3) **-not,** elsewhere; all other places; (4) **-on,** whereupon; (5) **-through,** *obs.,* on which account; (6) **-to,** (*a*) whither; (*b*) why, wherefore; (7) **-way,** the wherewithal.

(1) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Per.** They're lyin' in my head ahint, But whereawa' it's hard to say, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 27. **Edb.** Who it behoves to have belonged by birthright to some parish or other, but where-away, Gude kens, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Cum.**[1] Whoaraway hes ta been? **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Wheer away, little 'un! Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) vi. (2) **Lnk.** What gars the wind blaw? And wharfrae comes the rain? Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 5. **Edb.** Soon find out . . . Wharfrae they come, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 23. **Dwn.** Whaurfrae he comes til it nane leevin' can say, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 199. **n.Yks.** He's getten 't. Where fray? Frë Guisborc' (I.W.). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lan.** Styemers come in fro Morecambe, Llandudno, Barrow, and wheerenot, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 442. **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Kcd.** 'Fat sorra's that?' spiert Robbie, sair perplext. Fauron his waggish neeper thus Enlarged on his text, Grant *Lays* (1884) 60. (5) **Per.** Absent themselves, wherethrough great confusion follows, Maidment *Spott. Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 240. **Lnk.** Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 236, ed. 1828. (6, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** 'Whaur tae?' 'Oh, jist whativer road yer gaun yersel',' Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 10. **Dwn.** Whaurtae he gangs frae it, diskivver wha may! Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 199. **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) (s.v. To). (*b*) **Sc.** Whareto is your lire sae blae and wan? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 221. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** But whare-to did ye't, woman, lat me hear? Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 144. **Wxf.**[1] Fartoo so hachee? 84. (7) **w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Som.**[1] Nif I'd a-got the whereway, I widn be very long athout-n. **n.Dev.** But tha hassent tha wharewey, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 235.

2. *conj.* Phr. (1) *nowt where — comes,* not to be compared to —; (2) *that's where it be,* that is the cause of it; that is how it is.

(1) **e.Yks.**[1] Bill's varry weel iv his way; bud he's nowt wheere Jack comes. (2) **Suf.** You see the lands is too small and min they're too many. That's wheer it be, Ouida *Puck* (1870) vii.

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *another where, obs.,* anywhere else; (2) *many wheres,* many places; (3) *no manner of where, obs.,* nowhere.

(1) **Per.** We will build a School-house there, Since they'll build none another where, Smith *Poems* (1714) 7, ed. 1853. (2) **Rnf.** Balloch then, bune mony wheres, Was far-famed for its cattle-fairs, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 22. (3) **Lan.** I cannot meet with a steel pen no manner of where, Byrom *Remin.* (1723) in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXII. 58.

WHERE, *conj.*[2] Lan. Brks. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **ware** Dev.[1]; **whare** Dev.; **whe'er** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **wheere** Cor.; **wher** s.Lan.[1] Brks.[1] Ken.[1] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.; and in form **wur** Wil. Dev. [weə(r, wiə(r; unstressed wə(r.] An early contracted form of 'whether.'

s.Lan.[1] **Brks.**[1] I can't zaay it wher I be agwaain or not. **Ken.**[1] I ax'd 'im wher he would or not, an he sed 'No.' **Wil.** An then I'll tell ee presently Wur you ant gied I caas ta be A leettle touch'd we jealousy, Slow *Rhymes,* 4th S. 120. **n.Wil.** To zee wher' th' vine flourished, an' th' pomegranates wer' in bud, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 11. **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750); Faith, I didn't think whe'r 'twas Midsummer or Michaelmas; I'd too much work to do, Hardy *Wessex Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Apr. 1891) 698. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] 'Tis all a toss-up wae·ur he do come or wae·ur he don't. **Dev.** Zee wur lies ee'd tull, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 36, ed. 1853; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** And whare a wou'd be O vore or no, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 13; Whe'r twur wort or mazzard pie, Ur whe'r it wur tha junket, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 11. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** Lev us see ef the vine do flourish, wheere th' tender graape do appear or no, *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 12.

[For she . . . Ne reccheth never wher I sinke or flete, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2397.]

WHEREAS, *conj.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. *conj.* Where.

Sc. He rode till he came to the ladye ffaire whereas his ladye lyed, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 14.

2. *sb.* A warrant of apprehension.

s.Sc. I've seen great fat chaps flee like the win' before a Whereas, Wilson *Tales* (1836) IV. 400.

WHEREBY, *conj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in form **wherebies** Nhb. 1. Whereas; on which account.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** The sentinel cudna reach doon wiv his sting to stab wi', wherebies wor bees wes aal harried oot an' the honey ta'en, Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 128. **w.Yks.**[1] **Not.**[1] He would have waited for her, whereby she was so late he went home alone. **e.An.**[1]

2. So that.

sw.Lin.[1] Mak' yon door whereby it will shut. I don't want to get whereby no one will look at me. She's gotten whereby she can hing clothes out hersen'.

WHEREN'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[14] See below. Cf. **wharre.**

Milk overheated makes the curd and cheese hard and wheren't.

WHERESOMEVER, *conj.* Lan. and Amer. Wherever.

ne.Lan. Wheresomever I sleep to-morn, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 67. [**Amer.** Scooting back to his home wheresomever it might be, Johnston *Middle Georgia* (1897) 69.]

WHERK, WHERKEN, WHERR, see **Work, Whirken, Wharre.**

WHERRIT, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Der. Suf. I.W. Dor. Dev. Also written **wherret** I.W.[1] Dor. Dev.; **whirret** Sc.

(JAM.) Der.[1] Dev.[1] [wə·rit.] A blow; a thump; a smart box on the ears.

Sc. (JAM., s.v. Whirr). Lan. Hit him a good wherrit oth yer, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 33; Praunce off, afore aw lond teh a wherrit, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 176. s.Lan.[1] Der.[1] With a whirret. *Obs.* Suf.[1] I.W.[1] I'll ghee thee a wherret in the chops. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Dev.[1] n.Dev. Ah! chell gi' tha a wherret, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 100.

[And in a fume gave Furius A whirret on the eare, KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577) (NARES).]

WHERRIT, see **Worrit.**

WHERRY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. e.An. Cor. [wə·ri.]

1. *sb.* A sailing barge, with one sail, and mast stepped right forward.

Sc. (A.W.), e.An.[1], Nrf. (W.R.E.) [Whyrry, boate, *ponto*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

2. A large four-wheeled cart without sides.

w.Yks. DYER *Dial.* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 17, 1900).

3. A stage; see below.

Cor. A platform was placed on the top [of a caisson], and a windlass, at which four men could work, was fixed thereon. This erection was connected with the shore by a stage or 'wherry' erected on piles, BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 249.

4. *v.* To sail a wherry.

Nrf. I chucked up wherryen and went deek-drawen', *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 41.

WHERRY, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. [wə·ri.] 1. *v.* To laugh violently. Cf. **werrick**, *v.*[1]

n.Yks.[2] w.Yks.[1] He wherried an snerted at me harder ner ivver, ii. 293. Lan. Thear'n o wherryin an leawghin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 17. s.Lan. What are yo wherryin theer abeawt? BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

2. *sb.* A fit of laughter.

w.Yks.[1] He set up a girt wherry o' laughing.

WHERVE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A joint. (HALL.)

WHESE, WHESK, see **Weeze, Whaisk.**

WHET, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **whut** Sc. [hwet, wet.] 1. *v.* To sharpen by any means. n.Lin.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 2. To rub; to scratch. n.Cy. (HALL.) 3. To salute a female in the harvest or hay field. Dur.[1] 4. Phr. (1) *to whet or let*, to urge or hinder; (2) *whutting o' drink*, a small draught of spirits.

(1) Som. A proverbial form of expression. 'He was allus on to goo—so hees mother—she axed I—and I sez—I'd neither whet nor let—if he wur so minded' (W.F.R.). (2) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

5. *sb.* A morning dram or draught; a drinking among harvesters on the first day of harvest.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin.[1] Where are you going to have a whet? e.An.[1], Suf.[1] [Good morrow to you, sir; are you for a whet, this morning? FIELDING *Don Quixote* (1733) I. 9.]

6. A hasty snack of food. Suf.[1] 7. The space of ground able to be mown between two sharpenings of the scythe; *fig.* an occasion, bout, turn; an attempt.

Lakel.[2] Ah'll hev neea mair this whet. Wm. We'll gang neea farder this whet (B.K.). w.Yks. I heerd o' chaps 'at hed a whet at it two days after we hed an' then couldn't finish it, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 25. Lan. Just have another whet at it, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 224. s.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Dhur)z kop·ŭr ŭt dhū fŭt ŭ Bik·ŭrtn ilz, iv dhai kùd bū gy'er aat· it; dhai)n aad· tóo ŭr threy wets aat· it. n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. I'll try and do better this whet (J.T.B.). War.[3] Shr.[1] I'm gweïn to clave that brund, it's balked me wunst or twize, but I'll 'äve another w'et at it.

8. A flash of wit; a joke.

Cum. (M.P.); Cum.[1] Sec whets we hed tudder neet; Cum.[4]

WHET, see **Oat, Wheat.**

WHET GEE, *phr.* Yks. [we·t dʒī.] A call to a horse to go away; to turn to the off-side. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) s.v. Gee.

WHETHEN, *int.* Irel. [hwe·ðən.] Used as an expostulatory exclamation; ?lit. 'why then.'

Whethen, now, what need is there for her to be stoppin'? BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 194; Whethen, it's a quare man he is to lave the baste sthrayin', *ib. Martin's Company* (1896) 47.

WHETHER, *pron., adj., conj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written wether Yks.; and in forms fither Abd.; whedder Cum.[3] Wm.; whidder Sh.I.

1. *pron.* Which of two; whichever.

n.Yks. Wether will t'a 'ev, this er that? (W.H.) w.Yks.[1] 'I cannot tell whether is whether,' I cannot distinguish one from the other. Lan. An' yo'n gie yon bag o' gowden guineas to whether's meaustur, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 318. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Whether ivver**, *pron.* whichever.

Cum. A greet bob on t'top or t'boddem, whedder ivver it was, wadn't let it stand, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 3. n.Yks. You may fetch whether ivver you can get (I.W.).

2. Phr. *to whether*, in any case, at all events.

w.Yks.[1] I'll come haam to morn to whether.

3. *adj.* Which.

Cum.[3] They feed him wid drink an' they hod him i' toak till he can hardly tell whedder end on him's upbank, 7. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. Phr. *whether way for a little apple*, undecided, uncertain; see below.

Wm. 'Is't gaan ta rain think ye?' 'Whya noo, it leuks whedder way fer a laal apple wi't.' It's whedder way fer a laal apple at oor hoose aboot ganging ta't show er howken on wi't hay (B.K.).

5. *conj.* In phr. (1) *whether for a penny*, (2) *whether for whilk*, a fine point; a close shave; (3) *whether or no* (or *not*), (*a*) in any case, reason or none; in spite of all; willingly or unwillingly; (*b*) a chance; a matter of uncertainty; (4) *whether t'other's which*, which is which.

(1) n.Yks. It's whether for a penny he gat it (I.W.). (2) Wm. It was whedder fer whilk atween them lads which o' them gat Sarah. It was whedder fer whilk which gat ta top o' t'hill first (B.K.). (3, *a*) Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. Da dug is no in, an' whidder or no, shü'll no slip da piltick noo, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). Per. A body has aye their lugs, whether or no, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887. Wm. He wad gang, whedder er neea, an' he's nin fit ta be oot (B.K.). w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). War. (C.T.O.) Dev. What could a poor dazed gal do? An' I did love un, whether or no, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 441. [Amer. Some of the Shackletts's kinnery come by in a carryall soon this mornin' an' tuck 'em away, whether or no, HARRIS *Tales*, 283.] (*b*) n.Cy. It's whether or noa Ah change my mind yet, FLIT & KO *A Reel of No. 8*, 50. (4) Cum. Yan's so like t'other ther's nea tellin' whether t'other's which (J.Ar.).

6. *sb. pl.* Doubt, uncertainty.

w.Yks.[1] I steud at whethers, which gait to gang.

WHETILE, *sb.* Hrt. Ess. Wil. Also in form **wetoil** Hrt. The woodpecker, esp. the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Cf. **hickwall.**

Hrt. (H.G.) Hrt., Ess. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 99; YARRELL *Birds* (1845) II. 143, 2nd ed. Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 251.

WHETSTONE, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lei. Som. Dev. Also in forms **whetstan** Yks.; **whetsteann** Cum.; **whetstun** Chs.[1]; **whitstone** Dev. [we·tstən.] 1. In phr. *as blue as a whetstone*, very blue; *fig.* of Conservative opinions in politics.

N.Cy.[1] 'To look as blue as a whetstone,' to look blue with cold. e.Yks. Blue is the Conservative colour in e.Yks., so that to say 'He's as blue as a whetstan' means he is a Conservative. But when anyone is blue with cold, they are also said to be as blue as a whetstan, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 16. w.Yks. *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

2. *Obs.* A reward given for lying; a great lie; a liar; see below.

n.Cy. It is a custom in the North when a man tells the greatest lie in the company to reward him with a whetstone, which is called lying for the whetstone, BUDWORTH *Ramble to Lakes* (1792) vi, in *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879. Lei.[1] Gin him the whetstun! If a doon't shaa'p his-sen a bit, a woona git out a sooch anoother afoor Tewsd'y wik! w.Som.[1] Dev. The adage is supposed to have arisen from a contest between two journeymen shoemakers, in or near Exeter, which place has been always remarkable for speaking truth, about the property of a whetstone—when it was agreed between them, that he, who could tell the greatest lye, should be intitled to it. Whereupon the first pretended that he once drove a ten penny nail through the moon—which the other swore was true—for he was himself on the other side and clinched it. By which he gained the whetstone and the character of a more notorious liar. Hence 'a clincher,' and 'give him the whetstone,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 465. n.Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*, ed. 1879.

3. Strata of argillaceous and siliceous hazle-stone in the carboniferous limestone formation; also in *comp.* **Whet-**

stone-sill. Nhb.[1] **4.** A sheep-mark consisting of a horizontal stroke on the ribs. Cum. (E.W.P.) **5.** A lump or hard swelling, esp. in the udder of a cow; also used *attrib.*

Chs.[1] Previous to calving, my cow's udder was not as much distended with milk as usual, and I remarked to my cowman that her 'elder' was not very full. His reply was: 'No, but I don't care for it being so whetstun.' s.Chs.[1]

WHETT, WHETTER, see **Quit, Whitter,** *v.*[1]

WHETTLE, WHEUGH, see **Whittle,** *sb.*[1], **Whew,** *v.*[2]

WHEUKS, *adv.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Sickly. 'I feel wheuks.'

WHEUL, WHEUT, see **Weevil, Whewt,** *v.*[1]

WHEW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written **whue** N.Cy.[1] w.Yks.[3]; and in forms **hue** Nhb.[1]; **whee** Yks.; **whe-ew** Sc. [hwiu, wiu.]

1. *sb.* A shrill whistling sound, esp. the cry of a plover; a whistle; a mill-whistle to summon the workpeople to their work. Cf. **whewt,** *v.*[1]

Sc. The shrill whew of the plover, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 22. Slk. HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 343. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Yond's th' whew, soa we mun goa an' do another bit for th' maister, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1869) 48; w.Yks.[3]

2. The widgeon, *Mareca penelope*; also in *comp.* **Whew-duck.**

Nhb.[1] Wil. From this peculiar whistling call-note they are known as 'whew-ducks,' SMITH *Birds* (1887) 483.

3. *v.* To make a shrill sound, esp. used of a plover; to whistle; to rustle sharply.

Sc. Whewing and whistling about without minding Sunday or Saturday, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. s.Sc. (JAM.) Edb. BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 204. Slk. I heard them whewing e'en an' morn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. I met two pa's'ns weh grete geawns on, whewink i' th' wind, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1798) 23, ed. 1801. ne.Lan.[1] Dor. 'What did she wear this morning?' 'A white bonnet and a silver-coloured gownd. It whewed and whistled so loud when it rubbed against the pews,' HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1888) I. 69.

Hence **Whewer,** *sb.* (1) a whistler; (2) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope,* esp. used of the female.

(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 17, 1900). (2) n. & e.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). Sus. I have put up in a box . . . a widgeon and a whewer. Widgeon is never applied to the female sex, RAY *Corresp.* (1674) 16.

WHEW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **wheugh** w.Yks.[4]; **whue** w.Yks.[3]; and in form **whiew** N.Cy.[1] Cum. [hwiu, wiu.] **1.** *v.* To move quickly; to fly hastily; to whirl past.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum. See! owr the field the whurling sunshine whiews, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17; Cum.[4] w.Yks. She whew'd past Mary an' me, HARTLEY *Blackpool* (1883) 66. ne.Lan.[1]

2. To fling, throw, toss, whirl; to bang.

Lakel.[2] He whewed t'door teea wi' seck a leddur. n.Wm. I meead oor lad ga ta t'skeeul, an' ta mak mi mad he whewed his clog throo t'window (B.K.). w.Yks. (S.P.U.); He whew'd up't bedcloas into't air, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 13. ne.Lan.[1]

3. To depart or turn away abruptly; to fling oneself aside: used with *away* or *off.*

w.Yks. Shoo whewed away an' wodent tawk, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 30; w.Yks.[1]

4. *sb.* A sudden transition or vanishing. w.Yks.[124], ne.Lan.[1] Hence *to end in a whew, like Cawthorne feast* (or *wakes*), *phr.* said of anything which ends badly or never comes to pass; see below.

w.Yks. It was said that it used to be the practice on the last day of the [Cawthorne] feast, which extended to four days, for the parish authorities to perambulate the village with a lanthorn; and when they had completed their round, to blow out the candle (with a 'whew') and proclaim the feast at an end, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 292; Things which end in a worthless manner are said to end 'like Cawthorn feast—in a whew,' BURNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 88; w.Yks.[28]

5. A hurry, haste. Cum.[1] See a whew he's in; Cum.[4]

6. The sound of anything in rapid motion. Nhb.[1]

7. A blow; a kick.

w.Cor. If you don't leave off teasing that horse, he'll lift up one of his hind legs and gi' you a reg'lar whew. She gave me a whew in the side of the 'ead (M.A.C.).

8. A hasty fit of temper.

n.Wm. Ah telt him mi mind an' he's off in a whew (B.K.).

WHEW, see **Whey.**

WHEWL, *v.*[1] Yks. Lin. e.An. Sus. Also written **wewl** e.An.[1]; **whule** w.Yks.[2] [wiul.] **1.** To whistle softly; to twitter, as a young bird beginning to sing. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. **2.** To cry plaintively; to whinc, as a beggar. w.Yks.[2], e.An.[1], Sus. (HALL.) Hence **Whewling,** *ppl. adj.* pining. Nrf. (A.C.)

WHEWL, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Yks. Also written **wewl** n.Yks. [wiul.] **1.** *v.* To whirl round; to turn, as on a pivot.

n.Yks. T'wheel wewls round (I.W.). e.Yks.[1]

Hence (1) **Whewling,** *ppl. adj.* dizzy. n.Yks.[4]; (2) *whewling of snow, phr.* a few falling snowflakes. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *sb.* A circle. n.Yks.[2]

WHEWL, see **Weevil.**

WHEWT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Also written **wewt** e.An.[1]; **wheut** e.Lan.[1]; and in forms **whoot** w.Yks.[2]; **whowt** Der.[1]; **whute** Shr. Hrf. [wiut.] **1.** *v.* To utter a shrill note; to whistle; to squeak; to twitter, as a young bird. Cf. **whewtle, whit,** *v.*[1]

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). n.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Whistle faintly, or unskilfully, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] To whistle shortly in a sharp, careless, subdued manner. w.Yks.[12] Lan. Hoo'd hauve-a-dozen colliers whewtin' an' tootin' after her every neet, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1879) 29; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. Nhp.[1] Shr., Hrf. To make a noise with hands at the mouth, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). e.An.[1]

2. Of a dog: to whine in a suppressed manner; see below.

w.Yks.[5] A dog 'whāewts,' partly by its nostrils and partly by its mouth, but closed, when shut up in its room as a punishment, not daring to whine aloud; and one told by its owner to hie back home, turns about, and 'whāewts' its way onward with its tail between its legs, looking back occasionally.

3. To shout. Der.[1] Cf. **hoot,** *v.*[1] **4.** *sb.* A whistle; a puff of wind; also used *fig.*

n.Yks.[2] I deeant care a whewt for't. m.Yks.[1] It's a poor dog 'at isn't worth a whewt. Lin.[1], Nhp.[1]

5. Of a dog: a suppressed whine. w.Yks.[5] **6.** A shout. Der.[1]

WHEWT, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **wewt** m.Yks.[1] [wiut.] **1.** *sb.* A particle; a small portion. n.Yks.[2] **2.** Of grass: a blade, tuft, tussock.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 157; n.Yks.[2] A whewt o' green, a vestige of grass. m.Yks.[1]

3. A thin flake of snow.

Cum.[1] A few whewts o' snow; Cum.[4]

4. *v.* To snow slightly. Lakel.[2]

WHEWTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **heutle** Cum.[14]; **whootle** Yks.; **whutle** Lin. [wiu·tl.] **1.** *v.* To utter a shrill note; to squeak; to whistle, esp. softly; to twitter, as a bird. Cf. **whewt,** *v.*[1]

Lakel.[2] Whewtle us an air on't. n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] n.Lin. Aamos gone oot whewtlin' to his-sen, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 17. sw.Lin.[1] He kept whewtling, he didn't whistle reiet out.

2. *sb.* A low whistle; a puff of wind. Cum.[124], n.Yks.[2]

WHEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **whay** Cum.[4] Yks.; and in forms **fy** Cai.[1]; **whew** Lin.[1] [wei, wē.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Whey-beard,** the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (2) **-bird,** the woodlark, *Alauda arborea*; (3) **-blots,** the white scum which forms on whey when boiled; (4) **-brose,** brose made with whey instead of water; (5) **-butter,** butter made from whey, or from the cream remaining in the whey in the process of cheese-making; (6) **-cream,** the cream which remains in the whey after the curd has been removed; (7) **-drop,** (8) **-eye,** a hole in an imperfectly pressed cheese in which the whey collects and putrifies; (9) **-faced,** pale-faced; beardless, girlish; (10) **-porridge,** see (4); (11) **-sey,** a tub in which milk is curdled; cf. **say,** *sb.*[2]; (12) **-spring,** see (8); (13) **-springy,** of cheese: imperfectly pressed; (14) **-whig,** a beverage; see below; (15) **-whig pot,** a pot used for 'whey-whig'; (16) **-worm,** a pimple

from which moisture exudes; (17) **-wullions**, *obs.*, see below.

(1, 2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3, 4) **Cai.**[1] (5) **Chs.** In other respects the process of making whey-butter is the same as that of milk butter, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 56; **Chs.**[1] Such butter has a somewhat peculiar flavour and is soft, and not being worth so much to sell, is consumed at home, the real cream butter being sent to market. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (6) **Lnk.** An' the clotted whey-cream! . . . An', oh, the whey-parritch, Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. **Chs.**[1] It is obtained in two ways. One process, the simplest, is to set the whey in pans, when the cream gradually rises to the top and is skimmed off. The other process is to raise the cream by boiling. Such whey cream is also called Cream Fleetings. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (7) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** If the milk is either allowed to cool too much, before it is made into curd, or not brought to the proper temperature, when the rennet is mixed into it, the curd is soft, does not part with the whey, and the cheese is soft, brittle, and difficult to be kept together; and even when the utmost pains have been taken to press out the *serum* (r. whey) it will, several weeks after the cheese has been made, burst out in putrifying holes, which, in the dairy language of Ayrshire, are termed whey-drops, *Agric. Surv.* 452 (*ib.*). (8) **Ayr.** (Jam.) (9) **w.Sc.** A poor whey-faced shawp o' a creature you war, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 254. **Gall.** I would even twist thy neck, thou whey-faced young hypocrite, Crockett *Love Idylls* (1901) 307. **Cum.** Munkey-shept Greame, . . and whey-feac't Ned Bulman, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 129; **Cum.**[4] **Lin.**[1] He's a poor whew-faced lad. **Cor.** Theer's more o' God in that gert shine o' buttercups 'pon the grass than in all them whey-faced chapel-folks put together, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 211. (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lnk.** Oh, the whey-parritch! Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 166. (11) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (12) **Ayr.** Whey-springs, or eyes, are seldom met with in the cheeses of Ayrshire, *Agric. Surv.* 455 (Jam.). **Shr.**[1] It causes cracks which attract flies. 'I doubt theer's bin a w'ey-spring i' this cheese, see 'ow the maggots han gotten into it.' (13) **Chs.**[1] (14) **Cum.** An old home-made summer beverage of sweet whey from which the curd had been taken; aromatic herbs were steeped and allowed to ferment in it, possibly with yeast; after which it was drawn off clear. It was sweet and sharp to the taste (M.P.). **Wm.** Made by infusing mint or sage into buttermilk whey and drunk by women during the hay harvest, Briggs *Lit. Remains* (1825) 205. **w.Yks.** Whey impregnated with mint, balm, and walnut leaves, Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (15) **Cum.** I have a large old black whey-whig pot kept as a curiosity, but never used in my day. It is tall, jar-shaped, with a narrow top, loose lid, and a spiggot-hole at the bottom (M.P.). (16) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 10, 1900); **w.Yks.**[1] (17) **Sc.** Formerly a very common dish for dinner among the peasantry; consisting of flummery prepared by collecting all the porridge left at breakfast, which was beat down among fresh whey, with an additional quantity of oatmeal. This, being boiled for some hours, was eaten . . . with bread, instead of broth (Jam.).

2. A cheese-making term: that part of the liquid remaining after the 'fleetings' have been skimmed off. Chs. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 56.

WHEY, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1]

WHEY-CRAGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Stones used as landmarks on moors. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xii.

WHEYLKIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lively, coy motions. S. & Ork.[1]

WHEYTE, see **Quite**, *v.*

WHEZLE, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) A dial. form of 'weasel,' *Mustela.*

WHEZZLE, *v.* Cum. Wm. [we·zl.] To beat or thrash with a stick. Cf. **hazel**, *sb.*[1]

Cum.[4] Gev him a real gud whezzlin wid a hezel woaking stick, *W. C. T. H.* (1893) 10, col. 2. **Wm.** In use at Patterdale (J.M.).

Hence **Whezzling**, *ppl. adj.* large, 'thumping.' Wm. (J.M.)

WHIAZEN, WHIBBETT, see **Weasand, Wibbit.**

WHIBBLE, *v. Obs.* Dor. To lie. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

WHIBIBBLE, see **Whybibble.**

WHICH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **whihh** Ags. (Jam.); and in forms **quhich, quhigh** n.Sc. (Jam.) [hwix.] **1.** *v.* To dash or rush with a soft, whizzing sound.

n.Sc. It gaid whichin by (Jam.). **Bnff.**[1] **Ags., Cld.** (Jam., s.v. Whig).

2. *sb.* A soft, whizzing sound; a blow accompanied by such a sound. Bnff.[1] **3.** *adv.* With a soft, whizzing sound. *ib.*

WHICH, *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [witʃ.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Which one** ('n), which; (2) **-somever**, whichever. See **Whilk**, *pron.*

(1) **Lakel.**[2] Whichn will thoo hev? **Wm.** Whichn o' t'kye is't 'at's bealen? (B.K.) **Wil.** Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 3, *Introd.* (2) **w.Yks.** Whichsomeiver's brokken 't 'll ha'e to pay for 't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 17, 1900).

2. Phr. (1) *which hand will ye have it in?* used tauntingly: you will not get it at all; (2) *which was tother*, one from another.

(1) **N.I.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Glo.**[1] There wur sich a long row of housen, and they wur aal like a zack o' peas, I couldn't tell which was tother, *Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London*, 62.

3. Used redundantly in a conjunctive sense; see below.

s.Not. Ghosts, which I can't abear talkin' about 'em (J.P.K.). **Hrf.** (Hall.) **Glo.** He told the landlord to bring him some beer; which he drawed it and brought it to him, Lewis *Gl.* (1839); **Glo.**[2] He took his woath as I layed the drap, which I did noa sich a theng, 12. **Nrf.** Spilling *M. Miggs* (1902) 9.

4. What.

N.I.[1] **Chs.**[1] Which a pratty little wench oo is! **s.Chs.**[1] Wich·ŭ big· lahy!

[**4.** Which folye and which ignoraunce misledeth wandringe wrecches fro the path of verray goode! Chaucer *Boethius*, bk. III. met. viii.]

WHICHENS, *adv.* Lan. [wi·tʃənz.] How? in what way? 'Do it a this'ns.' 'Which'ns?' Not very commonly used (S.W.).

WHICHY, *pron.* Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whiche** Pem.; **whichee** Cor.; **whichie** Pem.; and in form **hutchy** Dev. [wi·tʃi.] **1.** Which.

s.Pem. I don't care whichie, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. **w.Som.**[1] 'Mr. Bird was in to fair.' 'Whichy?' i.e. which of them. **Dev.** White *Cy. Man's Conductor* (1701) 127. **Cor.** Like a toad under a harrow, I don't know whichee corse [*sic*] to steer, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 230; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Comb.* **Whiché way**, how, in what manner.

s.Pem. Her fingers go so quick, I can't tell whiché way can she do it (M.S.C.).

WHICK, WHICKEN, see **Quick**, *adj.*[1], **Quicken**, *sb.*, *v.*[2]

WHICKENINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. The white couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* (B. & H.) Cf. **quicken**, *sb.* 3.

WHICKER, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] A barb on the prong of a 'lyster' or fish-hook; part of a gate-crook; see below.

Whickers are made on the shank of an iron gate-crook so that it shall remain firm in the leaden setting in the hole made for its reception in the stone gate-post. 'Many a time have I drawn up my fishing-line to find a heuk widoot its whicker.'

WHICKER, *sb.*[2] Ken. [wi·kə(r).] In phr. *whicker for whacker*, tit for tat. Cf. **whicket.**

The one having . . . bitten the other, who met the action with what is here called variously 'quitter for quatter,' or 'whicker for whacker,' Keeling *Return to Nature* (1897) xx.

WHICKER, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Wm. Yks. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Amer. Also written **wicker** Wm. n.Yks.[14] Glo.[12] Hmp.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1]; and in form **whecker** Som. [wi·kə(r), hwi·kər.] **1.** *v.* To neigh; to whinny; to bleat. Cf. **nicker**, *v.*

Wm. The wickering ma-a-a of sheep, Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) i. **n.Yks.**[14], **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.**[1] To neigh or whinny as a horse, bleat as a goat, whine as a dog, &c. **Dor.**[1] Prick'd her ears upright An' whicker'd out wi' all her might. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Th'old mare knowth father's step so well's a beggar knowth his bag; nif on'y a goth 'long the court her'll sure to wickery. [**Amer.** They [horses] were going down the road the way they had come, squealing, whickering, kicking, and running like mad, Harris *Tales*, 374.]

2. To giggle, snigger; to laugh uncontrollably. Cf. **whihher, 2.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Glo.**[1] A wickering wench and a crowing hen Is neither good to God nor men. **Wil.**[1] **Dor.** The green spangled fairies that whickered at you as you passed, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 1; Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45. **Som.** (C.W.D.)

3. *sb.* The sound of the breath in sniggering. **Sc.** (A.W.)

4. Phr. *to find a whicker's nest*, to be seized with an irrepressible fit of giggling. Wil.[1]

WHICKET, *sb.* Ken. Also written **wicket**. In phr. *whicket for whacket*, tit for tat. Cf. **whicker**, *sb.*[2]

Ray (1691); Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 139; Ken.[1 2]

WHICKIE, *adj. Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) Crafty, knavish.

WHICK-WHACK, *adv.* Not. [wi·k-wak.] Of blows: in rapid succession.

s.Not. Ma fisses went whick-whack in 'is face (J.P.K.).

WHID, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **fud** Abd.; **quhid** Sc. (Jam.); **whud** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] [hwid.]

1. *sb.* A rapid, noiseless movement; a whisk; a quick run; a hasty flight, esp. used of a hare.

Sc. (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Whid implies a rush, bolt, or leap, as of a rabbit when startled near its burrow (Jam. *Suppl.*, s.v. Whidder). s.Sc. The hares in mony an am'rous whud Did scour the grass out-through, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 376. Ayr. Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 87. e.Lth. Oh! tak' a whid to Scotland bonnie Some canny morn, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 37.

2. *Obs.* A moment; an instant.

Sc. He lent a blow at Johnny's eye, That rais'd it in a whid, Right blue that day, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 96 (Jam.).

3. *v.* To move nimbly and noiselessly; to fly or run quickly; to frisk; to whisk, esp. used of a hare.

Sc. (Jam.); Ye see yon other light that's gaun whiddin' back and forrit? Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. Frf. The lintie whids amang the whins, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 109. Rnf. The playfu' leverets whud Ower yon green howe, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 35. Ayr. Morning poussie whiddin seen, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 1. Edb. The partridges whidding about in pairs, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1] Applied to a hare when it is running about as if to amuse itself.

Hence **Whiddy**, (1) *sb.* a name for a hare; (2) *adj.* unsettled, unsteady.

(1) Bnff. Rob than to her did hunt his dogs. . . But Whiddie wi' her cockit lugs, Said, Kiss your luckie, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 91. Abd. (Jam.) (2) Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

4. *adv. Obs.* Nimbly.

Edb. Whid, frae Beggar-Ha, baith yap, The twa pert prick-the-lice, Wee Yuky's sons, *Carlop Green* (1793) 126, ed. 1817.

WHID, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. e.An. Also in form **whud** s.Sc. (Jam.) [hwid.] 1. *sb.* An exaggerated statement or story; a 'fib,' lie.

Sc. (Jam.) e.Sc. Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 323. Per. Wantin' whids, whaur wad they be, My bonnie speeches, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 90. Ayr. Ev'n Ministers they hae been kenn'd In holy rapture, A rousing whid at times to vend, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 1. Kcb. Fishers gets the name o' bein fearfu fir coinin awfu whuds, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 466.

2. A dispute; a quarrel. e.An.[1] 3. *v.* To equivocate; to exaggerate; to 'fib,' lie; to deceive.

Sc. It conveys the idea of less aggravation than that which is attached to the term lie (Jam.); Whan I see a fair-farrened whuddin youngster coming that gait ower me, Walford *Dick Netherby* (1881) v. Per. Whiddin's an airt, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 90. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

[Cp. OE. *cwide*, a statement, proverb, saying (Sweet).]

WHIDDER, see **Whether, Whither**, *v.*

WHIDDLE, *v.* Sc. [hwi·dl, wi·dl.] To move in a short, quick flight; to go lightly and rapidly. Cf. **whid**, *sb.*[1]

Per. They whiddled about, They niddle about, They chirmed, they kiss'd an' caress'd, Ford *Harp* (1893) 319. Knr. (Jam.)

WHIDDLE, see **Widdle**, *v.*, **Whittle**, *sb.*[2]

WHI(E, WHIET, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Quiet**.

WHIEW, *int. Obs.* Ken. The noise made in driving hogs. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736). Hence **Whiewer**, *sb.* a shrewd, sharp, or violent man. *ib.* He is a whiewer; Ken.[2]

WHIEW, see **Whew**, *v.*[2]

WHIFF, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. e.An. Cor. Also written **wiff** Yks. s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **wheef** Sh.I. Ant.; **whiffey** Nhb.; **whuff** Sc. Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] Wm.; **whuffy** Sc. [hwif, wif.] 1. *sb.* A transient view; a glimpse; a glance. Cf. **quiff**, *sb.*[2]

Kcb. Never seen a whuff o' her since, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 153. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. A short time; an instant; a 'jiffy.'

Lth. The furious onslaucht, knife and fork, Was a' owre in a whuffy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. Ant. (S.A.B.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb. She gaed awa' in a whiffey, an' cam' nae more back for full twa months, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 155. Nhp.[1] I'm coming in a whiff. War.[3]

3. A slight touch.

Kcb. Oor life wings alang, wi' a whuff noo an' than O' the dark han' o' cauld Daddy Care, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 205.

4. *Fig.* An instalment; a preliminary burst.

Nhb. The day cam' in wi' a graund whiff o' bell ringing vera airly i' the mornin', Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 115.

5. An apparition of a living person seen by himself or others; a 'wraith.' Nhb. Hone *Every Day Bk.* (1826) II. 1019. 6. An inkling; an idea.

w.Yks. T'printher, hahivver, hed sumhah getten a wiff o' what wor up, Binns *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1890) 31, col. 2.

7. *Comp.* **Wiff-waff**, foolery.

s.Chs.[1] Kùm, let)s aa non ŭ yŭr wif'-waaf.

8. Phr. *neither whiff nor whaff*, applied to flavourless food, unmeaning talk, &c. e.An.[1] 9. *v.* To puff; to smoke; to blow.

Sh.I. Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 8. Per. [He] was whiffin' his pipe by the jambs, Stewart *Character* (1857) 149. Gall. He whufft out the candle, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 474, ed. 1876. Cum.[4] Lakel.[2] He whuft a chow o' bacca oot. T'reek whuft doon t'chimla. n.Yks.[1] Of the smoke from a chimney into the room under the force of a down-blast. Nhp.[1] He whiffed the candle out. War.[3]

10. To breathe; to whisper.

Wm. Ah whuft it i' his lug, Ah wad knock him doon if he said Ah war a leer again (B.K.).

11. To look in a quick, hurried manner.

Cum. He sat whiffin in amaze, Anderson *Heddersgill Keatie*, st. 4; (E.W.P.)

12. Phr. *whiff and gee me*, to use one pipe among several in turn. Cor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Cf. **cornish**, *v.*

WHIFF, *v.*[2] Dev.[3] Cor.[1 2] [wif.] To fish from a boat with hand-lines. Cf. **whiffle**, *v.*[4]

WHIFF, see **Wheef**.

WHIFFET, *v.* Nhp. War. [wi·fit.] To veer, waver; to fluctuate; to cause smoke, &c. to wave or fluctuate. Cf. **whiffle**, *v.*[2]

War.[2] Don't go whiffeting the smoke about like that.

Hence **Whiffeting**, *ppl. adj.* of persons: slender, weakly, insignificant-looking. Nhp.[1]

WHIFFEY, see **Whiff**, *sb.*

WHIFFINGER, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A vagabond. (s.v. Waff.)

WHIFFLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. e.An. Lon. Also in form **wheeffle** Sc. (Jam.) [hwi·fl, wi·fl.] 1. *v.* To play the flute; to whistle.

s.Lan.[1] He con whiffle rarely.

Hence **Whiffler**, *sb.* (1) one who plays on the fife or flute; (2) *obs.* or *obsol.*, one who goes at the head of a procession to clear the way for it; see below.

(1) Cld. (Jam.) (2) Lan. Ante-masks are ever usher'd in by whifflers, Brathwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) xv. e.An.[1] In that of the Corporation of Norwich from the Guild-hall to the Cathedral Church, on the Guild-day, the whifflers are two active men very lightly equipped (*milites expediti*), bearing swords of lath or latten, which they keep in perpetual motion, whiffing the air on either side, and now and then giving an unlucky boy a slap on the shoulders or posteriors with the flat side of their weapons. Lon. A young freeman who attends the companies of London on Lord Mayor's Day, Holloway.

2. *sb.* A shrill, intermittent note, with little variation of tone. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Wheeple).

WHIFFLE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Midl. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.Cy. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **wiffle** Cum.[4] Lan. Not. e.Cy. Ken.[1] Dev.[2] Cor.; and in forms **wheefle** Sc.; **whiffo** s.Lan.[1]; **whuffle** Lakel.[2] [hwi·fl, wi·fl.]

1. *v.* To move lightly; to flutter or rustle as if stirred by the wind; to puff; to blow, drive, or whirl before the wind. Cf. **whiffet**.

Sc. Wha fash wi' Him, he wheefles them by, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) x. 5. ne.Lan.[1] s.Chs.[1] Ahy thingk dhŭ weynd)z gy'et·in

ŭp ŭ bit, dhŭ trée'-tops bin bigy'in'in wif'l ŭbuw't ŭ bit. **Lei.**[1] The wind'll whiffle the snoo togither. **War.**[23] **Wor.** How the wind have whiffled they leaves about (H.K.). **Shr.**[1] I think we sha'n dry the clothes, they begin to w'iffle about a bit. **Glo.**[12] **Ken.**[1] 'Tis de wind whiffles it all o' one side. **Sus.**[1] I see there had been just rain enough to whiffle round the spire whiles we was in church. **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Whiffler**, *sb.*, *obs.*, a flag.

Lan. In Nov. 1760, the French expeditionary force . . . was lying in the harbour of Gottenburg, and at the same time a Liverpool ship, commanded by Capt. Rimmer, happened to be there. . . He reported that, 'when they sailed, the commodore and second vessel carried white whifflers, or pendants forward,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 525.

2. Of the wind: to veer, shift; to blow in gusts or puffs.

Fif. TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 84, ed. 1871. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** The wind too whiffles about strangely, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 231, ed. 1872. **s.Chs.**[1] Dhŭ weynd wif'lz ŭbuw't sŭ, aan'ibdi kŭn aa'rdli tel wot ky'eynd ŭ wedh'ŭr tŭ ŭkspek't. **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The wind whiffles about so. **War.**[23], **w.Wor.**[1], **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I dunna know whad to mak' o' the weather this mornin', the wīnde does so w'iffle about throm North to West. **Glo.**[1] **Ess.** BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 83. **Ken.** The trees make the wind whiffle (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1]

3. To twinkle; to wink; to flicker; also used *fig.* Nhb. (R.O.H.) **4.** *Fig.* To trifle; to hesitate; to be unsteady; to change one's mind.

Lakel.[2] He whiffles an he whaffles; he's like a dictionary, he sticks ta nowt neea length o' time. **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] Not to adhere to one's word or bargain. **sw.Lin.**[1] He whiffles about so, you don't know what he will be at. **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[12], **e.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence (1) **Whiffle-minded**, *ppl. adj.* changeable, vacillating; (2) **Whiffler**, *sb.* an inconstant person; a turncoat; a waverer; (3) **Whiffling**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) uncertain, changeable, shifty; untrustworthy; (*b*) slight, slender, insignificant; weakly; delicate.

(1) **Shr.**[1] Theer's no 'eed to be took on a fellow like 'im, 'e's so w'iffle-minded—'e dunna know 'is own mind two minutes together. **Dev.**[2] Tom B— is a terrible wiffle-minded fellow. (2) **Lan.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **w.Cor.** She's a whiffler, never in the same mind two days together (M.A.C.). (3, *a*) **ne.Lan.**[1], **Not.**[1] **Lin.**[1] Don't count upon his vote, he's very whiffling. **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[2] (*b*) **Nhb.** Let a weakly whifflin' body like Janet o' the Scaurs gae out o' their house in a day like this, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 122. **Not.** He's a wifflin' eater (J.H.B.). **Nhp.**[1] A little whiffling fellow. **War.**[3]

5. To talk idly, inconsistently, or wildly. n.Cy. (HALL.), ne.Lan.[1] **6.** *Comp.* **Whiffle-whaffle**, (1) idle talk, nonsense; trifling words or actions; (2) a person of unsteady, vacillating character; (3) trifling, foolish.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[4] **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **ne.Lan.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Lan.** Whot'lt doo wi' this whiffo-whaffo stuff? TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 4. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw've no payshunce wi' such whiffo-whaffo wark.

7. *sb.* A whisk. War.[3]

WHIFFLE, *v.*[3] w.Yks.[2] [wi'fl.] To yelp or bark faintly. Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[2]

WHIFFLE, *v.*[4] Cor.[3] [wi'fl.] To fish from a boat with hand-lines. Cf. **whiff**, *v.*[2]

WHIFFLES, *sb. pl.* Oxf.[1] The whipple-tree of a plough. *MS. add.*

WHIFFLEY, *v.* n.Yks.[4] [wi'fli.] To trifle; to vacillate.

WHIFFY, *adj.* Nhb. Lin. Also written **wiffy** n.Lin.[1] [wi'fi.] In *comp.* **Whiffy-whaffy**, (1) uncertain, changeable; weak, foolish; thin, insipid; (2) pale, sickly, delicate.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Wishy-washy), **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.**[1] If things was as thaay hed oht to be, bishops wo'dn't let wiffy-waffy chaps like——iver climb up i'to a pulpit. (2) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Wishy-washy).

WHIFT, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Oxf. Also written **wift** Yks. s.Lan.[1] Not. War.[2] se.Wor.[1] Oxf.; and in form **whuft** Lakel.[2] e.Lan.[1] [wift.] **1.** A whiff; a breath; a puff of wind; a slight flavour. Cf. **waft**, *v.*

Lakel.[2] Summat diun gayley sharp wi' a puff o' wind. **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'll have a wift at mi poipe. **Not.** I just got a wift of smoke (J.H.B.). **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **War.**[2] I'll jist 'ave a wift o' bacca. **se.Wor.**[1] **Oxf.** It went by with a wift (G.O.).

2. *Fig.* A hint; an inkling.

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.** Some one got a wift of the wedding (M.P.); **Not.**[3] I had a whift o' what they wor goin' to be on wi', an' so I didna goo.

WHIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **wig** Nhb.[1] **1.** *sb.* An old name for a Presbyterian or Covenanter; see below. Cf. **quig**, *sb.*[2], **whigamore**.

Sc. A name, imposed on those in the 17th cent. who adhered to the Presbyterian cause. By rigid Episcopalians, it is still given to Presbyterians in general; and, in the w. of Sc., even by the latter, to those who in a state of separation from the established church, profess to adhere more strictly to Presbyterian principles (JAM.); The sw. counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: and from a word Wiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whiggs. Now in that year [1648] after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyll and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the whiggamors' inroad; and, ever after that, all that opposed the court, came, in contempt, to be called Whiggs, BURNET *Own Times* (1753) I. 58 (*ib.*). **Gall.** Their not keeping the church, their conversing with Whigs (as they called the Persecuted people), *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 55. **Nhb.**[1] It is rather curious to be informed by Mr. Brand, that he read a public register in St. Andrew's Church Vestry (Newcastle), intimating that there was a burying place in Sidgate of the quigs (Whigs). And to this day, dissenters, in many parts of Northumberland, are termed 'whigs,' *Impartial Hist. of Newcastle* (1801); 'Whigs,' the Northumberland reproach for Presbyterians, still in use in some inland localities. In Newcastle they and other Nonconformists were called 'quigs,' HARDY *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 351.

Hence (1) **Whiggery**, *sb.* the practices or tenets of Presbyterians or Covenanters; (2) **Whigling**, *sb.* a contemptuous term for a 'Whig.'

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); I'll hae nae whiggery in the barony of Tillietudlem, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Twd.** The country below it was still loyal and with no taint of whiggery, BUCHAN *J. Burnet* (1898) 309. (2) **Frf.** Let graceless whiglings jibe an' jeer, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 131.

2. A rogue.

Ir. If a man wishes to call another a rogue seriously, he calls him, Whig, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 620.

3. *v.* To cozen; to sneak. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

WHIG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written **whigg** Sc.; **wig** Sc. Nhb.[1] Not. Lin.; **wigg** n.Sc. (JAM.); and in form **quhig** Sc. (JAM.) [hwig, wig.] **1.** *sb.* Whey; sour milk or cream; buttermilk.

Sc. The sour part of cream, which spontaneously separates from the rest; the thin part of a liquid mixture (JAM.); Milk milket aff milk, Milk in a pig; New calved kye's milk, Sour kirnie whig, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 386. **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ant.** A thin subacid liquor resembling whey which collects on the surface of butter milk when long kept, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Whig is wentit, wended, or turned buttermilk, run to whey and curd, WILLIAMSON *Local Etym.* (1849) 19. **w.Yks.**[1] Frequently called green wey, from its being of a greenish colour. **ne.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Commonly used in the saying, 'As sour as whig.' **sw.Lin.**[1] Oh, lor! the milk's as sour as whig. **Nhp.**[1] [Whig, and Whay, *serum lactis*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

2. A beverage made of whey flavoured with herbs; see below.

n.Cy. (K.) **Nhb.**[1] The whey was infused with mint and sage, soured a little with buttermilk. It was boiled first, then boiled a little more, cooled and clarified, and, when cold, was ready (J.H.). **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** Good kirne-milk and whig, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 160; **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

3. Wine-posset.

Shr.[1] 'Cook, yo' mus' mak' the Missis some w'ig, 'er's got a bad coud.' 'W'ig, what's that?' 'W'y, milk boiled ŏŏth wīnde.'

4. *v.* Of stale churned milk: to throw off a sediment. Dmf. (Jam.) Hence **Whigged,** *ppl. adj.* curdled, as milk; broken in whey.

Ir. In the beginning we were all as thick as whigged milk, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 121. w.Yks.[4], s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] I doubt this custurt-pŭddin' 's w'igged, the oven's bin a bit too sharp fur it.

WHIG, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Sc. Also written **wig** Sh.I. [hwig.] 1. *v.* To go quickly; to jog along; to move at an easy, steady pace.

Sc. I . . . was whigging cannily awa hame, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv. Sh.I. Hit's as muckle as I can dū ta wig apo' da ert, far less ta fecht wi' a aiver o' a gaut laek a coo, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6. 1897). Lth. (Jam.) Slk. Whigging an' prigging an' a' new-fangleness, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 419. Rxb. Well, well, I must be whigging awa' now. Guid day, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 54.

2. To work nimbly and heartily. Cld. (Jam.) 3. To drink copiously; *gen.* used with *off, out,* or *up.* Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] 4. *sb.* A copious draught. Bnff.[1]

WHIG, see **Wig,** *sb.*[1], **Wig(g,** *sb.*

WHIGAMORE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A 'Whig,' Presbyterian, Covenanter. Cf. **whig,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. A cant term of the same meaning with Whig, as applied to the old Presbyterians, but apparently more contemptuous (Jam.); There was he and that sour Whigamore they ca'd Burley, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxvii; Those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores [of corn] that come from the north: and from a word Wiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, Burnet *Own Times* (1753) I. 58 (Jam., s.v. Whig). Twd. I am a King's man out and out, and would see all whigamores in perdition before I would join with them, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 269.

WHIGGA, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwi·gə.] The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* S. & Ork.[1]

WHIGGERED WHEY, *phr. Obs.* n.Cy. Also in form **whiggened whey** N.Cy.[1] A beverage made by infusing herbs in fermented whey. Also called **Whig** (q.v.). (J.L. 1783), N.Cy.[1]

WHIGGIN, WHIGGLE, see **Wiggin,** *sb.,* **Wiggle.**

WHIGGONITE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A Whig.

Lnk. For being opposed to Jacobites, They plainly call'd them Whiggonites, Graham *Writings* (1883 I. 124.

WHIGMALEERIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Also written **whigmaleery** Cum.[14]; and in forms **figmalirie** Lnk. (Jam.); **whigmeleerie** Sc. (Jam.) [hwigməli·ri.]

1. *sb. Obs.* A game played at a drinking club; see below.

Ags. A pin was stuck in a circle, having as many radii drawn from the centre as there were persons in the company, with the name of each person at the radius opposite to him. An index, placed on the top of the pin, was moved round by every one in his turn; and at whose name soever it stopped, that person was obliged to drink off a glass (Jam.).

2. A fantastic, useless ornament; a gimcrack.

Sc. It's a brave Kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries . . . about it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xix. s.Sc. She was tempting him to fling awa his siller, buyin whigmaleeries, to gar her look like an antic, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53. Ayr. Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, a'lums and craw-steppit gavels, for me, Service *Notandums* (1890) 24. Rxb. You couldna busk yourself up sae brawly with a'thae whigmaleeries o' yours, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 16. Cum.[14]

3. A whim, crotchet, vagary; a foolish fancy.

n.Sc. What would their grandfathers have said to a whigmaleerie of a ball! Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xxx. w.Sc. Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 121. Ayr. Some fewer whigmeleeries in your noddle, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 96. Lnk. But Bess . . . took figmaliries and would jump with sword and pistol by her side, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 497 (Jam.). Twd. Ye maun put a strict watch over a vagrom fancy, and ye'll be quit o' siccan whigmaleeries, Buchan *Weather* (1899) 261.

4. *adj.* Whimsical, odd.

Sc. (Jam.) Lth. He's makin' your mother some kind o' whigmaleerie thing for toastin' bread wi', Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 67. Lakel.[2]

WHIGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. [wigz.] Roots or other obstruction choking up a drain; a dial. form of 'twigs.' Cf. **quig,** *sb.*[1]

Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] The stuff is welly racked up wi' whigs. s.Chs.[1]

WHIG-WHAM, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] [wi·g-wam.] A quagmire; a bog.

WHIHHER, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **quhihher** (Jam.). 1. To move through the air with a whizzing sound; to flutter quickly, as a bird.

Sc. Quhihher by thaim down the stream, Loud nickerin in a lauch, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 361 (Jam.). n.Sc., Ags. (*ib.*) Fif. There was a sough, like flann or flaw, As in he whihher'd through the wa', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25.

2. To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter. Ags. (Jam.) Cf. **whicker,** *v.* 2.

WHIL, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To turn upside down. Cf. **whelve.**

WHILAIM, *adv. Obs.* Dor. At a venture. Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730), in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

WHILE, *sb., conj., prep., adv.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wile** Shr.[1]; and in forms **fil** Sh.I.; **file** Bnff.[1] Abd.; **fill** S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1]; **wal** w.Yks. Lan.; **wel** Cum.[4]; **well** n.Yks.; **whahl** n.Yks.[4]; **whal** Yks.; **whel** Cum.[14]; **whell** Cum.; **wheyl** Chs.; **wheyle** Cum.[14]; **whil(l** Sc.; **whoile** s.Lan.[1]; **whol** w.Yks. s.Lan.[1]; **woile** Lan.; **wol(l** Yks. [hwail, wail; unstressed wol.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **While-er,** a short time ago; (2) **-sich** or **-stitch,** in phr. *every while-sich,* every now and then; cf. *every wide stitch,* s.v. **Stitch,** *sb.*[1] 1 (3); (3) **-sin',** in phr. *a while-sin back,* see (1); (4) **-some,** former, whilome.

(1) Nhb. He'll ne'er mount barb, nor couch a lance . . . Whileere [*sic*] with might and main, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 47. w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* Dor. (W.C. c. 1750). n.Dev. Tha told'st ma now-reert or a whilere, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 140. Cor. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 71. (2) Chs.[2] Shr.[1] 'E's at it every wile-sīche. (3) Lnk. This whilesin' back I've studied her, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 38. w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Rnf. Noo, alake, their vera name Is unkent in their whilsome hame, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 56.

2. Phr. (1) *all the whiles,* all the time; (2) *a sight of whiles,* a long time; (3) *a while back,* a short time ago; (4) *at whiles,* (5) *by whiles,* now and then; (6) *in the between while,* in the meantime; (7) *one body's while,* one person's business; (8) *the while,* see (6); (9) *the whiles,* whilst; (10) *this while,* for some time past; (11) *whiles of,* at times during.

(1) Dev. All the whiles as he stood with his hand on the mantelshelf I was thinking I knew that mark, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 211. n.Dev. Poor Tamsin clutching on all the whiles tight to Liza Ann's arm, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iv. (2) Glo. 'Tis a sight of whiles since I set eyes upon 'ee, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 126. (3) Sc. (A.W.) Wmh. I seen him a while back (W.M.). n.Cy., w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Dwn. Whun we ceased at whiles tae speak, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 14. (5) s.Hmp. What's that King David says on 'um, as Jesse reads by whiles? Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. (6) e.Dev. The following motion was put down for discussion at the next meeting, every man having time to sense it in the between-while, Jane *Lordship* (1897) 161. (7) w.Yks. (J.W.) nw.Dev.[1] Tiz wan body's while to look arter thucker chill; a more mischievious little limb I nivver kom'd across. (8) Frf. Speaking to Jess by nods the while, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iii. Rnf. 'Mang courts, an' wynds, an' closes dark, Richt proud the while, Young *Pictures* (1865) 153. Yks. How have you done the while? Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Oxf. (G.O.) (9) Dev. I held his horse the whiles he went up into the chamber, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 28. (10) Sc. She's been mair dowie this while nor I likit tae see, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. Ayr. This while she's been in crankous mood, Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid... And now she's like to rin red-wud about her whisky, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 16. (11) Sc. (A.W.) Don. Niver to school, but whiles o' two winthers, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 103.

3. A space of time, whether long or short; time.

Sc. At dinner-time, and other whiles when there was company about, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. Bnff.[1] Abd. They've been made this file, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1882) 216. Ayr. Warslin' through your supper in hauf-oorly instalments between the whiles in the shop, Service *Notandums* (1890) 93. Ir. It's a sort o' diversion thim whiles when ye're starvin, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 4. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1] n.Yks.[2] It's a-while off. w.Yks. Aw shouldn't be capp'd if ther wor a dust here in a while (H.J.). Not. We used to stand the market one while (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1]

What a while you've been, Mary Ann; I've been litein' o' you a nooer. **sw.Lin.**[1] He's been dead his-sen a niced while. **Hrf.** I'll do it when I've while (E.M.W.). **Oxf.**[1] What a while you a bin, *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] What a while a be gone whoam to his dinner. **Ken.**[2]

Hence (1) *at whiles-like, phr.* as though having regular periods; (2) **Dinner-while,** *sb.* dinner-time; see **Dinner,** 1 (2).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] They came at whiles-like. (2) **w.Yks.** They hed a feit at t'dinner-while (B.K.).

4. *conj.* In *comb.* (1) **While-as,** *obs.,* so long as; (2) **-ever,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) until.

(1) **Edb.** But now, whileas the show'r does last, 'Tis no thought proper they shud fast, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 29, ed. 1801. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** T'poar slave mun tug an tew wit wark Wolivver shoo can crawl, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 6. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ah'st wait up wholiver he comes (B.K.).

5. So that.

w.Yks. Ther' wer' sich a din wol aw couldn't hear, HARTLEY *Grimes's Trip* (1877) 13; If tha weshes it, it'll run up, whol' Ah wodn't if Ah wor thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 17, 1900).

6. *conj.* and *prep.* Until. See **Awhile,** 4.

Sc. (JAM.); He that eats while he lasts will be the war while he die, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 324. **Sh.I.** Da watter ran doon ower my hide fi'l hit cam' oot at me feet, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898). **Or.I.** FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 240. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Lang be it whill the last faint note Shall mourn the faded beam, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 133. **Edb.** It continued whill eleven a-clock of the day, HUME *Domestic Details* (1697–1707) xxiv. **N.Cy.**[1] Stay while I come back. **Cum.**[3] I didn't stop while I gat fairly into t'foald, 25; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** A nivver fan oot what thaed bin dewan while a gat tet Poo-brigg, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.**[14] Not while night. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Ah want to keep back whol Kersmas, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895); **w.Yks.**[23]; **w.Yks.**[5] Wal t'sun reeses we moan't go. **Lan.** The spell that howds a soule woile deäth, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 236. **n.Lan.** Wal t'day breäk, an t'shadas flee away. PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 17. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Hoo screetched welly wheyl tha met a heeard her to th' lone eend, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4. **Der.**[12], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'Stir this milk while it boils.' 'Stir this milk when it boils,' would be the form if the milk were to be stirred as soon as it began to boil. **sw.Lin.**[1], **Rut.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I sha'n't leave home while to-morrow. **War.**[23] **Bdf.** He 'works while he can't work any longer' (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**[1] Stay while I return. **Cmb.**[1] Please, m'm, can you spare me while Tuesday?

7. *prep.* Since, from.

S.&Ork.[1] **Hrt.** I've had nothin to do while last Christmas (H.G.).

8. *adv.* In the meantime.

Lei.[1] Yo' goo fetch 'im an' oi'll hot it fur him whoile. **War.**[3]

9. *v.* To wait. Glo.[1]

WHILEAG, see **Whilock.**

WHILES, *adv.* and *conj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whyles** Sc.; and in forms **files** Abd.; **fyles** Abd. Kcd.; **wheyles** Cum.[14]; **whils** Der. [hwailz, wailz.] **1.** *adv.* Sometimes; now and then; occasionally. See **While, Whilst.**

Sc. (JAM.); Whiles you, whiles I, sae gangs the bailliary, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 884. **Sh.I.** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 96. **Cai.**[1] **e.Sc.** Him and me used to forgather about the gardens whiles, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. **Abd.** The man's files some the waur o' drink fan he comes hame, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 11. **Kcd.** Fyles at Allan's owre a gill An evenin' wisna lang, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 55. **w.Sc.** Whiles here, and whiles there, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 258. **s.Sc.** Sometimes for sport, and whiles for need, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 51. **Ayr.** Whyles mice and moudieworts they howkit, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 40. **Kcb.** Whun women's silly aneuch tae tak men . . . they whiles hae a deal tae pit up wi, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 74. **Ir.** I'm finely, . . Barrin' whiles just a touch of the cramp, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 80. **N.I.**[1] Ogh, 'deed, whiles he's betther an' whiles he's waur. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa whiles meet him i' the mornins. **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** T'fooak whiles cooed ma Peeat Gooardy, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **n.Yks.**[2] I whiles take a little. **m.Yks.**[1]

Hence *whiles and again, phr.* now and then.

n.Dev. I met un whiles and again, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 35.

2. In the meantime.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] Ah'll 'oold 'er 'ead whoiles. **War.**[3]

3. *conj.* Whilst.

Der. Kem in whils I looks for him, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) v. **Sus.**[1] **Dor.** C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. **nw.Dev.**[1]

4. Until.

sw.Lin.[1] 'She did not fret whiles we fretted,' meaning that she did not begin to cry till the others did. **Rut.**[1]

WHILIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **filie** Bnff.[1] Abd.; **fylie** ne.Sc. [hwai·li.] A short space of time; a little while.

Sc. You'll thole it a wee whilie langer, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 38. **Sh.I.** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 47. **ne.Sc.** She'll be a' richt in a fylie, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 81. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** I'll get the beasts worn in aboot in a filie, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 94. **s.Sc.** The stacks for the first whilie were aye heatin' wi' us, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 47. **e.Lth.** It was a whilie after he'd been settled, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 43.

WHILK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Cum. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **wilk** Cum.[14] [wilk.] **1.** *v.* To howl as a dog; to yelp. s.Cy. (HALL.), Sur.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] **2.** To mutter to oneself as when offended; to complain.

Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**[1] He went off whilkin when I couldn't give him nothing; **Ken.**[2], **Sus.**[12], **Hmp.**[1]

3. *sb.* The bark of a young dog when in close pursuit. Cum.[14]

WHILK, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [hwilk.] To suck quickly into the mouth; to gulp up. S. & Ork.[1]

WHILK, *pron.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **filk** Bnff.[1] Abd. Frf.; **fill** Frf.; **quhilk** Sc.; **whulk** Rnf. N.Cy.[1] [hwil, wilk.] **1.** A dial. form of 'which.' See **Which,** *pron.*

Sc. (JAM.); Yon place, . . whilk was a very suitable place to hide in, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii; *Obsol.* in literature, and *obs.* in speech, or nearly so (A.W.). **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Filk o' them wud be warst? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Frf.** 'Fill ane,' which one (W.A.C.). **w.Sc.** CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 273. **Rnf.** His hobby-horse On whulk he mony a canter took, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 13. **Slk.** For whilk he never cared a flee, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 116. **N.Cy.**[12] **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* on Tyneside, but formerly common and still used in remote parts of Nhb. **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[1], **Wm.** (B.K.) **s.Wm.** Striving whilk cud knit t'hardest, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 559. **n.Yks.**[123] **e.Yks.** 'Whilk will you have?'—not used in the relative sense, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Whilkan,** which one? (2) **-ever,** (3) **-owther,** whichever.

(1) **Cum.**[14] (2) **Abd.** Whilkever o' them it was, he gae the auld captain a hent, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. (3) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Whilkowther geeat I gan,' whichever road I take.

[**1.** 'What? whilk way is he geen?' he gan to crye, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4078.]

WHILK, see **Welk,** *v.*[1]

WHILKIN, *conj. Obs.* Yks. Whether. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). See **Whilk,** *pron.*

WHILLABALLOO, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **whilabaloo** Ir.; **whilliebillou, whillybaloo** Sc. (JAM.); and in form **whulabaloo** Dwn. [hwi·ləbəlū.] An outcry; an uproar. The same word as **Hulla-balloo,** q.v.

Dmf. (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** Torminted wid the whillaballoo he made over her while she was to the fore, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 133. **Dwn.** A wheen o' them riz the maist tremenjus whulabaloo iver ye heerd, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 60.

WHILLALOO, *sb., v.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Also in forms **whililoo** Wm.; **whillalew** Ir.; **whillalooya** N.I.[1]; **whillie-lu** Sc.; **whillilew** Ir.; **whillilu** Slk. (JAM.); **whilly-lou** Ayr.; **whiloloo** Con.; **whullilow** Gall. [hwi·ləlū.] **1.** *sb.* An outcry; a hubbub, commotion.

Ayr. She's sleeping now! Yet wakens wi' a greeting eye, An' whilly lou, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 65. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** A few people to raise a cry, . . and sure I set up a whillilew myself, LEVER *Ch. O'Malley* (1841) lxxx; There's a great whillaloo goin' through it this minyit, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 240. **Don.** Archie raised the whillalew at wanst till a wheen o' the naybours come runnin' to his help, *Billy Lappin,* in *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 607. **Wmh.** There's a powerful whillaloo, chairs an' stools flyin', cans an' pots tumblin', the whole place in a ruction, BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 248. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. A musical air; a prolonged strain of melancholy music.
Sc. MACKAY. Slk. (JAM.); What whillilu is that thou keep'st a trilling at? HOGG *Tales*, I. 162 *ib.*.

3. *v.* To make an outcry.
Ir. BARLOW *East unto West* (1893) 268. Don. We found my brave Nanny sitting in the chimney corner, whillilew-ing and pillillew-ing, crying the very eyes out of her head, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 189. Con. BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 79.

4. *int.* In phr. (1) *singing whillalooya to the day nettles*, dead and buried; (2) *to shout whililoo*, to cry out.
(1) N.I.[1] (2) Wm. He poo'd me an' auld assle teuth oot an' he meead me shoot whililoo ivvery yark he teeak (B.K.).

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A hypocritical wheedler; a selfish flatterer.

WHILLIE-WHALLIE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** To coax; to wheedle. Per. (JAM.) See **Whilly**, *v.* **2.** To dally; to loiter. Sc. *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 145. n.Sc. (JAM.)

WHILLIMER, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Also written **whillymer** Cum.; **whyllymer** N.Cy.[1]; and in form ? **winnymer** ne.Lan.[1] A very poor and hard kind of cheese made of skim milk; also in *comp.* **Whillimer-cheese.**
N.Cy.[1] Cum. The whillymer ate teugh and teasty, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 118; Whillimoor, at the latter end of last century, was a considerable tract of poor barren moorland. It gradually became enclosed, and farms were carved out. The quality of its dairy produce was very inferior, and the cheese particularly of the poorest kind. When kept for any length of time it became hard almost to flintiness; hence it was commonly said, 'like a Whillymer cheese, it wants an axe and a saw to cut it,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 150; Cum.[124], ne.Lan.[1]

WHILLY, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwi·li.] A small skiff.
In the summer time he went to the fishing in his own little whillie, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 18; S. & Ork.[1]

WHILLY, *v.* Sc. *Obs.* Also in form **whully** (JAM.). To cheat, esp. by wheedling; to gull.
Sc. These baptized idols of theirs . . . whillied the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xvi; (JAM.); Wise men may be whilly'd wi' wiles, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Lnk. By printing it like their vile trash, The honest lieges whilly'd, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 324.

WHILLY, WHILLY-BALEARY, see **Willy**, *sb.*[1], **Whully-balurry.**

WHILLY-LILLY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Insinuating flattery; also used *attrib.* See **Whilly**, *v.*
Ther's neea whilly-lilly wark aboot huz, neea marry.

WHILLY-WHA, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **whilly-waa, willie-wa** Sc.; and in forms **whilly-whae, whilly-whaw, whully-wha** (JAM.). **1.** *v.* To flatter, wheedle; to cajole; to say soft things, as a lover. See **Whilly**, *v.*
Sc. (JAM.); Two young things whilly-whawing in ilk other's ears for a minute, SCOTT *Quentin Durward* (1823) xxxi. s.Sc. I didna staun whilly whain wi' them, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 128. Dmf. Dinna you whillie-wha the callant with your girning mou' and your silly blue een, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 277.

2. To procrastinate. Sc. MACKAY. **3.** *sb.* Cajolery, flattery.
Sc. Hut! none of your whillywhas! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ii. s.Sc. (JAM.) Edb. Gae wa wi' your whilly-whaws, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 250.

4. A flatterer; a person on whom no dependence can be placed; a deceitful, insinuating fellow.
Sc. (JAM.) Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Ayr. If ony whillywha o' an Englisher should yirr and mak a kilfudyoch aboot the words, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. Lnk. He's . . . left it a', Maybe to some sad whilliwhaw, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 24. Edb. BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 113.

5. *adj.* Wheedling, flattering; not to be depended upon.
Sc. (JAM.); He is a whilly-whaw body, and has a plausible tongue, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xii. Dmf. A trickie, whillie-wha lot from first to last, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 119.

WHILOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **whileock** (JAM.); **whyleock, whylock** Sc.; and in forms **filik** Bnff.[1]; **whileag** Cai.[1] [hwai·lək.] A short space of time; a little while.
Sc. (G.W.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] (s.v. Filie). Abd. The sky, a whylock syne sae grey, To flecket red had shifted, MURRAY *Hamewith* 1900, 47. Per., w.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. SERVICE *Dr. Dugmd* (ed. 1887) 186. Dmf. If they could leeve inside me for a whilock, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 85.

Hence **Whilocks**, *adv.* sometimes; on brief occasions.
Lnk. Whyelocks I micht haud wi' you A quate an' cosh bit chat, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 42.

WHILOM, *conj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Nhp. **1.** While, whilst.
Per. I . . . now have stilled the water's din That I might speak whilom you're near, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 146. Nhp. Whilom Ralph, for Doll to wait, Lolls him o'er the pasture gate, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 133; Nhp.[1]

2. Until. Nhp.[1] Stay whilom I come.

WHILOMS, *adv.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Also written **whileoms** Sc. (JAM.) Sometimes.

WHILPER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **whulper.** Anything large of its kind; a 'whapper.'
Sc. MACKAY. Dmf. What a whilper of a trout (JAM.).

WHILST, *conj.*, *prep.* and *adv.* Yks. Not. Rut. Lei. War. e.An. [**wailst.**] **1.** *conj.* and *prep.* Until. See **Whiles.**
Yks. Whilst November, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 58. Not.[1] s.Not. Wait whilst Sat'dy, or at least whilst I see 'im agen (J.P.K.). Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], e.An.[1]

2. *adv.* In the meantime.
Not. You can't, you can't—yet. Only—why don't you send for the p'liceman whilst, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 243. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

WHILT, *sb.*[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] [**wilt.**] An indolent, idle person.

WHILT, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to catch*, or *to take*, *one a-whilt*, to put one in a state of palpitation or confusion.
Sc. Long ere I came to Clypesmyre, The ragged rogue caught me a-whilt, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) I. 12 (JAM.). Rnf. F. SEMPILL *Poems* (ed. 1849) 52.

WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *adv.* and *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. **1.** *adv.* In phr. *to play* or *to go whiltie-whaltie*, to go pit-a-pat. See **Whilt**, *sb.*[2]
Sc. My heart's aw playin whiltie-whaltie (JAM.). Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 175. Lnk. My heart plays whiltie whaltie whan I kiss her, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 14.

2. *v.* To palpitate.
Ayr. A kin' o' nettling ramfeezalment gart a' my heart whiltie-whaltie, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351.

3. To dally; to loiter. n.Sc. (JAM.)

WHILVE, see **Whelve.**

WHIM, *sb.*[1] Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written **wim** Der. Pem.; and in forms **whem** Cor.[12]; **whims** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [wim.] A mining term: a winding engine worked by horse-power; also in *comp.* **Whim-engine**, or **Whim-gin.** Cf. **whimsey, 4.**
Nhb.[1] When the older 'cog-and-rung-gin,' which worked directly over a pit shaft, was superseded, the new engine was called a 'whim,' a 'whimsey,' or 'whim-gin.' 'In a whim-gin the ropes run upon two wheel pullies over the shaft. The roller is at some distance, and the circular track of the horses is not round the shaft,' BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 684. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Der. MAWE *Mineral.* (1802) *Gl.* s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. Dev. A singular kind of bridge, formed, I imagine, of part of an old wheel, or whim, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxxi. Cor.[1] I druv' a whem; Cor.[2] A large hollow drum with a perpendicular axis and a powerful transverse beam, worked by one or two horses walking in a circle, by which the kibble is made to ascend or descend in a shaft.

WHIM, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dor. The brow of a hill. (HALL.)

WHIM, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [wim.] To cheer.
It whimmed me on my way.

WHIM, see **Wim**, *v.*[2], **Whin**, *sb.*[1]

WHIMBERRY, WHIMBLE, WHIMBLING, see **Wimberry, Wimble**, *sb.*[2], **Wimbling.**

WHIMMY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Also written **wimmy** w.Yks. [wi·mi.] Full of whims; fanciful; changeable.
Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] Awd maids is ginrally varry whimmy. w.Yks.[12], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] Not. He's as whimmy as a dog's hairy (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.) sw.Lin.[1] He's such a whimmy man. Nhp.[1], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Glo. (A.B.), Glo.[1] Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Cor. Here is a description of a *malade imaginaire*—'He's whiffy and whimmy and a bit hippety-like,' HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 342.

WHIMPER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Brks. Also in forms **fumper** Cai.[1]; **wheemer** Sc. (Jam.); **whumper** N.I.[1] [wi·mpə(r, hwi·mpər.] 1. *v.* To grumble; to mutter complaints. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

2. Of a dog: to give tongue slightly. Brks.[1] 3. To break silence; to betray a secret; to tell tales.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.[1] Mind thou don't whimper about what I've tell'd the.

4. To make the sound of running water.

Lth. A howm, whase bonnie burnie Whimperin' row'd its crystal flood, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) I. 13.

5. *sb.* The cry of a dog at sight of game.

Dmf. As aft through fiel's I chanced tae stray, An' lang-lugged pussy cam' my way, The fient a whimper wad I say, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 71.

6. A whisper; a private intimation; a hint.

Cai.[1] I noor heerd a fumper o'd, or aboot 'id. N.I.[1]

WHIMPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. [wi·mpl.] 1. *v.* To sob, as a child; esp. to sob under one's breath.

e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks.[5] A child 'whimples' up in a corner when it has been forbidden to cry aloud. ne.Lan.[1]

2. *sb.* A half-suppressed sob. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

WHIMPLE, see **Wimple.**

WHIMS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] [wimz.] The sides of a brick or stone oven, about a foot high.

WHIMS, see **Whim**, *sb.*[1]

WHIMSEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Stf. Lei. War. Dor. Som. and Amer. Also written **whimsy** Sc. w.Som.[1] and Amer. [wi·mzi, hwi·mzi.] 1. *sb.* A fanciful idea; a delusion.

w.Som.[1] Her've a-got a whimsy eens her can't stan', and there her li'th a-bed; but Lor! her can stan', ees, and urn too, nif her was a-put to it.

2. A capricious liking.

Abd. Because a maiden is ta'en with the whimsey o' another, and a better, nor yoursel', Cobban *Angel* (1898) 155.

3. A fanciful device.

Arg. A clan badge of heather or whin or moss, and the dry oak-stalk whimsy of Montrose. Munro *J. Splendid* (1893) 142.

4. A kind of windlass; the frame and pulley over a coal-mine, &c. Cf. **whim**, *sb.*[1]

Nhb.[1] (s.v. Whim-gin). Cum. A windlass worked by a horse attached to the end of a long wooden shaft or lever (E.W.P.). w.Yks.[5], Stf.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

5. *Comp.* **Whimsey-shaft**, (1) a shaft with a windlass at the top; (2) a lead-mining term: a small shaft sunk and worked by a horse.

(1) Cum. Wallace *Alston* (1890) 140. (2) Nhb., Dur. The measures used for Whimsey or Horse Engine Shafts, Westgarth Forster *Section of Strata* (1821) 340.

6. *adj.* Changeable; unstable; fanciful.

n.Yks.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) [Amer. Mis' Haskins wasn't well that year, and was dreadful nervous and whimsy, Slosson *Fox-glove* (1898) 180.]

WHIM-STONE, *sb.* Oxf. A calcareous concretion found in the Stonesfield slate. Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 185. Prob. the same word as 'quern-stone.' See **Quern**, *sb.*[1] 2.

WHIMSY-WHAMSY, *sb.* Lan. [wi·mzi·wa·mzi.] A whim; a fancy.

What hast thou to do wi' witch-wives, whimsy-whamsies, an' crocodile tears? Ackworth *Preachers* (1901) 128; (S.W.)

WHIM-WHAM, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wim-wam** Yks. s.Chs.[1] Not.[3] w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Glo.[1] Cor.[3]; and in forms **whim-wom** Nhp.[1]; **wim-wom** Lei.[1] [wi·m-wam.] 1. *sb.* A whim; a fancy; a fad.

Sc. Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 10. w.Sc. The man is as meek as Moses on Sunday, and yet on a Monday he gangs fair crazy wi' his whim-whams an' telegrams, Henderson *Our Jeames* (1898) 312. Ayr. That was ane o' the whim-whams o' Doctor Gregory, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) *Introd.* 33. Lth. (Jam.) Ir. She hadn't the heart, she said herself, to be mindin' about such whim-whams, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 146. Cum.[3] It was this whim-wham o' t'wife's 'at gat him t'nick-neam, 32; Cum.[4] w.Yks. Nah, Dick, tha's getten thi whim-wham at last, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 24, 1900). s.Lan.[1] His yed's full o' whim-whams. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Taak nu eyd u wot dhaat· chaap· sez; ey)z ful ŭ wim·-waamz. n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. Let's have no more of your whim-whams (J.T.B.). Lei.[1], War.[3] w.Som.[1] Ees! that's another o' maister's whim-whams; the vowls must be all a-claned out twice a wick, sure,—I s'pose their faces must be a-warshed arter a bit.

Hence **Whim-whammy**, *adj.* fanciful.

Lan. Hoo's getten none o' those whim-whammy thawts int' hur nob yet, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 6.

2. A trifle; a knick-knack; a fanciful invention; a new-fangled thing.

w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], War.[23], w.Wor.[1], Glo.[1]

3. A kickshaw.

Sc. (Jam.); Gae tak' your whim-whams a' frae me, And bring me fast my gruel, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 17, ed. 1868; Florentine and flams—bacon, wi' reverence, and a' the sweet confections and whim-whams, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xi.

4. A toy water-wheel. Lakel.[2] 5. A weathercock; a child's toy; see below.

Lan. Aw leet wi a thunge again him, at sent him spinnin' like a whim-wham, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 9. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A child's toy, having four cross arms with paper sails attached, which spin round on a pivot on the end of a stick, by the action of the wind.

6. A rattle used to frighten away birds. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1]

7. A turnstile. Shr.[1] 8. A hobgoblin; anything that causes fright. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 78.

9. Phr. (1) *all on the whim-wham*, shaking, quivering, as of something insecurely fastened; (2) *as contrary as a whim-wham*, very cross; (3) *a whim-wham for a goose's bridle*, something that April fools are sent in search of; (4) — *for a mustard-mill*, (5) — *for a treacle-mill*, (6) — *from Yocketon*, (7) — *to wind the sun up*, evasive answers given to a child or other unauthorized questioner; (8) *to make a whim-wham for a threshing-machine*, (9) — *whim-whams for water-wheels*, to idle away one's time; to do an absurd thing.

(1) Ken. (W.F.S.) (2) Lan. Hoo wur as fawse as a boggart an' as contrary as a whim-wham, Lahee *Lan. Flk.* (1887) 48. s.Lan.[1] (3) N.I.[1] (4) War.[2] 'What's that, dad?' 'A wim-wom for a mustard mill, lad.' (5) Not.[3] (6) Chs.[1] Thus, should two elders be talking together, and a younger person come in between and ask, 'What are you talking about?' the answer would be, 'Oh! a whim-wham from Yocketon.' (7) s.Chs.[1] (8) Cor.[3] (9) w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) 45.

10. *adj.* Frivolous. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Whim-gin). 11. Round-about; intricate; labyrinthine.

Lei.[1] It's sooch a whim-wham rooad. War.[3]

WHIN, *sb.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whinn** w.Yks.; **win** n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Der.[1]; and in forms **fun** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Abd.; **quhin** n.Lan.; **whim** Ir.; **whinny** n.Yks.[4]; **whun** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] [hwin, win.] 1. The common furze, *Ulex europaeus. Gen. pl.*

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] e.Sc. An over-hanging branch of whin, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) vii. Per. Now heap the hearth with peats an' whins, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 37. s.Sc. Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 52. Bwk. Our legs wi' the whuns were a' scartit, Calder *Poems* (1897) 66. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 263. N.I.[1] Uls. Inches disn't break squares in a load o' whins, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) II. 127. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[1], Cum.[14], s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks.[1234], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. As wick as a whin, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); w.Yks.[234] Lan. Eggs, which they had dyed by the yellow blossoms of the whin, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 236. n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] I.Ma. All whins and tussocks of the lush grass, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 211, ed. 1889. Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.An. (B. & H.), Suf.[1], Cor.[3] [Whynne, *saliunca, ruscus* (*Prompt.*).]

Hence (1) **Whinny**, (*a*) *adj.* furze-covered; (*b*) *sb.* a common; (2) **Whinny-bush**, (3) **-kow**, *sb.* a furze-bush; (4) **-road**, *sb.* a thorny path; used *fig.*

(1, *a*) Sc. Great patches of golden broom and whinny knowes, Wright *Sc. Life* (1897) 39. Frf. Narby yon whinny hicht, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. s.Sc. Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 168. Bwk. We wander'd ower the lea to Markle's whinny brae, W. Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 195. n.Ir. We wur up on the whunny knowes, Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan*, 102. Cum. Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 58. ne.Yks.[1] (*b*) Bwk. To days when on the whinny We toiled to gather rack, Calder *Poems* (1897) 81. (2) Lth. Crooch'd ahint a whinny bus', To teaze me wi' thy wile,

LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 99. (3) Peb. Wig . . . thick busht, like whinny kow Nipt round by sheep, when grasses fail, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 37, ed. 1817. (4) n.Yks.[2]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Whin-bloom,** the blossom of the furze; (2) **-bob,** a branch of furze; (3) **-bush, -busk,** or **-buss,** a furze-bush; (4) **-chacker,** (5) **-check,** the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (6) **-checker,** the hen stonechat, *P. rubicola*; (7) **-clad,** furze-covered; (8) **-clocharet,** see (5); (9) **-cow(e,** a furze-bush; a long, bushy furze-branch; (10) **-cutter,** a boy's small iron hoop; (11) **-dyke,** a fence of furze-bushes; (12) **-grey,** (*a*) the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (*b*) the lesser redpole, *L. rufescens*; (13) **-hemplin,** see (12, *a*); (14) **-hoe,** a hoe shaped like an adze for stubbing up furze; (15) **-kid,** (*a*) a faggot of furze, thorns, &c.; (*b*) to fence or thatch with furze, &c.; (16) **-linnet,** see (12, *a*); (17) **-lintie,** (*a*) see (5); (*b*) see (12, *a*); (18) **-pod,** the seed-vessel of the furze; (19) **-root,** a root of furze; (20) **-shrub,** see (3); (21) **-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (22) **-stone,** a broad, flat stone on which to bruise furze for cattle-feeding.

(1) Frf. The whinbloom, an' the gowan, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 32. Nhb. (B. & H.) (2) Cum. Whinbobs an' hollins we pot into bed, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 139; Cum.[4] (3) Sc. Ye glowr like a wild-cat out o' a whin-bush, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Bnff. I crept behind a whin-bush, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) xiii. Fif. To risk a jobbing by prying into the whin-bus', COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. Ant. O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 1. Wxf. A fence surmounted by a high crest of whin-bushes, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 309. Nhb.[1] Dur. *Longman's Mag.* (July 1897) 266. Cum. An eye in his heed fit to kinnle a whin-buss (J. Ar.). n.Yks. SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 207. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] (4) Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 11. (5) Lan. Upon the furrowed field, the wailing white-breasted plover, and the trilling 'whin-check,' WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 234. (6) N.I.[1], n.Yks.[2] (7) Elg. O'er whin-clad knowe and Lamlock howe, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 41. Lth. Oft we climbed the whin-clad hill, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 269. (8) Frf. SWAINSON *ib.* (9) Sc. If you would have a horse kick, make a crupper out of a whin-cow, SCOTT *Jrn.* (Feb. 28, 1826). e.Fif. At little or nae offence he would bleeze up like a whun-cowe, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Frm. (B. & H.), Cum.[14] (10) Cor.[3] (11) n.Ir. There wuznae a whun dyke for miles roon that wuznae in a bleeze, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 78. (12, *a*) N.I. [So called] from its frequenting downs and open moors abounding in furze, SWAINSON *ib.* 65. Cum.[4] (*b*) N.I.[1] (13) Cum.[4] (14) Edb. Graips, scythes, whin-hoes, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 11. Gall. They . . . set aff for the crock pig, takin' an aul' whun howe tae hoke it up wi', *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73. Nhb.[1] (15, *a*) e.Yks. Long, narrow faggots, termed 'whin-kids,' are used to form helms (shelters) for cattle in fields, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 125; e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] The whin-kyd may consist of thorns, or whatever other ligneous growths are procurable. These, in bundles, take the place of straw thatch on old tenements, and are also used for fencing. Old post-and-stave buildings were usually thatched on the roof and sides with this material. (*b*) m.Yks.[1] The parcels of land [are] . . . whin-kydded about. (16) Slg. SWAINSON *ib.* 65. (17, *a*) Abd. SWAINSON *ib.* 11. (*b*) Ayr. To a nestfu' o' whin linties, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 91. Gall. (JAM.); MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 256, ed. 1876. Kcb. A whin-lintie was liltin' doon the crafts, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 316. (18) Fif. Whin and broom pods plunkt their peas on ruddy cheeks, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. (19) Gall. Carrs and harrows wi' teeth o' whunroots, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 28, ed. 1876. (20) Lan. When whin-shrubs blossom gay, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 84. (21) Sc. Denominated, as would seem, from its being often found among whins or furze (JAM.). e.Lth. SWAINSON *ib.* 28. (22 Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. Phr. (1) *as close as a whin,* very secret; (2) *to give through the whins,* to scold severely; (3) *to go,* or *to come, through the whins,* to suffer trouble; (4) *to take through the whins,* see (2).

1) Ayr. Goudie's as close as a whin and likes to keep everything dark till the proper time comes for sploring o't, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 128. (2) Dmb. Ye may as weel gi'e our freen here through the whins for providing naebody to succeed her at Whinnyside, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxvi. (3) Dmb. That I tint a' again 'gaun through the whins,' SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 100. Lnk. I've been thro' the whins mysel', an' can speak o't frae a saut personal experience, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 108. (4) e.Lth. A beadle in Lilliesleaf had an odd way of expressing his gratitude when he got away from the manse or sessions-house without being 'taken through the whins,' DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 144.

4. A common. Der.[1] [So called] from wins growing there.

5. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* Nhp.[1] See **Cat-whin, 3.**

WHIN, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **whinne** Dur.; and in forms **fin** n.Sc.; **quhin** Sc. (JAM.); **whun** Sc.; **whunn** Sc. (JAM.) [hwin, win.] **1.** Basalt; also applied to any hard rock or stone; also used *attrib.* A shortened form of 'whinstone.'

Sc. (JAM.) n.Sc. It's even ower by Aberdour, There's mony a craig and fin, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 5, ed. 1875. Arg. A pleasance walled by whin or granite, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 243. Ayr. I might as weel hae try'd a quarry O' hard whin rock, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 18. Lnl. Whinstone, or porphyry, differs from moorstone in this, that the former contains iron and also some lime, *Statist. Acc.* I. 257 (JAM.). Bwk. Back from the blue pavemented whun . . . The hot reflection of the sun Inflames the air and all, W. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 45. Nhb. A kind of stone on the Cheviot Hills, of which there are two kinds—'one called the blue, the other the brown or red rotten whin,' *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815); Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. Strong blue whin with a great deal of water, *Borings* (1881) II. i. Dur. (K.), w.Dur.[1]

Hence **Whinny,** *adj.* (1) containing whinstone; (2) exceedingly hard.

(1) Nhb., Dur. White post, top part whinny, *Borings* (1881) II. 253. (2) Nhb.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Whin-bob,** a round mass-like kidney iron-ore found in whinstone rocks; (2) **-clyer,** a nodule of hard stone; (3) **-dig,** a mattock; (4) **-dyke,** (5) **-roll,** an intrusion of basalt intersecting stratified rocks; (6) **-sill,** the great basaltic dike which traverses Northumberland; (7) **-stone,** a curling-stone.

(1) Cum.[4] (2) Nhb.[1] (3) n.Yks.[1] (4) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) Nhb.[1] (6) Nhb.[1] It is so called because sometimes seen like a stratum or sill, intercalated among stratified rocks. (7) Lth. Our buirdly leaders, doon white ice, Their whinstanes dour send snoovin', STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274.

WHIN, WHINACH, see **Wheen, Whinnock,** *v.*[1]

WHINBERRY, WHINCE, see **Wimberry, Wince.**

WHINEY, *adj.* Yks. Also written **whiny.** [wai·ni.]

1. Fretful, whining.

w.Yks. It is a little whiny thing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 24, 1900).

2. Small; puny. Cf. **weeny.**

e.Yks.[1] A whiney bit. A whiney bayne, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

WHINGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **winge** e.Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **wheenge** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **whunge** Gall. Ir. [hwing, wing.] **1.** *v.* To whine; to cry, esp. to cry in a fretful, peevish, complaining manner; to whimper as a dog. Cf. **whingel.**

Sc. (JAM.); Ye whingeing Whig carles, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 112. e.Sc. Whingein' like a wean, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 137. Per. Gin I speak ye'll wheenge, an' turn as dour As gurly winter, STEWART *Character* (1857) 180. Ayr. If ony whiggish whingin sot, BURNS *Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson* (1790) st. 24. Edb. Girning and whingeing for his breakfast, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 474, ed. 1876. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Keep quiet, thoo whingin, peengin wammerel. Dur.[1] e.Dur.[1] He's winjin' on now. Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] Thoo'll git summat ta whinge for, if Ah cum ta thi. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[34] m.Yks.[1] To winge is to make a noise like the unconscious, half cry coming from a child in pain. Infants winge when they are teething. Older people are disposed to gasp and winge when they are just about to have a tooth drawn. w.Yks.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Whinger,** *sb.* a whining person; (2) **Whinging-work,** *sb.* whining, crying; (3) **Whingy,** *adj.* whining.

(1) Edb. I'll nae act the whinger's part, Like bairnies discontentit, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 312. (2) Cum. Women mind not whinging-wark a snuff, GILPIN *Sugs.* (1866) 155. (3 e.Dur.[1] She's so winjy.

2. *sb.* A whine; a moan; a low, querulous cry.

Fif. The bairn never gae a wheenge frae the time I left the

hoose till I cam back, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 63. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 326.

3. A fretful, complaining person.

Nhb. Such a miserly body, A mis'rable whinge, WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 286.

WHINGE, see **Winge**, *v.*[1]

WHINGEL, *v.* Stf. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also written **wingell** Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [wi·ndʒl.] To whine; to whimper, fret. Cf. **whinge**.

Stf. NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894). **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The choild did noothink but hewt an' whingel after me. A whingeled ivver soo abaout that e'pn'y—a wur whingelin' ovver it all evenin'. **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[2] **War., Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

WHINGER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Suf. Also written **whinjer** Suf.[1]; **whynger** Sc. 1. A short dagger, serving as a table-knife as well as a weapon; a large sword.

Sc. (JAM.); Mony ane tines the haff-merk whinger for the half-penny whang, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 647. **Per.** Round him hung in frowning tier Dark whinger, lance, and bow, And shields, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 124. **Ayr.** The laird straiked him through the shackle bane wi' ae lick o' his whinger, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 105. **Dmf.** Our only arms were a short whinger apiece, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 163. **Nhb.** Your whingers . . . plunge in each neighbour's breast, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 169. **Suf.**[1]

2. Anything large of its kind. Suf.[1]

WHINGER, *v.* Sh.I. [hwi·n(d)gər.] To cow; to frighten. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Hence **Whingered**, *ppl. adj.* silenced. S. & Ork.[1]

WHINGICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A snuff-box. S. & Ork.[1]

WHINK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Wm. A spark. (K.)

A whink of fire (K.).

WHINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [hwiŋk.] 1. *v.* To bark in a peculiar manner; see below.

Twd. To bark as an untrained dog in pursuit of game (JAM.). **Slk.** Whinkit as they ran, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 185; A term used to denote the suppressed bark of a shepherd's dog when from want of breath he is unable to extend his cry; or his shrill impatient tone when he loses sight of the hare which he has been in pursuit of. The word, I am informed, is confined to the collie; and used only in relation to his pursuit of game (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Whinkin, giving mouth—that is, giving the peculiar short yelp as a dog does when close to its game.

2. *sb.* The suppressed bark of a sheep-dog. Twd. (JAM.)

3. A short, sharp cry.

n.Cy. (HALL.) **Nhb.** Whyles gie'n a whink of a greet, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; **Nhb.**[1]

WHINK, *v.*[2] Sh.I. [hwiŋk.] To walk or behave with a saucy, immodest air. S. & Ork.[1]

WHINK, see **Wink**, *sb.*[1]

WHINKENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) 'Flummery'; 'sowens.'

WHINKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Pem. [wi·ŋkl.] 1. *v.* To whimper.

s.Pem. I'll maak yeà hollà louder terectly, I'll have none of iwar whinkling (W.M.M.).

2. *sb.* A child's moan. *ib.*

WHINNARD, see **Winnard**.

WHINNEL, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A weight of 240 lb. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) III. Cf. **quintal**.

WHINNEL, *v.* Glo. Also written **whinnell**. [wi·nl.] To whine. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 464; Glo.[1]

WHINNER, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Lan. Chs. and Amer. Also written **whiner** Amer.; **winna** s.Chs.[1]; **winner** Lan.; and in form **whunner** Cum.[14] [wi·nə(r, hwi·nər.] 1. To neigh; to whinny.

Sc. MACKAY. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.** GROSE (1790); **Cum.**[14], **s.Chs.**[1] **Amer.** In the stall it may hold up, and paw, and whiner. SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836 1st S. xv.)

2. *Obs.* To whine. n.Cy. (K.) 3. To laugh low; to snigger.

Lan. Aw thowt aw yerd sumburri ut syde on mi winnering un laffin to thirsels, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. ii. 8. **s.Chs.**[1] Ée wŭz win·ŭin au· dhŭ weyl ée wŭz tel·in)th tai·l.

WHINNER, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **whunner** (JAM.). [hwi·nər.] 1. *v.* To pass with velocity; to thunder or whiz along.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** I hae . . . heard the ghaists o' the dead whinner by my lug, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 208. **Frf.** Goblins whinnert thro' the air Wi' chowln chafts and burnin hair, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 39, ed. 1882. **Gall.** The pith o' meikle banes Sends whunnering up the rink the channel-stanes, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 86, ed. 1876.

2. *Obs.* To strike with force so as to cause a loud noise.

Sc. Yonner a gatherin' o' the Pehts whunnerin' at the dyke wi' a' their birr, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 84 (JAM.).

3. Of corn, &c.: to rustle to the touch, the consequence of extreme drought. **Cld.** The corn's a' whinnerin (JAM.).

Hence **Whinnering-drought**, *sb.* a severe drought, accompanied with a shifting wind. *ib.* 4. *sb.* The whizzing sound caused by rapid flight or motion.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** In whirlwind's whinner she could twist, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 233. **Lth., Dmf.** (JAM.)

5. A thundering sound; a blow which causes such a sound; a resounding box on the ears.

Dmf., Gall. (JAM.) **Gall.** At last the beggars clear'd the field, For wha could stan' their whunners, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 268, ed. 1876.

WHINNER-NEB, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **winner-neb** w.Yks.[1] A spare, thin-faced person with a sharp nose; *fig.* a stingy, parsimonious person. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[12], w.Yks.[1] Hence **Whinner-nebbed**, *ppl. adj.* having a thin face and sharp nose.

w.Yks.[1] That lang-heeoded, winner-neb'd rascad Boany, ii. 298.

WHINNEY, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [wi·ni.] A wet, swampy place; a place where willows grow.

WHINNICK, see **Winnick**, *v.*

WHINNOCK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Lakel. Also written **winnak** Lakel.[2] [wi·nək.] A pail or 'kit'; a kind of leather bottle. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[1], Lakel.[2]

WHINNOCK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **whinnick** War.[3] e.An. Hmp. Dev.[3]; **whinnik** Stf.; **whinnuck** se.Wor.[1]; **winnick** Cum.[14] Lei.[1] Brks.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Ess.[1] Hmp.[1] Dev. Cor.; **winnock** Nhp.[2] Glo. e.An.; **winnuck** Oxf.[1]; **winuk** Oxf.; and in form **whinach** Shr.[2] Hrf. w.Cy. [wi·nək.] 1. *v.* To whimper; to cry; to sob; to whine as a dog.

Midl. (J.W.) **Lei.**[1] Never heard . . . except as applied to the squeaking of mice and bats. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] That child's done nuthin' but w'innock all this day; **Shr.**[2] **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Brks.**[1] I yerd un winnick an' thate as a med be caught in a rabbut trap. **Bdf.** Why do ye whinnock so? (J.W.B.) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6. **Suf.** He laa awake all night winnocking, and fare to make a kind o' mourning noise, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Wil.**[1]

Hence (1) **Whinnocking**, *ppl. adj.* of a child or young animal: sickly, delicate-looking; (2) **Whinnocky**, *adj.* of a child: ailing, fretful.

(1) **Suf.**[1] A poor winnicken thing. **Dev.**[3] I dawnt zim 'e'll live long, a poor pinnicking, whinnicking little sawl. (2) **Wil.**[1]

2. To neigh; to whinny. War.[3], Hmp. (W.H.E.), s.Wil. (G.E.D.) 3. *sb.* A suppressed cry; a whimper.

e.An.[1] **Nrf.** PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 126. **Ess.**[1]

4. A sickly person; a puny, delicate child.

Nhp.[1] A puny, sickly child is 'a poor little whinnock.' **nw.Dev.** I wonder you hebbn a-had the influenza, you'm sich a poor little winnick (R.P.C.). **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

5. *Obs.* The smallest of a litter of pigs. e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 302. 6. Anything diminutive.

Cum.[1] Playing at pitch and toss with button tops, the small ones are winnicks and the larger ones slaters; **Cum.**[4]

WHINNY, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Dev. A struggle, bout; a trial of skill or bravery. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 451. Cf. vinny, *sb.*[2]

WHINNY, *sb.*[2] Not. [wi·ni.] A small cover. (J.H.B.)

WHINNY, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Lin. e.An. Sur. Dev. [wi·ni.] 1. *v.* To whimper as a child. e.An.[1] 2. To cry as a snipe or lapwing.

Gall. The clamorous peesweeps, the whinnying snipe, the wailing curlew, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 89. **Sur.** He mounts up piping, or, as they termed it, 'whinnying,' *Forest Tithes* (1893) 193.

3. To induce, coax. Dev.[3] 4. To talk frivolously.

n.Lin. She was winnying and fleering wi' young men (M.P.).

5. *sb.* An insinuating speech; a coaxing, wheedling request.

Nhb. Aw kend what they were by their whinnie, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 69; **Nhb.**[1]

WHINNY-MEG, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A trinket; a toy; a child's hobby-horse. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 464; GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

WHINTIN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. [wi·ntin.] A dark-coloured slate; see below.

Cum.[1] A dark-coloured slate found in Skiddaw. When struck it gives out sounds, and the celebrated 'musical stones' are made of it; **Cum.**[4] **Cum., Wm.** More distant from the granite, the slate becomes less impregnated with mica, and is quarried for flooring, flags, &c. under the provincial name of 'whintin,' PARSON & WHITE *Hist. Cum. and Wm.* (1829) 84.

WHINYARD, *sb.* Irel. 1. The shoveller, *Spatula clypeata.*

Wxf. (J.S.) **Wtf.** Whinyard is the name for a knife like the shoveller's bill, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 158.

2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* Wxf. SWAINSON *ib.* 160.

WHINY-PINY, *adj.* Nhp. War. [wai·ni-paini.] Fretful, peevish, querulous.

Nhp.[1] **War.**[2] Don't go on in that whiny-piny way, child; **War.**[3]

WHIP, *v., sb.*[1] and *adv.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fup** Abd.; **wheep** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; **whup** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm.; **wip** Ken. Som. [wip, hwip.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Whip-and-go,** a near chance, 'touch and go'; (2) **-belly,** (3) **-belly vengeance,** thin, poor drink; (4) **-cat,** (*a*) a farmer's feast after bean-setting; (*b*) a jobbing or itinerant tailor; (5) **-col,** a drink; see below; (6) **-dog day,** see below; (7) **-jakkets,** faggots made of the tips of wood cut off in hurdle-making; (8) **-ma-denty,** a fop; (9) **-meg-morum,** the name of a tune; (10) **-shard,** to whip; (11) **-spindle,** the second brewing of beer from malt; poor weak stuff of any kind; (12) **-start,** an upstart fellow; (13) **-sticks,** quickly, directly; (14) **-stitch,** (*a*) to whip, in sewing; to sew carelessly, with long stitches; (*b*) to half-plough or rafter land; (*c*) a momentary pause; a quick recurring interval; (*d*) a contemptuous term for a tailor; (*e*) a useless fellow; (*f*) used of plants planted in a careless, irregular manner; (15) **-straw,** (*a*) to thresh; (*b*) lit. a thresher; used as a term of contempt for a country bumpkin; a young, inexperienced person; cf. **whap-straw**; (16) **-the-cat,** see (4, *b*).

(1) **Cor.**[2] 'Twas whip-and-go to get there in time. (2) **Lin.**[1] She's a regular skin-flint, and supplies her customers with whip-belly. (3) **Nrf.** I don't seem ter care about this housen's beer; fare ter me ter be whip belly wengeance, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 43. **Suf.**[1] (4, *a*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** (H.S.H.) (*b*) **Lon.** The cost of a climbing-boy's dress . . . would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1*s.* 6*d.* (or less) in money, and the whip-cat's meals, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 366, ed. 1861. (5) **Sh.I.** A large old china salver . . . filled with the famous Yule beverage called whipcol. . . It is a rich liquid manufactured out of old rum, whipped eggs, and sweet cream, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 652, col. 1. (6) **e.Yks.** There was some time since the singular custom in Hull, of whipping all the dogs that were found running about the streets on October 10th; and some thirty years since, when I was a boy, so common was the practice, that every little urchin considered it his duty to prepare a whip for any unlucky dog that might be seen in the streets on this day. This custom is now [1853] *obs., N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 409; St. Luke's day (Oct. 18) is known in York by the name of Whip-dog-day, from a strange custom that schoolboys use here of whipping all the dogs that are seen in the streets on that day, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 374, ed. Ellis. (7) **Dor.**[1] (8) **Per.** A' wes ettlin' tae lay ma hans on the whup-ma-denty masel, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 191. (9) **Sc.** Sa well's he keeped his decorum, and all the stots of whip-meg-morum, *Piper of Kilbarchan* (JAM.). (10) **Bch.** A boy (about 30 years ago) broke a window. The old joiner, come to put in a new pane, said, 'Ye sud hae whip-shardcd him' (G.W.). (11) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (12) **s.Lan.**[1] (13) **Ken.** (G.B.), **Ken.**[1] (14, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] To run a series of loops or stitches along the edge of material at one insertion of the needle. In doing this the needle is rapidly turned over and under the edge alternately, producing a temporarily sewn edge which prevents fraying of the cloth. **War.**[2] (*b*) **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). (*c*) **Nhb.**[1] Aa'll be there iv a whup-stitch. **War.**[2] **Glo.**[1] He was in and out every whip-stitch. (*d*) **s.Lan.**[1] (*e*) **n.Yks.**[4] (*f*) **Hrf.**[2] (15, *a*) **Lakel.**[2] Thee gang an' whup-streea, an' Ah'll gah oot wi' t'nags. **Wm.** (B.K.) (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[2] (s.v. Whopstraw). (16) **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 582. **Abd.** The whip-the-cat's aff fae hoose to hoose, Wi' his oxter'd lap-buird lampin', MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 2. **s.Sc.** Wha is gaun to risk a bit guid braid claith in the hands o' a bunglin' whip-the-cat, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 166. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* ed. 1875 *Gl.* **Cor.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *to whip a snail,* to go at a snail's pace; (2) — *oneself,* to repent; (3) — *the cat,* (*a*) *obs.,* an old trick; see below; (*b*) to vomit, esp. after a drinking bout; (*c*) to go from house to house to work, esp. used of tailors; (*d*) to be very parsimonious and stingy; (*e*) a whist term: to win all the tricks in one deal; (4) *whip me,* an exclamation of surprise; (5) *whipping of Galloways,* running; speed; commotion; see below; (6) *Whipping Toms, obs.,* see below; (7) *whippings, whoppings; half a grate (groat) want twopence,* 'more kicks than halfpence,' nothing but blows.

(1) **w.Som.**[1] 'Why dost not move on, (and) not stay there jig-to-jog just like whipping a snail.' Very common (s.v. Jig-to-jog). (2) **n.Lin.**[1] Noo then, squire, are you agooin' to buy that theäre Greenhoe farm or let it aloän? . . You'll lite, an' lite, . . till sum markit toon chap . . . cums and snaps it up, an' then you'll whip yer sen iver efter. (3, *a*) **s.Wor.** The old game or practical joke of 'whipping the cat' was played in this way. A wager was laid by a confederate party with some one person that a cat could draw him across a pool or stream. He was then fastened securely to one end of a cord on one side of the water, and a cat tied to the other end on the other side. The cat was then whipped up, and of course the one-cat power accomplished nothing; but it was supplemented by many a willing human hand, and the hapless victim was dragged through the water (H.K.). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (*b*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** The itinerant tailor who came once a year to mend the clothes, which was called 'whipping the cat,' ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 211. **w.Sc.** The knights of the thimble follow their calling from house to house, and the makings and mendings are usually done in their customer's houses: this practice, in their professional language, is termed 'whipping the cat,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835 80. **Ayr.** HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 209. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.** Travelling artisans—e. g. tailors, shoemakers, saddlers—went to the houses of the country people to work, taking with them their own materials; they were paid so much per day and their 'meat.' This custom was formerly very common hereabouts, but it is not so much followed now. This system was called 'gangen oot t'whip t'cat' (E.W.P.). **Wm.** *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 291. **Suf.** FORBY *e.An. Gl.* (1830). **Lon.** A tailor who 'whipped the cat' (or went out to work at his customer's houses), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 366, ed. 1861. (*d*) **e.An.**[1] (*e*) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Nrf.** Whip me if they didn't want ninetaan shillin', SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 7. (5) **n.Yks.**[2] 'There'll be bonny whipping o' galloways that day,' there will be much commotion on the occasion. 'Yan's leeam, an t'other's blinnd, there's varry little whipping o' galloways atween 'em,' little speed is to be expected from the pair put together,—the lame and the blind. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (6) **Lei.** A very curious whipping custom prevails at Leicester, known by the name of 'Whipping Toms,' on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 65; In this space [the Newark] several (I think three) men called 'Whipping Toms,' each being armed with a large waggon whip, and attended by another man carrying a bell, claim the right of flogging every person whom they can catch while their attendant bellman can keep ringing his bell, HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) 539, quoted in *N. & Q. ib.*; The Shrove Tuesday custom . . . has been abolished within the last few years, *ib.* 1st S. ix. 299. (7) **Dor.**[1]

3. To move or run quickly; to rush; *gen.* used with a *prep.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Whup awa, but in here ye s' no come the nicht, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) vi; (A.W.) **Edb.** I heard something gang screed as we whipped through the door, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 38. **Gall.** 'Whup awa,' run along, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Ir.** The little ould hand-bridge across it, where it whips round the turn wid a lep, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 61. **N.I.**[1], **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 276. **s.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Ther' was a lot o' lads steälin' Billy Keäl walnuts, bud when thaay seed me thaay whipp'd off, all bud one. **w.Som.**[1] Look sharp and whip along, and neet bide about. **Dev.**[3] Yŭ shŭde a-zeed how 'e whipped over the hädge. **Cant.** He whipped away from home, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*, new ed.

4. To move nimbly from side to side, or backwards and forwards; to shake; to jerk; to throw anything suddenly and violently.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Oh rare! to see our elbucks wheep, Burns *Ordination* (1786 st. 7. Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) Som. [Oi] pulled off my hat An whipp'd en dree times roun' me yead, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 47.

5. To drink or toss off; *gen.* used with *off.*

Slg. He . . . pops hauf o't ower his throat at ance, off'ring the ither hauf back, but is easily prevailed on to whup it aff, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 157. Lnk. By an' by they whip'd their toothfu', Nicholson *Kilwuddie* (1895) 50. n.Cy., Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1] Cant. He . . . went to the alehouse, where he whipped off a full tankard, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*, new ed.

6. With *in*: to put or push in quickly.

w.Som.[1] Come, soce, look alive and whip it [the hay] in 'vore the rain com'th.

7. With *out*: to leave quickly.

w.Yks.[2] Now, man, whip out!

8. With *up*: to raise; to hoist. Cor.[1] **9.** To stitch up a hole in a rough and ready manner. Wm. (B.K.)

10. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Whip and stitch**, constantly, unnecessarily; (2) — **and while**, now and then, occasionally; (3) **-beam**, the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*; (4) **-crack**, a very short time; (5) **-cracking**, hard cord used for the end of a whiplash; (6) **-crop**, (*a*) see (3); (*b*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*c*) the common wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; (7) **-land**, land measured out, when ploughed, by the whip's length; (8) **-lane(r**, a whiplash; cf. **lanner**; (9) **-licker**, one who has a cart and horse for hire; (10) **-line**, see below; (11) **-man**, a carter; (12) **-stawk**, (13) **-stick**, (14) **-stubb**, a whip-handle; (15) **-touch**, (16) **-(s while**, a momentary pause as between the cracks of a whip; a short interval; now and then; meanwhile.

(1) Wor. Hers over there every whip and stitch (R.M.E.). (2) Cor.[1] Every whip and while he goes away; Cor.[2] (3) Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii; (B. & H.) (4) Nhb. The garden wants delvin', bang' chaps like you could do it up in a whipcrack, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 270. (5) Lakel.[2] (6 *a*, *b*) I.W. B. & H.), I.W.[1] (*c* I.W.[1] (7) Wil.[1] (8) Ess. In my early boyhood (spent in Essex) whip-lane and whip-laner were as familiar to my ear as whip-lash, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 348; *ib.* viii. 56. (9) Fif. (Jam.) (10) Dur. The word whipline is used by the coastguards and life-brigadesmen here [South Shields], and I daresay on the *ne.* coast, for the small rope or line which is attached to the rocket fired over a wrecked vessel to establish communication with the shore. By it the hawser, on which is the cradle, is pulled by the crew from the shore, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 56. (11) Sc. First there cam whipmen, and that not a few, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 73, ed. 1868; (Jam.); A whipman is the greatest prince of nature, He hath a vast dominion o'er the creature, Pennecuik *Collection* (1787) 19. Edb. Liddle *Poems* (1821) 40. (12) w.Yks. (J.W.), Suf.[1] (13) Yks. If your whip-stick's made of row'n, You may ride your nag through any town, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. (14) Dor. (E.C.M.) (15) Nhb.[1] (16) Nhb. She iv'ry whup-while wanted Bella, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 59; Nhb.[1], Cum.[14] I.W.[2] He's there every whipswhile. Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1] Dev. 'E's 'ot I cal'th a zāwker—'e urn't tū tha pub ivery whips-while ef 'es ol' dummun's out chūring, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

11. *pl.* A whipping; a punishment; *gen.* in phr. *to get (have) one's whips.*

Abd. He's a coorse cratur, an' maun hae his whups, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxi. Lnk. Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 68. N.Cy.[1]

12. A sudden movement; a single swift blow or stroke; also used *fig.*

Sh.I. I güde rambooze wi' a whup, richt alang da brig, and güde fleein' heddicra i' da burn, *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898). Frf. I wad clear'd ye at ae whup, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. Lnk. Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116.

13. An attack; a touch, as of illness.

Per. Div ye ken hoo mony whups he's hed? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 120; If a body hes a whup o' illness, *ib. Brier Bush* (1895) 149.

14. An instant; a period, time; an occasion.

Sc. (Jam.); Lay doon a guid shot every whup An' dae your best to win, *Royal Caled. Curling Ann.* (1895–6) 117. Per. Ye chose me —at a whip o' dearth—To represent ye, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89; A whip o' dearth (Jam.). Rnf. Neilson *Poems* (1877) 53.

15. A sip, taste; a hurried draught of liquor. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cf. **penny**, *sb.*[1] **1** (51). **16.** Money collected by subscription, *gen.* to pay for drink; see below.

Chs.[1] If sixpence apiece is collected, it is called a 'sixpenny whip'; if a shilling apiece, a 'shilling whip'; and so on. I first became acquainted with this custom at a ploughing match supper at Halton, at which I was the chairman. As soon as the cloth was removed, a shilling whip was called for, and someone volunteered to go round the tables and collect the shillings. The amount was then handed to the innkeeper, who supplied each person with whatever he liked to call for, and continued to do so till all the money was expended. Lin.[1] Sus., Hmp. 'To have a whip,' is to make an extra collection from the company at a tavern dinner, after the regular reckoning, Holloway. Colloq. If they would stand a whip of ten shillings a man, they might have a new boat, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) iv.

17. *pl.* Plenty, 'lots.'

Lakel.[2] We've whips o' streea. I.Ma. Whips of money at him, Liza, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xii.

18. A young, inexperienced person; a hobbledehoy; a 'whipstraw.'

s.Chs.[1] A farmer once expressed to me great contempt for the opinions of a 'lot of whips and straws' like us University men (s.v. Whipstraw).

19. *pl.* A whipple-tree; also in *comp.* **Whip-tree.** Cor.[123] **20.** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 96. **21.** *adv.* Quickly, smartly, suddenly; in a hurry; also used *int.*

Per. The fatness o' the land gaes wheep Awa to Englan', Ford *Harp* (1893) 347. Ayr. So whip! at the summons old Satan came flying, Burns *Epig. on Grose.* Peb. *Lintoun Green* (1685) 14, ed. 1817. Nhb. Whip gaed the ticket i' the haund o' the ne'er-dae-weel shop-server, Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 100. Dev.[1] The minnet I go about to break my meend, whip soce, you be a-go, and than I coud bite my tongue.

WHIP, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[3] [wip.] A dial. form of 'hoop.'

WHIPE, *v. Obs.* Nhb. To weep; to bewail.

Come, dinna, dinna whinge and whipe, Like yammering Isbel Mucky, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 72; Nhb.[1]

WHIPE, see **Wipe,** *v.*[1]

WHIPPACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwi·pək.] A small fishing-rod. S. & Ork.[1]

WHIPPENCE, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **whippens** Sur.[1]; **whippense** w.Som.[1]; **whippunce** I.W.[1]; **wippance** Sus.[1]; and in form **whiphance** Hmp.[1] [wi·pəns.] A whipple-tree.

Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[12], Wil.[1] Dor. Barnes *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Rare in w.Som., but heard sometimes.

WHIPPER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. I.Ma. Oxf. Also in forms **whippa** I.Ma.; **whupper** Sc. [wi·pə(r, hwi·pər.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Whipper-and-hougher,** *obs.*, an officer of the Newcastle Corporation; (2) **-tooties,** silly scruples, frivolous difficulties.

(1) N.Cy.[1] The public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons (s.v. Hougher). (2) Sc. (Jam.)

2. Phr. *up with the whippers of Ayton* (or *Colmslie*), a common saying; see below.

Bwk. 'Up wi' the Whupers o' Ayton!' is a common saying in the district. The whuppers were a family of excellent dancers who attended all the kirns and frolics of the countryside, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 39.

3. A blanket-making term: one who runs the coloured thread along the edge of a blanket. w.Yks. (J.M.)

4. A fine, big person.

I.Ma. A whippa of a girl like you will be getting another soon, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. ii. xi.

5. *pl.* The whipple-tree of a plough. Oxf. (H.A.E.); Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Chs. Hmp. Som. Also in form **whopper-snapper** Dmf. (Jam.)

1. *sb.* A hobbledehoy. s.Chs.[1] **2.** A cheat. Dmf. (Jam.) **3.** A fraudulent trick. *ib.* **4.** *adj.* Active, nimble, sharp. Hmp. Holloway. Som. *ib.*; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

WHIPPERT, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) [hwi·pərt.] Hasty, tart, irritable. Hence **Whippert-like,** *adj.* indicating irritation by the manner of expression or action.

WHIPPERTY, *adj.* Not. Lei. War. [wi·pəti.] Slight; brisk; bristling; smart. Cf. **whippet,** *sb.*[1]

Not.[1] Lei.[1] A whipperty sort o' a wumman. War.[3]

WHIPPET, *sb.*[1] Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Shr. e.An. Also written **wippet** Not. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] War.[3] Shr.[1] e.An.[1]; and in form **wippets** n.Lin.[1] [wi·pit.] A neat, nimble person of small stature; a puny, diminutive, or slight creature; a stripling. Cf. **whippeting.**

n.Yks.[1] Usually applied to a female; n.Yks.[2] A wee canny whippet of a woman. m.Yks.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] As, of a child, 'She's such a little wippet.' Rut.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] A wippet of a child. e.An.[1]

WHIPPET, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Dur. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Ess. Also written **whippit** w.Wor.[1] [wi·pit.] A cross-bred dog; a racing dog; see below; also in *comp.* **Whippet-dog.**

n.Cy. A small racing dog, Rye *e.An. Gl.* (1895) (s.v. Wippet). Dur. A small breed of greyhound, very popular amongst miners for rabbit coursing (F.P.). s.Lan.[1] Specially trained for race-running. s.Chs.[1], War.[2], w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] A cross-breed, between a greyhound and a terrier; Shr.[2] Betwixt a greyhound and a spaniel. Glo.[1] Ess. This dog of mine is an Irish whippet (A.S.-P.).

WHIPPET, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* e.An.[1] A short, light petticoat.

WHIPPETING, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] Slender, weakly, insignificant-looking. Cf. **whiffet, whippet,** *sb.*[1]

WHIPPETT, see **Wibbit.**

WHIPPING-STOB, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Lan. Also in form **whippin-stoop** Lan. A whipping-post.

Nhb.[1] 1633. It. pd to John Marlay for Irons mending to the whipping-stobe, 1*s.* (s.v. Rogue-stob). Lan. We looked at th' whippin-stoop, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 463.

WHIPPINTREE, *sb.* Pem. Dev. [wi·pintrī.] A whipple-tree. s.Pem. (W.M.M.), nw.Dev.[1] Cf. **whippon.**

WHIPPLE-STRING, *sb.* Yks. [wi·pl-strin.] See below.

e.Yks. Whipple-strings are stout cords; one end is held by the ploughman, the other fastened to the snaffles of the headstalls. Used to slash the horses, and to guide them when turning the plough or harrow at the head-lands, the above terms being made use of at the same time (G.W.W.).

WHIPPON, *sb.* Sus. Also written **wippen** Sus.[1] [wi·pən.] A whipple-tree. (F.E.S.), Sus.[1] Cf. **whippin-tree.**

WHIPPY, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **whuppie, whuppy** Lnk. (Jam.) 1. *sb.* A term of contempt applied to a girl or young woman; a 'cutty'; a 'limmer.'

Sc. 'Go! ye idle whippy!' said her mother, Hamilton *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (1808) 198. Lnk. Sometimes implying the idea of lightness of carriage (Jam.).

2. *adj.* Active, agile; clever. Lnk. (Jam.)

WHIPSIDERY, *sb.* Cor. Also written **whipsiderry.** [wi·psidəri.] A machine for raising weights, esp. ore.

'What is a whipsiderry, sir?' said I. 'A whipsiderry,' said he, 'es a thing for rising traade, 'tes a sort of whem,' Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 146; Cor.[123]

WHIPSTER, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. 1. A bleacher. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. A romping girl. s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). 3. A doubtful character. n.Yks.[4]

WHIR, *v.* Sh.I. To harden, as over-baked bread. S. & Ork.[1]

WHIR, see **Wharre.**

WHIRGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. Also in form **whargle.** [wā·gl.] 1. *v.* To twirl; to roll. n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* 2. *sb.* A twist.

[Rab]'s a got a whargle in es eye, *ib.* st. 86.

WHIRK, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwərk.] The clock of a stocking. The same word as **Quirk,** *sb.*[1]

I' wan place [of a sock] doo's made twa an' twa tagedder, an' dan here i' da whirk doo's slippid doon loops, *Sh. News* (Nov. 17, 1900); (J.S.)

WHIRKABIS, *sb.* Sh.I. A dropsical swelling in an animal's throat. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163. See **Quirkabus.**

WHIRKEN, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **werken** s.Lan.[1]; **wherken** n.Cy. w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wherkin** w.Yks.[1]; **wherkun** Lan.; **whurken** Twd. (Jam.); **wirken** Chs.[13]; **worken, wurken** w.Yks.[3] [wə·rkən, wə̄·kən.] To choke; to suffocate; to breathe with difficulty; to sob convulsively. See **Querken.**

Twd. (Jam.) n.Cy. Bailey (1721); N.Cy.[2], n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[1] Sike a . . . whalin as wad a maad his wezzon parfitly wherkin ageean, ii. 304; w.Yks.[3] Lan. I shud o' bin wherkunt in o' snift wi aw that nasty stinkink hodge-podge, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 16. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], nw.Der.[1] [*Suffoqué,* suffocated, stifled, whirkned (Cotgr.).]

WHIRKINS, see **Wheerikins.**

WHIRKY, *v. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) With *away*: to fly off with a whizzing sound as a partridge when roused from the ground. (s.v. Whir.)

WHIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **horle** Rnf.; **hurl** w.Yks.[1] Hmp.; **warl** Sc. w.Yks.; **whaarl** S. & Ork.[1]; **whaarle** Sh.I.; **wharl** w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1]; **wharle** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **whirle** Sc.; **whoorle** Gall.; **whorl** Sc. Nhb.[1] Ken.[1]; **whorle** Sc. (Jam.); **whurl** Sc. (Jam.) Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **wirl** Sh.I.; **worl** e.An.[1]; **worrel** Suf.[1] [wərl, wōl, hwərl; warl, wāl, hwarl.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Whirl-barrow,** a wheelbarrow; (2) **-bent,** the heath rush, *Juncus squarrosus*; (3) **-blast,** a hurricane; a storm of wind; (4) **-bone,** the hip-joint; the kneecap; (5) **-bouk,** a churn which turns round; (6) **-footed,** having a club-foot, 'pumple-footed' (q.v.); see below; (7) **-knot,** a hard knot; (8) **-mint,** the penny-royal, *Mentha Pulegium*; (9) **-stone,** a siliceous bed of carboniferous limestone; hard sandstone and grit found in iron-ore mines; (10) **-to-woo,** buttermilk.

(1) Gall. As many as would fill a score of whurl-barrows, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) *Introd.* 11, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Ken.[1] (2) Cum.[14] (3) Cum. Louder, ay the whurlblast blusters, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 22; Cum.[4] (4) Fif. (Jam.) n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.[1] Mally spreeans ya whirlbaan, ii. 288. Lan. Th' skin bruzz'd off the whirl-booan o' meh knee, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 16; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan. All the large bones of the thigh and leg are included in the term. 'Look at his great clumsy whirl-bwons,' Bamford *Dial.* (1854). Suf.[1] Hmp. Holloway. Cor.[2] (5) Stf. Grose (1790); Stf.[1] Der. Grose (1790); Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] (6) n.Dev. How active he was to be sure considering how whirl-footed he was, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 75; (R.P.C.); Applied to a person whose foot is not only clubbed, or pumpled, but the toes are turned inwards and the heel pointed backwards in a sort of half circle (S.H.). (7) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (8) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (9) Cum.[4] (10) Stf.[1] Der. [So called] from being made in a whirl-bouk, Grose (1790); Der.[2]

2. To roll, turn.

Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 253. Elg. I . . . whirled my eyes right up to heaven, And jumped Jim Crow, Blackhall *Lays* (1849) 113.

3. To wheel. Cf. **hurl,** *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ayr. I used to whirl out cow dirt for her, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 20. Lth. Sae narrow, a barrow It's risky owre't to whirl, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 135. Kcb. She whurl't peats tae the casters, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 358. n.Ir. Lyttle *Paddy McQuillan,* 76.

4. To drive. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 5. To hurl. Nhb.[1]

6. To speak with the uvular utterance of the *r.* Slk. (Jam.)

7. *sb.* In phr. (1) *in a whirl,* all of a sudden; (2) *to run on the whirl,* to run about idly.

(1) Edb. In a whirl the straik cam on them wi' a dirl, Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 24. (2) w.Yks.[1]

8. An eddy; a whirlpool.

Hdg. A pool in the Tyne called 'Saint Baldred's Whirl,' Ritchie *St. Baldred* (1883) 124.

9. A drive. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) 10. A very small wheel.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Wi' a saplin' o' fir, a string, whorle, an' clatt, . . He turned caups and bickers frae birch, beech er geens, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 20.

11. The fly-wheel of the spindle; in modern machinery the pulley on which the band runs. See **Forle, 3.**

Sc. (Jam.); A spindle and a whirle, Hislop *Anecdote* (1874) 124. Sh.I. Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 78; S. & Ork.[1] A round piece of wood or stone, with a hole through the centre, for putting on the end of a spindle. Abd. Mulls, whorls, an' cruisies left bare room to stir, Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 9. s.Sc. On the thick end [of

the spindle] was run a 'whorle,' to give the spindle sufficient weight. These whorles were made of black stone, *Scotsman* (Oct. 23, 1900). Rnf. She span and she spat, With her spin'le, her roke, and her horle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 13. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. The part in which the band runs while the spindle is in motion (F.R.); w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1]

Hence *as deaf as a whorl, phr.* as deaf as a post. Nhb.[1]

12. *Obs.* A species of apple shaped like the fly-wheel of a spindle. Rxb. (JAM.) 13. A round knob of wood, esp. one attached to the horns of dangerous animals. Nhb.[1]

14. A fanciful ornamentation.

Wgt. They had on silk gouns, an' I never saw the like o' them wi' whorls an' tossils, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 186.

15. The hip-joint.

Cor. I have pains here in the whirl, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; Cor.[2]

WHIRLER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lei. Wor. Oxf. Also written **worler, wurler** s.Wor.[1]; and in forms **weller** s.Lan.[1]; **wharler** Lei.[1]; **wheller** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [wə·rlər, wō·lə(r).] 1. A pottery term: a revolving pedestal for convenience in painting rings on earthenware.

Stf. WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxx; *Pall Mall Mag.* (May 1902) 92.

2. A strong gust of wind.

w.Yks. Anuther whirler follah'd, rattlin' 't place abaht till 't scenery dropp'd upo 't stage, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvi.

3. *Obs.* A person with a 'burr.'

Lei. Carleton wharlers, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 317; Lei.[1] 1, 2.

4. *pl.* Footless stockings; gaiters; hay-bands or stockings worn round the ancles; 'scoggers' worn on the arms; leather coverings for the heels worn inside clogs.

Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Wm. Mak us a pair o' whirlers (B.K.). w.Yks. We were so poor, we had to go to school i' whirlers (A.C.). Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] John Howarth of Lindow End . . . called upon an old Quaker draper, of Stockport, to buy a pair of whellers. Of course the draper had only stockings. 'Cut me the feet off,' said John. The Quaker did so. 'Naow, what don you want for th' whellers?' 'Same as for the stockings,' replied the draper. 'Aw'll gi the a shilling for th' whellers,' said John. 'Well,' said the old Quaker, 'thou canst take them, but thou wilt wheller me no more.' Stf.[1], s.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1]

5. *pl.* Clogs. s.Chs.[1] Ée wŭz waeˑrin ŭ paeˑr ŭ wuuˑrlŭrz.

WHIRLIGIG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **whirligigg** Sc.; **whurleygig** w.Yks.; **whurlygig** Cum.[1]; and in forms **furly-giggy** Abd.; **whellygig** s.Lan.[1]; **whirlgig** Cum.[1]; **whirligigum** Sc. (JAM.); **whirligog** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] w.Cy. [wə·ligig, hwə·rligig.]

1. Any rapidly revolving object; a teetotum.

Abd. There's a whirlygig o' fortune for ye! MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 30. Frf. Legs, arms, and feet and hands they twistit, And round like whirligigs they friskit, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 109. Ayr. The bit chuk I gied to John Angle's brazen whirligig, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxvi. w.Yks. Spinnin raand like a whurley-gig, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848) 45. Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Only metaphorically used in the phrase 'like a whirligog.' 'Óo)z ŭ póoŭr sky'itˑŭrwitid thinggˑ, fluuˑrtin ŭn jùmˑpin ŭbuwˑt dhéeŭr lahyk ŭ wuuˑrligog.' n.Lin. After plum-pudding and brandy-sauce she felt like going up Elsham hill in a whirligig, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 85. w.Som.[1] To purdly round same's a whirdligig. [Whyrlegyge, chyldys game, *giraculum* (*Prompt.*).]

2. A trifle; a fanciful ornament.

Sc. (JAM.) Elg. He damned the young rascal for not destroying himself and his whirligiggs, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 125. Frf. Cent per cent shines in their powder'd wigs, Their gaudy ruffles, and their whirlie-gigs, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 184. Ayr. Wi' virls an' whirlygigums at the head, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 84.

3. A child's toy, consisting of four cross-arms with paper sails attached which spin round in the wind.

Abd. Ye'll get a fishy in a little dishy, An' a furly-giggy, an' a Souple Tam, PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 128. w.Yks. (J.T.), s.Lan.[1]

4. A child's iron hoop.

e.Dur.[1] The wooden hoop only is called 'hoop.' Wm. We war laiken at whirligig wi' a car trunnle (B.K.).

5. A merry-go-round. Brks.[1] 6. A carriage, esp. one somewhat unsafe in structure. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). 7. A turnstile.

Chs.[1], n.Stf. (J.T.) Shr.[1] Dunna be in a 'urry, Maister, 'it's one at a time 'ere,' as the owd ŏŏman said, at the w'irligog. Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.) [It' payed for a pece of Tymberto the Whirlegogge, ij*d*, 1479, *Chw. Acc., S. Edmund Sarum* (1896) 23.]

8. A small beetle that circles round and round on the surface of water. Cum.[1] 9. *Comp.* **Whirligig-maker,** a maker of toys, ornaments, &c.

Nhb. The whirligig-maker of Midford, RITSON *Garl.* (1810) 55.

10. A whimsical fancy.

Abd. Aye some ither whirligig was busy underneath my wig, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 155.

11. *Fig.* An untrustworthy person.

Lth. Nae twa-faced whomlin' whirligig shall ever wheedle me, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 286.

WHIRLIMAGIG, *sb.* Sc. A strange or sudden fancy; a whim.

Frf. Notions, projects, an' whirlimagigs pass through my heid in a single day, MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 214.

WHIRLIN, *adj. Obs.* Cmb. In *comb.* (1) **Whirlin-cake,** a cake eaten on the fifth Sunday in Lent. *Gent. Mag.* (1789) 491, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) I. 95, ed. 1813; (2) — **Sunday,** the fifth Sunday in Lent. *ib.*

WHIRLING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Wor. Also written **whurlin** Dwn.; and in forms **harling, wharling** n.Cy. 1. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* **Whirling-hole,** an eddy.

s.Wor. Don't you go skating on Pirton Pool, there's a whirling hole in it, and never a bottom (H.K.).

2. *sb.* The throwing of curling-stones.

Dwn. 'Twas they that brought the curlin', O; And may they join us many a year To help us at the whurlin', O! LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 96.

3. Phr. *wharling in the throat,* a burr; an inability to pronounce the letter *r*. Nhb. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

WHIRLIWHA, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also written **whirliwhaw, whurliwha** (JAM.). 1. *sb.* A useless ornament; a trifle; a gimcrack.

Sc. There's mair gold about the whirli-whaw o' that ae button-hole than in the whole bouk o' a rose noble, ROTHELAN *Romance* (1824) I. 213 (JAM.). Abd. Wi' a' their curly-wurly stanes, an' towerin' whirly-whas, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 187. Lnk. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 33.

2. *v.* To gull; to mystify. Cf. **whilly-wha.**

Sc. It does ane's heart gude to see how ye whurliwha a' round, *Corspatrick* (1822) II. 209 (JAM.). Lth. (*ib.*)

WHIRLMAGEE, *sb.* Sc. An unnecessary ornament.

Wgt. When I die ther'll be no whirlmagees aboot me, but juist a pennyworth o' blackball on my coffin, and away ye go, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 304.

WHIRLOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. [hwə·rlək.] Anything twisted into a knot. S. & Ork.[1]

WHIRL-PUFF, see **Whirly-puff.**

WHIRLY, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Not. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dor. Dev. Also written **whirlee** Dev.[2]; **whirlly** Brks.; **whorlie** Wgt.; **whurlie** Sc. (JAM.); **wirlie** Sh.I.; and in forms **quhirlie, quhurlie** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **whelly** s.Lan.[1] [wō·li, hwə·rli.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Whirly-bed,** a truckle-bed; a bed set on wheels and pushed under another; see **Hurly,** *sb.*[1] 3; (2) **-birlie** or **-burlie,** (*a*) a rapid, circular motion; anything that whirls round; a child's toy; (3) **-bone,** (*a*) the knee; the round of the knee; the round end of a bone which fits into the socket of a joint; (*b*) the round bone of pork; (4) **-go-round,** a merry-go-round; (5) **-mill,** a toy water-mill; (6) **-pool,** a whirlpool; (7) **-spout,** poor, weak beer; (8) **-stone,** an 'adder-bead,' q.v.; (9) **-wind,** a whirlwind.

(1) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Hurly-bed). (2, *a*) Sc. MACKAY. (*b*) Gall. (JAM.); This yirth doth wheel, Just like a whurlie-birlie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 475, ed. 1876. (3, *a*) Lan. Down o' yer whirlyboans, lads, as t' oly feythers pass, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (1848) *Introd.* iii. s.Lan.[1] (*b*) Oxf.[1] (4) Glo. Whirly-go-rounds, discordant music, and the usual shows, which go to make up a country fair, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 287. Dor. C. HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 47. Dev.[2] (5) Gall. He'll be thinkin' it's some bit Machars burn that the laddies set their whurlie mills in, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 72. (6) Oxf. (G.O.) Brks. We had often heard the former talk of the bath near the whirllypool, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 258. (7) ne.Lan.[1] (8) Wgt. The wee woman . . . tell't Nelly that whenever she wantit ocht frae her son's, an' he wudna

gie her't, she was just to lay the whorly-stane in the place where she used to keep the butter, cheese, or whatever she wantit, and it wud come frae her son's afore the mornin', SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 233. (9) s.Lan.[1] s.Not. The wind it blew a downraight whirliwind (J.P.K.).

2. Like an 'adder-bead,' q.v.

Wgt. She spied a round whorlie kind o' stane wi a hole in't, lying on a mowdy-hillock, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 231.

3. *sb.* An eddy; a whirlpool.

Sh.I. Ivery ane ran fir da lee o' da daek yunder abune da wirlie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899); (J.S.)

4. A small wheel; a caster. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) 5. A wheelbarrow; a low truck used in moving heavy packages. *ib.* See **Hurly**, *sb.*[1] 2. 6. A truckle-bed. *ib.* 7. A colliery-hutch.

Lnk. Here's auld Doghip comin' like a runawa' whurlie doon the brae, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 30.

8. *v.* In phr. *to go whirly*, to ride on a merry-go-round.

Dor. What have a-come to 'ee, Susie, vor to go whirli an' make a vool o' theeself? C. HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 89.

WHIRLY-PUFF, *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Rut. Nhp. Dor. Also in form **whirl-puff** Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] [wə·li-pɐf.] A sudden gust of wind; a whirling eddy of dust.

Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Rut.[1] Whirly poofs mostly tokens dry weather. Nhp.[1], Dor. (C.T.)

WHIRM, WHIRMEL, see **Quirm, Whemmle.**

WHIR(R, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Nhp. Suf. Dor. Dev. Also written **whur** Sc.; **whurr** Sc. Dor.[1]; **wirr** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; and in form **quhir** Dev. [wə(r, hwər.]

1. *v.* To fly off with a whizzing sound, as a partridge. Cf. **swir.**

Sc. The rocky hills, Where whirrs the moorcock, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 147. Per. SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 138. Ayr. Ye whirring paitricks and curlew, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 163. Lnk. The paitrick whirr'd, An' roun' his head the peesweep flew, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 80. Rxb. (JAM.) Wgt. FRASER *Poems* (1885) 126. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks.[1], Nhp.[1], Suf.[1]

Hence **Whur-cocks**, *int.* the call given when game-birds flutter up. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 2. To purr as a cat.

Lth. At your feet wi' kindly yowl, Whurrs your wee catty, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 6.

3. To whirl a thing round so fast as to make a whizzing sound; to throw, esp. to throw overhand.

Cld. (JAM.) Dor.[1] Who whurr'd Deös clot? 167. n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473.

4. To move off or along with great speed.

Cld. He whirred by like stour (JAM.).

5. *sb.* A smart blow. Sc. (*ib.*) 6. Haste, hurry, esp. angry hurry; worry.

Bnff.[1] He ran off with a wirr. Cld. (JAM.), s.Lan.[1]

[3. Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl (RIETZ).]

WHIRRA, *sb.* Som. [wə·rə.] A small, round, moveable nut or pinion, grooved and with a hole in the centre. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). See **Worra.**

WHIRRAN, *sb.* Uls. [hwə·rən.] In phr. *in a whirran*, in a tossed or untidy state. (M.B.-S.)

WHIRRET, see **Wherrit.**

WHIRRIL, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [wə·ril.] A winding staircase; a descending path into a hollow.

WHIRROCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **wirrok.** 1. A knot in wood caused by the growth of a branch from the place. Twd. 2. A corn or bony excrescence on the foot; a boil; a pimple on the sole of the foot. Sc. (s.v. Virrok); LEYDEN *Compl.Sc., Gl.* Cf. **weerock.**

WHIRROO, *int.* Irel. Also in forms **wirra, wurrah.** [hwərū·.] An exclamation; also in *comb.* **Whirroo-whiroo.** Ci. **wurraw.**

Ir. I can't think of it. Oh, wurrah, wurrah this night, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) xii. Don. Whirroo! both of them throws down their guns and swords and afther that hare for bare life, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 215. Wmh. 'Whirroo-whirroo,' roared the man, with a skirl and a twirl, BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 239. Ker. Wirra, wirra, 'tis I'm the pity! but what can I do? BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 84.

WHIRRY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Pem. Dev. Also in form **worry** n.Yks.[2] [wə·ri, hwə·ri.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Whirry-go-nimble**, used contemptuously of a watchmaker's tools, &c.; see below; (2) **-gut**, the eddy of a current along the sea-coast.

(1) n.Dev. I'll throw all they whirry-go-nimble tools o' yours at the back o' the kitchen-fire, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 140. (2) n.Yks.[2]

2. Light-headed, dizzy; 'all in a whirl.'

s.Pem. This wind do make one a bit whirry (M.S.C.).

3. *v.* To hurry off; to whirl away.

Sc. (JAM.); Her and the gudeman will be whirrying through the blue lift on a broom shank, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Abd. WALKER *Bards* (1887) 207.

WHIRT, WHISBIRD, see **Whort, Wosbird.**

WHISH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in forms **quish, quishie** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **whush** Sc. Cum.[4] s.Lan.[1] [wiʃ, hwiʃ.] 1. *sb.* A rushing or whizzing sound; a rush; a swish; a slight fall, as of water.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 339, ed. 1848. n.Sc. (JAM.) Per. Hear ye a whush like waters fa'in? STEWART *Character* (1857) 91. Lnk. I heard the steady whish of the avenging broom as it kept soopin' away, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iv. Slk. (JAM.) Gall. I can hear the soft whish of the snow against the flap of heather curtain, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. Cum.[4], w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Lan.[1] We went into it wi' a rare whush.

2. *Fig.* A rumour, noise.

Gall. A marriage makes a whush for a while on a kintra side, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 478, ed. 1876.

3. *v.* To whiz; to rush, esp. with a whizzing sound; to whistle, as the wind.

Sc. (JAM.) Lth. Wild is the owlet 'Mong the trees whushing, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 95. Kcb. The wunda wus set open an the fox whush't oot, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 95. Cum.[4] An' t'wind whushin east'art Brong t'ching-tee-ching clear, GILPIN *Sngs., Gibson's Nature*, st. 3. Ken. (G.B.)

WHISH, *int.*[1], *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Also in forms **quish** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wheesh** Sc.; **whush** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[14]; **whushie** Sc. (JAM.) [wiʃ, hwiʃ; hwīʃ.] 1. *int.* Hush! be silent! Cf. **whisht.**

Arg. Wheesh! man, wheesh! MUNRO *Doom Castle* (1901) 299. Gall. 'Do the Maxwells ride to-night?' asked one. 'Wheesh,' said another. 'Listen!' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) i. N.I.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Ox. BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xlix.

2. *v.* To hush; to be or remain silent; to quiet, soothe.

Sc. Be na whush till me, for till me gin ye whush like the lave I maun be, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxviii. 1; Ye wad wheetle an' whushie, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 191 (JAM.). Nhb. Aw whish'd me squeels, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 4. Cum.[4] Oxf. Whish!—can't ee whish, with my name so pat? BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xlix.

3. *sb.* The sound made by one saying 'whish.'

Wgt. An old woman in the vicinity of the sounds endeavoured to suppress them by a 'whish!' or two, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 318.

4. The slightest sound; a whisper; also in form **Whishie.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Sc., Per., Cld. Noo, not a whishie! i.e. perfect silence (JAM.). Rnf. I ne'er hear a whish o' aching heads, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 147. Lth. Never let on to leevin' craitur' about it, no a single whish, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 128.

5. *adj.* Quiet, silent; retired.

Sc. Be na whush till me, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xxviii. 1. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2]

WHISH, *int.*[2] and *v.*[3] Sc. Irel. Cth. Also in forms **wheesh** Ant. Dwn.; **whush** Sc. N.I.[1] [hwiʃ; hwīʃ.]

1. *int.* Used to scare away fowls. Cf. **whishoo.**

Wgt. Whish! whish! rin! rin! SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 24. N.I.[1] (s.v. Hush). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *v.* To scare away birds by saying 'whish!'

Wgt. They wafft their daidlies and whusht them [chickens] oot, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 24. Dwn. LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 85. Cth. I whished them away (W.W.S.).

WHISH, see **Wisht.**

WHISHIE, *sb.* Sc. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.* e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23.

WHISHIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **wishin** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **whishon** n.Cy.; **wishan** e.Lan.[1] [wi·ʃin.] A cushion. The same word as **Quishin** (q.v.).

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); *Denham Tracts* ed. 1895) II. 1. **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **n.Lan.** (C.W.D.), **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Wishinet,** *sb.* a pincushion. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. (HALL.)

WHISHOO, *int.* Sc. Irel. Cth. Also in forms **wheeshoo** N.I.[1]; **whush-how** Sc. [hwi·ʃū.] A cry used to scare away birds or cats. Cf. **whish,** *int.*[2]

Gall. They will rummage the haunts, and call whush-how, when wood-cocks are a seeking for, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 477, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Hush), **Cth.** (W.W.S.)

WHISHT, *int., v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **weesht** Sc.; **wheesht** Sc. (JAM.) Cai.[1] N.I.[1] Ant.; **wheest** Sc. Dwn. Nhb.; **wheisht** Sc.; **whist** Sc. Cai.[1] Ir. w.Dur.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[4] Lan. I.Ma. Ken.[1] Sus.[1]; **wisht** Sc. Yks. n.Lan.[1]; **wist** Ken. [wiʃt, hwiʃt; hwīʃt.] **1.** *int.* Hush! be silent! Cf. **whish,** *int.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); Whisht, gudewife; is this a time, or is this a day, to be singing your ranting fule songs in? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **Sh.I.** BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 79. **n.Sc.** 'Whist, whist,' cried Francie. . . 'Wait till ye are bigger,' GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 54. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) **Kcd.** Wheesht! the minister is comin', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 70. **Fif.** Wheesht, the minister's beginnin' again, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 25. **s.Sc.** Whisht, man, whisht! and no speak with such a voice, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 9. **Ir.** Whisht! does any of yez hear a horse trottin'? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 12. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** Wheest, man, or ye'll wauken up the waen! LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* (1894 18. **w.Ir.** LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 172. **s.Ir.** Whisht with you, mother! CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 221. **Nhb.**[1] **e.Dur.**[1] 'Hush' is quite unknown. **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** But whisht! here comes my titty Greace, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 3. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[1] Whisht! bairns, whisht! Ye mak' ower mickle din by hauf; **n.Yks.**[2 3 4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1 3 4 5], **n.Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). **Nrf.** The mate he says 'Whisht! Listen,' FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 163.

2. *v.* To hush, quiet, silence; to be or remain silent.

Sc. Deil's in ye, will ye whisht? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlviii. **Sh.I.** Willa wheeshtit her, an' ca'd her a muckle leer, *Sh. News* (Oct. 23, 1897). **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Elg.** A weel-claw'd luif whishts the harangue, Syne a' is right, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 11. **Per.** Wull ye no whisht, an' hear til the man o' God? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 244, ed. 1887. **Edb.** Wheesht your gab, if ye dinna want me to throttle ye! CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 97. **Ir.** Many a time I might better ha' whist about the Miss O'Reillys and Thady Phelan, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 201. **Nhb.** Lads, . . if ye dinna whist this minute, Ah'll fight the lot in the dinner hour, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v. **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.**[3] My fadder said lāl, no'but whishtit my mudder, 44. **Wm.** If yal nobbet whisht a lile bit, aas gaan ta tell ya summat, *Brigsteear Gooardy,* in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 1. **ne.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1]

3. *sb.* In phr. *to hold* (or *keep*) *one's whisht,* to be or remain silent, to hold one's tongue.

Sh.I. I toucht hit best fir ta howld my wheest fir faer o' settin' da crew in a fiz, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 80. **e.Sc.** Haud your wheesht, I ken what I'm doin' as weel as them! STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 19. **w.Sc.** My wife telt me to hauld my whisht, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. **Ayr.** Ye need na doubt, I held my whisht, BURNS *Vision,* st. 8. **Edb.** I just heard them speak and kept my wheisht, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Ir.** 'Tis yer brother that's spakin to yez, and askin' yez to hould yer whist! MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 237. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hod yer whisht and lissen, *Yksman.* (1876) 4, col. 2. **I.Ma.** CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. x.

4. The slightest sound; a whisper; a faint rumour.

Sc. There is na a wheesht against him, WALFORD *Dick Netherby* (1881) v. **Sh.I.** I heard no a wheesht frae Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). **Ayr.** OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 163. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Nor lat your whisht be heard into the house, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785.

5. *Fig.* Beer made and sold without a licence. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897). Hence (1) **Whisht-shop,** *sb.* an unlicensed drinking-place; (2) **Whisht-spot,** *sb.* a secret rendezvous for an unlawful purpose.

(1) **Yks.** (S.P.U.) **w.Yks.** There were two or three farms that were nought but whisht shops, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii. (2) **w.Yks.** Sleck had naturally picked a dark night for fear of spoiling a good whisht-spot, *ib.* viii.

6. *Fig.* Cheating, fraud. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Courier* (July 3, 1897).

7. *adj.* Hushed, quiet, silent; noiseless; retired; calm; gentle; also used *advb.*

Sc. There were nights of it when he was here on sentry, the place a' wheesht, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Edb.** All was wheesht and attentive, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Nhb.** To see sic a crowd se whisht was amazin', *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 48. **Dur.**[1] Will ye be whisht. **Lakel.**[2] He was gaan on his tippy teeas as whisht as he could. **Cum.**[1] As whisht as a mouse. **Wm.** The owl flies very whisht (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[1] It's nobbut an engine, I think. An' she's coming very whisht and all; **n.Yks.**[2 3 4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Keep as whisht as you can! **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 58; **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Ken.**[1] Stand whist! I can hear de ole rabbut! **ne.Ken.** Be wist now and don't speak till I speak to you (H.M.). **Sus.**[1]

Hence **Whishtly,** *adv.* quietly, silently, softly.

Cum. Whishtly len' a twenty pund, DICKINSON *Merry Charley,* I. 11. **Ken.** (W.F.S.)

WHISHT, see **Wisht.**

WHISK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **wisk** Cum.[14] Yks. Suf.[1]; and in forms **whusk** Cum.[4] s.Lan.[1]; **wusk** Cum.[14] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Not. [wisk, hwisk.] **1.** *sb.* A woollen-trade term: a kind of brush; see below. Cf. **wisket.**

w.Yks. Made by binding together for about one-third of their length, in a bundle, a quantity of fine straight stalks of heather. Used for whisking off specks or light matter of any kind from cloth (W.T.).

2. *pl.* A machine for winding yarn on a 'quill' or 'clue.' Rnf. (JAM.) **3.** A one-horse conveyance; a 'whisky.'

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Frae the sta' they've ta'en a steed, An' they've bun him to a whisk, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 9.

4. A blow, knock, rap.

Edb. I could not help giving Tammy Bodkin . . . a terrible whisk in the lug, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Fottin th' table a wusk wi his big neighve, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 185. **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw gan him a wusk i' th' yer-hole.

5. A light, short shower; a sudden gust.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[4] It com a whisk o' snow yan neet, *C. Pacq.* (1893) 6, col 1. **Not.** (HALL.)

6. A slight cleaning.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.**[1] She gev't a whisk an' a kengeùd; **Cum.**[4]

7. Hurry; speed.

w.Yks. Ēaze wun goan past wi a bonny whisk an he likeand ta a tain my beesum wi him, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 48.

8. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Whisk-tail,** a wanton female. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-tailed,** frisky, light of carriage; wanton. *ib.* **9.** With *about*: to move about nimbly; to frisk.

Suf.[1] Th' awd fulla whisk'd about like a young un.

Hence **Whisky,** *adj.* frisky; amorous, wanton. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.[1] **10.** To curry a horse.

Sc. (G.W.); 'A short horse is soon whisked.' Signifies . . . that a little task is soon ended, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 1.

Hence *a whiskit mare, phr.* a mare having a switched tail. Per. (JAM.) **11.** To lash, switch; to whip.

Fif. Ye will be sairly whiskit By them some day, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 71. **Slk.** HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302, ed. 1866. **Gall.** LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 99. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[4] There will be . . . whisking for't. **ne.Lan.**[1]

[**1.** Swed. *viska,* a small broom (WIDEGREN). **10.** *viska,* to wipe (*ib.*).]

WHISK, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Shr. Also in form **whusk** Nhb.[1] [wisk.] The game of whist.

Nhb.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** In vain we dare your skill at whisk, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1743) 126. **w.Yks.**[12], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **Shr.**[1]

WHISK, *sb.*[3] Sc. A shortened form of 'whisky.'

Frf. The fumes o' whisk began to drive, Ilk head was like a feather, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 26. **Lnk.** Four bottles of whisk they did not seize. . . They drank the whisk and ate the cheese, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 216. **Edb.** LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 219.

WHISKAL, *sb.* Sc. A dial. form of 'fiscal' (q.v.).

Kcd. The Whiskal got notice, the Bobbies appeared wi' han'cuffs, and batons, KERR *Reminiscences* (1890) 91.

WHISKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Suf. Also written **whiscar** Mry. (JAM.); **wiskar** Bnff.[1] [wi·skə(r, hwi·skər.] **1.** A bunch of feathers for sweeping with. Mry. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] See **Whisk,** *sb.*[1] **2.** *pl.* Bunches of straw in the 'maidens' of the great spinning-wheel.

Nhb.[1] They formed the bearings of the spinning-spindle, and were lubricated with oil.

3. *pl.* A moustache. Suf.[1] 4. A knitting-sheath.

Mry. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Made by tying together a small bundle of straws.

5. A blustering wind; see below.

Sc. (Jam.); 'March whisker was never a good fisher.' An old proverb signifying that a windy March is a token of a bad fish year. Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 254.

WHISKET, see **Wisket.**

WHISKIED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Intoxicated with whisky; slightly tipsy.

Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Wgt. As soon as they were whiskied up to fighting pitch the coffin was laid on the handspikes . . . and off they gaed, stacherin' alang for the Kirkyard, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 167.

WHISKIN, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Chs. A shallow, brown drinking bowl; a black pot.

Lan. We will have a whiskin at every rush-bearing, Brathwait *Lan. Lovers* (1640) iv. Chs. Ray (1691) s.v. Who; Chs.[13]

WHISKIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Hmp. [wi·skin, hwi·skin.] 1. *ppl. adj. Fig.* Great, bouncing, 'swinging'; unusually large.

Ayr. A whiskin beard about her mou, Burns *Willie Wastle*, st. 2. n.Cy. That is a whisking lie, Holloway. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Applied to almost anything, as floods, fire, winds, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). ne.Lan.[1] Hmp. Holloway.

2. *sb.* Palpitation of the heart. S. & Ork.[1]

WHISKY, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **fusky** Kcd.; **whuskey** Kcb. [hwi·ski, hwɐ·ski.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Whisky-bukky**, see below; (2) **-can**, in phr. *to take the whisky-can*, to take to drinking; (3) **-fair**, a gathering to drink whisky; a debauch; (4) **-house**, a public-house with no bar; (5) **-maker**, (6) **-man**, a distiller; (7) **-pig**, a vessel containing whisky; (8) **-splore**, see (3); (9) **-tacket**, a pimple, supposed to be caused by intemperance; (10) **-wife**, a woman who sells whisky.

(1) Abd. Taking with him, by way of provisions, a 'pocket pistol,' well filled, and a 'whisky bukky,'—a compound of whisky and oatmeal rolled together like a great pill of two or three pounds weight, Michie *Tales* (1872) 208. (2) Rnf. He forsook his ain fireside And took the whisky can, Barr *Poems* (1861) 6. (3) Kcb. A' his drucken freens, yt use't tae hae whuskey-fair wi' him whun he cam alang, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 349; It wus whuskey-fair as lang as it [money] lastit, *ib.* 356. (4) Edb. Jock stauchers to the whisky house, R. Wilson *Poems* (1822) 43; (G.W.) (5) Kcd. Whiskymakers wha prepare the trash, Kerr *Reminiscences* (1890) 32. Ir. George Roe, the whisky-maker, is lookin' after that, sur! MacDonagh *Life and Char.* (1901) 314. (6) Ir. Jameson, the other whisky man, has piles of money, MacDonagh *ib.* (7) Kcd. We're herrit, wife! We're herrit clean! Faur, faur's the fusky pig? Grant *Lays* (1884) 6. (8) Ayr. Aff the twa the gither braindge To join the whisky splore, John Kennedy *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 43. (9) Sc. (Jam., s.v. Tacket). Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 449, ed. 1876. (10) Lnk. Plenty an' peace, at their ain ingle-side, Are better to them than a whisky-wife's pride, Watson *Poems* (1853) 48. Gall. The whisky wife was in the dumps about it, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 96.

2. Phr. (1) *to get in one's whisky*, to become tipsy; (2) *to ken whisky on one*, to perceive by indications that a person drinks.

(1) Lth. I'll play their clerk a bonny plisky Some night when he gets in his whisky, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 145. (2) Arg. Gregor's neighbours 'kent whisky on him,' Heddle *Colina's Island* (1900) 36.

WHISKYBAE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A corruption of 'usquebaugh.'

Slg. I told him I ne'er drank no whiskybae, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 72, ed. 1792.

WHISN, see **Whitsun.**

WHISPER, *v.* Yks. Ken. [wi·spə(r).] 1. In phr. *to whisper the death of a person*, see below. See Bee, *sb.*[1] 2 (8).

Ken.[1] When the master or mistress dies, or other member of a family, where bees are kept, it is customary (in Eastry) for some one to go to the hives and whisper to the bees, that the person is dead. The same custom is observed with regard to cattle and sheep, as a writer in *N. & Q.* thus notices: 'For many years Mr. Upton resided at Dartford Priory, and farmed the lands adjacent. In 1868, he died. After his decease, his son told the writer (A. J. Dunkin) that the herdsmen went to each of the kine and sheep, and whispered to them that their old master was dead.'

2. To slander.

w.Yks. I've no consate o' folk 'at goes about whispering (C.C.R.).

WHISPERER, *sb.* Lan. [wi·spərə(r).] An evil spirit; see below.

There was the Whisperer, who came behind you in broad daylight, softly imploring you to turn your head but for one moment. If you did turn your head, the Whisperer broke your neck, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 122.

WHISPERING-PUDDING, *sb.* Nhp.[1] War.[3] A plum-pudding in which the plums are very close together.

WHISS, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. [hwis.] 1. *v.* To bite, esp. to bite grains of corn so as to extract the kernel from the husk.

Strippin' aff a rip [of oat ears], an' pittin' a puckle in his mooth ta whiss, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); (J.S.)

2. With *out*: to be pressed out of the husk, esp. by biting; used of the kernel of corn.

Wir corn is dat lean dat it canna whiss out (J.S.).

3. To eat everything set before one; to pick the bones.

Kill her, kill her, Berry, Berry, whiss her, Berry, whiss her! *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

4. *sb.* A scrap, morsel; a picking.

The cats didna leave ae whiss o' flesh upo da tee [leg] o da lamb (J.S.).

WHISSEN, WHISSGIG, see **Whitsun, Whiz-a-gig.**

WHISSLE, WHIST, see **Wissel, Whisht.**

WHISTCUFF, *sb.* Cor. [wi·stkʊf.] A blow; a box on the ear. Cf. **whister**, *sb.* 2 (3).

He'd start up sudden an' fetch the nighest boy a rousin' whistcuff 'pon the side o' the head, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

WHISTER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whyster** s.Lan.[1]; **wister** Dev.; **wyster** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **whisther** e.Yks.[1]; **wysty** s.Lan.[1] [wi·stə(r).] 1. A blow.

s.Lan.[1] Aw fot him a wyster i' th' chops.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Whister-cester** or **-kestor**, (2) **-clister**, (3) **-cuff**, (4) **-poop**, a smart blow or smack, esp. on the ear or the 'chops'; (5) **-sniff**, (*a*) see (4); (*b*) an urchin; (6) **-twister**, see (4).

(1) e.Yks.[1], s.Lan.[1], Dev.[1] (2) Glo.[1] Dev. Grose (1790); Well, sose, 'e did vatch 'n a brave gert whisterclister in tha chucks, I thort 'e'd a-broked 'is jaw! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] nw.Dev.[1], Cor.[12] (4) Lin. (R.E.C.) w.Som.[1] He up way 'is 'an' and gid-n zich a whisterpoop right in the mouth. Dev. I'll gie thee a stramming gert whisterpoop that'll make yer 'ead ring, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Sass. n.Dev. Chell up wi' ma veest and gi' tha a whisterpoop, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 98. (5, *a*) Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] (*b*) Hmp.[1] (6) Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

WHISTER, *v. Obs.* Ken. Dev. Also in form **whistree** Dev. To whisper.

Ken. Grose (1790). Dev. Much 'pistering an' whistering' of a more or less scandalous nature, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. n.Dev. Oll vor whistering and pistering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 297.

WHISTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whisle** Dev.; **whissel** Sc. (Jam.); **whissle** e.Yks.[1] Dor.; and in forms **whusle** n.Ir. Cum.; **whussel** Dwn. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **whussle** Sc. Nhb.; **whustle** Sc.; **wizzel** Lan. [wi·sl, hwi·sl.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Whistle-bally vengeance**, sour or unwholesome ale or beer; (2) **-binkie**, see below; (3) **-boor**, *obs.*, the driver's seat on the front of a cart; (4) **-cock Monday**, see below; (5) **-headed**, bewildered, confused; (6) **-jacket**, (*a*) a mixture of gin and treacle; (*b*) small beer; (7) **-peg fair**, a Whitsun fair held at Knutsford; (8) **-the-whaup**, used of a person who is supposed to be making fun of another.

(1) Lan. (J.L.), s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] (2) Sc. A musician who played at penny-weddings or other social gatherings and trusted for his remuneration to the generosity of the company, Mackay. Abd. One who attends a penny-wedding, but without paying anything, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment; a mere spectator, who is as it were left to sit on a bench by himself, and who, if he pleases, may whistle for his own amusement (Jam.). (3) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (4) Nhb. Hoots! to tell a' aw

seed just wad tyek, Aw weel knaw, Till whusslecock Monday, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 260; It was a sarcastic rejoinder when a doubtful promise had been made. 'Aye! ye'll do it on Whistlecock Monday,' i. e. never: equivalent to 'You'll defer it to the Greek Calends,' heard elsewhere; or 'till doomsday' (R.O.H.). (5) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] **ne.Yks.**[1] Used as a cure for cold. An E. Riding word. (*b*) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **Chs.**[1] (8) **w.Sc.** (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) *one might as well whistle*, (2) *to go whistle*, (3) *to go whistling jigs to a milestone*, used of any fruitless attempt or impossible undertaking; (4) *to whistle on one's thumb*, to seek or call in vain; (5) — *over anything*, to meditate in silence on anything; (6) *to whistle the* (or *a*) *lavrock(s from* (or *out of*) *the lift*, (*a*) used of a coaxing, wheedling person; (*b*) see (3).

(1) **w.Yks.**[1] Thou mud as weel whistle, as try to mak an oud drunkard sober. (2) *ib.* (3) **Ir.** During the Parliamentary Session of 1898 an Irish member was called to order by the Speaker for saying, 'We might as well go whistling jigs to a milestone as appeal for justice to right hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Bench,' MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 333. (4) **w.Sc.** What would Goodie Mill be if it werena for me and the muckle wheel? the miller micht whistle on his thumb, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 174. **Rxb.** Come on, man, . . . and leave Angus to whistle on his thumb, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 301. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** First when Maggy was my care, Heaven, I thought, was in her air; Now we're married—speir na mair—Whistle owre the lave o't, BURNS *Whistle owre the lave o't*, st. 1. (6, *a*) **Sc.** He'd whissel a levrock fra the lift (JAM.). (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1]

3. To play on a reed, pipe, fife, or flute.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** I'll break my reed an' never whistle mair, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 368.

4. Of birds: to sing.

Cum. The lav'rocks shrill war whuslin, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 17. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**[1] A Cheshire native seldom, or never, speaks of birds singing, but always whistling. **Shr.**[1] 'Ark at that throstle; dunnot 'e w'istle beautiful? **Dor.** Avore . . . the gookoo be hoarse wi' whisslen' i' the may-bush, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 195. **e.Dev.** Th' taime's a-kim'd roun' ver th' whis'lin' o' birds, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12.

5. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Whistle-weed**, a kind of sea-weed; see below; (2) **-wood**, (*a*) smooth wood used by boys for making whistles; (*b*) the willow, *Salix*; (*c*) the plane-tree, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; (*d*) the alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; (*e*) the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*.

(1) **Glo.** Great quantities of brown bladder-bearing sea-weed are carried backwards and forwards by every tide to within a few miles below Gloucester: known as 'whistle-weed' along the lower banks of the Severn, because whistles are made from it (H.S.H.). (2, *a*) **Per.** We scoured for whussle-wud the dell, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Nhb.**[1] It is cut into lengths of about three inches, wetted and hammered gently until the outer bark slides off entire. It is then hollowed to make a whistle and the bark is replaced. (*b*) **Lth.** How sweet is the sough o' the whistlewood tree, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 157. (*c*) **Slk.** (J.F.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.) (*d*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.** (W.G.) (*e*) **w.Yks.** (B. & H.)

6. A fife, flute, pipe.

Sc. (JAM.); Are ye come light-handed, ye son of a toom whistle? SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Slg.** Their bits o' whustles sticking oot o' their pooches, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 162.

Hence (1) *kist o' whistles*, *phr.* an organ; see **Kist**, *sb.* 2 (9); (2) **Whistle-band**, *sb.* a fife-band; (3) **-kirk**, *sb.* a church with an organ in it; an Episcopalian church; (4) *-kirk minister*, *phr.* an Episcopalian clergyman; (5) **-kist**, *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **w.Sc.** Gie them the kist o' whistles, and afore ye ken whaur ye are, ye'll hae the minister dressed in crimson and a cocked hat, wi' cannles burning a' about him in the pulpit, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 13. **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 32. (2) **Slg.** BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 162. (3) **Sc.** MACKAY; 'Whustle kirks' will very soon be the rule rather than the exception, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 107. (4) **Sc.** Oh he's a whistle kirk minister, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 17; MACKAY. (5) **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

7. A smart blow; a box on the ear.

n.Ir. A'll gie ye a whusle across the ear, ye impident kerekther ye! LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 59. **e.Yks.**[1]

WHISTLE, see **Wissel.**

WHISTLER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** A small, grey waterbird seen on Lochleven; also called a 'Loch-learock.' Knr. (JAM.) **2.** The golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis.* Oxf. APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. **3.** The ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus.* Wkl. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9. **4.** The three-bearded rockling, *Motella vulgaris.* Cor.[3] **5.** The cod-fish, *Morrhua vulgaris. ib.* **6.** A farmer on a large estate who informs the proprietor, when about to raise his rents, as to the rental value of his neighbours' farms. s.Sc. (JAM.) **7.** *pl.* Evil spirits.

Lan. For these will take . . . the calling of a daker hen in the meadow, to be the Whistlers, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 167.

8. Anything exceptionally large.

Lnk. She was the physical opposite of her man Johnny, and in point of bodily weight, was a perfect whistler, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 9.

WHISTLIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **whisslin e.Yks.**[1]; **whusslin Cum.**[4] [wi·slin, hwi·slin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Whistling Dick**, (*a*) the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*; (*b*) a kind of sand-martin, *Hirundo riparia*; (2) **-dovyer**, the golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; (3) **-duck**, (*a*) the coot, *Fulica atra*; (*b*) the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; (4) **-plover**, see (2); (5) **-thrush**, (6) **-thrusher**, see (1, *a*).

(1, *a*) **Oxf.**, **Brks.**, **Bck.**, **Sur.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 3. (*b*) **Ken.**[1] (2) **Brks.** (M.J.B.) (3, *a*) **Rnf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 179. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (4) **Rnf.** **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 180. **Dev.**, **Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. (5) **Oxf.**, **Brks.**, **Bck.**, **Sur.** SWAINSON *ib.* 3. (6) **War.**[2 4], **s.War.**[1]

2. Extraordinarily large; also used *advb.*

e.Yks.[1] Whisslin big; whisslin good.

3. *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Whistling-shop**, a beer-house; (2) **-stick**, a fife.

(1) **e.Lan.**[1] Where formerly it was the fashion for customers to whistle for their drink. **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Ir.** The worst stick you could have in a crowd was a whistling stick, by which name they designated the fifer's instrument, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xviii.

WHISTREE, WHISUN, see **Whister**, *v.*, **Whitsun.**

WHIT, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Also in form **fit** S. & Ork.[1] [wit.] **1.** In phr. (1) *any whit like*, tolerably good; tolerably well in health; (2) *are you any whit?* are you pretty well? (3) *deil fit*, 'the devil a bit'; (4) *no*, or *not, a whit*, not at all.

(1) **Der.**[1] (2) An ellipsis, for 'Are you any whit well?' *ib.* (3) **Sh.I.** Diel fit I iver tought 'at he wis onything bit juist a sea scurge, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's no' a whit better. **Der.**[2]

2. *Obs.* A little while. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

3. An action; a deed. S. & Ork.[1]

WHIT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Wal. Brks. **1.** *v.* To play on the flute; to tootle. Cf. **whewt**, *v.*[1], **twit**, *v.*[2]

s.Wal. He . . . whit, whit, whitted 'Men of Harlech' on his flute! RAINE *Berwen Banks* (1899) 22.

2. *sb.* In *comb.* **Whit-and-dub**, *obs.*, musical instruments resembling the pipe and tabor of Scripture. Brks. *Gl.* (1851); Brks.[1]

WHIT, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) To milk closely; to draw off the dregs. Slk. Hence **Whittins**, *sb. pl.* the last part of a 'meal' of milk, considered the richest, and generally reserved for butter-making. Twd.

WHIT, *int.* Rdn. [wit.] A call to a horse to start MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

WHIT, see **What, White**, *v.*[1]

WHITALL, WHITAW, see **Whittawer.**

WHITE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **whyte** Lnk.; and in forms **fite** Abd.; **quhite, quhyte, wheat** Sc. (JAM.); **wheyte** Cum.[14]; **whit** Lnk.; *preterite* **whate** Ayr. [wait, hwait.] **1.** *v.* To cut; to whittle; to shave off portions of wood, &c. with a knife. See **Thwite**; cf. **whittle**, *sb.*[1], **whitter**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Ma auld midder eest t'say till's fin . . . we startit t' fite a stick, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903). **Cld.** (JAM., s.v. Twet). **Ayr.** Aul' Dickie gruppit it firm, an' whate it aff wi' his knife, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 216. **Lnk.** To

whyte a stick or cut a string, LEIGHTON in NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 238. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **N.I.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] In finishing off a grindstone, quarrymen say they are whitin it. 'He wis whuttlin an' whitin at a stick.' 'Give him a stick ti white, an' he's aal reet.' **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[12] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[15] **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111. **ne.Lan.**[1] [FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 14.]

Hence (1) **Whiter,** *sb.* (*a*) a knife; (*b*) a person who whittles; (2) **Whitings,** *sb. pl.* wood-shavings; chips made in cutting a stick; particles worn off by friction; occas. *sg.*

(1, *a*) **Sc.** 'A gude whiter,' 'an ill whiter' (JAM.). (*b*) (*ib.*) (2) **Cld.** (*ib.*), **n.Cy.** (J.H.), **Nhb.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] Give up makin' seea many whitins. **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. Phr. *to white one's stick,* to take oneself off. Lakel.[2]

3. To cut down prices. Cum.[4] (s.v. Whittle). **4.** *sb.* A cut.

Lnk. How many whits will a well-made pudding-prick need? GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 169.

WHITE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Chs. A cart-whip. (K.) Hence **White-stump,** *sb.* the blunt end of a holly rod in a cart-whip. *ib.*

WHITE, *adj., sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **fite** ne.Sc. Bnff.[1]; **fyte** Kcd.; **quhite** Sc. (JAM.); **wheite** s.Chs.[1]; **wheyte** Cum.[14]; **whit** Sc. Dur.[1] w.Yks.[2] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der. Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] Oxf.[1] Hnt. w.Som.[1] Dev.[13] nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[12]; **whyte** Wil.; **wit** w.Yks. [**h**]**wait**; **wit.**] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **White-al,** a white marble; (2) **-ale,** a name given to various preparations of ale; see below; (3) **-bed,** a kind of Portland stone; see below; (4) **-bonnet,** a person who bids at an auction without intention of buying but merely to raise the price; (5) **-book,** *obs.,* see below; (6) **-boy,** (*a*) a mummer; (*b*) a member of a secret agrarian association; (7) **-boyism,** the system of combining in a secret agrarian association; (8) **-bread,** a wheaten loaf obtained from a baker, in contradistinction to one baked at home; (9) **-burn,** *obs.,* a kind of ironstone; (10) **-burying,** a burial during falling snow; (11) **-buttons,** a policeman; (12) **-cake,** *obs.,* a cake bought at Poulton Fair; (13) **-chaff't,** white-cheeked; (14) **-coal,** (*a*) top coal; (*b*) wood slit into small pieces, dried in a kiln, and used as charcoal; (15) **-corn,** (16) **-crop,** wheat, barley, and oats, in contradistinction to peas, beans, turnips, &c.; (17) **-dog,** in phr. *the white-dog bites,* used of an indolent person; (18) **-drop,** snow; (19) **-ewe,** a shelly kind of earth; (20) **-eyed,** of a dog: having a white ring round the pupil of the eye; (21) **-feather,** in phr. *to have a white feather in one's wing,* to be a coward; (22) **-fellums,** a disease [not known to our correspondents]; (23) **-fish,** (*a*) sea fish, such as haddocks, cod, ling, or tusk; (*b*) flattery; (*c*) in phr. *white fish in the net, obsol.,* a game; see below; (24) **-fisher,** a fisherman who takes 'white-fish' in contradistinction to one engaged in trout or salmon fishing; (25) **-fishing,** fishing for haddock, ling, &c. in contradistinction to herring fishing; (26) **-flat ironstone,** an inferior ironstone; (27) **-flint,** a species of sedimentary rock; (28) **-folk,** flatterers; wheedlers; (29) **-foot,** to cheat; to gull; (30) **-friars,** the froth which rises to the surface of liquid when it begins to boil; (31) — **Geordie,** a shilling; see **Geordie**; (32) **-grain,** see (16); (33) **-hair,** the large tendon in the neck of cattle or sheep; see **Fair-hair,** s.v. **Fair,** *adj.* **1** (14); (34) **-hass** or **-hawse,** a sheep's gullet; a meat pudding; (35) **-headed boy,** a favourite, esp. the favourite child, whether boy or girl, of the family; (36) **-heft,** (*a*) cajolery, knavery; dissimulation; hypocrisy; see **Heft,** *sb.*[3]; (*b*) to cajole, wheedle; (37) **-hen,** in phr. (*a*) *the white hen that never lays away,* a sarcastic expression for a person who always fancies himself in the right; (*b*) *to act the white hen,* to give oneself airs; (38) **-hen's chick,** a spoilt or petted child; (39) **-herring,** (*a*) a fresh herring; (*b*) a pickled but unsmoked herring; (40) **-hives,** *obs.,* blisters or tumours rising higher than the pustules in smallpox; (41) **-horse,** (*a*) a triangular framework of white wood formed of three rails connected by iron rods, used to turn carts, &c. on to a newly-repaired road; (*b*) a freestone bed in the Swanage quarries; (*c*) a summons; (*d*) in phr. *to spit for the white horse,* see below; (42) **-house,** a dairy; (43) **-hunger,** crystallized carbonate of lime found in a coal-seam; see **Hunger,** *sb.*[8]; (44) **-iron,** tin; tinned iron; (45) **-iron smith,** *obs.,* a tin-smith; (46) **-land,** *obs.,* see below; (47) **-leather,** (*a*) horse-skin cured white and not tanned, used for whip-thongs, hedge-mittens, &c.; (*b*) the cartilage of the neck of mutton or beef; (48) **-legs,** *obs.,* the smaller wood, branches, &c. of a cutting; (49) **-light,** the light of a candle; a candle; (50) **-limer,** a whitewasher; (51) **-liming,** whitewashing; (52) **-line,** flax which has been pulled before the seed is ripe; (53) **-lip,** *obs.,* a flatterer; (54) **-liver,** (*a*) see (53); (*b*) in phr. *to have a white liver,* see below; (55) **-livered,** (*a*) pale, unhealthy; see below; (*b*) cowardly, ill-conditioned; (*c*) revengeful; (56) **-livered laugh,** an insincere laugh; (57) **-malm,** see below; see **Malm**; (58) **-meal,** oatmeal; (59) **-meat,** (*a*) the flesh of lamb, veal, rabbits, chickens, pheasants, and partridges; (*b*) milk diet; milk-puddings; (60) **-money,** silver coin; (61) **-mouth,** the disease 'thrush'; (62) **-plough,** another name for the 'foot-plough' (q.v.); (63) **-port,** *obs.,* a kind of wine; (64) **-pot,** (*a*) a kind of custard; see below; (*b*) nonsense; (65) **-pot trade,** people of unsubstantial character; (66) **-powder,** *obs.,* a noiseless gunpowder, popularly supposed to be used by poachers; (67) **-powed,** white-headed; (68) **-pudding,** a kind of sausage; see below; (69) **-rabbit,** a phantom rabbit supposed to haunt cross-roads; (70) **-rain,** see below; (71) **-rent,** *obs.,* rent paid in silver; a tax paid by tanners and tinners; (72) **-sailors,** white fleecy clouds which often collect before rain; (73) **-sark,** a surplice; also used *attrib.*; (74) **-scour,** a disease of sheep; (75) **-seam,** (*a*) plain needlework; sewing of underclothing, linen, &c.; see **Seam,** *sb.*[1] **4**; (*b*) to do plain needlework; (76) **-shilling,** a shilling; (77) **-shirt,** in phr. *another white shirt will finish one,* one is in a weak condition and not likely to live long; (78) **-shower,** a snow-shower; (79) **-sick,** of the female oyster: having a milky substance in the fin after spating; (80) **-sickness,** a condition of oysters; see below; (81) **-siller,** silver coin; small change in silver; (82) **-siller shilling,** see (76); (83) **-skin blanket,** a blanket to be used without sheets; (84) **-soolde** or **-sul,** cheese, milk, butter, and other dairy produce; (85) **-spate,** a flood in which the water is not coloured with earth; (86) **-straits,** *obs.,* a kind of coarse cloth; (87) **-swelling,** a ludicrous term for pregnancy; (88) **-thorn winter,** see below; (89) **-threads,** see (43); (90) — **Thursday,** *obs.,* the last Thursday occurring a clear week before Christmas Day; (91) **-tin,** smelted tin; (92) **-toppin,** a workhouse child; (93) **-victual,** see (16); (94) **-wash,** see (23, *b*); (95) **-weather,** snowy or frosty weather; (96) **-wer,** hoar-frost; (97) **-whey,** whey which is pressed out of the curd; (98) **-wind,** in phr. *to blow white wind in one's lug,* to flatter or wheedle one; (99) **-witch,** a witch who exercises her powers only for benevolent ends; used also of a man; (100) **-wizard,** a wizard who uses his powers for good; (101) **-wood,** (*a*) the white and easily decayable wood on the outside of a tree; (*b*) any wood that is not resinous; (*c*) the underwood in a forest; (102) **-wood tree,** any tree except an oak; (103) **-works,** see below.

(1) **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **Dur.** Ale warmed and beat up with the yoke of an egg, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466. **w.Dev.** It is generally brewed in little two-gallon vats, and beside malt and hops contains flour and yeast. It will not keep long, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 193. **s.Dev.** Milk, spice, and spirit are among the ingredients of white ale, WHITE *Londoner's Walk* in *N. & Q. ib.*; It takes its name from its white-grey colour, due to the flour and eggs it contains. The ferment used is a secret manufacture, *N. & Q. ib.* (3) **s.Dor.** Whit-bed or upper tier.—This bed, the best stone that the island produces in point of quality, is of a whitish brown colour when first raised, but becomes paler on parting with its quarry water. It is free from shells and hard veins, though varying in texture from a fine close grain to an oolitic or roelike structure, DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 80.

(4) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (5) **Cum.** The lessee gives to the tenants or inhabitants, twenty-four quarts of ale; . . this is considered as a receipt for the vicarial dues, or white book, paid to the lessees, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 150. (6, *a*) **I.Ma.** A sort of a Punch and Judy, or the way the Whiteboys is actin a Christmas day, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 131, ed. 1889; The only theatrical scene they had ever witnessed before is that performed at Christmas by the Whiteboys, or Mummers, *ib. Lett.* (1900) II. 78. (*b*) **Ir.** Doran . . . persuades him at last, from motives of pure patriotism, to join the Whiteboys, who break into a proctor's house, and afterwards bury him alive up to the neck, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1828) 473. **Wxf.** Just as the Whiteboys had cut off one of the poor woman's ears, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 308. (7) **Ker.** They . . . had been blamed for nearly all the outrages committed in the names of Whiteboyism and Rockism in the old days, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 30. (8) **ne.Sc.** Tho' 't were only to sell a bit fite breid, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 58. **Bnff.**[1] **Lth.** A chack o' white bread an' a mouthfu' o' ale, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 250. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 304. **n.Ir.** My ma bakes the maist o' it, but noo an' then we get a bit o' white breid frae the baker, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 32. **Wm.** There isn't a farm servant but wants his white bread yanst a day, whativver happens, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 100. **Som.** She packed white bread and cheese, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xvi. (9) **Sus.** Whiteburn, what tripoli, properly calcined and treated, is made of, *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 13. (10) **Der.** Parson'll be waitin' at two. Et'll be a white-buryin', GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 14. (11) **n.Lin.**[1] (12) **Lan.** Happy was the maiden who could outvie her youthful acquaintance in exhibiting a greater number of 'white cakes,' the gifts of admiring youths, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 237. (13) **Lnk.** Lang, thin, shilpit, pipe-shankit, white-chaff't, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 24. (14, *a*) **Stf.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] 'White coal, charcoale, grove timber, barke, punchwood, and all other ware or implements which shall proceed and be made in the said woods.' Agreement, dated 19 William III, affecting timber at Beauchief. **Cdg.** RAY *Silver-smelting* (1674) 113. (15) **Hdg.** (1641) . . . All my white corn led the week before, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 87. **n.Yks.** The time of harvest is at the close of white-corn harvest, generally in October, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 129. **s.Not.** We've carried all our white-corn; we've only some beans to get (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] There seems more white-corn out about here than elsewhere. (16) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** The infield or intown lands are constantly in white crops, unless where the farm has very little or very bad pasture, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 21. **Nhb.** Part of which has been in ploughing twenty-five years and grown three white-crops successively, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 38. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (17) **Dur.**[1], **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (18) **Sh.I.** 'We've gottin the white drap i' da lang run,' . . William said, as he strak da snaw aff o' his shün, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). (19) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (20) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (21) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** There's a white feather somewhere in the chield's wing, for all he's so big and buirdly, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 250. (22) **Hrf.**[2] (23, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Sh.I.** Comes ashore wi' forty wys [cwts.] o' white fish for twa nichts oot, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** PAUL *Abdnsh.* (1881) 124. (*b*) **Cum.**[14], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **Ags.** Two persons hold a plaid pretty high. The rest of the company are obliged to leap over it. The object is to entangle in the plaid the person who takes the leap; and if thus intercepted, he loses the game (JAM.). **Edb.** Watching the lads and lasses having a game at white fish in the net, whilk they played with great glee and some danger to life and limb, and small regard to decency, for whiles two of the men held the cloth the others chased the lassies and tickled them until they had to loup the rag to win peace—a thing few managed without a toss in the sheet, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 253. (24) **Bnff.** John Ord of Findochtie built houses and furnished them to the white fishers to fish for him, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 83; **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** James Nicolson, white fisher in Footdee, was taken at his lines by one of thir frigates, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 294. (25) **Inv.** This part is fertill and playne, aboundance is therein of herring and white fishing, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) II. 355. **Bnff.**[1] **Nhb.** In the winter by the 'white-fishing,' he had gradually acquired what was for a fisherman a fair competence, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 151. (26) **Shr.**[1] The White Flat Ironstone contains some very interesting fossils, the characteristic plants being Lycopodiaceae and Equisetaceae, PARTON *Coal Field* (1868). (27) **n.Yks.**[1] Found near the surface on many parts of the Cleveland Moors (Inferior Oolite series) and said by the miners to lie about forty yards above the poor coal-seams of the district. It is intensely hard and is used for road-metal. (28) **Sc.** (JAM.); Flatterers . . . whom the Scots call white folk, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 371. (29) **e.An.**[2] (30) **Wxf.** Well, the white-friars came at last on the potatoes in the big pot, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 191. (31) **Ayr.** Juist ae white Geordie, and I'll never say a word aboot it, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 72. (32) **Lin.** We find the generality of the land poor, weak, and foul, made so by repeated crops of white grain, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 52. **Hnt.** *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 26. (33) **Bnff.**[1] (34) **Sc.** Black pudding and white-hass, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (35) **Ir.** Bartle's not the white-headed boy no more, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 221. **N.I.**[1] (36, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** The loss o' the cotterels aw dinna regaird, For aw've getten some white-heft o' Lunnon, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 316; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] They whitehefted him out on't. (37, *a*) **n.Cy.** Aye, thoo's t'white-hen 'at nivver lays away (B.K.). **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Yo teetotallers are white hens an neer lay away aw suppooas, *Beacon Alm.* (1873). (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ta try ta act t'white hen, ECCLES *Sngs.* (1862) 99. (38) **Oxf.**[1] (39, *a*) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730; **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **e.An.**[1], **Sus.**[1] (*b*) **N.Cy.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (40) **Der.**[1] (41, *a*) **Chs.**[13] (*b*) **s.Dor.** (C.W.) (*c*) **N.I.**[1] (*d*) **sw.Lin.**[1] 'Oh, come and spit for a white horse; we're sure to have summas g'en us.' 'We shouldn't ha' gotten this orange, if we had not spit for the white horse.' In allusion to the custom, among children, of spitting on the ground and crossing the feet over it, when a white horse passes, in the belief that whoso does so will shortly have a present. (42) **Wil.** One parlour, a buttery, a whyte-house, one house for fearne, *Rent Roll, time of Elizabeth, N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 277; **Wil.**[1] (43) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Hunger). (44) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** The crackin' frae white-iron guns roun' an' roun' Gar't a' thing look brisk on the fourth day o' June, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 8. **Frf.** It was a walie pat, atweel, Fu' deftly made o' stout white airn, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21. **Ayr.** He carried a long white iron horn, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 56. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. (45) **Sc.** (JAM.); Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiii. (46) **Gall.** I hae fifty acre o' gude white lan', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 181, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Two or three hundred acres scattered in various spots, called white land, because green, and therefore not black, producing coarse grasses, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 292. **Bdf.** The clays near the Chiltern hills contain in general a mixture of chalk, and are therefore called white land, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 10. (47, *a*) **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[2], **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] He's as tough as whit-leather. **Midl.** Boots with whitleather laces, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 13. **Der.** I'm as hard as a nur, and as tough as whitleather, HOWITT *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 277. **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'As tou' as whit-leather' is a common simile, especially for meat. **Nhp.**[1] Whitleather thongs. **War.**[3], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] (48) **Bwk.** The smaller wood, provincially termed white-legs, is sold for temporary fences or fire-wood, *Agric. Surv.* 334 (JAM.). (49) **Lin.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1] (50) **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] (51) **Hmp.** A little whitewashing ('white-liming') was done from time to time, CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 214. (52) **n.Lin.**[1] YOUNG *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 164. (53) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (54, *a*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Lan.** The superstition that a man or woman who survives several wives or husbands has a white liver is common, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 334. **Midl.** I have heard it said of an individual who had married and lost several wives by death that he had a white liver, *ib.* 128. (55, *a*) **n.Yks.** It is said that white-livered men kill their wives, destroying their constitutions (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Wil.**[1] At Clyffe Pyard the word has a yet stronger idea of disease about it, and a 'white-livered' woman is popularly supposed to be almost as dangerous as was the poison-nurtured Indian beauty who was sent as a present to Alexander the Great. How the 'whiteness' of the liver is to be detected is not very clear, but probably it is by the pallor of the face. At any rate, if you discover that a young woman is 'white-livered,' do not on any account marry her, because the whiteness of the liver is of a poisonous nature, and you assuredly will not live long with a white-livered young woman for your wife. It is most unhealthy, and if she does not die, you will! The word is so used of both sexes. **Cor.**[2] Term formerly used of a man who had married three or four times. (*b*) **Chs.**[3] You white-livered hound, I wouldn't believe you on your Bible oath! **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** White-livered rascal, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 128. **w.Som.**[1] Ya! weet-liverd son of a bitch, hot art afeard o'? Why, he on't ait thee. **Dev.** Wor it I or the Almighty that made 'ee white-livered? ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 92. **Cor.**[2] (*c*) **Ir.** The vulgar call such, 'white-livered persons,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827–32) I. xiv. (56) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (57) **Hmp.** To the north-

west, north, and east of the village, is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a white-malm, a sort of rotten or rubble-stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself! WHITE *Selborne* (1788) Lett. i; **Hmp.**[1] (58) **Cld.** (JAM.) (59, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] I be most a-starved to death, they 'ant a-let me had nort but white meat's dree wicks. (60) **Sc.** My hand has nae been crossed with white money but ance these seven blessed days, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 158 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Giving him only their feckless benisons instead of white money, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i. **Hdg.** Ane hundred and ten pounds of whitmoney, RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 73. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876. **ne.Lan.**[1] (61) **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Brks.**[1] **Wil.** Lard, the child's got the white mouth, *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 114. **w.Som.**[1] Missus, you must take some physic, the baby've a-got the white-mouth. **nw.Dev.**[1] The following verse is the ordinary 'charm' adopted for its cure: 'Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger.' (62) **N.Cy.**[1] So denominated from the young men composing the pageant being dressed in white. **Nhb.**[1] **Ess.** Item, receyved of the gadring of the white plowe, 1*s.* 3*d.*, *Churchwardens' Accounts of Heybridge near Malden* (1522) in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) I. 396, ed. 1813. (63) **Lin.** Red port was spoken of because in the early years of the last century there was a kind of wine known as white port, and so the colours were used for the sake of distinction (E.P.). (64, *a*) **Som.** A dish made of milk thickened with flour and baked. It was formerly eaten at Worle at Whitsuntide (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**[1] It was made of cream, eggs, and flour, sweetened and spiced, to be eaten cold. It now remains only in name, and is preserved in the common saying, 'He'll tell lies so vast as a dog'll eat whitpot.' **Dev.**[1] A mixture of flour, milk, and treacle baked together in a large earthen pot, a common resource of economical mothers and house-keepers. **nw.Dev.**[1] This favourite dish is by no means obsolete. It is made of milk, treacle (which causes the milk to curdle), and a little flour, and is either boiled over the fire or baked in an oven. The addition of figs (i.e. common raisins) makes the difference between plain whitpot and figgy whitpot. An endless task is frequently expressed by the simile: 'Lik aitin' whitpot wi' a stockin'–niddle.' **Cor.**[1 2] (*b*) **Dev.** Shut up with your old whitpot, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (65) **Dev.** It is only whit-pot trade that goes, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (66) **Suf.**[1] (67) **Lnk.** Then comes the white-pow'd warlock frost, An' a' he touches turns to stane, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 103. (68) **Sc.** A pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep (JAM.); White puddings are prepared much in the same way as 'crappit heads,' the materials being equal parts of oatmeal and suet, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1857) 26. **Bnff.**[1] **Dmb.** SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 108. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] A kind of sweet sausages, made of boiled groats, minced fat of pork, chopped herbs, with currants, sugar, and spice. **Shr.**[1] A kind of sweet sausages, made by filling the larger sized 'chitterlings,' or pig's intestines—after a process of thorough cleansing—with a mixture of boiled groats, pork fat cut into small pieces, sweet herbs chopped fine, currants, sugar, and spice, and then tying them in links. They are slightly pricked to prevent them from bursting, and boiled for twenty minutes. When wanted for table they are roasted. **Glo.**[1] A kind of sausage made of liver and lights. **w.Cy.** (HALL.). (69) **w.Yks.** There may be some connection between this imaginative apparition and the former custom of burying suicides at cross roads in unconsecrated ground, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897). (70) **Oxf.** When a heavy shower on a spring day glistens white as it falls it is called 'white rain, which they say spoils the potatoes' (J.W.). (71) **Nhb.**[1] **Der.** A duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of Cornwall by every tanner in Derbyshire, BAILEY (1721). **Cor.**[1] (72) **s.Not.** Look at them white sailors; there'll be rain afore long (J.P.K.). (73) **Sc.** The curate liuking awa at it in his white sark, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xvii. **Dmb.** I'll never speak ceevily o' ony ane o' the white-sark preachers, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x. **Gall.** Set up a manner o' lip an' back-talk to the man in the white sark, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 341. (74) **Glo.** They [sheep] were carried off by what is here called the white scour, which began with a stoppage and ended in excessive laxativeness, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 15. (75, *a*) **Cai.** The widow . . . let herself out to wash and to do white-seam, M'LENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 224. **Abd.** She teaches white seam and samplers, TURREFF *Antiq. Glgs.* (1859) 250. **Ayr.** A guid hand at the white-seam, herring-baning, and back-steeking? OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 229. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 234, ed. 1876. (*b*) **Lnk.** She can back-spley and fore-spley; can white-seam and sew, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 60. (76) **Sh.I.** I gae him da fower white shillins oot o' my haand, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **Frf.** Ye may get bought at this same Billings Gate market, for white fifteen shillings, SAND *Poems* (1833) 111. **se.Sc.** I will give a white shilling, I swear, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 99. **Rnf.** I'm here that's aften won my bonnie thretty white shillings frae sic folk, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 166. **Don.** He hadn't a white shillin' in his company, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 201. **Mun.** We'll be saving the five white shillings for Mr. Roche, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 54. (77) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (78) **Abd.** (JAM.) (79) **Ess.**[1] (s.v. Black-sick). (80) *ib.* Another author accounts the white sickness to be the milky spawn of the male, CROMWELL *Hist. Colchester*, 292. (81) **Sc.** I'll gie ye white siller for't (JAM.). **Sh.I.** Twa an' ninepence o' white siller, *Sh. News* (Dec. 30, 1899). **Bnff.**[1] **Kcd.** 'Twis said she micht a' got a croon O' gweed fyte siller for't, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 13. (82) **Ayr.** There are twenty gouden pound-pieces, and seven bonny white siller shillings, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 261. (83) **Dmf.** Wauking some wife's white skin blankets, Or some flannel for her doup, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 85. (84) **Cor.**[1] Carew says of the Cornishmen, their meat was 'Whitsul,' as they call it, namely milke, sowre milke, cheese and butter; **Cor.**[2] (85) **Rxb.** The Liddell was coming down in a white spate, with the smooth unbroken surface that only comes when the water covers the big stone at Westburn-flat, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 11. (86 **Dev.** BAILEY (1721). (87) **w.Yks.**[1] (88) **Hmp.** The Liphook people tell me that when the hawthorn first comes into blossom, there comes with it eight days of cold wind, known as white-thorn winter. 'He musn't be planted till white-thorn winter be over, he musn't' (W.M.E.F.). (89) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Hunger). (90) **Cor.** Formerly always claimed by the tinners as a holiday, and was called by them White-Thursday, . . because on this day, according to tradition, black tin (tin ore) was first melted and refined into white tin, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 476, ed. 1896. (91) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 114; **Cor.**[2] (92) **Lan.** I . . . became one of the family of 'white-toppins,' called the governor 'daddy,' and shared with six other unfortunate 'babbies' the oaken cradle of the 'big house,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 27, ed. 1884. (93) **Sc.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (94) **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (95) **n.Yks.**[2] (96) **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (97) **Chs.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 56; **Chs.**[1] It is thicker and whiter than that which simply drains from the curd in the cheese tub. (98) **Cld.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) (99) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] A magician; astrologer; a male fortune-teller. The word 'witch' is in this sense as often applied to a man as to a woman. **Dev.** Witchcraft is, up to this day, believed in by the peasantry. They say 'this cheel,' 'theäse 'oss,' 'thickee cow is, I'm zartin, awverlûked.' 'Us must go tû Ex'ter or Kirton tû zee tha whitwitch, an' ax'n who'th a-dûed et,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 440. **Cor.** The 'White Witch' was supposed to possess the higher power of removing the spell, and of punishing the individual by whose wickedness the wrong had been inflicted, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 315, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[12] (100) **Mun.** A white wizard, famous for extraordinary cures, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 92. (101, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Slg.** The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire; the white wood, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree only are decayed, *Agric. Surv.* 40 (*ib.*). (*b*) **n.Lin.**[1] Ash or other white wood rails, *Newton Enclosure Act* (1765) 13. (*c*) **s.Chs.**[1] Th)wûd-ree·njûrz ûn bin éeûr, sée·minli, kût·in dhû weyt-wûd. (102) **Chs.**[1] (103) **Dev.** The tin streamings or 'white works' of the old men, as they are still called on the moor, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 515.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **White-ash,** (*a*) the gout-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (*b*) the white lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, var. *alba*; (*c*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (*d*) see below; (2) **-back,** the white poplar, *Populus alba*; (3) **-beech,** the hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus*; (4) **— bee-nettle,** the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; (5) **-bent,** the mat-grass, *Nardus stricta*; (6) **— bird's-eye,** (*a*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*b*) the common chickweed, *S. media*; (7) **— bluebell,** the white wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (8) **— Bobby's-eye,** see (6, *a*); (9) **-bottle,** the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*; (10) **-caps,** the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*; (11) **— cat's-tails,** (*a*) the moor-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*; (*b*) the hare's-tail rush, *E. vaginatum*; (12) **— charlite,** the hedge-mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale*; (13) **— charlock,** the wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*; (14) **-couch,** the couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (15) **— crowfoot,** the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; (16) **-dillies,** the garden daffodil, *Narcissus poeticus*; (17) **-eller,** see (1, *c*); (18)

-flower, see (6, *a*); (19) -fluff, the water trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; (20) — **foxglove**, (*a*) the broad-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula latifolia*; (*b*) ? the Canterbury bells, *C. Trachelium*; (21) -gold(s, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (22) — **gowlan**, (*a*) see (21); (*b*) the corn chamomile, *Anthemis arvensis*; (*c*) the corn feverfew, *Matricaria inodora*; (23) -**grass**, the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (24) -**gull**, see (21); (25) -**heads**, (*a*) the ripe and downy spikes of the great reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; (*b*) a particular kind of apple; (26) -**leed**, the reedy meadow-grass, *Glyceria aquatica*; (27) — **lily**, the great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (28) -**mays**, the white allison, *Arabis alpina*; (29) — **merry**, a dwarf variety of the wild cherry, *Prunus avium*; (30) — **mint-drops**, see (9); (31) — **Nancy**, the double-flowering garden narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*; (32) -**nettle**, see (4); (33) — **nonsuch**, (*a*) *obs.*, the seed of the rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*; (*b*) the yellow trefoil, *Trifolium minus*; (34) -**oak**, the maiden oak, *Quercus sessiliflora*; (35) -**rice**, the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*; (36) — **Robin**, the evening campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (37) — **Robin-Hood**, see (9); (38) -**rock**, (*a*) see (28); (*b*) a species of potato; (39) -**rot**, the marsh penny-wort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (40) -**runch**, see (13); (41) — **satin-flower**, *Lunaria biennis*; (42) — **Scotch**, *obs.*, a variety of potato; (43) — **sincles**, the Yorkshire sanicle, *Pinguicula vulgaris*; (44) -**smock**, the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, and *C. sepium*; (45) — **soldiers**, the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (46) — **sookies**, the white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (47) — **sting-nettle**, see (4); (48) -**topped grass**, (*a*) the creeping soft-grass, *Holcus mollis*; (*b*) see (23); (49) -**twitch**, (*a*) see (14); (*b*) see (23); (*c*) see (48); (50) -**weed**, (*a*) the sneezewort yarrow, *Achillea Ptarmica*; (*b*) the wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*c*) the mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana*; (51) -**wood**, (*a*) see (50, *c*); (*b*) the common lime, *Tilia europaea*; (*c*) see (2); (52) -**wort**, (*a*) the common feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*; (*b*) see (22, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Som., w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Glo.** (*c*) **w.Dor.** (G.E.D.) (*d*) **Hrt.** A herb which grows amongst grass, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 129; White-ash is much rejected by cattle, *ib.* 318. (2) **e.An.**[1] So called from the whiteness of the under side of the leaves. **Nrf.** (3) **Chs.**[1] (4) **War.**[3] (5) **Nhb.** (6, *a*) **e.Rdn.** (*b* **Bck.** (7) **Dev.**[4] (8) **Hmp.** (G.E.D.) (9) **Cum.**[4] (10) **Ess.** At Stapleford Abbot, . . the people call them White-caps, laughing at those cockneys who take them for mushrooms, Sowerby *Fungi*, 304. (11 *a*, *b*) **Cum.** (12) **w.Dor.** (G.E.D.) (13) **Brks., Ess.** (14) **Wil.**[1] (15) **Shr.**[1] (16) **Lan.** (17) **Chs.**[1] (18) **Wil.**[1] (19) **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (20 *a*, *b*) **Lan.** (21) **s.Cum., ne.Lan.**[1] (22, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] The generic name in Northumberland for the flowers known as big daisies. (*b*, *c*) **Nhb.** (23 **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 114. (24) **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 19. (25 *a*, *b*) **Dev.**[4] (26) **Lin.** This grass . . . is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed,' Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) x. **Cmb.** (27) **sw.Cum.** (28, 29) **Chs.**[1] (30 **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (31) **Chs.**[13], **Stf.** (32) **Glo.**[1] (33, *a*) **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. (34) **Hmp., I.W.** (35) **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] (36) **Dor.** (37) **Wil.**[1] (38, *a*) **Chs.** A contraction of White Rocket (B. & H.); **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (39) **Chs.**[1], **Shr.** (40) **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Runch). (41) **Ken.**[1] [So called] from the silvery lustre of its large circular-shaped saliques (s.v. Money-in-both-pockets). (42) **n.Som.** The sorts [potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, white Scotch, . . and silver skin, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 519. (43) **Hrt.** White sincles are very bad for sheep in pastures and in fallows, Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1749) 144. (44) **Dev.** Look under your feet, there's some white-smocks and sproil only waiting to be pulled, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii; **Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (45) **s.Bck.** (46) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Sookies). (47) **Dev.**[4] (s.v. Stingy-nettle). (48 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 20. (49, *a*) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Twitch). (*b*) **Bdf.** The Yorkshire grass (*Holcus lanatus*) differs but little in its appearance . . . from white twitch, as it is here called, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 323. (*c*) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Twitch). (50, *a*) **Ant.** (*b*) **e.Yks.** (*c* **Wil.**[1] s.v. White-wood). (51, *a*) **Hmp.**[1], **Dor., Wil.**[1] (*b*) **Wor., I.W.**[12] (*c* **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 104. (52, *a* **I.W.** (*b*) **Hmp.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **White-aboon-gled**, the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (2) -**ass**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (3) -**beaked crow**, the rook, *Corvus frugilegus*; (4) -**bird**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (5) -**cap**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*, esp. the male bird; (6) -**craw**, the blackheaded gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (7) -**eyed poker**, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (8) -**faced diver**, the coot, *Fulica atra*; (9) -**hare**, the Alpine hare, *Lepus variabilis*; (10) -**hawk**, see (1); (11) -**horned owl**, the long-eared owl, *Asio otus*; (12) -**horse**, *obs.*, the fuller ray, *Raia fullonica*; (13) -**kite**, see (1); (14) — **Kitty**, see (4); (15) -**lark**, the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (16) -**linnet**, *obs.*, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (17) — **lintie**, see (4); (18) -**maw**, the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*; (19) — **merganser**, the smew, *Mergus albellus*; (20) -**neb** or -**nib**, *obs.*, (21) -**nebbed crow**, see (3); (22) -**neck**, a white-throated weasel; (23) -**nosed day-fowl**, the female scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (24) — **nun**, see (19); (25) -**rump**, see (2); (26) -**side**, (*a*) the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*, esp. the young bird; (*b*) see (7); (27) -**sided diver**, (28) -**sided duck**, see (7); (29) -**tail**, *obsol.*, see (2); (30) -**throat**, (*a*) the male weasel; (*b*) a stoat; (31) -**throated blackbird**, the ring-ousel, *Turdus torquatus*; (32) -**wall**, the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (33) — **wigeon**, see (19); (34) -**wing**, see (16); (35) -**winged lark**, see (15); (36) -**wren**, the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

(1) **Slg.** The hen-harrier, or white aboon-glade, as he is called, is the most destructive to game, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 324 (Jam.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 132. (2) **Cor.** So called from the pure white colour of the base and lower portion of the side of the tail, Swainson *ib.* 9. (3) **Nhp.**[1] (4) **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (5) **Shr.** [So called] from its white forehead, Swainson *ib.* 13; **Shr.**[1] Whitecap seems to be a gentle-folk's term. (6) **Lin.** (E.P.) (7) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. (8) **Ir.** [So called] from the white bare spot above the bird's bill, Swainson *ib.* 178. (9) **Sc.** *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 507 (Jam.). (10) **Don.** Swainson *ib.* 132. (11) **Arg.** The night . . . was loud with the call of white-horned owls, sounding so human sometimes, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 105. (12) **Fif.** Sibbald *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 119 (Jam.). **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 25. (13) **Don.** Swainson *ib.* 132. (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 72. (16) **Yks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. 1884. (17) **Frf.** Swainson *ib.* 22. (18) **Sh.I.** Swainson *ib.* 207; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] (19) **Dev.** Swainson *ib.* 165. (20) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Yks.** Grose (1790). (21) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] The base of the rook's bill is covered with a rough scabrous skin; whence the distinctive name white-neb, in contrast with black-neb, by which the carrion crow is known. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Nhp.**[1] (22) **Dev.**[3] **Cor.**[1] Screeching like a whit'-neck; **Cor.**[2] (23) **Nrf.** (P.H.E.); [So called] from its white-banded forehead, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (24) **Ir.** Swainson *ib.* 165. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. **Dev.** Swainson *ib.* (25) **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Nrf.** So called from the pure white colour of the base and lower portion of the side of the tail, Swainson *ib.* 9. (26, *a*) **N.I.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Swainson *ib.* 160. (*b*) **N.I.**[1] (27, 28) **Arm.** Swainson *ib.* 159. (29) **Sus.** [So called] from the colour of its rump, Macpherson *Hist. Wild-fowling* (1897) 112. (30, *a*) **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (*b*) **Som.** Weasels and whitethroats (W.F.R.). (31) **Sur.** That shyest and most wary member of the whole family, the ring-ouzel, called by the rustics the 'white-throated blackbird,' Son of Marshes *Within an hour London Town* (ed. 1894) 89. (32) **Nhp.**[1] This bird receives its name from its colour, and its habit of building its nest on a projecting stone in a wall. (33) **Dev.** Swainson *ib.* 165. (34) **Nhp.**[1] (35) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* 72. (36) **Sc.** Swainson *ib.* 26.

4. Of coin: silver; also used *sbst.*

Sc. He's to a rich widow gane, That had baith white and yellow, Kinloch *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 78, ed. 1868. **Ayr.** I had three white half-croons, Hunter *Studies* (1870) 158. **Lnk.** Murdoch *Readings* (1895) III. 108. **Edb.** Ran nae risk Of yellows, or white dollars tinin', Liddle *Poems* (1821) 88.

5. *sb.* In phr. *to have more white in one's eye*, to have more common sense.

w.Yks. I thowt thou'd a hadden mair white i' thy ee, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 210, ed. Bell; I thought as how thou had mair white i' thy eye (W.F.).

6. The ling, *Lota molva*.

Sh.I. When the fisherman was hauling the line, and the first ling came in sight, he would sing out: 'White' or 'Light in the lum.' Seeing the second one: 'White again,' for instance, or 'White inunder white.' For the third one, sometimes: 'White inunder dat;' or 'White inunder wheedo!' Jakobsen *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 29-30.

7. A butcher's term: the flank of beef. Nhp.[1] 8. A slang word for gin.

Lan. Th' owd docthur wi' his glass o' white, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 7.

9. An operative whose master pays full wages.

Lon. Operatives are moreover divisible, according to those by whom they are employed, into 'Flints' and 'Dungs,' 'Whites' and 'Blacks,' according as they work for employers who pay or do not pay 'society prices,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 15, ed. 1862.

10. *Obs.* A good action.

Edb. If ony whites come in my way, I'se gie 'em baith alike fair play, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 114.

11. *pl.* White clothes.

Abd. Flinging mud at the females who were dressed in whites, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 216.

12. *pl. Obs.* A salt-making term: see below.

Chs.[1] They take a quart of whites of eggs, . . mix them with twenty gallons of brine, . . and thus what they call the whites is made, *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065.

13. *v.* To whitewash.

Nrf. In 1638 the chancel pillars had to be repaired, and the next year the church was 'whited' again, *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* II. pt. ii. 323. Som. The Church wur always whited out in spring an' always will be, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) i.

14. To bleach. m.Yks.[1] 15. *Obs.* To flatter. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Whitie**, *sb.* a flatterer. *ib.*

WHITE, *v.*[3] Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Also written whyte Lakel.[2]; wite Dur. ne.Lan.[1] To requite. The same word as Quite, *v.* Dur. (K.) Lakel.[2] Od-whyte-ta. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

WHITE, *int.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written wite e.Lan.[1] [wait.] A call to ducks. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] Cf. wheetie, *int.*

WHITE, WHITEACRE, see Quite, *v.*, Wite, Whittaker.

WHITEHEBBEN-BEEF, *sb.* Cum. See below.

'Weaver's beef,' consists of 40 ribs to the inch (E.W.P.).

WHITE-HODDY, *int.* Nhb.[1] A call to geese when they are summoned for penning or feeding.

WHITELY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in forms quhitely, whitlie (JAM.). 1. *adv.* Pallidly; with a white appearance.

Frf. Their breaths steamin' awa whitely frae their mooths an' noses as if they were locomotive engines, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889. Lnk. Pale as a ghost from the grave, his face was whitly white, like a well-bleatch'd dish-clout, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 61.

Hence **Whitely-faced**, *ppl. adj.* white-faced.

Ayr. Among the rest was a whitely-faced shoemaker, whose fair complexion struggled to make its way through the dirt, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 58.

2. *adj.* White, pallid; delicate-looking.

Sc. (JAM.); Whitely things are aye tender, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Per. Canna ye see the glint o' their [angels'] snawy goons on his whitely face? AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 48. w.Sc. WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 85. Lnk. Nae wonder sae mony are whitely and their confined in the city, TENNANT *Wayside Musings* (1872) 44.

WHITEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Oxf. Also in form whitten Midl. [(h)wai·tən.] 1. To bleach.

Bnff. CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 84. Dmf. Some bleaching claes beside them lay To whiten in the sunny ray, M'NAY *Poet. Wks.* (1820) 69. Lan. Paid him 3*s.* for whitning yarn, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 44. Midl. I've got cloth as has never been whittened, GEO. ELIOT *Floss* (1860) II. 297.

Hence **Whitener**, *sb.* a bleacher.

Bnff. Complaint given in against the manufacturers and whiteners of linen that they use lime, pigeon dung, or other stuff in bleaching and whitening the linen, so that when it comes to London to be printed it falls out in holes, CRAMOND *Cullen Ann.* (1888) 84.

2. To whitewash.

Sh.I. Dy butt wa' is no ill whiten'd, *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). w.Yks. (J.W.), Der.[1] *Obs.*

Hence **Whitening**, *sb.* chalk used for making walls or floors white.

Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Glue, whitening, size, an' mony an ause To scoor yer brasses, paint yer wa's, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 159. w.Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Oxf. (G.O.)

WHITEN, see Whitten, *sb.*

WHITENING, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] Silver; money in general.

If you have not made your whitening this year, you ne'er will do.

WHITERET, WHITESUN, see Whitrack, Whitsun.

WHITESUN-CURL, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [wai·tsən-kərəl.] A small carbuncle; a small abscess which rises and becomes painful but does not burst. Cf. waxen-curl, s.v. Wax, *v.* 1 (4).

WHITEY-BROWN, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. The dusky colour of unbleached calico or thread.

War.[2] Shr.[1] It'll mak' yo' a rar' winter gownd, an' line it all through ŏŏth w'itey-brown callica.

Hence (1) **Whitey-brown-bread**, *sb.* 'ravel-bread' (q.v.); (2) -thread, *sb.* strong, unbleached thread.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (2) Gall. Skelpin' wad fit ye better, ye pennyworth o' whitey-broon thread tied in a wisp! CROCKETT *Anna Mark* (1899) xx. N.I.[1] Nhb. Parcels o' whitey-broon threads, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 82. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Brks. Sew it together with a needle and whitey-brown thread, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 112.

WHITFILT-DOBBER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular name for an inhabitant of Whitefield.

WHITHEL, see Whittle, *sb.*[2]

WHITHER, *sb.*[1] n.Yks.[2] Also in form witter. A curve; a flourish; a scrawl.

WHITHER, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Wor. Dev. Also in forms quhidder, quhither Sc. (JAM.); wether n.Dev.; whedder n.Cy.; whidder Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) S. & Ork.[1] N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[1] Wm. n.Yks.[1 3 4] ne.Lan.[1]; whiddur Lakel.[2]; whudder Gall. Cum.; whuther Edb. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. w.Yks.[3]; widder Cum.[4] w.Wor.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; wither S. & Ork.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3 5] s.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; withur w.Yks.; wudder Cum.[4]; wuther Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [wi·ðə(r, hwi·ðər.] 1. *v.* To tremble, shake; to shiver; to palpitate; to totter; to flutter; to cause to flutter.

Elg. I've seen thee whith'ring in the bush, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 242. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Lakel.[1]; Lakel.[2] It maks yan's skin whiddur to think on't. Cum.[14] Wm. To think on't maks yan whidder, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 17. n.Yks.[3] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1], w.Wor.[1] nw.Dev.[1] 'Ow a dith kip widderin' his 'aid about.

2. Of the wind: to bluster, rage; of cattle: to make a bellowing sound; used also of the noise of a bullet, &c.

Sc. Arrows whidderan' him near by, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 378. Abd. Lat winter rave alang the lea, Or whidder ower the hallan wa', WALKER *Bards* (1887) 608. Rxb. HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 157. Gall. Then whudder awa, thou bitter biting blast, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876. Nhb. The wind 'wuthered' outside, dashing a shower of snow-stour . . . against the pane, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896). n.Yks. The gusty wind that went shivering and wuthering by, LINSKILL *Betw. Heather N. Sea* (1884) lx. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling. 'Wuthering' being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) i; w.Yks.[3]

3. To whiz by; to rush along; to move about noisily; to scamper, patter; to hurry to and fro.

Sc. (JAM.), w.Sc., s.Sc. (*ib. Suppl.*), Twd. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. She whithered about, and dang down all the gear, RITSON *Garl.* (1810) I. 69; Nhb.[1] Dinna whither ower the leaves o' the beuk like that. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Don't go whithering about so. w.Yks.[3] Lan. He cobbed his wood, an' it went wutherin away, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 48. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Whithering**, *sb.* the concussion or shaking power of a heavy mass falling with violence; the noise as of people lumbering up and down stairs.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'It shot past with a whithering,' as the tremulous sensation from the proximity of a railway train.

4. To throw with violence; to hurl down; to beat, belabour.

S. & Ork.[1], Rxb. (JAM.) n.Cy. He wither'd it down, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Cum.[14], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. He wuthered th' pan fair at her head, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 112; w.Yks.[135], nw.Der.[1]

5. To cause to hurry.

w.Yks. Now Jack, wither them childer off to t'schooil (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[3]

6. *sb.* A shaking; a shivering; a slight attack causing indisposition.

Sc. A quhither of the cauld (Jam.). N.Cy.[1] All in a whidder. w.Dur.[1]

7. A gust of wind. S. & Ork.[1] 8. The noise caused by a rushing, violent movement; a rush; a sharp blow.

S. & Ork.[1] He sent it with a wither. Edb. His dart Hits ane a whuther, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 82. Rxb. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[4] e.Yks.[1] Didn't it gan with a whither? w.Yks.[14]; w.Yks.[5] Ah sent him to t'other side o' t'room wi' a wither! Lan. Yo'd ha takken t'forty wi' a wuther, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 227. ne.Lan.[1]

9. A violent hurry; a state of excitement or temper.

w.Yks.[1] What did shoe do . . . bud tack pet, and gang off in a girt trig and whither, ii. 287. Lan. He nipt onto his feet in a greight wuther, Waugh *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 146. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He wur i' a rare wuther.

10. *Obs.* The noise made by a hare when starting from her den. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 473, ed. 1876.

11. A strong fellow. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703).

12. *Comb.* **Whither-of-laughing**, an outburst of laughter.

w.Yks. A set up wun ov t'gurtest withurs ov laffin at yu ivver heard, *Frogland Olm.* (1856). Lan. I . . . yeard no mich on um, dewt o' ghreyt wither o' leawghink, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 10.

13. *adj.* Strong; powerful; active; dexterous; swift; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. She seeazed him full wither by t'neck, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 14. Lan. A lusty whither tyke, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 35; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Witherly**, *adv.* hastily, violently.

Dev. (Hall.) n Dev. *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 220.

WHITHER, *adv.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Cum. 1. *adv.* In phr. *whither away?* where are you going? Cum.[1] 2. *sb.* In phr. *any whither, obs.*, any direction.

Fif. Some . . . Ran first the tae gate, than the tither, Glad to escape by any whither That herriment and scaith, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 87.

WHITHERER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **witherer** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **whidderer** Cum.; **widderer** Cum.[4] [wi·ðərə(r.] Anything large and strong of its kind; esp. a big, stout, powerful person. See **Whithering.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. He was reeght aboot t'gale, fer we hed a whidderer, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201; Cum.[4], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1]

WHITHERING, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **withering** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **whidderen** Lakel.[2]; **wuthering** m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [wi·ðərin.] Big; strong; overbearing; awkward; astonishing in any way. See **Whitherer.**

Lakel.[2] A gurt whidderen fellow. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. (E.G.); w.Yks.[1] He's a girt withering tike. Lan.[1] A 'wutherin' felley' is a powerful, overbearing man. ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], nw.Der.[1]

WHITHERMENT, *sb.* Yks. Also written **witherment** m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **whidderment** n.Yks.[1]; **wuthermen**t Yks. [wi·ðəment.] 1. Concussion; the shaking power or sensation of a heavy object falling with violence; a lumbering noise. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] See **Whither**, *v.*

2. Fierce raging of the wind.

Ye sud bide here i' t'cawd weather, when there's bonny wutherment, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxvi.

WHITHER-SPALE, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **wither-**; and in form **whuther-**. 1. A child's toy; see below; anything very light. See **Spale**, *sb.*[1]

A child's toy composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound. 'He would steal it if it were as light as a whither-spale.'

2. A thin, lanky person. 3. A person of versatile, changeable character.

WHITHERTY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [wi·ðəti.] Doubtful, undecided; also used *advb.* 'Ah was varry whitherty aboot it.'

WHITIE-WHITIE, *int.* n.Lin.[1] A goose-call.

WHITING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also in forms **whiten** Sc. (Jam.); **whitten** N.Cy.[1]; **whyten** n.Cy. [hwai·tin.]

1. A small fish, apparently the young of the salmon-trout, *Salmo trutta.* Cf. **whitling.**

Sc. (Jam., s.v. Whitling). Per. In the Tay, above Perth, it is called the Lammas whiting, from its appearance in the river at that season, Walker *Trans. Highl. Soc.* II. 354 (*ib.*). Dmf. From the end of June, till close-time, there is abundance of fish after floods, in Esk, . . such as salmon grilse, sea-trout, and whitens as they are named here, or herlings, as they are called in Annandale, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 410 (*ib.*). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] (s.v. Whitling). Cum.[4] The word whiting is peculiar to Carlisle and district; there is great doubt still existing as to whether it is a distinct fish or only the grilse stage of the salmon-trout—*Salmo trutta*; the fish is common to most rivers containing sea-trout, and runs up the Eden in large numbers, but never very far up. . . The prefix 'silver' distinguishes the ordinary whiting—*Gadus merlangus*—from the river whiting.

2. Phr. *to know how to butter a whiting*, to know how to flatter. Sc. (Jam., s.v. Quhyte). See **White**, *adj.* 15.

WHITLER, WHITLIE, see **Whittawer, Whitely.**

WHITLING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Not. Also in form **whutlin** Nhb.[1] [wi·tlin, hwi·tlin.] A young fish, apparently the bull-trout, *Salmo eriox*, in its first year. Cf. **whiting.**

Sc. (Jam.) Per. In some parts of the Ern, there are . . . in some seasons of the year, great numbers of sea-trouts, from 3 lb. to 6 lb. weight. The fishermen call them whitlings, on account of the scales they have at their first coming up the river from the sea, *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 488. Bwk. There is also . . . a larger sort of a fish called a whitling; it is a large fine trout, from 16 inches to 2 feet long, *ib.* IV. 380. N.Cy.[1] Nhb. The Tweed he may brag o' his sawmon, An' blaw of his whitlins the Til, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 7; Nhb.[1] It has probably obtained the name from its light, silvery appearance, and from its having no red or dark spots on its sides, as other trouts have, Oliver *Fly-Fishing* (1834) 68. Not. (J.H.B.)

WHITLOW-GRASS, *sb.* Lin. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.*

Probably [so called] from its local use to heal whitlows (B. & H.).

WHITNA, see **Whatten.**

WHITNEY, *sb.* Dev.[4] [wi·tni.] The mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana.*

In Devonshire they have a saying, 'as tough as a Whitney stick,' and farm lads always used to seek this wood for their rustic whips.

WHITRACK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also in forms **futterick, futterit** Abd.; **quhitred, quhittret** Sc. (Jam.); **whiteret, whitrat** Sc.; **whitreck** Sc. (Jam.); **whitred** Sc. Dev.; **whitreek** Nhb.[1]; **whitrit, whitruck** Sc.; **whitteret** Sc. Ir.; **whitterick** Dmf. N.I.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **whitterit** Sc. N.I.[1]; **whitterock** Dmf.; **whittret** Sc. (Jam.); **whittrick** Fif. Lin.; **whittrit** Sc.; **whutherit** N.I.[1]; **whutreek** Nhb.[1]; **whutterick** Sc.; **whutthroat** Sc. (Jam.); **whuttorock** Ayr.; **witrat, witratten** m.Yks.[1]; **witteret** Ir.; **wutterick** Gall. 1. A weasel. Also used *fig.*

Sc. As clever's a quhittret (Jam.); Duncan *Etym.* (1595); Reference might be made to the use of the word as a term of endearment applied to a child, particularly to a clever, sharp, active child. 'Ye young whittret, there's nae catchin' ye,' Montgomerie-Fleming *Notes on Jam.* (1899); As harmless as a whitred without teeth, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) *Introd.* 12; No whiteret wi' its snowy breast, Donald *Poems* (1867) 80. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). Mry. (Jam.) Bnff. Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 279. e.Sc. Just like the girn o' a whittret, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 98. Abd. (A.W.) Frf. Barrie *Licht* (1888) i. Fif. He's yet as soople as a whittrick, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 117. s.Sc. The charking whutthroat and the taed, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 43. Dmb. *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 247 (Jam.). Ayr. There was wild cats in the plantin's, and badgers tae, forbye whuttorocks an etthers, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 230. Lnk. The lythe whitteret peep'd frae his hole, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 38. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 73. Gall. Hatefu' it's to hear the whut-throat chark, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876. n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ldd. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. Nhb.[1] 'To run like a whutreek,' descriptive of something going fast upon its legs. m.Yks.[1], n.Lin.[1] Dev. Bellamy *Nat. Hist. Dev.* (1839) pt. ii. i.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Whitrack-faced**, weasel-faced; (2) **-fuffing**, 'a confab of weasels'; (3) **-skin**, a purse made of the skin of a weasel.

(1) Kcb. His wife wus a skinny whutterick-face't ribe, Trotter

Gall. Gossip (1901) 267. (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 306, ed. 1876. (3) **Sc.** Her minnie had hain'd the warl, And the whitrack-skin had routh, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 294. **Mry.** (JAM.)

3. A stoat.

N.I.[1] **Lin.** 'What's that?' 'Whittrick! . . There must be rabbits about,' FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxiv.

WHITSTER, *sb. Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Suf. Also in form **whitester** m.Yks.[1] Chs.[123] **1.** A bleacher of linen. See **White**, *adj.* **14.**

N.Cy.[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Aw moight ha' bin a cobbler, or a whitster, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) iii; **Lan.**[1] 'Whitster's Arms' is still a common alehouse sign. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Suf.**[1]

2. A whitesmith. **Suf.**[1]

WHITSTONE, see **Whetstone.**

WHITSUN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **watsun** Abd.; **whisn** e.Lan.[1]; **whissan** Wm.; **whissen** Cum.[1] e.Yks.; **whissle** Ir.; **whisson** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **whissun** Dmf. w.Yks.[23] Lan. Chs.[1] Not. Rut.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1]; **whisun** n.Lin.[1] War.[2]; **whitesun** w.Som.[1] Dev.[4]; **whitzin, whitzun** Dev.; **whusen** Cum.; **whussen** Slk. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1]; **wisan** w.Yks.; **wissen** m.Lan.[1]; **wisson** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wissun** w.Yks.[5]; **wissuns** n.Lin.[1]; **wysson** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [wi·sən, hwi·sən.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Whitsun-ale**, a feast held at Whitsuntide; (2) **-bobs**, (3) **-boss**, the flower of the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (4) **-cake**, a cake eaten at Whitsuntide; see below; (5) **-day**, (*a*) Whitsuntide; the Whitsuntide term; (*b*) the daffodil, esp. the two-flowered daffodil, *Narcissus biflorus*; (*c*) the bitter cress, *Cardamine amara*; (*d*) the great starwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (6) **-fair**, a fair held at Whitsuntide; (7) **-gilliflower**, (*a*) the white rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*; (*b*) the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (*c*) the carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; (8) **-gilly**, see (7, *a*); (9) **-holidays**, the Whitsuntide holidays; (10) — **Monday**, — **Tuesday**, &c., Whit Monday, Whit Tuesday, &c.; (11) — **Sunday**, (*a*) Whit Sunday; (*b*) see (5, *d*); (12) **-tide**, (*a*) see (11, *a*); (*b*) see (5, *d*); (13) **-tide ale**, a fair or feast held on the Cotswold hills; (14) **-tide boss**, see (3); (15) **-tide gilliflower**, (*a*) a double garden variety of the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (*b*) a species of *Lychnidea*; (16) **-time**, Whitsuntide.

(1) **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Oxf.** The malt money in the shape of Whitsun ale provided the churchwardens with funds for carrying out the church services, STAPLETON *Three Parishes* (1893) 263. **Hmp.** Who encouraged Whitsun Ales or Wakes or Stage players, CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 197. [Feasts at which parishioners met for amusement and sometimes for raising funds for parochial uses. Two persons were chosen as 'Lord' and 'Lady of the ale.' A large barn was fitted up as the 'Lord's Hall.' The 'Lord' and 'Lady' were conducted to the barn by a train of mock attendants, when dancing and feasting followed, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 104–6.] (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (3) **Rut.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **s.Wor.**[1], **Glo.**[1] (4) **Chs.**[1] A three-cornered cake of puff paste containing currants, eaten at the Knutsford Whitsun fair. **n.Lin.**[1] Made of layers of paste, currants, sugar, and spices. (5, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*); *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. **Abd.** Aw'm thinkin' o' takin' Bogheid at Watsunday, an' Aw wint you for hoosekeeper, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 26, 1902). **Slk.** THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 133. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 14. **w.Yks.**[8], **e.Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.** (B. & H.) **n.Dev.** Whit-zindays, snap-jacks, goosey-vlops, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. (*c*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884). (*d*) **Dev.**[4] (6) **Chs.**[1] Knutsford Whitsun Fair. **Cor.** The fields along the side of the valley were lined with booths and sweetstalls and standings—a perfect Whitsun-fair, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) 184. (7, *a*) **Shr.**[1] This plant flowers about Whitsuntide, whence the appellation. **Som.** (W.F.R.), **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (*b*, *c*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (8) **War.**[3] (9) **Rut.**[1] (10) **Ir.** Here's Mike that was born on Whissle Monday, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 337. **Cum.** Blist Whusen Tuesday!—best day in the year, SMITH *Dial.* (1839) 120. **Wm.** Kendal back-end-faer an whissan-Saetreda, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 23. **e.Yks.** O Whissen Munda . . . he chanced te meet his sweethaht, *Dial.* (1887) 25. **w.Yks.**[6] 'Wissun-Monday,' as it is called, is the general anniversary day of the Sunday-Schools. **Lan.** It'll be so long come Whissun-Tuesday, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 360. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (11, *a*) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.**[1] Hedto been at our kirk last Whisson-Sunday? ii. 318; **w.Yks.**[24] **Rut.**[1] Whissun Sunday is our feast-Sunday. **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (*b*) **Dev.** We used to call they Whitsun-sundays, but some calls they snapjacks, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (12, *a*) **Dmf.** Her fifteenth birthday was last Whissuntide, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 39. (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (13) **Glo.** *Edb. Review* (Apr. 1809) 144. (14) **Glo.**[1] (15, *a*) **Glo.**[1] (*b*) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (16) **Lan.** It happened at Whissuntime, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 360.

2. Whitsuntide. **Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Dev.**[8] **3.** *v.* To keep the Whitsuntide holiday.

s.Not. Yer look as if yer'd bin whissuning (J.P.K.).

WHITTAKER, *sb.* **Dev.** Also written **whitaker**; and in forms **whiteacre, witacre.** A species of quartz.

MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 288; YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 75. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **w.Dev.** Intermixed with the soil, and often united with fragments of slate rock, is found a species of crystal or quartz—provincially whittaker—which in colour is mostly white, sometimes tinged with red or rust colour, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 16.

WHITTAWER, *sb.* n.Cy. Midl. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Also written **whitawer** Not.[3]; and in forms **whitall** Nhp.[2]; **whitaw** Not.; **whitler** Lin.[1]; **whittaw** Stf. Not. Nhp.[2] War.[4] Bdf.; **whittire** Rut.[1]; **whittower** Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **wittor** Lei.[1] [wi·tō·ə(r).] A saddler; a maker or mender of harness; a collar-maker; a worker in 'white-leather,' q.v., s.v. **White**, *adj.* **1** (47, *a*). See **Tawer**, *sb.*[1]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **n.Stf.** Mr. Goby the whittaw, otherwise saddler, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 105. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[23] **s.Not.** Properly a saddler who makes his own whit-leather (J.P.K.). **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730; **Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] We've the whittowers in the house, they mend the harness by contract. **Rut.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Speaking generally, a whittawer is to a saddler what a cobbler is to a shoemaker. **Nhp.**[12] **War.**[4] We allus used to comb out the wool for the collars when the whittaw came to do the mending. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147.

WHITTEN, *sb.* Irel. Midl. Wor. Shr. Brks. s.Cy. Ken. Hmp. w.Cy. Also written **witten** Wor.; and in forms **whiten** Midl. s. & w.Cy.; **witan** Shr.[1] [wi·tən.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Whitten-beam**, (*a*) the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*; (*b*) the mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana*; (2) **-pear**, the pear, *Pyrus domestica*; (3) **-tree**, (*a*) the mountain ash, *P. Aucuparia*; (*b*) see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **Midl., s. & w.Cy.** AKERMAN *Arch.* XLII. 125, in (B. & H.). (2) **Wor.** (B. & H.) (3, *a*) **Ir.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 117. **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Brks., Midl., s. & w.Cy.** AKERMAN *ib.* (B. & H.)

2. The mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana.* **Ken.** (HALL.), **Ken.**[1]

WHITTEN, *v.* **Yks.** To sharpen, esp. to sharpen knives. See **White**, *v.*[1]

w.Yks. The Sheffield Bluestone is a fine-grained stone used for finishing fine goods. The act of grinding on a Bluestone is termed 'whittening'—the Sheffield whittle from the earliest period being in all probability ground on this stone, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 113; **w.Yks.**[2]

Hence **Whittening-stone**, *sb.* a stone used by knife-grinders to smooth roughly-ground scythes, &c. **w.Yks.**[2]

WHITTEN, see **Whiting.**

WHITTER, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **quhitter, quitter** (JAM.). A hearty draught of liquor.

Rnf. Ye aye can get a whitter Tae keep you cantie, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 183. **Ayr.** Tak a guid whitter o' the yill (JAM.); We'll sit down an' tak our whitter, To cheer our heart, BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 19.

WHITTER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **whittery** Gall. Weak stuff; anything weak in growth.

Ayr. I laid them [eggs] in a my King's-hood [stomach] Wi' gude fresh butter, Whare I wat they grew flesh an' blood, And that nae whitter, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 112. **Gall.** His scythes row owre a famous swaird, And no a silly whittery, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 214, ed. 1876; *ib.* 473.

WHITTER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[3] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **wittar** Yks.; **witter** n.Cy. w.Yks.[25] Lan. Not.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Glo.[1] e.An.[1] Ken.[12] I.W.; and in forms **quhitter, quitter** Sc. (JAM.); **wetter** w.Yks.[25]; **whetter** w.Yks.[3] [wi·tə(r, hwi·tər.] **1.** *v.* To chirp; to warble; to twitter. Cf. **wither**, *v.*[1]

Sc. The sma' fowls in the shaw began To whitter in the dale, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 226; (JAM.) Abd. The whitterin' birds were sadly cowed, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 57. w.Sc. (JAM.) Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

2. To speak low and rapidly; to chatter, talk nonsense. Cf. twitter, *v.*[1] 4.

Sc. MACKAY. Rxb. The winking swankies whitter, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 82. Dmf. HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 27. n.Yks. (I.W.), Glo.[1]

3. To fret, complain; to whimper; to worry; to be a fidget. Cf. twitter, *v.*[1] 5.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. Sho wittard hur furst huzband hiz life aght we hur tongue, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 36; w.Yks.[35], Lan. (I.W.), Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. A witterin' hound (J.T.B.). sw.Lin.[1] I witter my-sen at times, and my husband tells me I'm a regular wittering old woman. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736) (s.v. Whilk); Ken.[12], I.W. (C.J.V.)

Hence (1) **Whittering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) wearisome, tedious; (*b*) peevish; (2) **Whittersome**, *adj.* fretful, pining; (3) **Whittery**, *adj.* peevish; fretful; sickly; pale.

(1, *a*) Not.[1] Lei.[1] He's so wittering. Nhp.[1] Don't be so whittering. War.[3] (*b*) w.Yks.[2] (2) w.Yks.[5] (3) w.Yks.[2], Nhp.[1] e.An.[1] It is a poor whittery brat. Nrf. She look rarely wittery, don't she? (A.G.F.) Ken.[1]

4. Of a horse: to neigh, whinny. War.[3], Hmp.[1] Cf. whicker, *v.* 5. Of fallen leaves: to rustle. Glo.[1]

6. *sb.* A low, plaintive, murmuring noise; the mournful, single note uttered by a small bird. Nhb.[1], Brks.[1]

7. Loquacity, chatter; esp. in phr. *hold your whitter.*

Rxb. Hold your whitter (JAM.); I would counsel you, Gavin, to haud your whitter the night, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 26.

WHITTER, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Glo. Oxf. Also written **witter** Glo.[1] Oxf. [wi·tə(r), hwi·tər.] 1. *v.* To lessen by taking away small portions; to fritter away. Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. white, *v.*[1] 2. *sb. pl.* Tatters, fragments. Glo.[1], Oxf. (HALL.)

WHITTER, *v.*[3] Sc. Glo. Also written **witter** Glo.[1]; and in form **quhitter** Sc. (JAM.) 1. *Obs.* To scamper; to patter along; to shuffle about.

Sc. MACKAY. w.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Whitterin down the stair (*ib.*). Gall. Running about in a strange simple manner. The way a modest lover haunts his mistress, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Glo.[1] He wittered down the passage.

2. To trickle. Glo.[1] The rain wittered down my neck.

WHITTERET, WHITTERICK, see **Whitrack.**

WHITTERICK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. [hwi·tərik.] 1. The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 200. 2. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.* N.I.[1] 3. A young partridge. n.Cy. (HALL.)

WHITTERISH, *adj.* Nhp. Hrt. [wi·tərij.] Faded; washed out; badly washed.

Nhp.[1] Applied to clothes which have lost their colour from the effect of the sun, or frequent washing, and are becoming whitish. Hrt. (H.G.)

WHITTERIT, WHITTEROCK, see **Whitrack.**

WHITTER-WHATTER, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. 1. *v.* To converse in a low tone of voice. Rxb. (JAM.) See Whitter, *v.*[1] 2, Whittie-whattie. 2. *sb.* Trifling conversation; chattering; tittle-tattle.

Rxb. (JAM.); What need ye heed sic whitter-whatter? A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 50. Dmf. There, now, no more whitter-whatter, for I'm clean mated out and needing sleep sairly, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 255.

3. A garrulous woman. Rxb. (JAM.)

WHITTERY, WHITTIE, see **Whitter**, *sb.*[2], **Wheety.**

WHITTIE-WHATTIE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **whitie-whatie** Sc. (JAM.); **whittee-whattee** N.Cy.[1]; and in form **wheety-what** Edb. 1. *v.* To shilly-shally; to make frivolous excuses; to talk frivolously; to whisper. See **Whitter-whatter.**

Sc. (JAM.); What are ye whittie-whattieing about, ye gowk? SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) vi. N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Whittee-whatteeing**, *sb.* indecision, procrastination on a frivolous pretext. N.Cy.[1] 2. *sb.* An idle pretence; a frivolous excuse; vague, shuffling, or cajoling language.

Sc. The sense and substance of all this whittie whattie, to be sure, will be only, 'O be quiet, let nothing be heard, that may provoke his Highness,' M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 363 (JAM.). Edb. Showan' His . . . meikle kyte, braws, consequence, And haveran' wheety-whats, *Carlop Green* (1793) 125, ed. 1817.

3. One who employs every kind of means to gain his end. Fif. (JAM.)

WHITTLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **whitle** Sh.I. Lin.[1]; **wittle** Cum.[4] w.Yks. Glo.[1]; **wyttle** Ayr.; and in forms **futtle** Kcd.; **whettle** n.Cy.; **whuttle** Sc. Nhb.[1] [wi·tl, hwi·tl.]

1. *sb.* A knife, esp. a large one, such as is used by butchers; a carving-knife. See **Thwittle, White,** *v.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.) Bch. Cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck wi' a whittle, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. Kcd. Forks an' futtles were to hantles Leems nae handlet ilka day, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72. Ayr. To get a wyttle to curtail your corns, RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 232. Gall. The whittle in Grice's hands was sheathed in the dominie's ribs, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 146. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[14] n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A knife of a small or inferior description. 'That thing weeant cut, it's nobbut a whittle.' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1245] Lan. A Lancashire man calls a knife, more especially a clasp-knife, 'a whittle,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 18. ne.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1], Rut.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Shr.[2] Hrf. A penny whittle, that will neither cut stick nor vittle, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Whittle-case**, *sb.* a case or sheath for a knife; (2) **-gait** or **-gate**, the right of partaking at another person's table; see **Knife-gate**, s.v. **Knife**, 1 (4); (3) **-gang**, see below; (4) **-ganger**, a person who for services rendered is given free board at the houses of the community; hence a visitor who outstays his welcome; (5) **-smith**, a cutler; (6) **-tang**, a knife-making term: a pointed flat 'tang' without any 'bolster,' suitable for driving into a handle.

(1) Slg. The father o' her flesher race, He was the first in a' the place . . . Wore by his side the whittle case, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 18. (2) Lakel.[12] Cum. There are two schools in this parish, supported by public subscription; the masters are hired for about £10 a year, and they go about with the scholars in rotation for victuals, a privilege called, in many places, 'a whittle gate,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 95; Cum.[1] Formerly clergymen and schoolmasters had the privilege of using their whittles or knives at the tables of their parishioners, at known and stated intervals, by way of helping out their scanty stipends. This custom prevailed till 1864 and ceased with the death of the schoolmaster of Wasdale Head; Cum.[4], w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (3) Cum.[4] An *obs.* custom in which a person was appointed to take the cattle and sheep of the village to the common pasture. He called them in the morning by blast of horn, and left the horn at the different houses in rotation. At the house where the horn was left there the whittleganger would get his meat free. . . 'It is well-known in the Beaumont district near Carlisle, and was formerly known at Botcherby. At Beaumont it was the practice to engage a lad to herd the cattle on the marshes and to sound the horn "to call the cattle home." His remuneration was a small sum in cash and "his meat" at different farm-houses in turn,' *Carlisle Jrn.* (Nov. 14, 1899). (4) *ib.* (5) w.Yks. T'owd whittlesmiths wer not so mad That sed i' days of owd Stiff fromaty 'ol fit a lad For t'smithy, t'field, or t'fowd, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 40. (6) w.Yks.[2] It is used for shoemakers' knives and the dirk, and most 'old-fashioned' knives have whittle-tangs. Daggers, also, have a whittle-tang.

3. Phr. (1) *as gleg*, or *as sharp, as a Kilmaurs whittle*, quick-witted, acute; (2) *on the whittle*, in a state of fidgety uneasiness; (3) *to have aye good whittle at one's belt, obs.*, to be ever ready with an answer; (4) *to think one's whittle in the shaft*, to make sure of success; (5) *whittle and whang*, touch and go.

(1) Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 17. Ayr. Being . . . as gleg too as a Kilmaurs whuttle, which is commonly said to cut an inch before the point, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 9. (2) sw.Lin.[1] She's been on the whittle ever sin. (3) Sc. KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 387. (4) Abd. She sees him leeshin' up the craft, An' thinks her whittle's i' the shaft, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 25, ed. 1873. (5) Uls. (M.B.-S.)

4. A reaping-hook. See **Crooked-whittle**, s.v. **Crooked,** 2 (4).

Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1] Fif. Rise, rise, an' to the whittle In haste

this day, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 138. **Edb.** The pleugh-staff or whittle wield Mair bang than ever, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 214.

5. A steel for sharpening knives; a whetstone.

S. & Ork.[1], **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 479, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Rub t'carvin' knife ower t'whittle (B.K.); **w.Yks.**[3], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Whittle hills' in Charnwood Forest have their name from being the source of the supply of Charnwood Forest whetstones. **War.**[3]

6. A slight flogging.

Brks.[1] A had no call to maayke zuch a bellerin' vor I awnly gin un a bit of a whittle.

7. *v.* To pare off wood, as in trimming a stick; to cut, esp. to cut with a blunt knife.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Lth.** The braw shepherd lad, Wha' . . . has whittled a rung, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 189. **Ant.** (S.A.B.), **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. White), **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** Whittle us a bit off that cheese, will ta? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**[124], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[4]; **w.Yks.**[5] A person wouldn't be 'whittling' if he was cutting down a brush handle by an inch at a time; he only 'whittles' his lead-pencil. In preparing a plug he would first cut and rough-shape it. **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 205. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Stf.** (J.K.), **Der.**[2], **Not.**[12], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[123], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**[1] [**Amer.** Then I said 'good morning,' and left, while Mr. Maginn selected a fresh stick to whittle, ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) xxi.]

Hence (1) **Whitling,** *ppl. adj.* careful; mean; 'cheese-paring'; (2) **Whitlings,** *sb. pl.* wood-shavings.

(1) **n.Lin.** She always was a very whitling woman (M.P.). (2) **n.Yks.**[2]

8. To sharpen; also in *comb.* **Whittle-to-whet.**

Lnk. Your graving tool, sae keenly whittled, Cuts every stroke, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 51. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3]

Hence **Whitling-stone,** *sb.* a whetstone.

Sh.I. The sharp ring of the whitling stone on the scythe blades, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 152.

9. To flog lightly. Brks. *Gl.* (1851); Brks.[1] **10.** To wear by friction; to chafe, rub; to wear away; to wash.

n.Yks.[2] Anything worn by constant treading upon is whittled away, as when a threshold becomes thin and low in the middle (s.v. Whited). **Nhp.**[1] A saddle which pinches a horse's shoulder whittles the skin; a shoe working against a stocking whittles a hole in it, or whittles the skin off the heel. **War.**[3], **Oxf.** (HALL.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Whittlings,** *sb. pl.* particles worn off by friction. n.Yks.[2] **11.** To fidget; to move about uneasily; to shuffle backwards; *fig.* to worry, fret.

Cum.[4] *Obsol.* **Not.** What are you whittling about? *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 205. **s.Not.** Now, missis, don't whittle; things might be much wuss (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] I felt whittled about it.

12. To cut down prices. Cum.[4] **13.** With *away*: to waste, squander. Glo.[1] **14.** With *out*: to ravel out. s.Wor. (H.K.)

WHITTLE, *sb.*[2] Irel. Dur. Lei. War. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whittal** Cor.; and in forms **wettel** Cor.[1]; **wettle** Cor.[2]; **whiddle** Hmp.[1]; **whithel** Wxf.[1]; **widdle** Dev. [wi·tl.] **1.** A cape; a mantle; a double blanket worn over the shoulders; a shawl; lit. 'a white mantle.'

Lei.[1], **War.**[3] **s.Pem.** Jinny Teague-av 'a got a scarlet whittle (W.M.M.). **Suf.**[1], **Sus.**[12] **Hmp.** A three-cornered shawl with fringes along the border, worn by women of the lower classes and generally red or white—chiefly made of worsted, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Hmp.**[1] **w.Cy.** RAY (1691). **Dev.**[1] The wrapper in which a child is carried to the christening, 96. **n.Dev.** I'd just put mother's old widdle over my head, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vii. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. A baby's flannel; a baby's woollen napkin; a flannel petticoat.

War.[3] **Glo.** In whittles and clouts [in swaddling clothes], *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Dor.**[1] **n.Dev.** Th'art olways a vustled up in an old jump or a whittle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 108. **w.Som.**[1] The regular name of a baby's long flannel petticoat. It is made with the front open, and tied with tapes. The whittle is left off when the baby is 'tucked up' or shortened. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; **Cor.**[12]

3. A covering for the bed; a sheet. Wxf.[1], Dur. (K.)

Hence **Mucha-whithel,** *sb.* a winnowing-sheet. Wxf.[1]

[OE. *hwitel,* a cloak; a blanket (SWEET).]

WHITTLE, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **wittle** w.Yks.; and in form **whuttle** Ir. [wi·tl, hwi·tl.] A whitlow; an 'agnail' (q.v.).

Fif. We will feill mair a whittell in our fingar nor the helthe of the haill body, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 366, ed. 1842. **Uls.** M'Crone suffered for a whole winter from whuttle in one of his thumbs, MCILROY *Druids Island* (1902) 7. **Don.** His hand tuk bad with the whittle, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 49. **n.Yks.**[12] **w.Yks.** Av hed t'wittle e me reight hand thumb, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bainsla Ann.* (1850) 42.

WHITTLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. Intoxicated. n.Cy. (K.), ne.Lan.[1]

WHITTON, see **Witting.**

WHITTRICK, WHITTRIT, see **Whitrack.**

WHITTY, *sb.*[1] Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. w.Cy. Wil. Also written **witty** w.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] [wi·ti.] **1.** The pear, *Pyrus domestica.* Wor. (B. & H.) **2.** The mountain ash, *P. Aucuparia.* Shr. (HALL.) Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Whitty-berry,** the berry of the mountain ash; (2) **-bushes,** the hedge-maple, *Acer campestre*; (3) **-pear,** (*a*) the pear, *Pyrus domestica*; (*b*) the wild service-tree, *P. torminalis*; (4) **-tree,** (*a*) the mountain ash, *P. Aucuparia*; (*b*) the mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana.*

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) **Shr.** (K.B.) (3*a*,*b*) **Wor.** (B. & H.) (4, *a*) **w.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[1], **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Wil.** Whitty-tree or wayfaring tree, is rare in this county; some few in Cranbourne Chase and three or four on the south downe of the farme of Broad Chalke, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 56; **Wil.**[1]

WHITTY, *sb.*[2] Sc. Dev. Cor. [wi·ti.] The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; also in *comp.* **Whitty-beard** or **-bird.**

Ayr. I kent a whittie's nest in at the root o' yon rowen tree, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 19. **Dev., Cor.** *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315.

WHITTY-WHAWS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Silly pretences. See **Fittie-fies.**

Abd. It's them that fleys me wi' their taws, Their cankart cuffs and whitty-whaws, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 99.

WHITWHAT, *adj.* Rdn. [wi·twot.] Unstable, changeable. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

WHIVEL, WHIVER, see **Wivel, Wiver,** *v.*

WHIXALL-BIBLE, *sb.* Shr.[1] A slang expression for a piece of peat prepared for fuel on Whixall Moss.

WHIZ-A-GIG, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **whissgig** Wil.[1]; **whizgig** n.Lin.[1]; **whizzy-gig** Cor.[2]; **wissgig** Wil.[1] [wi·z-(ə)-gig.] **1.** *sb.* A whirligig; a child's toy. n.Lin.[1], Cor.[12] **2.** A bit of fun or tomfoolery; a 'lark.' **Wil.**[1] Now, none o' your whissgigs here!

Hence **Whissgiggy,** *adj.* frisky, 'larky.' *ib.* **3.** *v.* To 'lark' about. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1]

WHIZBIRD, see **Wosbird.**

WHIZEEK, *sb.* N.I.[1] A severe blow.

A hut him a whizeek on the lug.

WHIZ(Z, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Wor. Dev. Cor. Also written **wizz** Dev.; and in forms **wheeze** Sc. (JAM.); **whuz** Lakel.[2] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [wiz, hwiz.] **1.** *v.* To spin or whisk round; to move quickly; to bustle fussily.

Fif. His long-tail'd demons black as coal, That whiz to serve him from hell's ev'ry coast, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 144, ed. 1871. **e.Yks.**[1] Jack whizzed roond, an smackt his feeace, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** T'beeas just whizzed it tail rahnd, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896). **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Dev.** Vur ta zee aul tha shopmen, an tailors an clarks, Wizzing about thare yung hummen an havin' zich larks, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 24, ed. 1865. **Cor.**[1] He's always whizzing about the house; **Cor.**[2]

2. *Obs.* To make a hissing sound like hot iron in water.

Edb. The red hot stones, that whizzed like iron in a smiddy trough, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

3. To throw with force or energy.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **e.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo whizz't th' plate at his yed. **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Wor.** Whizz the rope ower to mah (H.K.).

4. *sb.* A hissing sound like that made by hot iron in water. Cld. (JAM.), Cum.[1] **5.** A boy's plaything; see below.

Lakel. A boy's plaything, made by himself: it is in imitation of a circular saw. Two holes are put in the centre, through which are

passed two lengths of string. The wheel is swung around until the strings are twisted tightly together; they will then wind and unwind as the wheel revolves. The noise the wheel makes is its 'whuz' (B.K.); Lakel.[2]

6. A fussy, troublesome person. Cor.[12] 7. Phr. *a whizz in the ear-hole*, a box on the ears.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He should ha' gan her a whizz i' th' ear-hole, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 57.

WHIZ(Z, *v.*[2] Sc. To inquire, cross-question; a dial. form of 'quiz.' S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (Jam.)

WHIZZEN, see **Wizzen**, *v.*[12]

WHIZZER, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wil. Also in forms **whuzzer**, **wooser** w.Yks. [wi·zə(r.] 1. A cloth-making term: a machine which rotates rapidly and drives out most of the moisture from wet pieces; a hydro-extractor. w.Yks. (S.C.H.), (H.H.) 2. A stinging blow.

w.Yks. He gave him a whuzzer on t'reyt cheek, *Yksman.* (1890) 3.

3. Anything large of its kind; a glaring untruth.

N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] That is a whizzer; Cum.[4], ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1] Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

WHIZZLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Dev. Also written **wizzle** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3]; and in forms **weezle** Lei.[1]; **wezzle** Not. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] [wi·zl, hwi·zl.] 1. *v.* To whiz or whirl along.

Dev. As 'er come vore 'er lose 'er 'at—whizzled away, 'e did, Ford *Postle Farm* (1899) 51; A me-aid's 'at kind o' whizzled past, *ib.*

Hence **Weezling**, *sb.* a giddiness; a swimming in the head.

Lei.[1] That theer rum has gi'n me sooch a weezlin' in my yead.

2. To make a hissing sound.

Gall. Ye'll get some day for it, I doubt, A whaling till ye whizzle, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

3. To go about in a careless, heedless way.

sw.Lin.[1] She goes wezzling about. Nhp.[1] She goes whizzling about and does not know what she's doing.

Hence **Whizzling**, *ppl. adj.* giddy, heedless, careless, inattentive.

s.Not. Don't go so wezzling, lass; yer'll be breaking summat (J.P.K.). Lin.[1] She's a very wezzling lass. sw.Lin.[1] You little wezzling beggar! Lei.[1] A whizzlin' wench.

4. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Whizzle-brained**, (2) **-pated**, giddy, thoughtless, hare-brained.

(1) s.Not. Ah niver dust trust noat to 'er, she's so wezzle-brained (J.P.K.). (2) Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3]

WHIZZLE-WINDER, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Sweets. (P.H.E.)

WHIZZO, *int.* Pem. [wi·zō.] Hurrah! s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

WHIZZY, *adj.* Pem. Cor. [wi·zi.] Dizzy, giddy, confused.

s.Pem. I feels awful whizzy, I'm nearly pitchin on my 'ed (W.M.M.). Cor.[1] My head feels but whizzy; Cor.[2]

WHIZZY-GIG, see **Whiz-a-gig.**

WHO, *pron.*[1] Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) **Ew**, (2) **Fa**, (3) **Fae**, (4) **Fah**, (5) **Fho**, (6) **Hoo**, (7) **Hooa**, (8) **How**, (9) **O**, (10) **Weea**, (11) **Weeah**, (12) **Wha(a**, (13) **Whae**, (14) **Whagh**, (15) **Whau**, (16) **Whay**, (17) **Whe**, (18) **Whea**, (19) **Wheah**, (20) **Whee**, (21) **Wheea**, (22) **Wheeah**, (23) **Whoa**, (24) **Whoe**, (25) **Whooa**, (26) **Wo**, (27) **Woa**, (28) **Woh**. [h(ū, oə; wō, woə; wī, wiə.]

(1) Lei.[1] Oi'll let ye knoo ew's yer masster. (2) n.Sc. I'd like to ken faer I am gaun first, And fa I am gaun to gang wi', Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 99. ne.Sc. (A.W.) Abd. Fa div ye think sud 'a been there? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii; (A.W.) Frf. The exclusive use of fa', fat, &c. begins in eastern Strathmore (W.A.C.). (3) Abd. (Jam.) (4) Bnff.[1] (5) Wxf.[1] Fho told thee? (6) Wil.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (7) Lan. Un hooa so fit, then, to tak a leodin pert in a movement? Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 14. s.Lan.[1] (8) Ken. How is dat man dere? Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 50; Ken.[2], Sus.[2], Hmp.[1] (9) n.Lin.[1] Praise him O made the night. (10) n.Yks. Weea hez te there? Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 16. (11) n.Yks. Ah was seer weeah 'twas, *ib.* 59. e.Yks.[1] (12) Sc. (Jam.); Wha is lord ower us? Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xii. 4. S. & Ork.[1] Ags. Wha does she meet but an awfu' lot o' wild-lookin' men, Reid *Howetoon*, 93. Ayr. Wha now will keep you frae the fox? Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 1. Nhb. (R.H.O.), Cum.[1] Wm. She 'connoitred to see wha was there, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 6. m.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] (13) Sc. Whae is that? Scott *Pirate* (1821) vii. n.Sc. (Jam.) Twd. He was yin whae could baith watch and pray, Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 75. Nhb.[1] Cum. Whae's yon 'at's walking to the well? Relph *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1747) 17. (14) Ant. (S.A.B.) (15) n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] (16) Nhb.[1], n.Yks.[3] (17) Nhb. Whe wad hae thowt now? Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 5. Cum. (E.W.P.) (18) Cum. A brother has young Henrye, Whea isn't owre good, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 56. n.Yks. (I.W.), m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] (19) Dur.[1] e.Yks. Wheah robbed Neddy? Nicholson *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 34. (20) Nhb. An' show'd plain whee was rook an' whee pigeon, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 11; Nhb.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum.[1] (21) Cum.[1], Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] There's neea kenning wheea's wheea. ne.Yks.[1] Wheea see'd 'em? e.Yks.[1] (22) e.Yks.[1] (23) Cum. Whoa wants meh? Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 1. w.Yks. T'shaater wor t'wife, whoa, snooarin' loud, wor dreeamin' too, Binns *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1888) 23. Lan. Whoa do I follow? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xi. (24) e.Yks.[1] (25) w.Yks. Whooa's this wot comes haht a' t'wilderness? Bywater *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 6. s.Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1] (26) Cum. 'Thoo's a leer.' 'Wo is?' 'Thoo,' *W. C. T. X.* (1894) 12, col. 3; (E.W.P.) w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 291. Chs.[13] Rut.[1] I have heard a local catechist begin by asking a child, 'Wo made you?' (27) Chs.[1] (28) Rut.[1]

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Who-ever**, whoso-ever; (2) **-may-say**, see below; (3) **-say**, (*a*) hearsay; an idle, unfounded report; an affected speech; a mere phrase; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) a pretence, fancy, whim; (4) **-sumdever**, (5) **-seeawasser**, see (1).

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Cum. There had been no 'skensmadams' or 'who may says' (mock dishes set up for show) among the cakes and cold meats, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix; Cum.[4] (s.v. Skensmadam). (3, *a*) S. & Ork.[1] Brks.[1] 'Tis awnly zart o' who zaay an' I wunt belave ut. Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] Doa·n ee aar·kee tüe um, túz noa·urt bud u hèo·-zai. (*b*) n.Yks.[3] (4) w.Yks. Theer's t'clarty marks on's feet on t'railin' round maister's study winder, whosumdiver it ma' be, Banks *Wooers* (1880) III. 11. Brks. Hayden *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 288. Hmp. Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. w.Cy. *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1895) 603. (5) n.Yks.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *who is aught?* or *who's owes?* who is the owner of? to whom belongs? see **Aught**, *pp.*; (2) *who's that o't?* (3) *who's your master?* see below; (4) *who to be married first?* a card game.

(1) Sc. O wha is aught yon noble steed? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (ed. 1806) I. 84. Nhb.[1] Whee's aa'd? Cum. Whe's o' this? Whe's o't? (E.W.P.) Wm. In freq. use where only one article is referred to. 'Wheea's aw that?' (B.K.) n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] Wheea's aws em? m.Yks.[1] (2) Abd. Maister Sutherlan'! Wha's that o't? Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 10. (3) Not.[1] Lei.[1] A very common threat is, 'Oi'll let ye knoo ew's yer masster!' I have often seen a lad after knocking another down, go on pummelling him, continually repeating, 'Who's your master?' until the vanquished was content to reply, 'Yo' hev!' (4) Gall. Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 458, ed. 1876.

3. Used *indef.*: a person; one.

Gall. Thou'st been, I doubt, like mony a wha, Owre het ahame, Macfaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 397, ed. 1876.

WHO, *pron.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. She; the same word as 'hoo,' *pron.* (q.v.)

n.Cy. (Hall.) Lan. It's Mistress Ogden; who's fa'en dewn i' a fitt at th' parsonage, an' who's 'appen deead by neaw, Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) iv.

WHO, see **Whole**, **Whose**, **Wo.**

WHOA, *int.* Sc. Used to introduce a sentence; see below.

Dmf. A very curious interjectional sound was made by the speaker when in a hurry, which I have often noticed in Dmf., namely, a sound like 'whoa.' You ask, and 'whoa' begins the answer. . . No sooner is 'whoa' uttered than the usual sounds which constitute words flow freely into sentences, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 60.

WHOAL, see **Hole**, **Whole.**

WHOAT, **WHOAVE**, see **Oat**, **Walt**, **Whauve.**

WHO'E, *int.* Nhp.[1] A cry used in driving pigs.

WHOG, see **Wug(g.**

WHOICK, *int.* Sc. A call to dogs.

Dmb. Suh, Trusty, Jessac, faithfu' dogs; suh, whoick, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 51.

WHOKE, *sb.* Cum. A dial. form of 'folk.'

Local in Vale of Lorton and Loweswater (E.W.P.); What gaart whokes build ther hooses sooa like yan anudder? SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 93.

WHOLE, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Eahl**, (2) **Haill**, (3) **Hale**, (4) **Ho**, (5) **Hooal**, (6) **How**, (7) **Hull**, (8) **Whale**, (9) **Who**, (10) **Whöal**, (11) **Whol(l**, (12) **Whooal**, (13) **Whul(l**, (14) **Wole**, (15) **Woll**, (16) **Wooal**, (17) **Wool**, (18) **Wul(l**, (19) **Yahl**, (20) **Yail**, (21) **Yal(l**, (22) **Yeal**, (23) **Yell**. [h)ōl, oəl; hēl, h)iəl; wōl, wōəl; w)ul; jal.] See **Hale**, *adj.*

(1) **n.Yks.** Thar w's a eahl lot on 'em. A'l gi' the' a eahl lot if t'l deu't for ma (W.H.). (2) **Sc.** The haill Parliament House was speaking o' naething else, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Abd.** Tum'le aboot a haill kwintra side, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. (3) **Dmf.** A hale loan o' kye, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 59. (4) **I.W.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.**[2] (6) **Lan.** I'r os gawmless os o goose on began o whackering os if id stown o how draight o horses, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 52. (7) **Nhp.**[2] Heart-hull. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Cmb.**[1] He's hull-footed. **Sus.** (F.W.L.); (G.A.W.) **Dor.** A hull book ov potry, *Windsor Mag.* (July 1900) 213. (8) **Rxb.** A whale hantle o' fulish questions, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 26. (9) **Chs.** RAY (1691); **Chs.**[13] (10) **Der.** Now I'll burn a whöal village, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 25. (11) **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (12) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 24, 1897). (13) **Lan.** A whul potato pie, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw could ha' etten th' whul lot. **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **m.Wor.** (J.C.) (14) **Yks.** Afore wid goan rahnd for t'wole haar sum on uz hed started a spillin, BINNS *Tom Wallop* (1861) 8. **Chs.**[1], **War.**[2] (15) **e.Yks.** Ah feel as meeaw as though I hadn't a woll payne left, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 88. (16) **w.Yks.** Theal be a wooal gang on em al ha to gooa hooam, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 62. (17) **Stf.** (J.C.W.) (18) **Lan.** O wul bundil o arrant thungers, SCHOLES *T. Gamwattle* (1857) 5. **Not.** The wull lot (J.H.B.). **Rut.**[1] Sometimes the *h* is aspirated in this word. **War.**[2] **Glo.** Dalled if thur wur a better vlock o' ship to be voun' in th' wull keounty! BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. (19, 20) **m.Yks.**[1] (21) **n.Yks.** Yal and complete, BROWN *Minster Screen* (1834) l. 131; **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] A yal apple. (22) **m.Yks.**[1] (23) **Nhb.** The yell five o' maw bairns wis abed, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 335. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

II. Dial. uses. 1. *adj.* Healthy; well in health. Sc. (A.W.) See **Hale**, *adj.* Hence **Wholesome**, *adj.* (1) healthy, well; vigorous; (2) decently clean.

(1) **Don.** She was as sthrong an' wholesome as a well-fed year oul', MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 209. **n.Yks.**[2] [**Amer.** There was none of the expected 'My! you're a-lookin' wholesome!' *Harper's Mag.* (Jan. 1903) 247.] (2) **e.Cy.** (HALL.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Whole-bodied cart**, a cart that has fixed shafts; (2) — **boiling**, the whole number; the total amount; (3) — **coal**, a coal-mining term: unworked coal into which no excavations have been made; the portion of a coal-seam that is being driven into for the first time; (4) **-footed**, (*a*) flat-footed, treading heavily; (*b*) very intimate; closely confederate; (5) **-foot-one**, a game; see below; (6) **-handed**, see (4, *b*); (7) — **milk**, unskimmed milk; (8) — **mine**, a coal-mining term: the formation of pillars; (9) — **ruck**, see (2); (10) — **show**, everything exposed to sight; (11) — **snipe**, the common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*; (12) — **water**, very heavy rain; (13) — **whiskin**, a whole great drinking pot; cf. **whiskin**, *sb.*

(1) **Bwk.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) **n.Cy.**, **Yks.**, **Midl.** (J.W.) **Som.** They declared that if the whole boiling o' it was ever to draw up in Sutton Street they wouldn't so much as put their heads outside the door to look at it, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 161. (3) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (4, *a*) **e.An.**[1] **Cmb.**[1] I say that them boots 'ull never do for him—he's hull-footed. (*b*) **e.An.**[1] (5) **War.**[2] One player makes a back. The other players pitch over, the last crying 'Foot it.' The one 'down' then places his right foot at right angles to his left, and brings the left in advance of the right, sideways, and lastly, the right close and parallel to the left. So the game goes on until one player cannot leap the distance, when he is forced to make the back. But he does not commence at the first place again, but takes the last position of the one 'down' before him; and now the players may hop to reach the back. When another player fails, he goes 'down,' and a stride is added to the hop, and, finally, a hop, stride, and jump are allowed. The player that fails now, begins at taw again, and the game goes on *ad lib.* (6) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Whole-footed). (7) **Chs.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); **Chs.**[1] (8) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (9) **Rxb.** Trimmie . . . can, ay, and will too,—gie ye back the whale-ruck, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 209. (10) **I.W.**[1] (11) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (12) **e.Sc.** For it was just whole water, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 241. (13) **Chs.** RAY (1691); **Chs.**[13]

3. Phr. (1) *to go the whole hog* (*or none*, to do anything thoroughly or not at all; (2) *whole and whole band*, all and sundry, everybody.

(1) **Wm.** He gangs at his wark, siam as he does tull his dinner, the whole hog er nin (B.K.). **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Cor.** Ha-alf measures won't do, they must go the whole hog, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 76. (2) **Sh.I.** (K.I.); (J.I.); Come in, hoil an' hoil baand. Dem 'at's bidden kens ta be wilcome, an' dem 'at's no is as wilcom, *Sh. News* (Dec. 3, 1898).

4. All; followed by a *pl. sb.*

Sc. Some say, that our whole actions are selfish, *Scoticisms* (1787) 103; My whole friends are against me, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. **Inv.** (H.E.F.)

5. *sb.* The portion of a coal-seam that is being driven into for the first time.

Nhb.[1] Both whole and broken, or pillar workings, were in process, SCOTT *Ventilation of Coal Mines* (1868) 8.

6. *v.* To heal; to cure.

n.Yks.[2] It wholes up badly. **n.Lin.**[1] *Obsol.* To Alice Hearsie for Sutton childe for his disease wholeing, *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* (1645). **Cor.**[1]

WHOLLUP, see **Whullup.**

WHOLLY, *adv.* Suf. Ess. Also in forms **holly** Ess.; **whoolly** Suf. Much, very, quite.

Suf. That snew wholly. That fared wholly warm (S.J.). **e.Suf.** You may me believe I was wholly vexed (F.H.). **Ess.** 'Holly wonderful,' most extraordinary (E.N.).

WHOMBLE, WHOME, WHOMMEL, see **Whemmle, Home.**

WHON, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **whun.** A worthless person.

WHONG, see **Whang**, *sb.*[1]

WHOO, *int.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Also in form **whoogh** Sc. (JAM.) 1. Used to express admiration, delight, or surprise. Cf. **wow**, *int.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Ir.** Whoo! I'm in great heart to-day, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) iv. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Lan.** TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 13. **s.Lan.**[1]

2. Used by dancers, for mutual excitation.

Abd., **Kcd.** (JAM.) **Frf.** At ilka thud and sough, They cried, 'Weel-done! hey! hilloa! whoogh!' BEATTIE *Arnha'* (ed. 1818) 58 (JAM.). **Ags.** (*ib.*)

3. Used to express great grief; *gen.* repeated several times successively. s.Lan.[1]

WHOOK, *v. Obs.* Chs. To shake.

Whook't every joint, RAY (1691); **Chs.**[1]

Hence **Whooked**, *ppl. adj.* broken in health, shaken in every joint. Chs.[123]

WHOOL(E, see **Weevil.**

WHOOP, *sb.* Dor. Dev. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula Europaea.* The same word as 'hoop,' *sb.*[2] Cf. **alp.**

Dor. (W.C.) **Dev.** 1668–9. To Phillip Smith for fower woopes, oo. 2, *East Budleigh Chw. Acc. MS.*

WHOOPER, *v.* Dor. To shout. *Gl.* (1851).

WHOOPING-CUPS, *sb. pl.* Sus. The blood-cups, *Peziza coccinea.* Boiled as a cure for whooping-cough (B. & H.).

WHOOR, WHOORLE, see **Whore, Whirl.**

WHOOSH, *int.* and *v.* Sc. Ken. 1. *int.* Used to express a swift, sudden, rushing motion. Cf. **whish**, *sb.*[1]

Gall. The cravin' wad juist bank up like a water ahint a dam—and then—whoosh, awa' she gaed, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xxxvii.

2. *v.* To rush swiftly, as an arrow. Ken. (G.B.)

WHOOT, WHOOTLE, see **Whewt**, *v.*[1], **Woot**, *int.*, Whewtle.

WHOO-UP, *int. Obs.* Yks. Lan. 1. A shout of huntsmen at the death of the quarry. w.Yks.[1] Lan. TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* s.Lan.[1] 2. Phr. *to be whoo-up with a person*, to be 'all up' with a person; to be ruined or beggared.

w.Yks.[1] **Lan.** Yoan be hong'd or some mischief, on then aw'll be whooup with o' efeath, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 8.

WHOOZ, *v.* Ken. To whiz. (G.B.)

WHOP, see **Wap**, *v.*[1], **Whap**, *v.*

WHOPPEN, WHOPPER, see **Whapping, Whapper.**

WHOPPER-SNAPPER, see **Whipper-snapper.**

WHOP-STRAW, see **Whap-straw.**

WHOR, see **Or**, *int.*, **Wer, What.**

WHORAGE, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **horridge.** A house or nest of bad characters. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl.*

WHORE, *sb.* Brks. Cor. Also in form **whoor** Cor.[3] **1.** In *comp.* **Whores-hunting**, an old custom: see below.

Brks. When a wife left her husband to live with another man, the villagers would assemble outside the guilty couple's house with a horse's head stuck on a pole, and would pull the jaw down by means of a string tied through the animal's lower lip (E.G.H.).

2. A girl.

Cor.[3] Without any reflection on character. 'Hur's a putty little whoor' I have heard said of a child in my own company by one who would get my favour.

WHORL(E, WHORLIE, see **Whirl, Whirly.**

WHORR, WHORST, see **What, Hoast**, *sb.*[1]

WHORT, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whirt** Som.; **whurt** Dev. Cor.[2]; **wort** Sus. w.Som.[1] Dev.[4] nw.Dev.[1]; and in forms **ort** Cor.[3] [wət.] The whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, esp. the fruit. *Gen.* used in *pl.* See **Hurts.**

Sur. The children, too, pick vast quantities of 'whorts,' as they call them, for sale, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 61. Sus. (S.P.H.) Hmp. The berries, locally known as 'whorts,' make excellent tarts, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 182. Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.[1] In this district known only by this name. Dev. 'Ow be zillin' whurts tü-day, maister? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[4], Cor.[23]

Hence **Whorting**, *vbl. sb.* gathering whortleberries.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Dev. Losing my rewden hat in the rex-bush, out a whorting, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 91.

WHORTLEBERRY, *sb.* Brks.[1] The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

WHOSBIRD, see **Wosbird.**

WHOSEN, *pron.* Stf. Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written **whozen** Brks.[1] [ō·zən.] Whose.

Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Lei.[1] *Introd.* 26. w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Whosen housen bin 'em? *Introd.* l. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Whosen be they? *MS. add.* Brks.[1] This yer be-ant my billycock, whozen be un? Wil.[1] Whosen's that? (E.H.G.)

WHOSLE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **whozle** Dmf. (JAM.); and in form **whozzle** Dmf. To wheeze; to breathe heavily; to blow. Cf. **wheezle.**

Bch. Ye wou'd hae hard the peer bursen belchs whoslin like a horse i' the strangle a riglenth e'er you came near them, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 6. Abd. (JAM.) Fif. Men never, wi' sic whoslin' breath, Fram th' instantaneous grip o' death Flew furiouser or quicker, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 208. Dmf. Whozzling sair and cruppen down Auld Saunders seem'd, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 42.

WHOSSUCK, *v.* Hrf.[2] To cough. See **Hussock.**

He whossucked and ridded wonderful, i. e. coughed up.

WHOTE, see **Wot.**

WHOUP, *sb.* Nhb.[1] An upland part of a valley. The same word as **Hope**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

WHOUT, WHOWT, WHOY, see **Woot**, *int.*, **Whewt**, *v.*[1], **Wo.**

WHO-YAUDS, *int.* *Obs.* Lnk. (JAM.) Used to urge dogs to pursue horses.

WHOZZENED, *ppl. adj.* Der. [wo·zənd.] Wrinkled. (HALL.), Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

WHOZZLE, see **Whosle.**

WHREAK, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Wm. Yks. **1.** *sb.* A cough; a hawking. N.Cy.[2], Wm. (K.) **2.** *v.* To speak hoarsely; to whine. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

WHRINE, *adj.* and *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. **1.** *adj.* Sour. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **2.** *sb.* Anything very sour. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

WHRIPE, WHU, WHUAY, see **Whyripe, Wow**, *v.*[1], **Wough, Way**, *int.*

WHUD, WHUDDER, see **Whid**, *sb.*[12], **Whither**, *v.*

WHUFF, WHUFFLE, WHUFFY, WHUFT, see **Whiff**, *sb.*, **Whiffle**, *v.*[2], **Wuffle, Whiff**, *sb.*, **Whift.**

WHULABALOO, see **Whillaballoo.**

WHULING, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Pining. See **Whewl**, *v.*[1]

w.Nrf. He taakes no notidge of his silly ould mother, only gie me a kinder whuling look and wanishes away, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 5.

WHULK, WHULLILOW, see **Whilk**, *pron.*, **Whillaloo.**

WHULLUP, *v.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **whollup.** To fawn; to wheedle; to curry favour by bestowing small gifts.

WHULLY, see **Whilly**, *v.*

WHULLY-BALURRY, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Also in forms **wheely-ba-lurry** Lan.; **whilly-baleary** Cum. A disturbance, uproar, 'row.' Cf. **whillaballoo.**

Cum. The folks raised a whully ba-lurry, *Raffles Merry Neet*, in GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 534. e.Cum. (J.P.) n.Lan. Known well enough years ago, but never hear it used now (W.K.).

WHULLY-WHA, WHULPER, see **Whilly-wha, Whilper.**

WHULPIN, *vbl. sb.* Nhb.[1] In phr. *at the whulpin*, on the point of falling to pieces.

Said when a heavy load of hay, etc., shows signs of loosening and falling to pieces.

WHULT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A blow from a fall; the noise of such a fall. Cf. **welt**, *sb.*[1] 7.

Gall. He gat an unco whult from falling, and he fell with an unco whult. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Whulting**, *ppl. adj.* thumping, sounding.

If e're they try't back on their rump They will recoil wi' whulting bump, *ib.* 191, ed. 1876.

2. Anything very large of its kind; a large piece or portion. Sc. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *ib.*

WHULTER, *sb.* Sc. Anything very large of its kind; a 'whapper.' Cf. **welter**, *v.*[1]

Sc. What'n a great whulter! (JAM.) Lth. As soon as Tam's lang grace was doon, I wat! it was a whulter, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) II. 101. Rxb. A great gastrous whulter of a fellow on a horse as big as Tinnis Hill, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 157. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WHUMBLE, see **Whemmle.**

WHUMGEES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Vexatious whisperings; trifling untruths.

Gall. Whaups in the rape, and whumgees are not widely different, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WHUMLE, WHUMLICK, see **Whemmle, Hemlock.**

WHUMMILS, *sb. pl.* Abd. (JAM.) (A.W.) Also in form **fummils.** A scourge for a top.

WHUMMLE, see **Whemmle.**

WHUMPER, *sb.* Oxf. Anything large of its kind. (G.O.)

WHUMPER, see **Whimper.**

WHUMPIE, *sb.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A wooden dish which contains enough liquid food for two persons.

WHUMPLE, WHUN, see **Wimple, Wheen, Whin**, *sb.*[12], **Whon.**

WHUNCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A heavy blow; the noise of such a blow.

Gall. As when two channle-stones [curling stones] strike one another, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); Af nae brass shields the balls will bounce, They come wi' a determined whunce, *ib.* 246, ed. 1876.

WHUNE, WHUNGE, see **Wheen, Whinge.**

WHUNNER, see **Whinner**, *v.*[12]

WHUP, *int.* and *sb.* Not. Lei. War. I.W. [wup.] **1.** *int.* A call to a horse. Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] **2.** *sb.* The cry of 'whup.'

I.W. The gruff 'whups!' and 'ways!' and 'stand-stills!' of the stablemen, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 20.

WHUP, see **Whap**, *v.*, *int.*, **Whip**, *v.*

WHUPPER, WHUPPIE, WHUPPIN, see **Whapper, Whipper, Whippy, Whapping.**

WHUPPY, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A straw-rope; see below.

Six or eight feet long—used for binding bottles of straw. Whuppies are usually doubled so that each half twists lightly round the other. They are thus put away in bundles ready for use.

WHUPSDAY, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Sc. MONTGOMERIE-FLEMING *Notes on Jam.* (1899). Ayr. Ance on a Whupsday I had seen with a crowd of others in Gann's yaird . . . a Hielan sodger lashed with the cat, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 8.

WHURAM, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) 1. Slurs or quavers in singing. 2. Any ornamental piece of dress. Cf. wheerum.

WHURKEN, WHURL, see Whirken, Whirl.

WHURLIEGIRKIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An untrue or fanciful tale.

Ayr. Lending your lugs to a' the whurliegirkies with which the priests are aye deaving us, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 109.

WHURLIWHA, see Whirliwha.

WHURROO, *int.* Sc. [hwə·rū.] Used as a cry to attract attention.

Lnk. Help! help! Auch! Whoo! whurroo!—whurroo! Murdoch *Readings* (1895) II. 120.

WHURT, WHUSEN, WHUSH, see Whort, Whitsun, Whish, *sb.*[1], *int.*[12]

WHUSHER, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* To whisper.

Gall. Saftly whusher in her lug That he wad never waver, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 40, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* A whisper.

His whushers fu' straught to her heart gaed ben, *ib.* 70.

WHUSHIE-WHEY-BEARD, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

WHUSHIN, WHUSK, see Quishin, Whisk, *sb.*[12]

WHUSSEN-BANK, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A place of confusion in which everything is topsy-turvy.

'This hoose is a fair whussen-bank'—that is, out of order, everything being upside down or in great confusion.

WHUSSLE, *v.* Sc. To rustle.

Lnk. His deid-shroud whusslin' owre the flair, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 28.

WHUST, WHUSTLE, see Hoast, *sb.*[1], Whistle.

WHUT, see Oat, What, Woot, *int.*, Wot.

WHUTE, WHUTEN, see Whewt, *v.*[1], Whatten.

WHUTHER, WHUTHERIT, see Whither, *v.*, Whitrack.

WHUTHER-SPALE, WHUTLE, see Whither-spale, Whewtle.

WHUTLIN, WHUTREEK, see Whitling, Whitrack.

WHUTTLE, see Whittle, *sb.*[13]

WHUTTLE-GRASS, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) The melilot, *Melilotus officinalis.*

WHUTTLING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A whispering; a quickening. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

WHUTTOROCK, WHUTYEL, see Whitrack, Wottle.

WHUZ, WHUZZER, see Whiz(z, *v.*[1], Whizzer.

WHY, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. In *comp.* (1) Why-laikins, (2) -yodriks, the second day's milk of a newly-calved cow, 'beestings.' The same word as Quey, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

(1) Cum.[4] (s.v. Bull jumpins). Wm. (B.K.) (2) Cum.[4] (s.v. Bull jumpins).

WHY, *adv., conj.* and *sb.*[2] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms weh s.Lan.[1]; wey Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Cum.[14] Yks. Cor.; weyya Cum.[14]; wheay s.Lan.[1]; wheea n.Yks.[1]; whey Cum.[3]; whia Wm. w.Yks.[1]; whoi Nrf.; whoy Lan. Lin. Lei.[1]; whya Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; wia Dur.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1]; wie n.Cy.; wya N.Cy.[1] Cum.[14] m.Yks.[1]; wyah n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.; wye N.Cy.[1] Yks. [wai, woi; wiə.]

1. *adv.* Well; used redundantly at the beginning of a sentence in an exclamatory manner. Cf. aye, *adv.*[2]; see Wha, *int.*

Nhb. Wey, aa mun be gannin' clean daft, Pease *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 18. Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Whya an' hoo er ye o' gaan on? Cum.[14] Wm. Whia! what thoo sees it's Brough Hill Fair o' Wednesday, Kirkby *Granite Chips* (1900) 15. s.Wm. Wia good luck to ya! Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 25. n.Yks.[1] Sometimes used assentingly; at other times, rather in a tone of demur or doubt; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Wia, that's what. Lan. Whoy, aw've hardly gi'en it a thowt, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Weh! aw thowt he wur deeod. Lin. Noorse? Thoort nowt o' a noorse; whoy, Doctor's abeän an' agoän, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. n.Lin.[1] Why, you knaw I was walkin' to Kexby that daay. Lei.[1] Whoi, says Beck, do yoa main as yoa've mounded to wed? 35. War.[2] Nrf. 'Wot do yer mean?' 'Whoi, this,' Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 147. Ken.[2] In answering of questions of a rude sort; 'why, yes,' 'why, no.' Dev. 'What do you think of the weather?' 'Why, I think it will rain,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466. Cor. Wey I cud draw that hoss myself, Daniel *Portfolio*, 7.

2. Very well; yes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (Hall.); N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] 'Will ta hev me?' 'Whya what Ah's be like as thoo asses seea nicely.' n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] 'Noo, thoo mun think on!' 'Whya.' e.Yks. 'Go and tell John I want him.' 'Wyah,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

3. Indeed, to be sure; used redundantly at the end of a sentence.

s.Ir. 'You know Cove, then?' 'Is it the Cove o' Cork why?' Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 329.

4. Phr. (1) *why ay*, yes; to be sure; (2) *why but you?* why do (or did) you not? (3) *why for*, why, for what reason, wherefore; (4) — *la*, used as an exclamation of pleasure; (5) *why-ne'e?* see (2); (6) *why-neea*, well no; used emphatically; (7) *why-oos-nt?* why will you not? (8) *why-s'n?* see (2); (9) *why-s-nt?* see (7).

(1) e.Dur.[1], n.Yks. (T.S.) e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1] 'Is tä boon tĭ Maudlin fair next week?' 'Why-aye, Ah suppooas Ah mun gan, bud Ah saant stop lang.' (2) N.I.[1] Why but you pay the man? Why but you hut him? (3) Der. Lawfu' case o' me! What an' why for? Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 181. s.Pem. He hit me; I cannot tell why for (M.S.C.). w.Som.[1] Taek'-n aak's oa·un wuy· vau·r ee kau·m tu goo·. Dev. Why vor be yü a-comed yer? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] (4) e.An.[2] (5) nw.Dev.[1] Why-n'ee go an' zee vor yurzell? (6) Lakel.[2] 'Whya neea!' sez Ah, 'Ah'll deea nowt at mack nowder fer thee ner thi betters sista.' (7) Glo.[2] 10. (8) nw.Dev.[1] (9) Glo.[2] 10.

5. *conj.* If. Nhb.[1] I wad ha' come why I hadn't.

6. *sb.* A reason.

Sc. (G.W.) Sh.I. If it hedna büne fir ae why or anidder I wid never darkened da door agen, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 244. Stf.[1]

7. *Comb.* Why-for-ay, a sufficient compensation; means, money.

w.Cy. He would have married her, but she had not a why-for-ay; i.e. not a sufficient fortune to answer his, Grose (1790). w.Som.[1] 'Tidn all o' us 've a-got the why-vor-ay same's you 'ave, else we'd goo vast enough. n.Dev. Tha wudst kiss tha yess of George Hosehood to ha' en; but tha hasent tha why for ay, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 236.

8. Phr. *to have a why for a wherefore, obs.*, to have an answer to a question.

Dev. He hath always a Why for a Wherefore, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466.

WHY, *int.* Sc. [hwei.] A call to a cart-horse to keep to the left. Inv. (H.E.F.) Cf. wynd, *v.*

WHY, WHYANG, see Quey, *sb.*[1], Whang, *sb.*[1]

WHYA-TREE, *sb.* Yks. The fragrant white-flowered locust-tree, *Robinia Pseud-Acacia.* e.Yks. (B. & H.)

WHYBIBBLE, *sb.* e.An. Also written whibibble. [Not known to our correspondents.] A whim; an idle fancy; a foolish scruple. e.An. (Hall.), e.An.[1]

WHYBIBBLE, see Wirwivvle.

WHY-I, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written why-eye Wm. [wai·ai.] 1. *v.* To cry out like a whipped dog.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] An' than to why-i, like a weel-scodit dog, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 222.

2. *sb.* A cry of pain, a moan; an outcry.

Wm. (B.K.); Ther was a fine whyi, bet tha nivver knew ta this day whar it went, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 15.

3. In phr. *to give one why-eye*, to give one a good beating.

Wm. Ah'll gie thi why-eye if Ah cu tu thi wi mi whup (B.K.).

WHYLLYMER, WHYLOCK, see Whillimer, Whilock.

WHYM, WHYNGER, see Wim, *v.*[1], Whinger, *sb.*

WHYRIPE, *v. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms wheerip Ayr. (Jam.); whripe Gall. N.Cy.[1] To whimper, whine; to torment with mourning.

Ayr. (Jam.) Gall. I know some who are ever whyriping on their poor devils of husbands. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824); To whripe for the dead is a sin unbecomin, Sae never a tear left my blinkers for she, *ib.* 109, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1]

WHY WORTH, *phr.* Yks. Used as an exclamation. See Woe, 2 (14).

w.Yks. Why worth! what business had he to do so? Why worth! if I get hold of you I'll give yo't! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 30, 1899).

WIA, WIALE, see Why, *adv.*, Wale, *sb.*[1]

WIAS, WIBBER, see Wase, *sb.*, Wilber.

WIBBET, *sb.* n.Lan.[1] [wi·bit.] A little piece; lit. a wee bit; a very small child.

What a wibbet that barne is.

WIBBIT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Glo. Also written **whibbett** Cum.[4]; **wibbet**, **wibitt** w.Yks.; **wybit** Chs.[1]; and in forms **whippett** Cum.[4]; **wivett** Glo. [wi·bit.]

1. A size of stone slate: see below.

Cum.[4] Roofing slates were formerly named as follows, beginning with the smallest size: Langbecks, Langbeck prick, Scursum or Skussum pricks, Baseley prick, Whibbett or Whippett, and Whibbett prick. After these the slates were named in numbers up to 9 or 10. By the use of these terms a trade secret was kept, *Whitehaven News* (Aug. 11, 1898) (s.v. Slates). **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.); 30½ inches long (H.V.). **w.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Slate), **Chs.**[1] **Glo.** Long and short wivetts, *The Cotswold Country*, in *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899); (E.S.); The slates have very original names. The bottom one at the eaves is a 'cussome,' thence upwards are long and short 'eighteens' and 'elevens,' 'wivetts,' 'batchelors,' 'becks,' 'monedays,' 'cuttings,' and 'cocks' at the apex, *Stone Trade Jrn.* (Aug. 1900).

2. *Comp.* **Whippet-prick**, a slate a size larger than a 'wibbit.' Cum.[4] (s.v. Slate.)

WIBBLE, *v.* Suf.[1] To roll about in the mouth; applied to the process of difficult mastication. (s.v. Wabble.)

WIBBLE, see **Weevil**.

WIBBLE-WOBBLE, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **wibble-wabble** ne.Lan.[1] [wi·bl-wobl.] 1. *v.* To be unsteady; to shake, wobble, quiver. Cf. **wib-wob**.

e.Yks.[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**[1] How the table wibble wobbles! **War.**[3]; **War.**[4] Now walk a bit better, can't ye? instead of wibble-wobbling like that.

Hence (1) **Wibbledy-wobbledy**, (2) **Wibblely-Wobblely**, (3) **Wibblety-wobblety**, *adj.* wobbling; shaky, tottering; undecided.

(1) **War.**[3] (2) **War.** His wibblely-wobblely speeches, *B'ham Dy. Post* (Dec. 16, 1901); (E.S.) (3) **e.Yks.**[1]

2. *adj.* Unsteady. **Der.**[2] 3. *adv.* Unsteadily; on one side.

ne.Lan.[1], **nw.Der.**[1] **Shr.**[2] Wibble wobble went the gonder, *Old Sng.*

WIBROW, *sb.* Chs.[123] Also written **wybrow** Chs.[123]; and in forms **wee-broo** Chs.[1]; **wybrae** Chs.[3] The greater plantain, *Plantago major.* Also in *comp.* **Wibrow worrow.** Cf. **way-bread**, s.v. Way, *sb.* 1 (2, *a*).

WIB-WOB, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. [wi·b-wob.] 1. *sb.* The state of shaking or wobbling. Cf. **wibble-wobble**.

s.Chs.[1] A load of manure was said to be 'au· ŭv ŭ wib·-wob.'

2. *v.* To shake, wobble. Chs.[1]

WICH, *sb.* Cor.[3] [witʃ.] A kind of barrow.

WICHT, WICHURT, see **Wight**, *sb.*, *adj.*, **Wet-shod**.

WICK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also written **wik**, **wyck** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **wich** Ess.[1]; **wyke** N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. Ess.[1] [wik.] 1. A farmstead; a village, borough, town; *obs.* except in place-names.

Cai. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] A common termination to place-names, as in Alnwick, Berwick, Dotwick, Elswick, Prendwick, Walwick, and some twenty-three more places. 'Wick a borough, or village; but is now scarce made use of, only at the end of some names of towns; as Berwick, Chiswick,' *New World of Words* (1706). **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** *Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **e.An.**[1], **Ess.**[1]

2. *Obs.* A small dairy house.

Ess. They [the Essex cheeses] are made also in Tendring hundred, wher are manie wickes or dayries, Norden *Ess.* (1594) 8, Camden Soc. ed. (1840); (K.); **Ess.**[1]

[1. Þar was wonand wit-in a wike, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300). OE. *wīc.*]

WICK, *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Also written **wic** Sc. (Jam.); **wik**, **wyck** N.Cy.[1]; and in forms **week** n.Yks.[4]; **wike** n.Yks.[12]; **wych** n.Cy.; **wyke** N.Cy.[1] Lakel.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[24] ne.Yks.[1] [wik; waik.] 1. A creek; a small bay or inlet of the sea; a bend of a lake or river; an open, unsheltered bay.

Sc. Used in the termination of the names of places, signifying a kind of bay (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Da wick wis calm for ooks, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.** *Statist. Acc.* VIII. 162 *n.* (Jam.) **Rs.** All those places, whose names terminate in *ic*, . . hath each of them an inlet of the sea, *ib.* 381 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.**[1] Of frequent occurrence along the line of coast from Scarborough to Redcar; as Clougton-wike, Hayburn-wike, Bleea-wike, Runswick; **n.Yks.**[24], **ne.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. A narrow opening between rising grounds.

Cum. The Castle Hill, which is believed to have been a British fort guarding the pass or wyke, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 131; **Cum.**[14]

[ON. *vīk*, a small creek, inlet, bay (Vigfusson).]

WICK, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **wyck** Ant.; and in forms **wake** Lan.; **weak**, **weeak** n.Yks.[2]; **week** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **weik** Sc. (Jam.); **wike** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.[2] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lin.[1]; **wyke** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. [wik; waik, wīk.] 1. A corner; an angle; a grove; a hollow; esp. used of a corner of the eye or mouth. Cf. **wyking**.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Doo's left da stubbs o' hair da sam' as dey wir, yonder at da week o' dy mooth, *Sh. News* (Feb. 18, 1899). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Murray *Hamewith* (1900) 11. **e.Fif.** I had made sundry attempts to snod aff the roughest and langest bristles wi' my shears, especially at the wicks o' my mow, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vi. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 54, ed. 1876. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[2] It slipt through t'wyke o' mi hand. Grease was runnen frae t'wyke ov his mooth. **Cum.**[14], **n.Yks.**[124] **ne.Yks.**[1] They've awlus gitten peyps i' t'weeks o' ther mooths. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 273. **s.Lan.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730; **Lin.**[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Mouth-weeaks**, the extremities of the lips; (2) **Week-tooth**, a canine tooth.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Sh.I.** Dere's ane o' his week teeth apo' da green! *Sh. News* (Aug. 20, 1898).

3. Phr. *to hang by the wicks of the mouth*, to keep the last hold of anything; to keep hold to the utmost.

Sc. The men of the world say, we will sell the truth: we will let them ken that we will hing by the wicks of the mouth for the least point of truth, Bruce *Soul-Confirmation* (1709) 18 (Jam.). **Rxb.** He'll just hang by the weiks o' the moo to Tinnisburn, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 247.

[1. Þe frope femed at his mouth vnfayre bi þe wykeȝ, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1572. Cf. Dan. *mundvig*, corner of the mouth (Larsen).]

WICK, *sb.*[4] and *v.* Sc. Also in form **weke** Slg. [wik.]

1. *sb.* A curling term: see below.

Sc. A narrow port or passage in the rink or course, flanked by the stones of those who have played before (Jam.). **Slg.** Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 79. **Lth.** Guard that wick, Sir John; it's a wee dangerous, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 271. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 280, ed. 1876.

2. A certain shot in curling or bowls. Cf. **inwick**.

Sc. A player stepping aside to take a brittle (or wick), or other shot, shall forfeit his stone for that end, *Chambers's Information* (1842) s.v. Curling. **Ayr.** What boos, what rides, what wicks, what draws! The like we'll never see, man, White *Jottings* (1879) 237. **Lnk.** Do ye see a' the winner? If no tak this wick at my cowe, Watson *Poems* (1853) 64. **Dmf.** James Kennedy *Poems* (1823) 29.

3. *v.* To strike in a particular manner; see below. Also in phr. *to wick a bore*, or *port*.

Sc. To wick a bore in curling and cricket, is to drive a stone or ball dexterously through an opening between two guards (Jam.); Similar to cannon in billiards (A.W.); To wick a port is, when a number of stones surround the tee, to play for the corner of some particular stone which is pointed out, and by touching upon which the player's stone receives an impulse in an oblique direction, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1890–91) 376. **Slg.** The minister wis a rale keen curler. He'd wick and curl in as neatly as ye like, Fergusson *Village* (1893) 156. **Ayr.** He was the King o' a' the Core To guard or draw or wick a bore, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5. **Lnk.** Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20.

WICK, *sb.*[5] Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **wic** Not. Nhp.[12] Wil.; **wik** Wxf.[1] Stf. Lei.[1] War.[2] Wor. Shr.[1] Hrf.[2] Oxf. Brks.[1] Ken.[12] Hmp.[1] Wil. Dor. Cor. [wik.] 1. A dial. form of 'week.'

Wxf.[1] **w.Yks.** Ye'll hev thirty-two shillin i' t'wick, I reckon, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 4; (J.W.) **Lan.** Abeawt a wick

or two, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 98. **s.Lan.**[1] It wur three wick sin'. **s.Stf.** Dost remember what the vicar said last Sunday was a wick? MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 10. **Not.**[1 2], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1 2], **War.**[2], **Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.** (A.P.), **Brks.**[1] **Ken.**[1] He'll have been gone a wik, come Monday; **Ken.**[2], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** (HALL.); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Wiks and wiks I haven't zeen 'ee, my darlen, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 77. **Som.** Any day o' the wick, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Cor.**[3]

Hence **Wick('s-end,** *sb.* the end of the week; Saturday night; from Saturday to Monday.

s.Lan.[1], **Chs.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**[1] All thee's look arter's the wick's end: I'll warn 'ee, thee wit-n vurgit to come arter thy wages.

2. Phr. (1) *a wik or nine days*, a period more than a week and less than a fortnight; (2) *a wik o' Sundays*, any indefinite time; (3) *eleven and twenty wiks*, an impossible time.

(1) **Shr.**[1] (2) I hanna sid 'er fur a wik o' Sundays, *ib.* (3) **Oxf.** (A.P.)

WICK, *adj.*[1] Yks. [wik.] Wicked.

w.Yks. She's just her maister ower again—same wick' look o' th' devil about her, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 8; (S.K.C.)

[Som wikke aspect or disposicioun Of Saturne, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1087.]

WICK, *adj.*[2] Wor. [wik.] A dial. form of 'quick' (q.v.). n.Wor. (H.K.)

WICK, see **Quick,** *adj.*[1], **Wike.**

WICKED, *adj.*[1] and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Stf. War. Wor. Hrf. Som. Cor. Also in form **wicket** Sc. [wi·kid, -əd.]

1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Wicked-man,** the devil.

se.Wor.[1] Little childun mustn't tell lies, the wicked-mon 'll 'ave um else.

2. Vicious, savage, dangerous; angry; bitter.

Fif. Sae wud and wicket was their wraith [wrath] Gainst Papish trash and idol-graith, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. **Slk.** It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off flinging, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. **ne.Lan.**[1] **Stf., War., Wor.** His donkey is so wicked, I durst'nt come anighst him (H.K.). **Hrf.**[1] **Cor.** 'Ee wasn't purty to look on when he was wicked, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 87.

3. Morose, unsociable.

Ir. There's days the old man won't see any of his friends. As the boys say: 'the masther's turned wicked in his ould age,' SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. iii.

4. Addicted to foul or profane language; foul-mouthed.

w.Som.[1] 'Dhu wik·uds fuul·ur úv·ur yüe yuur·d spai·k.' As to language only. No other misconduct would be implied.

Hence **Wickedness,** *sb.* foul or profane language; swearing.

Confined to offences in language, and is not applied to general misconduct. 'Yüe núv·ur yuurd noa·jish wik·udnees een au·l yur bau·rn dai·z,' *ib.*

5. *adv. Obs.* Very, exceedingly; used as an intensive.

Slk. A hungry louse bites wicked sair, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. **ne.Lan.**[1] 'It's a wicked bad un,'—said of things.

WICKED, *adj.*[2] Irel. Quick, active. See **Quick,** *adj.*[1]

Another Irishwoman of diminutive stature complacently described herself to a lady hiring her services as 'small but wicked,' PALMER *Flk. Etym., Introd.* xxii (C.D.).

WICKED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Shr. Braided; twisted; a shortened form of 'wickered.' See **Wicker,** *v.*[1]

Wor. There used to be a baker's signboard at Wyre Pidde, near Pershore, with the words on it 'baker of wicked bread' (H.K.). **Shr.** (*ib.*)

WICKED-DAYS, *sb. pl.* w.Cy. Som. A corruption of 'week-days.'

w.Cy. Us muss'en play o' Zundays, Vor tes a tar'ble sin; But us mid play o' wicked days Till Zunday come agen, HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 67. **w.Som.**[1] Anybody's work idn never a-finisht yer—Zindays and wicked days be all alike.

WICKEN, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] [wi·kən.] A small basket in which salt is packed.

WICKEN, see **Quicken,** *sb., v.*[2]

WICKEN-SPEAWKER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A boy's whistle made of mountain ash. See **Quicken,** *sb.* **2,** and **Speawker.**

WICKENY, *adj.* Yks. [wi·kəni.] Abounding in couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* Cf. **quicken,** *sb.* **3.**

n.Yks. This land's varry wickeny (I.W.).

WICKER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. [wi·kər.] **1.** A pliant twig; a switch; esp. a pliant osier twig. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Gar raise the Reid Souter, and Ringan's Wat, Wi' a broad elshin and a wicker, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 255, ed. 1806; To cut wicker; a wicker mawn (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Per.** HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 14. **Ayr.** Aye wav'ring like the willow wicker, BURNS *Poem on Life* (1796) st. 3. **Cum.**[1 4]

2. An erection of wickerwork.

Gall. There were booths and tents and drinkin' wickers, a' wattled wi' sauch wands, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 340.

WICKER, *sb.*[2] Ayr. (JAM.) In phr. *a wicker o' a shower*, a quick, sharp shower.

Conveying the idea of the noise made by it on a window.

WICKER, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. An old, cross-grained woman. Cf. **wickerton.**

Gall. A cross-grained wrinkl'd wicker Sees Archie wi' her reek'd e'e, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

WICKER, *sb.*[4] Glo. Also in form **weeker.** [wi·kə(r).] A boys' name for the ear. (H.S.H.), Glo.[1]

WICKER, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. To twist a thread very tightly; to become knotted, from being too tightly twisted.

Sc. The nurice she knet the knot. And O! she knet it sicker; The ladie did gie it a twig, Till it began to wicker, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 54. **Cld.** (JAM.)

WICKER, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Glo. To castrate a ram by enclosing the testicles within a slit stick. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.[1]

WICKER, *v.*[3] Glo.[1] [wi·kə(r).] Of the eyelids: to twitch.

WICKER, see **Whicker,** *v.*, **Wike.**

WICKERTON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An old, cross-grained woman. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **wicker,** *sb.*[3]

WICKET, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Shr. **1.** A small gate, esp. one across a path or narrow way; a garden-gate.

Sc. He passed through the wickets into the path which led over the hill, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) vii. **Fif.** TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 14. **Wm.** (B.K.) **Yks.** John Bunyan's favourite word 'wicket' is common for every little gate, *Churchman's Mag.* (1870) VI. 32. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Yo' canna tak' a cart that way, it's a füt-path an' bridle-roäd; theer's wickets all the way.

2. The back-door of a barn. Ags. (JAM.) **3.** A window.

Gall. A row of three cornered unglazed windows, called 'wickets,' CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 375.

4. *pl.* The game of cricket. w.Yks.[2] Hence **Wicket-match,** *sb.* a cricket-match.

w.Yks. Dusta see yond wicket match? *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 19.

[1. To wynne vp the wiket-ȝat that the wey schutte, *P. Plowman* (A.) VI. 92.]

WICKET, see **Whicket, Wicked,** *adj.*[1]

WICKEY, *sb.* Dur. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **wicky** Dur. Shr.[1 2] [wi·ki.] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* Dur. (R.O.H.), Chs.[3], Der. (B. & H.), Shr.[1 2] Cf. **quicken,** *sb.* **2.**

WICKEY, *v.* Lan.[1] [wi·ki.] To reverse a suit at cards.

WICKIN, see **Quicken,** *sb.*

WICKISH, *adj.* Lin.[1] [wi·kiʃ.] Bright, in good health. The same word as **Quickish** (q.v.).

WICKS, *sb. pl.* Suf. The game of cricket. (C.T.)

WICKY, *adj.* Wor. [wi·ki.] Of roots: twisted, intertwined. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. **wig,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

WID, *int.* Chs. Shr. Also in form **widdy** Shr.[1] [wid.] A word used to call ducks. s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1] (s.v. Call-words to Poultry). Cf. **wheetie,** *int.* Hence **Widdy,** *sb.* a young duckling; a child's name for a duck. s.Chs.[1], Shr.[1] Cf. **widdle,** *sb.*[2]

WID, see **Wood,** *adj.*

WIDBIN, *sb.* Bck. [wi·dbin.] **1.** The dog-wood, *Cornus sanguinea.* (B. & H.) **2.** In *comb.* **Widbin pear-tree,** the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria.* s.Bck. (*ib.*)

WIDDAL, *sb.* Chs.[1] [wi·dl.] A blade of grass.

WIDDAWAY, see **Widdy-widdy-way.**

WIDDERFUL, *adj.* Cum. Peevish, irritable; withered or unthriving-looking.

Cum.[1]; **Cum.**[3] We ma leet on a barne wid t'leuk of ill-natur' An spite glowerin' oot of a widderful feäce, 54; **Cum.**[4]

WIDDERPOLL, *sb.* Dev.[2] A half-witted person.

WIDDERSFUL, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **widderful** Cum.[4]; **widdiful** w.Yks.[1] Energetic, persevering, industrious.

N.Cy.[1] Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 202; Cum.[4] Wm. A varra widdersful graidly young man, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 58. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1]

WIDDERY-MINDED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Vacillating; changeable. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

WIDDICOTE, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **woddicote**. See below.

A nursery riddle. 'Widdicote, woddicote, over-cote hang, Nothing so broad, and nothing so lang, As widdicote, woddicote, over cote hang.' Ans. The sky, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 173.

WIDDIFUL, see **Widdersful.**

WIDDLE, *sb.*[1] e.An.[1] [wi·dl.] A small pimple. (s.v. Twiddle.) Cf. **quiddle**, *sb.*[1]

WIDDLE, *sb.*[2] e.An.[1] [wi·dl.] A very young duck. See **Wid.**

WIDDLE, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Cor. Also written **whiddle** w.Yks.[2] Cor.[1]; **widdil(l** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wirdle** N.Cy.[1]; **wuddle** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [wi·dl.] 1. *v.* To walk slowly about; to waddle; to wriggle. Cf. **quiddle**, *v.*[1], **twiddle**, *v.*

Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1] Ayr. I aye like to be wannerin' aboot and widdlin' amang the beasts, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 124. Lnk. A' got fou, e'en Maggie Riddle . . . Through the house could scarcely widdle, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 51.

2. To do anything slowly and laboriously; to work on without much result; to attain an end by constant and prolonged efforts.

Sc. He's made a hantle siller in his sma' way o' doing; he's a bit wuddling bodie (JAM.). N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He wuddled on mair nor an 'oor; an' was only half dyun. He wuddled on a' day an' did nowt.

3. To oscillate; to move loosely about.

w.Yks.[2] Lei.[1] The rope widdles about so.

4. To struggle.

Sc. Cald wad be her heart That cou'd wi' Johnie widdle, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 352.

5. *Obs.* To deceive, beguile; to worm oneself into.

Sc. It's Antichrist his pipes and fiddles, And other tools, wherewith he widdles Poor caitiffs into dark delusions, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 80 (JAM.). ne.Lan.[1]

6. To fret, complain. N.Cy.[12], Cum.[14], Nhp.[1] 7. With *through*: to persevere; to manage, get along.

e.Fif. Her mind was wholly engrossed wi' thochts o' her bit laddie an' hoo he wad widdle through the warld amang the fremyt, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. Nhb.[1] It's a lang teedy job, but aw'll wuddle through.

8. *sb.* A wriggling motion. Sc. (JAM.) 9. A struggle, contention; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.) Knr. They had a widdil thegither (*ib.*). Rnf. This life is a wearyfu' widdle; 'Tween pats, pans, trantlooms, and stools, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 19. Ayr. Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, To cheer you through the weary widdle O' war'ly cares, BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 2. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Rxb. Is't to pump a fool ye meddle Wi' a' this bloust o' straining widdle? A. SCOTT *Poems*, 131 (JAM.).

10. *Obs.* A bustle; a crowd; the space occupied by a crowd.

Fif. Him, as he rode on in the middle, Encompass't men wi' pipe and fiddle, That garr'd resound maist a the widdle, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 140.

11. A whim; a silly, nonsensical idea or tale.

Cor.[1] Nothing more than an old woman's whiddle; Cor.[23]

Hence *go widdle, phr.* keep your nonsensical fancies for some one else. Cor. (M.A.C.), Cor.[1]

WIDDLE, see **Whittle**, *sb.*[2]

WIDDLE-WADDLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Also written **widdil-** Sc. (JAM.) To waddle; to totter in walking. Cld. (JAM.), n.Yks.[4], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], s.Not. (J.P.K.)

Hence **Widdle-waddler**, *sb.* a waddler.

s.Not. The wench is a reglar widdle-waddler (S.P.K.).

WIDDOCK, *sb.* Dor.[1] Also in form **widdick.** A small twig. See **With**, *sb.*[1]

WIDDRIM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **widden-dream, -dreme** Sc. (JAM.); **wid-dreme** Fif.; **windrem** Sc. (JAM.) 1. In phr. *in a widdrim*, (1) in a state of confusion; (2) all of a sudden.

(1) Sc. Bess out in a widden-dream brattled, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297; The trout, the par, now here, now thare, As in a widdrim bang, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848; They dream . . . In wid-drim whilk their beds curfuffles, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 53. n.Sc. One is said to waken in a widdrim, when one awakes in a confusion or state of perturbation, so as to have no distinct apprehension of surrounding objects for some time (JAM.). (2) n.Sc. (JAM.) Bch. We like fierdy follows flew to 't flaught-bred thinkin to raise it in a widden-dream, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15.

2. A wild dream; a state of madness or confusion. Cf. **woodrum.**

Fif. Sae fiercelins had his wid-dreme stirr'd him, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 45.

WIDDY, see **Wid, Widdy-widdy-way, Withy.**

WIDDY-WADDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **widdee-waddee** Dev. [wi·di-wodi.] 1. *adj.* Weak and vacillating; changeable; unreliable. Also used *advb.*

w.Som.[1] A widdy-waddy old 'umman; he don't know his own mind nit two hours together. nw.Dev.[1]

2. *sb.* A poor, weak woman. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466.

WIDDY-WIDDY-WAY, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lon. Cor. Also written **whiddy-whiddy-way** Lon.; and in forms **widdaway** w.Yks.; **widdy** Cum.[4]; **witee-witte-way** N.Cy.[1]; **witty-witty-way** Nhb.[1] A boys' game; see below. Cf. **warney.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Two boys start hand in hand from a 'bay,' and endeavour to touch their opponents. Anyone touched must return with them to the bay and join hands with the first to make a fresh sally. The numbers thus receive constant accessions; but if the chain of hands be broken, the sally has proved a failure, and each outsider endeavours to capture and ride in triumph on the back of one of his quondam pursuers. The broken and scattered rank is re-formed as soon as all have reached the bay, and each fresh sally is begun with a chorus:—'Widdy-widdy-way: the morrow's the market day; Slyarter, slyarter; comin away, comin away!' Cum.[4] A boy having been 'counted out' by the saying of the following rhyme, 'Ikey, pikey, penny-pie; popalorum, jiggum, jye; stand thee oot lug,' cries 'Widdy widdy way, Widdy widdy way; snatch an' a bobbin an' away, way, way! Snatch! t'furst yan I catch,' runs after one of the others, and if he succeeds in catching him lifts his hat and strikes the other one on the head, saying, 'Help me to catch aw t'rest.' They then make for the 'den' hand in hand, trying also to touch one of the other boys; should holds be broken, these two go straight 'home,' whilst the rest try to catch them and ride 'home' on their backs. There are variations of this game. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) Lon. 'Whiddy, whiddy, way, If you don't come, I won't play.' The players, except one, stand in a den or home. One player clasps his hands together, with the two forefingers extended. He sings out the above, and the boys who are 'home' then cry—'Warning once, warning twice, Warning three times over; When the cock crows out come I, Whiddy, whiddy, wake-cock. Warning!' This is called 'saying their prayers.' The boy who begins must touch another boy, keeping his hands clasped as above. These two then join hands, and pursue the others; those whom they catch also joining hands, till they form a long line. If the players who are in the home run out before saying their prayers, the other boys have the right to pummel them, or ride home on their backs, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 374. Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] The following is said in starting children for a race: 'Widdy, widdy, way, Is a very pretty play, Once, twice, three times, And all run away.' Oft.

WIDE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Hrt. Sus. [waid, Midl. woid.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Wide-board**, a coal-mining term: an excavation a pillar in length, and four or five yards in width, usually driven at right angles to the cleavage of the coal; (2) **-coat**, a great-coat; (3) **-gab**, the frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*; (4) **-nicks**, in phr. *to run wide-nicks*; see below; (5) **-wally**, a low, wide line into which hay is raked before being made into cocks or carted; see **Wally**, *sb.*[1]

(1) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888. (2) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Between two places of greatly different temperature it is common to say 'There's a wide-coat difference atween them.' Dur.[1], w.Yks.[1] (3) Sh.I. It is very characteristically termed the wide-gab, the mouth being hideously large, extending entirely across its disproportionally great head, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 23 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] (4) Nhp. But if 'wide nicks' ye [mice] mean

to run To scoop my barley crust in fun, Beware your head, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 168. (5) **s.Wor.** Get it into wide-walley (H.K.).

2. Phr. *wide of*, off the direct road but not far from.

w.Yks. 'Where does this rare fern grow?' 'Oh! wide o' Settle' (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Father was a rich farmer wide of Preston, WESTALL *Old Factory*, xxvii. **Sus.**[1] Stone is a little wide of Rye.

3. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Wide-gaited**, walking in a straddling manner; bandy-legged; of a horse: having the legs wide apart; (2) **-gascoigned**, *obs.*, of a horse: having a wide space between the buttocks; see **Gaskins, 2**; (3) **-gobbed**, wide-mouthed; (4) **-setten**, of material: having wide spaces between the threads of the warp and the woof.

(1) **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thoo leuks varra wide-giatet i' them narrow-leg'd britches (B.K.). (2) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 173. (3) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (4) **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A wide-setten harn appron.

WIDE, *v.* Sc. Also written **wyde** Sc.; *pp.* **widden** Abd. A dial. form of 'wade.'

Sc. 'No, thank ye, sir,' the lady said, 'I would rather chuse to wyde,' KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 17. **Abd.** Ye cam wydin' throu' watter yairds deep, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xlii. **nw.Abd.** Ye've widden throu the mire, *Gooduife* (1867) st. 18. **Edb.** Addison, wha deep does wide, An' reasons strong, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 14.

WIDEN, *v.* Irel. Chs. Shr. Also in form **widden** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] [wai·dən; wi·dən.] **1.** To increase in knitting. Shr.[1] Hence **Widdenings**, *sb. pl.* the places where a stocking is increased to give room for the calf of the leg.

s.Chs.[1] **Shr.**[1] ''Ow many bouts mun I knit atween the wid'nin's?' 'Three, the same as yo' pŭt'n atween the narrowin's.'

2. Of liquid: to spread over a surface.

Ir. Like spilt wather when it's widenin' itself over the floor, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 120.

WIDENESS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. Also in forms **wahdness** n.Yks.; **weydness** Cum.[14]; **widness** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] [wai·dnəs.] Width; measure across.

Sc. (A.W.), **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** They're all of a wahdness (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[5] An' a rare wideness it wor. **n.Lin.**[1] Ran dyke should oht to be nine feet e' wideness. **w.Som.**[1] The river's near the same wideness all along.

WIDGEON, *sb.* Irel. Chs. Shr. e.An. Also written **wigeon** Crk. Chs. [wi·dʒən.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Widgeon-driver**, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* Crk. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 160; (2) **-grass**, the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina.* Dub. (B. & H.) **2.** The scaup, *Fuligula marila.*

Chs. The scaup duck—wigeon the latter is also termed locally, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137.

3. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.* Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **4.** A name given to every kind of wild duck, except the mallard, *Anas boschas.* Shr.[1] **5.** A midge. Suf. (C.T.)

WIDOW, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **weeda** Uls. Nhb.[1]; **weedow** Gall.; **weedy** Sc.; **widda** Sc. Ir. Dur. Yks. Lan. I.Ma.; **widder** Not. Brks.[1] Nrf. Som. Cor. Amer.; **widdey** Cor.; **widdow** Cor.[1]; **widdy** Ir. Brks.[1] Dev.[8] Cor.[2] [wi·də; wi·di.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Widow's bench**, *obs.*, the share of the husband's estate which the widow enjoyed in addition to her jointure; (2) **-body**, a widow; (3) **-gentleman**, a gentleman widower; (4) **-'s lock**, a small lock or fringe growing apart from the hair above the forehead; (5) **-man**, a widower; (6) **-'s peak**, see (4); (7) **-'s screen**, a widow's cap; (8) **-wail**, the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (9) **-wife**, (10) **-woman**, see (2).

(1) **Sus.** RAY (1691); Somewhat analogous to dower, but, unlike the latter, only attaching to property of which the husband died seised (F.E.S.); **Sus.**[1] (2) **Ayr.** It ill becomes a Christian woman, let abee a lone widow body like me, to sell bad drink, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 16. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** This widow-body who was here just now, SUTCLIFFE *Barbara Cunliffe* (1901) 238. (3) **sw.Lin.**[1] **Som.** A widow-gentleman wi' one daughter, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 45. (4) **War.**[2] Credulous persons believe that a girl so distinguished will become a widow soon after marriage. (5) **Sc.** (G.W.) **Abd.** The bridegroom an aul' widow man, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 229. **Frf.** BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 31. **Cav.** (M.S.M.) **n.Cy., Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **I.Ma.** Sir John, it appears, Was a widda man, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 35. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.** I ne'er thought I'ld ha' to wed a widow man, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 118. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **sw.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.** There dwelt a 'widow-man' who 'did for himself,' HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 22. **s.Hmp.** Wallcott were a widowman wi' a family, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 58. **w.Som.**[1] He's a widow man way no family, zo you on't have your 'ouse a-tord abroad way a passle o' chillern. **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233. **Nfld.** (G.P.)] (6) **n.Cy.** When a woman's hair grows in a low point on the fore-head, it is supposed to presage widowhood, and is called a 'widow's peak,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. (7) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (8) **Shr.** (B. & H.) (9) **Edb.** The wandering widow-wife an' weans Aye leave the door wi' mony a blessin', MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 315. (10) **Frf.** She's an unprotected lone widow wooman, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 25. **Edb.** He's deid . . . and left me a lone, freindless, weedy-woman, CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* (1897) 89. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 250. **Uls.** What wud an auld weeda wumman like me luck like, wearin' floors? M'ILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 45. **Cav.** (M.S.M.) **Nhb.** Bill hired as bailiff to a widow woman, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 27. **Dur.** Ye should be ashamed o' yersel's, disturbin' a widda woman, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 56. **Lakel.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.** A widda woman was biddin yan an nahnpence fo' just sike a keeal pot as he wanted, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 36. **w.Yks., Midl.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1] **Der.** Yo're at liberty to fetch the widow-ooman back, GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 146. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** I'm a lone widder-woman, SPILLING *M. Miggs* (1873) 45, ed. 1902. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Ah, pore widow-woman! she cried her heart out about it almost, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) x. **w.Som.**[1] Her was a widow 'oman avore her married way he. **Dev.**[3], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12] [**Amer.** I wasn't goin' to tell till I found out what that widder woman was after, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1903) 410.]

2. Phr. (1) *American widow*, a woman whose husband has gone to America; (2) *a widow bewitched*, a woman deserted by, or separated from, her husband; (3) *here's a poor widow from Babylon*, a children's singing game; see below; (4) *to play the widow*, to be unchaste.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Courier* (May 15, 1897); **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Hoo's a widow bewitch't, 39. (3) **Sth.** 'Here's a poor widow from Babylon—Six poor children all alone: One can bake, and one can brew, And one can do the lily galoo. ['Please take one out': these words are sung twice.] This poor Bella, she is gone, Without a father—on her hand Nothing but a guinea gold ring: Good bye, Bella, good bye.' . . A girl acts the widow, and behind her are other girls (number immaterial) acting the children. She advances, repeating the rime up to 'Please take one out.' After these last words have been spoken, one of the line of girls in front takes one of the widow's children and says 'This poor Bella, &c.,' after which the widow's child goes into the line, and the girl who took her out becomes one of the widow's children—the game beginning again, NICHOLSON *Golspie* (1897) 158. (4) **Brks.** (W.H.E.)

3. A children's singing game; see below. See **Poor-widow**, s.v. **Poor, 1** (28).

[The children form a ring by joining hands. One player stands in the centre. The ring dance round singing the first verse; the widow then chooses one player from the ring, who goes into the centre with her, and the ring dances round singing the second part. The one first in the centre then joins the ring, and the second player becomes the widow and chooses in her turn, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 382.] **Per.** Here is a poor widow who is left alone, And all her children married and gone; Come choose the east, come choose the west, Come choose the one you love the best. Now since you've got married, I wish you joy, Every year a girl or boy; Love one another like sister and brother, I pray you couple come kiss together, *ib.* 381. **Nhp., Nrf., Suf., Ken.** *ib.* 381-2. [For rhymes see GOMME *ib.*]

4. An unmarried woman. Stf.[1] **5.** A widower.

Sc. (JAM.); He is a widow, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 90. **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** She left me a lone weedow, CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) xv. **Ir.** CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 102. **Nhb.**[1] Men and women are indiscriminately called weedas. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Eawr Betty's heere, an aw dunnot want to be a widda just yet, FERGUSON *Moudywarp's Visit*, 26. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Shr.**[1], **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Cor.**[1] He was left a widow.

[1. OE. *wuduwe*, a widow. 5. *wuduwa*, a widower (HALL).]

WIDOWER, *sb.* Sc. Oxf. In *comb.* (1) **Widower-hood**, the state of being a widower; (2) **-'s peak**, a point of hair growing in the middle of a man's forehead.

(1) Arg. My father's grieving about his wae widowerhood, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 35. (2) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

WIDVER, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dial. form of 'widower.' w.Cy. (HALL.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

WIE, WIEL, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Wee, Why**, *adv.*, **Weel**, *sb.*[1]

WIELD, *v.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Der. Also written **weild** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wald** Dur.; **weld** Sc. (JAM.) Der. [wīld.] **1.** To manage successfully; to obtain by whatever means.

Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. An old Yorkshireman from Airedale was talking of a poaching affray in which a man ran away when he was in a position of advantage, though set upon by two antagonists. 'He could 'a' wielded both on 'em, easy' (J.K.S.). Der. A farmer living at Ashover . . . said to me, 'There's no farm I could ha' liked better if I could only ha' welded it,' ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* (1891).

Hence (1) **Wieldiness**, *sb.* easiness of management; nimbleness; (2) **Wieldy**, *adj.* manageable; nimble; easy.

(1) Rnf. WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 106. (2) Rnf. With wieldy verse and jinglin', He sings o' muirs and mosses, *ib.* 11.

2. To exert; to exercise.

Dmf. Our curlers keen their bodies wield For pies and drink, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 28.

Hence **Walding-man**, *sb.*, *obs.*, an active, stirring man. Dur. (K.) **3.** *Obs.* To possess. Sc. (JAM.)

WIEND, WIENT, WIER, see **Wynd**, *sb.*[1], **Went**, *sb.*[1], **Wear**, *v.*[2]

WIERD, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **weird**. Troublesome, mischievous. See **Weird**.

Ayr. O but ye're a wierd laddie (JAM.). Slk. Atween the wat grund an' the dry, where grows the weirdest an' the warst o' weeds, HOGG *Tales* (1820) I. 310 (*ib.*).

WIERD, see **Weird**.

WIERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Also written **weirs**. In phr. *in wiers*, in danger of; on the point of. Cf. **aweers**.

Bch. Lums in wiers to get a durd Or downward flung, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 42 (JAM.).

WIEST, *adj.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ugly. (HALL.)

WIESTE, WIETHE, WIEZE, see **Wisht, Waith**, *v.*[2], **Wise**, *sb.*[1]

WIF, *sb.* e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The sudden turn of a hare when pursued swiftly by the hounds. (HALL.)

WIFE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [waif, Midl. woif.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Wife-day**, see below; (2) **-muddher**, a mother-in-law; (3) **-old**, old enough to be married.

(1) Cum.[1] On a birth occurring the neighbouring wives assemble at the house to tea, &c. as soon as the mother is able to receive company. w.Yks. Then comes the wife-day, generally the second Sunday after the birth, when all the women of the neighbourhood who have attended at the Shout, go dressed in their best, to take tea, and hold a regular gossip, each carrying with her a shilling, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 306. (2) ne.Lan.[1] (3) Dev. Ess—you be wife-auld in body; but what about the thinking part of 'e, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 31.

2. Phr. (1) *old wife's fair*, the second day of a fair. w.Yks.[1]; (2) *to bury one's old wife*, to give an entertainment on the occasion of having finished one's apprenticeship. *ib.* **3.** A woman; a landlady.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 106; He proposed I should buy winter-hosen from a wife in the Cowgate-back, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 51. n.Sc. (H.E.F.) Cai.[1] An oldish woman, whether married or single. Inv. (H.E.F.) w.Sc. STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 129. Ayr. Ev'ry auld wife, greetin, clatters, 'Tam Samson's dead!' BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 9. Bwk. The wives were witches a', HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A woman, if a stranger, is addressed as wife. 'Hi, canny wife!' Never as woman simply. e.Dur.[1], n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Wifely**, *adj.* womanish, feminine.

Lnk. Never tak a widow's ae son, for a' the wifely gates in the warld will be in him, for want of a father to teach him manly actions, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 154.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Wife-body**, a woman; (2) **-carle**, *obs.*, a man who takes upon himself a woman's household duties.

(1) Lnk. He had married Jean Jamieson, the biggest wife-body in the district, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 112. (2) Sc. An ye will be a wife-carle, and buy fish at your ain hands, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xiv. Lth. (JAM.)

WIFF, *sb.*[1] Cor. [wif.] A necktie; a small cape or tippet. Cor.[1]; Cor.[2] Go and put on your wiff.

WIFF, *sb.*[2] Lei. Ken. Also in form **wift** Ken. [wif.] A withy; a band for faggots; a dial. form of 'with.'

Lei.[1] Ken. *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813); Ken.[1] Formerly only the large kind of fagot, which went by the name of kiln-bush, was bound with two wiffs, other smaller kinds with one. But now, as a rule, all fagots are tied up with two wiffs; Ken.[2]

WIFF, WIFFLE, see **Whiff**, *sb.*, **Whiffle**, *v.*[2]

WIFFLE-WAFFLE, *v.* Nhp.[2] To whet a scythe or other implement. 'When d'ye wiffle waffle, mate?'

WIFFS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms **wipps** Nrf.; **wips** e.An.[1] [wifs; wips.] In phr. *wiffs and strays*, ears and straws of corn; odds and ends. e.An.[1] Nrf. GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 38; Nrf.[1]

WIFFY, see **Whiffy**.

WIFIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **wifey**. **1.** *sb.* A *dim.* of 'wife,' used as a term of endearment.

Sc. (JAM.) e.Sc. 'This wifie mine has kept the good wine until now,' the minister remarked banteringly, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 281. Lnk. My wifie presides like the fond fairy queen, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 20. Wgt. My bairns an' my wifie sae croose, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 96.

Hence **Wifie-like**, *adj.* like a little wife.

Lth. Come wi' thy wee step, and wifie-like air, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 39.

2. A little woman; used as a term of endearment, familiarity, or contempt.

Sc. (A.W.) Abd. Did the wifie, Wull, come hame wi' yer aunt? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Lth. An auld tidie wifie to pree the fresh air Sits at the cot-door in an auld elbow-chair, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 13. Dmf. Some of the very poorest of our old wifies had already begun knitting . . . shawls, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 172.

3. *adj.* Matronly; having the appearance of a married woman.

Ayr. Every landlady seemed to think that she had a 'wifey' sort o' look aboot her, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 50.

WIFOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **wyfock** (JAM.); and in forms **wifiekie, wifikie, wyfockie**. A little wife; a little woman; *gen.* used as a term of endearment.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. I'm comin', wee wifikie, comin', comin'! GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 164. Lnk. There was a wee wifiekie Was coming frae the fair, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 52. Kcb. Whut wud yer wifock do? my bonnie Ayrshire man! TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 201.

WIFT, *adv.* Sur.[1] [wift.] Quickly and noiselessly.

Walking with a man in April, 1889, a bicycle passed us, and he said, 'They come by so wift, don't they?'

WIFT, see **Whift, Wiff**, *sb.*[2]

WIG, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **whig** Nhb.[1] [wig.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Wigs-(up)on-the-green**, lively doings; a 'row'; a disturbance; fighting.

Sh.I. If auld Donal' o' da Leans id seen guidship laek dat, be me saul dey'd been wigs apo' da green! *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898). Nhb.[1] A village rowdy is often said to cause whigs-on-the-green. Cum. Theer wad be 'wigs o' t'green,' SILPHEO *Billy Brannan* (1885) 8; There'll be wigs o' t'green when t'maister hears on't (E.W.P.). s.Lan.[1]

2. Old dead grass left on a pasture. Chs.[1] **3.** *pl. Obs.* or *obsol.* Tuberous plants, esp. potatoes, the tubers of which are connected by tough fibres.

s.Not. That kind of potato is not often seen now, and the name for it appears to have almost died out. 'These taters is all wigs, every jack on 'em' (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Wiggy**, *adj.* of plants: having thickly-growing or matted fibrous roots; cf. **wicky**; (2) **Wiggy-buck**, *sb.* a radish having a mass of small roots.

(1) s.Not. Them wiggy taters gie so much trouble lifting (J.P.K.). War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) s.Wor. Said of roots growing in drains (H.K.). Shr.[1] Said of turnips which have ceased to grow in the roots and have struck out a mass of fibres into the soil.

'These turmits bin pretty bad to pool up, they bin that wiggy.' (2) Wor. E.S.)

4. A piece of paper for holding groceries, &c. rolled upon the hand and twisted at one end. Also called **Sow's-mou.** Abd. (Jam.) 5. A sharp stroke. Bnff.[1] 6. A whim; a caprice.

Abd. Through ilk dirty corner jink Your wig to please, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 178.

7. *v.* To beat or strike sharply. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

8. To anticipate; to overreach, cheat; to baulk.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] The black dog had eat up all before the white one came, whereupon 'twas said, the first had wigg'd the last.

WIG, *sb.*[2] Lan. [wig.] An ear.

Aw thowt o' pullin' one chap's wigs, Pearson *Manch. Ballads,* No. 443.

WIG, *sb.*[3] Sc. Cum. Also written **wyg** Sc. (Jam.) [wig.] In phr. *from wig to wa',* from pillar to post; backwards and forwards.

n.Sc. A thing is said to gang frae wyg to waw when it is moved backwards and forwards from the one wall of a house to the other (Jam.). Abd. Mind what this lass has undergane for you, Since ye did her so treacherously forhow, How she is catch'd for you frae wig to wa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 114, ed. 1812. Cum. He's banged aboot frae wig to wa', Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 314; Cum.[4]

WIG, WIGEON, see **Whig,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[3], **Widgeon.**

WIG(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. Hmp. Dev. Also written **whig** Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] ne.Lan.[1] [wig.]

1. *Obs.* A kind of fine bread; see below.

Sc. (Jam.) Peb. Beside ilk Presbyterian's plate, A whig, on cooky, lay, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 90, ed. 1817; A leavened wheaten bread with thin crust, brown and round above, and white and flat below, gradually contracting to a point at each end, *ib.* 92, *note.*

2. A kind of cake or bun; see below.

Sc. A small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants (Jam.); Plates of whigs, cuckies, and petticoat-tails, contended with buttered bread and jellies the preference of being eaten, *Edb. Mag.* (Mar. 1821) 196 (*ib.*); Whigs, Chelsea buns, Sinclair *Observations* (1782) 151 (*ib.*); You may make wigs of the biscuit dough, by adding four ounces of currans well cleaned to every pound of dough, *Cookery Receipts,* 2 (*ib.*). Ayr. Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 51, ed. 1871. N.Cy.[1] 'A plain wig,' without currants; 'a spice wig,' with currants. Nhb.[1] A Newcastle lass, in service in London, enquired where she could get some wigs. Being directed to a barber's shop, she astonished the 'artiste' by asking the price of his 'spice wigs,' as she wanted half a dozen for tea. Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum.[4] A small round tea-cake, a tea-cake made long shape and with currants. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. A bun or muffin, Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[2], n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] A sweetened currant bun. s.Chs.[1] Ah)v aad· nuwt bŭr ŭ ai·pni wig ŭv au· dee·. Lin. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 138; They are made with warm milk, *ib.* 178. n.Lin.[1] Tom, Tom, the baker's son, Stole a wig, and away he run; The wig was eat, and Tom was beat, And Tom went roaring down the street. War.[2] It is of oblong form, and should contain carraways; War.[3], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Now, childern, if yo' bin good awile I'm away, I'll bring yo' a wig apiece throm Ellesmer' markit; Shr.[2], Hrf.[12] Glo. This name is still given to the plain halfpenny buns sold by the pastry-cooks in Bristol. I have asked for them by that name, and been supplied with them, as long as I can remember, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 138. Bdf. On St. Andrew's day, at Leighton Buzzard, small buns (something like Good Friday buns) are yearly made, and confectioners go round for orders, some days beforehand, for Tandry Wigs, or St. Andrew's buns, *ib.* Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. Hmp.[1] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 466.

Hence **Wig-woman,** *sb.* a woman who sells 'wigs.'

Lin. All Grantham juveniles knew Mrs. B. the wig woman. . . I remember her being excessively indignant with a servant of our family who called her, as I believe everybody else did, 'the wig-woman,' *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 138.

[Wygge, brede (or bunne brede, P.) (*Prompt.*).]

WIG(G, *v.* Sc. [wig.] To wag, shake; to move. Cf. wiggle.

Sh.I. I wiggid me head bit gae nae answer, *Sh. News* (Jan. 7, 1899); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence (1) **Wiggie,** *adj.* loose, shaky, waggly; (2) **Wig-waggle,** *v.* to swing backwards and forwards.

(1) Sh.I. Da sholmit quaik's veegwal . . . wis no free o' bein' a kind o' wiggie, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). (2) Per. Wha' is't but Davie wig-waggin' a lantern, Stewart *Character* (1857) 72.

WIG(G, see **Whig,** *sb.*[2]

WIGGEN, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Der. Dev. Also written **wigan** w.Yks.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wiggan** n.Cy. Yks.; and in form **wiggin** Cum.[24] Wm. w.Yks.[25] s.Lan.[1] Wal. Der.[1] Dev. [wi·gən, -in.] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; also used *attrib.* Cf. **quicken,** *sb.* 2.

n.Cy. Wherever a wiggan-tree grows near a house, t'witches canna come, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. Cum.[24] Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 225. w.Yks.[12]; w.Yks.[5] A sprig of which is often found fastened to the inside of a stable-door as a charm against witchery. Lan. Isaac, yo' may as weel tek th' wiggin an' th' horse-shoes deawn, Bowker *Tales* (1883) 191. s.Lan.[1], Chs., Wal., Der.[12] s.Dev. I had to throw away the junket; he was gone so sour as a wiggin, *Reports Proviné* (1893).

WIGGER, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Strong.

N.Cy.[2] A clear pitched wigger fellow. e.Yks. If hee . . . bee a wigger and heppen youth, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 133.

WIGGERY-WAGGERY, *sb.* e.Dur.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Loose motion in walking.

WIGGEWOGAM, *adj.* Pem. [wigəwo·gəm.] Zig-zag.

s.Pem. 'Have yea zeen the treks of an adder on the road?' 'No, what sort be they?' 'Oh, they be all wiggewogam' (W.M.M.).

WIGGIE, *sb.* Sc. [wi·gi.] 1. A jocular name for a barber.

Per. Lord, sic a day I had o' proud congratulations—'Wiggie, huzza!' Stewart *Character* (1857) 43.

2. *Obs.* A name for the devil.

n.Sc. Dreel their cares to Wiggie Clean aff that night, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 64 (Jam.).

WIGGIN, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **whiggin.** [wi·gin.] A condition of prostration from over-exertion or from overtaxing the strength.

Nhb.[1] That load's gi'en him a whiggin.

WIGGINEAR, *sb.* Lei.[1] Also in form **wignear.** The earwig, *Forficula.*

WIGGIN-HEARTY-CHRISTER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular term for an inhabitant of Wigan.

It alludes to a form of oath peculiar to the place, especially among the colliers, i.e. 'Hearty-Christ,' a corruption of 'Heart-of-Christ.'

WIGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **whiggle** Fif. Cld. (Jam.); **wigle** Sc.; and in form **weegle** Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] [wi·gl.]

1. *v.* To waggle, shake, move loosely; to wriggle. Cf. **waggle.**

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Faith, he cud wiggle his elbic, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 113. Cai.[1] Fif. She weeglit her wing-wavin' shoon, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 17. Lin.[1] The eels were wiggling after being skinned. n.Lin.[1], War.[3], Wor. (H.K.) Brks.[1] A adder allus wiggles till the zun goes down no matter how much 'e med kill 'n. Sus. (F.E.)

Hence (1) **Wiggly,** (2) **Wiggly-waggly,** *adj.* waggling, shaking, unstable. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] 2. To swing in walking; to waddle, reel, stagger; also used with *along.*

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. He noticed Lowrie's elongated form wiggling off alongside of Liza, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 45. Fif. (Jam.), ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Weegler,** *sb.* a waddler. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Weeglie,** *adj.* having a wriggling motion in walking. *ib.*

3. *Comb.* (1) **Wiggle-waggle,** (*a*) to shake or move from side to side; to sway, vibrate; to wriggle; (*b*) a tremulous, undulating motion; a waggle; (*c*) a game; see below; (*d*) *pl.* the quaking-grass, *Briza media*; (*e*) waggling, quivering, vibrating; sinuous, zig-zag; also used *advb.*; (2) **-waggle-grass,** (3) **-waggle-wantons,** see (1, *d*); (4) **-waggly,** very unstable; (5) **-wants,** see (1, *d*).

(1, *a*) Sc. Putting out his tongue, and wiggle-waggling his walking-stick ower his left elbow, *Scotch Haggis,* 95. Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Per. A licht wiggle-waggles—it's surely a spunkie, Stewart *Character* (1857) 72. Cld. (Jam.), e.Yks.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], e.Cy. (Hall.) Ken. Said of any chair or stool that totters backward and forward (K.). (*b*) Suf.[1] (*c*) Not.[1] Lei.[1] A party sit round a table under the presidency of a 'Buck.' Each person has his fingers clenched, and the thumb extended. 'Buck' from time to time calls out as suits his fancy, 'Buck says, thumbs up!' or 'Buck says, thumbs down!' or 'Wiggle-waggle!' If

he says 'thumbs up!' he places both hands on the table with the thumbs sticking straight up. If 'thumbs down!' he rests his thumbs on the table with his hands up. If 'wiggle-waggle!' he places his hands as in 'thumbs up,' but wags his thumbs nimbly. Everybody at the table has to follow the word of command on the instant, and any who fail to do so are liable to a forfeit. **War.**[3] (*d*) **Sus.** (B. & H.) (*e*) **Bnff.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] There was a Robin Redbreast set upon a powle, Wiggle-waggle went his tail. **w.Yks.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Suf.**[1] (2) **Hmp.** (H.R.) (3) **Brks.** (B. & H.) (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**[1] (5) **Wil.**[1] *MS. add.*

4. To creep in; to inveigle. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] *MS. add.* 5. To work in a listless, heartless manner; to idle about; to trifle; also used with *along.* Fif., Cld. (Jam.) 6. To fish in a certain way; see below.

Sur. 'I'm agoing to wiggle fur 'em.' . . He very quietly unwound the line by turning his forked stick the reverse way as it neared the water, and I could see him gently jerking it up and down to imitate the flight of the insect. Then he let it drop on the water, close to the bank, and gave his owlet [ghost moth] a motion as if it were struggling to rise from the pond after falling in. Another wiggle, and then came a sound, sock! the stick was raised, the line as tight as any harp-string, and up the bank went a trout, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 73.

7. To poke the fire up, or out. Cor.[2] 8. *sb.* A waggle; a shaking motion.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Her glorious eyes taking in every wiggle of his kniffy little person, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 43. **Sur.** Another wiggle, and then came a sound, . . the stick was raised, . . and up the bank went a trout, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 73. [**Amer.** It didn't need but a wiggle or two o' the pistol to bring Buttonporgie to takin' his view, Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 118.]

9. The act of waddling; a swing in the gait.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** I lov'd the weegle in your walk, Sae bonnilie ye went, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 31.

10. A trifle, toy, kickshaw, gimcrack. Fif. (Jam.)

[2. Kumeð forð biuoren his Louerde . . . & wigeleð ase uordrunken mon, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 214.]

WIGGLETY-WAGGLETY, *adj.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **weegltie-waggltie** Bnff.[1] Cld. (Jam.) Swinging from side to side, unstable, unsteady, wavering; also used *advb.*

Bnff.[1] **w.Sc.** Like a bad rider that gangs wigglety-wagglety clean contrary to the motion of the beast he is on the back of, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 280. **Cld.** (Jam.), **s.Lan.**[1]

WIGGY, *sb.* Dur. [wi·gi.] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* (R.O.H.) Cf. wiggen.

WIGHT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Cor. Also in form **wicht** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. wiχt.] 1. A creature, individual, person, fellow; also used contemptuously.

Sc. We wadna gi'en for you, poor wight, A bare boddle, Pennecuik *Collection* (1787) 16. **Frf.** Ye foolish, feckless wicht, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 32. **Ayr.** Service *Notandums* (1890) 99. **Gall.** A feckless wicht, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 65. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Poor wight!' poor fellow. **Cor.** Tha Crowner cum'd along weth 'leven Wights, *T. Towser* (1873) 71.

2. The shrew-mouse.

Or.I. The wild quadrupeds of this parish are, rabbits, . . common mice, and a small species of mice, commonly called here 'wights,' which I have never observed in Scotland, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 317 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. Ther wiste no wight that he was in dette, Chaucer *Prol. to C. T.* 280.]

WIGHT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. s.Cy. Also written **wite** N.Cy.[2] s.Cy.; and in forms **weet** N.Cy.[2] s.Cy.; **wicht** Sc. (Jam.) [Sc. wiχt.] 1. Strong, mighty, powerful; stout; active.

Sc. A wight man wanted never a weapon, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 356. **Bch.** The wight an' doughty captains a' Upo' their doups sat down, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 1. **Per.** Spence *Poems* (1898) 69. **e.Fif.** As wicht a lad as e'er was seen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **s.Sc.** In a short time after 'Jamie the wight,' an imp. king, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 66. **Ayr.** He was bred to kintra wark, And counted was baith wight and stark, Burns *Elegy on R. Ruisseaux*, st. 3. **Dmf.** I' the bield o' Thy wicht arms, Reid *Poems* (1894) 179. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** The man was ne'er so wight nor gued But worthy Wallace durst him byde, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 148.

Hence (1) **Wichtful,** *adj.* strong, vigorous; (2) **Wightly,** *adv.* vigorously, with strength; (3) **Wightness,** *sb., obs.,* power, strength; (4) **Wighty,** *adj.,* see (1).

(1) **Abd.** Lang may ye wield a wichtfu' arm, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 147. (2) **Bwk.** Wightly can he wield a rung; In a brawl he's aye the bangster, W. Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 101. (3) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bch.** But gin my wightness doubted were, I wad my gentle bleed . . . Right sickerly does plead, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. 4. **N.Cy.**[1] **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *Obs.* Brisk, nimble, swift; also used *advb.*

Bnff. Down the brae I gaed fu' wight, An' lap an' sang, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 65. **N.Cy.**[2] **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

Hence **Wichtly,** *adv.* briskly; swiftly.

Kcd. Wichtly Dobbin reached the Kirkton,—But the Dominie, alack! Had to tramp the weary distance Wi' the saiddle on his back, Grant *Lays* (1884) 75. **n.Yks.** Nowe rise up wightlye, man, for shame, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xxix.

3. *Obs.* Clever. Lnk. Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) *Gl.,* Scenary ed. (1808). 4. *Comp.* (1) **Wight-riding,** *obs.,* of the upper class; (2) **-warping,** *obs.,* nimble-throwing.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Sc.** The weaver shall find room At the wight-warping loom, Scott *Auchindrane* (1830) Act I. Sc. i.

[1. She could eke Wrastlen . . . With any yong man, were he never so wight, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 3457.]

WIGHT, WIGNEAR, see **Wite, Wigginear.**

WIG-WAG, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Bck. 1. *v.* To swing backwards and forwards. e.Yks.[1] 2. *Comb.* **Wig-wag wanton,** the quaking-grass, *Briza media.* Bck. (B. & H.) 3. *sb.* In phr. *this world of wig-wag, obs.,* this state of being; this world of good and evil. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

WIG-WAGON, *sb.* Wil. The quaking-grass, *Briza media. Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2.

WIG-WANTS, WIK, see **Wag-wants, Wick,** *sb.*[125]

WIKE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **wick, wicker** N.Cy.[1] A temporary mark; see below. Cf. **wicker,** *sb.*[1]

N.Cy.[1] A mark used in setting out tithes, generally the branch of a tree. **e.Yks.** To make use of reade-weedes for wikes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 35; As boughs set up to divide swaths to be mown in the common ings; also boughs set on haycocks for tithes, &c., Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

WIKE, see **Wick,** *sb.*[23]

WIKER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A corner, esp. of the mouth. Grose (1790). Cf. **wick,** *sb.*[3]

WIL, see **Wheel.**

WILBER, *sb.* and *v.* Ken.[1] Also in form **wibber.** [wi·lbə(r), wi·bə(r).] 1. *sb.* A dial. form of 'wheelbarrow.' Hence **Wibberful,** *sb.* a wheelbarrowful. 2. *v.* To wheel in a wheelbarrow. 'I wibber'd out a wibberfull.'

WILBRANCH, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Chs.[1] A string-halt in horses. Cf. **willmaranche.** Hence **Wilbranched,** *ppl. adj.* having the string-halt.

WILCH, *sb. Obs.* e.An. 1. The sediment of beer, home-made wine, &c. Suf.[1] 2. The wicker strainer set upright in the mash-tub, to prevent the grains from running off with the wort. e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

WILCHEN, *sb.* Ant. A little fellow. (S.A.B.) Cf. **wilk,** *sb.*[1]

WILCOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **willcock.** [wi·lkok.] The razor-bill, *Alca torda.* Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217; S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **willock,** 3.

WILD, *sb.* Sur. Sus. [waild.] A weald; see below.

Sur. The Wild of Surrey is a clay-bottomed, wet, unpleasant passage of country, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 355. **Sus.**[1] The Weald of Sussex is always spoken of as The Wild by the people who live in the Downs.

Hence *wild people, phr.* the inhabitants of the Weald of Sussex, so called by the inhabitants of the Downs. Sus.[1]

[A franklin in the wild of Kent, Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. i. 60.]

WILD, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wahld** n.Yks.; **weyl** Cum.[1]; **wil** Sc.; **wile** Gall.; **will** Sc. (Jam.); **wul, wuld** Sc.; **wull** Sc. (Jam.); **wyle** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**waild,** Midl. **woild.**]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Wild bear,** in phr. *shoeing the wild bear,* a game; see below; cf. *to shoe the old mare,* s.v. **Shoe,** 10 (4); (2) **— bird,** in phr. *all the wild birds in the air,* a game; see below; cf. *all the birds in the air,* s.v.

All, 5. I; (3) — **bores**, a worsted material; (4) — **cat**, (*a*) the polecat; (*b*) an ill-natured, spiteful person; (*c*) wild; stormy; (*d*) in phr. *to tumble the wild cat*, to turn head over heels; to fall over; (*e*) in phr. *to turn the wild cat*, to turn head over heels on a bar or rope; (5) — **curds**, see below; (6) — **drave**, a madcap; (7) — **horse**, see below; (8) — **hounds**, a pack of phantom hounds; (9) — **lady**, a witch; (10) — **lead**, sulphuret of zinc, 'mock lead'; (11) — **man**, a phantom huntsman; (12) — **pigeon**, the rock-dove, *Columba livia*; (13) — **say**, a foolish story; (14) — **skite**, (15) — **squirts**, diarrhœa, esp. used of cattle; (16) — **steg**, a wild goose.

(1) **Twd.** Shoein' the wild bear, a game in which the person sits cross-legged on a beam or pile, each of the extremities of which is placed or swung in the eyes of a rope suspended from the back-tree of an out-house. The person uses a switch as if in the act of whipping up a horse; when, being thus unsteadily mounted, he is most apt to lose his balance. If he notwithstanding retains it, he is victor over those who fail in making the attempt (JAM.). (2) **Per.** A game in which one acts the dam of a number of birds, such as are generally known, to all that are engaged in the sport. The person who opposes tries to guess the name of each individual. When he errs, he is subjected to a stroke on the back. When his conjecture is right, he carries away on his back that bird, which is subjected to a blow from each of the rest. When he has discovered and carried off the whole, he has gained the game (JAM.). (3) **w.Yks.** They were . . . about the first to start the worsted business, . . the principal make being shalloons and wildbores, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 330. (4, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Abd.** Whan the word the Maister spak Drave the wull-cat billows back, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) xlv. (*d*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 48. **Ayr.** The daft collier body Tammie Tile, . . whom I have seen tumblin' the wulcat a' the road to his work oot at the Craw-Brae-Heids, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 29. **Dwn.** Fur he wuz gaun on baith han's an' feet, an' he tumbled the wull-cat twa or three times, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 94. (*e*) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (5) **Hrt.** From the whey, if set on the fire, will arise wild curds, by putting new milk and sour buttermilk to it, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 138. (6) **Dev.** A' daunt knaw hot 'ull happen ter tha . . . ye little wild-drave! MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876, bk. II. v. (7) **Ess.** Observing a horse-shoe nailed to the door of one of his cow-houses, he asked the cow-keeper why he had fixed it there. The lad gravely replied, 'Why, to keep the wild-horse away, to be sure,' *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 437. (8) **Nhp.**[2] 142. (9) **Wor.** The Jovial Hunter upon a wild-lady, or witch, appearing to him, determined to destroy the boar, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 115, ed. 1852. (10) **Cor.**[2] (11) **Nhp.**[2] (12) **Sh.I.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 168. **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (14) **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 411. (15) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Squirts). (16) **Gall.** 'Bout whom I mean tae croon awa, Or like a wilesteg gabble A while this day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 80, ed. 1876.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Wild anise**, the sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*; (2) — **asparagus**, the spiked Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*; (3) — **bennet**, see below; (4) — **betony**, the mountain avens, *Dryas octopetala*; (5) — **borage** (-**root**, *obs.*, the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; (6) — **camels**, the wild camomile, *Matricaria Chamomilla*; (7) — **celery**, the common Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; (8) — **clover**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (9) — **cole**, the colewort, *Brassica oleracea*; (10) — **corn**, wild oats, *Avena fatua*; (11) — **cotton**, the tassel cotton-grass, *Eriophorum polystachyon*; (12) — **crocus**, ? the meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (13) — **cucumber**, the wild hop, *Bryonia dioica*; (14) — **daffadowndilly**, the common daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*; (15) — **damson**, the bullace, *Prunus insititia*; (16) — **elder**, (17) — **esh**, the gout-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*; (18) — **fitch**, the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; (19) — **flox**, the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (20) — **garlic**, the ramson, *Allium ursinum*; (21) — **geranium**, (*a*) the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (*b*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*c*) the evening campion, *L. vespertina*; (22) — **gold**, *obs.*, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (23) — **grass-nettle**, the hedge wound-wort, *Stachys sylvatica*; (24) — **hop**, (*a*) the climbing buck-wheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; (*b*) the wood betony, *Stachys Betonica*; (*c*) see (13); (25) — **ice-leaf**, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (26) — **ice-plant**, the brilliant stonecrop, *Sedum Fabarium*; (27) — **jonquil**, see (14); (28) — **kale**, (*a*) see (9); (*b*) the charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (29) — **laburnum**, the common yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*; (30) — **leek**, see (20); (31) — **lily**, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (32) — **liquorice**, (*a*) the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (*b*) the sweet milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*; (33) — **love-and-idle**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (34) — **marigold**, the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (35) — **maws**, the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (36) — **mint**, the common hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*; (37) — **musk**, *obs.*, the hemlock storksbill, *Erodium cicutarium*; (38) — **mustard**, (*a*) see (28, *b*); (*b*) the black mustard, *Sinapis nigra*; (*c*) the wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*; (39) — **onions**, the crow-garlic, *Allium vineale*; (40) — **parsley**, (*a*) the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, esp. the leaves of the plant; (*b*) the leaves of the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (41) — **pear-tree**, the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*; (42) — **pepper**, the common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; (43) — **pincushion-tree**, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (44) — **pink**, (*a*) the maiden pink, *Dianthus deltoides*; (*b*) the Deptford pink, *D. Armeria*; (*c*) the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*d*) see (21, *a*); (45) — **plum**, see (15); (46) — **radish**, see (38, *c*); (47) — **sage**, (*a*) the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scordonia*; (*b*) the round-leaved mint, *Mentha rotundifolia*; (48) — **snapdragon**, the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (49) — **sookies**, the trefoil clover, *Trifolium medium*; (50) — **spinach**, (*a*) the sea-beet, *Beta maritima*; (*b*) the white goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*; (*c*) the good King Henry, *C. Bonus-Henricus*; (*d*) the broad-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula latifolia*; (51) — **sunflower**, the horse-elder, *Inula Helenium*; (52) — **tansy**, the goose-grass, *Potentilla Anserina*; (53) — **thetch-grass**, (*a*) *obs.*, the common tufted vetch, *Vicia Cracca*; (*b*) *obs.*, the common tare, *V. hirsuta*; (54) — **trefoil**, the yellow trefoil, *Trifolium minus*; (55) — **tulip**, the common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (56) — **turnip**, see (28, *b*); (57) — **vetch**, see (53, *a*); (58) — **vine**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) the black briony, *Tamus communis*; (59) — **Williams**, the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (60) — **willow**, see (19).

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Wil.**[1] (3) **Hrt.** It is the opinion of some, that, where Ray-grass grows some years on ground, the same will in time degenerate into a wild bennet or twitch-grass, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 96, in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. i. 85. (4) **Cla.** (5) **Sur.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 44. (6) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (7) **I.W.** 8 **se.Lin.** (I.W.) (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **n.Sc., Rxb.** (JAM.) (11) **n.Sc.** (*ib.*) (12) **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (13, 14) **War.**[3] (15) **n.Yks.** (16) **Bck.** (17) **nw.Cum.** (18) **Cum.** (19) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (20) **Chs.**[1], **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.), **Glo., Sur., Dev.**[4] (21, *a*) **Dev.**[4] (*b*, *c*) **Chs.** (22) **Ess.** A yellow weed called joy or wild gold, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (23) **Nhp.**[1] (24, *a*) **Chs.**[1 3] (*b*) **Wor.** (*c*) **Yks.** (25) **Bck.** (26) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (27) **War.**[3] (28, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Wgt., Kcb.** SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 264. **Ant.** (29) **Sur.** So called about London, from the resemblance of the flowers to those of the laburnum (B. & H.). (30) **Nhb.**[1] (31) **Dev.**[4] 32, *a*) **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 20. **n.Yks.** [In the season of flowering the root is dug up and eaten by children . . . as a substitute for the liquorice-root of the apothecary (B. & H.).] (*b*) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 287. (33) **Glo.**[1] (34) **Ant.** (35) **Der.** (36) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (37) **Bdf.** *Agric.* (1813) 322. (38, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cum.** (*b*) **War.**[3] (*c*) **s.Sc., n.Cy.** (39) **War.**[3] (40, *a*) **Lin.** (I.W.), **e.Rdn.** (*b*) **Bck.** (41) **Der.** (42) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Hundred-leaved grass). (43) **War.**[3] (44, *a*) **s.Sc., n.Cy., Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Pink). (*b*) **Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 82. (*c*) **Bck.** (*d*) **Glo.**[1] (45) **n.Yks.** (46) **Nhb.**[1] (47, *a*) **Wtf., Chs.** (*b*) **Shr.**[1] (48) **n.Lin.**[1], **Oxf.** (49) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Sookies). (50, *a*) **Ir., I.W.** (*b*) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) ii. **Bdf.** (*c*) **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (*d*) **w.Yks.** The young shoots are boiled and eaten (B. & H.). (51) **I.W.** (52) **Cum.**[4], **Nhp. Brks.** DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 192. **s.Bck.** [The leaues are long, made vp of many smaller leaues, like vnto those of the garden Tansie, but lesser, GERARDE 841 (B. & H.).] (53, *a*) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 142. (*b*) *ib.* III. i. 48. (54) **sw.Cum.**

55) Nhp., War. (56 w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 125. (57) Cum., Oxf. (58, *a*) Chs.[1], Wor., Hmp.[1] (*b*) Chs.[13], I.W. (59) Brks. DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 88. (60) s.Cy., Wil.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *as wild as a hare.* n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) — *as Orson*, very wild. Stf. (J.C.W.); (3) *wild as winter thunder*, ungovernable, unruly. Cum.[14] 4. Mad, esp. mad with anger; cross; excited; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. (G.W.), Cai.[1] Abd. If the maister thocht I meddled he'd be wild, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 4, 1898). Dwn. 'They're cleen wuld aboot it,' sez I, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 18. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. As wild as a March hare, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], Sus. (F.E.) w.Som.[1] A very common jeer to an irascible person is, 'Hot's the matter then? why thee art so wild's a cock gooze!'

5. Of arable land: covered with weeds.

n.Yks. This fauf is wahld (I.W.).

6. Rough; used of a coarse-grained lump of stone. Hrf.[2]

7. Of a smell: strong, rank.

w.Som.[1] Somethin' stinks terr'ble wild, I sim. Cor. There's your muck heap, and a passel av owld hens sarching round en, and the wilder it smell the better they'm enjoying av ut, LEE *Cynthia*, 272.

8. *adv.* Extremely.

Abd. Mr. Macrory compleen't wil' ill upon't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii.

WILD, see **Will**, *adj.*

WILDEGO, *sb.* and *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **wildygo** Cor. [wai·ldigō.] 1. *sb.* A wild, harum-scarum person.

n.Dev. Jan's wraxling ginged the wildego, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121. nw.Dev. Very common. 'He was a regular wildego when he was a boy' (R.P.C.).

2. *adj.* Wild, harum-scarum.

Cor. Born only yestiddy week, an' she ought to be abed; an' so I've been tellin' her ever since she dragged me out 'pon this wildygo errand! 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 190.

WILDENOW'S FERN, *phr.* Dor. The shield fern, *Aspidium.* (G.E.D.)

WILDER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Also written **wildar** Sc. [wi·ldə(r.] 1. To bewilder. See **Will**, *adj.*

Abd. My lord looked 'wildered with my outburst, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 22. Rnf. YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 39. Dwn. SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 84. s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Wildering**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) bewildered; (*b*) wild; (2) **Wilderment**, bewilderment; (3) **Wildert**, *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *b*); cf. **wilyart**.

(1, *a*) Rnf. His youthfu' face, owrecast wi' sick'ning care, Exhibited a wild'ring, vacant stare, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 58. (*b*) Per. Hell-born echoes trumlin' maunt Their wilderin' shout, STEWART *Character* (1857) 99. (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) Frf. REID *Heatherland* (1894) 77. Edb. I'm glad I hae chas'd aff your wildart stare, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 323.

2. To lose one's way; to go astray; *gen.* in *pp.*

Frf. To wilderit wichts thai're waefow lichts, But lichts of joy to me, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 243. Per. 'Dig doun, dig doun,' quo' the piper's wife, 'And save my 'wildered husband's life,' SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 58. Edb. MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 58.

WILDERN, see **Wildin(g.**

WILD-FIRE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Cor. Also in forms **weeld-fire** Cor.[2]; **wild-fires** Cor.; **wilfier** Dur.; **wil-fire** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) s.Chs.[1]; **will-** Sc.; **woild-foire** s.Lan.[1]; **wool-fire** N.I.[1]; **wul-fire** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ir. Nhb.[1] 1. Inflammable air; phosphorescence occasioned by decaying vegetation, &c.; a will-o'-the-wisp.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lnk. Willies with the wisps, or Spunkies of wild-fire, seen mostly in boguish myrish ground, in louring, foulsom, unwholsom weather, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 243. Nhb.[1] Also the glimmer seen on the wheels of carts or the shoes of travellers, which in passing over swampy moorlands are often seen as if beset with thousands of luminous sparkles, or even sheets of flame. This is occasioned by breaking in upon the decayed vegetable ingredients underneath the surface, which teem with phosphorescent matter visible only in the dark, and when thus excited. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] The blue flame sometimes seen flickering over the surface of a coal in a grate.

2. Summer lightning.

Ayr. Was't the wil'fire scorched their boughs? BURNS *Verses near Drumlanrig*, st. 5. Edb. Wild-fire through the dark clouds gleam'd, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 186. Nhb.[1]

3. Erysipelas; used also of other skin diseases.

Sc. The weam-ill, the wild-fire, the vomit, and the vees, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Sc. Lang.* (1882) 155. N.I.[1] Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dur. A charm to cure Erysipelas. . . 'As our blessed Lady sat at her bowery dower, With her deer daughter on her nee, Wating on the snock snowls and the wilfier And the ceroncepel coming in at the town end, By the name of the Lord I medisen thee,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 421. Yks. (K.), n.Yks.[14], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Cor. People will travel many miles to have themselves or their children charmed for 'wildfires,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 410, ed. 1896; Christ he walketh over the land, Caried the wild fire in his hand, He rebuked the fire and bid it stand, Stand wildfire, stand, In the name, &c., BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iv; Cor.[1 2]

4. The small spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula.* Mry., Kcd. (B. & H.) 5. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* Kcd. (JAM.)

[3. A wilde fyr up-on thair bodyes falle! CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4172.]

WILDIE, *sb.* Sc. [wai·ldi.] A wild, restless child.

Frf. Dealin' the wildies a cloot, or a cry, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 37.

WILDIN(G, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lei. Shr. Oxf. Wil. Som. Also in forms **wildern** Wil.[1]; **wildlin** s.Lan.[1] [wai·ldin.] 1. *sb.* A wild fellow; a rude, uncultivated man.

w.Yks. Thou could'st play the wilding up and down the countryside, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 69. s.Lan.[1] They'r a lot o' rackless wildlin's.

2. A crab-apple; a crab-tree.

Lei.[1] Red crabs, not so sour as other wild apples. Shr. (B. & H.), Oxf.[1] Wil.[1] An apple-tree run wild in the hedges, as opposed to a true crab-tree. w.Som.[1] They baint no good, they baint on'y wildins, and so zour's a grig.

Hence **Wilding-tree**, *sb.* the crab-apple tree, *Pyrus Malus.* Shr. (B. & H.) 3. *ppl. adj.* Growing wild.

Sc. The sweet wilding roses That deck a' the loanings Wi' blossom and bloom, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 78. Lnk. A soul of power That deeper joy Could win from wilding bird or flower Than wealth could buy, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 74. Gall. I've promised to pu' her the wilding rose, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 200, ed. 1897.

WILD-LIKE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **wull-like** Sc. 1. *adj.* Wild; startled.

Abd. He gi'es ye sic a wull-like glower at times oot o' yon black e'en o' his, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 20, 1900). Cum.[4]

2. Of the weather: threatening a storm.

Sc. (A.W.), Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] It's varry wild-like. w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. *adv.* Wildly.

Abd. Wull-like he's wand'rin' thro' the toon, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 2, 1902). Dmb. He stood glowerin' wild-like at me, STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 297.

WILDLIN, see **Wildin(g.**

WILD-MARE-HINCH, -WRENCH, see **Willmaranche.**

WILDNAGERIE, *sb.* Cor. A corruption of 'wild' and 'menagerie.' To see the wildnagerie of baists, *Tales*, 5; Cor.[3]

WILDRIF, *adj. Obsol.* Sc. Wild, boisterous, unruly.

Frf. What sough hae ye o' weird to me, O, wildrif war by rowin' scaur? REID *Heatherland* (1894) 41.

WIL-DUCK, *sb.* Nrf. 1. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. Cf. **willock.** 2. The razor-bill, *Alca torda. ib.*

WILE, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] [wail.] A set of five snares fixed to a hoop floating on the water for catching wild ducks.

A quiet, slow-running watercourse was generally chosen for the operations of the country folks who used wiles, MACPHERSON *Fauna* (1892) *Introd.* 85.

WILE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **wyle** Gall.; **wylie** (JAM.). An instrument for twisting straw-rope. Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WILE, see **Wale**, *v.*[2], **While**, **Wild**, *adj.*, **Will**, *adj.*

WILERIE, *sb.* Sc. [wai·lər.] Wiling; seductiveness.

Ayr. Ye'll ken her by her swingin' gaite, Her voice a' wilerie, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 88.

WILEYCOAT, see **Wyliecoat.**

WILF, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Pem. Also in form **wilg** Pem. [wilf.] A name given to var. species of willow, esp. the white willow, *Salix alba*; a dial. form of 'willow.' Cf. **wilger.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** A wilfe tree that groweth in the hedge, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 41; **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 403. **s.Pem.** Plant soom wilgs [*g* hard] on this hedge (W.M.M.).

WILFUL, *adj.* Sc. War. Willing; hardworking.

Ayr. The word ahin was aye—chick, chick, My wilfu' burdies, Until your skin's worn to the quick, MEIKLE *Poems* (1823) 8. **War.**[24]

[The worthy kyng . . . saw thame wilfull to fulfill His liking, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XI. 266.]

WILG, see **Wilf.**

WILGER, *sb.* Dev. Also in forms **welgar**; **welger** Dev.[2]; **wolgar.** [wi·lgə(r).] A name given to var. species of willow, esp. the common osier, *Salix viminalis.* Cf. **wilf.**

Down by the wilger [the *g* hard] plot, *Reports Provinc.* (1882); 1853, Apl. 13. Let Berry the wolgar plot, 1*s.* a bundle next year, and £1 a year after Lady-day next, *ib.* (1895); **Dev.**[2] **n.Dev.** Nor welgars, no nor withy bans, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 34. **nw.Dev.**[1]

WILIPEND, *v.* Sc. [wi·lipend.] To vilify, revile; a dial. form of 'vilipend.' See **Waalipen(n.**

Abd. I cudna let the lassie hear 'er nain pawrents wilipen' it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix.

WILK, *sb.*[1] Pem. [wilk.] A dwarf. Cf. **wilchen.**

s.Pem. There's a wilk of a boy! (W.M.M.)

WILK, *sb.*[2] Cor.[1] Also in form **welk.** [wilk.] A ridgy hump or tumour.

WILK, see **Welk**, *v.*[1], **Whilk**, *v.*[1], **Willok.**

WILKER, *v.* *Obs.* Hrt. To wither. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 68. Cf. **wilter**; see **Welk**, *v.*[1]

WILKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. An apparatus used in driving piles.

So called at Boston in 1804, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 310.

WILKIN, see **Quilkin.**

WILKS, *sb.* Nhp. [wilks.] Used in comparisons; see below.

Nhp.[1] 'As deep as Wilks.' A person who was proverbial for his craft and cunning: or more probably allusive to Wilkes the celebrated pseudo-patriot; **Nhp.**[2] As cross as old Wilks.

WILKY, see **Quilkin.**

WILL, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **wil** s.Wor.[1] [wil.] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Will-gill** or **-jill**, a hermaphrodite; an imperfectly-developed male; an effeminate man; a mannish woman; used also of a barren woman; (2) **—Lappin**, see below; (3) **-o'-the-wisp** [not known to our correspondents], ? the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys*; (4) **-wicket**, the sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (5) **-with-the-wisp**, an *ignis fatuus.*

(1) **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Nhp.**[2], **War.**[23], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[12], **Glo.**[12], **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **w.Cy.** (HALL.), **Wil.**[1] (2) **Oxf.** If you are stupid, they call you 'Will Lappin' (A.P.). (3) **Som.** The little blue will o' the wisps blawed an' wither'd in the stubble, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 114. (4) **Sur.** The summer snipe or sandpiper, the will-wicket of the riverside, ran nimbly, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 241. (5) **Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. *Dank Will*, an *ignis fatuus.*

Per. The deceitful lantern of Dank Will, sporting where 'Danger throws him down to sleep,' MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 53, ed. 1887.

3. A sea-gull. s.Cy. (HALL.)

WILL, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. e.An. Also written **wyl** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wild** Cai.[1]; **wile** Sc.; **wuld** Sc.; **wull** Sc. (JAM.) [wil.] **1.** *adj.* Bewildered; lost in error; uncertain how to proceed. See **Wilyart.**

Sc. I'm will what to do (JAM.); You are so will of your wooing, you wat not where to wed [You have so much choice, that you wot not which to pitch on], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 375. **e.Sc.** They got wuld amon' his horses, an' could never be certain whether he was i' the forties or fifties, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 2. **Abd.** Gyaun awa' to Aiberdeen like a wull chucken, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. **Frf.** His will and weary ghost, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882.

Hence (1) **Will-gate**, *sb.* an erroneous course; also used *fig.*; (2) **Willness**, *sb.* dizziness; (3) **Wilsome**, *adj.*, *obs.*, bewildered, wandering, lonely, dreary.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.); To his maik, with wilsum skraik, lik bird its terror spoke, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848. **Abd.** Ae wink o' sleep, wi' grief and cauld and wet, Out-throw the wilsome night, he couldna get, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 48, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 86.

2. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to be led will*, or *—will led*, to be led astray; see **Led-will**; (2) *to go will*, to go astray.

(1) **e.An.**[2] **Nrf.** Each time she attempted to cross this place she was irresistibly, and against her will, prevented by some invisible power; or, as she said, was 'Will led,' *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 489. **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus.**[1] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); When I gaed wull an wandered far, DONALD *Poems* 1867 11. **Or.I.** DENNISON *Sketch Bk.* (1880) 91, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 802. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He's gane wull; pit him richt (W.M.). **Kcd.** We hae gaen will, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 59.

3. *v.* To lose one's way; to wander about.

Sh.I. They're wilt that wales, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 227.

4. *sb.* The state of having lost one's way.

Sh.I. 'It's a willin' will that leads a man to the lady's hoose.' Will signifies to lose one's way as in a fog, and when a man arrives at the house of his sweetheart, pretending that he has wilt, it is understood to be a willing accident, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 227. **Or.I.** DENNISON *ib.*

[1. Then wes he wa and will of red, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) I. 348. ON. *villr*, bewildered, erring, astray (VIGFUSSON). **1.** (3) Mony wylsum way he rode, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 689.]

WILL, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[2] Sc. Ir. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Som. Dev. [wil.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *at all will*, to the utmost extent of one's inclination or desire; (2) *if it's your will*, if you like; (3) *in wills*, doubtful; 'in two minds'; (4) *of will*, spontaneously; (5) *to ask one's wills*, to ask what one wants; (6) *to come in* or *to a person's will*, *obs.*, to submit to him; (7) *to come on one's wills*, see below; (8) *to get one's will(s of*, *obs.*, to get one's way with; (9) *to have good will*, *obs.*, to be willing; (10) *to have no will of*, to have no liking for; (11) *to have one's will of*, to do what one pleases with; (12) *to take one's will of*, (*a*) see (11); (*b*) to take as much as one pleases; (13) *what's your will?* (*a*) what do you want? (*b*) what did you say? (14) *with one's will*, with one's consent.

(1) **Sc.** I'm sure ye've gotten claith to make that coat wi' at a' will (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** If it's your wull I'll just tak a step as far as Dunse, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. (3) **Cum.**[1] Aä's i' wills whether to gang or nit; **Cum.**[24] (4) **Sc.** It's a gude wall [well] that springs o' will (JAM.). **Rxb.** Needing them sae sairly that he canna bide till they come o' will, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 6. (5) **Wm.** She ax'd her her wills, and the auld woman answered, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 6, ed. 1896. (6) **Sc.** To the kirk-treasurer write a letter, Come in his will, Lay down the talents, or be debtor, By band or bill, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 28. **Abd.** The honest men . . . were forced to come to the earl's will, whilk was not for their good, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 6. (7) **Cum.** In closing a bargain the buyer says he will come on the wills or discretion of the seller for a good gift back, trusting to his generosity (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[14] (8) **Sc.** Whan he had got his wills o' her, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 15. **Edb.** Afore we disagree You'll haflins get your will o' me, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 107. (9) **Edb.** When . . . wretches have good will to spend, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 338, ed. 1815. (10) **Sc.** The Committee hade no will of a wide door to encourage complainers, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 295. **Abd.** I hae na will o' that [I hope that is not the case] (JAM.). **Slg.** I have na will of strangers, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 353. (11) **Frf.** Od, gin I had my will o' them 'At's gi'en me sic a rin! REID *Heatherland* (1894) 55. (12, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** He stude there like a rock, nor liftet a han' to defen' himsel, but jist loot the maister tak his wull o' 'im, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vi. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13, *a*) **Sc.** MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1790) 90. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** What's your will, young man, wi' me? TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 61. **Frf.** Service, gentlemen, what's yer wull? LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 30. **Ayr.** What's your wull the day, sir? DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 88. **n.Yks.** What's yer wills? (I.W.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Per.**, **Slg.** (G.W.) **s.Sc.** WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 90. (14) **Lnk.** Ye'll never set anither fit in't wi' my wull, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 99.

2. A wish; a desire; a passion.

Abd. I hae no will that he ken [I hope he does not know] (JAM.). Ayr. He . . . had na will a' hope to tyne O' winning in, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 69. Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 338, ed. 1815. Gall. Rather far wad be my will That ane should spier my price, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 151. w.Cy. (HALL.) Dev. 'Twasn't never noan o' my wills. Loord I was druv to't, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 218.

3. *v.* To wish.

Wxf.[1] Ich woul ich had. Yks. (K.) e.Yks.[1] Ah deean't will him onny hot [hurt], *MS. add.* (T.H.) s.Lan.[1]

4. To bequeath.

Sc. (A.W.) Kcd. Bailie Brodie micht be dead, Micht hae will'd awa' his siller, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 43. Cum.[1] He will't his money to t'dowter. w.Yks. (J.W.) Not. Oad Bagshaw's nephew, . . . him he's willed the farm to, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 18. n.Lin.[1] It was willed to me; it isn't heired property. w.Som.[1] Th'old man was a wo'th a good bit o' money, but 'tis shameful how he've a-left 'is wive; he willed every shillin' to th' oldest son, and her's a-fo'ced to be holdin' to he vor the very bread her d'ait.

5. To impose one's will on another.

Rnf. He will'd me Blackburn's ale to prie, F. SEMPILL *Poems* (ed. 1849) 54. Nhb. Belike ye have them wilde thereto, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 119.

WILL, *aux. v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [wil; wɐl; ɐl.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Present Tense.* i. Affirmative. [The unstressed form in *comb.* with the *pers. pron.*, as *I'll*, is omitted as being in *gen.* colloq. and dial. use.] (1) **ɐl,** (2) **əl,** (3) **Hull,** (4) **Ool,** (5) **Ul(l,** (6) **Wɐl,** (7) **Weel,** (8) **Wəl,** (9) **Wiəl,** (10) **Win,** (11) **Wol(l,** (12) **Wool,** (13) **Woul,** (14) **Wul(l,** (15) **Wuol.**

(1) Per. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 754. (2) Oxf. *ib.* 117. Bck. *ib.* 191. (3) Nhp.[1] I hull do't (s.v. Hull). (4) Nhp.[1], War. (J.R.W.) w.Wor.[1] Us 'ŏŏl. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I ŏŏl, *Introd.* 65. Oxf.[1] Her ool. Them ool. Brks.[1] T'ool. Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] Tl ta-ek'-n au·l uz tuy·m—aay tuul·ee, tèo·l. (5) Per. ELLIS *ib.* 754. s.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Ull yua gua an ha' sum ta whim ma? War.[2] Here lies John Bull. If you don't hit him hard, I ull. s.War. ELLIS *ib.* 116. m Shr. *ib.* 186. Hrf. *ib.* 70. Pem. *ib.* 32. Glo. Ull 'em 'ev the four-field or the six-field system? GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) i. Oxf. ELLIS *ib.* 119. Ess. *ib.* 223. Hmp. *ib.* 100. Wil. *ib.* 50. Dor. *ib.* 77. Som. *ib.* 90. (6) Bnff. *ib.* 782. s.Sc. *ib.* 718. (7) Wxf.[1] (8) Brks. ELLIS *ib.* 95. (9) e.Ken. *ib.* 144. (10) n.Cy. (HALL.) Lan. WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 60, ed. 1801. (11) n.Wil. What woll ye zee in th' Shulamite? KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 13. Cor.[2] (12) Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] w.Wor. You'll coome then, wool yer? S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 310. Glo. Thur now, let un aloan, u'll scrat ye, her wool, LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 27. Oxf. (M.W.), Brks.[1], e.An.[2] Nrf. I wool, if I can get to the seaside to-night, SPILLING *M. Miggs* (1873) 38, ed. 1902. Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] When very emphatic. (13) Wxf.[1] (14) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 216. Abd. Wull ye ventur'? *Abd. Whly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Ir. The boat wull be rowlin' terbly, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 36. N.Cy.[1] Cum. Pu' me, we wull rin efter thee, RAYSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. w.Yks.[1] se Lan. ELLIS *ib.* 322. s.Chs.[1] 89. Flt. ELLIS *ib.* 456. Stf.[1] Gerra way wul yuh? 26. nw.Der. ELLIS *ib.* 323. Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Saturday change and Sunday full Is always wet, and always wull. War.[3], Shr.[1] se.Hrt. ELLIS *ib.* 201. e.An.[2] Cmb. ELLIS *ib.* 252. Nrf. *ib.* 284. e.Suf. *ib.* 286. Ess. *ib.* 224. Dor. Catch the snail who wull, HALLIWELL *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 256. w.Som.[1] The *w* is only sounded when extreme emphasis is given. 'Aa·l braik yur ai·d, aay èol·, yu yuung oa·zburd; dhae·ur naew, un dhaat aay wúl!' Dev. BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. Cor.[2] (15) Glo. (E.D.)

ii. *2nd pers. sing.* (*a*) Simple Affirm.: (1) **Ool,** (2) **Oolst,** (3) **Oot,** (4) **Ootst,** (5) **'T,** (6) **Ut,** (7) **Woot,** (8) **Wost,** (9) **Woul't,** (10) **Wult,** (11) **Wust,** (12) **Wutst,** (13) **Wut(t.**

(1, 2) w.Wor.[1] (3) War. (J.R.W.) Glo. 'Shall I coom alung?' 'Ay, if thee oot,' *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 99. Oxf.[1] Wil. I ad a mine ta let em goo, An so I will if thee oot to! SLOW *Moonrakers.* e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) Oxf.[1] (5) Shr.[1] Thee't, *Introd.* 65. (6) n.Hrf. ELLIS *ib.* 180. Oxf. *ib.* 128. (7) Dor.[1] An' thee woot vind a ruosy fiace, 223. Dev. Thou ne'er woot riddle, neighbour John, *Harleian MSS. Misc. Poems* (1630–40). (8) Cor. I believe it, Lord, I know Thee wost; praise the Lord, amen, glory. BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 112. (9) Nhp.[1] (10) Sc. Wi faavor thou wult surtoun him, RIDDELL *P's.* (1857) v. 12. (11) Cor. Ef thee wust ha' me—why I will ha' thee, FORFAR *Jan's Courtship.* (1859) st. 4. (12) n.Der. ELLIS *ib.* 443. (13) s.Chs.[1] n.Hrf. ELLIS *ib.* 180. n.Dev. As gutter tha wutt whan tha com'st to good tackling, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 11.

(*b*) Interrogative: (1) **Hoot,** (2) **Oolt,** (3) **Oost,** (4) **Oot,** (5) **Ootl,** (6) **Ullt,** (7) **Ut,** (8) **Wət,** (9) **Wi(t,** (10) **Wits,** (11) **Woodst,** (12) **Woolt,** (13) **Woost,** (14) **Woot,** (15) **Wult,** (16) **Wus,** (17) **Wut.**

(1) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (2) Brks.[1] (3) m.Wor. (H.K.) (4) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 7. Shr.[1] Ketch out, ŏŏt? Hrf.[2] Glo.[1] Come here, oot? Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] (5) Hrf.[2] Lend me thy knife, 'ootl? (6) Glo. Ullt forgive me, Mr. Bewglass? GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) i. (7) War.[3] Get that straw in ut? 'Get up ut?' is also used as an emphatic warning to the lazy horse of a team. Wor. (E.S.) Glo. ELLIS *ib.* 66. (8) w.Som. ELLIS *ib.* 154. (9) Wm. Stand ower wi' tha? (B.K.) w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 64; w.Yks.[1] Witto live i' thy sins? ii. 333. w.Som.[1] (10) w.Som.[1] Wits thee like vor to be a-sar'd same's I've a-bin? (11) I.W.[1] (12) Lei.[1] Coom in an' hev a drop o' beer, woolt? War.[3] (13) Cor. Throw us down the hammer, woost a'? HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 55, ed. 1896. (14) Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[2] Send me thy knife, woot? Glo.[1], Brks.[1], I.W.[12], w.Cy. (HALL.) n.Wil. Do as I tull 'ee, woot? (E.H.G.) (15) w.Dur.[1], War. (J.R.W.) (16) Cor. Spaik fitty, wus tha? DANIEL *Budget*, 43; Cor.[23] (17) Chs.[23] s.Chs.[1] Give us some, wut? Stf.[1], Der.[12] *Obs.*, Dor. (E.C.M.) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 60.

iii. *pl.* (1) **'n(n,** (2) **Oon,** (3) **Ween,** (4) **Win,** (5) **Wonne,** (6) **Wun.**

(1) Lan. We'nn burn him to neet as heaw't leet, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 108; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] *Introd.* 65. (2) Shr.[1] *ib.* (3) w.Yks. Ween they? (S.P.U.) (4) w.Yks. They win do iv they con onny road (D.L.). Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Winneh? [will you?] Chs.[1] Win yo do it? Chs.[3] (5) Shr. Where wonne you go? RAY (1691). (6) s.Chs.[1] 89. Der.[1] Shr., Hrf. Wun ya? BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

iv. Negative: (1) **Awnt,** (2) **Oa·n,** (3) **Oant,** (4) **Ont,** (5) **Oolna,** (6) **Oona,** (7) **Oonna,** (8) **Oon't,** (9) **Ootn't,** (10) **Unt,** (11) **Waant,** (12) **Waent,** (13) **Waint,** (14) **Wanna,** (15) **Want,** (16) **Waunt,** (17) **Waynt,** (18) **Weant,** (19) **Weeant,** (20) **Weent,** (21) **Weern't,** (22) **Went,** (23) **Wert,** *obsol.*, (24) **Widdent,** (25) **Widdn't,** (26) **Widn't,** (27) **Wiənt,** (28) **Willat,** (29) **Willent,** (30) **Willn't,** (31) **Willot,** (32) **Willunt,** (33) **Wiln't,** (34) **Winna,** (35) **Winnat,** (36) **Winnaw,** (37) **Winner,** (38) **Winnet,** (39) **Winno,** (40) **Winnot,** (41) **Winnow,** (42) **Winnut,** (43) **Winot,** (44) **Wi'nt,** (45) **Wirnd,** (46) **Woant,** (47) **Wonna,** (48) **Wonner,** (49) **Wonnet,** (50) **Wonnot,** (51) **Wonot,** (52) **Woo,** (53) **Woona,** (54) **Woonot,** (55) **Wo't,** (56) **Wullent,** (57) **Wunna,** (58) **Wunnet,** (59) **Wunnin,** (60) **Wunno,** (61) **Wunnot,** (62) **Wunt,** (63) **Wurt,** (64) **Wut,** (65) **Wuten.**

(1) n.Dev. Bet chawnt drow et out, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 245. (2) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 61. (3) Nrf. I oant forget it, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 90. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (4) Wal. You 'ont promise, BEALE *Gladys* (1881) xxvi. War.[2] (s.v. W.) Shr.[2] I ont do it. s.Wal. I 'ont marry yo', *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 146. s.Oxf. Mother 'on't let me go, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 18. Nrf. 'Ont that be a mussy? MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 14. Suf. He 'on't be out of bed till noon, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 67. Som. I ont, he ont, we ont, they *or* thâ ont, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Used in the construction of all persons, except 2nd pers. sing. (5) w.Wor.[1] I 'ŏŏlna. Us 'oolna. (6) w.Wor. A oona moant, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 30. Shr., Hrf. Toona [it will not], BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). (7) Shr.[1] I oonna, *Introd.* 65. (8) Nhp.[1] (s.v. W.) Glo. I 'oon't ha' felt no anguish for myself, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 244. (9) Oxf.[1] 'Ootn't,' won't you? 'Ootn't a't,' won't you have it? (10) Glo. Moreover, ur be fully insured, so ur 'unt lose much, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. (11) sw.Lin.[1] They waänt try. Ken. (G.B.) Cor. 'I waan't! I waan't!' he cried vehemently, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 103. (12) Not. (J.H.B.) (13) Wm. I waint bother, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 33. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Not.[2] n.Dev. We waited for the parson's alligator, but we wain't for your'n, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 19, ed. 1889. (14) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (15) Dev. Twan't be long! NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 287. Cor. Twant be the last, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 53. (16) Dev. Why, thek blamed sheep o' mine waunt stop nowhere, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 334. (17) w.Yks. Naäy, he wayn't remember it (F.P.T.). (18) Wm. T'barns weant be fysht wi gaain te t'skooal, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3. n.Yks. It weant

bring them nae luck, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 110. w.Yks. Ah wean't go to't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 15, 1889) 8, col. 5. Lan. Then aw 'st look a queer seet, but aw guess it we'ant meean, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 12. Not. HARROD *Hist. Mansfield* (1801) pt. ii. 53. n.Lin.[1] Cor. I weant have it noways, HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 283. (19) Cum. I wantit to gang to see t'play, but oor Jack weeant let me (J. Ar.). n.Yks.[24], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). (20) Cum.[1] (21) s.Yks. We weern't say a word, FLETCHER *Paths of Prudent* (1899) 181. (22) Cor. Twent take 'ee a minute, PEARSE *w.Cy. Sngs.* (1902) 108. (23) Lakel.[2] (24) Wm. (HALL.) (25) ne.Lan.[1] (26) Lakel.[2] (27) w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 164. (28) w.Yks. 'Weeant ta hev a glass?' 'Ah willat' (B.K.). (29) Cum. Hoo lang it's sen, I willent say, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 64. (30) Cum.[1] Yks. Will ye or willn't ye? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xviii. (31) w.Yks.[1] (32) w.Yks. Willun't ye hearken to what I tried to tell ye when first ye came here to-neet? SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 18. (33) Cum. *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 163; w.Yks.[3] 34 Sc. JAM. *Suppl.*), Cai.[1] w.Sc. The minister winna alloo me, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 144. Edb. They winna pay, *The Complaint* (1795) 4. Gall. I winna hae him! NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 72, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Ah winna be bothered (B.K.). Chs.[123], Lei.[1] 31. Shr.[1] Hrf. Twinna, BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). w.Cy. (HALL.) (35) Nhb. T'lass winnat hear, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 37. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 290. (36) s.Lan.[1] (37) Chs.[1] Before a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute. (38) Nhb.[1] Dur. I winnet stand it! GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 105. Cum.[1] (39) s.Lan.[1], Der.[1] (40) Nhb. If ye winnot get up ony earlier, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 34. Dur.[1] Cum. Tell the missus I winnot be yam t'neet, *w.Cum. Times Xmas* (1893) 3, col. 1. n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[13], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] 31. (41) Lan. That whiffo whaffo stuff winnow doo for me, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 49. (42) w.Yks. They winnut tell me owt abeuwt it (D.L.). Lan. We're made o' stuff at winnut last for ever, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) v. (43) w.Yks.[3] (44) Yks. But there I wi'nt tell thee, BARING-GOULD *Pennyqks.* (1890) 144. (45) e.Lan.[1] (46) Nhb. Ah'll be even wi' you yet, you blaggard, see if Ah woan't! CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 102. (47) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) s.Ayr. They wonna tak their sage advice, HETRICK *Poems and Sngs.* (1826) 55. Lan. You wonna come back, SAUNDERS *Abel Drake* (1862) vi. Chs.[123] n.Stf. Ye wonna be so flush o' workin' for nought, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 12. Der. I wonna ha' ye messin' yer new shawl like that, *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. Sur. Tom Jennings wonna take such a liberty with me, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. iii. (48) Sur. 'Ee wonner be baäck too soon, BICKLEY *ib.* III. vii. (49) Cum. GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 510. (50) Nhp.[1] (51) w.Yks.[1] (52) Stf. *The Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (53, 54) Lei.[1] 31. (55) Nhp.[1] (56) Cum.[1] (57) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 216. Nhp.[1], Cum.[1] Yks. T'next is na' ready for killing, nor wunna be this six week, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. viii. Lan. Men wunna chuck their lives aweay for brass, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxix. Chs.[1], Stf.[1], Der.[12], w.Wor.[1], Shr.[2], Hrf.[2] (58) Cum.[1] (59) Abd. Wunnin ye tak' a starn yersel'? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. (60) Der.[1] (61) Yks. I wunnot pick and choose my words, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 38, ed. 1874. Lan. It wunnot be th' first toime, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) i. War.[3] (62) War.[23], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor. ELLIS *ib.* III. Brks.[1], Sur.[1] Sus. We wun't be druv, EGERTON *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 7. Hmp. (H.R.) Wil. Twunt, SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. We wunt turn night into day, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 75. (63) Lakel.[2] (64) s.Stf. ELLIS *ib.* 475. (65) Dor. (E.C.M.) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 61.

v. *2nd pers. sing.* (*a*) Simple Neg.: (1) **Oolna**, (2) **Oolstna**, (3) **Oot'n't**, (4) **Oottent**, (5) **Uttent**, (6) **Waint**, (7) **Wean't**, (8) **Winnet**, (9) **Witsn**, (10) **Wotna**, (11) **Wunna**, (12) **Wusten**, (13) **Wustn't**, (14) **Wutna**.

(1) w.Wor.[1], Shr.[1] (2) w.Wor.[1] (3) War. (J.R.W.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) Brks.[1] 10. (5) Stf.[1] Thee uttent goo, shat? [You will not go, shall you?] 26. (6) Lan. If ta waint do it I'll try a fresh shop, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 15. (7) w.Yks. *Yksman. Xmas* (1888) 23. (8) Nhb. Dinnet say thou winnet, hinney, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 385. (9) w.Som.[1] Dhee wut·sn ae·u dhik· vur noa· jis muun·ee. (10) n.Stf. Thee wotna get double earnins o' this side Yule, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 64. (11) w.Wor.[1] (12) Cor. When tes thy cour, thee wusten come to Bal, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 462, ed. 1896. (13) Cor.[1] Thou wustn't do et. (14) Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3]

(*b*) Interrogative Neg.: (1) **Ootent**, (2) **Ut'nt-an**, (3) **Wilt'na**, (4) **Wiltno'**, (5) **Wiltuna**, (6) **Winna**, (7) **Winnot**, (8) **Woodsn't**, (9) **Wooten't**.

(1) Brks.[1] (2) Oxf. (B.K.) (3) Lan. 'Wilt'na gooa?' 'Ah winna' (B.K.). (4) s.Lan.[1] (5) Sc. O wiltuna waken and turn thee? HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 98 (JAM.). (6) Sc. And winna thou dance, sir Oluf, wi' me? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 220. (7) Lan. Winnot tho taste wi' mo? WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 14. (8) I.W.[1] (9) I.W.[2]

2. *Preterite.* i. Affirm. [The unstressed form in *comb.* with the *pers. pron.*, as *Pd*, is omitted as being in *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.] (1) **Id**, (2) **Ood**, (3) **Ould**, (4) **Ud**, (5) **Ūd**, (6) **Uəd**, (7) **Wad**, (8) **Wed**, (9) **Weed**, (10) **Wehd**, (11) **Wəd**, (12) **Wid**, (13) **Wod**, (14) **Wode**, (15) **Wold**, (16) **Woode**, (17) **Woud**, (18) **Wud**. [wud; wod, wad.]

(1) s.Dev. ELLIS *ib.* 165. (2) Wxf.[1] Chood. Yks. What ood your warshipbe forating? BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii. War.[24], s.War.[1] w.Wor.[1] Us'ōōd. Shr.[1] I ōōd, *Introd.* 65. Oxf.[1] Her'ood. Brks.[1] A 'ood come if a was axt. Ess.[1] Dev. If there mine eyne had not it zeene, 'Chood scarce believe my vather, STROUD *Dev. Sng.* (1630–40) st. 4. (3) Sur. That 'ould be summat like that would! HOSKYNS *Talpa* (1852) 44, ed. 1857. (4) n.Yks.[4], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] m.Shr. ELLIS *ib.* 186. Glo. *ib.* 62. Hrf. *ib.* 70. Oxf. *ib.* 119. Bdf. *ib.* 207. Hmp. *ib.* 97. Wil. *ib.* 56. Dor. *ib.* 77. Som. *ib.* 88. (5) Ess. *ib.* 223. (6) Wil. *ib.* 50. (7) Sc. (JAM.); Wād, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 216. Or.I. ELLIS *ib.* 812. Per. Life wad be a lovely thing Gif ye were only here, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 33. s.Sc. ELLIS *ib.* 718. n.Ir. Ye wad say that, if ye had seen them at their brekfast, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 11. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], e.Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Cum., Wm. ELLIS *ib.* 574. n.Yks.[234], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Wad-e [would I]. ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] (8) Wm. It wed spaar a deel a aldin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3. n.Dev. ELLIS *ib.* 162. (9) Dev. I now vrites as I zed how I weed, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 7. (10) Wm. Meh e'en net a minnet wehd leav her, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. (11) Brks. ELLIS *ib.* 95. (12) Sh.I. *ib.* 820. Or.I. *ib.* 813. Cai.[1] Ayr. ELLIS *ib.* 744. Bwk. The story an' sang wid begin, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 67. n.Ir. We wid skelter The roads up an' down, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 83. n.Dev. They wid tha manor grace, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57. s.Dev. ELLIS *ib.* 163. (13) Wm. *ib.* 574. w.Yks. Emphatic, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 163; w.Yks.[1] Lan. ELLIS *ib.* 348. s.Stf. *ib.* 468. n.Lin.[1] (14) Wxf.[1] (15) w.Yks.[1] (16) Wxf.[1] (17) s.Lan.[1] (18) Ken. ELLIS *ib.* 137.

ii. *2nd pers. sing.* (*a*) Simple Affirm.: (1) **Ood**, (2) **Oodst**, (3) **Wiss**, (4) **Wits**, (5) **Wod**.

(1) w.Wor.[1] (2) w.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1] (3) Dev. How much thee wiss stare, Ta zee min dress'd viner than vur iny vair, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 16. (4) w.Som.[1] (5) w.Yks.[1]

(*b*) Simple Interrogative: (1) **Oodst**, (2) **Oot**, (3) **Ootst**, (4) **Wad**, (5) **Wits**, (6) **Wod**, (7) **Wut**.

(1) Oxf.[1], Brks.[1] (2) Oxf.[1] (3) Glo.[2] Oos-nt, ootst? [You would not, would you?] 10. Oxf.[1] Her wunt go; ootst thee? (4) Nhb. An' what wad thow de, Jack, if the French was comin'? DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 35. w.Yks.[1] (5) w.Som.[1] (6) w.Yks.[1] (7) Chs.[1]

iii. *pl.* (1) **'ddn**, (2) **'dn**, (3) **Ooden**, (4) **Wouldn**.

(1) Lan.[1] Whau, mon, yo'dd'n sink into a deeod sleep, an' fair dee i' th' shell, iv one didn't wakken yo up a bit, neaw an' then, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 26. (2) Lan. Oi promised parson ut we'dn hae this mough eawt by skrike o' day, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 212. s.Lan.[1] (3) Shr.[1] We ōōden, *Introd.* 65. (4) e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Would'n yo' loike a sope o' tay?

iv. Negative: (1) **Eud'n**, (2) **Nould**, (3) **Ood'n**, (4) **Oodna**, (5) **Oodn't**, (6) **Oudsun**, (7) **Udn't**, (8) **Waddent**, (9) **Wadent**, (10) **Wadna**, (11) **Wadn't**, (12) **Widden**, (13) **Widd'n**, (14) **Widna**, (15) **Wodant**, (16) **Woddant**, (17) **Woddent**, (18) **Woddn't**, (19) **Wodn't**, (20) **Wouldn**, (21) **Wudden**.

(1) e.Dev. Ai hold 'en, an' eud'n leyve geu, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 4. (2) n.Yks.[2] Hah nould. (3) Som. 'T'ood'n be his vault, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) i. (4) w.Wor.[1] 'Ōōdna us? Shr.[1] I ōōdna, *Introd.* 65. (5) Glo. But I could talk to you, if you oodn't think it imper'ent, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii. s.Oxf. You 'oodn't like bein' out there all day in the cold, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 22. Brks.[1] (6) Dev. I said I oud sun do it, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (7) Glo. The whole barton and the beasts an' all ud ha' perished; udn't 'em, Stephen Oates? GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi. (8) Nhb.[1] Cum. I waddent hev 't mentioned, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 533. Wm. She waddent, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 561. n.Yks. Ah thowt we waddent,

TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 66. (9) **Nhb.** Se aw left, for aw wadent be hammord ne mair, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 346. **Dur.** Ah held 'im, an wadent let 'im gan, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 4. **Wm.** She wadent let 'im, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **e.Yks.** Aa wadent sai it wez sea, if it waarnt (Miss A.). (10) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Frf.** The whole sum . . . Wadna pay the poinder, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 26. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Ee wadna sleep, wad ye, without wushin' her weel? GRAHAM *Red Scaur* 1896) 119. (11) **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14], **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah wadn't gan if Ah was him; wad thoo, noo? **w.Yks.**[1] (12) **Dev.** 'E widden kurb hur op, as zome du, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi. (13) **Dev.** Tha whit-witch zed thit uny two Mist wurk tha thing, ur twidd'n doo, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 69. (14) **ne.Sc.** Fu widna wimmen pray as weel's men, Ah wid like t' ken? GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 79. (15) **w.Yks.** I wodant ha't i' t'hahse, PRESTON *Poems* (ed. 1881) 9. (16) **Wm.** A woddant be thee fer summat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 16. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) (17) **Yks.** They woddent be baet him, *Forty Years Ago*, 9. (18) **w.Yks.** T'chaps woddn't believe him, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 26. (19) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (20) **I.Ma.** Hadn' no charms, and wouldn' let on they ever had, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 81. (21) **s.Dev.** Twudden be fitty I shud be, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 36. **Cor.** I wudden live in town agane Fur fifty pund, DANIEL *Budget*, 23.

v. *2nd pers. sing.*: (1) **Oosnt**, (2) **Witsn**, (3) **Wosten**, (4) **Woundst'na.**

(1) **Glo.**[2] 10. (2) **w.Som.**[1] (3) **Cor.** I know thee wost-en like that, BOURNE *Billy Bray* (ed. 1899) 110. (4) **Sur.** Thou can serve God better than by that, not as thou woundst' na' serve him even in one o' they places, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Will-be**, a guess; a conjecture; (2) **Would-be**, a castle in the air; what one would have; (3) **-if-I-dare**, a man too cowardly to attempt to get what he wants.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Abd.** It spins i' my heid lang lingles o' thouchts, an' dreams, and wadbes, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) vii. (3) **Lan.** Shifty shycocks and pluckless would-if-I-dares deserve no other, ACKWORTH *Preachers* (1901) 133.

2. Phr. (1) *would be to*, was bent upon; (2) *would had*, would have had.

(1) **n.Sc.** When she cam' back frae Edinboro she wud be to ca' her faither an' me 'Papa' and 'Mamma,' but I put down my fit at ance on sic newfangledness, GRANT *Keckleton*, 133. (2) **Sc.** Though they had sitten seven year, They ne'er wad had their fill, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 24.

3. Used in the 1st person interrogatively, or to express simple futurity.

Sc. (JAM.); We would be much to blame to do so, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. **Abd.** Will I fess a drappy o' milk? MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 135. **w.Sc.** Bless ye, when will I win 15s. to gi'e ye? CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 53. **Ir.** Will I wet the tay, ma'am? *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 148. **N.Cy.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **I.Ma.** Will I bring you a handful of gorse, mother? CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. ix. **Oxf.**[1]

4. Used to express necessity or constraint. Sc. (JAM.)

5. Used elliptically with the omission of the verb of motion, esp. in phr. *he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar*; see **Cupar** (2).

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 323. **Abd.** MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 176. **Edb.** Sin ye will to Embro', Peter, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 58.

6. Used with the verb 'to be' to express the simple present, esp. in estimating distances.

Sc. To express what is meant only as a probable conjecture (JAM.); Indeed it will be a very unusual thing for strangers to be speaking to each other on the causeway, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i. **Gall.** Baldone . . . is seated in the Park, and will be about a short mile from the kirk to the northward, SYMSON *Galloway* (1684) 44, ed. 1823. **e.Dur.**[1] 'How far is't? One mile?' 'Ay, it'll be all that.' **Yks.** 'Is that your father in the garden?' 'Yes, I think it will be' (G.H.G.). **w.Yks.**[1] How far is't to Girston? Let me see, it'll be about eighteen miles. **ne.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'How far will it be fra Ketton to Notherup?' 'It'll be a matter o' foher mile roond by th' roäd, bud not oher three by th' foot trod.'

7. *Preterite.* Used instead of 'could.'

Ir. They had fever on board and they would not be allowed to land [and the people on shore would not allow them to] (G.M.H.); She has pressed for a settlement but would get none, *Freeman* June 13, 1888).

8. Used for 'should have.'

Ir. 'I sat where I should have seen him' becomes 'where I would see him' (G.M.H.).

WILLAN, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A willow.

WILLAWACKITS, *int. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Well-a-day!

Bch. Willawackits for ye now Aul' Saulie's dead, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 141.

WILL-A-WINS, see **Well-a-wins.**

WILLA-WOO, WILLCOCK, see **Williwa, Wilcock.**

WILLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Wilful.

Lnk. The will'd perverter o' the truth,—The blinder o' unwary youth, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 47.

WILLEN, *sb.* Cor.[12] [wil·ən.] A beetle.

[OCor. *hwilen*, a beetle (WILLIAMS).]

WILLERBY-WISP, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] [wi·ləbi-wisp.] A will-o'-the-wisp, *ignis fatuus.*

WILLERN, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Peevish, wilful. (P.R.), N.Cy.[2]

WILLESS, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Aimless, purposeless; mechanical.

Ayr. The mind within me was as if the faculty of its thinking had been frozen up, and about the dawn of the morning I walked in a willess manner, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xix.

WILLEY, WILLICK, see **Woolly, Willock.**

WILLIEWAICK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [wi·liwēk.]

1. *sb.* A loud shout.

Abd. What'en a williewaick is that? The bairn got oot wi' a sair williewaick an' williewaickit till it dee'd (G.W.).

2. *v.* To shout loudly. 'Wha's that williewaickin?' *ib.*

WILLIE-WAUGHT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **willy-wacht, wullie-waucht, wullie-waught** Sc. A hearty draught of ale or other strong liquor. See **Good**, 1 (66), **Waught.**

Sc. O' strong ale good Ilk took a mighty willy-wacht, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 13. **Ayr.** A right guid willie-waught, BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, st. 4. **e.Lth.** MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 211. **Slk.** The Glenlivet was ma salvation. I took a richt gude wullie-waucht, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 157. **n.Cy.** (HALL.)

WILLING, *adj.* Sc. Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Willing liar**, one who tells a premeditated and unnecessary falsehood; (2) — **lie**, a premeditated and unnecessary falsehood; (3) — **sweert**, partly willing and partly reluctant; coy.

(1) **w.Cor.** I hate a willing liar (M.A.C.). (2) He came down this morning and told me a heap of willing lies (*ib.*). (3) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Rnf.** Sae willin'-sweert aneath the noon-day shine, She sat her down, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 68.

WILLINT, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **wullint.** Willing.

Sc. (A.W.) **Edb.** Gin ye're wullint, I'm wullint, an' as for the —kiss—ye can tak' it, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 8, 1902). **Hdg.** A willint fouter, and keen striver, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 22. **Bwk.** Fate 'ill be kind If we're willint in mind, W. CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 171.

Hence **Willintly**, *adv.* willingly, readily.

Abd. I had to haud my tongue fin I wid hae spoken willintly eneuch, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 6, 1898).

WILLIS, *sb.* Dev. [wi·lis.] A rill.

Us hev runned short o' water in the well, so my wife hev had to fetch all the water from the willis, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

WILLIWA, *int. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **will-a-waes** (JAM.); **willa-woo** Elg. An exclamation, *gen.* of sorrow.

Elg. Willa-wins, willa-woo, sic a hullabaloo, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 146. **Ags.** Will a waes, man, but ye hae a lang account to settle, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. 116 (JAM.). **Wgt.** O, Williwa! Will I get stabling for my mear? *Edb. Antiq. Mag.* (1848) 58.

WILLMARANCHE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also in forms **wild mare-hinch** w.Yks.[1]; **wild-mare-wrench** w.Yks. The string-halt in horses. w.Yks. (W.C.S.), w.Yks.[1], Chs.[8] Cf. **wilbranch.**

WILLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also in form **willick** Sc. (JAM.) [wi·lək.]

1. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* See **Wil-duck, Willy**, *sb.*[1] 6.

Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217. **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 97. **s.Cy.** On the south coast it is called 'willock' or 'willy,' which is supposed to represent the cry of the young bird, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 572.

Sus. Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 249. Dev. *Zoologist* (1854) XII. 4255. Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880 315.

2. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

e.Sc. (Jam.) s.Sc. Neill *Tour* (1806) 197 (*ib.*). n.Yks. (I.W.) Ken. Swainson *ib.* 220.

3. The razor-bill, *Alca torda.* Sh.I. Swainson *ib.* 217. n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **wilcock.** 4. A young heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Sc. (Jam.)

WILLOK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Oxf. Ken. Also written **willik** Uls.; and in forms **wilk** Sc. N.I.[1] Lin. Oxf. Ken.[1]; **wulk** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **wullok** Nhb.[1]; **wylk** Sh.I. [wi·lək; wilk.] The periwinkle, *Turbo littoreus*; a name given also to var. species of edible shell-fish.

Sc. Scrapt haddocks, wilks, dulse, and tangles, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776 II. 26. Sh.I. I used ta hunt da limpet an' da wylk, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900). Frf. Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886 83, ed. 1889. Gall. (J.M.) Ir. 'As close as a wilk,' i.e. very reticent (A.S.-P.). N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.), Nhb.[1] Lin. Bailey (1721). Oxf. (G.O.), Ken.[1]

[OE. *weoloc, weolc,* a whelk (Sweet).]

WILLOW, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **willa** Lin.; **willer** n.Lin.[1]; **willey** N.Cy.[1] Cum. I.W.[12]; **willie** Sc. (Jam.); **willy** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. Glo. Hmp.[1] Dor.[1] w.Som.[1]; **wullie** Sc.; **wully** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] [wi·lə, wi·li.] 1. In *comp.* (1) **Willow-basket,** a basket made of willow, generally used for carrying chaff; (2) **-bays,** the sweet-willow, *Salix pentandra*; (3) **-bench,** *obs.,* the share of the husband's estate enjoyed by a widow in addition to her jointure; cf. **widow's-bench,** s.v. **Widow,** 1 (1); (4) **-biter,** (*a*) the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (*b*) the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmites*; (5) **-blade,** the bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*; (6) **-blossom,** the phlox; (7) **-boost,** *obs.,* a rustic basket in which meal was usually held; (8) **-garth,** an osier-bed; a piece of wet, uncultivated ground on which willows grow; (9) **-grass,** a land variety of the amphibious knot-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*; (10) **-gull,** the male catkin of the goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*; the tree itself; (11) **-holt,** a small plantation of willows; a piece of wet, uncultivated ground on which willows grow; (12) **-poplar,** the black poplar, *Populus nigra*; (13) **-sparrow,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (14) **-wand,** a young willow-shoot; a willow-rod; an osier; also *fig.* a thin, lanky person; (15) **-weed,** a name given to var. species of *Persicaria,* and knot-grass; (16) **-wick,** a small twig from a willow-tree; (17) **-wind,** (*a*) the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*; cf. **withywind**; (*b*) the buckweed, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; (*c*) the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (18) **-withe,** see (16).

(1) Hmp.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) Stf. [So called] from the aromatic bay-like smell of its leaves (B. & H.). (3) Sus. Grose (1790). (4, *a*) Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1] (*b*) w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (5) w.Yks. (S.O.A.) Sur. These [dace], with the bright glancing bleaks—or, as they are sometimes called, willow-blades—live in this shallow water, Son of Marshfs *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 235. (6) Dev.[4] (7) Edb. Frae the willow-boost did skatter A tate o' meal upo' the water, *Tint Quey* (1796) 14. (8) w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 195; w.Yks.[2] (9) e.Yks. The leaves resemble those of the willow in shape (B. & H.). (10) Ken.[1] So called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call in Kent a gull. (11) w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] Ther' 's several willer-holts on aboot Leä wards. (12) Cmb. (B. & H.) (13) w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 26. (14) Sc. A peeled willow-wand, a mark formerly placed against the door of a house in the Highlands, as an intimation that those within wished to be alone, and a prohibition to any person to enter (Jam.); Andrew was the first to observe that there was a peeled willow-wand placed across the half-open door of the inn. He hung back, and advised us not to enter, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. Per. That hide o' yours, ye willow-wand! I'll mak' a couthie place for't, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. Peel a willow-wand, Burns *Wee Willie,* l. 2. Slk. A back nae stiffer than a willy-wand, Hogg *Winter Tales* (1820) II. 292 (Jam.). Rxb. (Jam.) N.Cy.[1] 'A mere willey-wand,' applied to any one very tall and thin. Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] Wm. A bit a glass 'll briek a gae bit tittre ner a willy wand, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 16. (15) n.Yks., e.Yks. (B. & H.) Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.[1] (16) Nhp.[1] (17 *a, b*) Wil.[1] (*c*) Glo. The willywind are quite terrifying [in cutting hedges] (S.S.B.). (18 Nhp.[1]

2. Phr. *in and out the willows,* a children's singing game; see below.

Sus. The children form a ring, joining hands but not quite close together. During the singing of the first verse, one child passes in and out of the ring under their hands: 'In and out the willows (three times), As you have done before.' She then chooses one of the children in the ring and stands opposite her, while they sing: 'Stand and face your lover (three times), As you have done before.' These two then follow each other, and go round the outside of the ring, singing: 'Follow me to London (three times), As you have done before,' *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 249

3. Any shrub variety of the willow family as distinguished from the tree kinds. Cum. (B. & H.); Cum.[1] *Introd.* 21; Cum.[4] 4. A large basket; see below.

Hmp. Used by carters to carry the chaff from the barn to the stable for the horses, Holloway. I.W.[12] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] A large basket—of a shape deep rather than flat. The word would not be used for any shallow basket, nor for one having a bent handle from side to side. A willy has two small handles at the upper edge, one opposite the other. There are 'half-bag willies,' 'quarter-bag willies,' and 'two-bushel willies,' made to hold the specified quantities.

WILLOW, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [wi·lō.] An active search for a missing article. 'I mun 'äve another willow fur it.'

[Cp. Wel. *chwilio,* OCor. *hwila,* to seek, search for (Williams).]

WILLOW, WILLWARD, see **Willy,** *sb.*[2], **Wilyard.**

WILLY, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whilly** Sc. Cum.; and in forms **wullie** Gall.; **wully** Wgt. [wi·li.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Willy-and-the-wisp,** an *ignis fatuus*; (2) — **Arnot,** a slang name for good whisky; (3) — **blindy,** a boys' game; see below; (4) **-by-wisp,** see (1); (5) — **Cossar,** a large pin; (6) **-dragel,** dirty, draggled; (7) **-fisher,** a notorious liar; (8) — **Jack,** *obs.,* a go-between in a love affair; (9) **-lilt,** to make a sound like the sandpiper; (10) **-o'-the-wisp,** see (1); (11) **-run-hedge,** the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (12) **-the-wisp,** see (1); (13) — **warning,** a boys' game similar to 'fox and dowdy' (q.v.); (14) — **Wastell,** the game of 'Wastell' (q.v.); (15) — **Waucey,** the game of 'Cock-a-reedle' (q.v.); (16) **-whae,** to make the cry of the curlew; (17) — **winkie,** a term of endearment for a small child; (18) **-'s wisp,** (19) **-with the-wisp,** (20) **-with-the-wisp-and-Peggy-with-the-lantern,** see (1); (21) **-wogie,** a small piece of wood burning at one end which is twirled quickly and continuously round.

(1) Lnk. As for Willy and the Wisp, he is a fiery devil and leads people off their road in order to drown them, for he sparks sometimes at our feet, and then turns before us with his candle, as if he were twa or three miles before us, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 235. (2) Sh.I. Whaur made ye oot yon? Yon's da rale 'Willie Arnot,' *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897). (3) e.Dur.[1] One boy is blindfolded, and the rest tie knots in their handkerchiefs, and strike him on the head or shoulders, until he catches hold of one of them. This one then becomes the 'willy.' (4) n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] (5) Lth. It's a wee like the 'Willie Cossar,' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 189. [Willie Cossar—a large brass pin between 2 and 3 inches long, used to pin shawls or plaids so as to have a big grip, taking the place that fairly sized safety-pins now have: said to be named after the original maker of them, 'Willie Cossar,' Paisley. Used often as an expression of bigness,—'That's a rale Willie Cossar'—of a turnip, or animal, or woman, *Author's note.*] (6) Sc. That willie-dragel Dick, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 45. (7) Bnff.[1] (8) Kcd. (Jam.) Frf. The Squire loves Susan, I'm made Willie Jack, Just waiting her shy tale to carry back, Morison *Poems* (1790) 138. (9) Cum. Lasses whilly-liltit out As they had been betrattl't, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 277. (10) Ayr. Awa' they flew like the great Jehu, Or Willie o' the wisp, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 9. Chs. Willy-o'-the-Wisp, who never ceases playing his pranks on the moor, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1884) 653. (11) Slg. (B. & H.) (12 Don. Macmanus *Chim. Corners* (1899) 103. (13) Wor. The words required to be said to complete the capture, are 'Jack come and catch me—my poor old man.' The boy captured must be touched on the head—a touch on any other part of the body is insufficient—or the capture is not completed (E.S.). (14) Sc. (Jam.) s.Sc. Of a similar association with nationality was a boys' play, consisting of one or

more established on a hillock, and the rest rushing up to pull him or them down. This was called playing at 'Willie Wassle.' . . The game was founded on the story of the adjacent Hume Castle, and the governor's defiance of the English invaders, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 554. (15) **s.Not.** The players who were not yet caught used to shout: 'Willy, Willy Waucey, I'm on [*or* off] the causey' (J.P.K.). (16) **Gall.** All the afternoon the whaups had piped and 'Willy whaeed,' the snipes bleated and whinnied overhead, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 8. (17) **Sc.** MACKAY. (18) **Frf.** Willie's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca', That's nought but vapours frae a stank, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 38. (19) **Per.** 'Willie with a wisp' shall flare Above the mossy swamp, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 125. **Lnk.** WALKER *Biog. Presby.* (ed. 1827) I. 243. **Lakel.**[2] Varra flaysome things is willy-wi'-t'-wisp. **n.Yks.** Ah've seen a willy-wi-t'-wisp (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[12] (20) **n.Yks.** A saw sike a breet leet an' a was frecten'd an' a tell'd mi fadder, an' he sed it waz Willy wi't wisp an' Peggy wi't lantern (W.H.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (21) **Bnff.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in the names of birds, &c.: (1) **Willy-fisher,** (*a*) the common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*; (*b*) a water-fowl; ? the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (2) **-goat,** a goat; (3) **-gow,** the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*; (4) **-hawkie,** the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (5) **-lilt,** the sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (6) **-muftie,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (7) **-pourit,** the spawn of a frog; a tadpole; (8) **-powret,** a child's name for a seal; (9) **-wagtail,** a name given to var. species of wagtail, esp. the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (10) **-wan-beard,** the fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia*; (11) **-whaup,** the curlew, *Numenius arquata*; (12) **-whip-the-wind,** the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (13) **-whit,** the barn-owl, *Strix flammea*; (14) **-wicket,** see (5); (15) **-wix** or **Will-a-wix,** an owl.

(1, *a*) **Frf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 202. **Arg.** *Agric. Surv.* App. 43 (JAM.). (*b*) **Dmf.** (JAM.) (2) **Edb.** As I am a living sinner, that is the head of a willie-goat, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. (3) **Abd., e.Lth.** SWAINSON *ib.* 207. (4) **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** SWAINSON *ib.* 216. (5) **Cum.**[1] (s.v. Dickadee); **Cum.**[4] (6) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 26. (7, 8) **Fif.** (JAM.) (9) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* 43. **Cai.**[1] **Ayr.** The Willie Wagtail and the water-pyet have biggit beneath its eaves their cosy nests, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Edb.** MACLAGAN *Poems* (1851) 18. **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Gall.** The tane o' them was Robbin Breestie, and the tither the Wullie Wagtail, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876. **N.I.**[1] **n.Cy.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 21, 1898). **e.Yks.**[1] (10) **Bnff.**[1] (11) **Bwk.** I miss the plover's whistle, an' the whilly-whaup's lood cry, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 61. **Slk.** HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 343. (12) **Ags.** (JAM.) (13) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (14) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *ib.* 196. **Cum.**[4] **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **Sur.** Sandpipers, the common or willy wicket, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 83. (15) **e.An.**[12]

3. Phr. *Sir Willy*, or *Sir Willy's picture*, *obs.*, a bank-note of Sir William Forbes banking company.

Edb. Your Turkey hide ye lin'd it costly, Ilk bag and hauld, O' gude Sir Willies ye had gather'd Frae folks that were to you indebted, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 27; They're cheaper at hame Then [than] Sir Willie's pictures, scores gien, For loups like yon, *ib.* 32.

4. The blindfolded player in the game of 'Willy-blindy.' **e.Dur.**[1] **5.** A bull. **I.W.** (HALL.) **6.** The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Cf. **willock.**

Nrf. SWAINSON *ib.* 217. **s.Cy.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 572. **Sus.** KNOX *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 249.

WILLY, *sb.*[2] and *v.* **Yks. Som.** Also written **willey** **w.Yks.**; and in forms **willow** **w.Yks.**[3] [wi'li.] **1.** *sb.* A woollen-trade term: a machine for blending and preparing wool for the scribbler. Cf. **wocl1y, 4.**

w.Yks. (J.M.), **w.Yks.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] In shape it is something like a carder, but instead of 'cards' it has sharp iron teeth. The wool is first put through the devil, by which it is opened and partially cleaned. It is then sprinkled with oil and fed into the willy, which effectually mixes it, and regularly spreads the oil through the mass.

2. *v.* To put wool through a 'willy.'

w.Yks. BAINES *Yks. Past and Present* (1858) 632. **w.Som.**[1]

Hence **Willyer,** *sb.* (1) a 'willy'; (2) the person who looks after the 'willy.'

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.) (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); A chap at wor raither simple wor t'willyer at a miln it neighbourhooid a Leeds, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1872) 11.

WILLY, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* **Sc.** Wilful; self-willed.

n.Sc. Drouthy was a willy chield, an' in place o' takin' a gude advice, staggered awa to the orchard, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 211 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Tho' stiff and willy, weel I ken That peace at hame . . . E'en lichtens a', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 234.

WILLY NILLY, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **will he, nill he** Sc. Dev.; **will I, nill I** Lin.[1]; **will ye, nill ye** n.Yks.[2]; **would I, nould I** Sc. **1.** Whether one will or no; perforce.

Sc. Bringing me into jeopardy—would I nould I, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **ne.Sc.** Jock . . . had sometimes to be carried [to school] willy nilly on Bell's back, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 26. **Kcd.** Scarlet thread an' rantree tung, Which will he nill he gart him bear Dry-shod to lan' the loving pair, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 103. **Dmf.** Anyhow, willie-nillie, I'm going, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 109. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] They'll take it will ye, nill ye. **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw mun do it to-neet, willy-nilly. **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] It's noä ewse saayin' noä moore aboot it, willy-nilly it'll hev to be dun. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Brks.**[1] **Suf.** Willy-nilly she must welcome him now, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars Hall* (1902) 220. **w.Som.**[1] Nif maister do zay it, 'tidn no use vor they to zay nort, they must do it willy-nilly. **Dev.** Draw—will he, nill he, the man as God had willed to be her master, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Apr. 1900) 438. **Cor.**[3]

2. Undecided. **Brks.**[1]

WILLY-WACHT, see **Willie-waught.**

WILLY-WALLY, *sb.* **Sc.** A contemptuous epithet applied to a person who has no 'backbone.'

Ayr. Your willy-wally of a brother sympathizes with the gross nonsense, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiv.

WILLY-WALLY, *int. Obs.* **Yks.** An exclamation of sorrow. (K.) See **Waly,** *int.*

WILLY-WAMBLES, *sb. pl. Obs.* **Sc.** Also in form **wully-wamles.** A complaint of the bowels attended with a rumbling noise. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) See **Wamble.**

WILLY-WHIRLY, *adj.* **Cor.** Dizzy; in a whirl.

His poor head es all willy-whirly like as ef there wor somethin' inside. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. vi.

WILLY-WILLY, *int.* **Nrf.** A goose-call. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 174.

WILLY-WURLY-WAY, *sb.* **Nhb.** A boys' game similar to 'penny tag.' (R.O.H.)

WILN, *sb.* **Sh.I.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Part of the intestines of a sheep. S. & Ork.[1]

WILSHOCH, *adj.* and *sb. Obs.* **Sc.** Also in forms **wullshoch, wulshoch.** **1.** *adj.* Perverse. **Cld.** (JAM.) **2.** Changeable. **Sc.** MACKAY. **3.** *sb.* A timid courter. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WILSOM, *adj. Obs.* **e.Cy.** Fat; indolent. (HALL.)

WILSOME, *adj. Obs.* or *obsol.* **Sc.** Also written **wilsum** (JAM.); and in form **wilesome.** Wilful.

Cai.[1] **Slk.** Marjorie smiled a willsome smile, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 330; (JAM.)

Hence **Wilesomely,** *adv.* wilfully.

Slk. His sins were like crimson—all bent and uneven, The path he had wilesomely trod, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288.

WILT, *sb.*[1] **e.Cy.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of rush or sedge. (HALL.)

WILT, *v.* and *sb.*[2] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **weld** Lin.[1]; **welt** Not.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] e.An.[12] Sur.[1] [**wilt**; **welt.**] **1.** *v.* To wither, fade; to shrivel up; to expose hay, &c. to the sun in order to dry it. Cf. **welk,** *v.*[1]; see **Wilter.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Ant.** She'll be singin' *Ave Mary* where the flowers never wilt, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 22. **Nhb.**[1] **Der.** He's like a wilted leaf, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] When the sun dries grass cut for hay it is said to welt it. 'It's my opinion he let them seeds stop oot oher long, soä that th' sun welted 'em oher much.' **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] It is not fit to carry, it wants a good welting first. The apricots are wilted because they were gathered before they were ripe. **War.**[3] **Oxf.** They [the flowers] are wilted (E.M.W.). **Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 35. **Bck.** (K.) **Hrt.** CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 321. **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Welk), **e.An.**[2], **Cmb.** (W.W.S.) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61. **Suf.** *e.An. Daily Times* (1892). **Ess.** We left the sacks on the damp ground, because then the peas didn't

get wilted (S.P.H.). s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sur.[1] The grass or the corn is regular welted. Hmp. 'This is just the weather to wilt um up.' Used of the sun drying up weeds (H.R.). w.Cy. Grose (1790).

2. *Fig.* To droop; to have no more spirit left in one.

Der. It is said of a child when it frets that it 'wilts,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 36. Suf. (C.G.B.) [Amer. What's the matter with you? What you lookin' so wilted about? *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1903) 417.]

3. *sb.* A state of feebleness or despondency.

Ayr. To stiffen the wilt that this wilderness Has brought in this bosom and brain, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 315.

WILT, see **Welt**, *v.*[2]

WILTA-SHALTA, *phr.* Yks. Lan. Also written **willta-shallta** w.Yks.; and in forms **willta-shollta** Lan.; **willteh-shelter** w.Yks.; **willto-shalito** w.Yks.[1]; **wilto-shalto** w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **wilto-sholto** e.Lan.[1] [wi·ltə-ʃaltə.] A phrase expressive of strong necessity; 'willy-nilly'; by force, against one's will; reckless of consequences or of anything that may be urged.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); w.Yks.[1] As lang as I'se maister o' this house, will-to shall-to, yees naan hev ya mouthful, ii. 294. Lan. They . . . lifted him clear off his feet an' carried him off wiltta shollta, whether he would or not, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 115; Whau there is that winnot believe aught i'th world iv it isn't fair druven into 'em, wilto shalto, Waugh *Goblin's Grave*, 372. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Theaw'll ha' for t' do it, wilta-shalta.

WILTER, *v.* Der. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. I.W. Also in form **welter** e.An.[1] Ken.[1] I.W. [wi·ltə(r); we·ltə(r).] To wither, fade; to droop. See **Wilt**, *v.*

Der. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 36. Nhp.[2], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] The grace be a lookin' main wiltered like, an' wants raain bad. Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Hrt. The primroses are all wiltered with coming by post (G.H.G.). e.An.[1] Cmb. *N. & Q. ib.* 35. Ess. The flowers are wiltered in the sun, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 188. Ken.[1] The leaves begin to welter. I.W. *N. & Q. ib.*

WILTSHIRE, *sb.* Wil. In *comb.* (1) **Wiltshire disorder**, *obs.*, a disease in sheep: the 'goggles'; (2) — **eye**, see below; (3) — **weed**, the common elm, *Ulmus campestris.*

(1) The reason, perhaps, why this complaint has been lately [1794] known as the Wiltshire disorder, is, that most of the Wiltshire wethers are sold off when lambs, and are fattened before they are two years old; and the pushing them with high keep at so early an age, will most assuredly discover the goggles, if they be in the blood, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* 146. (2) The 'Wiltshire eye' is known to recruiting officers. It is a muddy hazel-grey very prevalent in the county, and common also in the West Riding of Yorks. The recruiting surgeons seem to have classified it as hazel, but some would call it grey. I make it neutral. . . Eyes of a neutral undecided tint between light and dark, and green brown and grey, . . the 'Wiltshire eye,' *Wil. N. & Q.* I. 566. (3) Wil.[1] This is a term frequently occurring in books and articles on Wilts, but it would not be understood by the ordinary Wiltshire folk.

WILVER, *sb.* Cor. [wi·lvə(r).] A pot or 'baker' under which bread is buried in burning embers and baked. Cor.[12] See **Whelve.** Hence **Wilver-loaf**, *sb.* a loaf baked under a 'wilver.' Cor.[3]

WILYARD, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **williard** N.I.[1]; **willyard** Sc.; and in forms **willward** n.Yks.[2]; **willyart, wilyart** Sc. (Jam.); **wylart** Sc. [wi·ljərd.] Obstinate; unmanageable; self-willed.

Sc. Human nature's a wilful and wilyard thing, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv; It's a hard-set willyard beast this o' mine, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xiii. Abd. For a wilful and wilyard bairn she speaketh with a tongue maist like an angel's, Cobban *Angel* (1898) 266. Ayr. Man was aye a wilyart sorrow and a vaguin' dyvour, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21. Lth. (Jam.) Edb. Had ye Byng'd some wylart bairns It wad hae gien the laive mair harns, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 26. Bwk. (Jam.), N.I.[1], n.Yks.[2]

WILYART, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **willyart** Sc. (Jam.); and in forms **wullyart** Gall.; **wulyart** N.I.[1]; **wylart** Rnf. [wi·ljərt.] 1. *adj.* Shy, bashful; awkward; bewildered; lonely; wild. See **Will**, *adj.*

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Wilyart, waesome, will, and weary, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882. Ayr. But, O for Hogarth's magic power! To show Sir Bardie's willyart glow'r, And how he star'd and stammer'd, Burns *Lord Daer*, st. 4. Dmf. The burn doon by That deaves the corrie wi' its wilyart croon, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 413, ed. 1876. N.I.[1]

2. *sb. Obs.* A timid, faint-hearted fellow. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 494, ed. 1876.

WIM, *sb.* Hrt. [wim.] A cart for carrying timber. (H.G.)

WIM, *v.*[1] s.Cy. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **whym, wimb** Dev.; **wimme** Sus.[2] [wim.] 1. To winnow; to clean corn. Cf. **wimble**, *v.*[2]

s.Cy. (Hall.) Sus. Ray (1691); Sus.[12], Hmp.[1], I.W.[12], Wil.[1], Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] Our volks be all busy wimin o' barley. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. An' stay vor wimb a strik' o' wets An gie tha maid tha carn, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 37.

Hence (1) **Wimming-dust**, *sb.* chaff; (2) **Wimming-machine**, *sb.* a winnowing machine; (3) **Wimming-sheet**, *sb.* a winnowing-sheet.

(1) w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) Dor. (C.V.G.) (3) Dor. (C.V.G.) Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wim-sail**, (2) **-sheet**, a winnowing-sheet.

(1) I.W.[1] (2) I.W.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.), Dor.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] A large sheet of strong canvas, used (more in thrashing corn by machine than in winnowing) to spread on the ground and catch the corn under the thrashing-machine. Dev. Cär thickee drashel upen barn, an' hang up the whym sheet agin tha wall, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [Some have strained a wimsheet athwart a barns floor, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681) 61.]

WIM, *v.*[2] Wor. Also written **whim.** [wim.] Of the head: to swim; to be giddy.

I have such a whimming in my head (W.C.B.).

Hence (1) **Wimmy**, *adj.* having a swimming in the head; giddy. w.Wor.[1]; (2) **Wim-wam**, *sb.* a giddiness. *ib.*

[Cp. Icel. *vim*, or *vīm*, giddiness, a swimming in the head (Vigfusson).]

WIM, see **Wheem, Whim**, *sb.*[1]

WIMBERRY, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also written **whimberry** Shr. Hrf.; and in forms **whinberry** n.Cy. Lan.; **wimbry** s.Lan.[1]; **winberry** n.Cy. Lan.[1] Chs. Shr.[1]; **windberry** N.Cy.[2] [wi·m-, wi·nbəri.]

1. The whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

n.Cy. (B. & H.), N.Cy.[2] Lan. The whinberry shrubs with which this moor abounds, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 108; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] The *sing.* is always used for the *pl.* Shr. Bilberries,—wimberries, as the rustics call them, White *Wrekin* (1860) viii; Shr.[1] Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wimberry besom**, a broom made of twigs of wimberry. Chs.[1]; (2) **-wires**, the stems of the wimberry shrub. Shr.[1]

[OE. *wīn-berge, -berige*, a 'wine-berry,' grape; a wortleberry (Hall).]

WIMBLE, *sb.*[1] Irel. Pem. Also in form **wemble** Pem. A beam; a collar-beam.

Wxf.[1], Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 422; Them wimbles are too weak to hawld the roof (W.M.M.).

WIMBLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **whimble** w.Yks.; and in forms **womill, wumble, wumle** Sc.; **wummel** Nhb.[1] Cum.[3]; **wummely** n.Yks.[4]; **wummle** Sc. n.Yks.[2] [wi·m(b)l; wu·ml.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wimble-bore**, (*a*) a hole bored by a wimble; (*b*) *fig.* a defect in the throat causing indistinctness of speech; (2) **-stock**, a crank used by carpenters for boring with various 'bits.'

(1, *a*) Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 259. (*b*) Sc. (Jam.) (2) w.Som.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *gleg as a wimble*, used to express great sharpness, keenness, or quickness, 'as sharp as a needle'; (2) *heat a wimble*, &c., a children's game; see below.

(1) Per. Our wits should be 'gleg as a wumle,' Stewart *Character* (1857) 150. Ayr. But he was gleg as onie wumble, Burns *On a Scotch Bard*, st. 4. Lth. Slippery as an eel, Gleg as a wummle, and fleet as a wheel, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 179. (2) Bnff. Nurses used to amuse infants on the knee by sitting in front of the fire holding the forefinger to it as if to heat it, and then pretending to bore a hole in the infant's breast or belly, repeating the words: 'Heat a womill, heat a womill. Bore, bore, bore' (W.G.). w.Yks. I only hear the words used by old folks now, hummed in the lines below to a child on one's knee, the forefinger of the adult represent-

ing the 'whimble.'..'Heat a whimble, heat a coile, Wheare mun I buddle a hoile?' At the utterance of the first word, the adult who is playing with the child will begin a circular movement of the hand with the outstretched forefinger, and at each word the tormenting finger is made to gyrate nearer to the little laughing curled-up youngster, until the word 'buddle' (to bore) is reached. Then the tickling begins, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 24, 1900).

3. A tool used in mining; see below.

Nhb., Dur. It consists of a cylinder of various diameters about 24 inches long, open at the bottom and also at the top about 12 inches below the joint; it has also a partial covering at the bottom like an augur, for the purpose of retaining the borings when worked into the hole. It is frequently used in boring near the surface through clay, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **Nhb.**[1] A wimble or auger used in boring in clay, or a scoop screwed on the end of a boring rod to clear out the hole. **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

4. An instrument used for twisting bands for trusses of hay, faggots, &c.

Ken.[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** Gathering up the fleeces and twisting ropes of wool with a wimble for tying them round, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii.

5. A twist; a turn.

Rnf. She gied her thumb a wee bit wum'le, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 162.

6. *v.* To enter or move in a sinuous manner; to turn round and round.

Cum.[3] Intil ivery hoose, ayder up t'geat or doon, By air-wole or chimla it wummelt its way, 157. **n.Yks.**[24]

7. To twist bands for hay, &c. with an instrument for that purpose.

Dor. 'What have you been doing?' 'Tending thrashing-machine, and wimbling haybonds,' HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) x.

WIMBLE, *v.*[2] Gmg. To winnow. COLLINS *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 223. Cf. **wim,** *v.*[1]

WIMBLE, *v.*[3] Lan.[1] Also written **wimle.** [wi·ml.] To tilt, to raise one end; to incline. See **Whemmle.**

WIMBLE, *v.*[4] *Obs.* Suf.[1] To roll about in the mouth; applied to the process of difficult mastication.

WIMBLE, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Shr. **1.** Quick, lively, nimble. s.Lan.[1] **2.** Loose; easily moved.

Yks. As 'wimble' as a milk'us door (S.P.U.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Wimble bent,** a light, long kind of grass; (2) **-straw,** (*a*) a very slender straw, a 'windle-straw'; (*b*) the dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus.*

(1) **Shr.**[2] In the *sw.* part of the county the word is used as a simile to denote unsteadiness, or uncertainty. 'You're like a wimble bent.' (2, *a*) **se.Wor.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[2]

[1. He was so wimble and so wight, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) March, 91.]

WIMBLE-WAMBLE, *adj.* Glo.[1] In phr. *to go sort of wimble-wamble,* to roll about in walking.

WIMBLING, *ppl. adj.* War. Wor. Glo. Also written **whimbling** Glo. [wi·m(b)lin.] Long, thin, and weak; of feeble growth; spindly; *gen.* used of plants.

War.[3] **Wor.** The wheat is growing very wimbling (E.S.). **se.Wor.**[1] I siz a bit uv a wimblin' top a comin' up among the bricks' inds, un I sez to Tom, sez I, 'Now we wunt touch that theare tater, but we'll wait un see what sart uv a one 'e is, look thŭ.' **Glo.** 'Twern't but half a crop, an' a poor whimbling lot on't then, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii; **Glo.**[1]

WIMBLY-WAMBLY, *adj.* Yks. Cor. Also written **wimley-wamley** Yks. Unsteady; dizzy; feeling sick.

w.Yks. I went wimley-wamley e me heead, ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1881) 24. **Cor.**[2] I'm all wimbly-wambly.

WIME, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also written **wyme.** [waim.] **1.** To move in a circuitous, erratic, or zig-zag course; to wander; to twist.

w.Yks. 'Aw gav' th' birds th' keyk an' they wymed up th' syke.' Spoken by a man driving moor-game (J.B.); **w.Yks.**[2] A bird is said to go wiming through the air, and a brook to wime through the woods. Children going wiming about. A person is said to wime up a hill, when going zig-zag.

2. To go away stealthily; to 'sneak off.'

w.Yks. He gaped as if he saw a boggart, and instead of coming forward wimed off and out again, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv. **Lin.** He wimed out of the back door, *N. & Q.* (1865) 6th S. xi. 468.

Hence **Wimy,** *sb.* a sneak. Lin. *ib.* **3.** With *over*: to topple over.

w.Yks. Shoo wimed ower in a fit, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 1, 1896).

4. To coax, 'get round'; to wheedle; to deceive, esp. by flattery; *gen.* used with *round.*

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] He fell in wi' a foreign soort on a lass, an' she wimed roond him like fun. **sw.Lin.**[1] Eh, that body can wine round a body.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *vima,* to tumble, stagger about (AASEN).]

WIMEBLING, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **wymebling** w.Yks.[1] To linger; to be dilatory, with an intention of accomplishing some object, generally indirectly. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[1]

WIMMEL, *sb. Obs.* Abd. Kcd. Frf. (JAM.) The windpipe. Hence **Wimmelbree** or **Wimmelbreis,** *sb.,* see below.

The same dish as the Haggis, composed of the lungs, heart, &c. of an animal, with this difference, that the latter is made in a sheep's maw, whereas the former, being made thin, is used as a soup.

WIMMEL, see **Whemmle.**

WIMMET, *v.* Glo.[1] [wi·mit.] Of a dog: to whine.

WIMMOCK, *v.* Som. Cor. Also in form **wimmick** Cor.[1] [wi·mək, -ik.] **1.** To coax; to wheedle. Som. (W.F.R.) Cf. **wime, 4.** **2.** To cheat; to beggar. Cor.[1]

WIMMY, see **Whimmy.**

WIMOTE, *sb.* Shr.[1] [wei·mōt.] The marsh-mallow, *Althaea officinalis.*

WIMP, *v.* Der. Glo. [wimp.] Of a dog: to whine. Glo.[1] Hence **Wimping,** *ppl. adj.* fretful, complaining. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

[There shall be intractabiles, that wil whympe and whine, LATIMER *Sermons* (Mar. 22, 1549) ed. Arber, 77 (SKEAT).]

WIMPER, *v.* Dev. [wi·mpə(r).] To coddle. (H.S.H.)

WIMPERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [wi·mpəz.] A tremulous movement of the mouth, as that of an aged person.

n.Yks. He's getten t'wimpers (I.W.).

WIMPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **whimple** Sc. Nhp.; **wimpil** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **whumple, wumple** Sc. [wi·mpl.] **1.** *v.* To wrap, fold, cover, mantle. Sc. (JAM.) Cf. **wample,** *v.*[2]

2. To wind, meander; to ripple; *gen.* used of running water. Cf. **wample,** *v.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); The trees, and rocks, and wimplings of the burn, HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (1808) 137. **Abd.** A burn rins wimpling at his feet, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 113. **Kcd.** Your name bids mountains rise An' burnies wimple doon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 136. **Per.** SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 36. **Ayr.** Where Doon rins, wimplin', clear, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 2. **Twd.** Wimplin' among green brae faces, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 229. **Nhb.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1] **Lan.** The brooklet that wimpled stealthily along its hidden course at the bottom, BRIERLEY *Cotters,* xiv. **s.Lan.**[1] **Nhp.** CLARE *Rur. Muse* (1835) 169.

Hence **Wimpler,** *sb., obs.,* a waving lock of hair.

Sc. Down his braid back, frae his white head, The silver wimplers grew, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 386.

3. To squirm, wriggle, writhe.

Cai.[1] **Per.** HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 5. **w.Sc.** He drank o' the stream o' the wimplin worm, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 115. **Ayr.** Guid auld Scotch drink, Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink,.. Inspire me, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 2. **Gall.** Let me see ye wimple, And make the water dimple, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 228, ed. 1876.

4. Of corn: to toss, wave.

Lth. The fields are a' wimplin' an' wavin' wi' gowd, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 164; Not common (A.W.).

5. Of a boat: to move unsteadily; to be top-heavy.

Sh.I. The yawl was wofully 'rank.'..'She'll be steady enough by-and-by,' cried out old Moad, 'it's the tar that makes her wumple,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

6. *Obs.* To tell an indirect and intricate story, esp. with intent to deceive.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rnf.** My faith he'll soon eclipse us a', Just wi' his wud wild wimplin' jaw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 167.

Hence **Wimpled,** *ppl. adj.* indirect, intricate, circumlocutory; perplexed.

Sc. This was thought an odd and wimpled interlocutor, FOUNTAINHALL *Sec. Suppl.* (c. 1700) III. 329, ed. 1759 (JAM.). Abd. But wimpl'd is the tale, Ye'd weary sair afore I tell'd it hail, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 108, ed. 1812. Ayr. There was no difficulty in reading the whumplet meaning of this couthiness anent the reeking o' the chamber, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii.

7. *sb.* A winding; a curve; a meandering movement.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. He play'd stoit frae side tae side, Wi' mony a wimple, jink, an' stride, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Slk. He had as mony links and wimples in his tail as an eel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. Dmf. Suddenly we rounded a wimple of the road and came right upon the place, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 129.

8. *Obs.* An intricate turn; a wile; a piece of craft.

Sc. There is aye a whimple in a lawyer's clew, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. n.Sc. (JAM.); First come the men o' mony wimples, In common language ca'd Da'rymples, *Lord Auchinleck* (*ib.*). Bch. A' his wimples they'll find out, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10.

9. *Obs.* A fit of perversity; a sulky humour.

Peb. What ails thee now, my bonie Bess? Some wimple fient ye've taen, O, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 138.

Hence **Wimplefeyst**, (1) *sb.* a sulky humour. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) Cf. **amplefeyst**; (2) *adj.* untoward, unmanageable. Rxb. (*ib.*, s.v. Trampilfeyst).

[1. She, that yit covereth hir and wimpleth hir to other folk, hath shewed hir every-del to thee, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. II. pr. i.]

WIM-WAM, see **Whim-wham**.

WIN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. Der. Not. War. Wor. Sus. Also written **winn(e** Sc. n.Cy.; **wyn** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **won** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.; **wun** Sc. Nhb.[1]; *preterite* **win** Nhb.[1]; *preterite* and *pp.* **wan** Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.[2]; **wun** Sc.; *pp.* **winn** Sc. [win.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Win aboon**, to get the better of; to recover from the effects of a calamity; illness, &c.; (2) — **about**, *obs.*, to circumvent in any way, esp. by wheedling; (3) — **across**, to reach the other side of; (4) — **afore**, to outrun; (5) — **at**, to get at; to reach, attain; (6) — **away**, (*a*) to get away; to escape; (*b*) to die; (7) — **ayont**, to get beyond; to reach; (8) — **back**, to manage to return; (9) — **before**, see (4); (10) — **ben**, to gain admittance to the inner room of a house; (11) — **but**, to gain admittance to the outer room of a house; (12) — **by**, to get past; to escape; also used *fig.*; (13) — **down**, (*a*) to get down; (*b*) *obs.*, to reach or extend downwards; (14) — **forth**, to emerge; (15) — **forward**, to advance, get on; (16) — **in**, (*a*) to get in; to be allowed inside; (*b*) to succeed, manage; (17) — **into**, to get the benefit of; (18) — **off**, (*a*) to dismount; (*b*) to get away; to escape; to be acquitted in a court of law; (*c*) to finish a piece of work; see **Off-winning**, s.v. **Off**, 1 (33); (19) — **on**, (*a*) to be able to ascend; to mount; (*b*) to get to work at; (20) — **out**, (*a*) to get out; to escape with difficulty; (*b*) to quarry stone; to open out a coal-seam; (21) — **over**, (*a*) to cross; to pass over; (*b*) to get the better of; to 'pull through'; (22) — **past**, to get past; to overtake; (23) — **through**, (*a*) to make one's way through; (*b*) see (18, *c*); (*c*) to struggle through any difficulty; to recover from illness; (24) — **til**, to reach; to attain; (25) — **to**, (*a*) see (24); (*b*) to have it in one's power to attend; (*c*) to begin to eat; to 'fall to'; (26) — **up**, to ascend; to get up out of bed; to rise from one's knees; to rise from a fall; (27) — **upon**, see (19, *a*); (28) — **up to**, (*a*) to get up to; (*b*) to overtake; (29) — **up with**, see (28, *b*).

(1) Sc. I have won aboon all my fears. He's no like to win aboon't [it is not probable that he will recover from this disease] (JAM.). Abd. MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 39. Kcd. Fat wye they wan abeen the blow is mair than I can tell, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 58. (2) Sc. (JAM.) (3) Arg. Wondering how we should win across it to the friendly shelter, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 106. Dmf. Thought he surely wad be better If he could win across the water, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 9. (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) Sc. 'I coudna win at it.' Used both literally . . . and also metaph. with regard to expense (JAM.). Cai.[1] Abd. The meanin' o' the haill ballant is no that ill to win at, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 47. Lnk. ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 6. Nhb.[1] (6, *a*) Sc. (JAM.); The sairer Kettledrummle spurred to win awa, the readier the dour beast ran to the dragoons, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. Cai.[1] Abd. I've byous ill wunnin awa', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. Slk. How could he win away a' the gate to Dunse Castle? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 39, ed. 1866. Kcb. They cannot win away sooner, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 247. (*b*) Sc. (JAM.); I've a charge to lay on ye, and I cannot win away till I've got it off my heart, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) iv. Ayr. She's won awa! Ay! she's a bonnie corp! SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 152. Gall. Ay, man, he's won awa'! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 170. (7) Sc. I trust, if ayont to the ill place she win, They'll be able to bear wi' her flytin' an' din, NICOLL *Poems* (ed. 1843) 134. Lnk. WATT *Poems* (1827) 17. (8) Sc. (JAM.); If it's my luck to win back to Glasgow, winna I gie it to Rabby, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 241, ed. 1894. Ant. I'll never win back now, whatever may fall, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 32. Nhb. It's sae far tiv Australie. Mebbe, thoo'lt niver win back (R.O.H.). Cum.[4] (9) Sc. No travel made them tire Til they before the beggar wan And cast them in his way, RITSON *R. Hood* (1795) I. 106 (JAM.). (10) Sc. Ye're welcome, but ye winna win ben, RAMSAY *Prov.* 85 (*ib.*). Cai.[1] Elg. While Tam an' him bade at their bucket, Deil a ither soul wan ben, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 150. (11) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] (12) Sc. Often used in relation to one's lot or destiny with a negative. 'He coud na win by 't' (JAM.). Cai.[1] Dmf. Do as you're bid; you canna win by it, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 237. (13, *a*) Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Abd. Ere we win doon to Turra, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. Nhb. Ere the head can win down, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 307. (*b*) Sc. He . . . had syde red yellow hair . . . which wan down to his shoulders, PITSCOTTIE *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 111. (14) Sc. We made our way across country, and won forth at last upon the . . . muirland, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xii. (15) Sc. (JAM.); Though I cannot win forward as I ought, yet I have rejoiced to see others go forward, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 21, ed. 1871. w.Yks. Well, now, are ye winning forward like? SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 96. (16, *a*) Sc. (JAM.); Ye'll find it's easier wunnin in than wunnin out here, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xiii. Frf. 'I notice that you have barred the doors.' 'Ay, they're barred. Nobody can win in the nicht,' BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xl. Ayr. The law has barred the door again' us ever winnin' in, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 77. Wgt. Ye canna wun in at this time o' the nicht, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 45. Nhb.[1] (*b*) Abd. My uncle wan in to be a lawyer, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. (17) Sc. The remedy the people had of winning into decreets . . . would be altogether evacuated, FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Suppl.* (c. 1700) IV. 132, ed. 1759 (JAM.). (18, *a*) Sc. He's on the horse, but he canna win off (JAM.). (*b*) Sc. Tam Linton was apprehended . . . but there was nae proof could be led against him, and he wan off, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 318 (JAM.). Cai.[1] Ayr. They tell me she won aff withoot scaith, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 73. Gall. I had thus far won off Scot-free, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xiv. (*c*) Sh.I. We just hed tree days o' bereseed an' a day o' taties ta wirk, an' den we were won aff, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246. (19, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) ne.Sc. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, Haud the horse till I win on, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 19. (*b*) Lnk. I'll min' the shoon whan I win on the loom again, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 238. (20, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. He canna win oot, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 17. Abd. Ye'll win oot amo' a' that steer o' unco wives, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 10. e.Lth. Afore I could win oot, he had gruppit me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. (*b*) Sc. (JAM.) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (21, *a*) Sc. (JAM.); You'll never win over the doorstep of Minto House till you bring her with you, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 100. Per. For aince if owre the boon's they win, The passions quickly speak oot, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 42. Edb. But lang ere I wan o'er the gate, I met a lassie gauntin', *New Year's Morning* (1792) 10. (*b*) Sc. O! Davit Balfour, ye're damned countryfeed. Ye'll have to win over that, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) vii; She wad hardly win ower a long day in the baggage-wain, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxxviii. w.Sc. There's been mony a ane as sair forfochten and wan owr't a', CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 88. n.Yks.[2] How will they win ower't think you? They wan ower't bravely. (22) Sc. MACKAY. Twd. If I could win past the gentry in front, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 141. (23, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. What time wan ye throw the snaw, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. Ayr. Mony a time did we creep belly flaucht through places that I couldna win through now, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 60. (*b*) Sc. There is so much matter before us, as we cannot win through for a long time after our common pace, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 42 (JAM.). (*c*) Sc. God guide us, how can she ever win through it, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii; Ye mauna think to win

through the warld on a feather-bed, RAMSAY *Prov.* 83 (JAM.). **Abd.** To win thro' the warl has cost me some care, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 123. **Gall.** Ye hae had a teuch battle for't . . . but ye hae won through, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. **Cum.** CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 19. **n.Yks.**[1] He's sair an' badly. But t'doctor thinks he'll win thruff. **w.Yks.** He'll win through yet (C.C.R.). (24) **Sc.** Gin the priest could win til her it might do mair than a' the doctors, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi; (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Hit's no dat 'at shû's sprikklin' fur, hit's ta win till her lamb, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). (25, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); Ere they win to the Ritterford, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 10, ed. 1848. **Kcd.** Owre the hill he hitch't an' hirpled, Tulzied hame, an' wan to bed, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 114. **Frf.** Ye canna win tae the Mains o' Balermo the nicht, PATON *Inveresk* (1896) 85. **Edb.** Wan first to the mill-dam ford, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 98. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ah was ettlin' t' win tiv it, ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) xxii. (*b*) **Sc.** They said, 'Did you hear the excommunication at the Torrwood?' I said, 'No, I could not win to it,' THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 78 (JAM.). (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.); We got some water-broo and bannocks; and mony a weary grace they said . . . or they wad let me win to, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. **Edb.** Noo, just win to and begin, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 161. **Nhb.**[1] Noo lads, wun-tee! (26) **Sc.** (JAM.); Won up, won up, my good master; I fear ye sleep o'er lang, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 98. **Per.** HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. **Dmf.** Or I wan up she did o'ertak' me, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 41. (27) **Sc.** Just let me win upon my horse! STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxx. (28, *a*) **Brks.** If I could only win up to the pastime, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (29) *ib.*

2. Phr. (1) *to be able to win and tine*, to be a person of substance to whom winnings and losings are alike of little consequence; (2) *to lay one's wame to one's winning*, to regulate one's style of living by one's earnings; (3) *to make a winning*, to make a living; (4) *to win at liberty*, *obs.*, to get free; to be released from restraint; (5) — *go*, *obs.*, to break loose; to obtain liberation; (6) — *home*, to manage to get home; to obtain leave to go home; to reach heaven; (7) — *on ahint one*, to get the advantage over one in a bargain; to impose upon one; (8) — *one's way*, *obs.*, to die; (9) — *redd of*, to get rid of; (10) — *the whistle*, to win nothing at all; (11) — *to (the) foot*, to get on one's legs; of a child: to learn to walk; (12) — *to rest*, to die; (13) — *to the road*, to make a start in business, &c.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.); MACKAY. (2) **Sc.** FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 13. (3) **Sh.I.** Hit'll no be fir want o' endeavour if dey mak' no a winnin', *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899). (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** The gentleman winning at liberty, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 114. (5) **Bch.** (JAM.); Venus . . . made poor Maggy lie in gizzen, When little Jack broke out of prison On good Yule-day, This of my quiet cut the wizen, When he wan gae, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 30. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.); Thro' a' life's troubles we'll win hame at e'en, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 80. **Cai.**[1] **ne.Sc.** GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 156. **s.Sc.** He could never win hame that day, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **Ayr.** But I'll hae to go noo or it'll be dark or I win hame to the Brig'en', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 6. **Dmf.** Weel Sandy, ye're win hame at last, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 72. **Nhb.** He nivver won hame that day, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 111. **n.Yks.**[1] It snew and it stoured, an' it warn't while efter dark at Ah got wossel'd thruff and wan yamm. (7) **Sc.** Apparently in allusion to one leaping on horseback behind another, and holding him as prisoner (JAM.). (8) **s.Ayr.** Auld Jamie has gi'en up the ghost And won his way, HETRICK *Poems and Sngs.* (1826) 80. (9) **Abd.** Ye've wun redd o' the goodwife, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. (10) **War.**[2] (11) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** By the help of a convenient stane . . . She wins to foot, and swavering makes to gang, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812; ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 69. (12) **s.Ayr.** He's been troubled lang; but now He's won to rest, HETRICK *Poems and Sngs.* (1826) 81. (13) **Abd.** Her previous remark concerning the possibility of the young people 'winnin' to the road,' more or less, in course of time, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 19; (G.W.)

3. To earn.

Sc. To win one's bread (JAM.); I can win my crowns and keep my crowns . . . wi' onybody in the Saut Market, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. **Kcd.** He wadna win in twenty years . . . The half o' fat he got in lieu O' losses by the spate, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 10. **Rnf.** I could 'break-off' to two men, and thus won 3*s.* a week, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 11. **Lnk.** Fuddle at e'en what they win thro' the day, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 48. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 19. **n.Ir.** Whin over in Scotland I'd win the big pay, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 32. **Nhb.** He win his wages, PEASE *Tales* (1899) 39. **w.Yks.** Then aw can win summat, cannot aw? SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1894) xi.

Hence **Winning**, *sb.* earnings; wages.

Sh.I. What wi' his simmer's winnin', an' da mare's 'at dey sauld, dey wir ower weel aff, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 34. **Abd.** Set awa south wi' his winin', ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 41. **Edb.** Drinking a' his little winnin', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 168. **Dmf.** For thee I'll work baith late and air, And a' my winnings with thee share, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 126. **Gall.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **n.Yks.**[2]

4. To quarry stone; to find and dig coal.

Sc. While . . . Ranken, mason, was winning some stones, the upper part of the quarry giving way, he was killed on the spot, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Mar. 21, 1805) (JAM.). **Or.I.** PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 80. **Abd.** No coals should be transported to any burgh of Scotland . . . but all to be winn and sent to London, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 107. **Lnk.** The miners, or coal-getters, must dig, or 'win,' as it is called, that certain number of tons requisite to keep the engine working, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 85. **N.Cy.**[1] 'Reserved all manner of mines and minerals full liberty to work, win, and carry away the same,' is a usual covenant in North Country leases. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** Coal is won when it is proved and a position attained so that it can be worked and brought to bank, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.** (C.V.C.), **w.Yks.** (D.T.)

Hence (1) **Winning**, *sb.* (*a*) an opening or sinking for mining purposes; (*b*) a 'headway' driven into the coal to open out the seam; (2) **Winning-headway**, *sb.*, see (1, *b*).

(1, *a*) **Nhb.** A new winning was commenced, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 18; **Nhb.**[1] A new colliery is thus called a winning or new winning. When a 'trouble' is encountered in a pit causing the coal to disappear, it is recovered by a winning; that is by driving a drift. **Nhb., Dur.** Strata sunk through at Lyons Winning, *Borings* (1881) IV. 48. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **N.Cy.**[1] Winning head-ways, two parallel excavations in the workings of a colliery, about six feet wide, and twenty feet apart, extending in a direction from north to south. **Nhb.**[1]

5. To attain by means of effort; to succeed, esp. to succeed in getting to a place.

Sc. I wil cum, gin I can win. I coud na win (JAM.); As sune as I can win to stand on my twa feet we'll be aff, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. **Sh.I.** J.H. *Da Last Foy* (1896) 5. **e.Sc.** He canna win to see ye, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxiii. **Ayr.** After a' our trouble, Beenie, the minister's wife canna win, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 46. **e.Lth.** There was a by-ordinar congregation that day; a' body that could win was there, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. **Dmf.** REID *Poems* (1894) 60. **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[14], **s.Lan.**[1]

6. To go; to come; to reach; to get up.

Sc. I'll be gane before ye win there, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxv. **Sh.I.** Aabody kjempin wha hiechest sall win, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 7. **Or.I.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. **Abd.** I mith hae moyens laid to win wi' you, *Guidman Inglismuil* (1873) 30. **Lnk.** At length they won the welcome gate, MILLER *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 81. **e.Lth.** The best I could dae was to win as quick as I could to the tither side o' the door, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 211. **Dmf.** Yet Tam got on, and found the bell, Tho' how he wan he couldna tell, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 10. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Aa saa him win doon the street this minute. **Cum.** Little gude 'ill won to us To meet them in a fight, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 16. **n.Yks.**[12] **s.Lan.**[1] Aw've won th' top o' th' broo. **Sus.** You'll win there some day yet, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 29.

7. To work, labour. Sc. (JAM.), n.Cy. (HALL.) **8.** To deliver a blow, &c.

Rxb. And sae he wan the dad a wap, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 4; I'll win ye a breeze (JAM.). **Dmf.** I'd hae won you sic a clour of the head as would hae dang you stupid, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 171.

9. To excel, beat.

w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.) **Der.** You never could see nothing could win them, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 156. **s.Not.** A allus win 'im at marls. A can win yo at cricket (J.P.K.).

10. To improve in health.

s.Wor. 'Er 'ave bin ill, but 'er's winning now (H.K.).

11. *sb.* In *comb.* **Win-and-loss**, a marble-playing term: the set of games in which there are stakes or forfeits. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) See **Winnie.**

12. Earnings, wages.

Kcd. Duncan . . . Mair for trade than love o' liquor Spent a shillin' o' his win, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 110.

WIN, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. 1. The quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can cut. Cld. (JAM.)

2. *Obs.* The group of three reapers who worked on the same 'rig.'

Cai.[1] This usually consisted of a man and two women. The number of wins working on a set depended on the size of the farm. The wins changed in position at each set.

Hence (1) **Head-win,** *sb.* the leading band of reapers. *ib.*; (2) **Tail-win,** *sb.* the last band of reapers. *ib.*

WIN, *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Glo. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **winn** Sc.; and in forms **winney** Lin.[1]; **won** Sc. (JAM.); **wun** Slg. Uls.; *preterite* and *pp.* **winned** Sc.; *pp.* **winn** Abd.; **woone** Sc. (JAM.); **wun** Sc. [win.] 1. To dry corn, hay, peat, &c. by exposure to the air; used also to denote harvest-making in general.

Sc. The upper scruffe is casten in long thicke turffes, dried at the sun, and so woone to make fire of, *Desc. Kingdom Sc.* (JAM.); It fell about the Lammas tide, When the muir-men win their hay, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 354, ed. 1848. Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 152. Cai.[1] Per. I'll pu' the lang heather and win't on the knowes, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 39. Fif. The leadin' o' the well-won thraves, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 14. Dmf. I canna for midges get wonnin' my hay, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 155. Wgt. A quantity o' peats to cast and win, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 271. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] A stack of well-won meadow hay. Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence **Winning-time,** *sb.* harvest-time.

n.Yks.[2] Wankle winning-time [unsettled weather for gathering in the produce].

2. To dry by the heat of the fire; to burn up; of wood: to season.

Sc. A bundle of thicker ash sticks stood in a corner to 'win' or season, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scotland* (1887) 18. Dmf. CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 148. Lin.[1]

3. To winnow. Cf. **wim,** *v.*[1]

Sc. She'll win in your barn at bear-seed time, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 201. Ayr. Meg fain wad to the barn gaen To winn three wechts o' naething, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 21. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) **Winning-dust,** *sb.* the dust made in winnowing. Glo.[1]; (2) **Win-sheet.** Glo.[1], nw.Dev.[1]; (3) **-sul,** *sb.* a winnowing-sheet. I.W.[1] (s.v. Wim-saail).

WIN, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. To dwell, reside. Cf. **won.**

Sc. (JAM.); Now wooer sin ye are lighted down, Where do ye win? RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 7, ed. 1871. Abd. Ye gentle fowk 'at win in towns, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 24. Fif. Auld Luckie McLaren, wha' wins i' the howe, WATT *Poet. Sket.hes* (1880) 64. Rnf. WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4. Edb. Whare do ye win, gin ane may spear? FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 154, ed. 1785. N.Cy.[1]

WIN, see **Whin,** *sb.*[1], **Wind,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

WINACH, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To winnow. Bch. (JAM.)

WIN-BEAM, *sb.* Lin. A collar-beam or tie across a roof from the centre of one rafter to the centre of another. (J.K.B.)

WINBERRY, see **Wimberry.**

WINCE, *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. War. Glo. Cor. Also written **whince** War. [wins.] 1. Of a horse: to prance; to kick out behind.

Fif. They almost wince away their heels for joy, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 130, ed. 1871. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 313, ed. 1866. s.Chs. (T.D.), War. (J.R.W.), Glo.[1] [Wyncyn, or smytyn with the fote as hors, *repedo* (*Prompt.*).]

2. To hesitate; to desist. ne.Lan.[1] 3. With *along*: to swagger; to walk affectedly or with a swing.

Cor.[1]; Cor.[3] Wincing along like any girl.

WINCH, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Also in form **wench** Yks. [winʃ.] 1. A vice; an iron screw. Cum.[14] 2. A divided roller over which warps are run. w.Yks. (S.K.C.) Hence **Wencher,** *sb.* a man who works warps over a 'winch.' w.Yks. (J.S.)

WINCH, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. and Amer. Also in form **winsh** Cum.[1] e.Lan.[1] [winʃ.] 1. *v.* A dial. form of 'wince.'

Gall. Winch not 'neath the lash of fate, Wi' sobbing groans, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 441, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Cum.[1], w.Yks.[2], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] [Amer. Make Ole Split-Foot winch an' squirm, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 239.]

2. Of a horse: to start; to kick; to lift the feet as if about to kick. Cf. **wince,** 1.

n.Cy. A horse winches . . . while his saddle is girding (J.H.). Nhb.[1] n.Yks. MERITON *Praise Ale* 1684 *Gl.*; n.Yks.[1] I.Ma. The same with hosses—kick and bite and winch away, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 197, ed. 1889.

3. To cry out; to make a noise. Cf. **whinge.**

Lan. 'See yo' don't winch.' They both promised silence, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 10.

4. *sb.* A wince; the act of wincing.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Poor Petrie gae a weary winch, He could na do but bann, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 47.

WINCHANCIE, see **Wanchancy.**

WINCHESTER, *sb.* Wal. Also in form **winchin.** A bushel; a contraction for 'Winchester bushel,' the English standard measure until 1826.

s.Wal. Mari's got two Winchesters of barley, RAINE *Torn Seils* (1898) 298. s.Pem. (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422.

WINCHIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A young woman. See **Wench.**

Dmf. Amang them a' to pick and choose, And with some winsome winchie noose, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 65.

WINCHIN, see **Winchester.**

WINCH-WELL, *sb.* Glo. 1. A deep or bottomless well. *Gl.* (1851). 2. A whirlpool. Glo.[1,2]

WIND, , *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms ? **vind** Sh.I.; **weind** s.Chs.[1]; **win** Sc. Ir. Cum.[14] Rut.[1]; **wun** Sc. Cum.[14]; **wynt** Sc. s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [wind; waind.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wind-balk,** *obs.*, a collar-beam; a beam stretching across the upper part of two roof principals; (2) **-ball,** (*a*) a balloon; (*b*) in phr. *to fire a wind-ball,* to break wind behind; (3) **-bands,** long clouds supposed to betoken wind or stormy weather; (4) **-bibber,** (*a*) the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (*b*) the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (5) **-bill,** an accommodation bill; (6) **-bore,** a mining term: the bottom end of a set of pumps; (7) **-broken,** broken-winded; (8) **-brussen,** distended at the stomach; (9) **-clapper,** an instrument erected in fields for scaring birds; (10) **-craft,** sailing craft as distinguished from steamers; (11) **-crow,** see below; (12) **-cuffer,** see (4, *a*); (13) **-egg,** (*a*) a small, yolkless egg; (*b*) *fig.* a noisy, unreliable person; (14) **-fald,** the valve or clack-piece in a pair of bellows; (15) **-fall,** (*a*) an illegitimate child; (*b*) blown down by the wind; (16) **-fang,** a wooden pipe to convey air into mines; (17) **-fanner,** see (4, *a*); (18) **-feed,** occasional showers which increase the force of the wind; (19) **-flaucht,** with impetuous force as driven by the wind; (20) **-flower,** (*a*) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (*b*) the pasque flower, *A. Pulsatilla*; (*c*) var. species of garden anemones; (21) **-frost ice,** a frost caused by a cold, dry wind; (22) **-gate,** a way in coal-workings; (23) **-hole,** (*a*) a mining term: a passage made or left for ventilation; (*b*) the quarter from which the wind blows; (24) **-hover,** see (4, *a*); (25) **-lipper,** the leap of the sea into small waves when the breeze acts on its surface; (26) **-mow,** a small rick or large cock of hay or corn temporarily put up in the field; (27) **-peg,** the vent-peg of a barrel; (28) **-plant,** see (20, *a*); (29) **-rick,** see (26); (30) **-scare,** an object presenting resistance to the wind; (31) **-shake,** (*a*) boughs, fruit, &c. blown down by the wind; (*b*) a small crack in wood caused by its drying too rapidly; (*c*) of wood: to split or crack when dried too rapidly; (32) **-shaken,** thin, puny, weak; (33) **-sheet,** a coal-mining term: a sheet suspended to direct the air-current; (34) **-shovel,** a vane or fan; (35) **-skew,** an instrument used for preventing smoke; see below; (36) **-spur,** the end of the roof of a house or rick; (37) **-spur broach,** a crooked stick thrust into each end of a thatch to secure the 'wind-spur rope'; (38) **-spur rope,** a rope fastened over a hay-stack to prevent its being blown about by the wind; (39) **-strew,** see

below; (40) **-sucker**, see (4, *a*); (41) **-wall**, see below; (42) **-waved**, see below; (43) **-way**, the direction of the wind; (44) **-whisk**, a whirlwind.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2, *a*) **Sh.I.** Dey wir awfully soople, an' whin dey danced it wis just like as mony wind baa's jimpin' fae da ert, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 89. (*b*) **Ayr.** Bow'd low and trembl'd, Fir'd a wind-ball, JOHN KENNEDY *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 88. (3) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (4, *a*) **Ken.** HOLLOWAY; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 140. (*b*) **Ken.**[1] (5) **Sc.** *Agric. Surv.* 589 (JAM.). **Rnf.** Consulting . . . What scheme or prank Would get another new wind bill Passed through the bank, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 36. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 306. (6) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** It is cast with holes, called snore-holes, in a sinking set; a sufficient number at the bottom being left open for waterway for the engine, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cor.** The white rabbit . . . being run into a 'windbore' lying on the ground, . . though stopped in, escaped, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 350. (7) **Kcb.** She cam back, pechin like a wun-brokken cuddy, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 389. (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **nw.Dev.**[1] (10) **n.Yks.**[2] (11) **Sh.I.** Foo I did strip ower da stanks an' stripes just laek a wind-craw, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 254; A large potato is stuck full of pens (wing-feathers—say of a gull) and thrown outside when the wind is blowing hard. It will drive and jump before the breeze with great speed, and boys consider it quite a feat to be able to catch the wind-craw (J.S.). (12) **Or.I.** SWAINSON *ib.* **S. & Ork.**[1] (13, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Wm.** Tak na gome o' that gurt silly windegg (B.K.). (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15, *a*) **Ken.** (P.M.) (*b*) **Ir.** Two small windfall apples, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 314. **Der.** A row of windfall cherries lying on the side, ripening in the hot sunlight, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 130. (16) **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (17) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. **Sus.** (HALL.) **Dev.** BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xx. **n.Dev.** (E.H.G.) (18) **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] (19) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** At it, swap! baith horse and man, Windflaucht thegither rasch'd and ran, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 143. (20, *a*) **Twd.** She stooped to pluck some early white wind flowers, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 260. **n. & e.Yks.** (B. & H.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3], **Glo.**[1], **s.Bck.** (B. & H.), **Dev.**[4] (*b, c*) **Glo.** (B. & H.) (21) **Nrf.** 'Wind-frost ice' was this, sheer and smooth as glass, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 379. (22) **w.Yks.** (T.T.) (23, *a*) **Der.** TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). (*b*) **e.Yks.**[1] Ah thinks we sall hev a fine day; it leuks clear ĭ wind-hooal. (24) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. **Sus.** KNOX *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 52. **Hmp.** The kestrel or windhover, has a peculiar mode of hanging in the air in one place, WHITE *Selborne* (1788 164, ed. 1853. **s. & w.Cy.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Wil.** The kestrel, or wind-hover as he is well named, . . hangs, those wide wings motionless, on the shoulder of the breeze, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 152. **Dev.** The kestrel, called here the wind-fanner and wind-hover, from its motion when hovering over the same spot in search of its quarry, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xx. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315. (25) **n.Yks.**[2] (26) **Glo.** A large cock of hay or corn such as will stand the wind, and not be easily blown down, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467. **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.**[1] Containing about 15 cwt. in N. Wilts, and a ton elsewhere. **Dor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] In a showery harvest it is very common to stack up the corn on the field in narrow ricks, so that the air may freely circulate through them. Thus the corn, if imperfectly dried, takes no damage, as it would do if put together in a large quantity. These small stacks are always called wind-mows. **Dev.** PENGELLY *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875) 35; **Dev.**[1] (s.v. Mow). **Cor.**[1] (27) **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Spile-peg). (28) **Lin.** (B. & H.) (29) **War.**[3] **Wor.** By catching dry intervals the hands would soon place a considerable acreage of stocks or sheaves on windricks, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 25, 1897). (30) **s.Wor.**[1] Two fut 'll be dip enow for this pwost; 'e ain't much of a wind-scare. (31, *a*) **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] There's a win-shake in the choorch yard. **War.**[3] (*b*) **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **w.Som.**[1] (*c*) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Turn eens way that there board, else they'll be a wind-shaked all to pieces. (32) **s.Cy.** (HALL.) **Sus.**[1] He's a poor windshaken creetur. **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. (33) **w.Yks.** (J.P.) (34) **Nhb.**[1] (35) **Sh.I.** I held on til' a stane i' da windskew, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899). **Kcd.** It consists of a broad piece of wood, to which is fixed a long handle. This is placed on the chimney-top, and the handle hangs down the vent. It is altered from its former position, according to the change of wind (JAM.). (36) **Cor.**[3] (37, 38) **Cor.**[12] (39) **w.Eng.** A square platform, built of brick, with a concreted top, used as a winnowing floor, where the breeze clears the corn of the husk. Such platforms still exist in different parts of England, and in the west are called 'windstrews,' BARING-GOULD *Rich. Cable* (1889) 138. (40) **ne.Lan.**[1] **Ken.** SWAINSON *ib.* (41) **Stf.** In melting of iron ore the bottom of the furnace has four stones to make a perpendicular square to receive the metal, of which four stones or walls that . . . against [the bellows is called] the wind-wall (K., s.v. Spirit plate). (42) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bwk.** In years of peculiarly windy weather, the stem, where it enters the earth, is often blown about in a whirling manner, forming a kind of [inverted] conical hollow, and the coronal roots become detached from their connexion with the soil; this is provincially called wind-waved, *Agric. Surv.* 133 (*ib.*). (43) **n.Yks.**[2] (44) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *at a wind*, (*a*) at one gulp; (*b*) in the same breath; (2) *bad wind to you!* bad luck to you! (3) *in the wind*, about to happen; in *gen.* colloq. use; (4) *like wind in a dike*, with great speed; (5) *the wind is blowing the wind about*, the wind is very boisterous; (6) *to be all wind and woo like the burnywind's bellows*, to be very talkative; (7) *to be unable to blow wind up one's arse*, to be slow and dilatory; (8) *to come under the wind of*, to begin to understand; (9) *to cut the wind*, (*a*) see below; (*b*) to walk rapidly; (10) *to eat up the wind*, to cause the wind to fall; (11) *to get under the wind of*, to get secret or early information about; (12) *to get wind*, (*a*) to get information; to receive a hint; (*b*) to spread abroad; (13) *to give wind to*, to give utterance to; (14) *to hold one's wind*, to stop talking; (15) *to keep* or *save one's wind to cool one's kail*, 'to keep one's breath to cool one's porridge'; (16) *to lose one's wind*, to die; (17) *to put the wind in the bag*, to put money in the purse; (18) *to sober the wind*, to make the wind abate; (19) *to take a person's wind*, to beat or excel him; 'to take the wind out of his sails'; (20) *to take one's wind*, to draw one's breath; hence to take one's time; (21) *wind of life*, mortal breath; (22) — *of the dead men's feet*, an east wind; see below; (23) — *of the word*, the least hint.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**[1] Dick could swallow a quart at a wind; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Ā cud swipe a pint off at a wind (W.H.). **Lan.** He lippen't o' lettin' th' ale down o' at a wynt, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 9, ed. 1879. (*b*) **Cum.** She can laff an' yool aw at a wind, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 13; **Cum.**[4] (2) **Ir.** (M.B.-S.), **Tyr.** (D.A.S.) (3) **Sc.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** He appears to be in an unco hurry—there's something in the win', WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **Gall.** What's in the wun noo? GLASS *Tales* (1873) 61. **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **n.Yks.** [Ah] can n't tell whativver'z i' t'wind wi' tha, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 83, ed. 1892. **w.Yks., Midl.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** What's in the wind now? FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 111. (4) **Lakel.**[2] He's gian doon t'toon like wind in a dyke, what is ther up? It went like wind in a dyke at they war gaan ta be wedded. (5) **s.Chs.**[1] (6) **Cum.** (J.D.) (7) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (8) **Don.** 'Sure I thought ye sayed it attacked yer sole. I'm comin' under the win' of it now, Masther.' 'Yes, Bernard, you are; and perhaps under another appellation you may be more conversant with it,' MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 239. (9, *a*) **Glo.** As we fish up the stream, the breeze will be almost at our backs, and there are fish enough to occupy us for an hour or so; afterwards, we shall have to 'cut the wind' as best we can, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 164. (*b*) **Lan.** He's switchin' along like an uncarted stag. He's cuttin' th' wynt, for sure, is th' lad, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 31, ed. 1879. (10) **Cor.** The sun is eatin' up th' wind, and it'll turn fine, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 16. (11) **N.I.**[1] (12, *a*) **Sh.I.** Doo's shürely gott'n wind, my Bawby, afore ony idder ane, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901). **Abd.** Meldrum, getting the wind of his purpose, rode to meet him with a party of his own, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 32. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah gat wind o' what he war efter. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Brks.**[1] (*b*) **Gall.** The story sune gat wun, for the lad couldna keep his gab steekit, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74. (13) **n.Ir.** Whin Paddy . . . Gev wind till his troubles, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 70. (14) **Lan.** Howd thi wynt a bit, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xiii. (15) **Cld.** Savin' win' to cool oor kail, NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 89. **Ayr.** Saving win' to cool our kail, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 197. **Dwn.** Ye may keep yer win' tae cool yer kail, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 60. (16) **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] (17) **Lnk.** Wad ye think it was they put the win' i' the bag O' the big millionaires? HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 151. (18) **Sh.I.** He winna geng oot ta sober da wind, though weel he can dü it, as he's düne afore. . . Yacob placed himself on the brigstane, with his face toward the east, and taking his staff in his left hand, raised his right arm, and pronounced the following incantation, sawing the wind . . . as he spoke:—'Robbin cam ower da vaana wi' a shü nü; Twabbie, Toobie,

Keeliken, Kollickin' Palktricks alanks da robin. Güid sober da wind,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 198–9. (19) **Cor.** There's none can take his wind in a hornpipe, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 88. (20) **Lan.** We dust no spake nor stur, nor hardly tak us wynt, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 48. **s.Lan.**[1] 40. (21) **Gall.** There's no a human cratur drawing the wun o' life now that I ken'd in my young days, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 25, ed. 1876. (22) **Wal.** In Wales the east wind is called 'The wind of the dead men's feet,' because the dead are buried with their feet towards the east, to meet their Lord at His second coming, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 226. (23) **Con.** All I wanted was the wind of the word. Down went me spade in the spot up to the shoulder, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 93; A messenger was sent off hot-foot for David Curtin to Sligo, and back he come on the wind of the word, *ib.* 103.

3. With the *def. art.*: a children's singing game; see below.

Elg., Abd. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 389. **Per.** *ib.* 390. **w.Yks.** *ib.* 389. **Stf.** The players form a ring with one girl in the middle, and move round. Chorus: 'The wind, wind blows, and the rain, rain goes, And the clouds come gathering from the sky! Annie Dingley's very pretty, She is a girl of a noble city, She's a girl of one, two, three, Pray come tell me whose she'll be!' (They pause; she beckons one from the ring or a player volunteers.) 'Johnny Tildesley says he loves her, All the boys are fighting for her, All the girls think nothing of her, Let the boys say what they will, Johnny Tildesley's got her still. He takes her by the lily-white hand, And leads her over the water, Gives her kisses one, two, three, Mrs. Dingley's daughter.' (The pair kiss and part: and the game begins again), BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–6) 510. **Shr.** *ib.* **Glo.** A ring is formed by the children joining hands, one player standing in the centre. When asked, 'Please tell me who they be,' the girl in the middle gives the name or initials of a boy in the middle (or *vice versa*). The ring then sings the rest of the words, and the boy who was named goes to the centre, GOMME *ib.* 390. **I.W.** *ib.* 388. [For further rhymes see GOMME *ib.* 387–90.]

4. Fresh air.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** Got a mouthful o' wynt, CLEGG *Th' Derby* (1890) 9.

5. A pause in which to recover breath; hence a rest in the midst of work.

s.Chs.[1] 'Wey)n aav· ŭ weynd eyŭr.' It is often used of the after-dinner siesta. 'Wéeŭr)z Jim· dhŭ waag·inŭr?' 'Ee)z aav·in iz weynd i)th bingg·.'

6. Talk, esp. foolish, boasting talk. See **Windy**, *adj.*[1] **4.**

Sc. From the wind of the Murrays, 'Good Lord deliver us!' HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 12. **Abd.** Bonnie story that I sud nae only hae things connacht, but hae your ill win' to pit up wi' forbye, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 98. **e.Fif.** Yet for a' his wind Mr. M'Kickie was naething better than a tailor like mysel, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.)

7. Mood, spirits.

Ayr. There's something by orner adae—A something that's put them in unco guid win', AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 128.

8. *v.* To pause to take breath; *gen.* in phr. *to wind a bit.*

e.Yks.[1] We've had a lang pull up hill; let's wind-a-bit noo. **w.Yks.**[2] 'Wind a bit, lads,' for he panted. **Lan.** Owd Bodle wouldn't wynd aboon wonst afore he see'd th' bottom o' th' pot, *Owd Bodle*, 261. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[1] Let th' tit wynt a bit. **s.Chs.**[1] Yoa·)n bi fae·r jig·d ŭp ŭfoa·r nóon, iv yoa· dŭn)ŭ stop ŭn weynd ŭ bit. **Lin.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] We'll wind a peäce till th' raain's oher. **sw.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Windings**, *sb. pl.* pauses to recover breath in the midst of hard work, play, &c.

Wm. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Hold hard, I'm out o' puff. Let's have windings a bit (H.L.).

9. To talk long or loudly; to speechify; to boast, exaggerate; to spread abroad as a report.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** Two worthies, o'er a bottle of the best, were 'windin'' of their skill in gunnery, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 142. **Ayr.** She argues wi' the vera win', and gies it aft a windin', AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 138. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** He'll be guzzlin' at the 'pay,' And windin' on about his wark, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 15; **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **e.Yks.**[1] He winds an noises day by lenth. **Shr.**[1] Whadever bin 'ee wīndin' at now?

10. To winnow. See **Win**, *v.*[2] **3.**

ne.Lan.[1], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902); **Dev.**[1] T'other day you must know I went to winding, and took the boy way me to cry to 'em, and ruise away the pegs from muzzling in the corn. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence (1) **Wind-cloth**, *sb.* a winnowing-sheet; (2) **Winding-place**, *sb.* a spot of high ground on which corn is winnowed; (3) **-sheet**, *sb.*, see (1); (4) **-wecht**, *sb.* an instrument for winnowing corn formed of a single hoop, covered with parchment.

(1) **Cum.** They hang up a deal of wind clayths like blinder brydals, wi' hundreds o' ryapes for rines, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (1866) 3. (2) **nw.Dev.**[1] (3) **Cor.**[1] (4) **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Wecht).

11. To beat.

s.Chs.[1] Snaag· ŭt mey, wŭl óo? Ŭ lit·l tóoŭd ŭv ŭ pŭp lahyk dhaat·! Ahy)l weynd ŭr iv óo dùz bahyt mi.

12. To taint; to become tainted or sour; esp. used of butter, milk, and bacon.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), **Cai.**[1] **Frf.** Inasmuch as the least cell of air left in its mass, or that finds access by the side of the kit, will wind the butter, that is, impart to it a rancid taste, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 282, ed. 1851. **Dmf.** (JAM., s.v. Winkit). **Kcb.** She wyntit milk, and keppit butter, and sent young folk intae declines, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 247. **Lakel.**[2] **n.Wm.** T'bacon flick was a bit winded e' t'shooder (B.K.).

13. To discover.

Dev. 'Twas winded by a woman as owed Coaker's wife a grudge, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 66.

WIND, *sb.*[2] **s.Cy.** The dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 183.

WIND, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **weind** s.Chs.[1]; **win** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **winds** Cor.[2]; **wund** Rxb. (JAM.); **wynd** Hmp.[1] [**waind, woind**; Sc. n.Cy. **wind.**] **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: (1) **Wan,** (2) **Wand,** (3) **Winded, Win't,** (4) **Won,** (5) **Wounded,** (6) **Wun,** (7) **Wund.**

(1) **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 14. **Cum.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 44. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132; **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **Sh.I.** He held a hesp o' wirsit fil Sibbie wand it, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901). **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Slg.** GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 67. **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Ayr.** Ay she win't, an' ay she swat, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 12. **e.Yks.**[1] **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 44. (4) **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (5) **Lth.** He . . . wounded up his top cord, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 276. (6) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[1] He wun' up his watch. **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 44. **w.Yks.**[2 3] **Lan.** Th' owd woman wun bobbins for hur, STATON *Rays Loominary* (c. 1861) 40. **s.Lan.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **s.Not.** I wun the clock up (J.P.K.). (7) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *Pp.* (1) **Win,** (2) **Winded,** (3) **Wun,** (4) **Wund,** (5) **Wunnen.**

(1) **Dmf.** JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 49. (2) **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 44. (3) **Cai.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Hez tă wun clock up yit? **m.Yks.**[1] *Introd.* 44. **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] 85. (4) **n.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Being wund up into th' mill chamber, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 10. **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Nhb.**[1] He'd wunnen up the clock an' forgetten ti shut the door on't.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Wind-** or **Wund-band,** a band of iron wound round anything broken, spliced, or weak, as a cart-shaft, &c., to strengthen or hold it together. Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.[1] **2.** Phr. (1) *I'll wind your watch for you*, an indefinite threat; (2) *to wind the blue clew*, a Hallowe'en rite; see below; (3) — *up one's lip*, to be silent; (4) *wind up the bush faggot*, (5) — *up the watch*, a children's game; see below; cf. *wind up Jack*, s.v. **Jack**, *sb.* **3** (51).

(1) **s.Chs.**[1] (2) **n.Sc.** She bade ane near the door stan' still, Or fate shou'd something gie her; She wand the clue wi' tentie han', An' cries 'Wha hauds the end o't?' TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 68 (JAM.); In this [Hallowe'en] incantation the person had to go secretly and in the gloaming to the kiln, carrying a clue of blue worsted thread. This clue was cast into the kiln-logie. The end of the thread, however, was retained, and the performer unrolled the clue, forming a new one. Towards the end it was held tight. It was then demanded who held the thread. A voice answered, giving the name of the future husband or wife, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 104. **Abd.** There was one spell which seemed to Bell more manageable and less daunting than the rest—the 'winding of the clue in the kiln,' GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 28. (3) **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Ess.** All the players join hands and form a long line. They should stand in sizes, the tallest should be the first, and should stand quite still. All the rest walk round this tallest one, singing—'Wind up the bush faggot, and wind it up tight, Wind it all day and again at night,'—to the first part of the tune, . . that in 3-8 time. This is repeated until all the players are wound round the centre

or tallest player, in a tight coil. Then they all sing—'Stir up the dumplings, the pot boils over,'—to the second part of the tune in 2-4 time. This is repeated, all jumping simultaneously to the changed time, until there is a general scrimmage, with shrieking and laughter, and a break up. The players should look somewhat like a watch-spring. As soon as the last one is wound up, no matter in what part of the 3-8 music they may be, they leave off and begin to jump up and down, and sing to the 2-4 music, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 384-5. (5) Stf. The game is called 'Wind up the Watch.' . . The words are only 'Wind up the watch,' and are said. When all the players are wound up they begin to unwind, saying, 'Unwind the watch,' *ib.* 385.

3. To enfold a corpse in grave-clothes.

Dmf. S—y's win' i' the last sheet, As cauld as lead, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 49. n.Lin.[1]

4. To roll or fold up fleeces of wool after shearing. n.Lin.[1], w.Som.[1] 5. To draw coals up a pit-shaft. Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). 6. To twist.

Sh.I. I wis sittin' windin simmits at wir fireside, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 23; (J.S.) Ken.[1] A poor old man in the Eastry Union Workhouse, who suffered much from rheumatism, once told me, 'I had a terrible poor night surely, I did turn and wind so.'

7. To warp.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] A board shrunk or swell'd, so as to be uneven, is said to 'wind'; and when it is brought straight again, it is said to be 'out of winding.' w.Som.[1] Any surface which ought to be, and is not an even plane, is said to 'wind,' as a door, sash, floor, board, &c. 'Can't make thick old door fit; he winds purty nigh an inch,' or 'he's purty nigh an inch windin'.'

8. With *on*: to wind warp on a weaver's 'beam,' or yarn on a 'cop. w.Yks. (J.M.), s.Lan.[1] 9. *sb.* In phr. (1) *by the wind*, the traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (2) *on the wind*, of a plank, &c.: warped, twisted.

(1) Wil. *Garden Wk.* (1896) 76. (2) Hmp.[1]

10. A winch; a windlass. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.[2], Cor.[2]

WIND, see **Wynd**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

WINDASSES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Fanners for winnowing grain.

Rxb. Wi' windasses folks' corn to dight, JOHN HOGG *Poems* (1806) 104 (JAM.).

WINDBERRY, see **Wimberry.**

WIND-COCK, *sb.* Sc. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in forms **wain-cock** Glo.[12]; **win-cock** Cai.[1] 1. A few loads of hay, clover, &c. put into a cock in the hay-field in rainy weather before carrying to the rick.

s.Wor. (H.K.) Hrf. The clover . . . is then turned, and placed successively in rows, small cocks, beds, and large cocks. . . The last process before hauling is that of collecting it into what are called 'wind-cocks'; each of these contain about half a ton, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 342. Glo.[12]

2. A toy windmill. Cai.[1] 3. A person of unstable disposition. *ib.*

WINDED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Sur. 1. Out in the open; exposed to the wind; also in *comb.* **Full-winded.**

Sur.[1] That corn stands right out there full-winded, and 'ull soon be fitting to carry.

2. Of hay, &c.: light in the stack and therefore exposed to the air. w.Yks.[1] Our hay war seea leet an winded, ii. 289.

WINDER, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Also in form **weinder** s.Chs.[1] 1. A fan. n.Cy. (HALL.) 2. A person who tells marvellous stories. Sc. (JAM.) 3. A heavy blow.

s.Chs.[1] Faach· im ŭ praat·i wey·ndŭr.

4. A huge portion of food.

A whole round of bread with cheese would be called a 'weinder,' *ib.*

WINDER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e.An. [wi·ndə(r, wai·ndə(r).] 1. A mill-hand employed to wind weft, yarn, &c.

Lnk. Jean Jamieson was a winder in Bartholomew's Mill, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 112. w.Yks. Usually a girl from 13 to 16 years of age (F.R.). s.Lan.[1] Not. *Good Wds.* (1865) 125.

2. A woman who lays out a corpse, and watches it till the funeral.

n.Lin.[1], e.An.[1] Suf. Me and Mrs. L. were the winders as did for Mr. Smith (M.E.R.).

WINDER, *sb.*[3] Chs. War. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Also written **whinder** Hrf.[1]; and in form **window** s.Chs.[1] [wi·ndə(r).] A fragment, shred; *gen.* in *comp.* **Winder-bit** or **-rag.** Cf. **window**, *v.*

s.Chs.[1] Iv ahy kŭd ŭ· got·n aat· im, ahy)d ŭ toa·rn im au· tŭ win·du-raag·z. War.[2] The puppy's ripped the tablecloth all to winder-rags. Shr.[1] Dunna gie the child that doll, 'er'll tar it all to winder-rags. 'E broke it all to winders. Shr., Mtg. Blown all to winder-rags (M.H.C.). Hrf.[1] To break to whinders.

WINDER, *sb.*[4] Ken.[1] The widgeon, *Mareca penelope.*

WINDER, *v.* Lan. Chs. Hrf. Ken. [wi·ndə(r).]

1. To pine away; to decline; to diminish, lessen.

ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Hrf.[2] The onions come thin and windering.

2. To whimper.

Ken.[1] 'Twas downright miserable to hear him keep all on windering soonsever he come down of a morning, cos he'd got to go to school; Ken.[2]

WINDER, see **Window**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Windy**, *adj.*[1]

WINDFLAT, *adj.* Yks. Thrown on one side. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

WINDIN, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) The smallest matter. Lth. He wadna do a windin without payment.

WINDING, *prp.*, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **weeneen** Wxf.[1]; **weindin** s.Chs.[1] [wai·ndin, wi·ndin.] 1. *prp.* In *comb.* (1) **Winding-on-pow**, a bar used by a weaver for 'beaming' warps; (2) **-on-stick**, a stick through the beam of a hand-loom.

(1) Lan. Con theau tell me what a windin-on-pow is? BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 60. s.Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

2. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Winding-bell**, *obs.*, a bell tolled while a corpse was put into the shroud; (2) **-case**, *obs.*, a great-coat; (3) **-engine**, a colliery engine for drawing up coals; (4) **-frame**, a machine for winding weft; (5) **-piece**, *obs.*, a piece of land which is part of a segment of a circle; (6) **-room**, the room in which weft is wound; (7) **-shaft**, the working shaft of a colliery; (8) **-sheet**, the dropped tallow or wax formed on a guttering candle.

(1) Nhp.[2] (2) Wxf.[1] (3) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) w.Yks. (F.R.) Lan. A place wi' room enough for a winding frame, a warping mill or two, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xiii. s.Lan.[1] (5) e.Cy. (HALL.) (6) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Rachel did better than send Peggy into the winding-room, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) xxi. (7) Nhb.[1] Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (8) Bnff. A collection of tallow rising up against the wick of a candle, is styled a winding sheet, and deemed an omen of death in the family, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 61. Nhb. 'There's something wrong to-night! Just look at the candles! They're fair weighed down wi' winding-sheets!' And the superstitious old woman pointed to the guttering candles, whose tallow had overflowed, and hung upon the sides, LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 184. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Many a family has been thrown into confusion at the sight of a winding-sheet in a candle, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 102. s.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], s.Wor.[1], Oxf.[1], Wil. (G.E.D.) w.Som.[1] Supposed to be a death sign to the person in whose direction it forms.

3. *sb.* A winding-sheet; the wool or flannel wrapped round a corpse.

w.Yks. Shoo nivver put a windin' on to a nicer corpse (S.K.C.). e.An.[1]

4. *pl.* Boughs interwoven with the stakes used to shore up the bank of a stream. s.Chs.[1]

WINDLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. in n. and midl. counties. Also in forms **whinil** Sc.; **winle** Sc. Yks.; **winnal** w.Dur.[1] Wm.; **winnel** Sc. Irel. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **winnell** Shr.; **winnle** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[24] e.Yks.[1]; **winnul** n.Yks.; **woonel** Nhb.[1]; **wunnel** Gall. Ant. Nhb.[1]; **wunnle** Sc. [wi·n(d)l.] 1. *sb.* A long stalk of grass or corn; a dry stalk of grass left standing in a field.

n.Cy. The straw of wild grass (HALL.). w.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence **Windly**, *adj.* of straw or plants: thin, tall, and badly grown. Glo.[1], w.Dor. (C.V.G.) 2. Phr. *not a windle*, not the least bit.

Lan. 'Were you helping?' 'Not a windle—nobbut at th' weshin deawn,' BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 82.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Windle-grass**, a lank, parched stalk of grass; (2) **-straw**, (*a*) a stalk of withered grass, esp. of the crested dog-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or of the white

couch-grass, *Triticum repens*; (*b*) the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (*c*) *fig.* anything weak and slender, esp. used of a thin, unhealthy person; a vacillating fellow; also used *attrib.*

(1) m.Yks.[1] (2, *a*) Sc. (Jam.); He that is red for windlestraws should not sleep in lees, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 334. ne.Sc. Ye micht hae ca'd me owre wi' a windle-strae, Grant *Keckleton.* 132. e.Fif. Garred us a' shak like winnel-straes, Latto *Tam Bodkin* 1864) xi. Slg. Had the animal stopped a quarter o' a second it would hae been smashed into whinilstraes, Buchanan *Poems* (1901) 146. Rxb. Like a windle-strae in the autumn winds, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 71. N.I.[1], Tyr., Frm. (B. & H.), N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] Wm. Ya muda knockt ma ower wi' a winnal streea, *Sp. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3. n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. [Sheep] will not leave soe much as a windlestrawe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 76; e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Skulking and scared with a windle-straw, Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 343, ed. 1872; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Aay, it)s bin ŭ des·pŭrt baad·tahym fŭr gres; ahy)m shóoŭr, tŭ lóok ŭt mahy feyldz, it semz ŭz iv dhŭr wŭz nuwt bŭ win·dl-stree·z on ŭm. n.Lin.[1] Noä moore ewse then a windle-stroä is fer a stack-prop. w.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] (s.v. Wimble bent). [OE. *windelstrēaw*, windle-straw (Hall).] (*b*) Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. (*c*) Sc. A wheen puir, feckless windlestraes, ye maun awa to England for your healths, Ferrier *Marriage* (1818) xxxv. Abd. Mr. Sutherland's no feckless winle-strae o' a creater, Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 127. s.Sc. D'ye ken that this winnle-straw o' a lassie won the kirn? Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 214. Slk. 'Are these spindle-shanks?' 'Frae the bottom o' my sowl I wuss they were—but alas! they are but wunnlestraes!' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181. Gall. Druv his windelstrae of a sword, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl.

3. A 'bottle' of straw. Lnk. (Jam.) 4. *v.* To make up straw or hay into 'bottles.' Sc. (*ib.*) See **Windlin.**

WINDLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Cor. Also in forms **windles** Sc. (Jam.); **winnel** Nhb.[1]; **winnle** Sc. Wm.; **winnles** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.[2]; **wonnels** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*). [wi·n(d)l.] 1. *sb.* An instrument for winding yarn or thread; a spindle; also in *comp.* **Windle-blade.**

Sc. (Jam.); *ib. Suppl.*; A cousin wi' accounts and yarn winnles, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Lnk. They were put on a four neuked thing, like a yarn winnle blades, and rave a' their gouls sindry till they turn'd Papists again, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 26. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhb.[1] Garn winnels were for yarn, and were a simple arrangement of a stand and horizontal wheel. On this were movable pegs to hold the skein. Line winnels were for fine lint thread. From an upright stalk two axles were fixed at right angles, and on these the bobbins or pirns with the thread were run. (*Obs.*) n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], Cor.[2]

2. A windlass. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] 3. Drifted snow.

Lin. The fences all on 'em bolster'd oop wi' the windle that night, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); Lin.[1]

4. *v.* To wind yarn.

Wm. The sarvant lasses they'd begun To winnle, wind, and spin, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 14.

5. To whirl round in the air; of snow: to drift.

n.Yks.[2] The snow has windled up. Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730. n.Lin. I wonce seed a hay-cock windling round like as if it was a few dead leaves (M.P.); n.Lin.[1] e.Lin. The snow windles under the tiles (G.G.W.).

6. To walk wearily in the wind. Dmf. (Jam.)

[1. ȝarne wyndel, *girgillus* (*Prompt.*).]

WINDLE, *sb.*[3] Sc. Yks. Lan. Nrf. Also in form **winnel** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] [wi·n(d)l.] 1. A basket, esp. a basket used in winnowing corn; a tin receptacle for corn, &c.

Lan. (K.) Nrf. *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 174; (R.H.H.)

2. A measure of corn, straw, &c.; usually a bushel, but varying in different localities; see below.

Edb. Of straw, $\frac{1}{40}$ kemple = 5 or 6 lbs. trone weight, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. Of corn, in n.Lan., 3 bushels of 70 lbs., and 10 lbs., or 220 lbs. of wheat, beans, pease, and vetches; of barley, 180 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Wheat, per windle of 22 lb., 11*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.*, *Agric. Gazette* (Dec. 11, 1893); Potatoes at one pound per windle, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 215. ne.Lan.[1]

[1. OE. *windel*, a basket (Sweet).]

WINDLE, *sb.*[4] Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **windell** Dev.; and in forms **wennel** Dev.[1]; **winnle** Dev. [wi·n(d)l.] 1. The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; also in *comp.* **Windle-thrush.** Cf. **wind-thrush.**

Glo.[1], w.Cy. (Hall.), Dor. (W.C.), Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Dev. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 5; Dev.[1] n.Dev. Larks be turned windles, Love goeth sighing, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 83. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

2. A thin, half-starved creature; a weak, delicate child, chicken, &c.

Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467; Zo wayke's a winnel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 13; Dev.[1] An the leet windle ne'er blubbereth or weeneth, but look'th pithest and sif'th, 15.

WINDLE, *v.*[3] Yks. Lin. Nhp. Hmp. Dev. Also written **whindle** Nhp.[1] Dev. [wi·n(d)l.] 1. To dwindle, decrease; to waste or pine away.

w.Yks.[2] n.Lin.[1] Th' swedes cum'd up well, bud thaay're for th' most part windl'd awaay thrif th' dry time. Hmp.[1] Dev. *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1896) 161.

2. *Obs.* To whine as a child. Nhp.[1] Hence **Windling,** *ppl. adj.* weak, delicate, pining.

w.Yks.[2] Dor.[1] The whindlen chaps in town Wi' backs so weak as rollers, 281.

WINDLE-EGG, *sb.* Chs.[1] A wind-egg, an egg without a shell.

WINDLESS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **win'less** Sc. [wi·n(d)ləs.] Breathless; exhausted.

Ayr. He wad come out sweatin' and blawin' like a win'less cock, Hunter *Life Studies* (1870) 50. n.Yks.[2]

WINDLIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **windlen** Sc. (Jam.); **windling** Sc.; and in forms **winlen** Sc.; **winlin** Sc. N.I.[1]; **winling, winnlin** Sc.; **wonlyne** Sc. (Jam.) [wi·n(d)lin.] A 'bottle' of straw or hay. See **Windle,** *sb.*[1] 3.

Sc. (Jam.); He stumbles at a strae and lowps o'er a wonlyne, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. *Sh. News* (Jan. 15, 1898). Cai.[1] nw.Abd. Seek a winlen o' their strae, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 44. Lth. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). N.I.[1]

WINDMILL, *sb.* Wm. Rut. 1. In phr. *to do the windmill,* to make one's mark, because unable to sign one's name. Rut.[1] 2. A child's toy; see below.

Wm. A child's toy formed by a small cross fitted to a stick by means of a pin, and which revolves when the holder runs with it facing the wind (B.K.).

WINDOCK, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **winnoc** Ayr.; **winnock** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy.; **wunnock** Sc. [wi·n(d)ək.] 1. A window.

Sc. (Jam.); Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xxv. Elg. He fondly thinks Ye're the wee winnock's light, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 187. Frf. Ane o' the little winnocks o' the auld castle, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 60. e.Fif. A sly peep through the shutterless winnock, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. s.Sc. I hears a rap at the windock, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 397. Kcb. Left a trail o' blude on the whitewesh o' the wunnock, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 247. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Windock-bole,** the aperture for the window; (2) **-brod,** *obs.*, a window-shutter; (3) **-bunker,** (*a*) a window-seat which forms a chest or settle; (*b*) a window-hole; (4) **-cheek,** the side of the window; (5) **-lug,** (6) **-neuk,** a window-corner; (7) **-sole,** a window-sill.

(1) w.Sc. For Gude-sake, Jess, haud fast by sash or shouther, else ye'll for a certainty flee out at the winnock-bole like a witch, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 281. (2) w.Sc. Doors, hatches, winnock-brods are steerin, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 82. (3, *a*) Ayr. A winnock-bunker in the east, There sat auld Nick, in shape o' beast, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 119. (*b*) Per. An aperture . . . was left in the middle of the ridge to admit the light and 'vent the reek.' No winnock-bunker was otherwise considered necessary, Monteath *Dunblane* (1835) 82, ed. 1887. (4) Fif. George Buchanan, douce and meek, Was reading, by his windock-cheek, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 75. (5) Sc. At the door-sill, or winnock-lug, was never mark o' feet, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1865) I. xxii. (6) Sc. Through the winnock-neuk the sun blinks in, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 127. Dmb. Thou sits rent and duty free In winnock neuk, or bushy tree, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 59. (7) Gall. There was the verra winnock-sole where my mither set my parritch to cool, Crockett *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 208.

WINDON, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. A window. e.An.[1] Nrf. Holloway.

WINDOR(E, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Rut. Glo. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **windoor** Glo. Dor. A corruption of 'window' from a fancied connexion with 'wind' and 'door.'

w.Yks. HOLLOWAY. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **Rut.**[1] The North Weste windeoor, *Accounts* (1722). **Glo.** I can hear it against the windore, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 2; **Glo.**[2] **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

WINDOW, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **winda** Yks.; **winder** n.Cy. Yks.; **windy** Ir. [wi·ndə.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Window-board** or **-brod,** a shutter; (2) **-bole,** a small opening in the wall for the purpose of letting in light and air, generally closed with a wooden shutter, instead of with glass; see **Bole,** *sb.*[1] **1**; (3) **-bottom,** a window-sill; (4) **-curtain,** a curtain strung across the lower half of a window; (5) **-drip,** the drip-stone of a window-moulding; (6) **-glass,** a window-pane; (7) **-hole,** a small opening in a loft or barn, generally closed with a door; (8) **-keeker,** (9) **-looker,** (10) **-peeper,** *obs.*, an official appointed to ascertain the number of windows in a house in the days of the window-tax; (11) **-shut,** see (1); (12) **-sole,** (13) **-stool,** see (3); (14) **-swallow,** the martin, *Chelidon urbica*; (15) **-tacking,** see below.

(1) **Sc.** It was in and through the window-broad, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 215 (JAM.). **Ayr.** John Paiks was takin' doon his window-brod as I gaed bye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 42. **Edb.** Tirling . . . at the window brod to get in, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Nhb.** The industrious dame had just awoke And thrown her window-board ajar, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60. **n.Yks.** Ah, Nan, steek'th winderboard, and mack it dark, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 261. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.); I was out at the window-bole when your auld back was turned, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **Fif.** Their window-boles looking out upon the graves, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 8. **Rxb.** My lord heard me in silence; then walked to the window-bole and looked out, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 147. (3) **w.Yks.** Sam made a grab at it, an it flew to th' winder-bottom, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 43. **s.Lan.**[1] **Der.** I bowt her them wool-mats i' th' window bottom, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 34. (4) **e.Dur.**[1] (s.v. Shades). (5) **w.Yks.** Watter gets in theer, ther's no window-drips (A.C.). (6) **Dev.** A butivul day, sure enough, an' the elements all red an' blue, like the Saviour's clothes in the window-glasses to Church, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 146. (7) **n.Yks.** Oppen t'winder-hooal, an' throw t'shavs into t'barn (I.W.). (8) **n.Yks.**[2] (9) **Cum.**[14] (10) **Cum.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**[2], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 34. **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **Rut.**[1] Paid Lawrence pickreing for going with Windowpeeper, 6*d.* (1744). **e.An.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** Thru t'oppen winda-shut, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 17. **ne.Lan.**[1] (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Edb.** Sharp frosty nights that left all the window-soles whitewashed over with frost rind in the mornings, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Slk.** Hinging about the window-soles as usual, HOGG *Poems* (1838) 361, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **Ir.** Will you hand me over that other clew out of the windy-stool there? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 102. (14) **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**[1] (15) **s.Lan.**[1] A practical joke played-off by mischievous boys, on dark nights, upon country cottagers. A button is tied to the end of a short piece of string and affixed to a window-frame. This is so worked from a distance by a long thread, as to produce a continuous tapping on the glass. When the cottager comes to the door, he sees no apparent cause for the noise, and is considerably mystified, unless he knows the trick.

2. Phr. *from window to wall,* from one place to another.

s.Lan.[1] He goes wanderin' abeawt fro' window to wole.

3. Any opening in a room other than the door. Cai.[1]

4. A small recess in the wall of a room used as a receptacle for small articles. *ib.*

WINDOW, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **winda** Nhb.[1]; **winder** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] Not.[2] sw.Lin.[1]; **wunder** Nhb.[1] [wi·ndə.] **1.** *v.* A dial. form of 'winnow.'

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Der [mice] no been i' da barrel wi' da window'd corn, I houp? *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] We'll winder that bit wheat an' then we'll be dyun. **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[124], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[12] **Lan.** Windowed my wheat the chaff out of it, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 45. **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Not.**[2] **sw.Lin.**[1] He's in the barn, windering corn.

Hence (1) **Winder-cloth,** *sb.* a winnowing-cloth; (2) **Windering-machine,** *sb.* a winnowing-machine; (3) **Windering-sheet,** *sb.*, see (1).

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1] **s.Not.** The winderin machine's broke (J.P.K.). (3) **sw.Lin.**[1]

2. *sb.* A winnowing-machine. n.Yks.[4]

WINDOW, see **Winder,** *sb.*[3]

WINDRAKE, *sb. Obs.* e.Yks. The right of driving cattle to water over another man's land. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 21.

WINDREM, see **Widdrim.**

WINDROW, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **windraa** ne.Lan.[1]; **windraw** w.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **windrew** w.Som.[1]; **winnraa** Wm.; **winraa** Nhb.[1]; **winraw** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] e.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **winroo** Der.[2]; **winrow** Dur.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[12] Glo.[1] Ess.; **wunraa** Nhb.[1] [wi·n(d)rou.] **1.** *sb.* The long line into which hay, barley, &c. is raked for drying before being carried; a row of corn-sheaves, heaps of peat, &c. set up to dry.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** Thaed cum an feyh t'moss, er greeave, er fooat, er winnraa, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 29. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[123], **Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **s.Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] **Not.** Put the hay in little or great windrows (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] It looked like windrows when it was mown, the grass was so thick. **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] The rain couldna ketch it at a wus time than in winrows; if it 'ad bin cocked, it ŏŏd a throwed if off; **Shr.**[2], **Glo.**[1] **Bdf.** The second operation on the hay consists in turning it with forks, or more commonly in raking it into small windrows, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 442. **Mid.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 106. **e.An.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Ken.**[12], **Sur.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Dor.** HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxv. **w.Som.**[1] [FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 34.]

Hence **Double-windrow,** *sb.*, see below.

Mid. Every two persons rake the hay in opposite directions, or towards each other, and by that form a row between them of double the size of a single windrow. Each of these double windrows are about six or eight feet distant from each other, MIDDLETON *View Agric.* (1798) 239.

2. *Comp.* **Windrow-stook,** *obs.*, a 'stook' of corn so placed that the wind shall not disarrange the sheaves. e.Yks. BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 54. **3.** A swath of hay or corn as left by the mower. n.Lin.[1] **4.** *Obs.* The piece of land lying between the headland and the hedge, frequently dug up in order to mend the arable land.

n.Cy. (K.) **Ess.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815). **e. & s.Cy.** It is called windrow because it is laid in rows and exposed to the wind, RAY (1691).

5. Parallel lines of foam seen on a lake during a high wind. Cum.[4] **6.** A tithe. [Not known to our correspondents.] **Lin.**[1] The estate is windrow free.

7. *v.* To put hay, peat, &c. into 'windrows.'

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** After this [footing the peats] comes the operation of wind-rowing, or the building them up in narrow heaps, or fragments of dykes: in which state they remain till carried home and put into a winter stack, which is covered with sod to defend it from rain, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 72, ed. 1815. **Twd.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Lan.** Thomas went and winrowed our turf, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 28. **e.An.**[1] **Nrf., Suf.** GROSE (1790). **Sus.**[1]

WIND-THRUSH, *sb.* War. Glo. Som. Cor. The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.* Cf. windle, *sb.*[4]

War. ANDERTON *Lett. Cy. House* (1891) 134. **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467. **Som.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 315.

WINDY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **weindy** s.Chs.[1]; **winder** Stf.[1]; **win'y** Sc.; **wundy** Nhb.[1]; **wyndy** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] [wi·ndi.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Windy-bags,** (2) **-hash,** an incessant talker; (3) **-knots,** see below; (4) **-milk,** milk that has turned sour; (5) **-mill,** a windmill; (6) **-organ,** a talkative, untruthful person; (7) — **Saturday,** a peculiarly windy day; see below; (8) **-wallet(s,** (*a*) see (6); (*b*) a person given to break wind behind; (9) **-wallops,** see (1).

(1) **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** She's an awd windybags (I.W.). **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 357. (2) **Nhb.**[1] He's nowt bud a windy-hash. (3) **Sh.I.** In selecting a new boat, the service of an expert was commonly required to examine the bords, in order to detect the presence of windy-knots or wattery-swirls in the wood. The presence of these indicated that the boat was liable to störa-brooken, i.e. blown up by the wind on land, or misförn at sea, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 126. (4) **n.Lin.**[1] (5) **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Stf.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E wuz a crack-waggon, windy-mill fox! (6) **Nhb.**[1] (7) **Dmf.** Mirk Monday was a day of almost total darkness, and is frequently counted from as an era. Windy Saturday is another of these traditional eras, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 115. (8, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bwk.** Windy-wallets fu' o' pride, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 125. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] Had yor gob; yo'r a fair windy-wallets! **Cum.**[4], **e.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (9) **Nhb.**[1]

2. Having plenty of breath.

Abd. The windy piper sounds his drone As weel he can, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 23, ed. 1801. **Per.** The piper is windy, an' weel he can blaw, FORD *Harp* (1893) 216.

3. Flatulent; producing flatulence.

Abd. My wame's as teem as a whistle, and as windy, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 309. **Som.** Taters which . . . es windy zort o grub, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 75. **Cor.** My stummik wassent feelin' wel, Quait windy, DANIEL *Muse in Motley*, 40.

Hence **Windisome**, *adj.* producing flatulence.

Per. I like pease brose real well, but they're windisome a wee. The diet at that farm is mair windisome than fattening (G.W.).

4. Noisy, talkative; empty-headed; silly; boastful, vain, proud. See **Wind**, *sb.*[1] **6.**

Sc. (JAM.); He is a windy body when he gets on his auld-warld stories, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. **Abd.** Some gey roch an' win'y words, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Fif.** The tailor was voted a windy buddy, much given to blawin' or boasting, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 16. **Edb.** A windy taylor leads the van, A clean-hough'd nimble little man, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.**[1] A windy, waffly chap. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** A windy silly jade, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 103. **ne.Lan.**[1] **s.Not.** I don't reckon noat o' what he says; he's so windy; he's allus got a lot to blow off (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'E's a wīndy fool. 'E's the wīndiest chap w'en 'e's 'ad a drop o' drink as ever I seed.

Hence (1) **Windiness**, *sb.* verbosity; (2) **Windysome**, *adj.* long-winded.

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Ayr.** The win'ysome screeds of advice which he thocht it incumbent upon him to give me, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 85.

5. Wheedling, insinuating.

I.W.[2] That wold jobber wanted to git they pigs out o' me terbul bad, and wudden't he jest about windy over it: but 'twas noo good. I could zee droo it, he was too flitch by half.

6. Of a horse: fresh and playful. **Shr.**[1] **7.** Wild, rackety, hare-brained.

Chs.[1] He' a wyndy chap; **Chs.**[3] As wyndy as a March hare. **s.Chs.**[1] It)s won on iz wey·ndi triks. Yaa· wey·ndi fóo! kon·)ŭ yŭ let dhŭ os ŭlóo·ŭn weyl ée)z aav·in iz bit ŭ kuurn? Saa·rv yŭ reyt iv ée nokt yŭr bree·nz aayt.

8. *sb.* A mad, hare-brained person.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy wùn·dŭr aay ée daa·rz trùst iz os·iz wi sich· ŭ wey·ndi ŭz im·.

WINDY, *adj.*[2] **Nhb.**[1] Winding, wavy.

Applied to strata which assume a wavy form, and are hence called windy beds.

WINE, *sb.* **Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks.** [wain.] In *comp.* (1) **Wine-berry**, (*a*) the red currant, *Ribes rubrum*; (*b*) the gooseberry, *R. Grossularia*; (2) **-sour**, a kind of large plum; (3) **-tree**, ? the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa* [not known to our correspondents].

(1, *a*) **n.Sc.** (JAM.), **Lakel.**[12], **Cum.**[14] **n.Yks.** HEATH *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 95. **w.Yks.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). (2) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **Wgt.** Bullister sloes! the same as A hae gethered at the wine-trees o' Baldoon fifty eers since, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 269.

WINE, see **Wain**, **Wynd**, *v.*

WINEDINS, *sb. pl.* **N.I.**[1] [wai·ndinz.] The head and foot rig in a ploughed field on which the horses turn. Cf. **wynd**, *v.*

WINERE, *sb.* *Obs.* **Nhb.**[1] A long beam; see below.

The top winere is the wind-balk or collar-beam in a housetop The side winere is the long beam on which frame-houses formerly rested.

WIN-FREE, *v.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* **Sc.** **1.** To liberate, set free; to obtain release.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** He . . . wan free of fine, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 241. **Cld.** This I bude to do, while I was winfreeit by a mare power-fu' being, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.).

2. To disentangle; to raise from the ground.

Bch. However, twa or three o's winfree'd the wife, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15; We speerd gin they wou'd lend us a hand to winfree our coach, *ib.* 16. **Abd.** (JAM.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

WING, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in **Sc.** and **Eng.** *Preterite* **wung** **Wor.** [wiŋ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Wing-beam**, the upper beam in a barn or other building; (2) **-bonnet**, a sunbonnet; (3) **-hinge**, *obs.*, a jointed hinge; (4) **-mouse**, a bat; (5) **-pole**, see below; (6) **-wall**, a side wall; (7) **-yoke**, to affix a stick across the wings of geese to prevent their getting through hedges.

(1) **Nhp.**[1] (2) **Dor.** I think I love you best in the wing-bonnet and cotton frock, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 286, ed. 1895. (3) **N.Cy.**[2] (4) **n.Yks.**[2] (5) **Lin.** He . . . is not seen by the birds, whether they are in the Pool on the back-shore, or resting on the wing-pole, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. (6) In 1866 the wing-walls . . . of the sluice were observed to bulge, *ib.* vi. (7) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. The wing of a goose used as a dusting-brush; hence an implement of the same shape used to sweep up the hearth. **e.Yks.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **3.** *Obsol.* The shoulder of a hare or rabbit when dressed for the table. **Shr.**[1]

4. An arm.

Ayr. Cam' an auld sodger yince wha was short o' a wing, AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 65. **s.Lan.**[1] He's o legs an' wings, 36.

5. Part of a spindle; see below.

Shr.[1] The yarn was conducted to the barrel through the upper part of two 'wings,' . . . pieces of wood, curved somewhat like the 'merrythought' of a fowl,—permanently affixed near to the extremity of the spindle.

6. The side of a cart. **Cai.**[1] **7.** Part of a plough. See **Wang**, *sb.*[2]

Bdf. Even the hole through the wing of the share, . . which is common in the south of the county. . . A kind of staple behind the wing, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 167. **Wil.**[1] (s.v. Plough).

8. *v.* To move rapidly; also used with *off.*

War.[3] Don't wing across the room like that, we shall have the ashes all over the place. **Ess.** There's Hannah winging off to chapel! (H.H.M.)

9. To fling, hurl; to send flying; to bang.

s.Chs.[1] **War.**[3] Wing it out of the house. **Wor.** I caught him by the throat and wung him on the floor, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 15, 1900). **Shr.**[1] 'E ketcht out on 'im by the collar, an' winged 'im reet across the kitchen.

10. A curling term: to hit on the side of a stone that is not guarded.

Sc. Oh, yes, he'll wing 'im, *Royal Caledonian Curling Club Ann.* (1886–7).

11. To dust with the wing of a goose. **s.Chs.**[1] **12.** Phr. *to wing down to*, to court, pay attention to.

s.Not. From the action of turkey-cocks and other male birds when courting the female. 'He'll hev to wing down to Sally yit; nubbudy else 'll hev 'im.' 'When he wants summat doin', then he wings down to me' (J.P.K.).

WING, *sb.*[2] **Sh.I.** [wiŋ.] Bait cut from the belly of a fish near the gills.

Da saith hed begun ta get a kind o' clumpsed, an' shū widna lift i' da scrüff idder, fir wing or skag, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 103.

WINGE, *v.*[1] **Cum. Yks. Lan.** Also written **whinge** **Lan.** [win(d)ʒ.] **1.** To begin to kick; to show signs of beginning to kick, esp. used of a horse.

n.Yks. (T.S.), **n.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Winch), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Noo thoo mun mahnd, he's wingein.

Hence **Wingey**, *adj.* inclined to kick.

ne.Yks.[1] T'meer's varry wingey.

2. To flinch.

Cum. You can bet your bottom dollar 'fadder'll mak him winge,' *w.Cum. Times* (Holiday 1894) 12, col. 4. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 111.

WINGE, *v.*[2] *Obs.* **e.An.**[1] To shrivel, as fruit kept too long.

WINGE, *int.* Cum. Also written **winje**. An exclamation of glad surprise or wonder.

Cum.[1] Winje wife, what a berry puddin; Cum.[4] 'Twas a fair start, it's a preyme reace; Winge you! how fast they gang, STAGG *Bridewain*, st. 20.

WINGE, see **Whinge**.

WINGED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Winged-chair**, an easy chair with projecting sides; (2) **-frog**, part of a power-loom, used for suddenly stopping the loom; (3) **-row**, *obs.*, a halfpenny roll with flat sides like wings.

(1) Sc. Elizabeth slept soundly all night in the clumsy old-fashioned winged chair, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) vi. (2) Lan. (O.S.H.) (3) Sc. (JAM.)

WINGEL, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **wungall**. A tumour; a soft blister caused by walking in tight shoes; a corruption of 'wind-gall.' Rnf., Bwk.

WINGELL, see **Whingel**.

WINGER, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To rumble about.

WINGERLY, *adj.* Cor. [wi·n(d)gəli.] Thin; miserable; faint and sick.

Cor.[1] A poor, white wingerly fellow; Cor.[2]

WINGERY, *adj.* Cor. [wi·n(d)gəri.] Oozing; shiny, as tainted meat. Cor.[1] The mait is wingery; Cor.[2]

WINGLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **waingle** (JAM.). [wi·ŋl.] 1. To flutter, wave; to dangle loosely; to flap; to wag.

Abd. (JAM.) e Fif. LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Dmf. (JAM.)

2. To bend and twist. S. & Ork.[1] Hence **Winglit-looking**, *adj.* very slender.

Sh.I. A lang winglit-lookin' crater, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 21.

3. To walk feebly; to wriggle; to move with difficulty under a load.

Fif. (JAM.) Gall. Away did trot, Again what he cou'd wingle That weary day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

WINGLE-STRAE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **-streh** Bnff.[1] A stalk of withered grass. Cf. **windle**, *sb.*[1]

Bnff.[1] Per. Collecting wingle-straes, which they tied in small bunches, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 102, ed. 1887.

WINGLE-WANGLE, *adj.* Der.[2] Weak; shaky.

WING-WANG, *sb.* Wil. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14; Wil.[1]

WINK, *sb.*[1] Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whink** Dev. [wiŋk.] 1. A winch; the handle of a grindstone, &c.; a well from which water is drawn by a winch, chain, and bucket. Cf. **wenk**.

w.Cy. (HALL.) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor.[1] The grinèn-stuone is up 'pon tun, Vor I can zee the wink, 208. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The word is applied to the shaft. 'Down the wink'—as much as to the winding apparatus. Dev. She was afeard sometimes the little uns might fall down the wink. There be plenty at the wink, *Reports Provinc.* (1885).

2. A machine for twisting straw-rope; see below.

n.Dev. Saltrees an' whink vrom Varmer Dyer, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. nw.Dev.[1] The apparatus used for spinning straw rope from reed. It consists of a rotary skeleton drum, having spider arms notched at the end. It is mounted on a bar-ire (q.v.) driven into a wall. The rope, as it is made, is wound upon the body of the drum, and is passed through one of the notches, so that as the rope-maker moves his hand and inserts fresh reed into it, the wink rotates and spins the reed into fresh rope. When the wink is full, the rope is unwound from it, and made into a large ball, called a clew. Cor.[13]

WINK, *sb.*[2] Lon. Ken. [wiŋk.] 1. A shortened form of 'winkle.'

Lon. 'I buy my winks,' said one, 'at Billingsgate,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 76. Ken. Joe paddled along the hards for more 'winks,' SON OF MARSHES *Fish. Village* (ed. 1892) 180.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wink-man**, a seller of periwinkles; (2) **-picker**, a gatherer of periwinkles.

(1) Lon. The 'wink' men, as these periwinkle sellers are called, generally live in the lowest parts, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 76. (2) Ken. As soon as he is well out of sight the wink-picker leaves his work, SON OF MARSHES *ib.* 181.

WINK, *sb.*[3] Cor. [wiŋk.] A beer-shop. (J.W.) See **Kidleywink**, **Tiddlywink**.

WINK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. [wiŋk.] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to be unable to wink at a thing*, to be unable to do it; (2) *to let wink*, to make a sign; to 'let on.'

(1) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) Frf. I saw the whole thing in a blink, but never lut wink, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 95.

2. *sb.* In phr. (1) *as quick*, or *as ready*, *as wink*, with great rapidity; (2) *in a wink*, in a moment; (3) *to play wink*, to wink; (4) *wink of light*, daybreak.

(1) Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] (2) n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Frf. In a wink, The fang was stowed behind a bink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 110. Gall. He lauched, cuist his heid, and was aff in a wink, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 66. (3) Gall. Play wink at her his scoundrel e'e, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 347, ed. 1876. (4) s.Lan.[1] Aw mun set eawt at th' wink-o'-leet.

3. A nap; a sleep.

Abd. We judg'd it time to tak' a wink, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873. Per. NICOL *Poems* (1766) 47. Ayr. Efter lettin' John oot at the sax o'clock bell, I jist slippit back for a wink by mysel', AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 135. w.Yks. (J.W.)

WINK, *v.*[2] I.Ma. [wiŋk.] To creak.

I guessed it was him, and I was right With his boots goin winkin through the night, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 21, ed. 1889.

WINK, see **Wenk**.

WINK-A-PEEP, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Shr. Also in form **wink-and-peep** Shr.[1] [wi·ŋk-ə-pīp.] The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

Lan. *Science Gossip* (1876) 69. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Stf. (B. & H.) Shr.[1] The flowers of this plant open to the morning sun, and close at noon-tide; they close also on the approach of rain; whence the pretty local name Wink-and-peep.

WINK-A-PEEPS, *sb. pl.* nw.Der.[1] [wi·ŋk-ə-pīps.] Drowsiness.

WINK-A-PIP, *adj.* w.Wor.[1] [wi·ŋk-ə-pip.] Imperfect.

A wink-a-pip blaow Gives apples enaow.

WINK-A-PUSSY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **wink-a-puss**. 1. An owl.

Cor.[3] What's the matter with 'ee? Thee'rt blinking like a little winkapussy.

2. A term of contempt.

Dev.[1] I coud'n abide her vather,—a shoul-a-mouth'd, hatchet-faced, bandy-legg'd wink-a-puss; vidgetting about arter wan: a boddy could'n tern a dish for en, 6.

WINK-EGG, *sb.* w.Som.[1] A game played with birds' eggs; see below. Cf. **winky-eye**.

When a nest is found, boys shout, 'Lat-s plaa·y wing·k-ag·.' An egg is put on the ground, and a boy goes back three paces from it, holding a stick in his hand; he then shuts his eyes and takes two paces towards the egg, and strikes a blow on the ground with the stick—the object being to break the egg. If he misses another tries, and so on until all the eggs are smashed. This is almost the only use to which the lower class of boys put the thousands of eggs they take in the season.

WINKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [wi·ŋkə(r.] 1. An eye; an eyelash; an eyelid. See **Eye-winker**, s.v. **Eye**, *sb.*[1] II. 1 (31).

Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Heavy yer winkers wi' a nameless dread, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 143. Slg. Let wailing sorrow trickle down Frae a' your winkers, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 41. Lnk. I'll dust yer winkers, my man, an' that afore twa ticks, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 127. Gall. Curling upward like the winkers of an old man's eye as they came near me, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvi. Nhb.[1] Cum. Them 'at steek't their winkers, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 282. w.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. *to wet one's winkers*, to weep.

Sc. (JAM., s.v. Ee-winkers). Ayr. Gart me weet my waukrife winkers Wi' girnin spite, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 10. Rxb. Foolish little Kitty must needs likewise show signs of 'wetting her winkers,' HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 133.

WINKIE, *adj.* Sh.I. [wi·ŋki.] Tiny.

Her peerie winkie haands, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 80.

WINKIE, see **Winky-eye**.

WIN-KILL, *sb.* *Obs.* Mry. (JAM.) A hollow left in a stack of corn, hay, &c. to prevent it heating.

WINKISH, *v.* Bnff.[1] [wi·ŋkiʃ.] To deceive; to cajole.

WINKIT, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Lth. (JAM.) Of milk: slightly turned; see below.

If winkit be the original term, it may refer to the supposed

influence of the evil eye; as milk, more than any other species of food, has been considered as under the power of witchcraft.

WINKLE, *v. Obs.* Sc. To sparkle, twinkle.

Slk. What though she has twa little winkling een, They're better than nane, HOGG *Mountain Bard* (1807) 63 (JAM.).

WINKLE, *adj. Obs.* Yks. Weak, feeble. w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548. Cf. **wankle.**

WINKLOT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A young woman; a wench.

Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY (s.v. Quean). s.Sc. Around them the younkers, 'hasty hensures,' and 'wanton winklots' were busy preparing the habiliments of the guysers, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 65.

WINK-SPINK, *sb.* Lan. [wi·ŋk-spiŋk.] A slang expression for 'weak ale.'

If tha'll just oblige mi wi' another tot o' that wink-spink, aw'll tell thi a bit of a buzz, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 70; Well, will tha have another drop o' this waek ale, or wink-spink, as tha co's it? *ib.* 76.

WINKY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. [wi·ŋki.]

1. In phr. *like winky,* very swiftly; as in the twinkling of an eye.

Dmb. Jimes and me are goin' on with owr studies already like winkie, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. Lnk. Thus the time gaed by like winkie, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 40. w.Yks.[5] Peel off... like winky, 3. Som. An' we laffed like winky at Boclare wi' ees dree voot stove paipe hat, FRANKS *Nine Days* (1879) 38. Dev. Urn out therevrom like winky, Dick, an' yū'll zūne overgit um! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor.[2]

2. A nursery name for sleep.

Ayr. This glimmering blinkie Will lend its aid until respite Is forced by winkie, SMITH *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 123.

WINKY-EYE, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **winkie** Cor.[3] A game played with eggs; see below. Cf. **wink-egg.**

Cor.[1] An egg is put on the ground some distance off, the number of paces being previously decided on. Each player in turn is blindfolded, and with a stick tries to hit and break it; Cor.[3]

WINKY-PINKY, *adj.* e.Yks.[1] [w·iŋki-piŋki.] A nursery word for sleepy.

WINKY-SPINKY, *adj.* Dur. [wi·ŋki-spiŋki.] Puny, trifling.

A little wee winky-spinky pipe thing, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins* (1877) 10.

WINKY-WANKY, *adj.* e.An.[1] [wi·ŋki-wæŋki.] Weak, pliant. (s.v. Wancle.)

WINLATON-SHAG, *sb.* Dur. A slang name for an inhabitant of Winlaton. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 68.

WINLE, see **Windle,** *sb.*[1]

WINLY, *adv.* n.Cy. [wi·nli.] Quietly. (P.R.), N.Cy.[2] Cf. **wandly.**

WINNA, WINNAK, see **Whinner,** *v.*[1], **Whinnock,** *sb.*[1]

WINNARD, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **whinard** Cor.[1]; **whinnard** Cor.[2]; **winard** Cor.; **winnerd** s.Dev.; and in form **wennard** Cor. [wi·nəd.] The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.*

s.Dev. (Miss D.) Cor. (HALL.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5; Knock down the wennards in desmal cowld weather, DANIEL *Thalia,* 5, in PENGELLY *Verbal Pronunc.* (1875); Cor.[1] As cold and starved as a whinard; Cor.[2] One who is looking very cold, is said to be 'looking like a whinnard'; Cor.[3] Whisht as a winnard.

WINNEL, see **Windle,** *sb.*[123]

WINNEL-SKEWED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Under an optical illusion.

Abd. 'The boy is winnel-skewed, as I thought myself when you shewed me a' that gear yonder in the neuk.' It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two, that the moon is in the hallior or clouded, and at such times they are winnel-skewed, or their eyes deceive them, *Penrose Jrn.* III. 83.

WINNER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Wal. [wi·nə(r.] 1. A curling term: the stone nearest the 'tee.'

Sc. Sometimes the stone nearest the tee, which is called the 'winner,' is so guarded that there is no possibility of getting at it directly, HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* (1835) (s.v. Curling). Slg. BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 79. Dwn. Then fling the stane wi' micht an' main, An' 'chip the winner' cheery, O! LYTTLE *Robin Gordon,* 96.

2. *pl.* Winnings.

Con. I went straight home, and Tim Rafferty wid me, to count me winners, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 95.

3. Phr. *to be winners,* or *on one's winners,* a marble-playing term: to be winning. w.Yks. (J.W.), Gmg. (J.B.)

WINNER, WINNERAL, see **Whinner,** *v.*[1], **Winnow,** *v.,* **Winnol.**

WINNER-NEB, WINNES, see **Whinner-neb, Wanuse.**

WINNEY, see **Win,** *v.*[2], **Winny.**

WINNICK, *sb.* Cum. Wil. [wi·nik.] 1. Anything diminutive.

Cum.[4] In playing at pitch and toss with button tops the smaller ones are winnicks and the larger sleaters.

2. The smallest pig of a farrow. Wil. (J.W.B.)

WINNICK, *v.* Cor. Also written **whinnick.** [wi·nik.] To cheat, overreach; to circumvent; to wheedle, coax.

N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 479; He shaant winnick me, tha lying ould shammick, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 30; Cor.[123]

WINNICK, see **Whinnock,** *v.*

WINNIE, *sb.* Sc. [wi·ni.] A set of games of marbles in which there are stakes or forfeits. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Lth. STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

WINNISTER, see **Winnowster.**

WINNLE, *v.* n.Yks.[4] [wi·nl.] To winnow. (s.v. Winder.) Hence **Winnling-machine,** *sb.* a winnowing-machine. *ib.*

WINNLE, see **Windle,** *sb.*[124]

WINNOCK, see **Whinnock,** *v.,* **Windock.**

WINNOL, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **Winneral** Nrf.; **Winnold** e.An. [wi·nl.] 1. The day of St. Winwaloe, March 3rd.

e.An.[2] Nrf. 'First comes David, then comes Chad, And then comes Winneral as though he was mad; White or black, Or old house-thack.'.. At this time there will be either snow, rain, or wind; which latter is intended by the 'old house-thack,' *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 349.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Winnol-far,** a horse-fair held at Downham Market; (2) **-weather,** stormy weather, frequent at the beginning of March.

(1) e.An.[2] So called from having been originally granted to St. Winwaloe's Priory at Wereham. (2) e.An. (HALL.); e.An.[1] Suf. Winnol-weather, bad, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

WINNOW, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [wi·nə.] The sound made by a horse when wishing for food or water.

WINNOW, *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Oxf. Also in forms **winner** n.Cy. Oxf.[1]; **winnoow** Wxf.[1]; **wunnie** N.I.[1] [wi·nə.] 1. In *comb.* **Winnow-cloth,** a winnowing-sheet.

Lnk. Lest the braw horse should get skaith Tam haps him wi' the winnow-claith, WATT *Poems* (1827) 41. N.I.[1] n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

2. Phr. (1) *to blow enough to winnow taters,* to make a great draught; (2) *to winnow corn,* a Hallowe'en custom; see below.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) ne.Sc. Go to the barn secretly; open both doors as if preparing to winnow corn. Take a sieve or a waicht (q. vid.), and three times go through the form of winnowing corn. The apparition of the future husband entered by the one door to the windward, passed through the barn, and made his exit by the other door, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 85.

3. *Obs.* To fan, wave.

Ayr. The . . . laverock . . . winnowing her dewy wings, BURNS *Mr. Cunningham,* st. 4. Dmf. An luve wad winnow owre us his kind, kind wings, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 21.

4. To blow about in the wind.

Wxf.[1] The condel is to winnooween.

WINNOWING-FAG, *sb.* Sus.[1] A rough machine for winnowing.

WINNOWSTER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **winnister** (JAM.). A fan for winnowing corn. Bnff., Abd. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Abd. (JAM.)

WINNUCK, see **Whinnock,** *v.*

WINNY, *v.* Cum. Glo. Also written **winney** Glo. [wi·ni.] To be frightened; *gen.* in *pp.* Cum. *Gl.* (1851). Glo. GROSE (1790); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.[1]

WINNY, WINNYMER, see **Weeny, Whillimer.**

WINRAA, see **Windrow.**

WINRAME'S BIRDS, *phr. Obs.* Bwk. (JAM.) See below.

Of a tiresome tale it is said, 'It's like Winrame's birds, unco langsum. The head o't gaed by the day, and the tail o't the morn.'

WIN'S, *sb.* Sc. Rheumatism.

Abd. To enquiries after her health, her usual reply was—'Oh! brawly, gin 'twarna for the win's' (rheumatism). Of nothing else was she heard to complain, but her 'win's' and want of goodness, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 3, 1900).

-WINS, *suff.* Ags. (JAM.) Towards; in the direction of; as 'Dundee-wins.'

WINSEY, *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [wi·nzi.] An engine for drawing minerals, &c. out of a shaft. Cf. **wimsey, 4.**

WINSH, see **Winch**, *v.*

WINSOME, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Dor. Also written **winsom** Sc. Cum.[14]; and in forms **wunsom** Cum.[14]; **wunsome** N.Cy.[2] Cum. Wm. [wi·nsəm.]

1. Comely; pleasant, agreeable; engaging, winning; lively, cheerful, merry.

Sc. (JAM.); We'll just hae anither roun', A willy waught o' this winsome ware, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 142. Sh.I. Shū might be winsome, bit Gūd follow me as shū's no bonnie, *Sh. News* (Dec. 1, 1900). Abd. Nae that I think, by ony means, I e'er will play sic winsome times As you, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) p. xviii. Slg. To busk your winsome broo sae fair, as emblem o' the spring, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 23. Dmf. Hech, man Jock, but it was a bonnie prayer, an' awfu' winsome! PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 34. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 393. Dwn. My ain wee winsome dearie, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 126. N.Cy.[12], Cum.[14] n Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A handsome winsome young lady. m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1] Dor. But there's a winsome jaÿ above, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 42.

Hence (1) **Winsome-fair**, *adj.* attractive and pretty; (2) **Winsomely**, *adv.* pleasantly; winningly; in a cheerful, engaging way; (3) **Winsomeness**, *sb.* cheerfulness; engaging sweetness.

(1) Dor. An' she, so winsome-feäir, did vwold Her comely limbs in green an' goold, BARNES *Poems* (1869-70) 97. (2) Sc. (JAM.) Frf. A spell was wrocht about my heart, Sae winsomelie, ah! winsomelie, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 30. Dmf. Looking very winsomely at Betty, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 13. (3) Sc. (JAM.)

2. *Obs.* Neatly dressed; smart. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

[1. OE. *wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, joyful, merry (HALL).]

WINSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. [wi·nstər.] A disease in sheep. See **Vinster.**

The winster is a fatal distemper amongst sheep kept in rich pastures. It is occasioned by springing or running hard when the animal is fat. The blood-vessels of the kidneys then burst, and flow through the intestines, which occasions an instant suffocation, and proves immediate death. It resembles in its effects an apoplexy. The only preventative known . . . is to turn the lambs, about the month of August, into a poor pasture, in order to reduce the extraordinary fatness, which occasions this disease, *Agric. Surv.* App. 47 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

WINSTRAY, *sb.* Chs.[1] [wi·nstrē.] A thin reed by a pool.

WINT, *sb.*[1] Cor.[2] Also written **windt.** [wint.] A machine for twisting straw-rope. Cf. **wink**, *sb.*[1] 2.

WINT, *sb.*[2] Dor. Also written **windt.** [wint.] A mesh or row of meshes in netting. w.Dor. (C.V.G.)

WINT, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *wae wint ye!* may mischief befall you.

WINT, see **Went**, *sb.*[13]

WINTAIL, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [wi·ntēl.] A hare.

WINTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **winther** e.Yks.[1] [wi·ntə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Winter apple**, a snowball; (2) — **bird**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (3) — **crack**, a wild plum; a small green plum which ripens late; (4) — **daisy**, a small chrysanthemum, about the size of a daisy; (5) — **day**, *obs.*, the winter season; (6) — **dyke**, two strong banks of stone or earth crossing each other at right angles, erected on exposed pasture to shelter cattle in winter; (7) — **dyke(s**, a clothes-horse; a wooden frame for drying clothes out of doors; (8) — **fer**, to free pasture in winter-time; (9) — **fish**, salt ling; see below; (10) **-free land**, ground clear of crops from autumn to spring; (11) — **Friday**, a cold, wretched-looking person; (12) — **geranium**, a chrysanthemum; (13) — **gillyflower**, *obs.* or *obsol.*, the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; (14) — **greens**, the curled kale, *Brassica oleracea*; (15) — **hain, heym, or heyn**, *obs.*, to enclose pasture or common land in winter so as to get hay from it; (16) — **hap**, (*a*) winter covering; (*b*) a large woollen muffler for the neck; (17) — **hedge**, a clothes-horse; (18) — **jargonelle**, a kind of pear, a 'Tattenhall girder'; (19) — **kecksies**, the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; (20) — **kiln**, a kind of faggot; (21) — **lites**, adverse events; (22) — **lodge**, a kind of fir-tree; (23) — **mew**, the common gull, *Larus canus*; (24) — **peck** or **pick**, the fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; (25) — **pick-wine**, sloe wine; (26) — **proud**, (*a*) of wheat and other autumn-sown crops or vegetables: too forward and luxuriant for the time of year; (*b*) cold; (27) — **rig**, to fallow land in winter; (28) — **rose**, the Christmas rose, *Helleborus niger*; (29) — **Saturday**, the last Saturday in October, on which the winter half-year begins; (30) — **slap**, a gap in a fence to allow cattle to roam from field to field in winter; (31) — **sour**, soft curds and butter, eaten on bread; (32) — **steen**, see below; (33) — **strawberry**, the arbutus; (34) — **stuff**, winter greens; (35) — **Sunday**, the last Sunday in October; (36) — **thrush**, *obs.*, the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (37) — **wagtail**, the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope*; (38) — **weed**, (*a*) the ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*; (*b*) the field speedwell, *V. agrestis*; (39) — **wood**, deciduous trees which should be cut down in the winter and not peeled.

(1) Wm. He landed a winter apple in his lug-whol frae aback o' t'wo' (B.K.). n.Yks. Ah'll giv thee a winter-apple (I.W.). (2) w.Som.[1] There's two sorts o' they there winter-birds. Some do call 'em blue-rumps. (3) w.Yks.[2] A greenish plum, the skin of which cracks. n.Lin.[1], Nhp. (W.D.S.) (4) Dev.[4] So called because it blossoms in winter. (5) e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (6) N.I.[1] (7) Sc., w.Sc. (JAM.) Slg. Your only hope they'll now obscure Wi' winter-dykes, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 56. Ayr. Come awa ben, man. Can ye win bye the winter-dykes? Byde till I chap up the coal, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 114. N.I.[1] (8) w.Yks.[1] I've hardly ony gerse o' th' land, at I winterferr'd, ii. 289. (9) Sh.I. The ling caught at this season [before the 12th of August] are split, and laid in salt, and they remain in the brine until the end of spring, when they are taken out, washed, and dried for exportation. They are known by the name of winter-fish, EDMONSTON *Zetland* (1809) I. 240 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] (10) n.Yks.[2] (11) N.I.[1] (12) Dev.[4] [So called] from its blossoming in winter, and because the leaf and scent are similar to some species of scented geraniums. (13) Chs.[13] (14) w.Som.[1] (15) Sc. The dung of these in summer, with winter-haining, will keep the ground in good heart, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 37 (JAM.). Glo. BAILEY (1721). Hmp. The commoners were also permitted by the terms of this Act to keep out their cattle the whole year round, whereas before they had been obliged to take them in in the winter, or winter heyning as it was called, DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 48. Som. (W.W.S.) (16, *a*) Ayr. 'Twas when the stacks get on their winter hap, And thack and rape secure the toil-won crap, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 25-6. (*b*) s.Lan.[1] (17) n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12345] Lan. There happened to be around the fire a large winter-hedge, DONALDSON *Neddy's Courtship* (1888) 11. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (18) Chs.[1] (s.v. Tatna Girder). (19) Hmp. The sloe-bush or blackthorn, known as 'winter kecksies,' *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 178. I.W. (B. & H.) (20) Ken. (P.M.) (21) n.Yks.[2] (22) n.Cy. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 27. (23) Nhp.[2] [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207.] (24) Sus. (F.E.S.), Sus.[1], Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (25) n.Yks.[2] Made from hedge sloes after the frost has passed upon them. Sus. Winter-pick wine serves to while away the time in a Sunday afternoon in winter (S.P.H.). (26, *a*) Cum.[14], w.Yks.[2], Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3] Shr.[1] The Barn-leasow's gettin' too winter-proud, the corn ŏŏd aumust cover a crow, an' that's o'er-forrat fur Febriwerry. Bdf. The wheat is not liable to become winter-proud on light sands, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 373. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 2. w.Mid. This mild December will make everything winter proud (W.P.M.). e.An.[1] Nrf. *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1898). Ess. Where the crop is rank, or, as we term it, winter proud, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) III. 193. Ken.[1], Wil.[1], w.Som.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 19. (*b*) Sus.[1] When you sees so many of these here winterpicks about, you may be pretty sure t'will be middlin' winter-proud. (27) N.Cy.[2], n.Lin.[1], Shr. (HALL.) (28) Dev.[4] (29) Sh.I. *Manson's Alm.* (1900) 26. (30)

Sh.I. After the first of May . . . every winter-slap left open, every neglect of closing a grind, or wilful act of breaking down, or even scaling, a dike, was liable to a fine of 40s. Scots, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 203, ed. 1891. (31) **Twd.** (JAM.) (32) **Sh.I.** Winter Saturday. Boys go in 'skakling,' lasses go on the 'winter-steen,' *Manson's Alm.* (1900) 26; This refers to an old superstitious practice. Any young unmarried person, male or female, who wished to forecast the future in regard to his or her matrimonial chances, went alone, when the first winter moon was seen, to a standing stone, or earth-fast stone within the parish. And mentioning the names of any young men of her fancy, she went round the stone three times with the sun and three times 'widdergaits,' at the same time repeating certain rhymes (J.S.). (33) **nw.Dev.**[1] (34) **s.Wor.**[1], **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**[1] **Oxf.** Have you got your winter stuff in yet? (G.O.); **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Wil.**[1] (35) **Sh.I.** Flocks of snaa fowl seen before Winter Sunday (the last Sunday of October) foretell the approach of a severe winter, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 113. (36) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467. (37) **s.Cy.** So called because it comes in autumn and retires northward in spring, SWAINSON *ib.* 44. (38, *a*) **n.Yks.** There's a lot of winter-weed amang t'wheat (I.W.). **Shr.** (B. & H.) **Bdf.** Nearly covered in the winter with . . . what is here called winter-weed, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 294. **Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **Shr.** (B. & H.) (39) **Cum.**[14]

2. *Obs.* The last cartful of corn brought home from the harvest-field; the person who brought the last cartful.

ne.Sc. The unfortunate 'winter' was the subject of a good deal of teasing, and was dressed up in all the old clothes that could be gathered about the farm and placed on the 'bink' to eat his supper, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 182. **Lth.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Now the Maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 42, ed. 1801.

3. The state of having all the grain on a farm ingathered; the feast held to celebrate the complete ingathering of the crops. n.Sc., Bch. (JAM.) **4.** *v.* To keep and feed cattle, &c. through the winter.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Dmb.** It occurs very seldom that cattle are fed on the same ground for twelve successive months, or summered where they have been wintered, *Agric. Surv.* 211 (JAM.). **Edb.** For wintering young black cattle, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 220, ed. 1815. **Cum.**[1] He sends his hogs to t'seaside to winter. **Wm.** They wintered a hunderd hogs (B.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I winter'd better then sixty beäs, bud prices is soä low thaay've paaid badly. **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Stevens do winter his things ter'ble hard; but I zim don't never pay, 'tis out midsummer a'most 'vore t'll be a-pick'd up again.

WINTER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in form **wunter** Nhb.[1] [wi·ntə(r.] An iron frame or loose bar made to fit on to the bars of a grate to hold anything which is to be heated.

Sc. (JAM.); The fireplace still stands with its three broken ribs and the old winter in front of them, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) i. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Hing t'winter on t'bars (I.W.). **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1]

WINTERAGE, *sb.* Ir. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **winteridge** Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] [wi·ntəridʒ.] Pasturage for cattle in winter.

Ir. I also took some winterage, *Times* (Nov. 8, 1888) 5. **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** He'd a bit o' brass ta draw fer t'winterage o' some hoggs (B.K.). **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

WINTERBOURNE, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. An intermittent brook or stream. Cf. **eylebourn.**

Sus. (W.W.S.) **Hmp.** From the graveyard itself burst up one of those noble springs known as winterbournes in the chalk ranges, KINGSLEY *Yeast* (1851) i.

WINTERER, *sb.* Sc. [wi·ntərər.] A horse, sheep, or cow kept to feed in a particular place during winter; a beast taken in to be kept during winter.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Their mean crops yield little fodder; their horses, cows, and winterers are starved, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 124. **Edb.** In farms where no winterers are kept, the dunghill is placed behind the stable out of view, *Agric. Surv.* 41 (JAM.).

WINTERLING, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **winterin.** An ox or cow of one year.

Bch. Gin he gets the cauf e'now, he cud pit it in amo' his ain winterin' (JAM.).

WINTH, *sb.* Yks. [winþ.] Width. Cf. **wenth.**

n.Yks. This calico is breead winth (I.W.)

WINTIE, *v.* Shr.[1] [wi·nti.] In phr. *wintie or wrangle,* to win at any risk.

WINTIN, see **Wantin(g.**

WINTLE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in form **wuntle** (JAM.) Ayr. **1.** *v.* To stagger, reel.

Per. The auld gude man, wi' bonnet blue, Gaes wintlin' by his carlin, SINCLAIR *Simple Lays* (1813) 38. **w.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An' wintle like a saumont-coble, BURNS *Farmer's Salutation,* st. 7.

2. To tumble.

Ayr. I thocht his Lordship would have wuntled aff his cheyre [chair] in a fit, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 28.

3. To wriggle, writhe.

Ayr. Him that wintles in a halter, BURNS *To J. Rankine,* l. 8. **Rxb.** He'll wintle in a widdie yet (JAM.). **Dmf.** An' ye tak thae wuntlins and tirievies this way, we'll hae tae get the road postet tae haud ye up, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 267.

4. To wind round. Cld. (JAM.) **5.** *sb.* A staggering motion.

w.Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** He by his shouther gae a keek, An' tumbl'd wi' a wintle Out-owre that night, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 19.

WINTLE-END, *sb.* I.W.[1] [wi·ntl-end.] The end of a shoemaker's thread.

WINTLING, *sb.* Shr.[1] [wi·ntlin.] A young, fragile, undergrown child.

I sid 'im at Betty Roberts's a bit agŏŏ, Sir, mindin' the wintlin'.

WINTON-MONEY, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Sc. (JAM.) Money given to induce a herd to be careful of the cattle put under his charge.

WINUK, see **Whinnock,** *v.*

WINZE, *sb.*[1] Cor. and Aus. [winz.] **1.** A mining term: a short shaft; see below.

Cor. When the levels have been driven a considerable distance from the shaft, the air naturally becomes bad from want of circulation. To remedy this evil, holes, or short shafts, called 'winzes,' are sunk at intervals from the upper to the lower levels. These winzes are dangerous traps for the unwary or careless, extending frequently to a depth of ten or fifteen fathoms, and being bridged across by one or two loose planks, BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 84; **Cor.**[2] A communication between two mine galleries by a partial shaft in the intervals between the two great shafts. [**Aus.** He went down the broken winze to poor Ben Holden, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1901) 267.]

2. A small shaft with a windlass. Cor.[12]

WINZE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. **1.** A curse.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fif.** Wi' bitter winze and ban Cast at the rotten bang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 186; Winzes flung fram angry lungs, *ib.* 188.

2. Phr. *to loot a winze,* to utter an imprecation.

Ayr. He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak, For some black grousome carlin; An' loot a winze, an' drew a stroke, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23.

WINZIE, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? 'Winsome,' pleasant.

I wat he was warlike and winzie, DUFF *Poems,* 138 (JAM.).

WIP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **wipp** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **quhip, wup** (*ib.*). [wip.] **1.** *v.* To wrap round tightly; to overlay with cord, &c.; to bind; to tie. Cf. **wap,** *v.*[1]

Sc. 'To wip the skair of a rod,' to bind a division of a fishing-rod with thread frequently and tightly brought round it (JAM.). **Sh.I.** BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 111. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** It was wippet roun' wi' sheet lead, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1898).

Hence **Wippen,** *sb.* binding round the handle of a golf-club. Sc. (JAM.) **2.** *sb.* A tight twist, as of rope; a coil; a wrapping.

Sh.I. Shü gae da foal a tump wi' her knee i' da ribs, whin shü got da wips o' da tedder aff o' his neck, *Sh. News* (Aug. 13, 1898).

3. A part of a fishing-line; see below.

Nhb.[1] A hair-line by which a fish-hook is attached to a small line called a 'snood,' which in turn is spliced on to the 'back' or principal line used in fishing haddocks, &c.

WIP, *adv.* Nhp.[2] [wip.] On one side, askew; also in *comp.* **Skew-wip.**

WIP, see **Whip,** *v.*

WIPE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **whipe** e.Yks.; **wype** Sc. (JAM.) [waip, Midl. woip.] **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to wipe one's eye,* to

kill game which another has just shot at and missed; (2) — *one's shoes*, see below.

(1) **Brks.**[1] **Nrf.** 'Who shot the woodcock?' 'We all had a pull at him, but the Colonel wiped our eyes,' HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. vii. **Suf.**[1], **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **w.Som.**[1] Maister wipe the pa'son's eyes dree or vower times; I count he's better to praichin-n he is to shuttin'. (2) **w.Cy.** Common throughout the West, *Reports Provinc.* (1889) No. 11. **w.Som.**[1] 'Aay shd luy·k tu wuy·p yur shèo·z' would be said to a gentleman coming amongst labourers, as a polite way of saying, 'I should like to drink your health.' **Dev.** Often when viewing a place, the man who shows it insists on actually wiping your shoes with his handkerchief, 'then you are bound to give him some money for drink,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889) No. 11.

2. With *off*: to clear off, exterminate.

Nrf. What more useful bird can yer find, as wipes off worms an' grubs as they did? PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 99.

3. To strike, whip, beat.

Bnff.[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.**[4] Ah'll wipe tha across t'feeace. **w.Yks.**[5] Fotch him a wipe, he's bin wiping that little un thear—if he wur nivver wiped afoar he desarves it now! **s.Chs.**[1], **e.Cy.** (HALL.)

Hence **Wiper**, *sb.* a severe blow; *fig.* a severe taunt or rejoinder. **Bnff.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] That wur a wiper!

4. *sb.* A blow, stroke; a smart slap.

Sc. A blow given by accident, or in a careless manner (JAM.). **se.Sc.** Lost by war's most wicked wipe Their precious limbs, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 169. **Ir.** I hit Mary Casey a wipe, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xv. **Nhb.**[1] A blow from the flat hand. 'Aa fetched him a wipe ower the lug.' **Cum.** He gev him a wipe ower t'feàss (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He fetched him a wipe wi' t'flail (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[4] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah fetch't him a wipe owad lug. **w.Yks.**[5] **s.Chs.**[1] Düst waan't ŭ weyp i)th téeth? **War.**[3] A wipe in the eye. **Lon.** I once went to school for a couple of weeks, but the cove used to fetch me a wipe over the knuckles with his stick, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 39. **Nrf.** EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 281. **w.Som.**[1] Ah'l gi' thee a wipe under the ear, s'hear me! [**Amer.** That, says he, a givin of them another wipe with his fist, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xv.]

5. *Fig.* A sarcastic remark; a jibe, rebuke; a hint.

Ayr. Come, come, neighbour, none of your wipes, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxi. **Lnk.** Their healths war drunk by ilka frien', An' mony wipes an' jeers are gi'en, WATT *Poems* (1827) 101. **Cum.**[1] She gives him many a wipe about it; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** He pot him a bit ov a wipe in aboot t'bull (B.K.). **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Lan.** That's a wipe for him. He gan 'im a reg'lar dry wipe (S.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] I gave him a sly wipe. **War.**[3] **Som.** I likes tha maid amazin, and doant mane et vor a wipe, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 66.

6. A large amount, degree, or extent.

Ayr. I'm hiss'd a wally wipe indeed (J.F.).

WIPE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Som. Dev. [waip.] **1.** *sb.* A bundle of brushwood tied with several binds; a faggot used in draining or fencing; *pl.* a fence of brushwood.

e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] The sides of rough sheds or 'linhays' are often made of wipes placed on end close together, and bound to a horizontal pole half-way up. **Dev.** (HALL.)

2. *v.* With *up*: to protect with a shelter of 'wipes.'

w.Som.[1] To furnish a shed with shelter of this kind is 'to wipe the linhay up.' 'Thick there linhay was so mortal start, I was a-fo'ce to wipe'm up.'

WIPE, *sb.*[3] Nhb. Lin. e.An. Also written **wype** e.An.[1] [waip.] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*. Cf. **peesweep.**

Nhb. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **n.Lin.**[1] Plover are here called wipes, or pywipes, great quantities of them resorted in the breeding season about Hill Dump [in the parish of Messingham]; hence it got the name of Wipe Hill Dump, MACKINNON *Messingham* (1825) 18. **e.An.**[1]

[Wype, bryde or lapwynge, *upupa* (*Prompt.*). Swed. *vipa*, a lapwing (WIDEGREN).]

WIPER, see **Viper**, *sb.*[1]

WIPERS, *sb. pl.* Hrt. [wai·pəz.] St. Vitus's dance. Cf. **viper's-dance.** 'Lor, sir, she's got the wipers' (H.G.).

WIPP, WIPPANCE, see **Wip**, *v.*, **Whippence.**

WIPPEN, WIPPET(S, see **Whippon, Whippet**, *sb.*[1]

WIPPLE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **wupple** S. & Ork.[1] [wi·pl.] To wind, twist, intertwine; to roll or bundle up.

Sh.I. Da muckle rig is as flat as a blanket fil he [till it] comes i' da daankie at da fit, an' dere hit's wippl'd fil da haand o' man 'ill niver get hit aff o' da ert, *Sh. News* (Sept. 15, 1900); Dead men's banes among da glaar Lie wuppled aboot wi slimy waar, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 10; **S. & Ork.**[1] **Cai.**[1] One who had bought a cheap watch, said that on opening it, the spring jumped out and wippled round the leg of a chair.

WIPPS, see **Wiffs.**

WIPPUL-SQUIP, *sb.* Som. Dev. The hollow green stalk of the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Som. Less common than Limperscrimp, *Reports Provinc.* (1887). **Dev.** Come 'n vind eout, thay'd drinked up tha' cider weth a wippul-squip, *ib.*

WIPS, see **Wiffs, Wisp.**

WIR, WIRDLE, see **Wer, Widdle**, *v.*

WIRE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **weer** Abd. [wai·ə(r.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wire-bent**, the mat-grass, *Nardus stricta*; (2) **-drawer**, *obs.*, a covetous or penurious person; (3) **-drawn**, restricted, impeded; (4) **-edge**, a keen edge, esp. used *fig.* of the appetite; (5) **-grass**, the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (6) **-ling**, (*a*) the black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; (*b*) the cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix*; (*c*) the toughest twigs of ling, used for making the strongest birch-brooms; (7) **-rush**, the hard rush, *Juncus glaucus*; (8) **-scale**, (9) **-shavings**, see below; (10) **-weed**, (*a*) see (5); (*b*) the meadowsweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria.*

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[1] (3) **Nhb.**[1] A pump is wire-drawn when the apertures at the suction end are too small. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Oxf.**[1] (5) **Glo.**[1] (6, *a*) **n.Yks.**[14] (*b*) **ne.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 268. (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] (s.v. Ling). (7) **n.Yks.**[14] (8) **w.Yks.** Shoo gate some wire scale an' started o' scrubbin' one side ov his head, as if shoo'd been polishin th' fender, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 102; Wire-scale is wire shavings made by an iron planing machine, and are thin ragged lengths of iron like jagged wire, all bent and crumpled together. They are very rough and ill to handle, and produce a severe scrubbing effect on any surface on which a handful of them is used. They are used to scrub and clean metal-work, such as fireplaces (S.P.U.). (9) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (10, *a*) **Nrf., Suf.** (B. & H.), **Ken.**[1], **I.W.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.)

2. A knitting-needle.

Sc. (W.A.C.), **Abd.** (G.W.) **Frf.** In knitting a stocking with 4-ply fingering wool you should have 69 on the wires before beginning the heel. Put 34 on the two front wires and 35 on one, that is 17 stitches on each side of the seam stitch, *Dundee People's Jrn.* (June 6, 1903) 3, col. 6. **Dmf.** (E.M.M.)

Hence *stand of wire*, *phr.* a set of knitting-needles.

Abd. (G.W.); I dinna min' upo' naething mair, but . . . a stan' o' wheelin' weer; . . it's tiresome nae to hae a bit shank to tak' i' yer han' files, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **Dmf.** (E.M.M.)

3. The stem of any thin-growing, tough-stalked plant; a strawberry-runner; a hop-tendril.

Cum. 'Peats are hard to finnd within reach o' Skiddaw top. You see . . . it's lost its wire, and peat widout wire in it is nae use for makking a "low" wid.' I saw that what he called wire were the rootlets of the ancient undergrowth of years gone by, *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 29, 1902) 5. **n.Yks.**[1] Blaeberry-wires. **War.**[2]; **War.**[3] These strawberry wires must be cut. **w.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Wimberry-wires. **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[1]

4. *pl.* Part of a spindle; see below

Cum.[1] The framework on the spindle of a spinning-wheel, with crooked wires to guide the thread to the bobbin; **Cum.**[4]

5. *v.* Of a plant: to make tendrils.

w.Wor.[1] The 'ops is wierin' ahl over the ground.

6. With *away*: to push on rapidly; with *in*, *into*, or *up*: to attack vigorously; to set to work with energy; to 'tuck in'; in *gen.* dial. and slang use.

Sh.I. To-night he was 'wirin in,' threshing the corn, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 2. **Lnk.** Wire in tae the beef, Sandy, WARDROP *Johnnie Mathison* (1881) 27. **n.Cy.** (J.W.), **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** They wired in, and got their work done soon (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**[5] **Midl.** BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 225. **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Shay did woire into the b'y. **War.**[3] **Lon.** BAUMANN *Londinismen* (1887). **Hmp.** (H.R.) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 261. **nw.Dev.**[1]

WIRE-THORN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. The yew, *Taxus baccata*; the wood of the yew when found buried under the peat. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[24], n.Lin.[1]

WIRK, WIRKEN, see **Work, Whirken.**

WIRL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **worl** Sc.; **wurl** Sc. (Jam.) m.Yks.[1] [wərl, wəl.] A small and harsh-featured person; an ill-grown child; a stunted animal. See **Wirling.**

Sc. Mackay; (Jam.) Abd. (A.W.), Per., Cld. (Jam.) Lth. The biting frost, though snell an' surly, An' sair to bide, Is scorned by thee, Thou hardy wurlie, Wi' sturdy pride, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 65.

Hence (1) **Wirly,** *adj.* puny; small; (2) **Wirly-bit,** *sb.* a short time; a little way; a small portion.

(1) Sc. There's nae a pilchard in my creel, Nor wurlie sprat, . . They're firm and fat (Jam.). (2) n.Yks. Nay, prethee, stay, Nan, but a wirly bit, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 621. m.Yks.[1] What a wurly bit o' bread, and nought on't!

WIRL, *v.* Sh.I. [wərl.] To whine; to be peevish or querulous. S. & Ork.[1]

WIRL, see **Whirl.**

WIRLENS, *sb.* Sh.I. 'Ourselves alone.' See **Lone,** *adv.* (J.S.); Is doo comin' ta gie wis dy help? We hae non' bit wirlens twa, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899).

WIRLIE, see **Whirly.**

WIRLING, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **worlin** w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **wurlin, wurlyon** (Jam.). A puny, feeble child or animal. See **Urling, Wirl,** *sb.*

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Rxb. Haud abye! ye scruntet like wurlyon o' the pit, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 313 (Jam.).

WIRN, *v.* Sh.I. [wərn.] To become.

S. & Ork.[1] What's wirned o' it?

WIRP, *v. Obs.* Pem. To jog along; to go ahead; only used in *prp.*

s.Pem. A's wirpin ahead at a mighty rate (W.M.M.).

WIRR, *sb., v.* and *int.* Sc. Also in form **wurr** (Jam.) Bnff.[1] [wər.] 1. *sb.* The growl of a dog; *fig.* an angry answer. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Cf. **yirr.** 2. A fit of bad temper; wrath; roughness. See **Tir(r-wirr.**

Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Frf. Time's fit has saftly stown around, An' chastely stamped his hoary seal; The wirr o' man mints nae sic boond, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 22; Gray wa's, an' strong, that's stuid sae weel The wirr o' man, the brunt o' Time, *ib.* 59.

3. A crabbed fellow; a diminutive, peevish person.

Abd., Kcd. A cankered wirr (Jam.).

4. *v.* To growl as a dog; to fret; to whine.

Sc. They winna let alane, Wirrin' like twa dogs fightin' for a bane, *Donald and Flora,* 40 (Jam.). Bnff.[1], Abd., Fif. (Jam.) e.Fif. A dog begoud to wurr an' bark, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx.

Hence **Wirring,** *ppl. adj.* crabbed, sour-tempered. Bnff.[1] 5. *int.* A word used to incite dogs to fight. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1]

WIRR, WIRRA, see **Whir(r, Whirroo.**

WIRRABLAA, *sb.* Sc. A violent but short-lived exertion.

S. & Ork.[1] Lnk. They dunsh, spritt an' sproozle wi' great wirrablaa, Edwards *Poets,* 12th S. 100.

WIRRAL, *sb.* Wil.[1] Also in forms **worral, wurral.** [wə·rəl.] The black horehound, *Ballota nigra.*

WIRRANGLE, see **Wariangle.**

WIRROO, see **Wurraw.**

WIRRY, WIRRYCOW, see **Worry, Worricow.**

WIRSAT, WIRSID, WIRSIT, see **Worset.**

WIRSLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To struggle hard; to be possessed of great energy. Bnff.[1], Cld. (Jam.) Cf. **warsle.** Hence **Wirsle-warsle,** *v.* to struggle hard and continuously; to be very laborious. *ib.* 2. *sb.* A hard struggle.

Bnff.[1] The meaning is somewhat stronger than warsle. Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Wirsle-warsle,** *sb.* a hard and continuous struggle. *ib.*

WIRSLE, WIRSOM, see **Wissel, Wursum.**

WIRTCH, WIRTH, see **Wark, Worth.**

WIRT-SPRING, *sb.* Lin.[1] [wə̄·t-spriŋ.] A loose piece of skin at the base of the fingernail; an 'agnail' (q.v.). See **Wart-spring(s,** s.v. **Wart,** *sb.*[1] (3).

WIRWIVVLE, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **whybibbles** Nrf.; **wirriwibble, wivivvel** e.An.[1]; **wyebibble, wyrvivle, wyvables, wyvivvle** Nrf. [wə̄·wivl; wə·rwibl.] The common sea-buckweed, *Hippophae rhamnoides*; the berry of the plant.

e.An.[1] Nrf. (B. & H.); (W.A.C.); *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 487; *Nature Notes* (Jan. 1899) 12; (M.C.H.B.)

WIS, *pron.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **wiz** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **wes** Or.I. (Jam.); **wez** S. & Ork.[1] [wiz; unstressed wəz.] 1. We. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.[1]

2. Us.

Sh.I. I wid fain believe 'at da Almichty 'll fin some scarr o' guid i' da warst o' wis, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 16. Or.I. (Jam.); S. & Ork.[1]; *ib. MS. add.*

WIS, WISAN, see **Wise,** *adj.,* **Wist,** *v.,* **Whitsun.**

WISDOM, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lin. [wi·zdəm.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* **Wisdom teeth,** (1) in phr. *to pull one's wisdom teeth,* to cheat; to overreach in a bargain; (2) the second set of teeth.

(1) Kcb. That Ayrshire cowper . . . pu't my wisdom teeth last fair, an A'm ettlin tae pu his for't this yin, an that's the verra beast tae do't wi, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 367. (2) w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. *adj.* Wise, prudent; never used *attrib.*

Frf. When I was elected I thought it wisdom to send my sister upstairs with the news, Barrie *M. Ogilvy* (1896) 80. w.Yks. (J.W.) sw.Lin.[1] It wouldn't be wisdom to have them home. I don't think it's wisdom to do so.

WISE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Also written **wieze** w.Yks. [waiz.] Of a plant: a set, stalk, haulm.

w.Yks. Tatey wiezes, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[3] Lan. Strawberry-wises (K.).

[Wyse, of strawbery (or pesyn, P.), *fragus* (*Prompt.*). OE. *wīse.*]

WISE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Dev. Pretence; outward appearance; in phr. *to make wise,* to make as though, to pretend. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467.

WISE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Also written **weise** Sc. (Jam.); **weisse** Sc.; **weize** Sc. (Jam.); **weyse, wize** Sc.; **wyse** Sc. (Jam.); **wyze** Sc.; and in form **wiss** Sc. (Jam.); *preterite* **wus, wuz** Nhb.[1] [waiz.] 1. To direct, guide, lead; to let go; to bring.

Sc. Can ye wiss me to the way? 'To weise a stane,' to move it when it is a heavy one, rather by art than by strength. 'To weise a ball,' to aim a bullet with such caution as to hit the mark (Jam.); Weize a brace of balls through his harn-pan, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiii; Every miller wad wyse the water to his ain mill, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Lnk. No sae much judgment as wyse the wind frae her tail, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 28. Rxb. To weise in, or out, to allow to go in or out, by removing any impedient, as by opening a door. To weise the sheep into the fauld or bught, is a phr. still used by our shepherds (Jam.). Dmf. I'll weisse a ball through your sma'-fairns, Hamilton *The Mawkin* (1898) 165. N.Cy.[1] Wise him in. Wise out the horse. Wise the door open. Wise off your gun. Nhb.[1] He wis howkin a seugh ti wise the watter away. He wus the sheep cot. 'Wise away!' the order given to heave up a winding rope. 'Wise had o''—leave hold of. 'Wise go the reens.'

Hence **Wising-crag,** *sb.* a stone guide-post over moors. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xii. 2. To advise, counsel.

Ayr. Took me by the hand and wised me to go back, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxviii. Edb. I wise ye to gang hame and redd your ain house first, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 154. Hrf. Wise me, tell me, direct me, Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)

3. To use caution or policy to attain any object; to get by skill or cunning; to manœuvre, plan, contrive; to work one's way.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. They were jooking and wising in a roundabout manner to accomplish their own wills, Galt *Provost* (1822) iii. Lth. Fleech him cannily, an' straik him wi' the hair, Tammas, an' wyse aff him a' ye want, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'To wise into company or into favour'—that is, cunningly to wriggle into company or favour.

4. To entice, lure, persuade; to beguile; to draw.

Sc. The fairies sent him to Craignethan's ha', To wize his daughter him frae, *Edb. Mag.* (June 1819) 528 (Jam.). Ayr. Though he was aye kind-hearted to me, he was easily wised, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) iv; Some folk are san' blin', an' ye see she wysed him on, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 223. Lnk. (Jam.) e.Lth. The hawthorn blooming, the green spreading meadow, Wad wyse me to wander, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 147.

5. To draw or let out anything cautiously, so as to prevent it from breaking.

Sc. In making a rope of tow or straw, one is said to weise out the tow or straw (Jam.).

6. To spend; to use; used with *away* and *out*.

Abd. She bade me walk erect And weise my strength out manfully, Shelley *Flowers* (1868) 59. Edb. Adam . . . wis'd awa' the lightsome hours Wi' dressin' trees an' bonnie flow'rs, R. Wilson *Poems* (1822) 25.

7. *Obs.* To withdraw, take away.

Ayr. The apostate James Sharp and the other counsellors . . . were wised from the rule of power, and . . . men of more beneficent dispositions were appointed to sit in their places in the Privy Council, Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xxiii.

8. To put; to slip stealthily.

w.Wor.[1] 'Er pŭk up the money, an' wised it inta 'er pocket, that sly, you'd a thaowt er'd stole it.

9. To incline, go, slip away.

Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. The day turns mirk, my menseless lay 'S now wisein' to the gloamin', Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 97. Lnk. But see, the sheep are wysing to the Cleugh, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 178. Dmf. They wys'd away To coup the cash . . . For usquebae, James Kennedy *Poems* (1823) 80. w.Wor.[1] The lad wised out a the back door when 'e thowt as none on us sid 'im.

[1. OE. *wīsian*, to guide, point out, show (Sweet).]

WISE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms waws s.Lan.[1]; wice Sc. Nhb.[1]; wis Sus.; wisse, wyse Sc.; wyss Sc. (Jam.) Cai.[1]; wysse Sc. [waiz.]

1. In *comb.* (1) Wise-like, (*a*) sagacious, prudent, sensible; proper, respectable; seemly, befitting; (*b*) becoming; good- or nice-looking, pretty; (*c*) properly, sensibly, suitably; decently; (2) -looking, see (1, *a*); (3) -more, a wiseacre; (4) -right, right in opinion; (5) -spoken, wise of speech.

(1, *a*) Sc. Talking, too, o' thrashin ripe rigs wi' the west wind,—may look very wise-like in rhyme, but commend me to the pine-tree floor, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 146 (Jam.); This orthography does not correspond with the sound of the word in Sc. (Jam.); It wad hae been lang or my Leddy Margaret . . . wad hae fund out sic a wiselike doctrine in the Bible, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv. Cai.[1] e.Sc. It would have been wiser-like to bide at hame, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Ayr. Making some very wysselike observations on the occasion, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 188. Wgt. Sae wise-like an' douce, Fraser *Poems* (1885) 47. Nhb.[1] That's a wise-like dog o' yors. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1] (*b*) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] Abd. It's an awfu' wise-like bonnet, an' I'm growin' to hae a richt pride in the thochts o' wearin't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 1, 1900). Lnk. No' having a wise-like bonnet to pit on her heid, Murdoch *Readings* (1895) I. 62. e.Lth. The wrights were to mak' mensefu' an' wicelike a' the close yetts, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 238. Nhb.[1] Jack's a wice-like chep torned. (*c*) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Be sure and drink the minister's health wise-like, and no stand gaping like a 'silly sumph,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 30. Lnk. If ye'd dee wiselike I'd hae some peety for ye! Gordon *Pyotshaw* (1885) 39. Slk. For shame o' yoursels! Answer me wysslike—Hoo's a' wi' ye, lads? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 227. (2) Lnk. Our son . . . wal'd a wise-lookin' hizzie, He scarce cud get courtin', she aye was sae busy, Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) 60. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 452. (3) Dev.[1] (4) Sus. A publican holding forth in the vestry certain opinions, admitted that he did not pretend to be wisright (W.W.S.). (5) Ayr. She's a bit braw takin' lass yon, and a wise-spoken thing forbye, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 102.

2. Knowing, well-informed.

Sc. Ye want ay to be sae wyss, you are so anxious to know everything (Jam.). Fif. He's ane o' they by-ordinar wice fowk that come frae the North-side to learn hiz Fifers hoo t'draw wir breath, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 292.

Hence *to make one the wiser, phr.* to inform one.

Sc. 'I didna mak him ony wysser,' I gave him no further information (Jam.). Sh.I. Shū said dey wir a man 'at bought da coo, bit shū didna mak' wis da wiser wha he wis, *Sh. News* (Nov. 6, 1897). w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. In the full possession of one's reason; sane.

Sc. Anes wood, never wise, ay the worse, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 92; Wasna he likely eneugh to be affronted at ane o' the family keeping sae muckle out o' the wye, as gin she wasna wise an' warld like, *St. Kathleen* (1820) IV. 19 (Jam.). Inv. (H.E.F.) Per. I'm wise enough. It was just one of my flings at you and the rest of the world, Sarah Tytler *Witch-wife* (1897) 198.

4. Possessing powers of witchcraft or magic.

Bnff. Maukin skippit aff in fun To a sma' cot, wharein did won A wife ca'd wise, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 92. Cor. Dreams had a great influence on the minds of men . . . and their interpretation was generally sought from a woman said to be 'wise,' to have the 'second sight,' to have a 'knowledge of herbs,' and the occult power of 'charming,' Harris *Faith*, 40.

Hence (1) **Wise-man**, *sb.* a wizard; a fortune-teller; a dealer in astrology and magic; (2) **Wise-wife**, (3) **Wise-woman**, *sb.* a witch; a female fortune-teller; a woman who deals in astrology, charms, &c.

(1) Mun. An enchantment put into hanks of yarn by the wise man or the wise woman, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 83. Nhb.[1] A boy hurt his hand with a rusty nail, near here; he was instantly sent to Winlaton, to see the Wise Man there. His directions were that the boy had to take the nail to a blacksmith, to be well filed and polished, and to be rubbed each morning before sunrise, and each evening before sunset; by doing this the wound was cured, Bigge *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* (1860–62) V. 91. Dur.[1], n.Yks.[2] (s.v. *Pref.*), w.Yks.[124], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Der. Th' wise man as lived Whetstone-way might be o' soom service, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 53. s.Not. A person with occult knowledge. It was generally less maliciously employed than a witch's, whose machinations indeed it was often used to counteract. 'When folks were witched they went to a wiseman at Bods'orth' (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], Shr.[12], w.Som.[1] Dev. When a black witch did awverlook or bewitch a body, or send anbury to turmuts, or the rot to sheep, 'twas the custom in the auld days to seek out a wise man or woman an' get a spell stronger'n the wicked wan, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 177. (2) Sc. (Jam.) Edb. Sure, lad, ye needna gang to a wise-wife to come at that, Beatty *Secretar* (1897) 390. (3) n.Sc. Another old man remembers having his side hurt as a boy, and going to a 'wise-woman' to be cured, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 39. Abd. She had already begun to entice the confidence of maid-servants, by use of what evil knowledge she had, and pretence to more, giving herself out as a wise woman, Macdonald *Lossie* (1877) xxxiv. Wgt. They sent . . . for Bella Lynn, the wise-woman, to come and see what should be done, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 99. Mun. Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 83. Cla. Near the village of Feakle, co. Clare, there was a famous wise woman, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 116. Nhb. A wood where old Margery Bell, the wise woman, lived. Margery's reputation was dark, mysterious, and terrible, Lilburn *Borderer* (1896) 288. Dur. *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 586. w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan.[1] Lin.[1] Some years ago there was a wise woman, who resided at Wing, near Oakham, upon whom the following couplet was made: 'The wise woman lives at Wing, She tried to hedge the cuckoo in!' War., Wor. The defendant replied that the complainant had bewitched her, and a 'wise woman' had recommended the drawing of blood, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 26. Shr.[1] Nrf. George determined to engage the wise woman of Runwich to baffle the Dulditch witch, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 151. Suf. The child pined away, . . and an appeal was made to the 'wise woman' of the district, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 237. Dor. His wife had been to a 'wise woman' at Stallridge, . . whose assistance had relieved him for a few days, but since then the spell had been too mighty, and as he had been as bad as ever he declined medical aid as useless, *ib.* (1880) III. 288. Dev. Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* (1900) 29. Cor. Harris *Faith*, 41.

WISEAND, WISEHORN, see **Weasand.**

WISEN, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also written weisen s.Chs.[1]; wyzen Chs.[1] [wai·zən.] 1. To make wise; to enlighten; to teach; to gain wisdom by experience.

Nhb.[1] He wis oney young then, but he's wisent noo. n.Yks.[2] 'They've wisen'd on't,' they have grown wiser on the subject. s.Chs.[1] Dhaat·)l wey·zn im ŭ bit. 'Turn up at committee to-morrow night, and we'll have some wisening talk.' Lin. Oh, nivver fear about Ted, he'll wisen as he gets more years, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1892) 46. Shr.[1]

2. To ponder, meditate, consider; to plan in one's mind.

Chs.[1] A farmer's wife said to her husband, who sat smoking longer than she thought proper, 'Are you going to sit smoking all day?' His reply was, 'I'm wyzening, wench; I'm wyzening.' s.Chs.[1] Ah)v just bin wey·znin ŭbuw·t wot dhaat· uwd fel·ŭ sed i)th pil·pit th) tŭdh·ŭr neyt. se.Lin. I wisened a bit (J.T.B.). Shr.[1] I'll wisen upon it.

WISEN, see **Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

WISH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms wiss, wuss Sc. [wiʃ.] 1. *sb.* In phr. *to a wish*, in accordance with one's wishes; exactly, perfectly.

Sc. Every thing succeeds to a wish, *Scoticisms* (1787) 106; It

answered to a wish, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438. Ayr. Her auld farrant ways will please to a wuss, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 264.

2. An oath.

Nhp.[1] 'He took a many wishes,' was an expression used by a witness in the Sessions Court at Northampton.

3. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Wish-bone**, a merrythought. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*; (2) **-me-well**, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys.* Chs.[1] 4. Phr. (1) *I didn't wish it, I couldn't say I did*, an emphatic expression of aversion towards any circumstance; (2) *wish 'ee well*, a form of salutation.

(1) Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2) Cor. Well, wish-'ee-well! Don't trouble about he, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 68; HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 87.

5. To hope; to trust.

Sh.I. I wiss Benjie o' Norwik minna hae suntin' ta dü wi' dis, *Sh. News* (Jan. 28, 1899). Ayr. I wish this be na gaun 'ae be a wat day, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 209. Lth. I'm sad and wae for the silly wee thing, I wish it be na stown, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 53. Wm. Ah wish God may strike me deed if it is'nt as Ah say. Ah wish Ah may nivver stir mair if Ah dud say owt at t'mack (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

6. To invoke evil upon a person, esp. by power of witchcraft; to bewitch. Cf. **wisht.**

n.Yks. I mak' no doubt that somebody has 'witched' your stock, and maybe 'wished you' as well, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 103. Cor. I wud go to th' Wise Woman and have'n wished, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 30.

7. To encourage or help a person in his business, esp. by dealing at his shop; to assist to.

N.Cy.[1] Can you wish me to a customer? Nhp.[1] I always lay out my money at Smith's shop, as I like to wish him a penny when I can. Bdf. 'They have not wished me anything since Christmas' was said by a tradesman of certain of his customers. A servant disappointed in procuring some milk of the butcher's wife, exclaimed to her mistress 'And after all you wish them with your butcher's bill' (J.W.B.).

WISH, *sb.*[2] Sus.[12] [wiʃ.] A damp meadow, a marsh; low land in a nook formed by the bend of a stream.

WISH, *sb.*[3] Wil.[1] [wiʃ.] A sty on the eye. Cf. **wisp, 12.**

WISH, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A dial. form of 'fish.'

WISH, see **Wisht.**

WISHA, *int.* Irel. [wi·ʃə.] Used as an exclamation.

Ir. Wisha! but I'd gin the world it was mornin', LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) vi. Don. Och, wisha, wisha, Pathrick, don't be foolish, poor man! *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1899) 44. Mun. Wisha, God be with ould times, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 80. Ker. Wisha, 'tis the unfortunate divils we Oirishmen are! BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 179.

WISHAN, see **Whishin.**

WISHFUL, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wishfa** Wm.; **wishfu** Sc. [wi·ʃfl.] Desirous, eager, longing; anxious.

Sc. I am truly wishfu' no to be offensive, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxii. Edb. Out they gae Wi' hearts an' een sae wishfu', GLASS *Cal. Parnassus* (1812) 51. Ir. Are you wishful I'd take him back to the widow Dempsey's, ma'am! BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 168. Ant. Slip from in-undher the drippin' leaves Wishful to sing again, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 34. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. He was wishful to vex Tam, wi' whom he was gey un-friends, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 110. e.Dur.[1] Wm. Verra wishfu to say soomat friendly to th' owd man, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 395. Yks., Midl. (J.W.), Chs.[13] Der. Ye was so wishful for that gound that I thocht as how I'd surprise ye, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) iii. Shr.[2] Lon. 'Er 'usband, o' course 'e come in at the wrong time, was wishful to 'ave the beef, KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 5. Ess. 'Taint likely as how she be wishful to a-waddle in that 'ere old ditch, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1893) 310. Hmp. *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 235. Dev.[2] Cor. Us was not wishful to introod, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) viii.

WISHIE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *neither hishie nor wishie*, not the slightest sound; profound silence. Cf. **hishie.**

e.Fif. I durst na mak' either hishie or wishie for fear o' back fear, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

WISHIN, see **Quishin, Washing, Whishin.**

WISHLY, *adv.* e.An. [wi·ʃli.] Longingly, wistfully.

e.An.[1] The lad looked so wishly at her! The children eyed the plum-pudding wishly. Nrf. I seed him yesterday a-cranen over th' wall an' eyen' on her wishly, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902 40.

WISHT, *adj.* and *adv.* Gmg. Pem. Sur. w.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **whished** Dev. Cor.; **whisht** Dev.[3] Cor.[23]; and in forms **weest** Gmg. Pem. Dev.; **wheesht** Sur.; **whish** Dev.[1]; **whist** Dev.[13] Cor.[3]; **wieste** Gmg. Pem.; **wish** Som. Dev. Cor.; **wist** Dev. [wiʃt; wist.] 1. *adj.* Unlucky; uncanny, eerie, awe-inspiring; horrible. Cf. **wish,** *sb.*[1] 6.

Sur. *Forest Tithes* (1893) 182. w.Som.[1] No doubt the real meaning is bewitched or evil wisht, i.e. suffering from the evil eye. Dev. Do y' know what the ash said to the axe? Whether coupled or counter is wisht (unlucky) for me, My wood makes the haft for to fell my tree, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxxii. n.Dev. The hounds dropped their tails, and slunk along scared, . . sure 'twas terrible wist, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) i. Cor.[3] [Amer. Block Island is rather a wisht kind of a place any way, being haunted by the ghastly wreck of a burning ship, the 'Palatine,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 93.

Hence (1) **Wish(ed-hounds,** *sb. pl.* spectre hounds; see below; (2) **Wishtness,** *sb.* (*a*) uncanniness, witchcraft; anything appertaining to the supernatural; (*b*) a ghost; a supernatural being.

(1) Dev. Wild tales . . . of the wish-hounds that hunted across it, fire-breathing black dogs, said to course the wide wastes of a night, driven on by a mysterious hunter, whose horn may be heard, as well as his call to the dogs, but who himself is rarely if ever seen, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 81; In the late midsummer twilights came the fearful chase of the yeth or wish-hounds—a beautiful lady in front, her long hair flying behind her, a pack of black fiery-nostrilled hounds and horsemen in rear, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) *Introd.* ii; In the loneliest recesses of these hills the cry of the 'whished' hounds is heard, whilst neither dogs nor huntsmen are anywhere visible. At other times (generally on Sundays, it is) they show themselves jet black and breathing flames, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 521. Cor. Wistman's Wood . . . is the very home of the wish hounds, which hunt so fiercely over the moor, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 29, ed. 1896. (2, *a*) w.Som.[1] Some result of evil eye; anything mysteriously unfortunate is a wishtness. 'I calls it a proper wishtness, vor to zee a poor little crater like her is, wastin away to nothin, an' all the doctors can't do her no good.' Dev. Others fancied—the natives notably—that there was some 'whistness,' or witchcraft, in the business, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (1883) vii. Cor. A lad dressed up a figure in the uniform of his brother, who was far away at sea, as a trick on the housemaid, who, when she came into the room and saw it, ran away, saying, 'I have seen wishtness' (J.W.). (*b*) w.Cy. The wishtness (Satan) who chased the wicked squire into Modbury churchyard, dogs and all, for hunting on a Sunday, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 370. Dev. The dæmon or genius of horror and dismay. Wishtness is come, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467; Dev.[3] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. Affrighted; wild; mad.

Dev. (A.H.H.M.); Whilst the fit was upon her, she would look wished, and point at something, crying, 'There she stands!' *Trial at Taunton Assizes for witchcraft* (Apr. 4, 1823) in HONE *Year Bk.* (1832) col. 424. Cor. (A.H.H.M.)

3. Physically weak; sickly, ill; haggard, white-faced.

Som. He's a wish poor fellow (L.K.L.). w.Som.[1] Dev. 'Er idden agwaine vur tü live very long. I never didden zee nobody lüke za wisht in my life, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'A wisht poor Ubbard.' A comment made on a delicate young man sent by his doctor to Teignmouth for a change of air, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). Cor.[1] You're looking pure [very] and wisht; Cor.[3] 'He's very bad, poor dear. I saw en yesterday, and he was looking whisht, sure 'nough.' A stock phrase is 'whisht as a winnard'—or redwing. The redwings reach Cornwall in late autumn and in the winter are very thin and miserably weak.

4. Dreary, dismal; lonely; melancholy, sad; wretched.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 223; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 152. Pem. *N. & Q. ib.* e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] 'Tis a wisht thing vor her, poor soul, vor to be a-lef like that there, way all they little bits o' chillern. Dev. It's very weest now Granfer's tu the ch'yard, *N. Dev. Hand-bk.* (1877) 259, 4th ed.; (A.H.H.M.); Dev.[1] n.Dev. Ott vor dith luke sa wist? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 40. nw.Dev.[1] s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.[123]

Hence (1) **Wishful,** *adj.* melancholy, sad; (2) **Wishtness,** *sb.* melancholy, mournfulness, sorrow, trouble.

(1) Cor. POLWHELE *The Wishful Swain of Devon*, in HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 145, ed. 1896. (2) n.Dev. (R.P.C.) Cor. The Celtic mournfulness which is so pathetic in repose—the 'wishtness' of old days flits across her like a shadow, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 233; Cor.[3]

5. Bad, sorry; poor; unsuitable.

Dev. *N. Dev. Hand-bk.* (1877) 259, 4th ed. w.Dev. Wish weather. A wish stone or piece of timber, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.[2] Tes whisht weather.

6. *adv.* Very, exceedingly; *gen.* used with 'poor.'

Dev.[3] Cor. It was a wisht poor yield, sure 'nough: there was hardly a sound one in the whole lot, PEARSE *D. Quorm*, 100; Cor.[2] He's a whisht poor workman.

WISHT, see **Whisht.**

WISH-WASH, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] *Fig.* Foolish, senseless talk. 'He meead a lang speeach, bud it was nowt bud wish-wash.'

WISHY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **wishie** Sc.; and in form **weeshie** Bnff.[1] 1. *adj.* Watery, weak. Bnff.[1] Hence **Wishy-washy**, *adj.* delicate, tenderly constituted. Sc. (JAM.) 2. *v.* To hesitate; to make trifling excuses. Bnff.[1] Hence **Wishy-washy**, (1) *v.* to make trifling excuses; (2) *sb. pl.* slowness in coming to the point; circumlocution; (3) *adj.* frivolous, unreliable.

(1) Bnff.[1] (2) n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Nae wishy-washies, lad, lat's hear bedeen; Ye've news, I'm sear, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 31. (3) n.Yks. 'A wishy-washy body.' A person on whose word no credence can be placed (T.S.). e.Yks.[1]

WISIBLES, *sb. pl.* e.Cy. A corruption of 'vegetables.' (HALL.)

WISIN, see **Quishin.**

WISK, *sb.*[1] Chs. Shr. [wisk.] A cough; used only of domestic animals.

s.Chs.[1] Ahy thingk· wi)d bet·ür ky'ee·p dhaat· ky'aay ùp ŭ neyt ür tóo, für óo)z got·n ŭ bit ův ŭ wis·k ured·i. Shr.[1] Yo'd'n better tak a bag an' throw o'er the mar' awile 'er stan's, fur 'er's gotten a bit of a wisk now.

WISK, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] [wisk.] A bulky, untidy wrapping round the neck.

[Cp. Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay or the like (VIGFUSSON).]

WISK, WISKAR, see **Whisk**, *sb.*[1], **Whisker.**

WISKET, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. e.An. Also written **whisket** N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[23] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[3] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Stf. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[3] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Brks. e.An.[1] Suf.[1]; **whiskit** s.Lan.[1]; **wiskit** N.Cy.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **whiskut** Brks.[1]; **wiskut** m.Lan.[1] [wi·skit.] 1. A small stick; a twig. Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Cf. **whisk**, *sb.*[1] 2. A wicker strainer placed over the spigot-hole within the mash-tub to prevent the grains passing through into the 'wort.' Shr.[1] Cf. **wist**, *sb.*[2] 3. A basket, varying in construction in different localities; see below.

N.Cy.[1]; N.Cy.[2] A basket, skuttle, or shallow ped. Nhb.[1] Wm. Dea nowt but rive taas for wiskets, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 52. Yks. (G.R.) w.Yks.[1] A small clothes-basket; w.Yks.[23] Lan. Theaw'll sken wurr nor a wisket full o' new-pupt whelps, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) ii; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A flat oval basket having a hole for the hand at each end. Chs. It is said of a forgetful person, 'He's as windy as a whisket,' *Sheaf* (1880) No. 1031, II. 27; Chs.[1] Used for carrying potatoes, or carrying 'chop' to cows, &c., generally made of ash timber cloven into very thin layers, or of oziers. s.Chs.[1], Der.[12], nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] A small, flat basket. Nhp.[1] A large, round basket with handles, made of unpeeled osiers; used in barns for chaff, and holding more than a bushel: if containing a bushel, or less, it is called a chaff skip or scuttle. War.[3], w.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] A gardening basket. Shr.[12] Hrf. (J.T.F.); Hrf.[1] A round open basket made of flat bands of wood. e.An.[1], Suf.[1] [Wysket, *sportula*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

Hence (1) (*a*) *whisket a whasket, buy a penny basket, phr.* a rhyme sung by children at play; (2) **Whisketful** or **Whiskettle**, *sb.* a basketful; a hamperful.

(1) Nhb.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2] (2) Chs. Nubbut a whisketful o' wick snigs, *Chs. N. & Q.* No. 586, I. 171; Chs.[3], s.Chs.[1]

4. A bass; a joiner's tool-basket; a satchel of matting. Stf. (J.T.), War. (E.A.P.), Shr.[1] 5. The wicker case in which a stone beer-bottle is carried. Shr.[1] 6. A small parcel. e.An.[1]

WISLE, WISLIE, see **Wissel, Wizzle, Wuzlie.**

WISOCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A wise person.

Rnf. He was passive to priests, he was partial to kings, Tho' counted a wisock in a' ither things, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 130.

WISP, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whisp** Brks. e.An.[1] Hmp. Wil.; and in forms **whips** Ken.; **wips** Ken.[12]; **wusp** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum. [wisp.] 1. *sb.* A small bundle of straw or hay used for lighting a fire. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) 2. A twist of straw stuck in a hole in a sack. Lakel.[2] 3. A handful of straw put in boots to keep the feet warm.

Lakel.[2] Cum. Yer clogs is lucky, but a wusp o' strea'll mek them fit (E.W.P.). Wm. Mak mi shoes et they'll hod a wisp (B.K.).

4. *Obs.* A bunch of twigs; a 'bush,' formerly used as a tavern-sign.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); Good ale needs nae wisp, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). s.Sc. SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 54.

5. A torch; a candle.

Lnk. 'Fie, light a wisp, and look below the bed!' (The gude wife lights a candle; and they both look beneath the bed), BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 169. Don. Owin' to the torch or wisp he carries in his hand, he has been called Willie-the-Wisp, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 103.

6. A small flock; a quantity of snipe together.

e.An.[1] Nrf. By the river—where . . . several wisps of snipe had been seen, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. xv. Sur. Snipe also visit the place—wisps of them zig-zag up at times, according to the season, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 83.

7. Anything carelessly bundled together, or thrown in a heap. Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] The cloaths lie in a wips.

8. A term of contempt for anything old or worn out; also used *fig.*

Ir. Thady the Fool that had got some ould wisp of a book he was houldin', and hummin' galore, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 95; Me mother, if we don't mind her, will be slippin' the wisp of an ould cloak off her on to one of the childer, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 230, ed. 1895.

9. The nest of a certain kind of wild bee, made on the surface of the ground. Cai.[1] 10. A seton; a rowel. e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). 11. *Obs.* A disease in bullocks causing lameness or soreness near the hoof. s.Cy. (HALL.), Sur. (K.) 12. A sty on the eye. Cf. **wish**, *sb.*[3]

Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Brks.[1], Hmp. (W.H.E.), Wil.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

13. *v.* To rub down a horse with a wisp of straw, hay, &c.

Sc. A fair bride is soon buskit, and a short horse is soon wispit, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 66. Lakel.[2], w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.)

14. Phr. *to wisp the shoon*, to put a wisp of straw into the shoes to keep the feet comfortable. Rxb. (JAM.), Lakel. (B.K.) 15. To roll into a bundle; to crumple up; to twist; to handle roughly.

Ir. Wisp it up like an ould dish-clout . . . och, look at it, all crases, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 106. Der. Ye'r wispin' tha ribbon, ma dear, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) vi. e.Cy. (HALL.) Suf. (E.G.P.); Suf.[1] Don't wisp it. Ken. (K.)

16. To walk with a quick, bouncing step.

e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Sho wisped past Morley station at sich a rackit, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 4.

17. To ooze out. Wor. (H.K.)

WISP, see **Wasp.**

WISS, *sb. Obs.* Per. (JAM.) The moisture that exudes from bark, in preparing it for tanning.

WISS, WISSE, see **Wise**, *v.*, *adj.*, **Wish**, *sb.*[1], **Wist**, *v.*

WISSEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **quhissel, whissle, whistle** Sc. (JAM.); **wisle** Abd.; **wistel** Sc. (JAM.); **wissle** Cai.[1]; and in form **wirsle** Nhb. 1. *sb.* Of money: change. n.Sc. Gie me my wissel (JAM.).

2. Phr. (1) *to get the wissel of one's groat, obs.*, to get retribution; (2) *to go to pigs and whistles*, to go to wreck and ruin.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Whereas beyont the mark ye've shot Ye'll get the whistle o' your groat, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 165. Ayr. So gat the whissle o' my groat an' pay't the fee, BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* (1784) st. 9. (2) Ayr. 'Gone to pigs and whistles' means gone to potsherds and small change, pig being the common word for an earthen pot, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 738. Kcb. MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 163.

3. *v.* To exchange; to change money.

Sc. (Jam.); Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Cai.[1] n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 178. Nhb. Wirsle me this half-crown (K.).

Hence **Wissler**, *sb.* a money-changer. Sc. Mackay.

4. Phr. *to wissel words*, (1) to talk; to hold discourse. Per. (Jam.); (2) to exchange words of anger; to quarrel. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] 5. To join in paying for drink; to club.

Abd. I was as fain as ony there To weet my drouthy throat; An' for a wee to banish care By wislin o' my groat, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 117. Ags. (Jam.)

6. To wager, stake, bet. Ags. (Jam.)

[3. MDu. *wisselen*, to exchange; *wissel*, or *wissel-banck*, a banke of exchange (Hexham).]

WISSEN, see **Whitsun, Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

WISSOME, *sb. Obs.* Yks. In phr. *all of a wissome*, all on one side. *MS. note* in Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684).

WIST, *sb.*[1] Sus. [wist.] A land measure of 16 acres.

e.Sus. In some farms in Saxon times it contained 18 acres. The measure is still in use (F.E.S.).

WIST, *sb.*[2] Nhp.[2] [wist.] A small wicker basket used in brewing to prevent the malt from running through the faucet. Cf. **wisket, 2.**

WIST, *v. pret.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **wis** Sc.; **wiss** Sc. Cai.[1]; **wusht** Nhb.[1]; **wust** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); *pp.* **wissen** n.Yks.[12]; **wist** Sc. n.Yks.[1] [wist.] Knew; sometimes used as *pres.* See **Wit**, *v.*

Sc. (Jam.); Ye wad fain ride the fare-horse an ye wist how, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. Cai.[1] Weel a wiss, I know well. w.Sc. I stapped their mouth afore their tongue wist what it was doing, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 92. Edb. The thieves drave on, an' didna wiss Till's crutch amang the stanes play'd rattle, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 98. Gall. He saw young Betty ere she wist, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 42, ed. 1897. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Aa nivver wusht till doon it cam. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Nobbut I had wissen.

WIST, see **Whisht, Wisht.**

WISTA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **wister** S. & Ork.[1] The weather side; a cold wind accompanied by rain or sleet.

A cow is said to be fastened in the wista when it has no shelter. The Shetland hill dykes were commonly built zig-zag so that outdoor animals might not stand in the wista, but find croog [shelter] in the crooks [angles] by the dyke or fence (J.S.); What ta Him 'at made you ir ye lyin' here i' da raeginwista for? *Sh. News* (Dec. 24, 1898). S. & Ork.[1] 'To stand in the wister'—to be exposed to a cold biting wind, accompanied by rain or sleet.

WISTEL, see **Wissel.**

WISTER, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **wyster** Per. (Jam.) 1. *v.* To scuffle; to be engaged in a broil.

Per. (Jam.) Gall. Ye dang fowk about, an' dadit Them here an' there; some like to wister, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 25.

2. *sb.* A broil, struggle, scuffle, esp. one accompanied by angry words.

Per. (Jam.) Gall. The warl's a wearifu' wister, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 191, ed. 1897.

WISTER, see **Whister**, *sb.*, **Wista.**

WISTY, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Also written **wistey** Lan.; **wysty** s.Lan.[1]; and in forms **weisty** Chs.[3]; **woisty** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wyesty** Lan.[1] [wai·sti; woi·sti.] 1. Spacious; empty, bare; large.

Lan. Margit showd meh a woisty reawm, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 27; Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Often used in the sense of 'needlessly spacious.' Chs.[3]

2. *Fig.* Empty-headed; unstable in conduct.

s.Lan.[1] He's a bit wysty at toimes.

WIT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Som. Cor. Also in forms **wot** Sc.; **wut** Sc. Ir. [wit; wʊt.]

1. Sense; intelligence; wisdom; information.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. A'll shūrely be tint da corne o' wit 'at Gūd saw fit ta gie me, *Sh. News* (May 12, 1900). ne.Sc. He was clean daft; he ne'er had muckle wut, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 137. Frf. She has gear in her pouches an' wit in her pow, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 64. e.Fif. For worth and wut the pridefu' slut, She cudna haud the cannel till her, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Slk. Had I but had the wit yestreen That I hae coft this day, Borland *Yarrow* (1890) 31. Kcb. Naebody left wi' a nebfu' o' wit Wad reject sic a sonsy wee steadin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 178. N.I.[1] Dwn. As he grows aulder he'll get mair wut, Lyttle *Ballycuddy* (1892) 54. Nhb.[1] Wm. Hes thoo neea mair wit ner gah withoot scarf this cauld wedder? (B.K.) n.Yks.[1] Ay, he's a sharp chap. He's getten a vast o' wit about maist things. w.Yks.[5] It lukes as if thad noa wit abart thuh. s.Lan.[1] w.Som.[1] One of the commonest depreciatory sayings is —'He 'ant a-got no more wit-n plase God he should,' or again, 'Ant a-got wit to zay boh! to a gooze.' Cor.[3]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wit-begone**, dazed; (2) **-hand**, the best of an argument; the upper hand; (3) **-word**, a wise expression; an able answer.

(1) Lan. Sittin' so witbegwone 'at Esther went to fan him back to life wi her apron, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 273. (2) n.Yks.[2] (3) He gav 'em t'wit word on't [settled his opponent by his able answer], *ib.*

3. Phr. (1) *by one's wit*, (2) *out of (one's) wit*, out of one's senses; (3) *to be nought of a wit*, to be no great genius; (4) *to have one's wit yet to seek*, to be a fool; (5) *to have wit*, to be reasonable or sensible; (6) *to have wit at will*, to have good sense at command; (7) *to have wits of*, to know of; (8) *to hold a person's wit good*, to acknowledge him to be right; (9) *to run between one and one's wit*, to fill all one's thoughts to the detriment of one's judgment; (10) *to teach one wit*, to teach one how to behave; (11) *without fear or wit*, with a foolish want of thought; (12) *wit is never enough till it be dearly bought*, wisdom can only be bought by experience.

(1) Sh.I. Ye're nearly pittin' me by me wit, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). (2) Sc. (Jam.); The bailies cam' rinnin', clean out o' their wit, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 110. Sh.I. Da deil stramp ye'll come i' da hoos, ta ransil an' pit me puir auld midder oot o' her wit wi' faer, *Sh. News* (July 20, 1901). (3) n.Yks.[2] (4) N.I.[1] (5) Wmh. Ach, have wit, Peter. Man alive, have sense, Bullock *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 90. (6) Sc. He has wit at will that wi' an angry heart can had him still, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 397. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.[2] (7) s.Sc. Sir John Ramsay havin' wots o' a private door got entrance thereby, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 22. (8) s.Lan.[1] 12. (9) n.Yks. (I.W.) (10) Abd. See, here's your father comin' butt; I'll wad my lug he'll teach you wit, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873. (11) n.Yks. He gan on without either fear or wit (I.W.). e.An.[1] He did it without fear or wit. (12) w.Yks.[2]

[1. OE. *wit(t*, understanding, sense; right mind, senses (Sweet).]

WIT, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.Cy. s.Cy. Also written **wyt(t** Sc.; and in forms **weat** n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks.; **weet** N.Cy.[2] Nhb. Yks.; **wete** ne.Lan.[1]; **wite** Bnff.[1] e. & s.Cy.; **wut, wyte** Sc.; *pp.* **wot** Sc. [wit; wīt.]

1. To know. Cf. **wat**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (Jam.); She...would not wytt where she would be the morn, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 151, ed. 1806. Ayr. Art thou wakin, I would wit? Burns *O Lassie*, st. 1. Lnk. The leein' loon Had robb'd me ere I witted, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 70. Lth. What wit we mair than what we see? Thomson *Poems* (1819) 71. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[12] Nhb. What he did weed he may well weet, Ritson *Garl.* (1810) 51. Nhb.[1] Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] All that time they were witting well of it. w.Yks. I weet full well, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Ther' 's noä wittin' what mischief he'll be efter. e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691).

Hence **A wit or I wit**, *phr.* assuredly; forsooth. Cf. **awat.**

ne.Sc. I wyte I wull dae that wi' a' my heart, Grant *Keckleton*, 95. Bnff. Awyte, it's been awfu' weather, Andrew, bit it's an ill win' that blaws naebody gweed, *Bnff. Advertiser* (Apr. 23, 1903). nw.Abd. I wyte her squeelin's nae been hain't, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 13. Edb. I wyt they are as pretty hose As come frae ony weyr or leem, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 132, ed. 1785.

2. Phr. (1) *to get (to) wit*, or *to get wot*, to get to know; (2) *to let a person to wit*, to have him know; (3) *to let wit*, to communicate intelligence; see **Let**, *v.*[1] **III. 2** (25, *a*).

(1) Sc. (Jam.); They that speirs meikle will get wot of part, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 838. w.Sc. Whenever he got wit of me, Wide open flees the muckle door, Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 277. Slk. If ye gat wit that ony body . . . were perishing, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 212, ed. 1866. Nhb.[1] Hes he getten wit on't 'at yor here? n.Yks.[2] I had n't got wit on 't. e.Yks.[1] Ah gat wit o' what they wer gannin tī deeah, an seeah Ah baukt em. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Well, well, ah mun get wit somehow or other. (2) Ayr. 'I wad let you to wut,' quo' she, 'we'll hae nae troggers

here at oor yetts,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 75. (3) **Ayr.** You young Collegianers in Glesco ken mair aboot it, I'm thinkin', than ye would let wut, SERVICE *ib.* 235. **Edb.** We did let wit to a' the nation, To leave awhile their occupation, An' fight the French, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 187. **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1]

3. To assure. **Bnff.**[1] **4.** To decree.

Nhb.[1] It's just been wited that way.

WIT, see **Wet,** *adj.*, **White,** *adj.*

WITACRE, WITAN, see **Whittaker, Whitten,** *sb.*

WITAN-ELM, *sb.* **Shr.**[1] The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.*

The employment of twigs of this tree for purposes of divination has doubtless given rise to its local name.

WITCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form wutch Sc. I.Ma. [witʃ.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Witch-bead,** *obs.*, a kind of fossil; (2) **-beam,** the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (3) **-bells,** (*a*) the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (*b*) the corn bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (4) **-book,** a book of spells; (5) **-bracken,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (6) **-bridle,** see below; (7) **-'s butter,** a yellow gelatinous substance found on hedgerows, &c., the fungus, *Exidia glandulosa*; see **Fairy-butter,** s.v. **Fairy, II. 1** (12); (8) **-butterfly,** a large, drab-coloured moth; (9) **-cake,** a cake prepared for the purposes of incantation; (10) **-carlin**(g, *obs.*, a witch; (11) **-charming,** *obs.*, witchcraft; (12) **-child,** a bewitched or uncanny child; (13) **-clover,** see below [not known to our correspondents]; (14) **-'s cradle,** a Lias fossil, *Gryphea incurva*; (15) **-doctor,** a person who claims to effect cures by witchcraft; one who cures those bewitched; (16) **-finder,** one who claims to be able to find the witch who has cast some evil spell; (17) **-gowan,** ? the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (18) **-hag,** the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (19) **-hare,** a witch under the form of a hare; (20) **-hat,** a steeple-crowned hat worn by women; (21) **-hole,** a swallow-hole; (22) **-jug,** *obs.*, a jug filled with horse-shoe nails and placed under the entrance of a house in order to keep out witches; (23) **-killer,** a person able to render a witch powerless to harm; (24) **-('s knot,** (*a*) a bundle of matted twigs which forms on the branches of birches or thorns; (*b*) a sort of charm; (25) **-ladder,** see below; (26) **-light,** a will-o'-the-wisp; (27) **-maid,** a girl supposed to be a witch; (28) **-man,** (*a*) a wizard; (*b*) a 'guiser' who goes about on 'Plough Monday'; (29) **-mark,** a mark found on the body of every witch; (30) **-'s milk,** (*a*) the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; (*b*) the sap of the 'witch-gowan'; (31) **-'s needles,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; (32) **-pap,** a mole which hangs or projects from the skin; (33) **-pricker,** see (16); (34) **-ridden,** having the nightmare; (35) **-('s Sabbath,** see below; (36) **-score,** *obs.*, a mark cut on a witch's forehead which rendered her harmless; (37) **-'s stirrups,** matted locks in a horse's mane; (38) **-stone,** a flat oolite stone having a natural perforation; (39) **-('s thimble,** (*a*) the purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*b*) see (3, *b*); (40) **-wand,** a divining-rod, usually a twig of mountain ash; (41) **-wean,** a changeling; (42) **-wicken,** see (2); (43) **-wife,** (44) **-woman,** a witch; (45) **-work,** witchcraft; (46) **-wrought,** see (34).

(1) **Sc.** The Entrochi comprehend a class of fossils. They have obtained various names, as . . . Witch-beads of the vulgar in Scotland, URE *Hist. Rutherglen* (1798) 318, 9 (JAM.). (2) **Dev.** You're like as . . . two purty berries on one witch-beam branch, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 78. (3, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Fif.** Her fingers in her basket dippin' Pick witch-bells out, dear daffodillies, Kingcups and spinks, and livelie lilies, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 9. (*b*) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) 4 **Per.** With his witch-book an' black-art stick in his hand, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 55, ed. 1887. (5) **Dmf.** The lang witch-bracken is stiff and still, REID *Poems* (1894) 161. (6) **Sc.** Iron collars, or 'witches' bridles,' are still preserved in various parts of Scotland. . . These instruments were so constructed, that, by means of a hoop which passed over the head, a piece of iron, having four points or prongs, was forcibly thrust into the mouth, two of these being directed to the tongue and palate, the others pointing outwards to each cheek. This infernal machine was secured by a padlock. At the back of the collar was fixed a ring, by which to attach the witch to a staple in the wall, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. i. 50. (7) **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Scoom). **w.Cy.** They [wise women] prescribe charms, and collect herbs and 'witch's butter' along the hedgerows, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1896) 67. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Dmf.** The baking of the 'witch-cake,' with its pernicious virtues, is a curious process, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 282. (10) **Sc.** He's ta'en down the bush o' woodbine, Hung atween her bour and the witch carline, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) II. 388. **Abd.** Saying to hir she wes a witch karline, he shuld gar her feitt be hett, TURREFF *Antiq. Glgs.* (1859) 33. (11) **e.Lth.** The alleged cure [for the routin' evil] lay in 'digging ane graife and interring ane beast in it'; but such treatment was condemned by the Session under the head of 'witch-charming,' WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 70. (12) **Not.** There were three witch-children . . . born of a birth, they smothered 'em i' th' bed-clo'es an' buried 'em together, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 311. (13) **s.Hmp.** Why, if ye haven't found the witch-clover! VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. (14) **N.I.**[1] (15) **Sh.I.** A crofter . . . had a cow supposed to be 'hurt frae da grund,' and an old woman called Maron o' Nort'-a-Voe—a famous witch doctor—was sent for, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 144. **Abd.** It might be hard to say in some cases whether the witch-doctor made most progress in deceiving others or deceiving himself, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) xxiv. (16) **Wgt.** He took his boat and set off to Larne, in the North of Ireland, to bring a noted witch-finder . . . over to discover who the witches were, and have them burned, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 122. (17) **Dmf.** Witch-gowan flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 110. (18) **Cai.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 54. (19) **Con.** A dog cannot catch a witch-hare, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 258. **Cor.** Theer's things us calls witch-hares in these paarts up-long . . . They goes loppettin' about down lawnly lanes on moonlight nights, an' they draws folks arter 'em. But if you could kill wan of 'em, 'tis said as they'd turn into witches theer an' then, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 66. (20) **s.Wal.** Little old women with crutched sticks, 'witch-hats,' and scarlet mantles or scarves drawn tightly round their shoulders, RAINE *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 49. (21) **Nhb.**[1] (22) **Ess.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 271. (23) **Lan.** HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 164. (24, *a*) **Rxb.** A disease supposed to be produced by a stoppage of the juices (JAM.). **Wm.** Them's 'witch-nots,' they're nut nests (B.K.). (*b*) **Sc.** O, wha has loosed the nine witch knots, That were amang that ladye's locks? SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) II. 388. **Ayr.** She had tried her nine witch-knots on the bonnie maid o' the Misk, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 254. (25) **Cor.** It was composed of black wool, white and brown thread, entwined together, and at every two inches was looped about a bunch of cock's or pheasant's or moorhen's feathers, set alternately. 'This be a witch-ladder,' she said, . . 'I reckon thickey witch-ladder be made for Lawyer Physic. . . Her hev' wove and knotted into thickey ladder every ill her can mention. There be every kind o' pains and aches in they knots and they feathers; and when gran'mother hev' done the ladder, her'll tie a stone to the end and sink it i' Dosmare Pool, and ivery ill wish ull find a way, one aftir the other, to the j'ints and bones and head and limbs o' Lawyer Physic. See if they don't. . . Go to Dosmare Pool and look into the water, and you'll see there'll come up a soort o' bubble, and when her comes to the top her's gone—them is the ill wishes other volks ha' tied in the witch-ladders they've let down there,' BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* (1893) xxi. (26) **Nhb.** It had an ill name for witch-lights, or will o' the wisps, which, as is usual in all marshy places, were frequently seen here and there about its vicinity, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 142. (27) **Cor.** The witch-maid in her rolling boat, and the ghastly crew on the deck of the black ship, QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 271. (28, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Nhp.**[2] (29) **Sc.** They pricket her body frae head to heel, To find the witch-mark out, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 230. **Frf.** There were three kinds or varieties of the witch-mark, (1) the horn-mark, which was very hard; (2) the brief-mark, which was very small, and (3) the feeling-mark, in which there was a sense of pain, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 14. (30, *a*) **Lan.** (B. & H.) (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Dmf.** CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 110. (31) **Nhb.**[1] (32) **Chs.**[1] (33) **Gall.** Malise MacKim, a witch-pricker, . . peering into ladies' eyes for sorceries and scanning their lips for such signs of the devil as lurk in the dimples of their chins! CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 50. (34) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (35) **Frf.** Satan was to hold his Witch Sabbath, said Sabbath being a gathering of all the witches in Scotland on the evening between the first Friday and Saturday in the month of April, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 114. **Per.** To play their part with the rottens and bats and howlets at the foul play of a 'witch's Sawbath,'

SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 49. (36) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (37) **Shr.**[1] (38) **e.Yks.**[1] Tied to door-keys to keep witches away from the cottage. **Der.** The old soul have a bit of belief like in witch-stones, and allus sets one aside her spinnen'-jenny so that the thrid shanna knot nor break, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) vi. (39, *a*) **s.Sc.** The witches thimmels that grew near Howemeadow's-well, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 195. **Ayr.** The muir-cock churrs and the witch thummles grow, rankly bonnie, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 99. **Twd.** The mother went to the crags, and pulled some witches thimbles or foxglove, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1820) 344 (JAM.). **Dmf.** Drink spring water out of the witches thimbles on the foxter-leaves, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898 175. **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.) (40) **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] (41) **Ayr.** Was it a fairy, a brownie, or a witch-wean? . . Its general appearance was almost sufficient to lead him to suppose it was a witchwean, as it lay there with its wee thrawn face blinking uncomfortably at the obtrusive light, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 101. (42) **sw.Lin.**[1] (s.v. Wicken). (43) **Per.** Let the bairn have nothing to do with the witch-wife, and if he dies, he dies, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 18. **Ayr.** GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Kcb.** There was a wutch-wife they ca't Marjory McGachan, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 129. **Ir.** Old Mother Deb, a witch-wife gaunt and grim, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 130. **Nhb.** Gane after a witch wife, it's promised him rare things, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 124. **Cum.** The witch-wife works ye fun aneuf, An' ye shall hae ye're fill, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 61. **Lan.** What hast thou to do wi' witch-wives, whimsy-whamsies, an' crocodile's tears? ACKWORTH *Preachers* (1901) 128. (44) **Gall.** I have come . . . to warn you against this foreign witch-woman, CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1899) 33. **Lan.** The witch-woman! Duck her! To th' pond wi' her! ACKWORTH *Preachers* (1901) 163. (45) **Cor.** 'Tis witch-work what she's a doin', if ever there was such, QUILLER-COUCH *Spanish Maid* (1898) 268. (46) **n.Yks.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *as fou' as a witch*, very drunk; (2) *as ill* —, very ill; (3) *black witch*, a malevolent witch; (4) *she witch*, a witch; (5) *to cross a witch above the breath*, see below; see **Score**, *v.*[1] **2.**

(1) **Gall.** Kirrcormock himsell was as fou' as a witch, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 79, ed. 1876. (2) **s.Chs.** I am as ill as a witch (A.G.F.). (3) **Dev.** Mother Tab . . . was a black witch that never done a gude deed in man's memory, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 154. (4) **Cor.** Below was the Cap'n with this she-witch, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 203. (5) **Sh.I.** To cross witches above the breath, i.e. on the forehead so as to draw their drörie [blood] with a steel noraleg, deprived them of their power to hurt, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 123.

3. A game; see below. Cf. *Mother, mother, the pot boils over*, s.v. **Mother**, *sb.*[1] **3** (4).

Lon. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 394. **Suf.** *Suf. Flk-Lore*, 62, in GOMME *ib.* 395. **Ken.** GOMME *ib.* 394-5. **Sur.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 88, in GOMME *ib.* 395. **Dev.** This game is played by nine children. One is chosen as Mother, seven are chosen for her children, and the other is a Witch. . . The Mother . . . names the children by the days of the week. . . [She] then goes away, and the Witch advances saying—'Sunday, your mother sent me for your best bonnet, . . fetch it quick.' Sunday goes away, and the Witch then seizes Saturday and runs off with her. The Mother re-enters, and names the children again, . . misses Saturday, and says—'Where's Saturday?' The children all cry and say—'The old witch has got her.' This part is then repeated until the Witch has taken all the children and put them in a corner one by one, and stands in front to guard them. The Mother sets out to find the children [dialogue ensues]. The children then burst out from behind the Witch, and they and the Mother run after her, crying out 'Burn the old witch.' They continue chasing the Witch till she is caught, and the child who succeeds in catching her, takes the part of the Witch in the next game, *ib.* 391-2. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 53-4, in GOMME *ib.* 392-4. [For further particulars see GOMME *ib.* 391-6.]

4. A wizard.

Sc. Mr. Giden Penman, curat at Creighton, was well known to be a witch, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 190. **Abd.** In 1607, James Mar said of Andro Paull that he was ane commoun witche, and cum of witchis, STUART *Eccl. Rec.* (1846) xxxiii. **Edb.** There was a man condemned for a witch—a very simple fellow: but he was reprieved, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* (1844-5) II. 93. **Ker.** She was fit to jump out of her shkin for the little witch of a man, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 23. **w.Yks.**[18], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Cor.** Thomas ——, it must be remembered, was only a 'witch.' The term is applied equally to men as to women. I never heard any uneducated person speak of a 'wizard.' There appears [*sic*] to be, however, some very remarkable distinctions between a male and a female witch. The former is almost always employed to remove the evil influences exerted by the latter, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 315, ed. 1896. [**Amer.** Well! he's a witch! SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836, 3rd S. viii.]

5. A moth.

ne.Sc. Moths were called 'witches' and were looked upon with a sort of undefinable dread, as being very uncanny, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147. **Bnff.**[1]

6. The lemon sole, *Pleuronectes microcephalus.*

Lin. Grimsby Fish market. . . Witches 28*s.* to 30*s.* per box, *Eastern Evening News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1. **Sus.** (F.E.S.)

7. *v.* To bewitch.

Sc. I was witched to a ghastly shape, All by my stepdame's skill, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 71. **Sh.I.** Shū aye spak o' witchin', bit if shū can dū onything dat wye, I widna laek ta be i' Arty's place, *Sh. News* (Aug. 14, 1897). **Kcd.** She's witched a chiel, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 197. **Per.** She was witched by Auld Meg o' Ashintrool, and Black Kate o' Parson-lees, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 51, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Thou's gotten skaith, some auld wife has witcht thee, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 57. **Wgt.** If it [a cow] appeared to be witched they made a thick rope of green lint, and forming it into a circle or ring, held it up and drove the sick animal through it three times, twice forwards and once backwards, in order to break the spell, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 351. **Nhb.** Yon Fiddler witched ma heels, RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 171. **n.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Aw mun ha bin witched i' mi cradle, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 299. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** 'You'll not wutch him?' 'I'll never touch him,' says Mrs. Banks, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 86. **Chs.**[1] A witch named Ailse Cawley, who lived in a low, thatched, white cottage on the Kelsall hills, kept a toad in a teacup on her bed, with which she witched folk. **s.Chs.**[1] Naay, goa· yŭr wee·z streyt of tū skóo, ūn dū)nū yoa· see· nuwt tū dhem naas·ti jip·siz ū)top· ū Brin·li Ley·ū; dū)nū yoa· gū neyŭr ūm naay, wūn·)yū, els dhi)n mee·bi wich· yū. **Not.** If he didn't behave hissen different the first person I witched suld be him, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 18. **Lin.** The witch witched her old lover's cattle, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 247. **Nrf.** Mor! that pig is witched, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 156. **Wil.** He were 'witched, everything went ill wi' he, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 22. **Som.** He do talk loudly that somebody have a-witched un—he! RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 129. **Dev.** I'll witch 'ee, sure 'nough, if 'ee go blatherin', FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 106. **Cor.** The boat's witched, sure enough, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 81. [**Amer.** Y'u've 'witched me gal! FOX *Vendetta* (1900) 78.]

Hence (1) **Witching**, *sb.* witchcraft; (2) **Witch·piss**, *sb.* weak, diluted ale, &c.

(1) **Lnk.** Nelly at witchin's gained the knack, WATT *Poems* (1827) 58. **Yks.** There's many don't like witching, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895) 643. (2) **Wm.** Co this yal! It's neea better ner witch-piss (B.K.).

WITCH, *sb.*[2] Som. Dev. [witʃ.] **1.** A young elm.

Dev. He must dig up all the imps . . . and clear off all the witches (young elms), *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 195. [Wyche, tre, *ulmus* (*Prompt.*).]

2. *Comp.* **Witch·tree**, the wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.* w.Som.[1]

WITCH, *sb.*[3] w.Yks.[2] [witʃ.] A slip of wood or other material used to prevent the contact of two plain surfaces.

It is not the same thing as a wedge. A witch would be used to separate the scales of a knife.

WITCH, *sb.*[4] n.Cy. Yks. [witʃ.] A small candle to make up the weight of a pound.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**[2] Well, it is a witch of a candle!

WITCH, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* w.Yks.[3] A machine which stood on the top of a loom and was used to figure the cloth.

WITCHCRAFT, *sb.* Nrf. A witch.

In the distance I mistook her for an old 'witchcraft' gathering herbs, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 207; You pay 'nother old witchcraft ter take orf the spell, *ib. Wild Life* (1890) 95.

WITCHEFT, *sb.* n.Cy. Written **whitcheft**. [Not known to our correspondents.] Art; cunning. (HALL.)

WITCHEN, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Also written **wychen** Chs.[13] [wi·tʃən.] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.* Cf. **quicken**, *sb.*, **wiggen**.

w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Wiggin), **Chs.**[13] **Nhp.** The rooks where yonder witchens spread Qwawk clamorous, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 121; **Nhp.**[2], **Wor.** (B. & H.)

WITCHERD, see **Wet-shod.**

WITCHERY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Not. [wi·tʃəri.] Witchcraft; a tale of witchcraft.

Sh.I. What he could see i' ta Osla, da Loard only kens. I pit hit doon fir witchery, *Sh. News* (June 1, 1901). Gall. [She] Could tell her tale or lilt her sang, 'Bout deeds o' weir in former days, Or lovers' dools on Scotland's braes, Wi' weirds and witcheries aft atween, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. Cum. News o' Lizzie's witchery Hes travell'd far an' wide, BURN *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 62. Not. He war seen, an' he warn't seen, all of a moment. There's been witchery in't, woman's witchery, tek my word for't, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 202.

WITCH-HAZEL, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Wor. Ess. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **witches' hazel** Sc.; **witch-halse** w.Som.[1] Dev.[4]; **-hazzle** Chs.[1]; **wych-hazle** Wor.

1. The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.* See **Witch**, *sb.*[2]

Chs.[1] Wor. Ropes made of the rhind of the wych-hazle, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 349. Wil.[1], w.Som.[1], Dev.[4]

2. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

Sc. With witches' hazel in each steel cap, In scorn of Soule's gramarye, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) III. 264. w.Yks.[1]

3. The hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus.* Ess. (B. & H.)

WITCHIE-CLOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A kind of beetle.

They [Finns] could assume the appearance of a beetle, hence we have to this day the witchie-clock and the tur-diel, two kinds of beetles, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 20.

WITCHIFY, *v.* Shr.[1] Glo.[1] w.Cy. (HALL.) [wi·tʃifai.] To bewitch; to practise witchcraft.

WITCHING-DOCKEN, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) An old woman's name for tobacco.

WITCHLIN, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Unsteady, shaking.

WITCHUCK, *sb.* Or.I. [wi·tʃək.] The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia.* (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 57; S.& Ork.[1]

WITCHUT, see **Wet-shod.**

WITCHWOOD, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Suf. Also written **wych-wood** Cum.; and in form **wutch-wood** Nhb.[1] [wi·tʃwud.] 1. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; the wood of the tree.

N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Two pieces were tied in form of a cross to guard against witchcraft. Dur. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 205. Cum.[1] *Introd.* 21. Yks. The heart thus prepared was to be burnt on a fire made and fed with witchwood, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. n.Yks.[1], ne.Yks.[1]

2. The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.* Cum. (B. & H.), n.Yks.[2] Hence **Witchwood-day**, *sb.* May 13th.

n.Yks.[2] 'Witch wood day' is the 13th of May, when (under certain formalities) pieces of Rowan tree are gathered; . . really answers to the 2nd of May (old style), which was the Eve of the Invention by St. Helen of the Holy Cross.

3. The wood of the elder, *Sambucus nigra.* Lakel. (B.K.)

4. The spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.* Suf. (B. & H.)

WITCHY, *adj.* Sc. [wi·tʃi.] Witch-like; bewitching.

Sh.I. I might a kent 'at we wir ta misföre som' wye or idder, whin Peggy Tamasin cross'd my rod as I wis comin' ta da noost, an' dan cried wi' yon skilderid tongue o' hers, 'Dat's a moderate night, William.' I could a seen hir at da melishen. I wis dat pervokit at da witchy vind o' her, at I niver spak, *Sh. News* (Feb. 4, 1899). Frf. The witchy marble, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xv.

WITE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written **white** n.Cy. Cum. Chs.; **whyte** Cum.; **wight** Sc.; **wyte** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] n.Yks.[1]; and in forms **wait** Yks.; **waite** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.; **weight** Dur. e.Yks.[1]; **weyte** Cum.; **wyt** Sc. [wait.] 1. *v.* To blame; to lay the blame on; to accuse; to twit or reproach with.

Sc. Ye need na wite me with that (JAM.); Nae man can wyte me wi' theft, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. Sh.I. Dey sood be shüre 'at der no as muckle ta wyte as da merchan's, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899). Cai.[1] Abd. Some wyte the lass, and ithers blame the lad, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 67. e.Fif. I never wytit ye for that, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. Dmf. I hear mony ane gaun bye wytin' ye sair, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 22. Wgt. She wytes me for three barley scons, And eats them a' hersel', SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 208. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[12], Cum. (E.W.P.) Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. Yks. (HALL.) n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] They cannot wite me wi' liquor. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). ne.Lan.[1], Chs. (P.R.)

Hence (1) *wite me, phr.* an expletive; (2) **Witer**, *sb.* an accuser; one who blames another.

(1) Sh.I. Wyte me. Doo widna be right if doo didna dü dat, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900). (2) Sc. MACKAY. Cld. (JAM.)

2. *Obs.* To bear the blame.

Sc. A' things wyte that na well fares, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 106.

3. *sb.* Blame; accusation.

Sc. (JAM.); Giving foul linens all the wite, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) l. 1175. Sh.I. Doo needna cast da wyte apo' me, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898). Or.I. (S.A.S.), Cai.[1] ne.Sc. Am I tae blame? Ha'e I the wyte o't? GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 183. e.Sc. I dinna ken whether that had the wyte o't, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 270. Per. Na, na. There maun be nae Ickeybod! An' nae wite t'ey kirk, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 148, ed. 1887. s.Sc. I'll tak a' the wyte frae your mother for keepin' you, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 222. Dmf. Light's the wyte that's yours, my bairn, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 82. n.Cy. Don't lay the wite on me (J.H.); N.Cy.[2] Nhb.[1] Aa'll tyek the wite on't. Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). e.Dur.[1] He got the wyte on't. Cum.[4] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1], Glo.[12]

Hence (1) **Witeless**, *adj.* blameless; (2) **Witeworthy**, *adj.* blameworthy.

(1) Sc. (JAM.); If all be well, I's be wyteless, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 202. Fif. We tak your Lordschip to wittnes be thir our present lettres, that we ar wytles, MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1610) 578, ed. 1842. Hdg. RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 192. (2) Sc. MACKAY. Cld. (JAM.)

4. The fault; the cause of any ill.

It's a' your wyte I've sic a wee bannock, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 384. Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 254. Abd. Blames her goodman fan it's a' her ain wyte, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 237. Rnf. Ablins it's the miller's wyte, I ken he loe's a gill, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 200. Bwk. Defamed him, an' shamed him, Gude kens hoo great their wyte! CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 95. Gall. And me in a manner a' the wyte o't, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 88. Nhb.[1] It was na maa wyte, aa's sure.

5. A fine; a punishment; a forfeit.

Cum. Od whyte leet on him! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 6. n.Yks.[2] 'Tak thy wite out of his skin' [give him a good drubbing]. ne.Lan.[1]

6. A wrong; an injury.

Per. 'Ye hae na come naar her this three month come Sawbith, for a' the wite ye hae wrocht her.' 'What's the wite, mother? Is she no weel?' CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 49, ed. 1887.

7. A mark; a blemish. n.Yks.[2]

[1. OE. *wītan*, to reproach with; to blame for (SWEET). 5. *wīte*, a punishment, fine (*ib.*).]

WITE, see **Weight**, *sb.*[12], **White**, *v.*[3], *int.*, **Wight**, *adj.*

WITEE-WITTE-WAY, see **Widdy-widdy-way.**

WITH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **weeth** Wil.; **withe** Sc. Cum. Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] Suf. I.W.[1] Wil. and Amer.; **wythe** Cum.[14] Hrt. Suf.[1] [wiθ; waiθ.] 1. *sb.* A twisted band, usually of willow, employed to bind faggots. See **Withy.**

Nhp.[1] Shr. RAY (1691); Shr.[12], Hrf.[1], Brks.[1], Suf. (C.T.). Suf.[1] Hmp.[1] We'd better fetch some withs and tie they bavins. I.W.[12] Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825).

2. A twig; a rod; a willow wand.

Dmf. Yer withe plied thus micht tend tae guide Yer fallow man, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 24. n.Yks.[2], n.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] A tough, pliant twig, as of Honeysuckle or Willow. 'Yo'n find as 'oney-suckle withs maken the best wrathes.' Glo.[1], w.Cy. (HALL.)

3. A name given to any species of willow.

Cum. The name Wythorp is supposed to be derived from the wythes or willows growing there, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 123; Cum.[1] *Introd.* 21; Cum.[4] (s.v. Willies), War.[3], Shr. (K.B.)

4. The straw band used to bind a sheaf.

s.Chs.[1] Ah waan·t dhi tü mai· widh·z.

5. The thin, tough end of a flitch of bacon, near the shoulder. Oxf.[1] 6. *Comp.* (1) **With-band**, *sb.* a 'gird' or 'binder' made of twigs; (2) **-bed**, (3) **-s-land**, a willow plot or plantation; (4) **-tree**, the round-eared willow, *Salix aurita.*

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Wil. Outside the village are the grey-green

withe-beds cut and pollarded every seven years, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 121. (3) **Cum.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 402. (4) **sw.Cum.** (B. & H.)

7. *v.* To bind with a 'with.'

Hrt. Others . . . will drive it one stake and wythe it about the tree, ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1750) 152. [Amer. If their fences . . . aint [good] they ought to stake 'em up, and withe them well, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xvi.]

WITH, *sb.*[2] Wm. Yks. [wiθ.] A wood.

Wm. *Kirby Stephen Messenger* (1891). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 291.

[Cp. ON. *viðr*, a wood, forest (VIGFUSSON).]

WITH, *prep.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [wiθ; wi.] **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Ooth,** (2) **Ud,** (3) **Wa(h,** (4) **Way,** (5) **We,** (6) **Wee,** (7) **Weh,** (8) **Wey,** (9) **Wi,** (10) **Wid,** (11) **Wie,** (12) **Wih,** (13) **Win,** (14) **Wis,** (15) **Wit,** (16) **Wiv,** (17) **Wo(h,** (18) **Woo,** (19) **Wouth,** (20) **Wouv,** (21) **Wu,** (22) **Wud,** (23) **Wuth,** (24) **Wuv.**

(1) **w.Wor.** He come down ooth a crash, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **se.Wor.**[1] (2) **Sus.** I told ur how it wos ud Lal, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 149. (3) **Cum.**[1] (4) **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1] (5) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** In we ya! BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2. (6) **Nhb.** Dos thou tig on wee thee sell aw wonder! BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 12. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 289. (7) **Wm.** Lile Tamer wez thear, weh her ringletey hayr, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **s.Lan.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 289. **Der.**[1] Emphatic. **n.Dev.** Chell lay tha over the years wey the vire-tangs, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 72. **Cor.** Mad up wey gowld an' glass, DANIEL *Portfolio*, 32. (9) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Wi' a' their claes on, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Ayr.** Granin wi' what he ca'd, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 16. **Gall.** Everything's up [in price] wi' the war, IRVING *Fireside Lays* (1872) 214. **N.I.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A man 'at went to t'scuil wi' me, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 310. **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[24] **ne.Yks.**[1] Used before a consonant always. **e.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **n.Lan.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **Der.**[2], **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Dunna thou goo alung wi' no sich chaps as 'im. **Glo.** LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 46. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Sur.** BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. 1. **Hmp.** (H.R.) **Dor.** 'Tis just the other way wi' I, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. v. **Som.** BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 10. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 172. (10) **Ir.** Wee imps wid no wit to heed aught, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 41. **Ant.** Brave wid his heart forlorn, O'NEILL *Glens of Ant.* (1900) 34. **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.**[1] Ah consaits tĭ mysen that summat's matther wid awd meear. **m.Yks.**[1] **Ken.**[1] I'll be wid ye in a minnit; **Ken.**[2] (11) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wm.** He slird in wie his foat, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 87, ed. 1840. **Suf.**[1], **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) (12) **w.Dur.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1] Used instead of *wi* when followed by a vowel or an *h* mute and as a euphonious alternative for *wiv.* **Dur.**[1] (14) **I.Ma.** A fine everin' wis the moon at full, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 119. **Dev.** Thou'dst no warn't ter tak't wis me, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. (15) **Ir.** They've a way wit them, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* I. 384. (16) **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.**[124] In most frequent use before a vowel. **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **I.W.** I likes a song wiv a good corehouse, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 37. (17) **Nhb.**[1] (18) **Suf.**[1] (19) **Nhb.** How way hehaym wouth th', BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 12. (20, 21) **Nhb.**[1] (22) **s.Ir.** There's a sthranger here . . . that wants a word wud him, DOWNE *Green Glasses* (1903) 8. **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 14. (23) **Cum.**[1] *Introd.* 14. (24) **Nhb.**[1] Used before an open vowel or a mute aspirate. **w.Dur.**[1]

II. Idiomatic uses. **1.** Used in expressing approbation or sufferance; see below.

Sc. (JAM.); Italian trills he cud na wi' them, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 12 (*ib.*).

2. See below.

Sc. That buik winna read wi' me [I cannot read that book] (JAM.).

3. Used redundantly in *comb.* with a *pers. pron.*

Lns. Up I got out of the ditch and after them with me along the road, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 250. **w.Yks.** Be still wi tha, tha't like t'Wandering Jew, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **Midl.** (J.W.)

4. Used elliptically for 'to have to do with.'

Lin. A man be a durty thing an' a trouble an' plague wi' indoor, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 8.

III. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *be with you*, good-bye; elliptical for 'God be with you'; (2) *to be with a person*, to be avenged on him; elliptical for 'to be even with him'; (3) *to marry with*, to marry; see **Marry,** (4); (4) *used with*, used to; see **Use,** *v.* **II. 1** (4); (5) *with me, with thee*, of a person: fickle, changeable; (6) *with of*, with; (7) — *one*, with the same degree of ability as one; to be compared with one; (8) — *rights*, by rights; rightly; (9) — *that*, thereupon; at that moment; because of that; (10) — *the same*, instantaneously; (11) — *this*, hereupon.

(1) **Sh.I.** 'Doo'sin a skaad.' 'I im so. Sae be wi' dee,' *Sh. News* (Aug. 17, 1901). (2) **Rxb.** I'll be wi' him for that yet (JAM.). (3) **Ayr.** I married with a scolding wife, BURNS *Joyful Widower*, st. 1. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** Yan taks neea nooatice ov a bit o' wet, yan's used wid it (B.K.). (5) **I.Ma.** If I were you I wouldn't depend much on her, she is one of them with me—with thee kind of persons (S.M.). (6) **Nhb.**[1] He went aboot win iv a queer hat (s.v. On-ov). (7) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Wm.** Sista, thoo's a lot a slavver ta mack ower thi mowin, noo Ah'll finnd a lad 'at'll mow wi thee any day o' t'week (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** When a runned nubbudy could go with me; a left 'em all behint (J.P.K.). (8) **Nhb.** But mony a time the hours spent there sud ha'e been gi'en te sleep wi' reets, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**[1] (9) **Ayr.** He swure he wad mak fiddle-strings o' their moniplies, but juist wi' that, Shusy foonert him wi' the beetle, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 119. **Hdg.** RITCHIE *St. Baldred* (1883) 109. **w.Ir.** And wid that, my dear sowl, no sooner said than done, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 89. **n.Yks.** Wi that, he went away (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Sam tell'd him he was a lee-er [liar] an wĭ that he sthrake [struck] him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (10) **w.Som.**[1] Zèo·n-z úv·ur aay zee·d-n aay staap· wai dhu sae·um, un au·p wai mee wuop· un meet wai·un rai·t raew·n dhu naek. **n.Dev.** Wi' tha zame tha splettest away, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 172; A more forcible term than 'instantly' or 'immediately': it conveys the idea of an action so quickly following as almost to be performed at the same instant as the cause, *ib. note*, ed. Elworthy. **nw.Dev.**[1] (11) **Sc.** (JAM.); Wi' this the wife sets up her gash, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 43, ed. 1873.

2. By, esp. in phr. *with oneself.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** LAING *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 138. **Ir.** Bould children who went streeling off with themselves nobody could tell where, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 36. **Wm.**[1] Oor lile lad's gitten bitten wi t'dog. **n.Yks.**[1] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah seed him stannin' wiv hissen. **e.Yks.**[1] Ah was set wĭ mĭ-sen, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Ah weant be hectored wi' thee, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **sw.Lan.** (H.M.) **s.Chs.** He got bitten with a dog (T.D.). **n.Lin.**[1] People who live without a servant are said to live wi' ther' sens. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

3. Owing to; in consequence of; by means of.

Sc. Wi' bein' frae hame I miss'd him (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] Wi' bein ill he couldna come. **Per.** She took til her bed wi' a sair host, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Wi' hoochin' and crackin' his whup, The youngsters around him cam staring, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83. **Gall.** His wifie . . . kept a' feat wi' her ain spinnin', NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 40, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

4. For. **Sc.** The horse winna gang to the water wi' me (JAM.)

5. In exchange for.

Sc. (A.W.) **Oxf.** I'll swop my knife with yours (G.O.).

6. Of.

Sc. What did she dee wi'? Wi' a sair head, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 154. **Kcd.** Whiles ye're frightened wi' the cat, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 154. **Lth.** The young hill-side lammies wad dee wi' the cauld, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 41. **n.Cy.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

7. To.

Sc. (A.W.) **Rnf.** Gude nicht wi' ye a', quo' he, BARR *Poems* (1861) 87.

WITHAL, *conj.* and *prep.* Chs. Lin. Also in form **with-aw** s.Chs.[1] **1.** *conj.* For all that, although.

s.Chs.[1] Widh-au· ey woz sŭ fae·r ŭn soft-spokn, ahy kŭd·)nŭ waa·rm ŭp widh im non, aaf·tŭr ah noa·d)th breyd ŭz ée kŭm of.

2. *prep. Obsol.* With.

n.Lin.[1] A knife to cut my meät withal.

WITHCALL, *v.* Not. To withdraw one's words, &c.

Do yo withcall them saving tears shed years an' years agoo, Sister Morris? Do yo begin to be sorry for your 'oly sorrow? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 105. **s.Not.** A wain't withcall what a've said (J.P.K.).

WITHE, see **With,** *sb.*[1]

WITHEN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **within** nw.Der.[1]; **wythen** s.Lan.[1]; **wythin** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in form **withing** Der. [wi·ðin; wai·ðin.] **1.** A name given to var. species of willow; also the common osier, *Salix viminalis.* Cf. **with,** *sb.*[1], **withy.**

Lan.[1] (y long). s.Lan.[1] Chs. I observed most part of the ground betwixt the pipes [in a 'coy'] planted with withens, BRERETON *Travels* (1634-5) in *Public. Chetham Soc.* (1844) I. 172; Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1]

2. *Comp.* **Within-kibble**, a thick willow stick.

Lan. O feaw seawr lookt felley with a wythen kibbo he had in his hont, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 34. s.Lan.[1]

3. A flexible branch.

Lan. Put that wythin deawn, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 176.

4. A willow holt; a piece of wet land where willows grow; *gen. pl.*

e.Lan.[1] Der. A place on Eyam Moor is called 'the Wet Withins,' or Withings, ADDY *Gl.* (1891); He fell with a heavy splash into the marsh of the wet withins, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 144.

5. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

Lan. A triangle formed of forked sticks of the withen or mountain ash, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 109.

WITHEN, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **wethen.** Twisted about, as corn tossed by wind and weather. Cf. with, *sb.*[1]

WITHER-, *pref.* Sc. Also in forms **widder, wodder, wother** (JAM.). (1) **Wither-gates**, (2) **-lands**, in a contrary direction; against the course of the sun; (3) **-waas-day**, a cold, dark, breezy day; (4) **-weight**, a counter-weight put in the opposite scale to balance the paper, vessel, &c. in which the goods are weighed; (5) **-wise**, see (2).

(1) Sh.I. To turn the boat against the sun was termed 'widder-gaets,' *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). (2) n.Sc. Till Allan and his bonny new ship, Gaed three times witherlands about, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 12, ed. 1875. (3) Or.I. (S.A.S.) (4) n.Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Slg. In self-triall, it is good to have a speciall care that gifts come not in the ballance with grace; for that is too gross a wither-weight, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 265. Slk. She's nae wother-weight nouther, HOGG *Winter Tales* (1820) I. 270 (JAM.). Rxb. I'm nae wither-weight, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 189. (5) S. & Ork.[1]

[OE. *wiðer*, against (HALL).]

WITHER, *v.*[1] Sc. Chs. Shr. 1. To speak in an undertone, esp. to mutter with an accompaniment of nods and winks. Cf. **whitter**, *v.*[1]

s.Chs.[1] Ey)z widh·ürin sùm ky'eynd ŭ tai·lz oa·r. Shr.[1] W'y dunna yo' spake up, an' nod wither an' w'isper athatn?

2. To fret; to whine; to whimper. Abd. (JAM.)

WITHER, *v.*[2] Yks. To drag on a miserable existence.

w.Yks. For aboon ten year I've put up wi' it an gooidness knows hah I've managed ta wither on ameng it as long as I hev, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 19.

WITHER, see **Other**, *adj.*[1], **Weather, Wether, Whither**, *v.*, **Witter**, *sb.*[1]

WITHERDY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [wi·ðədi.] Withered.

WITHERFUL, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wilful. Cf. **wither-**, *pref.*

They only thought it was my 'appurted witherful develtry,' as they called it, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. i.

WITHERGUESS, *adj.* Som. Different. The same word as **Otherguess** (q.v.). (HALL.)

WITHERING, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrt. Also written **witherin** Shr.[1] [wi·ðərin.] 1. *Obs.* A disease of cows.

Hrt. That fatal malady that some call withering; that is to say, her bearing comes out behind, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 359.

2. *pl.* The second floor of a malt-house where the malt is dried before going on the kiln.

s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.[1]; Shr.[2] The first is the corning floor where the barley germinates, in the second its growth is checked, and it withers; hence the name.

WITHERIPS, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.*

WITHER-LOCK, *sb.* Sc. [wi·ðər-lok.] The part of a horse's mane which one takes hold of in mounting. Cai.[1], Rxb. (JAM.)

WITHERLY, *adj.*[1] *Obs.* Dev.[1] Faded, withered.

WITHERLY, *adj.*[2] *Obs.* n.Dev. Also in form **wetherly.** Wilful, obstinate, untractable. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 463.

WITHERON, *sb.* Or.I. A rogue.

S. & Ork.[1] A guild witheron (a great rogue).

WITHERS, *sb.* Dev.[4] [wi·ðəz.] The reedy meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica.*

WITHERSHINS, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Shr. Cor. Also in forms **widderschynnes** Lan. Cor.; **widder-shin** Sc.; **widdershins** Sc. Lan. Shr.[1] Cor.[12]; **widdersinnis** Sc. (JAM.); **widdersins, widdersones, widershins, wider-sinnis** Sc.; **wodershins** Sc. (JAM.); **woodersonis** Sc. [wi·ðə(r)-; wi·də(r)ʃinz.] 1. *adv.* In a direction contrary to the sun's course; in the opposite direction.

Sc. (JAM.); Old Highlanders will still make the 'deasil' around those whom they wish well to. To go round a person in the opposite direction, or wither-shins, is unlucky and a sort of incantation, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxiv. Sh.I. The handmill is taken off the sile and turned upside down on the looder, lest during the helly days it should be driven widdershins by witch and warlock, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 196. Or.I. To turn a boat against the sun or widdershins at the beginning of a voyage is considered to be unfavourable, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 165. n.Sc. The Highland Widersinnis . . . was from left to right or west to east, . . a course used in magical ceremonies, and . . . the mode of salutation given by witches . . . to the devil, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 151. Elg. Eftir quhan scho sa the new moyne scho ran thrys widdersones about, CRAMOND *Sessions Rec.* (1897) 143. Abd. If he bought any [cattle] before his home coming, he should go three times 'woodersonis' about them, ANDREWS *Bygone Ch. Life* (1899) 178. w.Sc. NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 23. Ayr. Anither kimmer would say her dochter was in bairn-bed, and she was tell't to tak her withershins nine times through a hesp o' unwatered yarn, to tak the cat through't sun-gates aboot as mony times again and baudrons would hae the pains, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100. e.Lth. On reaching the kirk, they marched three times around it withershins, that is in the direction opposite to the apparent course of the sun, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 41. Edb. I have seen her mysel' at mid-nicht skelping withershins round the hemlock, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 249. Bwk. Now she rins widdershins, Nine times round the grey stane, Nine times round the riddle, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 61. Dmf. Rin widdershins—against the sun—they'll yell, For it's a cantrip they can nae mair stan', WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 339. Nhb. It is unlucky to ride thrice withershins around it, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 163; Nhb.[1] Lan. When leaving home . . . it is deemed . . . necessary, to insure good luck, to walk 'withershins' (i.e. as the weather or sun shines). Some, however, say . . . 'widdershins' is to take a direction contrary to the course of the sun, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 140; The ancient custom of walking 'withershins' (as the weather shines) when leaving home to commence a journey, or about to undertake any particular enterprise, is still observed, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 330. n.Lan. Mischief will come of it, for I torn'd mi buot widderschynnes this morn to fish mi lines, *ib. Penny Stone* (1845) 29. Shr. Bad luck to the bird that goes widdershins, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 223; Shr.[1] Cor. On the first three Wednesdays of May children suffering from mesenteric disease are dipped three times in Chapelle Uny 'widderschynnes,' and widderschynnes dragged three times round the well, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) viii; Cor.[12] From north to south through east.

Hence **Widdershins-grow**, *sb., obs.*, that which grows in a direction contrary to the sun's course.

Abd. I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how And cut me a rock of a widdershins grow, ROSS *Sngs.* (ed. Nimmo) 282.

2. Topsy-turvily.

Gall. This is telling our tale withershins about, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xi.

3. *Fig.* Unluckily; contrarily.

Bch. Syne ilka a thing gaed widdersins about wi' us, FORBES *Jrn.* (1785) 5. Abd. Wi' grief a' guid gaed widdershins, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 57. Edb. Shows o' feast, and midnight rout, Till want comes withershins about, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 16.

4. *adj. Obs.* At enmity with; opposed to.

Slk. Say who is wicked, and who is not, And widdershin with Heaven, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 366.

5. *sb. Obs.* Contrariness.

Rnf. Gie's nae mae sic withershins, Ye thrawn, cauld-bluidit hizzie! PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 151.

[1. Cp. And on the bak half writis widdirsinnis Plentie of lesyngis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, iv. 225; Steorran yrnaþ wiþersynes ealne þone dæg, *Blickling Hom.* (ed. Morris) 93.]

WITHERSPAIL, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.*

WITHER-SPALE, see **Whither-spale.**

WITHERTY-WEEP, *sb.* Sc. The plover, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

Among them [birds at a banquet] were some called witherty weeps, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 234; (G.W.)

WITHER-WATHER, *adj.* Shr.[1] Hesitating; stopping to consider. Cf. **wither-**, *pref.*

Whad! yo' bin wither-wather [widh·ur' wadh·ur'] yet—keepin' that poor fellow like a tŏoäd on a pitchfork.

WITHERWINE, see **Withywind.**

WITHERWISE, *adv.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Otherwise. (HALL.)

WITH-GATE, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) In phr. *to get the with-gate*, to gain the advantage; to get the better of some one; to overreach.

WITHIN, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Ess. Sur. Also in form **wi'in** Sur. [wiði·n.] 1. In *comp.* **Within-side**, inside; within.

Rnf. I'm now, withinside my ain ha', A perfect laughin' stock to a', PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Don. A more thrivin' man wasn't to be met within-side the three parishes, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 602. Lns. They stood just within-side of the parlour-door, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 244.

2. Phr. (1) *to be within a thing*, to be opposed to doing or taking it; *gen.* negative; (2) *to live within oneself*, see below; (3) *within oneself*, (*a*) in one's general health; (*b*) by one's own labour; with one's own resources; without buying; (4) — *the spot*, on the spot.

(1) w.Yks. 'Will you have any more? another pie?' 'Thank you, I'm not within a pie' (J.W.). Lan.[1] Aw'm not within gooin', if aw'm wanted. e.Lan.[1] One indisposed to work is said to be 'within doing his part,' but not 'within drawing his wages.' s.Lan.[1] He's no' within a lie or two. Chs.[1] Well! aw'm no' within givin him a trifle. Sur. I ain't got nŏne, läd, but I ainna wi'in a drop, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. (2) n.Lin.[1] 'We live within wer sens' when they live in an enclosed yard, garden, or court, through which no one else has a right of way. (3, *a*) Ess. I am better within myself (S.P.H.). (*b*) n.Yks. Farmers hez coarn within thersels (I.W.); n.Yks.[1] 'Fine weather for the hay, Willy. Why haven't you more hands on?' 'Wheea, bairn, we's au'd-fashioned folk: us lahk's t'dee wer ain to'ns wiv-in wersel's.' w.Yks.[1] sw.Lin.[1] 'They reckon to get their harvest within themselves,' i.e. with their ordinary men. 'You see we've a lot within ourselves,' i.e. of our own growth or making. 'They do it within theirsens a deal.' (4) Sh.I. If he could 'a gotten me he widna cared ta laid me cauld within da spot, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 256.

WITHIN(G, see **Within**, *sb.*

WITHOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ithout** Som. Amer.; **weeoot** Wm.; **wiawte** Cum.[14]; **widoot** Cum.[4] n.Yks.[4]; **widout** Cum.[1]; **wi'oot** Sc. e.Yks.[1]; **wi'out** Brks.[1] Dev.; **without** Sc.; **wivoot** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] 1. *prep.* In phr. (1) *to get without a thing*, to get rid of it; (2) *to go*, or *run*, *without a person*, to outstrip him; (3) *without a chance*, without a doubt; see **Chance**, 3; (4) — *a lie*, an asseveration.

(1) Lan. Aw've had a cough for a month an' aw conno' get without it (G.H.H.). (2) s.Not. There warn't nubbudy i' th' place as could run without me; ah wor a galloper (J.P.K.). (3) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88. (4) Gall. Stane still I stood, without a lee, In maze an' won'er lost, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 54. Oxf. (G.O.)

2. Outside.

Sc. (G.W.) Lnk. Hurklin' low without the porch, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 176, ed. 1897.

3. *conj.* Unless; in *gen.* colloq. use. See **Athout**, 3.

Sc. I will not go without I am paid for it, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 90. Or.I. PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) App. 42. Dmb. There's nae lease o' your grun' can haud withoot it be signed by you, unless ye like yoursel', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxxiii. Kcb. They couldna wun oot o't in a seige, withoot it wus wi raips doon the heugh, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 404. N.I.[1] Without you do it. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Cum.[1] He'll hev to gang wid-out Tom gangs for him; Cum.[4] Wm. Thood addle meear wi' greeavan peeats weeoot thoo gits a better hammar ner thattan et thoo hes, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4. n.Yks.[4] Neeabody ez onney reet ti start foor heaven . . . wivoot tha've deed fo'st, 289. ne.Yks.[1] Ah deean't knaw, widoot it's t'cat 'at's deean it. e.Yks.[1] Ah weeant gan wi'oot thoo dis an all. w.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] Aw'st not put a hond to it without tha'll help at same time. Der.[1] Without Als can gooa. s.Not. That isn't burglary without it's in the night-time, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 62. n.Lin.[1] I doän't knaw wheäre he is, without he be e' Lunnon. Brks.[1] I wunt go wi'out mother goes wi' I. e.An.[1] I will not go without you will go with me. Nrf. Don't do it without you're sure about it, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27. Sus.[1] He'd starved . . . everything, without it was hisself (s.v. Tot). I.W.[1] I won't goo without he goos too; I.W.[2] Dor. I don't know what I'll do without you'll help me, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 255. Som. There's never a Kirsten soul have a-crossed the drashel this year or last, 'ithout 'tis to dealy, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 35. Dev.[3], Cor.[3] [Amer. 'Ithout they're so old as to forgit or to not know what they do want, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 114.]

WITHOUTEN, *prep.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. War. Dev. Also in forms **wi'outen** Sc.; **withooten** Sc. Nhb.[1] e.Yks.[1]; **withootin** Sc. Without.

Abd. COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 6. Frf. The fairest flow'r o' Scotia's land, A rose withootin peer, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 95. s.Sc. Wha withouten pleasure Can tent thy fame, thy pith an' treasure? T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 356. Ayr. Whilk he aft tauld withooten fail, LAING *Poems* (1894) 10. Bwk. They'll follow withouten a swither, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 298. Gall. 'Mang dogs weel-bred you hold your place Withouten fail, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 162. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] This form is still common in colloquial talk. 'He wis withouten owther shoe tiv his foot or a bite tiv his mooth.' e.Yks.[1] Used only before vowels. War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1897); War.[3] Dev. What wid 'er a' done withouten me? SALMON *Ballads* (1899) 58.

[OE. *wiþūtan*, outside of; without (SWEET).]

WITHWINE, see **Withywind.**

WITHY, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **withey** Yks.; **wythy** Glo.[1]; and in forms **waddie** Sc. (JAM.); **widdey** N.Cy.[1]; **widdy** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Dev.; **widi** Abd.; **wither** Lan.; **woddie**, **woody** Sc. (JAM.); **wuddy** Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[124]; **wudy** Sc. [wi·ði; wi·di.] 1. *sb.* A name given to var. species of willow; also the common osier, *Salix viminalis*; a young willow-shoot or twig; a stout young stick. Cf. **with**, *sb.*[1], **withen**, *sb.*

Cai. This name is given . . . to a twig, having several smaller shoots branching out from it; which being plaited together, it is used as a whip, the single grain serving for a handle (JAM.). Arg. A peeled willow withy, one end of which pointed in the direction of the glen, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 291. Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[14] ne.Yks.[1] Willow shoot of a year's growth. m.Yks.[1] A hazel or willow twig, of the 'sucker' kind, but growing from the root of a standing tree. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], Der.[12], Lin.[1], Lei. (K.) Nhp.[1] The second growth of the willow tree, after it has been headed or stagged. An unpeeled osier is called a withy, when peeled an osier-rod. War.[234], Wor. (W.C.B.), w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] The name, used generically, for all *Salices*, Willows or Osiers, which are trees, or which would become such, yielding timber after their kind. Hrf.[2], Glo.[1], Oxf. (G.O.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*, Brks.[1], s.Bck. (B. & H.), Sur.[1], Sus.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[12] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor.[1] Among the withies that da hide The stream, 73. w.Som.[1] All species are known by this name, as the 'basket withy,' 'thatching withy,' 'black withy,' 'mouser-withy.' Dev.[1] Cor. I can pull up a hurdle an' wattle it with withys meantime, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 319.

2. A band of twisted wood, esp. of willow; an osier hoop; a noose; a twitch for horses; a bird-snare.

Sc. (JAM.); Thraw the woodie when it's green, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. Abd. WALKER *Bards* (1887) 616. Per. Often made of birchen twigs (JAM.). Ayr. I'll . . . thraw saugh woodies, BURNS *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Rxb. Two or three willow twigs twisted together in circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom (JAM.). Ir. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cum.[12]; Cum.[4] A band of platted willows, forming a bad apology for iron gate hooks. n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 192. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Twigs of willows or hazles dried partially in the fire, and then twisted into wreaths for many agricultural purposes. ne.Lan.[1]

Hence **Widdyful**, (1) *sb.* a small, ill-tempered person; (2) *adj.* ill-tempered, wrathful.

(1) **Bnff.**[1], **Cld.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** The laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl, BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, st. 2. **Dmf.** (JAM.)

3. A halter; hence a hangman's noose; the gallows. See **Cheat-the-wuddy**, s.v. **Cheat**, *v.* **II. 1.**

Sc. (JAM.); The woodie will hae its ain o' her before that, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **Bnff.** Maist as duddy As ony scarc-craw in a woody, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 172. **e.Fif.** An' I hang atween heaven an' earth like a malefactor on the widdie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **s.Sc.** He gang'd tae the woodie an' got a thrawn thrapple for a deed he didna dae, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 67. **Lnk.** It'll no save ma neck frae the wuddie, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 142. **Rxb.** I'd as lief march up the Hairabee with a woodie round my neck, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 75. **Kcb.** Lookin' at me as if I had saved ye frae the wuddy, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 322. **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** That he is a rogue and deserves a withy and to have his ears nailed to the pillory, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (Apr. 23, 1661) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VI. 34.

Hence **Withyful**, (1) *sb.* (*a*) a scamp; a gallows'-bird; (*b*) a romp; (2) *adj.* (*a*) worthless; deserving the gallows; (*b*) romping.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.); Ye're a widdy-fou against hanging time, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Or.I.** O you withifu (S.A.S.). **e.Fif.** That wauf lookin widdiefu' ye've suborned to do yer dirty wark, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 34. (*b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2, *a*) **Abd.** That widdifu' cuddy, my chamberlain, has his ain notions of security, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 180. **Slg.** Jock Timmer, Ance a widdiefu' sinner, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 109. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Niver ye tak' notice o' what Bawby Green raabs, Maikie, shü's a widdifoo craetur as iver liv'd, *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898).

4. A person who has been hanged; a person who deserves hanging.

Frf. His face as black as ony woody Wi' reek and turmoil o' the smiddy, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 71.

5. The iron ring on a 'boose'-post to which the cow-chain is attached; also in *comb.* **Red-widdy-and-swipple**; the post on which the cow-chain slides. N.Cy.[1], w.Yks. (J.J.B.), w.Yks.[1] **6.** The chain of joined hands made in the game of 'old pig.' Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) in ROBINSON *Dial.* (1861) (s.v. Old-pig). **7.** The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; a twisted band of the mountain ash used for thatching or binding faggots. Shr.[2] (s.v. Wicky), Hrf.[2] **8.** *Comb.* (1) **Withy-band**, a band made of twisted willows; (2) **-bed**, a willow plantation; an osier-bed; a place where willows grow; (3) **-bush**, a willow; (4) **-cragged**, *obs.*, having a long, pliant neck, esp. used of a horse; (5) **-hanger**, (*a*) the tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*; (*b*) the greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris*; (6) **-kibble**, a thick willow stick; see **Kibble**, *sb.*[2]; (7) **-neck**, see below; (8) **-pole**, see below; (9) **-pollard**, a pollard-willow; (10) **-tree**, a willow; a species of osier; (11) **-wand**, a stick of willow; a twig; a band of twisted willow twigs; (12) **-worthy**, a fellow who deserves hanging; a 'gallows'-bird.'

(1) **Hrf.** Instantly the withy bands broke in the midst, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 21. **n.Dev.** Nor welgars, no, nor withy bans, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 34. (2) **War.**[2], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** By the river and its withy beds, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 13. **Brks.**[1], **Sur.**[1], **I.W.**[12], **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dor.** Found dead-drunk by the withy bed, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 288, ed. 1895. **Som.** Wild ducks in the withy beds, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) i. **Dev.** He hired a 'withey bed' up the river on his own account, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1897) 509. (3) **n.Dev.** As he neared the withy bushes, he made one more effort to save himself, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) xi. (4) **n.Cy.** His [the horse's] crest should be firm, thin and well risen; his neck long and straight, yet not loose, and pliant, which the Northernmen term Withy-cragg'd, COX *Gentleman's Recreation* (1677) V. 18; **N.Cy.**[2] (5, *a*) **Dor.** *Western Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. (*b*) **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (6) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (7) **n.Cy.** A slender rod of hazel or willow sharpened at both ends and bent over the scopes [in thatching] to keep them down (J.H.). **Nhb.**[1] (8) **Nhp.**[1] When osiers are so old as to lose their pliability, they are termed withy-poles, and are used for hurdle bars and rails. **Wor.** Some withy-poles in the garden, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 23, 1901). (9) **Wil.** A hollow withy-pollard, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 225. (10) **Hrf.**[1] **Glo.** LEWIS *Gl.* (1839). **Wil.** They say in Wilts. in reference to the very rapid growth of the willow, that 'a withy tree will buy a horse before an oak will buy a bridle and saddle,' BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **Dev.**[4], **Cor.** (C.F.R.) (11) **Bnff.**[1] He's ass thrawn's widdie-waans. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** A small herdsman was at the tail of each troop, with a withy-wand in his hand, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896). **ne.Lan.**[1] (12) **Ayr.** The wuddie worthies that paid half price for leave to sleep on the widow's hearth, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) iii.

9. Phr. (1) *as dour as a withy*, hard and obstinate; (2) *as stiff* —, very stiff; (3) *as thrawn* —, 'contrary'; (4) *tough* —, very tough; (5) *the water will never rob*, or *wrong*, *the withy*, he that is born to be hanged will never be drowned; see **War**, *adj.*[1] **5**; (6) *to blin' a withy*, to fill a noose; (7) *to cheat the withy*, to escape hanging; (8) *to cheat the withy of one*, to save one from hanging; (9) *to dance from*, *in*, or *on*, *a withy*, to be hanged; (10) *to get the thief in the withy*, to 'corner' an offender; (11) *to wag at a withy*, (12) *to wed the withy*, to be hanged; (13) *withy, hold your own!* *obs.*, see below.

(1) **Rnf.** The ither hauf is as dour's a wuddy, *Good Wds.* (1878) 244. (2) **Frf.** I never fa' but I'm as stiff as a wuddie for twa or three days after it, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889. (3) **Rnf.** His wife's just as thrawn as a wuddy, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 193. (4) **Abd.** That goose is as teuch as a wuddie (G.W.). **Frf.** He'd ance been as swank, an' as teugh as the widdie, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. **Ayr.** WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 276. **Bwk.** HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Ant.** HUME *Dial.* (1878) 28. **N.Cy.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[1], **Der.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (JAM.); RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (6) **Gall.** If he should think she's fairly gane, His craig might blin' a wuddy, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 238. (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Or.I.** My rascally hero—'wi' muckle study Had caught the gift to cheat the wuddie,' VEDDER *Orcadian Sketches* (1832) 31. **Abd.** Folk wad swear he chate the wuddy, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 39. **Dmf.** I'd as lief cheat the woodie for a wee whilie yet, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 166. (8) **Wgt.** His wife thus contrived to cheat the wuddy o' him, and saved the family from the disgrace, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 255. (9) **Mry.** Wha for this ought to dance on the woodie, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 23. **Ayr.** Then Orthodoxy yet may prance, And Learning in a woody dance, BURNS *Twa Herds* (Apr. 1785) st. 16. **Nhb.** To then dance frae the woodie at Merrie Carlisle, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193. (10) **Ayr.** I found that I had thus got the thief in the wuddy, and he had no choice, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlv. (11) **Abd.** He is now liker to be a tassel at the end of a rope, and to wag at a widdie, than to be a marrow to my mother, COBBAN *Angel* (1898) 81. (12) **Lnk.** Rather wad I wed the wuddie, Or a runkled maiden be, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 58, ed. 1897. (13) **Rxb.** In former times, people on a long journey, when crossing a river in a flood, impressed perhaps with an idea . . . that he who was born to be hanged would never be drowned, used to cry out, 'Woodie, woodie, had your ain' (JAM.).

10. *v.* To bind bundles of thorn, &c. with a 'withy.' m.Yks.[1]

[OE. *wīþig*, a willow; band, bond. *wiþþe*, a withy, bond (SWEET).]

WITHYWEED, see **Withywind.**

WITHYWIND, *sb.* Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **witheywind** Som.; and in forms **witherwine** Glo. Oxf. Wil.; **withwind** Glo.[1] Hmp.[1] Wil.[1] Dor.[1]; **-wine** Glo.[1] Wil.[1]; **withyvine** Brks.[1] Dev.; **-weed** Dev.[4]; **-wine**, Glo.[1] Som. Dev.[1]; **-wing** Dev.[4]; **wythwind** s.Hmp. Dev.[4] [wi·ð(i)-waind.] **1.** The great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; also the field bindweed, *C. arvensis.*

Glo.[12], **Oxf.** (B. & H.), **Brks.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **s.Hmp.** With a bunch of berries of the wythwind, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **w.Cy.** (B. & H.) **Wil.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Wil.**[1], **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1], **Dev.**[14] **n.Dev.** Lent roses, withy-wind, butter'n eggs, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. The traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba.* Glo. (G.E.D.), Glo.[12] **3.** The honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum.* nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) **4.** The bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale.* Hmp.[1] **5.** The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.* w.Dor. (G.E.D.)

[1. In a witheweyndes wise ywounden aboute, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 525. OE. *wiþewinde*, bindweed.]

WITHYWING, see **Withywind.**

WIT IN ANGER, *phr.* Dev. A hasty flight. See **Quit.**

I didden zay nort tü 'er, 'cept thit I zim'd 'er wuz getting tü

fantysheeny vur a poor body. 'Owzimiver 'er tüked wit-in anger and shabbed off -and jy go wi' er, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

WITLESS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **weetless** n.Yks.[4]; **wutless** Sc. Ir. Cum. [wi·tləs.] Foolish, senseless, thoughtless.

Sc. (A.W.); Want o' sense mak's witless folk aft haud their heads ower high, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 68. Frf. Ae wanton, witless word o' mine Sune turned my Willie's heart frae me, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 42. Dwn. Puir wutless waen, A little kenn'd the luve A nursed was luve forbidden, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 113. Cum. A wutless bit hav'ril, a conceited yape, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 62. n.Yks.[4] Lan. Thou great witless foo', BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) ii.

WITLING, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A would-be wit.

If ony witling dare to lash, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 47.

WITNESS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dev. 1. *sb. Obs.* A sponsor, esp. in phr. *to stand witness.*

e.Lth. Baptism took place when the child was one or two days old; and there were always several 'witnesses' present, who were the same as sponsors, WADDELL *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 46. Dev.[1]

2. *v.* To stand sponsor to a child. Dev.[1] 3. To see; to be present at.

Sc. Last night I witnessed a very agreeable conversation, *Scoticisms* (1787) 107; I never witnessed anything so ridiculous, MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 92. Sh.I. Did ye iver witness da laek [weather]? *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

WITNEY, *sb.* Yks. [wit·ni.] A kind of cloth having a raised nap in ridges. w.Yks. (J.M.) Hence **Witney-machine,** *sb.* a machine for obtaining the above effect. *ib.*

WITRAT, see **Whitrack.**

WIT-SHACK, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shaky bog. (HALL.)

WITSHERD, see **Wet-shod.**

WITT, *adj. Obs.* Som. Fit. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

WITTAL, see **Victual.**

WITTALED, *ppl.adj.* Yks. [wi·tld.] Rooted; fastened.

w.Yks. Ah've gittan fas'en'd ta t'sod if ah ain't gittan wittaled ta t'tree, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 291.

WITT-CHEAP, *adj.* Suf. Very cheap. (E.M.T.)

WITTEN, *sb.* Yks. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **quicken,** *sb.*[3] Hence **Witteny,** *adj.* overgrown with couch-grass. 'This is witteny land,' *ib.*

WITTEN, see **Whitten,** *sb.*

WITTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **whitter** Cum.[4]; and in forms **whutter** Sc.; **widder** Sh.I.; **wither** Cai.[1] n.Yks.[12]; **wutter** Sc. Nhb.[1] [wi·tə(r; wi·ðə(r.] 1. *sb.* The barb of an arrow-head or a fishing-hook, &c.

Sc. (JAM.); He deserved his paiks for't—to put out the light when the fish was on ane's witters, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. Sh.I. Whin I wis düne wi' da trid huik—I wis brokken aff, da witters afore—dan I said, 'Da mist is clearin aff,' *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). Cai.[1] Abd. He dang a harpoon in my heart Out o'er the vera witter, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 114. Kcb. He sherpen't up the whutters o' the leister wi' a bit sklate, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 467. Nhb.[1], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) *over the witter, phr.* firmly secured; (2) **Wittered,** (3) **Witter-hooked,** *ppl. adj.,* (4) **Witterous,** *adj.* barbed.

(1) Gall. (J.M.) (2) Sh.I. Widdered heuks, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 102. Abd. (W.M.), s.Sc. (JAM.) Gall. Darting in him Mony a witterd poisonous stang, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 6, ed. 1876. Nhb.[1] (3) ne.Lan.[1] (4) Abd. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 18, 1903).

2. *Obs.* The rod which was put in the tithe stooks of corn. Nhb.[1] 3. *v.* See below.

n.Yks.[1] To notch or cut the shank of any object which has to be fixed in a quasi-socket in such a way that jagged points shall stand out so as to oppose or prevent the drawing back of the object; of gate-crooks, e.g., or any iron to be inserted in a post or stone-work.

Hence **Withering,** *sb.* the series of jagged points on the shank of a 'gate-crook.' *ib.*

WITTER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Also written **whitter**; and in form **wutter.** [wi·tər.] 1. *sb. Obs.* A token; a sign.

Fif. Ane wyspe wponn ewerie speir heid to be ane signe and witter to thame that ewerie ane of them sould knawe ane wther, PITSCOTTIE *Chron.* (ed. 1889) I. 272. s.Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Witter-stone,** *sb., obs.,* ? a stone placed as a mark.

Sc. The stone called the witterstone is not a stone for the regulating thereof, FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (c. 1700 I. 66, ed. 1759 (JAM.).

2. *Obs.* A tree reserved in cutting timber.

Cld. It has long been the custom to leave 20 or 25 select trees, called reserves or witters, in an acre, at each cutting, *Agric. Surv.* 138 (JAM.).

3. A curling term: the tee; see below.

Sc. A small hole made in the ice in the centre of the hoose or brough, to which the stones are thrown, *Royal Caledonian Curling Club Ann.* (1869) 264. Gall. (JAM.) Kcb. Next Robin, o' mains a leader good, Close to the witter drew, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 166.

Hence (1) **Witter-length,** (2) **-shot,** curling terms; see below.

(1) Gall. Old wary curlers . . . wont waste stones on the guards. They sail them past the sentinels, nigh wutter length, obtains an inring, plays on it, and not unfrequently drives out the winner, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 65, ed. 1876. (2) Sc. The stone rests on the tee; it is a 'witter-shot,' also 'pot-lid' (A.W.). Dmf. Their outer and their inner wicks, And witter shot, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 29. Gall. Draw a wutter shot—a curling phrase, signifying to give the stone so much strength that it may slide the length of the mark, and no farther, MACTAGGART *ib.* 184.

4. *v.* To inform; to prognosticate; to guide, direct. Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Witterly). S. & Ork.[1]

[4. Ho wat3 wytered bi wy3es what wat3 þe cause, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1587. ON. *vitra,* to manifest, reveal (VIGFUSSON).]

WITTER, *v.*[3] Wor. [wi·tə(r).] 1. To flutter.

A young farmer at Huddington said of bees, that were flying in and out of a nest in a wall, 'See how they are wittering in and out.' On being asked the meaning of the word or for another illustration of it he said, 'If you see a cat round a starling's nest with young in it, and the old birds are about, you will see them witter round the cat' (E.S.).

2. *Obsol.* To huddle together.

Those lambs are lying in the corner of the shed as close as they can witter (*ib.*).

WITTER, *v.*[4] Sc. To struggle, esp. to struggle for a livelihood.

Sc. MACKAY. Kcd. A person adopting projects beyond his means, and struggling with poverty in attempting to gain the end in view, is denominated 'a witterin body' (JAM.).

WITTER, see **Whither,** *sb.*[1], **Whitter,** *v.*[12 3]

WITTER-BIT, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [wi·tə-bit.] The counter-bored part of a pair of scissors.

WITTERET, see **Whitrack.**

WITTERING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **wuttering** Gall. [wi·tərin.] Knowledge; information; proof; a secret report; a hint. See **Witter,** *sb.*[2]

Sc. (JAM.); That was to be wittering true, That maiden she had gone, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 236, ed. 1806. Rxb. What it is you done or how they got wittering o't, the Lord only kens, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 125. Gall. I heard a wutterin' o't, but naething for certain (J.M.). N.Cy.[1] m.Yks.[1] I had no wittering on't at t'time. I got a wittering o' 't from him. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] Lan. If they've nobbut gitten a witterin' of somebody doin' wrang, they've a knack o' puttin' a bit to it, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 92. ne.Lan.[1]

[Iames of douglas of thare cummyng, And quhat thai war, had vittering, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) v. 342.]

WITTERLY, *adv.* Sc. Knowingly, 'wittingly.' See **Witter,** *sb.*[2]

To do a thing witterly [to act on good information, or with full knowledge], MACKAY.

WITTEROUS, *adj.* Bnff.[1] [wi·tərəs.] Of a crabbed, determined disposition.

WITTERS, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **witter.** The throat, esp. in phr. *to be in,* or *at, a person's witters,* to fall foul of him.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Finiver the twa met, they wir in o' ane anither's witters, jist like twa kyard wives. He wiz in o's witters jist in a han'clap. Bch. You wou'd hae thought that they wou'd hae flown in ither's witters in a hand-clap, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 17. Abd. He was up i' my witters like a fechtin cock, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii.

WITTING, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **witing** N.Cy.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **whitton** w.Yks.; **wittan** Cai.[1]; **witten** Sc.; **wittin** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.[14] w.Yks.[1]; **witton** w.Yks. [wi·tin, -ən.] **1.** Knowledge; judgment; intelligence; occas. *pl.*

Sc. Without my wittins (Jam.); What will come o' ye gin the bailies suld come to get witting, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. Edb. Macaulay *Poems* (1788) 197. N.Cy.[1] Cum.[1] I dud t'best o' my wittin; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2] w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548; w.Yks.[1] I'd shawn him th' gainest gait afoare, to th' best o' my wittin, ii. 295. ne.Lan.[1]

2. *pl.* Information; tidings.

Sh.I. Da Custom Hoose men wis shuirly gotten wittens o' Uncle Lowrie's smack, Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed., 90. Cai.[1] I noor heerd word or wittans o' 'm sin 'at day. Bnff. Wad your Lordship hae ony wittens o' him? *Leg. Strathisla* (1851) 95. Edb. Neither word nor wittens of it have been seen or heard tell of from that to this day, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Kcb. Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 232.

[1. With-outen witing of any other wight, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1611.]

WITTINGLY, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **weetingly** Yks.; **wittenly** Cum. [wi·tinli.] Purposely, knowingly, designedly.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Oft wittingly I stummerd, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17. w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (J.W.)

WITTLE, see **Victual, Whittle,** *sb.*[13]

WITTOL, *sb.*[1] Cor. [wi·tl.] The wheatear, lit. white tail, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

So called from the pure white colour of the base and lower portion of the side of the tail, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315.

WITTOL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Suf.[1] A contented 'cuckold.'

WITTON, WITTOR, see **Witting, Whittawer.**

WITTY, *adj.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Ken. Dev. [wi·ti.] **1.** *adj.* Wise, knowing; sensible, shrewd; well-informed; cunning.

Bnff. A witty wife did than advise Rob back to gang to Maukin Wise, And score her over, ance or twice, Aboon the breath, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 93. Fif. That head quhilk was sa wittie in warldlie effeares and polecie, Melvill *Autobiog.* (1610) 117, ed. 1842. Ayr. 'Wow man! Ye hae a witty head.' 'A witty head I never had,' Fisher *Poems* (1790) 153. Lnk. A wow Janet, but ye're a witty creature, but can ye tell me what way the blackamoors is made, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 137. n.Yks.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] He is a witty man about cattle. s.Chs.[1] Ée)z ŭ wit·i mon, iz yaan·dŭr; dhŭr)z nóo bes·tin im ŭt ŭ baa·rgin. s.Not. Folk mun be very witty nowadays; they do invent some things (J.P.K.). n.Lin. His feyther was a witty man, if yer like, bud him, he's as shiftless as can be (M.P.). Ken.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 25.

Hence **Witty-widgeon,** *sb.* a wiseacre; *gen.* used ironically. n.Yks.[2] **2.** *sb. Obs.* Cleverness; skill.

Lth. The sorry's i' the cutty, She'll win awa, for a' my witty, Out o'er the rigs, Thomson *Poems* (1819) 131.

[1. OE. *wittig,* wise; in one's right mind (Sweet).]

WITTY, *adj.*[2] Nrf. [wi·ti.] Very small.

Ony a few teeny, witty little things, Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 17.

WITTY, see **Whitty,** *sb.*[1]

WITTY-WITTY-WAY, see **Widdy-widdy-way.**

WITTY-WOO, *sb.* e.An.[2] [wi·ti-wū.] An owl.

[So called] from his cry. We have 'a witty-woo's eggs,' and 'witty-woo's nasen.'

WITWALL, *sb.* Chs. Glo. **1.** The great spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major.* Glo.[12] **2.** The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Chs.[1] See **Hickwall.**

WIVE, *v.* Sc. With *on*: to marry to.

Per. An' she's gaun to wive her on me, is she? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 51, ed. 1887.

WIVEARE, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A prying person.

WIVEL, *v.* Lin. Brks. Wil. Dor. Also written **whivel** Dor.[1]; **wyvel** Wil.[1] [wi·vl.] **1.** To hover. Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.[1] Cf. **wiver,** *v.* **2.** To veer about, as the wind; to blow as wind round a corner or through a hole. Wil.[1] Hence **Wivelly,** *adj.* fickle, undecided, wavering, untrustworthy. *ib.* **3.** *Comp.* (1) **Wivel-headed,** flighty, giddy; foolish; weak. n.Lin.[1]; (2) **-minded,** capricious, fickle; undecided, wavering; untrustworthy. Brks.[1], Wil.[1]

WIVELLER, see **Weevil.**

WIVER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] One of the timbers or wales of a boat on which the seats rest. Cf. **inwiver.**

WIVER, *v.* Sc. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. w.Cy. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **whiver** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Brks.[1] w.Cy. Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som.; **wivver** Ken.[1] Hmp.[1] Dev. Cor.; **wyver** Wil. [wi·və(r.] **1.** To shake; to tremble. Cf. **wivel.**

Ken.[1] Dev. Aw, Loramassy, Joan, 'ow yŭ did stertlee me! I've abin a-bivering an' a-wivering iver zince, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Stertlee).

Hence **Wivery,** *adj.* trembling convulsively; shivering, quaking; giddy, dizzy.

Hmp. My head is wivvery, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1] Dev. I bant very well, tŭ-day. I'm za wivvery, I dawnt knaw whotiver tŭ dŭ wi' myzel, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. I be wivvery an' wish ta long o' leavin' en, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 148.

2. To quiver, flutter, hover; to float or tremble in the air, esp. used of the flight of birds.

Sc. Men ranking themselves under stately standerts . . . displayed for whivering in the winde, Birnie *Blame of Kirk-buriall* (1606) vii (Jam. *Suppl.*). Brks.[1] I zin the haak whiverin' wher I knawed zome young partridges was. Ken.[1] Sus. The smoke came wivering down the chimney. The snow came wivering down through the holes in the roof (S.P.H.). Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 288. w.Cy. (Hall.) Wil. We could hear the ravens wyvering and rustling till they settled, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) viii; Wil.[1] Dor.[1] My vust shill skylark whiver'd high. w.Som.[1] I do zee two or dree hawks, darn 'em, wivering [wúv·ureen] 'pon th' hill 'most every day. nw.Dev.[1]

3. To move; to veer round. Hmp.[1] **4.** To blow in gusts, as the wind. n.Dor. (S.S.B.), Som. (W.F.R.)

5. To waver; to hesitate.

Hmp. Whatever's the good o' wiverin about like this yer? Wull ye hae me or wunt ye? Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 192. Wil.[1]

Hence (1) **Wiver-minded,** (2) **Wivery-minded,** *ppl. adj.* changeable, wavering, vacillating.

(1) Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) n.Dev. (R.P.C.)

WIVET, WIVETT, see **Wevet, Wibbit.**

WIVING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Wm. See below.

As soon as the good woman could bear to sit (after lying-in), the neighbouring women were invited to a second tea-party, called the wiving, when they all attended with presents, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 381; Briggs *Remains* (1825) 247.

WIVIVVEL, see **Wirwivvle.**

WIVVEL, *v.* Cor.[3] [wi·vl.] A marble-playing term: to throw a 'taw' instead of 'firing.'

Thas no feer, Jan Thomas; you're wivveling.

WIZARD'S KNOT, *phr.* Irel. See below.

Mun. 'Twas an enchantment put into hanks of yarn by the wise man or the wise woman, to keep the place safe and sacred where it would be tied, and to bind under bonds every soul it was laid upon, Barry *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 83.

WIZDOMITE, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A wiseacre.

Won ov eawer wizdomites, ot kud see throo an inch booart, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1798) 47, ed. 1801.

WIZE, WIZEN, see **Wise,** *v.,* **Weasand.**

WIZERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [wai·zəz.] The tops of vegetables. Cf. **wise,** *sb.*[1], **wyzle.**

w.Yks. Dead turnip or potato tops (S.P.U.); The top of a radish (B.K.).

WIZINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Stf. Also in form **wysans** Stf. [wai·zinz.] Trailing shoots or runners of plants; the dead tops of vegetables. Cf. **wise,** *sb.*[1]

w.Yks. (S.P.U.) n.Stf. Bilberry-wysans, strawberry-wysans, potato-wysans, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 314.

WIZLE, WIZZ, see **Wyzle, Whiz(z,** *v.*[1]

WIZZAN(D, see **Weasand.**

WIZZARDS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Mry. (Jam.) Quick-grass, or other weeds, dried on fallow fields.

WIZZEL, see **Weasel,** *sb.*[1], **Whistle.**

WIZZEN, *v.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **whizzen** Chs.[2]; **wisen** Sc. (Jam.) Wm. Lan. Cor.; **wissen** Sc. (Jam.) Chs.[23]; **wizen** Sc. Ir. Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] n.Yks.[4] w.Yks.[24] Stf. Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] Lei.[1] War.[234] s.War.[1] Glo.[12]; **wizzan** w.Yks.[5];

wyzzen Lan.; and in forms **weasen** Ant.; **weazen** e.An.[2]; **weeasan** e.Yks.[1]; **weezen** Sc. Uls. Dwn. Lakel.[2] Wm.; **wesan** I.W.[1]; **weysan** I.W.[12]; *pp.* **wozzen** s.Not. [wi·zən; wī·zən, wiə·zən.] **1.** *v.* To wither, shrivel, shrink; to become dry, hard, parched, or wrinkled; to fade or pine away. *Gen.* used in *pp.* Cf. **swizzen**, *v.*[1] **2.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Wizzn'd wi' da frost fil he's [it's] üssless, *Sh. News* Mar. 16, 1901). **Frf.** Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882. **Per.** The heart wes wizened in the breist o' him, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **Fif.** Robertson *Provost* (1894) 156. **se.Sc.** To theak the caldrif wizend hide, O' ilk poor creature, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 52. **Ayr.** His sweaty, wizen'd hide, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 11. **Bwk.** Self has gained the upper han' An' wizened up their hearts, Calder *Poems* (1897) 223. **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). **Wgt.** Carryin' a weezen't lookin' wean in her arms, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 106. **Ir.** She was that stooped and wizened away to nothin', Barlow *East unto West* (1898) 174. **Uls.** She is weezened, or cruel ornery-looking, *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Nhb.**[1] The trees hes aal wizened. **Dur.**[1] **Lakel.**[1] Often applied to small withered or shrivelled apples; **Lakel.**[2] A weezen'd laal monkey 'at is he. **Cum.**[3] He was rayder a wizzent oald fellow, 174. **Wm.** I put those three shillings which you gave me into a hole, and I found them weezened every time I went to look at them. . . I have just found it out that Dick has weezend them, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 409; As wisened as a winter apple (B.K.). **n.Yks.**[124], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Like a plant at's neglected he begins ta wizzen, if net physically, mentally, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 32; **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** His face is wizz'nt deawn to nowt, Mellor *Poems* (1865) 15. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** The turnips was all wozzen (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.**[1] Here's a few wizened apples. **Nhp.**[12], **War.**[123], **Shr.**[2], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[12], **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[1] **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

Hence **Wizzened-face**, *sb.* a thin, ill-looking person.

s.Lan. Theaw wyzzent face (S.B.).

2. *adj.* Withered, dried up, wrinkled, pinched; thin; ill-favoured.

Sc. (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2] **Cum.** An auld wizzen feace, Wheatley *Joe the Buts* (1869) 14. **War.**[4], **s.War.**[1], **Glo.** (A.B.), **I.W.**[12]

Hence (1) **Wizzen-faced**, *ppl. adj.* having a withered, wrinkled, thin face; lantern-jawed; pale-faced; delicate-looking; (2) **Wizzen-kited**, *ppl. adj.* withered, shrivelled.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[12], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] T'wizzan faaced scribe. **Chs.**[1] **s.Chs.**[1] Look üt im, naay! i)nüt ey ü póoür wiz·n-fai·st lit·l thingg? **War.**[2] **Shr.**[1] 'Er's a poor wizzen-faced little thing, nuthin' like the rest; **Shr.**[2] Such a wizzen-faced looking rascal. **Brks.**[1], **e.An.**[2], **Cor.**[3] (2) **Nhb.**[1] Old wizen-kited quine—shrivelled old hag.

[1. OE. *wisnian*, *weosnian*, to dry up, wither (Sweet).] 2. ON. *visinn*, wizened, withered (Vigfusson).]

WIZZEN, *v.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **whizzen** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs. nw.Der.[1]; **wizzn** s.Lan. [wi·zən.] To whine, as a dog; to bellow; to make a noise.

Cum. 'At car'n't if the lasses wizzen, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 140. **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 420. **s.Chs.**[1] Wot üt dhü wiz·nin aat, naay? Dhü mid·bi ver·i baad·li dün bahy, ah)m shóoür. **nw.Der.**[1]

WIZZEN(D, see **Weasand.**

WIZZIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **wizzy.** [wi·zi.] A thick covering or muffling; a wrapper; a shock of hair.

A'm seen men o' your time o' life 'at wid a hed nae hair apo' der kroon, bit ye hae a wizzie o't yet, *Sh. News* (Jan. 18, 1902); Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 187.

WIZZLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **whizzle** n.Yks.[14]; and in forms **wahzle** e.Yks.[1]; **warstle** Lan.; **warzle** n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **wezzle** n.Yks.[4] [wi·zl; wā·zl.] **1.** To move stealthily; to creep in and out, as a snake. ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] **2.** To run out by slow degrees, as liquid from a tap.

n.Yks.[2] It's cloven up, it weeant warzle.

3. To obtain by craft, cajolery, or flattery; to wheedle, entice; to intrigue.

N.Cy.[2] **n.Yks.** She warzled it oot on him (T.S.); **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] 'A warzling kind of a body,' a wheedler; a sly deceiver; **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's a queer un, sha can wezzle owt oot o' ma. He can warzle tha inti believing owt. **ne.Yks.**[1] They warzled him up. **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Warstle me into some clough or quarry, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34.

Hence (1) **Warzlement**, *sb.* blandishment, cajolery, wheedling ways; (2) **Warzly**, *adj.* wheedling, persuasive, flattering.

(1) **n.Yks.**[12], **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **n.Yks.** He's a wahzly fellow (I.W.).

WIZZLE, WIZZY, see **Weasel**, *sb.*[1], **Whizzle**, *v.*, **Wizzie.**

WLAP, *v.* w.Yks.[4] To wrap; to fold. Cf. **lap**, *v.*[2]

In wlapping there is more of folding over, placing one layer over another, than in wrapping. We wrap up anything in a silk handkerchief: the laundress wlaps up the shirt which she has ironed.

[A yong child wlappid in clothis, Wyclif *Luke* ii. 12.]

WO, *int.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **whaw** Yks.; **who** w.Yks.[1] Lan. Der.[1] I.W.[1]; **whoa** Nhb.[1] s.Lan.[1] e.An.[2] Som. Dev.; **whoi** Chs.; **whoy** Cum. e.Lan.[1]; **woa** Sc. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] Yks. s.Lan.[1] Chs. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Ken. Som. Cor.; **woah** Cum.; **woe** Oxf.[1] Hmp.; **wogh** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **woh** Ir. Lin.[1]; **woi** Ken.; **woo** e.Yks.[1] Lei.[1] Shr.[1] Glo. Oxf.[1] Suf.[1] Hmp.; **wooh** Suf.[1]; **woy** Sc. Dur.[1] Cum.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lin.[1] [wō; woi; wū.]

1. *int.* A call to a horse to stop or stand still.

Sc. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 159; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cld.** Wo is used in calling to a horse at a distance, or in giving the usual commands while at labour (Jam.). **Ayr.** Cracking his whip, with many a 'hup horse; yean horse; woa lad; steady!' Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 5; In calling [horses] to stop [carters employed] the incommunicable sound of 'proo,' now 'wo,' or 'woy,' *Agric. Surv.* 503 (Jam.). **Wmh.** 'Woh, Paddy.' The horse stopped, Bullock *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 207. **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** A voice it cries 'Whoy!' . . . 'Whoy!' again and again, Burn *Ballads* (ed. 1877) 136; **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 319; **w.Yks.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **I.Ma.** (S.M.) **Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Shr.**[1] **Glo.** When he says 'woo' to make a horse stop he does not know the woo is Chinese for to stop, Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 35. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **e.An.**[2], **Suf.**[1] **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**[1] Not used to a horse when moving, as a command to stop, but when restless or fidgety, or inclined to kick. 'Wo, mare! wo, mare!' **nw.Dev.**[1] **e.Dev.** They come nearer saying, 'Whoa' and 'Good hoss,' Jane *Eve Mohun* (1901) 37.

2. A call to a horse to go to the left. Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **3.** *Comb.* (1) **Wo a**, a call to a horse to stop or stand still; (2) **-a about**, (3) **-ab**, a call to a horse to keep steady; (4) **-af**, (5) **-ak**, a call to a horse to turn to the left; (6) **-back**, (*a*) a call to a horse to back; (*b*) see (5); (7) **-come-'ere**, see (5); (8) **-come-hick**, a call to a horse to come towards the speaker; (9) **-cum-huggin**, a call to a horse to come towards the speaker and stop; (10) **-e**, (*a*) see (8); (*b*) see (1); (11) **-esh**, (12) **-gee**, calls to a horse to turn to the right; (13) **-hay** (**-hey**), see (1); (14) **-heck** (**-hick**), see (5); (15) **-ho**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) to call 'wo-ho!' to a horse; (16) **-hop**, (17) **-hoy**, see (1); (18) **-hup**, (*a*) see (12); (*b*) to call 'wo-hup!' to a horse; (19) **-hye** (**-hi**), (*a*) see (5); (*b*) to call 'wo-hye!' to a horse; (20) **-kum-harther**, a cry used by wagoners; see **Come-hither**; (21) **-o-ie**, **-oy**, or **Whoie**, see (1); (22) **-o-o**, a call to a horse to be cautious or not to be afraid; (23) **-oot**, see (12); (24) **-there**, get out of the way; beware; (25) **-ub**, see (12); (26) **-up**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) used to express exultation; (*c*) an end; a finishing of anything; (27) **-wag**, a call to a horse to go away; (28) **-wee**, (29) **-whoo-up**, see (1).

(1) **Cor.** Zeb called out 'woa-a!' and the mare stopped, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 154. (2, 3) **Brks.**[1] (4) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (5) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) (6, *a*) **Fif.** 'Wo-back, ye jade!' he cried, seizing the reins, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 150. **Lnk.** Hap, wyne, wo back, or step awa, Watson *Poems* (1853) 25. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (*b*) **Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (7) **Chs.**[1] (8) **w.Yks.**[2] (9) **s.Lan.** (S.B.) (10, *a*) **w.Cy.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. (*b*) **Suf.**[1] (11) **Suf.** (H.O.H.) (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Nhb.**[1] **Lei.**[1] 'Stan' still! wo-hey' . . . are the general interruptions of the continuous hiss maintained while grooming (s.v. Horse-language). (14) **Nhb.** 'Wo heck' is used when a horse is required to stop before turning (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] (15, *a*) **Dur.**[1] **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse-language). (*b*) **Wmh.** The Master yoked a horse to the slipe . . . and with much bustle and 'wo-hoing' fell to gathering in the long yellow rows, Bullock *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 108. (16, 17) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (18, *a*) **Nhb.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** She . . . 'wo-hupped' and

'wo hyed' at the old horse they had borrowed, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 166. (19, *a*) Nhb. (R.O.H.), Nhb.[1] (*b*) Nhb. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 166. (20) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849. (21) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) (s.v. Gee). Lan. Who-oy Nettle! BRIERLEY *Cotters*, iii. (22) Sc. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 159. (23) Wil.[1] (s.v. Horses). (24) n.Yks.[2] (25) I.W.[1] (26, *a*) Yks. (G.W.W.), I.W.[1] (*b*) e.Yks.[1] Woo up! lads; we'll hev a jolly spree, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*c*) s.Lan.[1] It's toime we coom to a woa-up. (27) Hmp. (H.R.) (28) Lei.[1] (29) s.Lan. (S.B.)

4. *sb. Fig.* A check; a stop; bounds, measure.

Der.[1] He had no wo with him. e.An.[1] Suf.[1] There's no woo in him as yit.

5. *v.* To call 'wo!' to a horse.

I.Ma. 'You're very late on the road,' he says—and waen and woin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 3; I didn't see him, but I heard him waein and woin to his horses (S.M.). Som. The harvesters whoaing and shouting, as a wheel struck against the post, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 120.

WOA, see **Wo, Wogh.**

WOAD, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Wil. Dor. Also in forms **wad** Lakel.[2] Yks. Nhp.[1] e.An.[1]; **wood** Gall. n.Cy. n.Yks.[2] Dor.[1] Wil.[1]; **wud** Gall. [wōd; wad.] 1. In phr. *as blue as woad*, very blue.

Cum. (M.P.) Wm. Peur lal thing, its fingers er as blue as wad wi cauld (B.K.). e.An.[1] A common comparison. Nrf. (E.M.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Woad-croft**, (2) **-ground**, a piece of ground used for the cultivation of woad; (3) **-men**, men engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of woad; (4) **-wax** or **-wex**, (*a*) the dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria*; (*b*) the needle whin, *G. anglica*; (5) **-wesh** or **-wish**, (6) **-wise**, see (4, *a*).

(1) Nhp.[1] A part of Kettering field is still known by the name of Wad-croft, and is so described in the title-deeds. (2) Within memory there were wad-grounds in Hardingstone field and some of the neighbouring villages, with huts for the wad-men, *ib.* (3) Lin. It appears that the ordinary established practice of cultivating and manufacturing woad in Lincolnshire, is carried on by woadmen, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 159. Nhp.[1] (4, *a*) Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) in *Arch. Rev.* I. 39; Wil.[1] Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 46; Dor.[1] (*b*) Wil.[1] (5) Gall. (J.M.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 784. (6) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. A yellow dye. Yks. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846).

WOAD, WOADMEL(L, see **Wood**, *adj.*, **Wadmel.**

WOAF, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] Also in form **woave.** A measure of ten feet in length applied to the warp of a piece of cloth.

WOAF, WOAG, see **Waugh, Wug(g.**

WOAH, WOAK, WOAN, see **Wo, Oak, Won.**

WOANT, WOARE, see **Want**, *sb.*[2], **Ware**, *sb.*[2]

WOARIN, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sh.I. A 'haaf'-term for a seal.

The seal was in the North Isles and Foula called 'de hoarm (or woarin),' which means the 'hairy one,' or 'hair-fish,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28.

WOASE, WOAST, see **Woosh, Oast**, *sb.*[2], **Wost**, *v.*

WOAT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **wote** Lakel.[2] Wm.; and in form **waut** Cum. [wōt.] A welt, esp. that of a boot, clog, or shoe; also in *comp.* **Woat-leather.** A dial. form of 'welt,' *sb.*[1]

Lakel.[2] Thoo's worn t'doon ta t'wote fer want of a calker. Cum. (M.P.), Cum.[14], Wm. (J.H.)

WOATIN(G, *sb.* Lakel. Also written **wotin** Lakel.[2] [wō·tin.] The welt of a boot or clog. Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] See **Woat.**

WOAVE, see **Whauve, Woaf.**

WOB, *sb.* Chs.[1] [wob.] In phr. *all of a wob*, used of semi-liquids: in a shaking condition; see below.

When slaked lime is carried any distance in a cart, it gradually becomes more liquid, and shakes and splashes about; it is then said to be 'all of a wob.'

WOB, *int.* Dor. [wob.] In *comb.* **Wob off**, a call to a horse to keep away from the driver. (E.C.M.)

WOB, see **Wab, Web.**

WOBART, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Dur. A slate 1 foot 4½ inches in length. w.Dur.[1] 49.

WOBART, *sb.*[2] and *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **wowbat.** [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *sb.* A feeble, decayed person. Sc. A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1882) 88 (JAM. *Suppl.*). 2. *adj.* Feeble, weakly, decayed. Cf. **wodat.** Hence **Wobart-like**, *adj.* having a withered or faded look. *ib.* Ags. A wobart bairn (JAM., s.v. Wobat).

[2. I haue ane wallidrag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 33.]

WOBAT, see **Woubit.**

WOBBLE, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1], *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **wabble** Bnff.[1] Twd. (JAM.) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Glo.[2] Brks.[1] Suf.[1] Cor.; **wable** Sc.; **wauble** Sc. [wo·bl, wa·bl] 1. *v.* In *comp.* **Wobble-jaad**, rickety, shaky. I.W.[1] 2. To walk with a weak, tottering step, as a very feeble person; to move awkwardly, uneasily, laboriously, or slowly; to hobble; to tumble.

Bnff.[1] Abd. Creatures waublin on their wames, SHELLEY *Flowers* (1868) 60. Ayr. An' ran them till they a' did wauble, Far, far behin', BURNS *Farmer's Salutation*, st. 7. Lth. In the coorts the nowt did wauble To the shed—mouths ruminating, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 316. Twd. (JAM.) Kcb. The snipe . . . Starts frae the slimy drain; and to the spring . . . now waubles fast, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1785) 156 (JAM.). Glo.[2], e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Wabblety**, *adj.* shaky, tottery; (2) **Wablin**, *sb.* a nestling, an unfledged bird.

(1) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) Wil. The 'dree callow wablins' were the three unfledged nestlings of a yellow-hammer, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 86.

3. To move up and down in boiling; to boil fast.

Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The pot wabbles. War.[3] Suf.[1] Of dumplings tumbling about in the ebullition of the boiler.

4. To move about anything in the mouth in the process of mastication; see below.

Suf.[1] A cow chewing a turnip awkwardly, is said to 'wabble it about in 'ar mouth.'

5. To sew badly; see below.

A sempstress in hemming is said to wabble her work if she overlay the folds so as to make her work thicker in one place than in another, *ib.*

6. *Fig.* To hesitate.

War.[3] He will not say for whom he will vote—he seems to be wobbling. Wor. They were ridiculed by their constituents for 'wobbling' over various questions, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 11, 1899); (E.S.)

7. *Fig.* With *out*: to divulge; to tell.

m.Cor. I want to have a bit o' chat weth 'ee, and tedden wise to wabble out every thing to denner taable, afore the wumen kind, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 94.

8. *sb.* The act of walking with difficulty through weakness. Bnff.[1] 9. A boiling.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] 'Why, missus, that egg has been boiling this five minutes!' 'Ne'er yo' moind! It'll beer anoother wabble.' Nhp.[1] Give the meat another wabble. War.[3]

10. *pl.* Spots floating before the eyes. Brks.[1] 11. Of sewing: a hem or seam sewn so badly that the work is thicker in one place than in another. Suf.[1] 12. Food or drink having a weak, watery flavour. Bnff.[1] 13. *adj.* Slender, easily shaken. *ib.* 14. Having a weak, watery flavour. *ib.* 15. *adv.* Tremulously; with a weak, tottering step. *ib.*

WOBBLE, *sb.*[2] Shr.[1] [wo·bl.] A gummy secretion in the corner of the eye. (s.v. Wapple.)

WOBBLE, *v.*[2] Irel. Cth. Also in form **wabble** Don. [wo·bl.] To mix a shaving-lather; to lather the face. N.I.[1], Cth. (W.W.S.)

WOBBLE, *v.*[3] Sc. Stf. War. Wor. [wo·bl.] To sell intoxicating liquor without a licence.

War. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 349; War.[3] w.Wor.[1] A case of wobbling against Elisha Allen came before the magistrates this morning, *Wor. Jrn.* (May 3, 1879).

Hence **Wobbling-shop**, *sb.* an unlicensed shop for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Ayr. (H.M.) Stf. Tom was gallus drunk one night, And when he left the wobbling shop, The skoi was dark, *The Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901).

WOBBLE-ROAD, *sb.* Sus. A bridle-way. (S.P.H.)

WOBBUT, *conj.* Dur. Lin. Also in forms **wobbit** e.Dur.[1]; **wobbud** n.Lin.[1] [wo·bət, -əd.] A contraction of 'why but'; used in an introductory sense.

e.Dur.[1] Wobbit thou'll not. n.Lin.[1]

WOBLET, *sb.* Dor.[1] [wo·blit.] The handle of a hay-knife.

WOBSTER, WOC, see **Webster, Wake**, *v.*[1]

WOCH, *int.* Cum. A call to a horse to stop. (E.W.P.) See **Wo.**

WOCHLE, WOCK, see **Wauchle, Oak.**

WOD, see **Wad**, *sb.*[1], **What, Wood**, *adj.*

WODAT, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Feeble, weakly; decayed. (s.v. Wobat.) Cf. **wobart**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

WODDENEL, WODDER, see **Wadmel, Wither-**, *pref.*

WODDICOTE, WODDIE, see **Widdicote, Withy.**

WODDRAM, see **Woodrum.**

WODE, *sb.* Sc. A corruption of 'God'; used *int.* Cf. **od.**

Lnk. Wode, she said you could do nacthing but scure wash mugs, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 62.

WODEN, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Overrun. See **Forwoden.**

'You mun snape that tree, it's woden wi' wood,' must prune that tree, it is overrun with growth.

WODENSDAY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. A dial. form of 'Wednesday.'

Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 86; Nhb.[1] I can recollect perfectly when it was invariably pronounced Wodensday by old country people.

WODERSHINS, WODGE, WODMOLE, see **Withershins, Wadge**, *v.*[1], **Wedge**, *sb.*[1], **Wadmel.**

WODROAM, WODSET, see **Woodrum, Wadset.**

WOE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Lin. e.An. Also written **wo** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Der.[1]; and in forms **wa** n.Cy. Wm.; **waa** w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **wae** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.[1] Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **way** Cum.[14]; **wea** N.Cy.[12] Cum.[14] Wm. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **weah** Dur.[1] w.Yks.; **wee** Nhb.[1] w.Dur.[1]; **weea** n.Yks.[23]; **weha** N.Cy.[1] [wō, woə; wē, weə, wiə.] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Woe-suck(s**, used as an exclamation of grief: alas! (2) **-wan**, pale with grief; (3) **-waps**, an exclamation predictive of coming trouble; (4) **-worn**, sorrow stricken.

(1) Sc. Waesucks to see you sae ill clad, Pennecuik *Collection* (1787) 26. Frf. Alack-a day! waesucks for John, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 40, ed. 1882. Slg. But waesocks now, Poor Davie's dead, Muir *Poems* (1818) 19. Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 25. e.Lth. Waesucks! thou wearie, eastlin' blast, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 91. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Wm. Waesucks, Wullie! d'ye hear him? Ollivant *Owd Bob* (1898) xxii. (2) Peb. Baith wo-wan an' weary—my hame is na here, Sanderson *Poems* (1865) 30. (3) e.Yks.[1] (4) Elg. The wae-worn, number'd life, Th' irremeable way Will find, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 188. Frf. The wae-worn an' weary were solaced fu' aft By the auld man's gentle Oe, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 69. Ayr. A woe-worn ghaist I hameward glide, Burns *Maun I still on Menie doat*, st. 7. Nhb. Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 179.

2. Phr. (1) *to be in woe*, see below; (2) *wae's heart o' me*, (3) *wae's my heart*, (4) *wae's o' me*, or *thee*, used as expressions of grief or commiseration; alas! (5) *wae to tell*, sad to say; (6) *wae wags ye*, used as an exclamation or imprecation; (7) *waistomme*, (8) *wast-heart-a-day*, see (4); (9) *woe behang ye*, may sorrow surround you; (10) *woe is me, wae's me*, or *wayses me*, see (4); (11) *woe light on't*, or *woleet o't*, woe betide it; (12) *woe('s) is (t')heart, wae's (t')heart, waste-heart, wazistheart, woestart*, see (4); (13) *woe's the day*, or *woe's me the day*, woe to the day; (14) *woe worth*, may woe betide; used as an imprecation.

(1) e.An.[1] Blinds down for the week are said to be in woe. (2) m.Yks.[1] (3) Sc. But wae's my heart, I had been tender a' the summer, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v. Abd. Waes my heart that I'm sae fat, Paul *Abdnsh.* (1881) 127. Slg. O waes my heart, must Scotia's harp Be hung upon the willow tree? Wyse *Poems* (1829) 191. Ayr. Waes my heart! he could na mend it! Burns *Death of Mailie*, l. 10. Lnk. Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 81. (4) m.Yks.[1] (5) Rnf. Wae to tell! amang the cinders It tumbl'd down, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 121. (6) Bch. Wae wags ye, chiel, whare hae ye been? Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (Jam.). (7) Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 313. Wm. Aye, waist omme! I hev hed a saar loss, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 46, ed. 1821. (8) w.Yks.[24] (9) n.Yks.[2] (10) Sc. Wae's me for my Greek and Hebrew, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. n.Sc. Wae's me, ye provide ill for them o' yer ain hoosehald, Gordon *Cuiglen* (1894) 146. Frf. O, waes me, I waitet fu' lanely, an' lang, Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 24. Per. Wae's me for the cratur's boast' Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 23. Lth. Yet waes-me on the thocht, Jamie, I canna think thee deid, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 46. Dmf. Oh! waes me for my harmless sheep, James Kennedy *Poems* (1823) 160. Gall. Irving *Fireside Lays* (1872) 232. n.Cy. (K.) Nhb.[1] A common exclamation equivalent to 'dear me!' Waes me! but the lad's gyen off wivoot us. Cum.[14], n.Yks. (T.S.), m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Der.[1] (s.v. Waste). (11) N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] (12) Sc. Mackay. Edb. Mang men, wae's-heart! we aften find The brawest drest want peace o' mind, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 141, ed. 1785. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.[1] Contracted either from 'wae is at the heart,' of the speaker namely; or, from 'wae is the heart'; n.Yks.[2] Weeas is t'heart! ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] Wae's is t'heart. w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[1]; w.Yks.[5] 'Wäasteheart barns! ye knawn't what's let on yuh, God help yuh!' 'How are yuh to-dāay then like?' 'Noa better, thenk yuh.' 'Ah, wäasteheart! wäasteheart!' Der.[1] (s.v. Waste). Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.* n.Lin.[1] (13) Ayr. Oh, waes me the day! my heart fill'd sae fou when I thocht o' the rent, White *Jottings* (1879) 275. (14) Sc. (Jam.) Bch. Wae worth that weany sup of drink He lik'd so well! Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. Abd. Wae wirth him that he ever wan oot o't, Paul *Abdnsh.* (1881) 44. Ayr. Wae worth that brandy, Burns *Scotch Drink* (1786) st. 15. Lnk. Wae worth her, for the wives o' our town an' I hae gotten a waking night wi' her, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 41. N.Cy.[2], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] s.Wm. Wa worth it, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 62. n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1] Also, an exclamation of dismay on hearing fearful tidings. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Waa-worth that long-heeoded, winner-neb'd rascad Boany; w.Yks.[245], ne.Lan.[1], Der.[1]

3. *adj.* Woeful, doleful, melancholy; sad; sorry.

Sc. (Jam.); I'm wae ye suld hae cause to say sae, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii; I'm wae to leave ye here, Stevenson *Catriona* (1893) xi. Sh.I. Der madram allwis maks me wae, Junda *Klingrahool* (1898) 31. e.Sc. I would be wae for the wife's sake, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. Ayr. Mony a time my heart's been wae, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 94. Rxb. We'll be wae to lose you indeed, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 68. Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 210. N.Cy.[1] 'She's weha for him, poor man,' she is very sorry for him. Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Cum.[1] I's weay for them, poor things; Cum.[4] Wm. I wur sae wae about partin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 18. n.Yks.[23], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] I'se feaful waa to larn shoes scea varra silly. ne.Lan.[1] I.Ma. She had grown 'wae,' as folk said, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 231, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Waeheartedly**, *adv.* sadly; (2) **Wae-like**, *adj.* sad, sorrowful, doleful; (3) **Waely**, *adv.* see (1); (4) **Waeness**, *sb.* sadness, sorrow; vexation; (5) **Waesome**, *adj.*, see (2); (6) **Waesome-like**, (7) **Waesomely**, *adv.*, see (1).

(1) Gall. Waeheartedly enough we left the little white housie, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii. (2) Sh.I. 'Dat wis aye a fashion o' dine,' shū said, a kind o' wae laek, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). Bnff.[1] A nivver saw a man waer-like. (3) Lth. Waely he sung o' a lass he lo'ed, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 21. (4) Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. The waeness o' the music brocht the tear intil my e'e, Coghill *Poems* (1890) 16. (5) Sc. (Jam.); I met a waesome wife Lamentin' her viduity, Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 29. s.Sc. The hurcheon's waesome cheep, Watson *Border Bards* (1859) 197. Lnk. The dule an' the sorrow war waesome to see, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 150. Dmf. Another an' eerie an' waesome tune, Thom *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 7. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] Varry weeasome for you. Wilful weeast maks weeasome want. (6) Edb. She . . . Waesome like cried out, 'Wha's there?' R. Wilson *Poems* (1822) 7. (7) Lth. Sae waesomely she sang, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 48.

WOEFULSOME, *adj.* Sc. In form **waefu'some.** Sad, sorry; miserable.

Mry. Oh! that waefu'some loon! Hay *Lintie* (1851) 58.

WOF, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **wuf.** A gad, spike.

WOFFLE, *v.* w.Wor.[1] [wo·fl.] To glide along swiftly.

Them traayns woffles along so as you 'ōōdn't scahrsley believe it.

WOFT, WOG, see **Waft**, *v.*, **Woga, Wug(g.**

WOG, *v.* Sc. Wal. Cor. [wog.] **1.** To wag; to twitch.

Kcd. 'He's dead,' cried ane. 'He's nae,' cried I, 'I saw his fingers woggin,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 31. Wal. That man turned and looked at me, and wogged his head, Beale *Gladys* (1881) xxxviii.

2. With *along*: to move about.

w.Cor. She's so fat, she can scarcely wog along (M.A.C.).

WOGGIN, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A narrow passage between two houses. w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

WOGH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **woghe** ne.Lan.[1]; and in forms **wau** w.Yks.[1]; **waugh** w.Yks.[2]; **waw** N.Cy.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1]; **wɔ** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur. Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] Wm. e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der.[1]; **woa** Wm. Lan.; **woh** w.Dur.[1]; **wough** Lan.[1] Der. [wō, wǭ.] **1.** *sb.* A wall.

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. He stands abint our wo, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 9. w.Dur.[1] Cum. T'ootside waws was whitewesh t, FARRALL *Betty Wil on* (1886) 41; Cum.[1] *Introd.* 14. Wm. (K.); Plantit up agen t'wo, ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 4. w.Yks.[12] Lan. I'd just gitten behind a woa war I could heear without bein' sin, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 13; Lan.[1], ne Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. She hath been at London to call a strea a straw, and a waw a wall, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 75; Chs.[1], Der.[12]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wogh-hole**, a hole in the wall; (2) **-pie**, a pie made with a stiff crust; (3) **-plate**, the opening between the wall and the slates of a barn; (4) **-robin**, the spotted flycatcher, *Musicapa grisola.*

(1) Lakel.[2] (2) Cum. (E.W.P.) (3) Lakel.[2] (4) Chs.[1] [So called because it] very frequently builds its nest in a hole in a wall.

3. A partition of any kind.

w.Yks. A board-shed wogh, studded wogh, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703).

4. A lead-mining term: a rock on the side of a vein.

Der. If . . . woughs be strete, the miner then may fire, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 234; Where wough, or rider, twitch'd a leading fast, FURNESS *Medic.* (1836) 17.

5. *v.* To build a wall.

Cum.[4] I'd been wo-en a gap 'at hed fawn, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 94, ed. 1876. Wm. It's a varra lang while . . . sen it wes bilt, lang afooar Borradal fooak woet kucku in, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt ii. 1. w.Yks. We've baath lime an' coals to leead, An' gaps to wau, TWISLETON *Lett.* (1867) 5.

Hence **Woaar** or **Woer**, *sb.* a waller, one who builds dry walls.

Cum. *Introd.* 14; Cum.[4] Wm. Thear wur woaars biggin a girt grand hause, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 95, ed. 1821.

[1. Tapyteȝ tyȝt to þe woȝe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 858. OE. *wāg, wāh*, a wall.]

WOGH, see **Waugh, Wo.**

WOH, WOHD, see **Wo, Wogh, Wold**, *sb.*

WOI, WOISTY, WOK, see **Wo, Wisty, Wake**, *v.*[1], **Oak.**

WOKEN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To suffocate; to choke through too hasty drinking. n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 548. Cf. **quocken.**

WOKEN, WOKERIFE, WOKKEN, WOKT, see **Wake**, *v.*[1], **Waken**, *v.*, **Wakerife, Waken**, *v.*, **Wake**, *v.*[1]

WOKY, *adj. Obs.* Dur. Som. Also written **wokey** Dur.; and in forms **oaky, ooky** Dur.; **oky** Dur. Som.; **wooky** Som. Moist, sappy. Dur. (K.), (HALL.), Som. (K.)

WOL, *sb.* Yks. Hmp. Also in form **wool** Hmp. A dial. form of 'hole.' m.Yks.[1], Hmp. (J.R.W.)

WOL, see **Well**, *v.*[3]

WOLATT'S HEAD, *phr.* Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The fossil, *Pentamerus Knightii. N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 253.

WOLD, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Bdf. Also in forms **old** Nhp.[12]; **waud** n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **wohd** n.Lin.[1]; **word** e.Yks.; **would** Yks. Not.[1] [would; woud.] **1.** A tract of elevated, generally level and treeless land; *gen. pl.*

n.Yks.[12] n. & e.Yks. Wauds; thus the ridge of hills in the East, and part of the North Riding . . . is called. . . Some call all the East Riding besides Holderness, and in distinction from it, the Woulds, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 80, ed. 1697. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. RAY (1691); e.Yks.[1] He's an awd man from the wauds. m.Yks.[1], Not.[1] n.Lin.[1] The chalk range of hills which runs down Lincolnshire from North to South. 'I've seen better things then that upo' th' Wohds,' is a sarcastic reply to one who boasts of his own doings or possessions. Lei.[1], Nhp.[12] Glo. Up above on the wolds all is bleak, dull, and uninteresting, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1893) 11.

Hence (1) **Waud-by**, *adj.* situate on the 'Wolds'; (2) **Wold('s-man**, *sb.* an inhabitant of the 'Wolds'; (3) **-wap**, *sb.* a peculiar and rather slovenly method of binding a sheaf, used on the 'Wolds'; the knot thus used.

(1) n.Yks.[2] They live at yan o' thor waud-by spots. (2) n.Lin. It was a wolds-man tell'd me last market-daay (M.P.). (3) n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.[1] (s.v. Whap).

2. Open forest land.

Glo.[12] Bdf. There was a wold in this parish [Souldrop] containing, perhaps, 80 acres; and if pastures covered with ant-hills, and variegated with bushes, furze, and the coarsest sedge-grasses, deserve the name of a wold, here are some remains of it at the present time, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 240-1.

WOLD, *adj.* I.W.[2] In *comb.* **Wold England**, the country, as opposed to London. See **Old, 1** (33).

Joe Tucker went to Lunnon. . . When a come back . . . a zed, 'Well, i med be all very well vor people that's used to't, but gimme wold England—that's the place that suits me best.'

WOLDER, *sb.* and *v. Obs.* or *obsol.* e.An. Also in form **woulder** Suf.[1] **1.** *sb.* A rolled bandage. See **Wowld.**

e.An.[1] Suf.[1] Teent quite well, I'm forced to keep the woulderson.

2. *v.* To wrap or roll up in a bandage. e.An.[1]

WOLF, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **wulf** Lakel.[2]; and in form **wuff** n.Yks.[2] [wulf.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *the wolf and the lamb*, a children's game; see below; (2) *to have a wolf in one's stomach*, to have an enormous appetite or unnatural craving for food.

(1) Abd. Two are chosen—one to represent the wolf and the other the lamb. The other players join hands and form a circle round the lamb. The wolf tries to break through the circle and carry off the lamb. Those in the circle do all they can to prevent the wolf from entering within the circle. If he manages to enter the circle and seize the lamb, then other two are chosen, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 399. (2) w.Yks.[1], e.An.[1], Suf.[1]

2. A children's game; see below.

[One player acts as shepherd, and stands at one side of the playground or field; another acts as wolf. He crouches in one corner, or behind a post or tree. The other players are sheep, and stand close together on the opposite side of the ground to the shepherd. The shepherd advances and calls the sheep. At the end of the dialogue the sheep run across to the shepherd and the wolf pounces out, chases, and tries to catch them. Whoever he catches has to stand aside until all are caught, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 397-8.] w.Yks. 'Sheep, sheep, come home!' 'We dare not.' 'What are you frightened of?' 'The wolf.' 'The wolf has gone home for seven days; sheep, sheep, come home,' *ib.* 397. Stf. *ib.* Not. *ib.* 398. Lin. *ib.* 397. Nrf. *ib.* 398. Suf. The game was played out of doors in a meadow. Two long parallel lines were drawn about fifty yards apart, forming bases behind them. Two boys stood some distance apart between the bases, and the rest of the players all stood within one base. One of the two boys in the centre acting as decoy cried, 'Sheep, sheep, come home!' The sheep represented by the boys in the base cried back, 'We can't, we're afraid of the wolf.' The decoy then said—'The wolf's gone to Devonshire, and won't be back for seven year. Sheep, sheep, come home.' The sheep then made rushes from different points, and tried to get across to the other base. The other player in the centre tried to catch the sheep as they ran. Those caught joined the side of the wolf, and caught others in their turn, *ib.* 398. Ken. *ib.* Sur. *ib.* 397-8. Sus. The wolf chases until he has caught all the sheep, and put them in his den. He then pretends to taste them, and sets them aside as needing more salt. The shepherd or mother comes after them, and the sheep cover their heads with their aprons. The mother guesses the name of each child, saying, 'This is my daughter—run away home!' until she has freed them all, *ib.* 398. Wil. *ib.* 397-8.

3. A gnawing, internal pain caused by cancer, &c.

e.An.[1] A poor woman, whose husband had long been thus afflicted, . . told the author, that the Doctors had found the wolf, and carried it away.

4. A fish, ? the cat-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, or the rock-fish, *Labrus maculatus.*

n.Yks.[2] A dark coloured fish which the fishermen prefer for their own eating.

5. *v.* To eat voraciously.

Lakel.[2] Thoo's neea casion to wulf thi dinner doon like that. n.Yks.[2] He wolfs it down. Sur. None o' us about here wud hev them pigs ef they wus gin us, arter they bin a-wolfin' they varmints, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 193.

WOLF, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* e.An. 1. An arch or culvert for water to pass through. Ess. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 411; Ess.[1] 2. A wooden fence placed across a ditch to prevent cattle straying into another field. e.Cy. (Hall.)

[Cp. OE. *hwealf*, a vault, arch (Sweet).]

WOLGAR, WOL(L, see **Wilger, While.**

WOLLER, *v.* Hmp. [wo·lə(r).] To press or beat down; esp. used of corn or grass.

'How that corn's wollered down.' A man who was going to beat carpets on some grass said he would cut it first, because, 'when you're beating carpets, it sort o' wollers down' (W.H.E.).

WOLLER, WOLLOP, see **Waller**, *sb.*[2], **Wallop**, *v.*[3]

WOLLEY, WOLLY, see **Wallow**, *adj.*, **Wally**, *sb.*[1]

WOLPY, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Growing sour; turning from good to bad. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 467.

WOLRON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A poor, miserable creature.

In place o' her ain bonny bairn, she fand a withered wolron, naething but skin and bane, wi' hands like a moudiewort and a face like a paddock, a mouth frae lug to lug, and twa great glowrin' een, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 70.

[A waistit wolroun, na worth bot wourdis to clatter, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 33.]

WOLSH, see **Wallowish.**

WOLT, *v.* e.An. [wolt.] To harass, worry; to fatigue. e.An.[1], Nrf. (A.G.F.) Cf. **walter, 3.**

WOLT, WOLTER, see **Welt**, *sb.*[1], **Walter.**

WOLVE, see **Walve.**

WOMAN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **oman** Hrf.[2]; **ooman** Der. War.[4] s.War.[1] Brks.[1] Sur.[1] Sus. Hmp.; **umman** Sc. Dev. Cor.; **wuman** Sc. Ir.; **wumman** Sc. Cum. Nrf. Dev.; **wummin** Sc. [wu·mən; u·mən.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Woman-big**, grown to womanhood; (2) **-body**, a female; a woman; (3) **-calf**, a coward; (4) **-folk**, see (2); *gen.* used in *pl.*; (5) **-fond**, of a man: in love with a woman; (6) **-grown** or **-growed**, see (1); (7) **-house**, a laundry; (8) **-muckle**, see (1); (9) **-party**, see (2); (10) **-scared**, shy in the presence of women; (11) **-school**, a dame school; (12) **-'s tongue**, (*a*) the aspen grass, *Populus tremula*; (*b*) the quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

(1) **Ayr.** She never saw her mother again till she was woman-big, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 202. (2) **Frf.** Is't a man-body, or just a woman-body? Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxiv. **Lnk.** How men can come roun' to a woman body's notions when their ain vanity is at stake! Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 122. **Twd.** Wife! na, na, nae woman-body for me! Buchan *Weather* (1899) 15. **Nhb.**[1] They should get some decent woman-body ti leuk efter the bairns. **n.Yks.**[2] (3) **Dev.** Mrs. M. called her small boy a 'woman-calf' for being afraid of my dog, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) No. 8. (4) **Sc.** We women-folk have to wait till we're bidden, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 105. **Sh.I.** Wumman folk wid tink 'at doo wis in a blue pashen, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900). **Kcd.** Nae langer noo on women-folks Scared Sandy's notions ran, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Rxb.** There's ower little skaff for women-folk i' this world, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 15. **Nhb.** Chatt *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Woman-body). **e.Dur.**[1] (s.v. Folk). **Cum.** Women-fwok mun clatter, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 211. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Glo.**[12], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Ken.** Don't be rid over by yer women-folk so meek-like, man! Carr *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 54. **Dor.** Dada . . . upbraided his women-folk, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 219. **w.Som.**[1] Also female servants. **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** I hev heerd that the Stetsons have got to makin' war on women-folks, Fox *Vendetta* (1900) 33.] (5) **Der.** My brother, who'd shown no sign o' bein' ooman-fond afore, went coortin' o' her, Gilchrist *Nat. Milton* (1902) 123. (6) **Sc.** Ye were woman grown when I was but a lassie, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 4. **Ayr.** Their eldest hope, their Jenny, woman-grown, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 4. **Sus.** Neither she nor her brother dared ever say a word about the matter till they were man and woman grown, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 116. **Som.** You'll be one-an'-twenty—an' woman-growed, an' free to do as you will, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xii. (7) **Sc.** The term often occurs in this sense, in old lists of furniture, &c., and in law cases (Jam.). **n.Sc.** He saw a great deal of water lying on the floors of the woman-house and kitchen, *State of Process Mrs. Forbes v. David Scot of Benholm* (1754) (*ib.*). **Rnf.** These poor, ignorant girls must have felt a mighty change from the peat-reek and heather of their fatherland to the prison-like incarceration of them in large central buildings of the public works called 'women-houses,' there to toil with unremitting regularity, Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 154. (8) **Sc.** The elf . . . gart her grow woman-muckle in twa-three days, *Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 156 (Jam.). **Cld.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** When Janet grew to be woman-muckle, Gavin kept the habit, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 32. (9) **Don.** The weemen parties an' others persuaded him from it, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 8. (10) **Dmb.** He stood back sae woman-scared wi' bashfu' e'e, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 42. (11) **e.Lth.** A 'woman schoole' was established at Knows 'for lassies and grounding young ones' over which a discreet woman was appointed, Waddell *Old Kirk Chr.* (1893) 81. (12 *a*, *b*) **Brks.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a woman's work*, that which takes up a woman's whole time; (2) *the woman that owns one*, one's wife; (3) *to lay the woman's song*, see below; (4) *to lead from the old woman*, a card-playing term: to lead a single card of a suit in a hand at whist; (5) *woman alive*, an exclamation of impatience or surprise; (6) *woman dear*, a term of address; also used as an expletive; (7) *woman side out*, womanish; showing weakness, as by weeping.

(1) **Kcb.** Thae bairns are just a woman's wark To keep them clean an' tidy, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 139. **n.Cy., Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **Ir.** 'How would the woman that owns you be?' 'Hearty, thank you,' Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) vi. (3) **Fif.** An emphatic phr. denoting to change mirth to sorrow, for the loss of a husband, child, or lover (Jam.); Thou has gotten the woman's song laid, as thou promised; thou art over long living: it had been good for the women of Kirkaldy, that thou had been dead long since. . . Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats; thou has gotten the woman's song laid now, *Extracts from Session Rec. of Kirkaldy, Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 634 (*ib.*). (4) **War.**[3] (5) **Ir.** Whisht, whisht, woman alive! Barlow *Shamrock* (1901) 13. **Ess.** Woman alive! there's no contenting you, Burmester *Lott's Alice* (1901) 65. (6) **Gall., Wgt.** (A.W.) **Ir.** Och woman, dear, did you ever see the like of that now, at all? Barlow *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 12. (7) **w.Yks.** I dared not show it, chance he should see me woman side out, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix.

3. A familiar term of address; sometimes used contemptuously.

Sc. Woman Isabella, what ill have I done ye that ye cannot let me die in peace, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) iv. **Abd.** 'What mean ye, wuman?' 'Wuman! quo' he. My name's Grisel Grant,' Macdonald *Warlock* (1882) 1. **Ayr.** Hoot! woman, there's nae Burkers noo, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 235. **Slk.** And wumman, Jenny, what div 'e think I heard the day? Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 78.

4. A maid-servant.

Sc. I wonder ye dare put such an affront on me before the women. What better will they be thinking you than a servant yourself if you're so ready to do their work for them? Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) iii. **Per.** Mistress Briggs, my leddy's woman, kens a' about, an' it was her telled Miss Finlayson, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 65, ed. 1887.

5. A familiar term for a wife; *gen.* in *comb.* **Old woman.** See **Old, 1** (154, *a*).

w.Yks. Fratchin wi his woman, *Back at Mooin Olm.* (1865) 2. **n.Lin.**[1] (Rare). Cum when I maay I alus fin' your woman at wark. **War.**[4] **s.War.**[1] 'My old 'ooman' is the usual term used by an old labourer in speaking of his wife. **Hrf.**[2] Labourers call their wives 'the 'oman.' **Brks.** My ole 'ooman kips ma rayther shart, Hayden *Round our Vill.* (1901) 31. **Nrf.** I'll tell ye th' wuds I used ter say ter my old wumman in our young time, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 40. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** My old 'ooman's got the rheumatics (F.E.S.). **Hmp.** His old 'ooman she gets ter'ble scared, *Cornh. Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 236. **Cor.** Ef I'd ben killed, sar, as I thoft I wor fust, thinks I, what'll my poor ould 'umman do? Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. [**Amer.** I told my woman last night, *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 701.]

6. A sweetheart.

w.Yks. (J.W.), **m.Lan.**[1] (s.v. Moll). **s.Lan.**[1] Aw yer theaw's getten a woman at last.

7. *v.* To court.

s.Chs.[1] Dhaa aat·)nŭ uwd ŭnùf· fŭr goa· ŭ wùm·ŭnin.

8. With *over*: to tyrannize over, to domineer over.

Nrf. She aint a-goin' to be 'womaned' over by ne'r a one on ye, Spilling *Giles's Trip* (1872) 65.

WOMB, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Yks. A belly. Cf. **wame.**

Sc. His womb stood out an ell before, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 193. **w.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Waam).

WOMBLE, WOMILL, see **Wamble, Wimble,** *sb.*[2]

WOMMAL, WOMMLE, see **Wornil, Wamble.**

WON, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **woan** e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **woane** s.Lan.[1]; **wone** Sc. Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1] Chs.[123]; **wonn** Dur.; **wonne** Sc. N.Cy.[2] Der.[1]; **wooan** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123]; **woon** Dur. Wm.; **wun** Rxb. (Jam.) N.Cy.[12] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wunn** Dur. [wun, wɐn; wōn.]

1. *v.* To dwell, live; to abide, stay; to haunt. Cf. **win,** *v.*[3]

Sc. (Jam.); I cam to see my ae brother That wons in this grene-wood, Scott *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) II. 431. Kcd. There wons a miller near the Dee, Grant *Lays* (1884) 197. Per. She wons contented with her mam, Amang the curling peat reek, Spence *Poems* (1898) 42. Ayr. There's auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen, Burns *Auld Rob Morris,* st. 1. Slk. The bonny May That wons in yonder glen, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 191. Kcb. Aňe Girzy Mitchell, wha wonned in the Tannimaws, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 29. N.Cy.[12], Nhb.[1] *Obsol.,* Dur. (K.) Cum. Wee Wully wuns on yonder brow, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 64; Cum.[14] Wm. Whare ivver ye woon, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 488. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] We wun at t'aud heeaf yet. e.Yks. 'He wuns at such a place' (nearly *obs.*), Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. Since I won here (D.L.); w.Yks.[1] Lan. His granny's alive, and wooans weh his noant Margery, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 120; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123], Der.[1]

Hence (1) **Wonner,** *sb.* an inhabitant; (2) **Wonning,** *sb.* a dwelling; an abode; the chief house on a farm; (3) **Wonning-house,** *sb.* a dwelling-house; a 'wonning.'

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) The term is still used to denote the chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant in contradistinction from those possessed by the cottars, hinds, herds, &c. (*ib.*) Wm. Aur wooning is net aboon a dozen stane-thraws fra this spot, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 353. w.Yks.[1] They war feaful fain, I promise the, when they clapt ther een o' me, an a wunnin naa girt way off. (3) Rxb. (Jam.); The byre's the place for flea-luggit auld clushets, and no the wonning-house, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 207.

2. *sb. Obs.* A dwelling; an abode. Cf. **wane,** *sb.*[2]

Sc. Puddy cam to the mouse's wonne, Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 87, ed. 1868. Lnk. The prize awarded, ilk ane for his wone They gallop on, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 11. [Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

[1. OE. *wunian,* to dwell; to inhabit (Sweet).]

WON, see **Wear,** *v.*[1], **Win,** *v.*[12], **Wind,** *v.*[2]

WONDER, *sb.,* *v.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms **wondher** Don. e.Yks.[1]; **wonner** Sc. Yks. Stf. n.Lin.[1] Aus.; **wunner** Cai.[1]; **wunnher** N.I.[1] [wɐ·ndə(r; wɐ·nə(r.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Wonder-stone,** see below; (2) **-wench,** a sweetheart.

(1) Som. The road to Wookey Hole—shows in places in the Red Marl a bed called the 'wonder stone,' a beautiful breccia consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime, disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 135. (2) w.Yks. Some followed us in, and with them my wonder wench, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iii.

2. Phr. (1) *the almighty wonder,* (2) *the wonder of the world,* a great wonder; very wonderful.

(1) Don. It's the almighty wondher to me ye wore n't dead ten years ago, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 432. (2) Don. It's the wondher of the wurrl' to me some of them gran' words didn't stick in it [his throat], Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 245.

3. A prodigy; anything very excellent.

Lnk. He can tell, the wee wonner! the cause o' the thun'er, Nicholson *Hame Idylls* (1870) 24. Yks. My eye, he's a wonner, he be; he's almost as big as Tichborne, Fetherston *Farmer,* 115. s.Stf. Murray *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 116. n.Lin.[1] That herse is aboot th' best hunter that iver was foäl'd e' th' No'th Ridin'. He is a wonner at jumpin', my eye! [Aus. Great Gosh! ain't he a wonner? *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 302.]

4. Used as a term of contempt.

Cai.[1] A witless wunner. Ayr. Our Whipper-in, wee blastit wonner, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 65. Dmf. Men are but poor spindle-shanked whiffling wonners, Carlyle *Lett.* (1830).

5. A sprite of a child. N.I.[1] Come here, ye wunnher, ye.

6. *v.* In phr. (1) *to make one wonder what ails one,* used as a threat of a beating or punishment; (2) *to wonder-hollow,* an expression of astonishment or wonder; (3) *to wonder oneself,* to wonder; (4) — *wid it,* to be much surprised; see below.

(1) N.I.[1] A'll mak ye wunnhur what ails ye. (2) e.Yks.[1] Oh, it's thoo, is it? Ah wondhered-hollow when Ah heeard thä knock. (3) Don. I wondher me very much, where's Widow's Pat the night, Macmanus *Bend of Road* (1898) 38. (4) Wm. On arriving at the place he heard the defendant shouting, 'I'm as good as thee or I'll wonder wid it,' *Wm. Gazette* (May 24, 1902) 2.

7. *adv.* Wonderfully; extremely, very.

Sc. O lady, I heard a wee horn toot, And it blew wonder clear, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 172. Per. Ye keep your tryst sae wonder weel, I haud ye true as Carron steel, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 106. s.Sc. T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 357.

WONDER, see **Undern.**

WONDERFUL, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **oonderful** Wor. Oxf.[1]; **wonderfu',** **wonerfu'** Sc.; **wonerful** Suf. Dev.; **wonnerful** Yks. Suf. Cor.; **wonnervul** Brks.[1]; **wunnerful** Brks. Nrf. 1. *adj.* Used of sick or feeble persons; see below.

w.Yks. Wonderful is applied to any one who does not mend much, but manages to keep up his pecker, or to very old people, who cannot do much more than spend their time in a passive way, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900); (J.W.)

2. Great, large.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.) Lin.[1] There were a wonderful lot of people at the wake. Brks.[1] Ther be a wonnervul crap o' apples this year to be zure. Suf. I fare a won'erful deal better (M.E.R.).

3. *adv.* Very, extremely, remarkably, surprisingly.

e.Sc. We prospered won'erfu' weel at the commencement, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 29. Ayr. They're maistly wonderfu' contented, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 84. Lnk. Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 97. w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.), Not.[1] Lei.[1] O'd Dan'l had use to sweer woonderful! War.[3] They say he is wonderful well off. w.Wor. I'se oonderful fond o' ma cy-der, S. Beauchamp *Nelly Hamilton* (1875) II. 213. Oxf.[1] Dhas u uon·duurfl pret·i lit·l krem jug u yoo·rn. Brks. Hayden *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 9. Hrt. 'Wonderful sluddy,' very muddy, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 321. Nrf. Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 21. Suf. Wonnerful sadly, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ess.[1] Wonderful pretty. Sur.[1] Wonderful hot. Dor. Wonderful stiff in her jints, Francis *Pastorals* (1901) 190. Som. I shan't be so wonderful long, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 61. Dev.[2], Cor.[3]

Hence **Wonderfully,** *adv.* very, extremely.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Suf. She was wonderfully pleased to see me (M.E.R.).

WONDERMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Glo. Ess. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **hoonderment** Glo.; **oonderment** se.Wor.[1] Glo.[12] Wil.; **wunderment** Yks. [wɐ·ndə(r)mənt.] 1. *sb.* Astonishment; a cause of wonder.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks. Ide gottan me wunderment a good deal passified, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 42. Lan. Looking all wonderment at the changed appearance of the young lady, Brierley *Out of Work,* ii. s.Lan.[1] Glo. It caused a deal of oonderment in the country, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 103. Ess.[1] n.Wil. What caused the most 'wonderment' was the planting of the horse-chestnuts, Jefferies *Amaryllis* (1887) 257. Cor. Harris *Our Cove* (1900) 87.

2. Anything strange, unaccustomed, or not understood; matter for talk; a foolish pastime; folly, nonsense; tricks.

Nhb. Jones *Nhb.* (1871) 66. s.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1] Glo.[1] He's all'us goin' on with his woonderments; Glo.[2] Wil.[1] Any occupation that appears fanciful and unpractical to the rustic mind. Thus a boy who had a turn for inventions, drawings, or anything else of a similar nature which lies outside the ordinary routine of a labourer's daily life, would be described as always 'aater his 'oonderments.' n.Wil. Used as a sort of term of reproval for all manner of amusements as distinguished from work (E.H.G.).

3. *v.* To wonder at anything; to waste time on unprofitable occupations; to be dreamy; to play the fool.

Glo. Un a zite of oondermentin may'd o' th' stwuns, *Cheltenham Exam.* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8; Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. Ess. Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) *Gl.* Wil.[1] Missus wur out, an' the girls come out an' begun a 'oondermentin' an' terrifyin' I, 215.

WONDERS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[12] A tingling sensation in the extremities, caused by cold. Also called **Gwenders.**

WONDERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Lan. Dev. Also in form **wonderzom** Dev. [wɐ·ndə(r)səm.] Wonderful; also used *advb.*

Gall. A wondersome lucky lass was Mistress Veronica, CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* (1902) xiii. **Lan.** It's wondersome to me heaw some dar' go to sleep, LAHEE *Kelup's Kersmas Goose* (1887) 12. **Dev.** Learge az Jerusalem, I'm tould, . . Zo wonderzom the place, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 171.

Hence **Wondersomely,** *adv.* wonderfully.

Dev. How wonderzomly cheap! *ib.* IV. 172.

WONDING-SHEET, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A winding-sheet for the dead.

WONDLE-SHEET, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **wonnle-.** A winding-sheet for the dead.

WONG, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also in forms **wang** Yks. Nrf. Suf.; **wung** Nhp.[2] [woŋ; waŋ.]

1. A field; a meadow; low-lying land, often marshy.

Yks. At Tickhill are lands, all or mostly meadow, called the North Wongs, South Wongs, Saffron Wongs, and Church Wongs, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 79; A village called Wetwang, *ib.* 237. **Not.** 'The Wong,' a large field near Belvoir Castle (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **Lin.**[1] The Wong at Horncastle. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] Flit-wong, Hard-acre-wong. **Nhp.**[2], **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** I know five or six fields so named; they are all meadow, with a small rill of water rising in them, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 522. **Suf.** A village called Wangford, *ib.* 2nd S. ii. 237.

2. An unenclosed division of an unenclosed parish.

e.An.[1] **Suf.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849.

3. A measure of land. n.Lin.[1]

[1. OE. *wang*, a plain, mead, field, place (HALL).]

WONG, WONLYNE, see **Whang,** *v.*, **Windlin.**

WONNELS, see **Windle,** *sb.*[2]

WONST, *adv. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] On purpose.

WONST, see **Once.**

WONT, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **wonten** Lin.[1] [wɐnt.] 1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* To be accustomed; to use. Cf. **won.**

Sc. O why is your cheek sae wan, Willie, Sae red that wont to be? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 64. **Dmb.** Our parish kirk whare I wont to gae, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 50. **Lth.** To the auld kirk ye wont to row Toddlin' wi' me, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7. **Dmf.** Where oft with my charmer I wonted to rove, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 156. **Gall.** They're a' grown as serious as our auld minister wont to be at a sacrament, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 29, ed. 1876.

2. To accustom, domesticate, familiarize.

Ayr. Ance to the Indies I were wonted, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan* (Oct. 30, 1786) st. 12. **n.Cy.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1] **Lei.**[1] If you tek the cat, you'll hev to butter her feet to wont her, an' then it's chanch if shay doon't coom back 'ere agen. **Nhp.**[1] The child has not been with them long: she won't be so dull when she's wonted. Etty must go to school another half-year to wont Nancy. **War.**[3]

3. *Obs. Comb.* **Wont-to-be,** a custom or habit that prevailed in a former time.

Ags. (JAM.) **Frf.** Mony wont-to-be's, nae doubt, An' customs we ken nought about, Were then in vogue, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7.

WONT, *v.*[2] Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To yoke animals. (HALL.)

WONT, see **Went,** *sb.*[1]

WONTED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Turned, as milk. (HALL.)

WONTEN, WONTER, see **Wont,** *v.*[1], **Wanty.**

WONWEARD, see **Wanweird, Wanworth.**

WONY, *adj.* Also in form **wawny.** [wō·ni.] Little, 'weeny.'

n.Yks. There was a little weeny wony pig (I.W.).

WOO, WOOCH, see **Wo, Wool,** *sb.*[1], **Woosh.**

WOOD, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **'ood** se.Wor.[1] Oxf.[1] w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **wod** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wud(e** Sc. (JAM.) [wud.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wood-acre,** a measure of land three-eighths larger than a statute acre; (2) **-bound,** (*a*) of land: encumbered and overgrown with tall, woody hedgerows; (*b*) of a drawer, &c.: swollen with damp, so that it will not open; (3) **-canter,** a timber-carrier who conveys the felled timber from the wood; see **Cant,** *sb.*[3] **9** (2); (4) **-collier,** *obs.*, a charcoal-burner; a man who cuts wood for charcoal; (5) **-craft,** wooden articles; (6) **-cut,** see below; (7) **-evil,** a disease of sheep and cattle; the same as 'moor-evil'; (8) **-fall,** a tract of underwood marked for cutting; (9) **-fent, -fin,** or **-fint,** a stack of firewood; the place where firewood is stored; (10) **-full,** a coal-mining term: full to the top exactly; see below; (11) **-hacker,** a woodman; (12) **-head,** refuse chips or blocks of whinstone, unsuitable for paving-blocks or other uses; (13) **-hen,** *obs.*, a fowl paid as tribute for licence to take a load of wood from the lord's forest; (14) **-hire,** *obs.*, a small out-rent; (15) **-horse,** a rack for supporting planks of wood set up to be seasoned or ready for the joiner's use; (16) **-hus,** a wood-barn; (17) **-ill,** see (7); (18) **-kerne,** *obs.*, an outlaw living in the woods; (19) **-land,** a kind of soil; see below; (20) **-lander,** an inhabitant of 'High Suffolk'; (21) **-lands,** see below; (22) **-layer,** young plants of oak or other timber laid into hedges among whitethorn 'layer'; (23) **-man,** a carpenter; (24) **-measure,** see below; (25) **-nog,** a piece of timber used in half-timbered houses; see **Nog,** *sb.*[1] **2**; (26) **-noggin,** a half-timbered house; (27) **-pile,** a stack of wood; (28) **-plea court,** *obs.*, a court held to determine all matters of wood and cattle-feeding; (29) **-reve,** (*a*) a woodman; a woodcutter; an officer charged with the care and management of woods; (*b*) a man who buys lots of standing wood which he cuts down to sell for firing; (30) **-rick,** a stack of faggot-wood not split into brands; (31) **-riding,** a greensward road which intersects a wood; (32) **-roughed,** of cattle and pigs: entered in the marksman's books; (33) **-seer,** the insect which is found in the white froth deposited on plants; the froth itself; (34) **-sere,** (*a*) decayed or hollow pollard; (*b*) the month or season for felling wood; (35) **-sere ground, -sere land,** or **-sour land,** loose, springy soil; land which will not produce corn until it has been chalked; wet, swampy land; (36) **-shuck,** a buyer of felled wood; (37) **-singlet,** a coffin; (38) **-tender,** *obs.*, an officer employed in the salt towns to see that the fuel was properly stacked so that there was no risk of fire; (39) **-tin,** tin-ore having a structural resemblance to wood; (40) **-wagon,** a pole-wagon to carry timber; (41) **-want,** a hole or defect in a post or piece of wood; see **Want,** *sb.*[1] **3**; (42) **-ward,** *obs.*, a forest keeper; (43) **-wind,** a wind instrument made of wood; (44) **-work,** carpentry; (45) **-wright,** see (23).

(1) **Hrf.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 314. (2, *a*) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) **ne.Lan.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.**[2] (4) **w.Yks.**[2] (5) **Lth.** The new modes in plenishing,—Clocks, knick-knacks, grates, an' woodcraft, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 72. (6) **w.Yks.** Ah nivver saw a Sheffilder yit but wot tuck as much room ta turn a corner az a pair a wood-cuts, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 41. (7) **Hrt.** The husbandman's Jewel's receipt to cure the wood-evil in sheep and lambs. This author calls it the youghth, or knuckle-evil, or crook. It hath . . . a name from the neck or leg growing crooked. Some call it the wood-evil. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 320. (8) **Ken.**[1] (9) **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **Shr.**[1] (10) **Nhb.**[1] Applied to carts when loaded up exactly to the shilvins and no more; also to coal tubs filled just level with the top of the tub. **Nhb., Dur.** In former agreements between coal owners and workmen, it was stipulated that the specified coal tubs should be filled 'strike or wood-full,' GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) (s.v. Strike), ed. 1888. (11) **Lin.**[1] (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **Yks.** One of these fowls due at Christmas is a gallina de bosco or wood-hen, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 231–2. (14) **Dur.** RAINE *Charters Finchale* (1837) 348, 361. (15) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Set these boards on t'wood-horse (I.W.). (16) **Nhp.**[1] (17) **s.Sc.** A disease to which black cattle are subject in consequence of eating some kind of herb, which makes them pass blood instead of urine (JAM.). **Hdg.** *Statist. Acc.* VI. 160 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** When reared on open pasture and afterwards carried to fields where there is heath or brushwood, they are frequently seized with a serious and alarming disease called the wood-ill. Their head swells, their eyes are inflamed, their urine is red, and they become very costive, *Agric. Surv.* 150 (*ib.*). (18) **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62) VI. 154. (19) **Nhp.**[2] A holly, fuzzy, black earth, MORTON *Nat. Hist.* (1712). **Bdf.** The soil of much of this tract is denominated woodland, and woods occupy much of its surface. . .

The woodlands, though often of a blackish colour, are often, as in a part of Old Warden, described as of a pale red, or a kind of orange colour, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 10, 11; Woodlands bear good beans, *ib.* 13. (20) **Suf.**[1] (21) **e.An.**[1] The district, usually called High Suffolk, is still distinguished by the inhabitants of the eastern coast of that county by the name of the Woodlands, though now the name is far from applicable. Formerly, indeed, and within living memory, it was very thickly wooded. **Suf.**[1] (22) **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (23) **Der.** (HALL.), **nw.Der.**[1] (24) **Hrf.** Bears a proportion to the statute measure, as 49 to 30¼, but it is generally understood as 8 are to 5, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). (25) **Ken.** In Kent, the half-timbered houses are distinguished by the name of wood-noggin, because the pieces of timber used in the framing are called 'wood-nogs,' nogging 'being a species of brickwork carried up in panels between quarters,' WILLMOTT *Jrn.* (26) **Ken.** (HALL.), **Ken.**[1] (27) **se.Wor.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (28) **Shr.** BAILEY (1721). (29, *a*) **Ken.** That's the wood-reeve's cottage (D.W.L.); **Ken.**[1], **Sur.**[1] (*b*) **Ken.**[1] (30) **w.Som.**[1] A paperhanger complaining of the roughness of a wall said, 'Anybody mid so well paper a 'ood-rick.' **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[3] (31) **Nhp.** Nelly within the wood-riding sat down, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 209. (32) **Hmp.**[1] (33) **Nhp.** Hid in knots of spittle white, . . Wood seers called, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 135; They are always seen plentiful in moist weather, and are one of the shepherd's weather-glasses. When the head of the insect is seen turned upwards it is said to betoken fine weather; when downward, on the contrary, wet may be expected, *ib.* II. 211; **Nhp.**[12] **Mid.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 96. (34, *a*) **Suf.**, **Ess.** GROSE (1790); *Ess. Gl.* (1851). (*b*) *ib.* (35) **Ess.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** The strong red land on the high level parts of the Downs, which was once woodland, and sometimes expressly called 'wood-sour' land, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**[1] It is a wood-sere country abounding much with sour and austere plants, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Brit.) 11. (36) **Ken.**[1] (37) **Lan.** Eautside a wood singlet, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 342. (38) **Chs.**[13] (39) **Cor.**[2] (40) **n.Yks.** He drahves t'wood-waggin (I.W.). (41) **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (42) **Not.** Two sworn woodwards for Sutton and Carlton, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 151. (43) **Glo.** He talks of a band of twelve made up of strings and wood-wind, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 75. (44) **s.Chs.**[1] Joa·,z ŭ naak·ŭti laad· ŭt aan·i sau·rt ŭ wŭd·wuurk. (45) **e.Lan.**[1]

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Wood-bells**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (2) **-betony**, (*a*) the bishop's wort, *Stachys Betonica*; (*b*) the common bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; (3) **-bind** or **-bine**, (*a*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) the greater bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; (4) **-crab**, a small, sour apple growing in woods; (5) **-fern**, the common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*; (6) **-laurel**, the spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*; (7) **-lily**, the lesser winter-green, *Pyrola minor*; (8) **-man's rose**, the rose-flowered bramble, *Rubus spectabilis*; (9) **-nut**, the hazel-nut, *Corylus Avellana*; (10) **-rasp**, the wild raspberry, *Rubus Idaeus*; (11) **-sage**, the common self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; (12) **-sore**, the barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*; (13) **-sour**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (14) **-wind**, see (3, *a*).

(1) **n.Bck.** (2, *a*) **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **Ir.** (3, *a*) **Rnf.** The saugh inclines, Its sides the woodbind lines, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 158. **Cum.**, **w.Yks.**, **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Glo.**, **Oxf.**, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) (*b*) **Sus.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 35. (4) **w.Yks.**[2] (5) **Nrf.** [So called] from its growing on trees (B. & H.). (6) **Glo.**[1], **Bck.**, **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.** (7) **Bck.** (8) **Ken.** (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Slk.** Gathering wood-rasps for a delicate preserve, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 125, ed. 1866. (11) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (12) **Oxf.** (13) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (14) **Shr.**[1]

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds and insects: (1) **Wood-bob**, a wood-louse; (2) **-bore**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (3) **-carrier**, the caddis-worm; (4) **-chat**, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (5) **-chuck**, see (2); (6) **-cover** or **-culver**, the ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; (7) **-cracker**, the nuthatch, *Sitta caesia*; (8) **-cush**, see (6); (9) **-dove**, the stock-dove, *Columba oenas*; (10) **-hack**, see (2); (11) **-jar**, (*a*) the nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus*; (*b*) see (7); (12) **-knacker** or **-nacker**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) the great spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major*; (13) **-louse**, the book-worm; (14) **-lug**, see (1); (15) **-owl**, the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (16) **-pie**, (*a*) see (2); (*b*) see (12, *b*); (17) **-pigeon**, (*a*) see (6); (*b*) see (9); (18) **-quest**, **-quester**, **-quiece**, or **-quist**, see (6); (19) **-spack**, (20) **-spite**, (21) **-sprite**, (22) **-sucker**, see (2); (23) **-tapper**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor*; (24) **-thrush**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (25) **-titmouse**, the goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*; (26) **-wren**, the wood-warbler, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

(1) **Hmp.** (H.W.E.) (2) **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (3) **w.Som.**[1] [So called] from the pieces of stick which are generally adhering to its sheath. This name is the common one among the boys who bait pins with it to catch minnows. (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Shr.**[1] (6) **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146. **Som.** Wood-culvers were mating in the elms, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 187. (7) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (8) **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 422. (9) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 167. **n.Cy.** (B.K.) **Dev.** There were a wooddoo running up an oak hard by, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1883) 94, ed. 1888. (10) **Lin.** SWAINSON *ib.* 100. (11, *a*) **e.An.**[2] (*b*) **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38. (12, *a*) **Hmp.**[1] (*b*) **w.Wor.** A shy youth he is, as shy as one o' them great spotted oodpeckers; what we calls oodnackers, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). (13) **Lth.** (JAM.) (14) **Bck.** (W.W.S.) (15) **Nhb.**[1] **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 111. **n.Dev.** Wood owls or brown owls, as they are indifferently called, are considered by the keepers destructive to game, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) x. (16, *a*) **Som.** SWAINSON *ib.* 99. (*b*) **Stf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 98. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 253. (17, *a*) **Nhb.**[1], **Lin.** (E.P.) **w.Wor.** Bad off? That's sure, with all that lot—as bad as a oodpigeon, whose young uns helps theirselves out o' the old un's crop, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Cmb.** WHITE *Selborne* (1786) Lett. xliv, *note.* **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 45. (*b*) **Cmb.** WHITE *ib.* (18) **Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.* 165. **Frm.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. **Wmh.** (W.M.), **Stf.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 349. **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[12], **Wil.** (K.M.G.), **Dor.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 355. **n.Dev.** Yer be The voaks back wi tha wood-quists, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 92. (19) **e.An.** (HALL.) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 99. (20) **Lei.**[1], **Glo.**[12] **Nrf.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Wil.** More correctly wood-speight, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 251. (21) **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.**, **Suf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Suf.**[1] (22) **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 100. (23) **Shr.**[1] (24) **Dmf.** SWAINSON *ib.* 2. **s.Not.** The wood thrush is a better singer nor the moss-thrush (J.P.K.). (25) **Cor.** SWAINSON *ib.* 25. (26) **Som.** *ib.* 27.

4. Phr. (1) *between two pieces of wood*, in a coffin; (2) *to be in a wood*, to be in a state of perplexity or bewilderment; (3) *to be in the wood of it*, to be eager to obtain or to do something; to be greatly in need of anything; (4) *to give wood*, a horse-breaker's term: to give a beating; (5) *to put the wood in the hole*, to shut the door; see **Put**, *v.*[1] **3** (50); (6) *to take to the wood*, to go into hiding as an outlaw or fugitive; (7) *wood and wood*, *obs.*, see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Never till aw'm lyin' o' mi back between two pieces o' wood, wi' my meawth full o' sond, 19. (2) **Nhp.**[1] I'm all in a wood, I can't tell what to do. **War.**[3] (3) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **n.Lin.**[1] Give him some wood. (5) **w.Yks.**[2] (6) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (7) **Chs.**[1] The strickles is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board, with a staff fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure, which measuring is termed wood and wood, *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. viii.

5. Faggot-wood; faggots of wood.

w.Som.[1] Faggot wood, either in the condition of tree tops, or brushwood of the kind suitable for firing, whether bound up in faggots or not. 'Five hundred of wood for sale' [means] five hundred faggots. **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. A skittle-ball; a bowl.

Lan. With contortions and grimaces, tried To better aim their wandering 'woods' to guide, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 49; He cobbed his wood, an' it . . . rowl't off th' green, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 48.

7. A pulpit.

Dev. Mr. Russell is very good in the wood, *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* (ed. 1883) 4.

8. *pl.* Pieces of wood.

n.Lin.[1] Thaay'd putten th' woods across th' yaate-steäds.

9. *v.* To work in a wood; to pick up sticks in a wood.

Wor. (W.C.B.) **Glo.** *Evesham Jrn.* (July 8, 1898). **Lon.** But his wife's mother got her living by wooding, and other ways, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 100. **Hmp.** DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 113.

Hence **Wooder**, *sb.*? a person who steals firewood from the woods.

Glo. She was no wooder, . . but admitted she had been caught when wooding a short time ago, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 8, 1898).

WOOD, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **woode** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13]; and in forms **wad** Sh.I.; **wead** N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **weaud** n.Yks.; **weead** n.Yks.[12]; ? **weed** Gall.; **wid** Sc.; **woad** N.Cy.[1]; **wod** Sc. (Jam.); **wodde** Slk.; **wode** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Cum. Chs.[13] n.Yks.[1]; **wud** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.[1] N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Lin.[1]; **wudd** Sc.; **wude** Sc. N.Cy.[1] [wūd, wōd; wud.] 1. *adj.* Mad; furious with rage or temper.

Sc. (Jam.); All wude wi' dule and ire, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 22. ne.Sc. He wusna jest wud or clean daft, bit he was far, far frae a' yonder, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 66. Cai.[1] Frf. The hind comes in . . . And cries, as he was wod, Lowson *Guidfollow* (1890) 242. Rnf. His wud wild wimplin' jaw, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 107. Lth. The leddies are a' ga'en wood for the wooer, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. Kcb. He got as wud as a March tip, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 297. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He's gyen clean wud. Cum. Grose (1790); Cum.[14] Wm. I war stark wood, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 158. n.Yks. A weaud horse . . . And a rotten harrow are seaun parted, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 559–60; n.Yks.[12] e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Whot te dule art woode! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 4; Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13] Lin.[1] The beast has gone wud.

Hence (1) **Slauchter-wode**, *adj., obs.*, bent on slaughter; (2) **Woodly**, *adv.* madly; (3) **Woodness**, *sb.* madness; (4) **Woody**, *adj.* greatly vexed; mad with anger; (5) **Wuddie**, *sb.* a mad person or animal; (6) **Wudlins**, *adv., obs.*, with great eagerness.

(1) Fif. Within their rests their [spear] trams o' wood Stood tremblin', as if slauchter-wode, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 143. (2) Lnk. They skelpt me when woodly fleid, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 120, ed. 1783. (3) Rnf. With love, griefe, and wodenesse is torne, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 320. (4) w.Yks.[5] He's stark woody, let him alōan preya! (5) Ayr. The wuddie ran into a sheuch near Heichdyke Farm, and completed the destruction of the remainder of the cadger's stock, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 77. (6) Bch. Then ilka wanter wudlins jinks To hear a tune, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 12 (Jam.).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wood-body**, a person of very violent temper; (2) **-scud**, a mad, romping boy or girl; (3) **-spur(s**, *obs.*, a fiery, unsettled person; a 'Hotspur'; (4) **-wrong**, *obs.*, thoroughly in the wrong; (5) **-wroth**, *obs.*, madly angry.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Sc. Mackay. Ags. (*ib.*) (3) Sc. (Jam.); It's I, Watty Wudspurs: loose the kye, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 218. (4) Abd. Compar'd wi' you, they're a' a mock, And clean wud wrang, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 349. Per. The clergy, that should people shaw The gate to heaven, are wood wrang a', They're sae divided, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 93. (5) Sc. Whan he saw her dear heart's blude, A' wood-wroth wexed he, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 27.

3. Phr. (1) *once wood (never wise,) aye the worse*, he that has once been mad will never again be sane; his rage or insanity will increase ever more and more; (2) *to hold a stick in the wood man's eye*, to continue to provoke one already enraged; (3) *to put a person wood*, to make him mad with passion; (4) *to run wood*, to go mad; to become wild with rage or excitement.

(1) Sc. (Jam.); Anes wood never wise, ay the worse, Ferguson *Prov.* (1641) No. 92; Now he's anes wud and aye waur, and roars for revenge against Lord Evandale, and will hear nought of onie thing but burn and slay, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xlii. Ayr. It's aince wud and aye waur wi' her, Douglas *Green Shutters* (1901) 205. (2) Fif. (Jam.) (3) Ayr. The lid was . . . glued in, so that Mr. Cayenne could not get it out; which put him quite wud and he attempted to fling it at Sambo's head, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi. (4) Sc. Thay rage an' rin wod in thair ire, Rogers *Reformers* (1874) 93. Or.I. He ran wode, and wild half luppen overboard, Fergusson *Rambles* (1884) 34. ne.Sc. The drunken wives of Fochabers Is a' rinnin wid, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 109. Per. The dog ran wud that barkit at her, Spence *Poems* (1898) 181. w.Sc. Their oxen ran wud, and brak their necks, Napier *Flk-Lore* (1879) 156. Bwk. The bull ran wud, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58.

4. Eager; excited; keen.

Per. Wud to be rich, they want the pow'r, Haliburton *Dunbar* (1895) 14. Ayr. Are nae ye wud for your wedding? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xl.

5. *adv.* Madly, wildly.

Sc. All wud he answered him again! Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 349. Sh.I. Yon boy o' dine wis yellin' aboot wid, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899). Frf. Reid *Heatherland* (1894) 79.

[1. OE. *wōd*, mad, raging, senseless (Hall).]

WOOD, WOODAL(L, see **Woad**, *sb.*[1], **Woodwall.**

WOODAS, *sb. Obs.* Wm. The dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria.*

The Kendal Green was produced from a plant . . . provincially known as woodas or sarrat, *Worthies of Wm.* I. 32.

WOODCOCK, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Brks. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Wil. Dev. Cor. [wu·dkok.] In *comp.* (1) **Woodcock-owl**, the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*; (2) **-pilot**, the goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*; (3) **-snipe**, the great snipe, *Gallinago major*; (4) **-soil**, a particular kind of unproductive soil; see below.

(1) Ir., Brks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129. Nrf. So called because it arrives about the same time as the Woodcock, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47; Swainson *ib.* n.Ken. (G.E.D.) Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 187. Dev. The short-eared owl, . . called also the woodcock owl from the time of its appearance, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. xx. Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 315. (2) Yks. Its numbers are considerably increased in autumn by the arrival of large flocks on the eastern coast, which reach our shores from Scandinavia early in October, and hence the little bird is known in Yorkshire as the 'Woodcock Pilot,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 187. n. & e.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). [They call the bird 'Woodcock pilot' farther north, being supposed to herald the woodcock two days in advance, *e.Anglian*, IV. 115, in Swainson *ib.* 25.] (3) Ir. Swainson *ib.* 191. (4) e.An.[2] Used to describe a kind of soil, which we should also call 'a clung, ungain soil': adhesive, but unproductive. Suf.[1] Strong clayey land, retentive of moisture, such as woodcocks love. Ess. Mr. Rogers, at Ardleigh, has made the same experiment on a large scale, eleven to twelve inches deep; the soil, what he calls a woodcock, moist loam on gravel, Young *Agric. Ess.* (1813) I. 197. e. & s.Cy. Ray (1691).

WOODEN, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **ooden** se.Wor.[1]; **wudden** Sc. [wu·dən.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Wooden breeks**, a coffin; (2) **— buick**, *obs.*, the board on which the overman of a colliery chalked down the work as he arranged it; (3) **— cloak**, (4) **— dress**, see (1); (5) **— head**, a blockhead; (6) **-headed**, stupid, awkward, dull of comprehension; (7) **— hill(s**, the stairs; (8) **— jump**, (9) **— sark**, see (1); (10) **— sheet**, see (2); (11) **— shute**, (12) **— singlet**, see (1); (13) **-spoon man**, an unlucky fellow; (14) **— story**, a lame excuse; (15) **— surtout**, see (1); (16) **— sword**, in phr. *to wear the wooden sword*, to overstand the market.

(1) Bwk. A pair o' wooden breeks Now does him clede; Yon new rais'd hillock loud bespeaks Will S—— is dead! Sutherland *Poems* (1821) 19. (2) Nhb. Aw've seen him i' this muddled mess, Click up his chalk and wooden buick, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. (3) Der. Liz hes to live when yo' an' I be wrapped in wooden cloaks, Gilchrist *Rue Bargain* (1898) 180. (4) Nhp. 'Well, all I want now, Betsy, is a wooden dress.' 'Ah well, Sarah, you must wait the Lord's time' (C.A.M.). (5) e.Yks.[1] Dor. You gurt clumsy wooden-head vooil, do 'ee think thease be the time to play the zilly nanny-goat? *Windsor Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 433. (6) Nhp.[1], War.[3] (7) s.Chs.[1] Let)s bi muw·ntin dhū wūd·n il·z [let us go to bed]. War. Up the wooden hill, down blanket lane (C.T.O.); War.[3] (8) w.Yks.[1] (s.v. Jump). Lan. 'He towd meh us I'd no cloous, I shud ride i' th' hearse in e wud.' 'I'd fur loath o' bin theer, dewt I'd bin e meh wooden jump,' Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 22. s.Lan.[1] (9) Dmf. After a' this frugal wark It pinch'dly coft a wooden sark, James Kennedy *Poems* (1823) 69. (10) Nhb. As he blurr'd his wooden sheet His temper left him inch by inch, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. (11) s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] (12) s.Lan.[1] (13) I.Ma. Ay, ay, I'm only a wooden-spoon man, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. vii. (14) Dor. 'What I mean is that I shouldn't mind being a bride at a wedding, if I could be one without having a husband. But since a woman can't show off in that way by herself, I shan't marry—at least yet.' 'That's a terrible wooden story,' Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) iv. (15) Rnf. O, but it wad be a pleasure, To buy her a wudden surtoo, Barr *Poems* (1861) 148. (16) Dor. (Hall.)

2. Rough; stiff; hard, harsh.

w.Yks.[2] War. It seems to be a necessary qualification for this

office that a man should have a wooden voice, *B'ham Daily Post* (Feb. 29, 1896).

3. Awkward, clumsy; dull, heavy, stupid; also used *advb.*

Sc. (A.W.), e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] What a wooden job tha's made of it! Lan. Tha shaps some wooden, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 82. s.Chs.[1] Ahy)l nev·ur aav· sich· ŭ wŭd·n fel·ŭ ŭbaay·t mahy bongk ŭgy'en·, iv ahy kŭn in·dŭr it. Not.[1], n.Lin.[1] se.Lin. How wooden you are (J.T.B.). Lei.[1] A's a sooch a wooden creatur, a'll ne'er dew for the pleace. War.[3], se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] I should never a trusted a job like that to sich a 'ŏŏden fellow as 'im. e.An.[2], Nrf. (E.M.), Suf. (C.T.)

Hence **Woodenly**, *adv.* awkwardly, clumsily.

w.Yks.[2 4], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Lin. It is very woodenly done, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 730; Lin.[1] You frame so woodenly.

WOODER, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The dust of cotton or flax.

WOODERSONIS, see **Withershins.**

WOODIFU', *adj.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **wudifu'**. Hard, like wood. 'Me teeth's gyen, but aa he' woodifu gums.'

WOODLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Nhp.[1] Muffled; wrapped about the head and neck; also used with *up*. Cf. **huddle**, 2.

You're so woodled up, I don't think you'll catch cold.

WOODMAIL, see **Wadmel.**

WOODPECKER, *sb.* Per. Irel. The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 57.

WOODRIP, *sb.* Sc. The sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.*

Sc. The . . . everans . . . 'Mongst woodrip rising, LEYDEN *Poems*, 119 (JAM.). Abd. Fruits that grow, 'Mongst woodrip rising, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 171.

WOOD-ROWELL, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. The sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.* n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

WOODRUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **woddram**, **wodroam**, **wodrome** (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wuddrum** (JAM.).

1. Furious madness, esp. used of a disease to which cattle are subject which causes them to rush about furiously. See **Wood**, *adj.*; cf. **widdrim.**

Sh.I. The said sickness was taken off the said Marion and casten upon a young cow of the said John's, which took wodrome and died within twenty-four hours, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 281, ed. 1891; Scho also died mad and in woddram, *ib.* 283. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. A fit of obstinacy or wildness.

Lth. He took a wuddrum, and nothing would serve him but he would leave his father's house, and tak on for a soldier (JAM.).

3. A state of confusion, esp. one which is caused by some unexpected occurrence. Sc. (*ib.*)

WOOD-WAIL, *sb.* Glo.[1 2] Also in forms **hoodle** Glo.[2]; **oodle** Glo.[1 2] [u'dl.] The nightingale, *Daulias luscinia.*

WOODWALL, *sb.* Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **woodwal** Dor.; **wood-waul** Dev.; and in forms **ood-all** Dev.; **woodal** Cor.; **wood-all** Dev.; **wood-awl** Cor. 1. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Cf. **hickwall.**

Dor. The scale of awards which obtained was . . . twopence for . . . a 'woodwal'—i.e. woodpecker, *Daily Telegraph* (Aug. 29, 1896). Som. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 100. w.Som.[1] Ĕo·d-waul. Dev. Us be goin' to have rain; the 'ood'alls be holling, *Reports Provinc.* (1887). nw.Dev.[1] Cor. SWAINSON *ib.* 100; Cor.[1 2] [Reyn' fowle, bryd (or wodewale, or wodehake), *gaulus, picus* (*Prompt.*).]

2. The great spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major.* Hmp. SWAINSON *ib.* 98.

WOODY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. War. Also in forms **widdie**, **wuddie** Sc. [wu'di.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Woody-carl**, *obs.*, the name of a pear introduced by the Cistercian monks. Rxb. (JAM.); (2) **-ruffee**, the sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata.* n.Yks. (B. & H.), War.[3]

2. Of vegetables: stringy; fibrous; of fruit: not juicy.

Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] n.Yks. I have always found that turnips of the largest size are more woody, and not so good in quality, as those of middle size, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 147. w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. Of coal: tough; difficult to separate.

Nhb. Aw've bray'd for hours at woody coal, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; Nhb.[1]

4. *sb.* A child's wooden plaything. Cai.[1]

WOODY, see **Withy.**

WOOER-BAB, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, worn by a young man as a sign that he was about to make an offer of marriage. See **Bob**, *sb.*[1] 8.

The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 3.

2. A neckcloth fastened in a lover's knot so as to show the ends or 'bobs.' w.Sc. (JAM.)

WOOF, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.* e.Sc. NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 14.

WOOF, see **Wowf.**

WOOFIT, *sb.* e.An. Also written **woofet.** An oaf; an ignorant person; also used as a term of endearment to an infant. (HALL.), e.An.[1]

WOOIN-SWABS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) 'A belly-ful.' See below.

As swabs denotes food, this compound term is used in relation to a fellow who 'courts for cake and pudding.'

WOOISH, **WOOKY**, **WOOL**, see **Woosh**, **Woky**, **Wol.**

WOOL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **oo** Sc. (JAM.) Lakel.[1]; **ool** Shr.[1] Glo.; **woo'** Sc. (JAM.) Lakel.[1 2] Cum.[4] Wm.; **wou'** Sc.; **woul** Yks. [wul, wūl; wū, ū.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Wool-cotton**, cotton-wool; (2) **-crag**, a crag on which the sheep in passing have left some of their wool; (3) **-creel**, a spheroidal-formed wicker-basket for holding wool; (4) **-fell**, a sheepskin; (5) **-garn**, coarse worsted; (6) **-gather**, to collect the tufts of wool left by the sheep on bushes, &c.; (7) **-gleaner**, see below; (8) **-hooks**, hooks round which washed wool is turned or wrapped for the purpose of wringing it dry; (9) **-lady**, see (7); (10) **-pack clouds**, high clouds; 'rack'; (11) **-packs**, (*a*) masses of heavy or fleecy white cloud said to portend rain; light clouds in a blue sky; (*b*) solid masses of Wenlock limestone; (12) **-shears**, shears for clipping sheep; (13) **-wheel**, *obs.*, a large wheel for spinning wool; (14) **-winder**, a man who folds and binds the fleeces after shearing.

(1) Chs. (E.M.W.) (2) Lakel.[1] (3) Gall. They wi' the kyte, belike the swauld woocreel, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 135, ed. 1876; *ib.* 481. (4) n.Yks.[2] (5) Lakel.[2] Wm. A rock, a reel, a woo-garn wheel, An' a besom meayde o' ling, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 40, ed. 1896. (6) Ayr. I got it by working for it—hard 'oo'-gathering and hard spinning, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1899) 255. (7) Ayr. Her profession was that of a wool-gleaner. Leaving her home at the time of sheep-shearing, she would seek the sheep-tracks on the hillsides where the unshorn, heavily-coated sheep had left tufts of wool amongst the gorse and heather. This was the wool harvest which she gleaned day after day till her circuit was complete, *ib.* (8) w.Yks. (J.T.) (9) Ayr. In these journeys the 'oo' leddy was never ill-off for lodgings and comfortable fare. . . She would return home with a stock of wool which generally kept her spinning till the sheep-shearing season again returned, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1899) 255. (10) Nhp.[1] (11, *a*) s.Chs.[1] s.Not. It looks like thunder wi' them gret woolpacks i' the sky yonner (J.P.K.). Nrf. (HALL.) n.Dev. The woolpacks were rising heavy up over the edge of the moors, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 93. (*b*) Glo. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 54. (12) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 34, ed. 1876. (13) Frf. Thrice the witch an woo-wheel whirl'd, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 234. Lth. A gude woo' wheel, my wife to spin on, A lesser ane for winding yarn, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 36. Cum. He remember't time when three woo wheels was gangan in his oan hoose, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 7; Cum.[4] Wm. The auld woo-wheel it whirr'd, an' buzz'd, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 13, ed. 1896. (14) Lan. It was the feast-day of the woolwinders, BYROM *Remin.* (1716) in *Cheth. Soc.* XXXII. 286. n.Lin.[1] This office is now commonly performed by the shepherd or a farm-labourer. Formerly the wool-winder was an official sworn to perform this duty without deceit. w.Som.[1] (s.v. Wind).

2. Phr. (1) *all one wool*, (*a*) all the wool of one season, sheared or clipped at the same clipping or shearing time; one quality of wool; (*b*) all of the same kindred, race, or kind; (*c*) all the same; (2) *kemp wool*, wool having short, coarse hairs amongst it; see **Kemps**, *sb.*[1]; (3) *to fleece your wool off another sheep*, to rob or take in another person [the speaker being too sharp to be caught]; (4) *to gather wool on one's clothes*, to feather one's nest: (5) *to get up one's wool*, to

get angry or excited; (6) *to have wool about one*, or *on one's back*, to have substantial possessions; to have will and determination; (7) *to raise one's wool*, to make one angry; (8) *to stroke a person the right way of the wool*, to humour him; (9) *wool sellers ken wool buyers*, birds of a feather flock together.

(1, *a*) Sc. 'Oo?' 'Ay, oo.' 'A' oo?' 'Ay, a' oo.' 'A' a'e oo?' 'Ou, ay, a' a'e oo,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 13. Lakel.[1] (*b*) Sc. (G.W.) Wgt. As they should leeve thegither that are a' ae 'oo, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 117. (*c*) Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Whether France be bund or free, It's a' ae wou' to John, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 128. Ayr. It's a' ae woo—'tramp's' the word, Jock, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. (2) Wm. Than wez shown a kemp-woo hat, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 41. (3) Lth. LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 208. (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) Glo. Hullo, Zamu'l, what's thee's got thee's 'ool up now fur? thee bist in a maïn teäkin, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. (6) s.Not. If she hadn't had plenty o' wool about her, she couldn't a gone through wee't. Vote for a man with some wool on his back (J.P.K.). (7) Sus. Dat rais'd ma wool, an turnen roun I thoat te fix de hag, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 136. (8) Shr.[1] 'Al'ays strokes 'er the right way o' the ŏŏl, Miss,' said an old farmer, who wished to point out to a young lady how it was he got on so well with his wife. (9) Abd. It is an aul' sayin' an' a true—'Woo sellers woo buyers ken'—So fallows ken light queans, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 105.

3. Thistledown.

Lin. The wool of a thistle a-flyin' an' seeadin' tha haäted to see, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 12.

4. With the *def. art.*: blankets.

Ayr. They frae their sad position flit, An' den amang the woo, Fu' quiet that night, KENNEDY *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 44.

5. *v.* In phr. *wool him!* used in setting a dog on any one, or to encourage one boy to rough-cuff another. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

WOOL, *v.*[2] Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] To twist a chain round a refractory horse to render him obedient. (HALL.)

WOOL-COTTAR, *sb.* N.I.[1] The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

WOOLERT, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Also in form **wullard.** [wu·lət.] An owl, esp. the barn-owl, *Strix flammea.* Shr.[1] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Cf. **howlet.**

WOOLIER, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in form **ooler** N.Cy.[1]

1. A cloth-making term; see below. Cf. **willy,** *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. He'd a learnt a bit a summat if he'd gone ta Pudsa an seen ah they can mak wooliers inta black men, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883).

2. *Obs.* A wool-smuggler. N.Cy.[1]

WOOLLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Of a sheep: unshorn.

At times we find a 'woolled one' on the fell after a shepherds' meeting, then we just shear it, scale the fleece, and allow the owner a price, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 385.

WOOLLEN, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Cmb. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* **Woollen-errand,** a foolish errand or business.

e.Yks.[1] A person going on a foolish errand, or engaged in a foolish enterprise, is said to be 'gannin on a woollen-eearan,' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. *sb.* A house-flannel.

Cmb.[1] Wring out the woollen and swill round the pail.

WOOLLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **woolley** Yks. Lin.[1]; and in forms **oolly** Hrf.[2]; **ooly** Nhb.[1]; **willey** Yks. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Woolly-bear,** (2) **-boy,** a caterpillar, esp. a hairy caterpillar; the caterpillar of the tiger-moth, *Arctica caja*; (3) **-hardhead,** the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (4) **-hole,** (5) **-place,** the place where different kinds of material are thrown together and blended; (6) **-soft-grass,** the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus.*

(1) Ir. Not unlike a magnified specimen of the flossy black caterpillars that Peg called woolly bears, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 338. Nhb.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), War.[2S], Shr.[1], Hrf.[2], Ken. (G.B.) Dev. That fly, like a 'woolly bear' caterpillar, you gave me, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 4. (2) w.Yks.[3] (3) Cor. (B.&H.) (4,5) w.Yks. (J.M.) (6) Bnff. GORDON *Keith* (1880) 284.

2. Insipid; tasteless. Lin.[1] This is poor, woolley tea.

3. *sb.* A hairy caterpillar. Hrf.[2] **4.** A machine for effecting the first opening of the wool; the process of first opening the wool; also in *comb.* **Shake-woolly.** w.Yks. (W.T.) Cf. **willy,** *sb.*[2]

WOOLSTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) A wool-stapler.

Shoemakers, culters, . . woolsters, *Agric. Surv.* App. 99.

WOOLWITE, *sb.* Lon. The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii.* MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897).

WOONEL, see **Windle,** *sb.*[1]

WOONKERS, *int.* Yks. [wu·ŋkəz.] An exclamation of surprise. See **Wow-woonkers.**

n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 357. m.Yks.[1]

WOONSEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Lan. Linsey-woolsey; also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. Mebby they're neea happier then we wer wiv wer woonsey bed-gowns, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43. m.Yks.[1] Lan. The children's stript woonsey, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 31.

WOONT, see **Want,** *sb.*[2]

WOOPLE, *sb.* Yks. [wu·pl.] A swivel.

w.Yks. He fastened them together by a woople, so that if one turned over the other would not (L.M.S.).

WOORE, WOORN, see **Ware,** *sb.*[2], **Wear,** *v.*[1]

WOOR-REE, *int.* e.An. Also written **wooor-e-ee, wouree** Suf. A wagoner or ploughman's call to his horse to come to the right.

Nrf. When a man wants his horses to go to the right he says 'woor-ree,' COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; BEIHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 161.

WOOSE, see **Wooze.**

WOOSER, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A hard blow.

WOOSER, WOOSET, see **Whizzer, Hooset.**

WOOSH, *int.* e.An. Also in forms **woase** Nrf.; **wooch** e.An.[1]; **wooish, woshe** Nrf. **1.** A wagoner's call to his horse to turn to the right or off side; also in *comb.* **Wooch-wo.** Cf. **weesh.**

e.An.[1] Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 395; Wŏshe, Smiler, wŏshe (W.R.E.).

2. A call to the fore-horse of a team to go to the left. Suf.[1]

WOOSHAT, *sb.* Cum.[14] [wu·ʃət.] **1.** The wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus.* **2.** The woodchat, *Lanius rufus.*

WOOSTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. A wooer; a lover.

Slk. Other woosters beiking their shins at the ingle, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 361, ed. 1866. Dmf. And whan ye hae finish'd this bridegroom darg, Come like a blythe wooster an' hansel yere sark, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 121. Gall. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* w.Yks.[1] I heeard lang sin, at shoed gitten a wooster, ii. 297.

Hence **Wooster-tryst,** *sb.* a lovers' meeting.

Dmf. She was the blythest ay o' the blythe, At wooster-trystes or Halloween, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 180.

WOOSTER-BLISTER, *sb.* Wil.[1] A box on the ears; a slap in the face.

WOOT, *int.* Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **whoot** Ken.[1] I.W.[1]; and in forms **whout** Dor.[1]; **whut** Oxf.[1]; **wout, wowt** Wil.[1]; **wut** Ken.[1]; **wutt** Nhp.[2] [wūt; wut.] **1.** A call to a horse or draught-ox to go to the right or off side. Cf. **hoot,** *v.*[1] **5.**

Nhp.[2], Hrf. (E.M.W.) Glo., Ken. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ken.[1], I.W.[1] Wil.[1] To the front horse . . . Wowt, [go] to the right: to the hinder horse, Wo-oot, to the right (s.v. Horses). n.Wil. (E.H.G.), Dor.[1] (s.v. Whug).

2. A call to a cart-horse to stop.

Ken. Baba Billy, of a long line of carters and men of Kent, sang out . . . 'Wut!' This expletive, which never fails to bring a Kentish horse to a standstill, made also Tempe halt, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) viii; Ken.[1]

3. *Comb.* **Woot-back,** stand back! used to a horse when drawing a load. Oxf.[1]

WOOT, *v.* Glo.[1] [wūt.] To bray. Cf. **hoot,** *v.*[1] **3.**

WOOT, *adj.* Lan. [wūt.] A dial. form of 'hot.'

Swallowed um wi a kind uv a weesh-weesh sort uv a neighse, as if they wur woot, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 79.

WOOULT, see **Weevil.**

WOOVELESS, *adj.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Unprovided.

Ye mye ne'er be wooveless, 100.

WOO-WAH, see **Wee-wow.**

WOOZE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Shr. Also written **wooz** Nhp.[1]; and in form **woose** Nhb.[1] Shr.[2]

1. *v.* To ooze; to distil. Cf. **weeze.**

Sc. Prayer . . . is then most savory and sweet; it's as it were the tears of a tree woozed out, and how prevalent Peter's bitter tears were woozing from the bitterness of his heart is known, ANNAND *Mysterium Pietatis* (1671) 132 (JAM.). **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Weeze).

2. *sb.* Any oozy secretion; juice; mud. Cf. **oose,** *sb.*[1]

Nhb.[1] A kynde of woose or fome which issueth owte of the hill, and therewith theye color or dye theyre wool, *Duke of Northumberland MS.* (1595). The woose in this case was probably a soft ochre. **Shr.**[2]

[2. Cp. OE. *wōs*, moisture, juice (SWEET).]

WOOZLIE, see **Wuzlie.**

WOP, *v.*[1] e.An.[1] [wop.] To produce an abortive lamb. Cf. **warp,** *v.*[1] 7.

The ewe wops her lamb, the cow slips her calf.

WOP, *v.*[2] Ken. [wop.] With *about*: to wobble about. (G.B.)

WOP, see **Wap,** *v.*[1], **Waps,** *sb.*[1], **Wasp, Whap,** *v.*

WOPPEN, WOPPER, see **Whapping, Whapper.**

WOPPERDY, *adj.* Glo.[1] [wo·pədi.] Of an intoxicated person: unable to walk straight; stupefied. Cf. **wapper.**

WOPPERED, WOPPING, see **Wappered, Whapping.**

WOPPLE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [wo·pl.] To topple over.

Yŭng Jon Buu·rjŭs got ŭpŭ)th swey, ŭn went ŭp intŭ)dh ae·r, ŭn dhen ey went wop·l, wop·l, wop·lin oa·r, ŭn iz feyt wŭn wée·ŭr iz legz au·t tŭ bey.

WOPPLE, see **Wapple,** *sb.*[1]

WOPPY, *sb.* Wor. [wo·pi.] A drink made from plums. Also called **Gerkum.** Cf. **wap,** *sb.*[1]

Defendant said he had had some woppy and he had only been used to beer, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 18, 1900); (E.S.)

WOPS(E, see **Wasp.**

WOPSER, *sb.* War.[3] [wo·psə(r).] Anything large of its kind; a 'whapper.'

WOP·STRAW, see **Whap·straw.**

WOR, see **War,** *adj.*[1], **Ware,** *v.*[3], **Wer.**

WORBITTEN, *ppl. adj.* e.An.[1] Of growing timber: pierced by the larvae of beetles.

WOR·BUSH, *sb.* e.An.[1] A piece of reed-ground or margin of Hickling Broad, said to be where the Hickling men hid to avoid being pressed in time of war.

WORCESTER, *sb.* w.Cy. In phr. *to shine like Worcester against Gloucester,* a phr. expressive of rivalry. (HALL.)

WORCH, WORCH·BRACCHO, see **Wark, Work, Work·bracco.**

WORD, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wird** Sc.; **wod** Yks.; **worrd** Wm.; **wud** Wm. Suf. Dev.; **wurd** Sc.; **wurrd** Ir. [wərd, wə̄d.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* **Word·shy,** shy of speaking.

Dev.[23] **n.Dev.** He was never speechful, and grew more word-shy with years, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 6.

2. Phr. (1) *good words,* a prayer; see **Good,** 1 (70); (2) *my hands and words to you,* an oath; (3) *my word,* or *by my word,* an expletive; (4) *to be at one word in one's dealings,* not to have two prices; (5) *to change words with a person,* to talk with him; (6) *to get,* or *to have, the word of,* to get the reputation of; (7) *to get the words said,* to have the marriage ceremony performed; (8) *to get word from,* to hear from; (9) *to get word of,* to have speech with; (10) *to give a good* (or *bad*) *word,* to give praise (or blame); (11) *to give a person a word,* to speak to him; (12) *to give the word,* 'to pop the question'; (13) *to have,* or *to get* (*a few*) *words,* to have a quarrel or dispute; in *gen.* colloq. use; (14) *to make words,* (*a*) to talk more about anything than it deserves; (*b*) to make an uproar; to quarrel; (15) *to pass the word to a person,* see (5); (16) *to put up a word for one,* to pray for one; (17) *to say a word,* to say grace; (18) *to say the word,* see (12); (19) *to say words,* to utter a charm; (20) *to speak a word,* to give warning, counsel, or rebuke; (21) *to take back one's word,* to recall one's promise; to break an engagement; (22) *to take one's word again,* to retract what one has said; to change one's mind; see below; (23) *to take the first word of,* to begin; (24) *to take the word from one,* (*a*) to interrupt one; (*b*) to accept a toast proposed by one; (25) *to take the word out of one's mouth,* to anticipate one's remarks; (26) *word of a sort,* (*a*) an admonition; a rebuke; a scolding; (*b*) an angry dispute; a quarrel; see **Sort,** *sb.*[1] 1 (10); (27) — *of mouth,* (*a*) an oral communication or agreement; (*b*) a word; (*c*) [to drink] out of a bottle.

(1) **Cor.** Poor li'l Tom won't get no good words said above his dust; us can awnly think 'em for en, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 327. (2) **Ker.** My hand an' wurrds to you, whin I saw the six bhoys down at Rooney's playin' the twinty-foives, I kem' to believe it mysilf, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 25. (3) **Sh.I.** Bit, my wird, what'll Maaly say, an' Willa? BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 94. **Per.** My wurd! it's glad I am to see ye ben, that's sic a stranger to us a'! MCAULAY *Black Mary,* 114. **Fif.** My word, it doesna set a soo to wear a saddle, PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 55. **Kcb.** My word, but ye're a fine ane, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 90. **Nhb.** My word, you'd better no let her catch you under that, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 105. **Wm.** Ma wud! a despart fratch! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) i. **n.Yks.** Mah wod, but it's a wet day (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Eh! eh, my word, my word! FRANCIS *Yeoman Fleetwood* (ed. 1900) 11. **Der.** My word, but he were angry, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 112. (4) **Per.** When the bonnie fish ye're sellin', At a'e word be in your dealin'—Truth will stand when a' thing's failin', FORD *Harp* (1893) 112. (5) **e.Sc.** Never again would she 'change words wi' her,' STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 214. (6) **Sc.** She gets the word o' being a licht-headit queyn (JAM.). **Abd.** Get the word o' early risin', Ye can sleep a week on end, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 38. **Lnk.** Thou always was wont to get the word of a good rider, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 32. (7) **Ir.** The boys . . . have often a great deal of difficulty in inducing the girls to agree to 'getting the words said,' as the marriage ceremony is colloquially described, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 215. (8) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] (9) **Abd.** I'll may be get sicht, gien I dinna get word o' him, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxix. **Ags.** It [a ghost] cam' upon them sae suddent like 'at they hadna time to get wirds o't, so they ran aff a' their micht, REID *Howetoon,* 96. (10) **sw.Lin.** He's g'en her a strange good word. I never heerd anybody gie him a bad word. (11) **Sc.** He would never even himself to Effie, and would think it a fine compliment if she stopped to give him a word, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv. (12) **Wmb.** Not a notion did he have, when he left home that morning, of giving Lizzie the word, not one, BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 33. (13) **Sc.** (A.W.) **N.I.**[1] Oh, the manager an' me had words. **Nhb.** When folk in the district where the Armstrongs lived are said 'to have had words' it is a euphemistic way of saying that they have quarrelled, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896). **w.Yks.**[2], **ne.Lan.**[1] **Der.** Haasoe'er I'm none goin' to hev words wi' yo' while Annie's so badly—we'll hev et aat afterwards, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 174. **Not.**[1] **Lei.**[1] The' didn' hev noo woo'ds till affter a'd hot 'im, an' then the' did 'a woo'ds till a hot 'im agen. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **w.Som.**[1] 'Well, you zee, zr, we'd a got a vew words, an' zo I comed away, an' I hope he'll get zomebody to do better vor'n.' A 'vew words' is the stock reason for leaving service. **Dev.** Have you and Mark had wuds? ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 37. (14 *a, b*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (15) **Heb.** You may thank your good father and mother if I ever pass the word to you again, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 136. (16) **Rnf.** The minister will be back frae the burial, an' he'll put up a word for you, *Good Wds.* (1878) 184. (17) **Cai.**[1] (18) **Kcd.** Tho' they say I'm hard o' heart, He wadna find it sae, For gin he likes to say the word I winna say him nae, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 173. (19) **n.Dev.** It did not mend rapidly until a dame . . . was prevailed upon to pay regular visits to the ailing one and 'say words' for him, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 339. (20) **Ags.** Often did he ask me to 'speak a word' to his refractory laddie, REID *Howetoon,* 99. (21) **Sc.** (JAM.) (22) **Sc.** It is often . . . applied to a north country or Aberdeen's man. . . 'You're a north country man, you may tak your word again.' . . . The Aberdeen's men . . . were so faithful to their word, that, before bills or bonds were much known, when a purchase was made by one of them, he gave his word that the price should be paid on a day fixed. When the day appointed came, . . [he] paid his money, and took his word again, i.e. [asked no receipt] (JAM.); He is an Aberdeen's man that takes his word again, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 440; The phrase is applicable e.g. to one who declines to partake a second time of any course at table, but changes his mind. The proverb is still current, and jestingly describes a privilege of Aberdonians (A.W.). **n.Cy.** To retract what one has said (HALL.). (23) **Sc.** When the kirk passed that law she took the first word o' flyting, *Cracks about the Kirk* (1843) I. 8. (24, *a*) **Sh.I.** In troth, I tink da same, William, no ta tak da wird frae you, *Sh. News* (Sept. 29, 1900). (*b*) **Ayr.** 'Robert Simpson,' said Whinnyriggs, 'we'll tak' the word from you.' Simpson stood for a second or two with

his lips firmly set, looking thoughtfully into his glass, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 29. (25) **Lnk.** 'Ye've just taen the word oot o' my mooth,' says I, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 217. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (26, *a*) **s.Chs.**[1] Hoo gen him a word of a sort. **War.**[2] Wait till I see my Knabs, I'll give him a word of a sort. **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **w.Som.**[1] Usually accompanied with bad language. This implies a more violent quarrel than 'a vew words.' 'We'd a-got a word of a sort, as mid zay, and zo I thort 'twas time to pae·urt (part).' (27, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw've nobbut his word-o'-meawth for it. **w.Som.**[1] There wad-n no writin', 'twas on'y word o' mouth, but I should-n never think he wid'n be jich rogue's t'urn word. (*b*) **Dmb.** For a word-o'-mouth you might obtain A neuk to brag the shire, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 8. **Gall.** Never let me hear of you passing word-of-mouth with any belonging to that gang, CROCKETT *Love Idylls*, 54. (*c*) **w.Yks.**[1] 'To drink by word o' mouth,' to drink out of a bottle without pouring out the liquor, and to pass it in rotation to the rest of the party. **Suf.**[1]

3. A saying; a proverb.

Arg. You ken the old word: 'the man who waits long at the ferry will get over some day,' MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 229. **Ess.** Ah, that was a rare word of your mother's (W.W.S.). **Cor.** 'Tis a auld word, an' it ban't wise to take no count of sayings like that: 'May chets bad luck begets,' PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 209.

4. An order; a command.

Sc. It's a mercy she's got the word to go; the carrier's to call in the forenoon for her kist, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 66.

5. A message; news; a report, esp. a good report.

Sc. The leddy's had a guid nicht—we had word of it from Mrs. Lauder, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 258; Have you any word to your brother? *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Cai.**[1] **Rnf.** Now kail and crowdie time's baith past, And there's nae word o' John, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 199. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 152. **N.I.**[1] Word come that his brother was dead. Did the master leave word when he would be home? **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

6. *Obs.* The voice.

Sc. I think I hear his word, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438; Mr. A. B. is come, I hear his word, *Scoticisms* (1787) 102.

7. With the *def. art.*: the Bible.

Suf. I keep that safe in my oud Mingen Hutch along of the Wud, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 48.

8. *pl.* With the *def. art.*: the baptismal formula.

Lnk. It's no a chrisen'd creature yet, for hit has neither gotten the words nor the water, nor as little do I ken how to ca't yet, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 34.

9. *v.* In phr. (1) *to be worded with*, to be credited with; (2) *to word a person over*, to reprove him.

(1) **Lnk.** Ye'll no get the gaet o' a mither Unless ye be wordet wi' gear, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 79. (2) **Hrf.**[2]

10. To speak; to compose. **w.Yks.** HOLLOWAY.

11. To dispute; to wrangle.

e.An.[1] They worded it a long while. **Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

12. With the *reflex. pron.*: to express oneself.

Sh.I. Hit's a plaeser to hear him, fir he wirds himsell dat bonnie, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 27.

WORD, WORDELD, see **Wold,** *sb.*, **Wordle.**

WORDIFY, *v.* Yks. Dev. To put into words.

n.Yks.[2] 'It's ower sair wordified' [it is too wordy]. **Dev.** 'Tiddn't no use wordifying sich acts, now things ha' changed, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 178.

WORDING, see **Worthing.**

WORDLE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **wordel** Som. Dev.; **wurdle** Dev.; and in forms **wardle** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] Cum. n.Lin.[1]; **wordeld** Glo.[1]; **wordled** Glo.[2]; **wurdled** Dev.[1] [wō·dl; Sc. wa·rdl.] **1.** A dial. form of 'world.' See **Ward,** *sb.*[4]

Sc. It twin'd me o' my wardles mak, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 53. **Bnff.**[1] **Abd.** Sic a weary wardle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Cum.** Neabody eh this wardle 'll be mair supprizt ner t'fella at writes this, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 1. **Glo.**[12], **I.W.**[12], **w.Cy.** (HALL.) **Wil.** Av thase wordle's goods, SLOW *Rhymes*, 4th S. 20. **Dor.**[1] But ther's a wordle still to bless The good. **w.Som.**[1] (Always.) I don't ver'ly b'leive there's the fuller o'un in the wordle. **Dev.**[1]

Hence **Wardle-day,** *sb.* a work-day. n.Lin.[1] **2.** Phr. (1) *braw wardles*, fine times; (2) *to make all the wardle*, to make all the difference in the world.

(1) **Abd.** It's braw wardles wi' them 't disna need to fee, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. (2) **Abd.** It's jist th' clemat o' a place 't mak's a' th' wardle. Far there's plenty o' wid it's never sae caul, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 20, 1902).

[Lhord y-blyssed by þo þet wonyeþ ine þyne house in wordles of wordles, *Ayenbite* (1340) 269.]

WORDY, WOR(E, WORGISH, see **Worthy, Ware,** *sb.*[2], **Wairsh.**

WORK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **virk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wahk** n.Yks.; **wark** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[24] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] s.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[2]; **werk** m.Lan.[1]; **wherk** Chs.[3]; **wirk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **worch** Lan. Shr.[1]; **worrk** Yks.; **wurk** Sc. (JAM.) Bdf. [wərk, wāk; **wark,** wāk.] **1.** *sb.* and *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Work-brussen,** over-done with work; (2) **-faring,** working; (3) **-folk(s,** working people; labourers; (4) **-like,** industrious; fond of work; (5) **-little,** lazy; (6) **-loom,** an implement; a tool; (7) **-poke,** a work-bag; (8) **-rife,** see (4).

(1) **n.Yks.**[2] (2) **Dor.** A plain workfaren man like the rest ov we, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 19. (3) **Lnk.** To warkfolk's weans, though e'er so puir, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 135. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Ne wark-foak cood be fund, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 86; **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **w.Yks.** Three or four thaasand starving wark-fowk, *Yksman.* (1881) 42; **w.Yks.**[1], **ne.Lan.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (4) **Sc.** MACKAY. (5) **Per.** Unsettled, work-little, dingy, and gill-drinking mortals, MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 104, ed. 1887. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** Forc't to tak' up the wark-leems again to keep oot the frem't, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 5. **w.Sc.** Use nae warkloom made by the hand o' man on the day o' rest, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 133. **Ayr.** The best wark-lume i' the house, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 11. **Lnk.** When ane gets warklums right to their hand, nature will teach them how to fa' to, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 36. (7) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Poke). (8) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Lnk.** Her warkrife haun' an' couthie ways Sune gat frae a' aboot her praise, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 36.

2. *sb.* In phr. (1) *all of a work*, in a state of motion, or fermentation; (2) *to be at work by the great*, to work by the piece; see **Great,** *adj.* **12**; (3) *to be on the work*, to ferment; to be in constant motion or contortions; (4) *to grow all work*, to become an effort; (5) *to have one's work set*, to have a difficult task before one; (6) — *two bellies for eating and none for work*, to be an idle glutton; (7) *to hold a work with one*, to make a fuss over one; to make a show of affection for one.

(1) **sw.Lin.**[1] It little inside seemed all of a work. (2) **Oxf.**[1] (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Not.** His hands are always on the work; he can't keep still. She has St. Vitus's dance; she's always on the work (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**[1] It's just on the work. (4) **Cum.**[3] It's growin o' wark to say 'Jwohnny, git oot,' 42; **Cum.**[4] (5) **Nhb.**[1] Ye'll he' yor wark-set, there, marra, aa think. (6) **n.Lin.**[1] (7) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1]

3. A structure; a stately building, as a hospital; a fortification; a bulwark.

Sc. Mar's Wark, Heriot's Wark (JAM.). **Nhb.**[1] Applied to places having works or forts, as in Warkworth. At Wark, in North Tyne, the conspicuous feature is the mote-hill where assizes were held in the thirteenth century. **m.Yks.**[1]

4. The breadth of grass or corn cut by a mower at one sweep of the scythe.

Nhb.[1] Y'or tyekin ower wide a wark. **Dur.**[1] **n.Yks.** We've tean a great wark this tahm (I.W.).

5. A fuss, disturbance; a to-do; see *to make work*, s.v. **Make,** *v.*[1] **2** (83, *b*).

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** What a wark we hae wi' ither! An' sae thrang were aye thegither, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 41. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** And se they address us, and mak wark about us, *Advice to Advised* (1803) 5. **n.Yks.** He mead a wahk about it (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] Ther's bin sitch wark as aw never yerd on. **War.**[2] There'll be nice work over this broken window. **w.Som.**[1] Maister made up fine work, 'cause the gig wad-n in order. **nw.Dev.**[1]

6. Damage; injury; see *piece of work*, s.v. **Piece, 1** (2).

w.Yks.[2] If a person upsets a jug of milk, someone will say, 'He has made some work.' 'They've made bad work with the raspberries.' **n.Lin.**[1] Lockwood beäs' hes maade a straange peäce o' wark among oor wheät an' oäts.

7. Linen.

Ken. Bought by order 20 doz. of flex, of which was made 200 lbs. work and 40 lbs. tow. Spinning done: 150 lbs. work at 6 pence p[r] pound, 40 lbs. tow at 4 pence p[r] pound, *Pluckley Par. Bk.* (1785); (H.M.)

8. *pl.* The fittings of a machine or instrument, as the wards of a lock or key, the fan of a churn; the interior parts of the body. Sc. (JAM.), n.Lin.[1] 9. The system of trenches and carriages by which water is brought in and distributed in a water-meadow. Wil.[1] 10. *Obs.* Doings.

Cum. To hear o' th' warks o' auld lang syne, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1805) 117.

11. A religious revival.

ne.Sc. The wark's broken oot at the Houp. There was an extry meetin' last nicht, carryt on till twa or three o'clock this mornin', an' lots o' anxious sowls, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 75.

12. With the *def. art.*: a colloq. name for Glamorganshire.

s.Wal. Thee can go to service like other girls. Why shouldn't thee go to 'the Works'? RAINE *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 111.

13. *v.* In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.*: (1) **Work down**, to slip, slide, or fall down; (2) — **on**, or — **on to**, of time: to approach; (3) — **out**, (*a*) to do outdoor work; (*b*) see below; (4) — **up**, (*a*) to prepare; (*b*) of moles: to throw up ground.

(1) n.Yks. Rubbish works down (I.W.). (2) Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. Christmas will work on. It works on to twelve (I.W.). (3, *a*) Nhb. He has tow dowters workin' oot, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 325. (*b*) w.Som.[1] In cultivating ground, after each ploughing, the soil is rolled and 'dragged' with drags or heavy harrows, until all the weed and couch is brought to the surface, and the earth completely pulverized. This after process is to work out. 'We ploughed thick field, and work-n out dree times over, and he is not clean yet.' (4, *a*) w.Yks. For the lad's supper, ye ken; I thought I'd work him up summat a bit tasty, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 161. (*b*) Nrf. They will 'work up' a field in a few days, so old mole-experts assure me, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 337.

14. Phr. (1) *to be worked out*, of land: to be exhausted; (2) — *worked up*, of a person: to be 'done up,' exhausted; (3) *to let one work on*, to let one go one's own way; (4) *to work in a bond*, a colliery term: to work as one of a gang; see **Band**, *sb.*[3] **4**; (5) — *one a dodge*, to play one a trick; (6) — *the oracle*, to victimize people; (7) — *to oneself*, to relieve nature; (8) *work at one as I do*, a game [not known to our correspondents]; (9) — *the oars*, get on!

(1) Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.[1] (2) Lan. The charwoman cannot come, she is quite worked up (E.M.M.). (3) n.Yks. We will let them work on (I.W.). (4) Shr.[1] (5) n.Yks. (I.W.) (6) Cor. They do say 'The Maister' es worken' the oracle purty fitty sence the wreck, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 43. (7) Lth. (JAM.) (8) Suf.[1] (9) I.Ma. BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 371.

15. To toil perseveringly; to contend with difficulties; to apply assiduous labour. n.Yks.[1] 16. To knit; to net.

Sc. To work stockings, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436. Cai.[1] The spinning and 'working' herring nets was an important home industry among the cottagers. Frf. She had better awa hame and work a pair o' stockin's for the puir sowl, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 7, ed. 1889. Wgt. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 6. w.Yks. (J.W.)

17. Of material, &c.: to lend itself easily to work.

Mry. Leather winna work Except it first be wet, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 31. w.Yks. (J.W.) Rut.[1] It doan't work as it ought'n work [said of garden soil].

18. To graft. s.Wor. 'Tis a tree that has been worked (H.K.).

19. Of a pipe: to draw.

Sh.I. I' da lang run I got me pipe ta wirk, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898).

20. To manage; to bring to pass; to influence; to control.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); She can weise or wirk him as she likes. n.Yks.[4] Thoo mun wark it seea ez he 'ez ti deea a day's wark. w.Yks., Midl. (J.W.) Rut.[1] 'It's o' no use, I can't work it!' exclaimed the old clerk of R——, after a third false start at raising a hymn.

21. To breathe painfully or with difficulty.

Chs.[3] n.Lin.[1] 'He warks bad,' said of the deep or rapid breathing of an animal in pain.

22. To struggle convulsively; to twitch as in pain or in a fit.

Sh.I. Iver saw ye a dug wirkin' laek dat? . . See him wirkin wi' his fore feet at his mooth, *Sh. News* (Nov. 24, 1900). Nhb.[1] Nan Galley is workin' in fits, ROBSON *Collier's Farewell* (1849).

23. To purge.

Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] Wm. Take some physic at'll work ye (B.K.). n.Yks. Hez thee physic worrk'd? (T.S.) w.Yks. (J.W.), m.Lan.[1] Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 375. n.Lin.[1]

24. To ferment.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Nhb.[1] Wm. T'yast's niver worked (B.K.). n.Yks. Yeast works (I.W.). w.Yks. (S.J.C.) Lan. Ot brew'd a jorum o' maut, an worcht it in a chambur, where th' gager ne'er koom, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 36, ed. 1801. Not.[1], Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] It's just beginning to work. w.Som.[1] Always used in connection with brewing or cider-making. 'Plase-m, the drink's a-work't all out over the vate.'

25. Of fish: to be on the move.

Nrf. I shall put in a net or two to-night, sir, to get a few lamperns; they always work in snowy water or in a frost, *Fishing Gazette* (Feb. 14, 1891) 85.

26. To suppurate. w.Cy. (HALL.) 27. To show signs of putrefaction.

Der. Did yo' e'er see such a corpse, Jesse? White as a lily, an' tho' et were hot weather, none workin' i' th' least, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 114.

28. To cause pain; to trouble, harass, irritate; to banter, tease. Cf. wark.

Sc. I'll wurk him for that yet (JAM.). Abd. Ye've maybe latten some fool . . . and it'll maybe work ye, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903). n.Yks. (T.S.) e.Yks.[1] Ah'll work Jack aboot his sweetheart, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Nhp.[2] Shr.[1] This 'ere tuth worches me above a bit. 'Er worched the poor chap despertly. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147.

29. To sprain. Gall. To wurk one's shacklebane (JAM.).

30. To do mischief to; to spoil; to injure.

n.Yks. To work a person [to injure, influence, persuade, as a disease, an act, or business] (I.W.). s.Oxf. He didn't ought to ha' left the rewks; they did work that barley proper afore master found out as 'ee were gone, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 31. Sur. What—wapses! . . Cuss them things! they do work my fruit, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 97.

WORK, see **Wark**.

WORKABLE, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Of a coal-seam: sufficiently thick to be worked at a profit. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

WORK-A-DAY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **werk-e-day** Nhp.[1]; **worky-day** Nhb. Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Oxf.[1] Hnt. Ken.[12] Sus. I.W.; and in form **wark-a-day** e.Yks.[1] [wə·k-ə-dē; wə·k-i-dē.] 1. *sb.* A week-day; a working day.

e.Yks.[1], Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Sunday and werk-e-day. Oxf.[1], Brks.[1], Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken.[1] He's gone all weathers. Sunday and worky-day, these seven years; Ken.[2], Sur.[1], Sus. (S.P.H.), I.W.[1] Dor. I' the middle o' a work-a-day, C. HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 132.

2. *adj.* Working; given up to work; every day; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. If a man cannot look like a gentleman in workaday garments, then it is not really worth while being one, PATON *Inveresk* (1896) 250. Slg. HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 12. Gall. His sermons became too high strung and ethereal for the edification of the workaday sons and daughters of men, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 150. Nhb. I'm only a workyday lass, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 157. Lan.[1] Which clooas mun aw put on—my worky-day or my Sunday uns? w.Som.[1]

WORK-BRACCO, *adj.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Hrf. Ess. and Amer. Also in forms **warck-brattle, wark-brattle** Lan.; **worch-braccho** Chs.; **work-bracco, -braccon** Chs.[3]; **-brackle** Stf. Der.; **-brattle** Chs.[3] Shr.[1]; **-briko**, Chs.; **-brittle** Chs.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[2] Wor. Oxf.[1] Hrt. Ess. Amer. 1. *adj.* Fond of work; industrious; intent upon one's work.

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Chs. RAY (1691); Chs.[1] [Used] with a sort of implication that diligence is rather unusual. 'My word! but you're work-brittle to-day'; Chs.[3], Stf., Der. (J.K.), Nhp.[1] War.[2] I hope you feel work-brittle; there's plenty to do to-day. Wor. I feel work-brittle to-day (E.S.). Shr.[1] Yo' bin al'ays despert work-brattle toërt night—ketchin' the day by the lag-end. Oxf.[1] Hrt., Ess. The lad's work-brittle, he don't want elbow-grease, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 329. [Amer. *N. & Q. ib.* 249.]

2. *Obs.* Unwilling to work. Chs. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 3. *sb.* The power and the will to work.

Chs.[3] He has plenty of work brattle in him. He has no work brattle in him.

WORKEN, *v.* Yks. [wə·rkən.] To twist, entangle; to wreathe together. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **querken**.

WORKEN, see **Whirken.**

WORKER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **wortcher** s.Lan.[1] **1.** In *comb.* **Worker-out**, a field-labourer; a day-labourer. Lan. WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 6. s.Lan.[1]

2. A woollen-trade term: a cylinder for working the raw material in a scribbling-machine. w.Yks. (J.M.), (S.P.U.)

WORKING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Hmp. Also in forms **waakin** e.Yks.[1]; **wortchin** s.Lan.[1] Yks. [wə·rkin, wā·kin.] **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Working-barrel**, a coal-mining term: the portion of a pump in which the bucket works; (2) **-bishop**, a factory-girl's pinafore; see **Bishop**, *sb.* 4; (3) **-body**, (*a*) a busy, industrious person; (*b*) a member of the working-class; (4) **-day**, a week-day; (5) **-folks**, the working-class; (6) **-place**, a coal-mining term: an excavation in course of making.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3, *a*) **s.Sc.** The gudewife aye was neat and clean, A working body, gleg and keen, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 10. **Gall.** (A.W.) (*b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Per.** It's a thrawart fate that workin' bodies dree, FORD *Harp* (1893) 316. (4) **e.Yks.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** But 'tis fro lowly wortchin' foaks At th' world's best teychers rise, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 43. **Lan.** For honest wortchin' folks one sees, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 293. (6) **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. *sb. pl.* The excavations in a mine from which coal is being, or has been, taken.

Sc. The 'miner's asthma,' which is brought on through digging in damp workings, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 65. **Nhb.**[1] **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

3. A coal-mining term: the crackling of the roof-stone of a pit previous to falling. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **4.** Honeycombs. Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883); Hmp.[1]

WORKINGSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. In working trim; fit for work.

w.Sc. Your a' abune the blankets I hope, meat hale, and workingsome, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 91.

WORKISH, *adj.* Wor. Ken. Som. Cor. [wə·kiʃ.] Industrious, diligent; fond of work.

Wor. (H.K.) **Ken.**[1] He's a workish sort of a chap; **Ken.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Well, Betsy, you be workish to-day, bain' ee? **Cor.** A staid, workish woman, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 99; **Cor.**[3]

WORKLESS, *adj.* Sc. In form **warkless.** [wa·rkləs.] Unable to work.

Dmf. Ilka day mair frail and warkless, Sure ye'll rest beneath the clod, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 240.

Hence **Warklessness**, *sb.* inability to work.

Abd. Ye maun be growin' some short o' siller i' this time o' warklessness, MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) xlii.

WORKMAN, *sb.* Sc. Som. Dev. **1.** A farm-labourer; an unskilled labourer; a 'jobber.'

Sc. (JAM.) **w.Som.**[1] There's very good premises, and two workman's cot-houses 'pon the farm. No, I don't drave th'osses, I be on'y a workman. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1891).

2. *Obs.* A porter; a bearer of burdens. Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 103. Abd. (JAM.)

WORKMANLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Yks. Lin. In form **warkmanly.** **1.** *adv.* In a good or workmanlike manner. w.Yks.[1] **2.** *adj.* Workmanlike. n.Lin.[1]

WORK-WISE, *adv.* and *adj.* e.An. Also in form **workways** Suf.[1] **1.** *adv.* In a workmanlike manner.

e.An.[1] I thought he did not handle his tools work-wise.

2. *adj. Obs.* Convenient; proper.

Suf.[1] Of a gate it would be said ''twould be mere workways to hang it on that post.'

WORKY-DAY, see **Work-a-day.**

WORL, see **Whirl, Wirl**, *sb.*

WORLD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wald** Suf.[1]; **warl'** Sc. Cum.; **warld** Sc. (JAM.) Chs.[1] Dev.; **wold** n.Yks. Lan. Chs.; **worl** Sc.; **worruld** Brks.; **wurreld** Sus.[1]; **wurrl** Don.; **wurrld** Ir. [wərld, wāld, wə·rəld. See **Ward**, *sb.*[4], **Wordle.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **World-apple**, a particular kind of apple; see below; (2) **-'s end**, (*a*) a place a long way off; a lonely or sequestered spot; (*b*) in phr. *to come*, or *to get*, *to the world's end*, to be at the end of one's resources; (3) **-'s gear**, (*a*) worldly substance; (*b*) used *neg.*: nothing of any description; (4) **-learning**, knowledge of the world; (5) **-like**, like the rest of the world; having nothing unnatural in one's appearance; (6) **-'s waster**, a spendthrift; (7) **-'s worm**, a miser; a niggardly person; (8) **-without-end**, *obs.*, long, tedious, never-ending; (9) **-'s wonder**, a spectacle for all beholders, esp. used of a person of notorious or surprising conduct.

(1) **Suf.**[1] A fruit that is believed to take two years to ripen... It is very globular—and flattened at its poles (s.v. Worrel apple). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** With every ha'porth you wanted to be carried from the world's end, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 61. **Chs.**[1] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] It)s ŭ ter·ubl pùsh ŭpon· ŭm dheyz aa·rd tahymz; dhai)n bi gy'et·in tŭ)th wuurldz end ver·i sóon. (3, *a*) **Sc.** Bairns, bairns, . . keep together—keep yere heads up the flood, cling to the brutes, and let warld's gear gang, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 165 (JAM.). **Abd.** Aw wudna tell't to my nain sister for warl's gear, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Ayr.** Warl's gear ne'er troubles me, BURNS *My Nanie*, st. 6. (*b*) **Sh.I.** Der no world's gaer 'at we can offer dem, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900). **n.Sc.** I didna taste warld's gear. 'There was nae warld's gear in the glass but cauld water' (JAM.). (4) **Ir.** BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 104. (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** She would speir . . . Gif Cain's mark was warl' like, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 48, ed. 1897; A 'warl'-like baby' is a baby like other babies, without any peculiarity at its birth (A.W.). (6) **Sc.** (JAM.) (7) **Ayr.** My word of honour I hae gi'en, In Paisley John's that night at e'en, To meet the Warld's worm, BURNS *G. Hamilton* (1786) st. 3. (8) **Suf.**[1] Ah—that's a waldathoutind job. (9) **Sc.** Beadles will harle me by the gown, A warld's wonder through the town, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 27; (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** To be set up like a warld's wonder on their cock-stool or black stool, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 20.

2. Phr. (1) *all the world*, (*a*) infinitely, greatly; (*b*) exactly; (2) *anyhows in the world*, in any possible way; (3) *for all the world*, see (1, *b*); (4) *if the world was on it*, a phr. used to express utter impossibility; (5) *it's new worlds*, a complete change of customs has taken place; (6) *like the world*, like every one else; (7) *the* [*sport*] *of the world*, the best possible [sport]; (8) *the work of the world*, infinite trouble or labour; (9) *thief of the world*, an arrant rogue; (10) *this world*, in this part of the world; (11) *to take the world for one's pillow*, to roam homeless through the world; (12) *to think the world of*, or — *the world and all of*, to hold in the highest possible estimation; (13) *world and wise-like*, see (6).

(1, *a*) **Kcb.** I'm sure we'll be a' the worl' obleeged to ye, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 49. (*b*) **Cum.** It smells o' the warl leyke lal Fisher's shop, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 50. (2) **Sus.**[1] It tempests so as we're troubled to pitch the hay up on to the stack anyhows in the wurreld (s.v. Tempest). (3) **Sc.** For all the world as if he was set on mischief, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 14. **Fif.** That lanky shaver, for a' the warld like a pair o' tangs, PRYDE *Queer Flk.* (1897) 169. **Nhb.** Doon aa fell on my face for aal the world like a sack o' taties, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 44. **Wm.** Marchin' hoop and doon, . . for a' the world like a sentry-soger, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) xxxii. **Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Hoo's for o' th' wo'ld like our Ann wur, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 183, ed. 1884. **Chs.** Theaw looks for aw th' wold like Ludlum's dog, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10. **n.Lin.**[1] It was fer all the warld like a black dog as big as a sheep. **Brks.** HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 30. **Nrf.** FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 171. **Sus.** He'd go tipping along, for all the world like a cat over the court-yard, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 140. **Dor. C.** HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 195. **Som.** Doctor stratched un out, an' worked his arms vor all the world like a pump-han'le, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 137. **Dev.** *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901 441. **Cor.**[3] (4) **Hrf.**[1] (5) **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (JAM.) (6) **Ayr.** 'Is it [a new-born baby] like the worl'? Tell me,' quo' she, 'is it tongue-tackit?' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 45. (7) **Ayr.** To gang alang the Gallowgate on a Saturday afternune and hearken to the rippitin' randies and dyvors is juist the sport of the world, *ib.* 73. **Ker.** Machree, shure I had the luck o' the wurrld comin' over here to-day, BARTRAM *White-headed Boy* (1898) 23. (8) **Ir.** Billy Wade used to have the work of the world over his potato-patch, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 59. **Cor.** 'The work of the world' had Joan to find her way out of Penzance. She couldn't keep the road, she was always tumbling into the ditch, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 112, ed. 1896. (9) **Ir.** Wasn't she the quare thief of the world to go rob me that way? BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 136; Go along, you thief of the

world! (A.S.-P.) (10) Don. How the norra the markets was goin' this wurrl'? MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 48. (11) n.Sc. I was outlawed for a deed of blood and had taken, as the Highland phrase goes, the world for my pillow, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 143. (12) Sc. I thought it would please your Effie, for she thinks the world of Elizabeth, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xvii. Kcb. She thinks the warl' o' you in a quate way, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 21. Mun. He thinks the world of me and my doings, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 59. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Oxf. She thinks the world an' all o' that boy, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 38. Dor. FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 85. Dev. He do think the world of my sense, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 253. (13) Per. Sibbie was not merely 'world and wise-like,' as well-favoured as the better looking of her neighbours, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 22.

3. Worldly goods.

Sh.I. Du's gaen ta hae plenty o' da warld, . . horses, kye, sheep, and plenty o' a' thing, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 47.

4. A large quantity; a great number; a great deal.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Sic a warl o' kists, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 9. Ayr. In his bushle-breeks, which were a worl' oure big for me, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 131. n.Yks. A wōld o' sauce (I.W.). nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] What a world of things I've got to do! War.[3] Brks.[1] Ther be a world o' zense in what a zes.

5. A long space of time; an age; also in phr. *a world of time.*

Not. It'l be a world afore he's back (L.C.M.). Nhp.[1] It'll take a world of time to do it; Nhp.[2], War.[3]

6. An astonishing sight.

Not.[1] Lei.[1] It's a woo'ld to see that theer little un order the big uns to the roight abaout!

WORLDLY, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) In form **warldlie.** Parsimonious.

WORLER, see **Whirler.**

WORM, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **wirm** Sh.I.; **worom** Cor.; **worrm** Yks.; **wurrm** Ir. [wərm, wəm.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Worm-dap**, to fish in a particular manner, using a worm as bait; see **Dap**, *v.* 3; (2) **-eat**, to become worm-eaten; (3) **-heaves**, mould thrown up by worms; (4) **-in-the-tail**, see below; (5) **-land**, the churchyard; (6) **-month**, the month of July; the last half of July and the first half of August; (7) **-nat**, a worm-hole; (8) **-picked**, see (2); (9) **-pipe**, the fish, *Syngnathus lumbriciformis*; (10) **-puts**, (11) **-sprouts**, (12) **-stall**, see (3); (13) **-web**, a cobweb.

(1) Dev. Jan had been worm-dapping for trout all the afternoon, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 191. (2) n.Yks. Walnut wood weant worm-eat (I.W.). (3) s.Wor. (H.K.) (4) w.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] An imaginary disease to which cows are supposed to be liable; or rather several ailments are attributed to the supposed presence of the worm. Near the extremity of the tail there is a spot somewhat softer than the rest, as if two of the vertebrae were slightly separated. This is supposed to indicate the position of the worm, and various methods are resorted to to dislodge it, as cutting the place with a knife. (5) n.Yks.[2] (6) Per. This name has obviously originated from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month (JAM.). N.I.[1] (7) n.Yks. (T.S.) (8) N.I.[1] (9) Dev. The commonest [of Pipe-fishes] in shallow waters—the Worm-pipe, *Good Wds.* (1864) 669. (10) e.An. (HALL.), Suf.[1] (11) n.Yks. (I.W.) (12) Lei.[1] (13) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Your leddyship's character's no a gauze gown or a worm-web to be spoilt with a spittle, or ony other foul thing out of the mouth of man, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi.

2. Phr. *to be troubled with a malt worm*, to have an immoderate craving for liquor. s.Lan.[1] 25. See **Malt-worm**, s.v. **Malt**, *sb.*[1] 1 (15). 3. A maggot. n.Yks.[1]

4. A serpent. Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Cf. **hag-worm.**

5. A person; *gen.* used in contempt or pity; also a term of endearment for a child.

Sh.I. He was, as Erty said to Tammy, 'a faerce-lookin wirm,' BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 33. Cor.[1] 'Poor auld worms,' spoken of an old man and his wife, both near ninety and disabled; Cor.[2] 'Poor old worms!' i.e old people. 'Poor dear worms!' i.e. children.

6. A gimlet; a corkscrew.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks.[2] The 'thread' of a screw is called the worm. Chs.[13], Ken.[1]

7. A tube used in distilling.

Per. HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 5. Rnf. Worms through which gude whisky is distilled, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 148. Wgt. He was set at the end of the worm, to kep the whiskey as it run from the still, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 358. Ker. The divil a bit would you want of a copper wurrm to git whishky, BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 189.

Hence **Wormful**, *sb.* as much whisky as would fill a distilling tube.

Gall. Foul fa' . . . the officers that wad keep a man frae brewin' his decent wormfu', CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 119.

8. A spiral-formed piece of machinery used in a hand-loom, &c. w.Yks. (S.P.U.), Lan. (O.S.H.) 9. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Toothache.

Sc. RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1892) 115. Or.I. Toothache is . . . called 'The worm,' from a notion they have that . . . [it] is caused by a worm in the tooth or jaw-bone, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 220. ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 48. Lth. (JAM.)

10. The gnawings of hunger. Sc. (JAM.) See **Hungry-worm**, s.v. **Hungry**, 1 (8). 11. Sour water from the stomach. Mry. (JAM.) 12. *v.* To fish with worms.

Dev. No 't'is all up wi' wormin', PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 19, ed. 1853.

WORMAL, WORMETH, see **Wornil, Wormit.**

WORMING, *sb.* Sh.I. In form **wirming.** A gnawing pain.

If he has ony kind o' wirmin aboot da hert ava he'll be shür ta be comin' ower as muckle as he can, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 28.

WORMIT, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Dev. Also in forms **warmod, wermod** Nhb.[1]; **wormeth, wormuth** Dev. The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium.* See **Wermout.**

N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1] Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1893). n.Dev. Skeerings o' wormeth, tweeny legs, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

WORMSTALL, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. An outdoor shed or shelter into which cattle retire to avoid flies in warm weather. See **Oumer.**

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

WORN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. 1. In *comb.* **Wornweb**, *obs.*, a thin or ill-spun web of cloth.

Sc. Made into clothing . . . far afore the twittery worn-wabs made now-a-days, *Edb. Cour.* (July 1, 1819) (JAM.).

2. Spent, exhausted, worn out.

n.Yks.[1] Puir au'd chap! he's about wo'n. He'll dee nae mair guid at labour; n.Yks.[2] I'm worn for want of sleep. A worn man.

WORN, see **Ware**, *sb.*[1], **Warrant**, *v.*

WORNIL, *sb.* Sc. Ess. Ken. Sus. Dor. Cor. Also written **wornail** Dor.[1]; **wornal** Cor.[12]; and in forms **warnle** Ken. Sus.; **wommal** Sc.; **wormal** Cor.[2] The lump produced by the larva of the gadfly in the skin of cattle. Cf. **warble**, *sb.*

Frf. Cattle are not unfrequently troubled . . . with what are named warbles or wommals, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 177, ed. 1851. Ess. Them maggots [infesting the backs of cows] in Essex are called wornils, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 280, ed. 1853. Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Dor.[1], Cor.[12]

WORPING, WORPLE, see **Warping, Wapple**, *sb.*[2]

WORRA, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **worrah** Cor.[3] [wo·rə, wə·rə.] 1. Part of the centre of a spinning-wheel; a grooved pulley; see below. Cf. **whirl.**

Som. A small round moveable nut or pinion, with grooves in it, and having a hole in its centre, through which the end of a round stick or spill may be thrust. The spill and worra are attached to the common spinning-wheel, which, with those and the turn-string, form the apparatus for spinning wool, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] The word is applied generally to the grooved pulley fixed upon the spindle of all the various spinning machines. It is also the name of the grooved pulley upon a common blind-roller, in which the cord works. Cor.[3]

2. Phr. *out of the worra*, out of gear; out of sorts. nw.Dev.[1]

[Cp. Whorlwyl, of a spyndyl (whorwhil, K., whorle, P.), *vertebrum* (*Prompt.*).]

WORRAL, WORRE, see **Warril, Wirral, War.**

WORREET, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.[1] Lumpy, knotted; coagulated.

Ill-made porridge or sauce is said to be worreet when too little water has been used and imperfect mixing or consistency is the result.

WORREL, *sb.* Suf.[1] [wə·rəl.] The ferrule of a stick, &c. The same word as **Virl** (q.v.).

WORREL, see **Whirl.**

WORREL-APPLE, *sb. Obs.* Suf.[1] A particular kind of apple said to take two years to ripen; a 'world-apple.'

WORRICK, see **Warrick.**

WORRICOW, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **worriecow** Sc. (Jam.); **worriecowe, worrikow, worrycow, wurricowe, wurrycow** Sc.; and in forms **warricoe** se.Sc. Nhb.[1]; **wirricow** Sc. (Jam.); **wirricowe** Slk.; **wirrie-cow** Sc.; **wirrikow** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.[1]; **wirrycow** Sc. (Jam.); **wirrykow, wurricoo** Sc. [wə·rikū.] 1. A bugbear; a hobgoblin; any frightful object or awkward-looking person; a scarecrow.

Sc. (Jam.); It keeps uncivil folk frae staring as if ane were a worrycow, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Frf. Will-o-wisps! wirrycows! Warlocks wi' your lyart pows, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 22, ed. 1882. se.Sc. Hell, Where harpie, imp, an' warricoe, An' goblins dwell, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 37. Edb. Raisin' sic a wurricowe In Auld Ark Lane, Ballantine in Miller *Willie Winkie* (ed. 1902) *Introd.* 17. Slk. Wons the waeful wirricowe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 36, ed. 1866. Rxb. Where bogles bide an' frightfu' worricows, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 35. Kcb. Muir *Muncraig* (1900) 61. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1]

2. *Obs.* With the *def. art.*: the Devil.

Sc. (Jam.); Be keeped frae the Wirricow after thou's dead, Hamilton *Epistle*, iii, in Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 207. Abd. Scream'd at ilk cleugh and skreech'd at ilka how As loud as she had seen the wirrie-cow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed. 1810. e.Fif. Are ye oot o' yer wuts or hae ye gaen gyte, or hae ye seen the wirri-cow? Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Kcb. The worrycow gid sic a yell That rair'd frae dale to doon, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 122.

WORRIGANGER, *sb.* Sc. A sturdy beggar. Robinson *Whitby Gl.* (1875) (s.v. Worrying). Cf. **worry, 2.**

WORRIMENT, *sb.* Cum. [wə·rimənt.] Harassing annoyance.

I'll have no sec worriment in my house. . . Those that live here must live at peace, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 79; Cum.[4]

WORRIT, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **weret** Wor.; **werret** ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[1] Glo.[1] Oxf.[1] Cor.[1]; **werrett** Dev.; **werrit** N.Cy.[1] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[12] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Stf. nw.Der.[1] Not.[1] Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[23] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[2] Hrf.[2] Hnt. e.An. Dor. and Amer.; **werritt** Dev.; **wherret** e.An.[1] I.W.[1]; **wherrit** n.Cy. s.Lan.[1] Dor.; **wherut** Lin.; **worret** Nhb. Lin. Suf.[1] Dor.; **worritt** Yks. Lin.[1] Glo.; **worrut** Oxf.[1] Brks.[1]; **wurrit** w.Yks.[5] s.Lan.[1]; **wurrot** Lan. [wə·rit.] 1. *v.* To worry; to harass, tease; to pester with words; to fret; to complain petulantly.

e.Sc. He has been gey sair worrited since his wife's death; an' it's the best thing he can do, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 288. Gall. No that he's sic an ill bairn either, but only that mischeevious and worritin', Crockett *Kit Kennedy* (1899) iii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] 'He set his dog on to worret wor cat.' 'If ye divn't mind, the rabbit 'll get worreted.' A scolding, worrying person is said to worret-on. Dur. What's tha worritin' theesel aboot? Guthrie *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 192. Cum. Come, worrit thysel' na mair about it, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 69. n.Yks. He worrited me for apples (I.W.). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. What a werritin barn thah are, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.[125] Lan. Ey wur so moydert an' wurrotit wi' their ca'in' an' bawlin, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (1848) bk. ii. xiv; Lan.[1] Hoo means nowt wrung; but hoo worrits me till aw'm fit to knock her deawn. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], s.Chs.[1] s.Stf. It werrited his wife till her got welly as thin as a lightnin' conductor, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 31. Der.[2], Not.[12] s.Not. Do be quiet, lass; yer worrit me to death (J.P.K.). Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] If I werrit, I've something solid to werrit upon. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] I'm werrited to pieces. War. I was worreted as if I'd got three bells to pull at once, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 43; War.[234], s.War.[1], w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] 'What made your Mistress faint, Price?' 'Well, Sir, 'er werrits 'erself so'; Shr.[2] A cur dog werrits a pig. Glo.[1], Oxf.[1], *ib. MS. add.*, Brks.[1] Bdf. The worriting childer had all gone away years since, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 4. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Lon. It would worrit me so, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 241, ed. 1862. e.An.[1] Nrf. 'Tis old Meery a worritin' on'm again most like, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 52. Suf. (C.T.), Suf.[1] Ken.[1] He's been a worritin' about all the mornin' because he couldn't find that there worm. Sur.[1], Hmp.[1], I.W.[1] Wil. Children mostly likes the gay picters and worrits their mothers for 'em, bless 'em, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xii. Dor. It do wherrit me terribly, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) II. i; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). Som. If 'twere a plainish lot o' teasels I should'n worrit my head about 'em so much, Raymond *Men o' Mendip* (1898) x. w.Som.[1] Thick maid's enough to worrit a saint out o' their life. Dev. Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Dwellin' o' maids thee kisn't ha' 'll werritt all thee loive away, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 33. Cor. Mother grizzled an' worrited herself reg'lar ill, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 79; Cor.[1] She werrits me out of my life. [Amer. Wal, ef it's so, I ain't agoin' to werrit, Lowell *Biglow Papers* (ed. 1866) 379.]

2. With *at*: to pull at.

s.Wor. The fowls keeps wereting at the banes [beans] (H.K.).

3. *sb.* A worry; a cause of worry; anxiety; trouble; fretting.

w.Yks. I ponder'd on t'worrits an' trials, *Yksman.* (May 10, 1877) 9, col. 1. Chs.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)v aad· sich· ŭ wer·it wi dhem chil·dürn, gy'et·in ŭm of skóo ŭgy'en·. Stf. 'What has made your father ill?' 'Worrit,' Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 28. s.Stf. He's made my life a werrit, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 95. Not.[1] s.Not. I've got a young man, and that makes other worrits seem noat, like, Prior *Renie* (1895) 223. Lin. When theer's wherut o' this sort wi' a gel, it's along o' a man, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 42. Rut.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3] Dor. My life is nothing but wherrit from morning to night, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xiv. Dev. He was just sure to kick up a worrit, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iii.

Hence (1) **Death-worrit,** *sb.* something on one's mind at the last; (2) **Worritsome,** *adj.* worrying; exasperating; (3) **Worrity,** *adj.* fretful; worrying.

(1) Dev. 'Her's got zommat on her mind.'.. 'Her ain't never done nothing black. Why for shud her have the death-worrit.'..'There's no mistaking the death-worrit if wance you've zeen it,' Zack *On Trial* (1899) 234. (2) e.Yks. She does get desperate worritsome at times, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 147. w.Yks. Th' most worritsome trick a man could hev war coming late to his victuals, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 214. (3) w.Yks. Tommy seemed to get waker i' body an' moar unsattled an' worrity i' mind, *Yksman.* (1881) 69. s.Hmp. He were that worrity as they was obliged to carry him from the place, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxvii.

4. A worrying, over-anxious person; a querulous person; one who teases or pesters; a fidget.

Dwn. She'd jist be a worrit the 'hale uv his life, Savage-Armstrong *Ballads* (1901) 68. Nhb.[1] Yo'r a fair worret, bairn. n.Yks. She's a reglar worritt (T.S.). e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. An ardly hed Ah darken'd t'doar, When t'wurrit shoo began, Preston *Poems* (1864) 4; w.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1] He's a regilar worrit. s.Stf. My wife's a awful werrit, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 31. Not. What a worrit you are (W.H.S.). sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] Her's a bit o' a worrit. War.[2] What a werrit you are; War.[3] She is a frightful werrit. w.Wor.[1], se.Wor.[1], s.Wor.[1], Hrf.[2] Glo. Missis is such a worritt, there's no pleasing her (A.B.).

WORROK, *v.* e.An.[1] [wə·rək.] To tease; to perplex; to vex.

WORRULD, see **World.**

WORRY, *v., sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Shr. Also in forms **werry** Chs.; **wirry** Sc. (Jam.) [wə·ri.] 1. *v.* To choke; to strangle; to suffocate; to choke with thirst.

Sc. If a lie could worry you, ye wad have been choked langsyne, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. Da cat nearly wirried, tryin' ta get oot her head, *Sh. News* (Feb. 3, 1900). Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. Cai.[1] Bnff. She was worreit, i.e. strangled on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, Gordon *Keith* (1880) 53. Lnk. She sets it to her gab an' squattles up a mutchkin at a waught, which was like to wirry her, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 39. Edb. Pennecuik *Wks.* (1715) 385, ed. 1815. N.Cy.[12], ne.Lan.[1], Chs. (K.)

2. To devour; to eat voraciously; with *up*: to eat or swallow up; also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); Kings and bears oft worry their keepers, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 226. Lnk. Great claggs o' meat they ne'er could worry, M'Indoe *Poems* (1805) 65. Dmf. Nor meat nor drink can Johnny pree, Sae worried up wi' thochts o' thee, Quinn *Lintie* (1863) 224. N.Cy.[1] w.Yks. Are ya sooa mad as to mak a animal at al worry ya all? *Shevvild Ann.* (1852) 11.

Hence **Worrying,** *ppl. adj.* ravening.

n.Yks.[2] As worrying as a wolf.

3. *Obs.* To wrangle over; to dispute angrily; to snarl and gibe.

Sc. (Jam.) Gall. The hoody craws and them [corbies] will caval, And worry owre her, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Worry-baldie**, an artichoke; (2) **-carl**, (*a*) a snarling, ill-natured person; a bugbear; (*b*) a large, coarse winter pear, a 'washwarden'; (3) **-craw**, ? a scarecrow; (4) **-wheat**, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.*

(1) Gall. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (2, *a*) Sc. Sibbald *Gl.* (1802) (Jam.). Rxb. (*ib.*) (*b*) Rxb. (*ib.*) (3) Abd. Now haud ye cheerie neebors a', And gliff life's girnin worriecraw, Shelley *Flowers Wayside* (1868) 181. (4) Shr.[1]

5. Phr. (1) *to eat the cow and worry on the tail*, to go far with an undertaking and abandon it just as it is nearing completion; (2) *to worry in the band like McEwan's calf*, to be hanged; (3) — *the chops*, to bite the lips.

(1) Sc. Like a fool, did eat the cow, And worried on the tail, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 33, ed. 1868. Sh.I. It's ill to eat the coo an' wirry on the tail, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 217. (2) Sc. Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 64, ed. 1881. (3) Nhb. To find out the nyem, now each worried his chops, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 186.

6. *sb.* An altercation. Bnff.[1] 7. *adj.* Worried; distressed. Wor. He looked worry and tired (W.C.B.).

8. Distressing; worrying.

Wor. The lane was worry and dirty, *ib.*

WORRY, see **Whirry.**

WORSE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Also in forms **wahce** n.Yks.; **warse** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[12] e.Yks.[1]; **wuss** Oxf.[1] [wəʳs, wəʳs; wars, wās.] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Worse-heart**, an exclamation of sorrow; (2) **-like**, worse-looking.

(1) n.Lin.[1] (2) Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] A warse-like place aa never seed. n.Yks.[2] 'She's warse-like than t'other.' Also, a weather-term. 'It leuks varry warse-like,' as though it would be much worse. e.Yks.[1] He was bad afooar, bud he's warse-like noo, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. Phr. (1) *ill comes often upon worse back*, one misfortune succeeds another; (2) *more worse*, worse; (3) *no worse than new*, as good as new; (4) *to see anything worse than oneself*, to see an apparition; (5) *to think worse of*, to set more store by; (6) *worse and worse like Workington clerk*, worse and worse; (7) — *than dirty butter*, a comparison for anything very revolting; (8) — *than get out*, excessively bad; see **Get, III. 1** (21, *c*); (9) — *than lose ye cannot*, you can but lose, so you may as well venture.

(1) Sc. Ill comes often upon worse back, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 201. (2) ne.Sc. The man's a rank awtheist, freens; far mair warse an awtheist than unbeleevin' Joe, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 58. (3) n.Yks.[1] (4) Sc. Naething cou'd he see warse than himsel', *Ghaist*, 4 (Jam., s.v. War). (5) s.Ir. I think worse of your little finger than I do of all that are here, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 61. (6) Cum.[1] (7) Oxf.[1] (8) Cum.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) (9) N.I.[1]

WORSEL, see **Warsle.**

WORSELY, *adv.* Nrf. [wə̄ʳsli.] In phr. *worsely well*, pretty well in health.

'Well how d'you fare to-day?' 'Oh, only worsely well' (W.H.).

WORSEN, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **warsen** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Cum.[1] n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **wossen** Yks. Dev.; **wussen** Wm. Lan. [wəʳrsən, wə̄ʳsən; waʳrsən, wā·sən.] 1. To grow worse; to deteriorate.

Sh.I. Wi' a light boat, an' da wadder warsnin', *Sh. News* (Sept. 17, 1898). Frf. Such a thunder and scurry, worsening year by year, Paton *Inveresk* (1896) 12. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He's sair warsent. Dur.[1], Cum.[1] Wm. That might o' wussened with age, Rawnsley *Remin.* in *Trans. Wordsworth Soc.* (1884) VI. 169. n.Yks.[124] ne.Yks.[1] He's neea better; he warsens if owt. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Wark had wussent, Ramsbottom *Sorrowin'*, st. 7, in *Cy. Wds.* (1866) 40. ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] n.Stf. So it will go on, worsening and worsening, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 68. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Nhp.[1], Hrf.[12] Glo. We've worsened desperd towards morning, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 289; Glo.[1] Wil.[1] You be worsened a deal since I seen 'ee laast, I d' lot as you bean't a gwain' to live long. Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36.

Hence (1) *to be all of the worsening hand*, *phr.* to be on the side of decay; (2) *to worsen on it*, *phr.* to grow worse.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) n.Yks. He wossens on it (T.S.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. To make worse; to spoil.

Cum. His sickness hedn't warsn't him ony, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 16. n.Yks.[4] Thoo worsens owt 'at thoo puts thi han' teea. w.Yks.[1] I will not worsen mysell. Lan. Iv it's beaun to warsen thee, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 336. Not. It doesn't worsen it, does it? (L.C.M.) Shr.[1] Yo'n wŏ'sened that a good djel, yo'd'n better a lef' it be. Glo.[12] War.[3] I have not worsened myself by my recent change. Dev. Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. Lett. xxx. [Amer. Trying to better it, I've worsened it a hundred times, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 562.]

3. To get the better of; to worst.

n.Yks.[4] Ah worsen'd him all t'waay thruff t'bargain.

WORSEN, *adj.* Nhp.[1] [wə̄ʳsən.] Worse.

It's worsen than it was.

WORSER, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **wahser, wahserer** e.Yks.[1]; **warser** Sh.I. n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5]; **wisser** w.Som.[1]; **wosser** e.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1]; **wusser** Yks. Midl. Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[2] Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Ess.[1] Ken. w.Som.[1] Cor. 1. *adj.* and *adv.* Worse.

Sc. Fearing the insolency . . . showld . . . bursth furth wnto some worser inconuenient, Maidment *Spott. Miscell.* (1844–5) I. 261. Sh.I. Dem 'at's dune it 'ill be kyed for sumten warser, Manson *Alm.* (1900) 122. n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Yks.[2] Warser an warser. e.Yks.[1] Why that's wahserer an wahserer. w.Yks.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] Yoa· bin gy'et·in wos·ŭr ŭn wos·ŭr. Midl. More nor that she said, laad, aye, an' wusser a good deal, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 221. Not.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[23], Shr.[12] s.Oxf. My ole master used to cut me about worser nor that, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 32. Brks.[1] Hrt. 'You took your husband for better, for worse.' 'That is true, . . but I niver thought as 'ow there'd be such a lot o' the worser,' Geary *Rur. Life* (1899) 119. Hnt. 'How are you to-day?' 'Oh! not so worser' (T.P.F.). Nrf. There's worser to come yet, Forbes *Odd Fish* (1901) 59. Suf.[1], Ess.[1] w.Som.[1] There's so rough a lot a-lef' as ever he is, and wusser. Dev.[2], Cor.[3] [Amer. I'll whup her worser'n he done, *Scribner's Mthly.* (Sept. 1880) 763.]

2. *Comb.* **Worser-start**, an expression of sorrow. Lin.[1]

3. Phr. (1) *to get worser on it*, to become worse in health; (2) *to see anything worser than oneself*, to see an apparition.

(1) w.Yks.[5] 'Hah's thee mother to neet?' 'Wah, shoo gets warser on't ah think' (s.v. War). (2) Brks. I dwun't believe in ghostes an' sich; why should I, seein' I've niver sin nothink wusser nor meself all my life long? *Spectator* (Feb. 1902).

4. *sb.* A bad person; a ne'er-do-weel.

War.[2] A boaster is called a 'wonderful wusser.' Oxf.[1] Wust of all wussers. Ken. Even some of the 'Wussers,' as they called them down our way, are really good-hearted at the bottom, Son of Marshes *Within an hour of London Town* (ed. 1894) 116.

[1. The oxboy, as ill is as hee, Or worser, if worse may be found, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 143.]

WORSEST, *adj.* Yks. War. Brks. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **wahsist, warsest** e.Yks.[1]; **warsist** n.Yks.[2]; **wistest** w.Som.[1]; **worstest** War.[2] Som. Dev. Cor.; **wossest** e.Yks.[1]; **wussest** Brks.[1] Suf. [wə̄ʳsist; waʳsist, wā·sist.] Worst.

n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], War.[2] *Introd.* 14, Brks.[1], Suf.[1], Som. (J.S.F.S.) w.Som.[1] 'Tis the very wistest [wüs·tees] job ever I zeed in my live. Dev. The worstest garments he'd kept by him, Phillpotts *Striking Hours* (1901) 147. Cor.[3]

WORSET, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **worsat** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **worsit** Sc. w.Yks.[35]; **wurset** Sc. (Jam.); **wursit** Sc.; and in forms **wirsat, wirset** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **wirsid** Sh.I.; **wirsit** Sc.; **woosat** n.Lan.[1]; **worsad** Cai.; **wossat** Wm.; **wosset** Wm. e.Yks.[1]; **wossit** n.Yks.[2]; **wusset** w.Dur.[1] Cum. Wm. w.Yks.[2] [wəʳrsit, wə̄ʳsit, wəʳsit.] 1. A dial. form of 'worsted'; woollen material.

Sc. (Jam.), (*ib. Suppl.*) Sh.I. Burgess *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 72; Shŭ hankl'd aff a lock o' wirsit aff o' a clue, *Sh. News* (July 23, 1898). Cai.[1] Abd. Worset, baith in hanks an' clews, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 18. Fif. I'll mak them o' cotton warp an' wursit weft, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 125. Ayr. Her braw new worset apron, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 13. Slk. The venom's drawn out by ever so mony plies o' leather, linen, and wurset, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 25. Gall. A ball of worset yarn, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xviii. n.Cy. (J.W.), Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Cum. Wusset, an yarn to mend wid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 12. Wm. They ust et clout ther cleaths wi' wossat, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90. n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1235], n.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Worset-cord**, corded cloth for trousers; (2) **-man**, *obs.*, a man who at stated periods carried and distributed worsted to be spun by hand.

(1) **Wm.** He'd worn a gurt whol in his best wusset coord britches, KIRKBY *Granite Chips* (1900) 37; Wusset-coord britches are regarded as a token of social distinction (B.K.). (2) **w.Yks.**[1]

WORSH, see **Wairsh.**

WORSHIP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Hmp. Som. Also in forms **washup, woshup** Yks. 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *more cost than worship*, more expensive than it is worth. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) *more trouble than worship*, more trouble than it is worth. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] 2. *Comp.* **Worship-church**, Divine service.

e.Yks. I'm not goin' out to-day, I'm goin' to 'ave washup-chech i' t' 'ouse (F.P.T.).

3. Family prayers.

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** Ye sud a' been into worship lang syne, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 9.

4. *v.* To fondle; to be fond of.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **s.Hmp.** He worships (fondles) him so as he'll half kill the little beast, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **w.Som.**[1] A cat had been seen in a preserve, and a man said to me, 'Her idn arter the pheasants, 'tis the rabbits her do worship.'

WORSLE, see **Warsle, Wassail.**

WORST, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Wil. Som. Also in forms **wussty** Wil.; **wust** Wil.[1] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Worst-art** or **-heart**, an exclamation made on hearing bad news; (2) — **one**, the devil.

(1) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 103; *ib.* 182. (2) **Arg.** They might carry the gates of hell against the Worst One and all his clan, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 110.

2. *v.* To get worse.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** The boys do all zim to me to worsty (W.F.R.).

Hence **Wusted**, *ppl. adj.* looking very ill, grown worse.

Wil. Well you do look wusted! (E.H.G.); **Wil.**[1]

WORT, *sb.* Lei. Shr. In *comp.* (1) **Wort-ladder**, an implement used in brewing over which the hop-sieve is passed and shaken. Shr.[2]; (2) **-sieve**, a sieve through which wort is strained. Lei.[1]

WORT, see **Ort, Wart**, *sb.*[1], **Walt, Whort, Worth**, *v.*

WORTEWELL, see **Warty-well.**

WORTH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Ess. Cor. Also in forms **wirt** Sh.I.; **wirth** Sc.; **woth** Yks. s.Lan.[1]; **wuth** Cor. [wərþ, wəþ.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *a worth*, or *of worth*, of importance; (2) *the worth of a person*, just like him; characteristic of him; *gen.* used in a depreciatory sense; (3) *to stand in — worth*, to be worth —.

(1) **Sh.I.** Deil haeit, I heard, o' ony wirt, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Gall.** I hadna been there ony time a worth, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 483, ed. 1876. (2) **Ir.** Och begorrah, that's the worth of the likes of them, .. what better need you expec'? BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 206. (3) **Cor.** In twenty pounds worth her do stand, DANIEL *Portfolio*, 32.

2. Of a material: substance; wear.

Ess. There's no worth in this cloth (H.H.M.).

3. *adj.* In phr. (1) *a man that's born under a threepenny planet will never be worth a groat*, it is useless to strive against fate; (2) *better worth*, worth a better use; see **Better**, *adv.* **4** (2); (3) *to be worth oneself*, to be worth one's keep; (4) *worth an old grate*, worth having; (5) — *to* (with an *infin.*), worth; worthy of (with a *vbl. sb.*); (6) — *watching*, needing watching.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] 7. (2) **n.Yks.** Is ta gahin ti mend awd cleeas wiv a new patch? It's better woth than that (I.W.). (3) **Abd.** Ye ken Jessie 'll seen be worth 'ersel an' mair to onybody 't's needin the like o' 'er to help them, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 192. (4) **n.Yks.** Weel worth an awd grate (I.W.). (5) **Sh.I.** Is doo fune ony [potatoes] wirt ta boil, Sibbie? *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 238. (6) **Frf.** He has the look an' the air o' ane who is wirth watchin, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 126.

4. Worthy; deserving.

Sh.I. I tink I wid be wirt a bit o' puddin, Magnis? *Sh. News* (Jan. 13, 1900).

5. Of use; of value.

Sh.I. Her sight is no muckle wirt wi' daylicht, lat alane da glim o' da lamp, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897). **Abd.** (JAM.); She had not a worth sadle horse to send to him, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 235. **Per.** It had nae crupper, nor a girth, And just ae stirrup that was worth, SELBY *Rhymes* (1840) 42.

Hence *nae worth, phr.* useless; not to be trusted. Abd. (JAM.)

WORTH, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **wort** Sc.; **wot** Sc. (JAM.); **woth, wuth** m.Yks.[1] 1. *Obs.* To become.

Cld. Brichter it grew, While it wot till a flude o' day, *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 329 (JAM.). **Slk.** I was . . . considering what could be wort of a' the sheep, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

2. Phr. (1) (*God*) *worth*, an imprecation; see **Od-woth**, s.v. **Od, 2** (63); (2) *worth it*, may mischief befall it! see *woe worth*, s.v. **Woe, 2** (14).

(1) **m.Yks.**[1] (2) **w.Yks.**[5] Aye worth it, if it worn't for my guts I could du, 5.

[OE. *weorþan*, to happen, become (SWEET).]

WORTHER, *pron.* Dev. A dial. form of 'other.' (HALL.)

WORTHINE, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrf. A division of land.

So called in the manor of Kingsland, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804).

Hence **Worthy**, *sb.* a tenant of a 'worthine.' *ib.*

WORTHING, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **wording** Chs.[13] Manure.

Lan. Lancashire leases, temp. Will. III, sometimes stipulate for the tenants carting worthing for the landlord, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 216. **n.Lan.** Margeret Spenser, of Hurstwood, in her will, dated April 11, 1602, bequeaths to one of her sons 'all my manure or worthinge,' *ib.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 286. **Chs.**[1]

Hence **Wording-hook**, *sb.* a dung-rake. Chs. (K.), Chs.[13]

WORTH-SPARROW, *sb.* Dor. A slang expression for an inhabitant of Worth. (E.C.M.)

WORTHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Som. Also in form **wordy** Sc. Cum. [wə·rði, wə̄·ði.] 1. *adj.* In phr. (1) *ill worthy*, unworthy; (2) *worthy to* (with *infin.*), worthy of (with *vbl. sb.*).

(1) **Per.** Though I be but ill wordie, FORD *Harp* (1893) 21. (2) **Lnk.** The kintra confess't she was bonny, An' wordy to carry the bell, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 79.

2. Worth.

Frf. WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. **Rnf.** Cottars puir, wha ne'er had daurk Wordy the name o' honest wark, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 49. **Lnk.** Your sugars and teas, If e'er I thought wordy the preeing, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 104. **Cum.** Weel wordy a sang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1805) 106.

3. Fit for.

e.An.[1] Sometimes 'worthy' is added at the end of another word, to convey the idea of being capable of, or fit for. Ex. 'I will level this pit to make the land plough-worthy,' i.e. capable of being ploughed, fit for the plough.

4. Able; wise enough; fortunate enough.

Nhp.[1] **e.An.**[1] If I had but been worthy to know that. **w.Som.**[1] (Very com.) Nif on'y I'd a-bin worthy to ha' knowed it avore.

5. *Obs.* Richly deserved.

Cum. Dealt him monny a wordie smack, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1867) 90.

6. *sb.* In phr. *one's own worthy*, oneself again after an illness.

Lei.[1] 'How's your husband this morning?' 'Thenky, sir, a een't his oon woo'thy, not yit.'

WORTLE, *v.* Chs.[1] [wə̄·tl.] With *over*: to topple over.

Hoo wur sittin upo' th' settle, and hoo gen sich a skrike, abbur afore I geet to her hoo wortlet o'er.

WORTS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Suf. Also in form **wahts** Suf.[1] Herbs; any edible greens, esp. cabbage-sprouts and turnip-tops.

n.Yks.[2] **Suf.**[1] 'What av ye got for dinner?' 'Pork an wahts.'

WORTWALL, -WHORL, see **Warty-well.**

WOSBIRD, *sb.* Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **whosbird** Som.; **whus-** Sus. I.W.[1]; **wosburd** w.Som.[1]; **wusbard** Brks.; **wusbird** I.W.[1]; **wuzberd** Glo.[1]; **wuzbird** Brks.[1] I.W.[2]; and in forms **whisbird, whiz-** Som. [woə·zbə̄d.] 1. An illegitimate child; lit. 'whore's brood.' Glo.[1] See **Hosebird.** 2. A term of abuse for a good-for-nothing person; used also of children and *occas.* of animals.

Glo.[1] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**[1], **Sus.** (R.H.C.), **Hmp.**[1] **I.W.**[1]; **I.W.**[2] Come out o' that ye young wuzbird, or I'll git a stick and prid near cut ye in two. **Wil.** Gawney, wosbird, &c. were the epithets, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) xiii; **Wil.**[1] **Som.**

JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1]

WOSE, see **Wost**, *sb.*[1]

WOSHICKY, *adj.* s.Chs.[1] [wo·ʃiki.] Wobbly.

WOSLE, WOSLER, see **Wostle, Wostler.**

WOSLIE, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written wozlie. Of a person: shrivelled, small-featured and hard-looking.

WOSSET, *sb.* Hmp. [wo·sit.] A small, ill-favoured pig. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1]

WOSSLE, WOSSLER, see **Warsle, Wostle, Wostler.**

WOST, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Also in form **wose** n.Cy. [wost.] Curds; soft cheese before it is put into the press. The same word as **Oast**, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. (J.H.), Cum.[4]

WOST, *sb.*[2] n.Yks.[2] [wost.] The instep of the human foot.

WOST, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Cum. Yks. Also in form **woast** Cum.[14] [wost.] **1.** *v.* To put up or obtain refreshment at an inn. See **Host, Wostle.**

n.Yks.[2] Where do you wost at? e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence **Wost-house**, *sb.* an inn, esp. one where farmers, &c. put up on market-days. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[12], e.Yks. (T.H.), m.Yks.[1] **2.** *sb.* The host of an inn. m.Yks.[1]

WOSTLE, *v.* Yks. Also written **wosle** m.Yks.[1]; **wossle** n.Yks.[2] [wo·sl.] To put up or obtain refreshment at an inn. See **Hostle, Wost**, *v.*

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Where do you wostle at? m.Yks.[1]

WOSTLER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **wosler** Cum. m.Yks.[1]; **wossler** n.Yks.[2] [wo·slə(r.] **1.** A dial. form of 'ostler.'

Cum. Come, Wosler! heaste, git out the horses, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 175. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wostler-wean.** n.Yks.[2]; (2) **-wife**, a female publican. *ib.*

WOSTUS, *sb.* Ken. The building containing a kiln for drying hops. (HALL.) See **Oast-house**, s.v. **Oast**, *sb.*[1] **1** (2).

WOT, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Som. Dev. Also written **whot** w.Yks. Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Der.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] Som. Dev.; **whott** Dev.; **whotte** Lan.; and in forms **whote** w.Yks.[1]; **whut** Lan.; **wote** w.Yks.[3]; **wut** w.Yks.[3] e.Lan.[1] [wot.] A dial. form of 'hot.' Cf. **what-nosed.**

w.Yks.[13] Lan. That us hoo wer heytin wer raythur too whotte wi peppur, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iv; He put it in his whut wayter can, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 5; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Ŭz wot ŭz lŭv nahyn dee·z uwd. Der.[1] *Obs.* Nhp.[1] Sixpennorth o' whot gin and water as whot as whot. Shr.[1] This pŭddin' 's as w'ot as love nine days owd. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). n.Dev. Tha zedst twos squelstring and whot, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 276.

Hence (1) **Blood-wot**, (2) **Wot-foot**, *adv.* in great haste; (3) **Wot-shop**, *sb.* the lower regions; see **Warm-shop**, s.v. **Warm, 1** (4); (4) **Wotten**, *v.* to grow hotter and hotter.

(1) w.Yks. He went at it blooid whot (B.K.). (2) Lan. Scutther't off wot-foot to see it, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 279. s.Lan.[1] (3) s.Lan.[1] (4) Lan. Aw'm wottenin bi neaw, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 470.

WOT, see **Oat, Ort, Wit**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Worth**, *v.*

WOTCHAT, WOTCHUT, see **Orchard.**

WOT(E, see **Walt, Wat**, *v.*[1], **Wot.**

WOTH, *sb.* Som. A dial. form of 'oath.' (HALL.)

WOTH, WOTHER, see **Worth**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Other**, *adj.*, **Wither.**

WOTHERING, *adv. Obs.* n.Dev. Otherwise. *Exmoor Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

WOTONY, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dilemma; a state of surprise; a 'flutter.'

s.Lan. Well, tak the time, an dunno be i' sitch a wotony, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

WOTTINGLY, *adv. Obs.* ne.Lan.[1] Designedly. See **Watting**, s.v. **Wat**, *v.*[1] **2**; cf. **wittingly.**

WOTTLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **whottle** w.Yks.; and in forms **wattill** w.Yks.; **whotyel** s.Lan.[1]; **whutyel** Lan.; **wottiel** w.Yks.; **wotyel** s.Lan.[1]; **wotzel** Lan.[1]; **wuttel** e.Lan.[1] nw.Der.[1] [wo·tl.] A piece of wire or iron heated in order to bore a hole; a worn poker; a bodkin. The same word as **Hottle**, *sb.*[2]

w.Yks. The word is common in phrases,—'as thin as a whotle,' 'as sharp as a whotle,' otherwise its use appears to be confined to the older generation (B.K.); (D.L.); Heeat a wattill at a coil, Kill a pig an' bore a little hoil, *Children's rhyme* (J.H.G.); w.Yks.[3] Lan. Have it poo'd owt, er brunt owt wi a whutyel, DONALDSON *Tooth Drawin*, 9; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[13], nw.Der.[1]

WOTTLE-DAY, *sb.* Lin. [wo·tl-dē.] A week-day; a working day. See **Wattle-days.**

With short wottle-days the brods will be scarce (E.P.). n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881).

WOTWELL, -WILL, see **Warty-well.**

WOU, *sb.* N.Cy.[1] Very weak tea, beer, or other liquor. See **Waugh, 6.**

WOU, see **Wool**, *sb.*[1], **Wow**, *v.*[1]

WOUBIT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **wobat** (JAM.). A hairy caterpillar. See **Oobit, Vowbet.**

WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 325. s.Sc. (JAM.)

WOUCH, WOUDGEAT, see **Wough**, *v.*, **Wedget.**

WOUF, WOUFF, see **Waff**, *adj.*[2], **Wough**, *v.*

WOUGH, *v.*, *sb.* and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Also in forms **whuff** Lakel.[2]; **wouch** Gall.; **wouf** Sc. (JAM.); **wouff** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1]; **wowff** Sc.; **wuff** w.Yks.[1] **1.** *v.* To bark as a dog. Cf. **ouff, waff**, *v.*[2], **wow**, *v.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); Nae collie wouffs half sae tentie as he, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 7th S. 141. Bnff.[1] A hard the wouffan o' a dog. Abd. Curly-haired doggies that bowff wowff, owff! CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 249. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 481, ed. 1876. Lakel.[2] What's ta whuffin at? [To woff like a dog, *latritare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

2. *sb.* The bark of a dog; also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Frf. Sic a dird O' wouff an' worry flew aroond As scoored ayont oor parish boond, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 122. Lth. Hush! is na that Collie's wouff? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 42. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] The low, suppressed bark of a dog.

Hence *to play wouf, phr.* to bark.

Edb. Ilka collie tyke play'd wouf, An' barked sair, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 134.

3. *int.* The sound between a bark and a growl, made by a dog.

Wm. A deep tremendous 'Wough!' woke the stillness, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) i.

WOUKER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A dog much addicted to barking. See **Wouking.**

WOUKING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. War. Yelping, barking. See **Wouker.** Nhp.[1] War.[2] A wouking little cur.

WOULD, WOULDER, see **Wold**, *sb.*, **Wolder.**

WOULDER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. One who would. See **Walder.**

Sc. Wishers and woulders are poor householders, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 906. w.Yks. *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

WOULD I, NOULD I, see **Willy-nilly.**

WOUND, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **oon** Shr.[1]; **wan** n.Yks.; **wun** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] s.Lan.[1] **1.** A sore. s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 8. Hrf.[2] **2.** *pl.* Used as a quasi-oath or exclamation; a contraction of 'God's wounds.'

Nhb. 'Wuns,' says aw, 'this rough beginnin' Wi' double-chuckers freightens me,' WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; Nhb.[1] Cum. Cried, Wuns! we forgat butter-sops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 173; Cum.[4] n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] Wounds, man, your lummerly hoofs are down upon my corns! m.Yks.[1] Lan. Wuns eigh; theawrt lik't strowll ogen, as shure os a tup's a sheep, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) Reader 7. s.Lan.[1], Shr.[1]

WOUNDED, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Brks. In forms **'ounded** Brks.; **weawnded** s.Lan.[1] **1.** Sore; ulcerated.

Brks. The ghastly spectacle of her 'pooer dear 'ounded limb,' HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 23.

2. *Obs.* Excessive; used also *advb.* See **Woundy.**

Lan. Thowt I t' meh seln, o' weawnded deeol, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39. s.Lan.[1]

WOUNDILY, *adv. Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Ess. Dev. Also in forms **weawnedly** Lan.; **woundly** Ess.[1] Exceedingly, excessively; very. See **Woundy.**

Arg. I dared upon the hint that the thing looked woundily like

a desertion, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 320. **w.Yks.** His slouch is woundily familiar, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 117. **Lan.** Body o' me, but you're grown woundily humoursome, ROBY *Trad.* (1829) II. 301, ed. 1872; When ot eh coom't grope eh meh stop t'pey 'ur, I'r weawnedly glopp'nt, for the dule o hawpunny had eh! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 39. **Ess.** A woundily larned man was he, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 33; **Ess.**[1] **Dev.** But, Veith, he did mend himsen woundily, vor he vang'd more in wooing than wou'd'n a bought two team of horses, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 13.

WOUNDY, *adv. Obsol.* Lan. Der. Hrf. Glo. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Dev. Also in form **weawndy** s.Lan.[1] Extremely; very; also used adjectively. Cf. **woundily.**

s.Lan.[1] **Der.** A woundy ugly customer, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 50. **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1] **e.An.**[2] Woundy sorry. **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**[1] Woundy hot. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.**[1] **Dev.** The buoy haz partz, and a woundy memory, *Gent. Mag.* (1733) 331, ed. 1884. **n.Dev.** Gar a was woundy mad, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 351.

WOUREE, see **Woor-ree.**

WOUST, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To boast. Cf. **voust.** 2. *sb.* A boast.

WOUT, see **Walt, Woot,** *int.*

WOW, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Cor. Also in forms **waaw** Cum.[14]; **waow** Cum. Not.; **wauw** Sc. Nhb.; **waw** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum. Wm. e.Yks.[1]; **waww** Cum.[1]; **weawgh** Lan.; **whu** Lakel.[2]; **wou** Nhb.[1] [wou.] 1. *v.* To mew as a cat; to howl or bark as a dog; to wail. Cf. **wew,** *v.*, **wough.**

Sc. (JAM.) **ne.Sc.** 'Didna ye hear a cry?' . . . 'Ah thocht Ah heard a kin' o' a wawin' or something o' that sort oot o' the sea, bit mebbe it wis the win' fuslin' amo' the flagstaff ropes,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 54. **Mry.** (JAM.) **Bnff.** He at once formed a strong attachment for the Bell, which he said was sorry, and 'wowed' sair for his mither, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 414; **Bnff.**[1] The wowan it he keepit a' nicht wee sair teeth, keepit me fae gettin' ae wink o' sleep. **Slk.** A bit . . . bairn wawin' on afore him, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 590, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] 'What's the beast wowin for?' 'She's wowin to be in.' **Lakel.**[2]; *ib.* (s.v. Whaffin). **Cum.**[1] Wawwan like a cat; **Cum.**[4] **n.Yks.** Our cat's wowin' (I.W.). **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** T'cat, wha shoo wor wawin at top a t'hahce rig for menny a day, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 31; **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** Three little tyney bandy hewits . . . coom weawghing, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 27. **Not.** What's that cat waowing at? (J.H.B.) **Lin.** (HALL.), **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] He'll stan' agen the door and wow. **Cor.** You should hear her wow, just like an owld cat, LEE *Cynthia,* 69. [To wawe as a cat, *lallare,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

2. To whine; to grumble, make complaint.

Nhb.[1] He's been wawin on till aa's fair sick. **Cum.** Oor Betty's allus wawin', wawin', Theer' summet ivver gangin' wrang, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 147. **w.Yks.** Ah'm stalled o' goin' to ahr Jimmy's, for t'barns's allus wawin' ower one thing or another, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 2, 1899). **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

3. *sb.* The mew of a cat; a howl, esp. the howl of a dog; the wail of an infant.

Bnff.[1] **w.Sc.** It's a wee weak i' the wauw, like Barr's cat, that ale o' yours, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 93. **Nhb.** The wauw of a cat, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 70. **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Keaty Curbeson' cat hed a whudderin waow, 157; **Cum.**[4] **Wm.** They oftimes saw a cat,.. Unearthly was its waw, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 35. **n.Lin.**[1]

4. A complaint; silly talk.

Cum.[14] **se.Lin.** What do you make such a wow about it for? (J.T.B.)

Hence (1) **Wow-wowey,** (2) **Wowy,** *adj.* ailing, complaining; dissatisfied.

(1) **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) (2) **Cum.**[4] **e.Yks.** That bairn's wowy (I.W.).

WOW, *v.*[2] Sc. Also in form **wowg** Cai.[1] To wave; to beckon; to wag.

Sc. (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] **Gall.** I gaed on tae tap o' a hie hill, and wow'd wi' my hat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 309, ed. 1876; Whan I wow stan fast, *ib.* 481.

WOW, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **whow** Sc. (JAM.) [wou.] 1. An exclamation; freq. of admiration or pleasure; also in phr. *dear wow, wow me,* &c. Cf. **vow, whoo.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** We gree't, an' than a bride did mak her, Wow! sae vogie! TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 66. **Abd.** Wow, sirs, gin ever I saw sic a man, *Guidman Inglismill* (1873) 30, ed. 1875. **Frf.** But, wow me! siccan consternation, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **s.Sc.** Oh, whow! it is a waefu' change, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 125. **Rnf.** Wow Sirs! but I was wondrous fain, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 131. **Ayr.** Wow, but your letter made me vauntie! BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (Oct. 21, 1789) st. 1. **Lth.** As below the brig we turn—Oh wow! the deavin din there! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Rxb.** HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 15. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**[1] Eh, wow, but this is a wet day!

WOW, WOWAL, see **Waugh,** *adj.*, **Wawl.**

WOWBAT, see **Wobart.**

WOWF, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **woof.** Crazed; deranged in intellect. Cf. **waff,** *adj.*[2]

Sc. It is very odd, how Allan, who . . . is a little wowf, seems at times to have more sense than us all put together, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi; Fifish—wowf—a wee bit by the East Neuk or sae, *ib. Redg.* (1824) vii; SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802) (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Is yer honour gane clean wowf? SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 101.

Hence (1) **Wowfish,** *adj.* approaching a state of derangement. Sc. (JAM.); (2) **Wowfness,** *sb.* madness. *ib.*

WOWF, WOWFF, WOWG, see **Waff,** *adj.*[2], **Wough,** *v.*, **Wow,** *v.*[2]

WOWGIE, *adj.* Cai.[1] Vain; moving or acting so as to attract attention. See **Vogie.**

WOWL, see **Wauall, Wawl.**

WOWLD, *v. Obs.* Suf.[1] To bandage. (s.v. Woulder.) See **Wolder.**

WOWT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *sb.* An arch. Sc. (JAM.) 2. A deep well, pond or hole of any kind; a deep cave or dungeon. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Cf. **vout.** 3. *v. Obs.* To vault, arch.

The earl of Southerland . . . finished the great tour . . . wowting it to the top, *Contin. Hist. Earls of Sth.* 509 (JAM.).

WOWT, see **Woot,** *int.*

WOW-WOONKERS, *int. Obs.* n.Yks.[2] An exclamation of surprise. See **Woonkers.**

WOWZY, *int.* Yks. [wou·zi.] An exclamation, esp. of surprise. n.Yks. (I.W.)

WOY, WOZLIE, see **Wo, Woslie.**

WOZZEN, see **Weasand, Wizzen,** *v.*[1]

WOZZLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **wuzzle** s.Wor.[1] [wo·zl.] 1. *v.* To beat or trample down, as corn or grass; to twist stems, &c.

s.Wor.[1] **Hrf.**[2] Wozzléd about. **Glo.**[1]

2. *sb.* Of corn, &c.: a twisted, trampled condition.

s.Wor. The carn's a' ov a wusel whur them 'osses 'a bin a scawlin', an' tramplin' an' scamblin' it a' about (H.K.).

WRACK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written **rack** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Yks. Chs.[1] e.An.[1] Suf.; **wrak** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **reck** n.Yks.; **vrack** Sc. Bnff.[1] Dwn.; **vreck** Sc. Dwn.; **wraik** Sc. (JAM.); **wreck** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] n.Lin.[1] Nrf.; **wrek** Sc. (JAM.) [rak; rek.] 1. *sb.* Any kind of rubbish, as broken wood, &c. cast up by the sea, or floating on ponds, streams, &c.

Sc. (JAM); To prevent the wrack floating on the surface of the water finding its way into the sluice, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 396. **Gall.** The wrack on the shore roun' the sea, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 159, ed. 1876. **Chs.**[1] Weeds, sticks, and rubbish of all kinds brought down by a stream. **Not.** That which is left by a flood (J.H.B.). **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 376. **n.Lin.**[1]

2. Sea-weed.

Sc. (JAM.); Plenish'd wi' nocht but shells and tangle wreck, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 99. **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 42, ed. 1883. **Arg.** Not that I was one who craved for wrack and bilge at my nose all the time, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 10. **Ayr.** The shores abound with plenty of fine broad-leaved rich sea-weed or wreck for manure, *Statist. Acc.* I. 113 (JAM.). **Lth.** LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 114. **Ir.** Ripples were sparkling and bickering among swathes of tangled wrack that had long lain dry and stirless, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 84. **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Plan of wrack), **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** I almost fancied I could sometimes smell the sea and the wrack on Douglas Beach, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 5.

Hence **Boxie-vrack,** *sb.* the sea-weed, *Fucus pixidatus.* Sc., Dwn. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cf. **box,** *sb.*[1] **9** (11).

3. Field weeds; vegetable rubbish of all kinds found on land.

Sc. Cause pull up and gather carefully the wreck, or roots of weeds and grass, into heaps, upon the laboured ground, burn them, and spread the ashes, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 11 (JAM.); She could just as easily gather rack behind the plough, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. e.Lth. See at the thistles, an' the dockens, an' the skellochs an' rack, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 248. Nhb.[1] 'Rack heap,' a weed heap. Chs.[3], e.An.[1] e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. (B. & H.)

4. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.*

Sc. (JAM.); (G.W.) m.Lth. The kinds most prevalent are, the sheldrick in all its varieties, of wild radish, wild mustard, &c., the thistle, the dock-weed, and couch-grass, called here wreck, *Agric. Surv.* 145 (JAM.). Rxb. (*ib.*), Nhb.[1]

5. Anything worthless; a broken-down person or animal.

Bnff.[1] His nout's jist mere vrack.

6. *Obs. Fig.* Scum, sediment.

Gall. My mouth was got dry, and a 'wrack' had gathered brown roun' my lips, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 159, ed. 1876.

7. Destruction, ruin.

Sc. Juggling with the Lord, first and last, hath been our ruin and wrack, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 271, ed. 1871. Bch. I gouff't the bickars a' to vrack, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 10 (JAM.). Ayr. The warld's wrack, we share o't, BURNS *My wife's a winsome wee thing*, st. 4. Lnk. Grandeur an' science wad soon gae to wrack, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 76. Gall. DENNISTON *Craignilder* (1832) 72. Ir. His gang crashed roof and wall in wrack, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 113. w.Yks. Thear's t'spot whear t'buttons goes to rack, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 39.

8. *Comb.* (1) **Wrack-boxes**, the air-bladders found on certain kinds of sea-weed; (2) **-duck** [not known to our correspondents]; see below; (3) **-'s grass**, a kind of rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*; (4) **-ship**, a wrecked ship; (5) **-wood**, wood cast up by the sea.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Ayr. We lay babbin' in the mouth o' the loch as deep's a wrack-duck, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 127. (3) Sc. PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 84. (4) Sh.I. Da men that they blaem'd fir stealin at da Fetlar wrack ship is got clear, *Sh. News* (June 16, 1900). (5) Da wadder an' da fishin', an' wrack wid, is da maist 'at he tinks aboot, *ib.* (Mar. 5, 1898).

9. *v.* To break; to ruin, destroy; to overturn. Cf. **rack**, *sb.*[4] 20.

Sc. MACKAY. Elg. He was not the first Innes the minister had 'wraikitt,' CRAMOND *Sessions Rec.* (1897) 70. Edb. The wind that drave them . . . was the same that wracked Chastelard, Rizzio, Darnley, and Bodwell, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 77. Dmf. CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 27. Don. Wrackin' an' ruinin' all afore her, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 252. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

[1. Cp. Swed. *vrak*, refuse, trash (WIDEGREN). 2. Wreke, of þe see, *alga*, *norga* (*Prompt.*).]

WRACK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Oxf. Brks. w.Cy. Dor. Dev. [rak, ræk.] 1. *sb.* Vengeance, punishment; consequence; trouble; esp. used in phr. *to stand the wrack of.*

Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.[1] Thee 'ooll hev to stan' the wrack o' this yer job. w.Cy. (HALL.) Dor.[1] Mind you'll stan' the wrack o't. Dev. I'll stan' th' wrack o't, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 159, ed. 1871.

2. *v.* To execute vengeance; to avenge.

Sc. The God wha wracks a right for me, WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) xviii. 47.

[1. OE. *wracu*, *wræce*, vengeance, punishment (SWEET).]

WRACK, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. To worry, tease, torment.

Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. Crabbit names an' stories wrack us, An' grate our lug, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 1.

WRACK, *v.*[4] Cld. (JAM.) With *up*: to clear up. The same word as **Rack**, *sb.*[6] 5. 'This day's wrackin' up.'

WRACK, WRACKET, see **Rack**, *sb.*[46], **Racket**, *sb.*[1]

WRACKLING, WRAEST, see **Recklin(g, Wrest**, *v.*

WRAG, *v.* Dor.[1] [ræg.] To scold; to accuse. The same word as **Rag**, *v.*[3] (q.v.)

WRAGGLE, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1] [ra·gl.] To wrangle, dispute, contend with. The same word as **Raggle**, *v.*[2] (q.v.)

WRAGGLE, *v.*[2] Nhp.[1] [ra·gl.] With *on*: to struggle on; to contend with difficulties, esp. of a pecuniary kind. The same word as **Raggle**, *v.*[3] (q.v.)

Times are very bad, but I hope I shall manage to wraggle on, and pay my way.

WRAIK, see **Wrack**, *sb.*[1]

WRAITH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **warth** Rnf. Ayr. [rēþ.] 1. A spectre; an apparition; a ghost; properly the spectral apparition of a living person.

Sc. I would sooner face fifty deevils as my master's ghaist, or even his wraith, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii; The season, in the natural day, at which the spectre makes its appearance, is understood as a certain presage of the time of the person's departure. If seen early in the morning, it forbodes that he shall live long, and even arrive at old age; if in the evening, it indicates that his death is at hand (JAM.). Sh.I. He claspit a wraith, it was lifeless and cauld, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 241. Cai.[1] Abd. An' that binna Dawvid Hadden it's seerly his wraith, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. Per. What ye seek that isna granted Soon after by your wraith is haunted, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 185. Rnf. At last the queer spectre drew near like a warth, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 113. Ayr. (JAM.); Leezie comes down the stair like a lang warth, wi a caunle in her haun, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 4. Dmf. Sometimes the wraith of a person approaching disclosed itself, although the visitor was yet miles away, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 36. Gall. Wraiths are . . . the shadows of persons alive; they differ from ghosts, which are the shadows of persons dead. . . Wraiths . . . appear as harbingers of death, and sometimes they appear in the likeness of the person about to die, to the eye, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. Ye're mair like a wraith than onything else, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 19. Ir. Better dream, that a wraith of my lost I may haply behold, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 153. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Its appearance is said to forebode the person's approaching death, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] n.Yks. Three months after the marriage old Asheway Philmore died. The townsfolk wondered if she had seen her own wraith on St. Mark's Eve, SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* (1893) 260.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Wraith-bell**, a bell supposed to sound before a death; (2) **-like**, ghostlike.

(1) Wgt. They heard the wraith-bell jow that nicht, An' a' were fu' o' wae, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 210. (2) Rnf. Their leggies gat wraith-like, their cheekies gat death-like, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 126. Lnk. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 29. Ir. A blue-writhing column, through which the flames could hardly make a wraith-like glimmer against the strong sunshine, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 148.

3. *Obs.* A water-spirit; *gen.* in *comp.* **Water-wraith** (q.v.).

Sc. Improperly used. 'The wraiths of angry Clyde complain,' LEWIS *Tales of Wonder*, No. 1 (JAM.).

WRAITH, *sb.*[2] Sc. [rēþ.] A quarter of a year. The same word as **Raith** (q.v.).

Abd. One quarter—a winter's wraith—at the neighbouring parish school . . . was all he got, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 22.

WRAITH, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [rēþ.] The shaft of a cart. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1]

WRAITH, see **Rathe, Wreath**, *sb.*

WRAITHE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **rathe** nw.Der.[1]; and in forms **wraive** w.Yks.[3]; **wreath** w.Yks.[1] nw.Der.[1]; **wreathe** s.Chs.[1] [rēð̄; rīð̄.] 1. *sb.* A weal; a mark on the flesh caused by beating or a blow.

w.Yks.[123] s.Chs.[1] Dhŭr wŭz ree·dhz on iz baak· ŭz thik· ŭz wip·-koa·rd. nw.Der.[1]

2. *v.* To raise weals on the flesh.

w.Yks.[3] s.Chs.[1] Ahy)l ree·dh iz baak· for im.

WRAIVE, WRAK, see **Wraithe, Wrack**, *sb.*[1]

WRAKIN, *sb.* Lan. A chimney. The same word as **Reckan** (q.v.). s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Hence **Wrakin-hook**, *sb.* a hook fastened to a chain in the chimney, on which to hang pots, &c. over the fire; a pot-hook. *ib.*

WRAMMLE, *v.* w.Yks.[3] [ra·ml.] To hustle; to pull the hair. Cf. **randle**, *v.*

Said of a new boy at school, 'Let's wrammle him!'

WRAMP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [ramp.] 1. *sb.* A wrench, twist, sprain; also used *fig.* The same word as **Ramp**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.)

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Grieved for the wounds and wramps, stabs and strokes his mother church of Scotland hath received, SHIELD *Renwick* (1724) 138, ed. 1827.

2. *v.* To wrench, twist, sprain.

Rxb. He's wrampit his ankle and is na fit to travel, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 101.

WRAMP, see **Ramp**, *sb.*[1]

WRAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dev. Cor. Also written **ran** Ir.; and in forms **rannie** Sc.; **ranny** Cor.[2]; **vran** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cai.[1]; **wrannie** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wranny** nw.Dev.[1] Cor.[1] [ran.] A dial. form of 'wren.'

Sc. As sair fight wrans as crans, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 46; The cutty wran (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **Fif.** Prying into the whinbus' for the mousehole entrance to the rannie's home, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Lth.** Vran is still the Lth. pronunciation, *Compl. Sc. Gl.* (JAM.) **Ir.** Everywhere the people call it 'ran,' or 'wran.' The fellows that hunted the wran on St. Stephen's Day went round for contributions with this song: 'The wran, the wran, the king of all birds, St. Stephen's Day is caught in the furze; Although he is little his family is great—Rise up, landlady, and give us a trate' (P.W.J.). **N.I.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **s.Dev.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[12]

WRANGLE, *v.*[1] Dev. [ræ·ŋ(g)l.] To scream with passion.

I could take a stick to that hussy [a child of four], wrangling whenever she can't get what she wants (E.M.M.).

WRANGLE, *v.*[2] sw.Lin.[1] [ra·ŋl.] To go wrong; to get wrong.

The clock wrangled as we were flitting, and she's never gone right sin.

WRANGLE, *v.*[3] Glo.[1] To fester. The same word as **Rangle**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)

WRANGLE, *v.*[4] Yks. Also in forms **wrengle**, **wrongle**. To pull the hair. Cf. **randle**, *v.*

w.Yks. Let's reŋl him (J.W.); WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 29; Aw'll wrongle thee when aw con get howd on thi (D.L.).

WRANGLE, *v.*[5] Ant. To entangle. The same word as **Rangle**, *v.*[2] (q.v.) GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Hence **Unwrangle**, *v.* to disentangle. *ib.*

WRANGLEMENT, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] [ra·ŋlment.] An uproar; a quarrelsome dispute. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

WRANGLESOME, *adj.* Yks.Lan.Chs. Suf. [ra·ŋlsəm.] Quarrelsome; cross.

n.Yks.[2], **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13] **s.Chs.**[1] Dhi bin skrau·lin raangg·lsŭm foa·ks; dhŭr)z naa mùch pee·s fŭr aan·ibdi ŭz liv·z ney·ŭr ŭm. **Suf.**[1]

WRANGLE-TREE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ra·ŋl·trī.] A crossbar in a chimney to which a crook is attached to hang a kettle, &c. on; a 'reckan.' The same word as **Rangle-tree** (q.v.).

WRANGOUS, see **Wrongous**.

WRANGY, *adj.* Dev. Wrong, cross.

n.Dev. When 'e be jined, thof things go wrangy, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59.

WRANNOCK, *sb.* Or.I. [ra·nək.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35.

WRANNY, WRAP, see **Wran, Rap**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[13]

WRAPLE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To entangle; to warp; also used *fig.* Cf. **warple**.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** When she fand things had taken sic a cast, And sae throw ither wrapl'd were, that she Began to dread atweesh them what might be, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 86 (*ib.*).

WRAPPED, *ppl. adj.* I.W. In form **wropped**. [ro·pt.] Creased. (J.D.R.), I.W.[1]

WRAPPER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also in form **wropper** Wil. Dor. [ra·pə(r; ro·pə(r).] **1.** A working apron or overall.

Dmb. The souters' stan's wi' wrapper fine, And shoon o' a' dimensions, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 11. **Lnk.** She got on a working wrapper, and sat herself down, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 15. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** An old milkman near, in a long white pinafore or 'wropper,' and with the brim of his hat tied down, so that he looked like a woman, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 58.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wrapper-apron**, (2) **-brat**, a kind of close apron, an overall.

(1) **Cor.** Enveloped in what was commonly called a 'wrapper-apern,' M. QUILLER-COUCH *Jane Vercoe, &c.* 145. (2) **Lan.** She . . had taken off her wrapper-brat, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) ii.

WRAPPY, *adj.* Brks. I.W. Also in form **wroppy** I.W.[1] [ræ·pi; ro·pi.] Creased, crumpled.

Brks.[1] You hev a-vaulded un up zo as to maayke un all wrappy. **I.W.** (J.D.R.), **I.W.**[1]

WRASLE, WRASSEL, see **Wrastle**, *v.*[1]

WRAST, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Som. Also written **rast** w.Som.[1]; and in form **wrost** Der. [rast; rost.]

1. Rage, anger. Cf. **rost**.

n.Der. A man whose bed had been stuffed with barley chaff 'came up in a wrast' when he found it out, ADDY *Gl.* (1891).

Hence **Wrasty**, *adj.* angry; choleric; irritable.

Der. *ib.* **w.Som.**[1] Mr. Cole's a good maister to we, but he can be rasty like sometimes, nif he's a put out.

2. A shrew. n.Cy. (HALL.), e.Yks. (K.)

WRASTLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rastle** Brks.[1]; **wrasle** m.Yks.[1]; **wrassel** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **wrassle** Sc. s.Lan.[1] Som. Cor.; and in forms **wrosle** e.Lan.[1]; **wrossle** s.Lan.[1] Stf. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wrostle** s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Stf.[1] War.[23] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] Ken. I.W.[1]; **wrusle** m.Yks.[1]; **wrussle** Yks. ne.Lan.[1]; **wrustle** Not. Wor. Ken. [ra·sl; ro·sl.] **1.** *v.* To wrestle; to struggle; to contend with; also used *fig.* See **Rossle, Russel**, *v.*, **Warsle**.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Sh.I.** Shū wrassl'd oot o' Willie's grips, *Sh. News* (Mar. 5, 1898). **Abd.** When we've wrastled thro' the warl', as wrastle we maun a', CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 255. **Fif.** Once he said he would like to live to hear how Christian 'wrastled through,' HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 151. **Edb.** BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 66. **Ir.** I'm king of the castle, Who dare wrastle? *Children's play-rhyme* (A.S.-P.). **Uls.** Sore wrastlin' wi' the Almichty in prayer, MCILROY *Druids Island* (1902) 37. **Nhb.** Learnin' her son to box and swim and fish and wrastle, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 92. **Wm.** Yo mun wrastle wi t'sin, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 396. **m.Yks.**[1] He wras'led me. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); He that wrussles wi' muck is sure to be dirty, whether he falls ower or under, *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). **Lan.** There's bwoth bullets and fayver to wrostle wi, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **ne.Lan.**[1], **e.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[13], **Stf.**[1] **s.Stf.** Directly they begun to wrossle yo' could see Lije was the strongest, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] **s.Not.** They catched ho'd o' one another an' began to wrustle (J.P.K.). **War.**[23] **Shr.**[1] 'Yo' conna ate all that, Jack.' 'I'm welly bos'n, Missis, but I'll wros'le wuth it.' **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] If 'e thinks 'e be a man I 'ooll rastle 'e vor a quart. **Ken.** (G.B.), **I.W.**[1] **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**[1] In some districts, particularly round Wiveliscombe, it is pron. vrau·sl and vrau·sleen. **Cor.** 'Wheere art aw goin' to so fast, Uncle Will?' 'Why! to the wrastlen, to be sure!' FORFAR *Pengersick Castle* (1862) 2. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 76.]

Hence (1) **Wrastler**, *sb.* a wrestler; (2) **Wrostling**, *ppl. adj.* lusty, strong; (3) **Wrostling-bout**, *sb.* a wrestling-bout.

(1) **w.Yks.**[2], **s.Lan.**[1] [**Amer.** 'Hen I was young I was the best wrastler in the walley, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 67.] (2) **s.Chs.**[1] Ŭ grae·t, ros·lin chaap·. **Shr.**[1] (3) **Lan.** At foot-race, or at wrostlin-beawt, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 120.

2. With *out*: to remove by force; to drive away forcibly.

n.Ir. We'll wrastle him [a ghost] out, an' we'll sen' him to—well, To where he'll be put through his facin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 9. **Wor.** (H.K.)

3. *sb.* A wrestle, struggle, fight.

Abd. I houp they'll hae a guid wrassle thegither and fa' i' the ditch, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 27, 1900). **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** I'm ready for a wrostle, BRIERLEY *Blackpool* (1881) 39. **s.Stf.** We'll tek a bit of a wrastle, now and again, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 39. **Cor.** Cousin Jacky . . . was th' boy for th' maidens, or a wrassle, or a broken head on pay-days, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 10. [**Amer.** Twicet out of three times Ephe could lay 'Lige's back on the ground in a wrastle, JOHNSTON *Middle Georgia* (1897) 80.]

[**1.** He coude . . . wel wrastle and shete, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3928. OE. *wrǣstlian.*]

WRASTLE, *v.*[2] Wil. To spread. The same word as **Rassle**, *v.*[1] (q.v.)

Wil.[1] Measles, for instance, 'wrastles' all over the face very quickly.

WRASTLE, *v.*[3] e.An.[1] To dry; to parch. The same word as **Razzle** (q.v.).

WRASTLE, see **Rassle**, *v.*[1]

WRASTLING-POLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A pole to spread fire about an oven, or to beat down walnuts from a tree. See **Rassle**, *v.*[2]

WRAT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. e.An. Also written **rat** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4]; **ratt**, **wratt** Dur.; and in forms **oorat** Sc.; **rate** Cum.[4]; **rawt** Rnf.; **ret** e.An.[2]; **vrat** Sc. (Jam.); **wraught** Ayr.; **wraut** Dur.[1]; **wret** e.An.[1] Nrf.; **wrett** Nrf.; **writ** e.An.[1] Nrf. Suf.[1] [rat; ret; rit.] A wart.

Sc. (Jam.); In some pairts o' the country they say 'wrats' or 'oorats' or 'rats' instead o' 'warts,' Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 126. Rnf. Wi' the rawts on her chin, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 87. Ayr. 'Lexie, what's that on your hand?' 'Wraughts, but they're getting weeer,' Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 89. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] The most efficacious ways of curing warts: (1) Take a large black snail, rub the wart well with it, then throw the snail against a thorn hedge till it is impaled, and there let it die. (2) Count the number of warts, put as many pebbles in a bag as there are warts, throw the bag away; whoever picks up the bag will get the warts. (3) Steal a piece of meat, rub the warts with it, throw it away, and as it rots so will the warts. (4) Make as many knots in a hair as there are warts, throw it away, a cure follows. (5) Rub the wart with eel's blood, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* (1860–2) V. 89. Dur. (K.), Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1] Cum. Supposed of a certainty to break out upon the hands, should they be washed with water in which eggs have been boiled (J.Ar.); Cum.[4] e.An.[1] To cure, cut as many 'scotches' in an ashen tree as you have wrets; e.An.[2] Nrf. (E.M.); Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv. Suf.[1]

Hence (1) **Wrattie**, *adj.* abounding with warts; warty. Sc. (Jam.); (2) **Wrattieness**, *sb.* the state of being warty. Cld. (*ib.*) 2. *Comp.* (1) **Wratwel**, a small, sore piece of skin at the side of the nail; cf. **warty-well**; (2) **Wret-weed**, (*a*) the spurge, *Euphorbia*, esp. *E. Helioscopia*; (*b*) the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2, *a*) e.An.[1] The acrid milk-like juice of these plants is often applied to warts, and not without success. Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). (*b*) Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)

[Wrette, or werte in a mannys skynne, *Veruca* (*Prompt.*).]

WRATACK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A dwarf.

Sc. There's wratacks, and cripples and cranshanks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 605. n.Sc. (Jam.)

WRATCH, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Lan. To ache. The same word as **Wark** (q.v.).

Every booan i' meh hoide wratcht, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii.

WRATCH, *v.*[2] Slk. (Jam.) To overstrain by exertion; to fatigue oneself. The same word as **Retch** (q.v.).

WRATCH, see **Retch**, **Wretch**.

WRATH, *sb.* Cor.[1] The generic name of the fishes, *labri*. Cf. **wroth**.

WRATHE, *sb.* Shr.[1] [rēð.] A band of twisted twigs which goes round a besom.

The Maister gid five shillin' fur a dozen birch besoms fur the barn—they wun capital good uns, an' the wrathes öön do agen, fur they bin made o' 'oneysuckle withs.

[OE. *wrǣð*, a band, bandage; a wreath (Sweet).]

WRATHES, *sb. pl.* se.Wor.[1] A projecting frame affixed to the sides of a cart to increase its carrying capacity. The same word as **Rathe** (q.v.).

WRATHSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Wrathful, angry.

Ayr. Jeanie, dinless as a ghaist, Slipt up an' wrathsome Willie fac'd, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192.

WRATHY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Brks. I.W. Amer. Also written **wrothy** Sc. Ir.; and in form **wraathy** Brks.[1] I.W.[1] Wrathful, angry; bad-tempered.

Ir. When the gentleman waxes wrothy, Lever *H. Lorrequer* (1839) v. Brks.[1], I.W.[1] [Amer. It made her very wrathy, Sam Slick *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxv.]

Hence **Wrothily**, *adv.* angrily.

Arg. John Splendid would ruffle up wrothily with blame for my harping on that incident, Munro *J. Splendid* (1898) 257.

WRAUL, WRAUT, see **Rawl**, **Wroul**, **Wrat**.

WRAWBY HOLE, *phr.* n.Lin.[1] The south-west quarter; see below.

Gen. used in relation to rain. 'We hevn't dun wi' doonfall yit, th' wind's gotten i'to Marnum Hoäle ageän.' People at . . . East Halton [speak] of Wrawby Hoäle in a similar manner (s.v. Marnum Hole).

WRAWE, WRAWL, WRAX, see **Raw**, *adj.*, **Rawl**, **Rax**, *v.*

WRAXLE, *v.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **wroxle** Cor.[1] [ræ·ksl; ro·ksl.] 1. To wrestle.

Dev. There's a wraxling match between Joe Gooding and Dick Gollop, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.[1] n.Dev. Jan's wraxling ginged tha wildego, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479.

2. To walk unsteadily; to stagger. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479; Cor.[1]

[1. OE. *wrāxlian*, to wrestle (Sweet).]

WRAY, *sb.* Cum. A landmark. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315. See **Ray**, *sb.*[2]

WRAY, WREAD, see **Ray**, *sb.*[2], **Wry**, *adj.*[1], **Wreath**, *sb.*[1 2]

WREAK, *sb.* Wm. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cough. (Hall.) Cf. **reach**, *v.*[2]

WREAK, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Wor. [rīk.] To fret; to be angry; to be uneasy. Cf. **reach**, *v.*[3]

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. Better's a comming; pray thee, do not wreak, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 661. Wor. When the t'other pig's away from him he keeps on wreaking about (H.K.).

WREASE, see **Reese**, *v.*[3]

WREASEL, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A weasel. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.[2] See **Rezzle**.

WREAST, see **Wrest**, *v.*

WREATH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. War. Wor. Suf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **wreeth** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); and in forms **rith** Dor.; **wraith** Sc.; **wread** s.Sc.; **wrede** Ags. (Jam.) Fif.; **wreeath** n.Yks.[2]; **wreth** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **wride** Gall. Kcb.; **writh** Suf.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. Cor.; **wrythe** Elg. [rīþ; riþ.] 1. *sb.* A circular pad worn upon the head to support a burden. n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1] 2. A rope of onions.

War. Onions are sold by the 'wreath' in the Birmingham market (H.K.).

3. A wattle; a rod used in hurdle-making; the bond of a faggot.

Wil.[1] Dor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Dor.[1], Som. (P.R.), Dev. (W.C.P.) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436.

Hence **Wreath-hurdle**, *sb.* a wattled hurdle.

Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Made of wattle or basket-work, as distinguished from the gate or 'vower-shuttle' hurdle. 'Sheep-troughs, about 12 dozen gate and 3 dozen wreath hurdles, sack trucks, corn measures,' Advt. of Farm Sale, *Wellington Weekly News* (Oct. 15, 1885).

4. A drift; a mass of any substance drifted together; esp. used of snow.

Sc. (Jam.); A wreath of snow is snow that has been driven by the wind into a mass against any obstruction or through any opening (A.W.); A drift, as of snow or sand (Jam. *Suppl.*). Elg. See ye him pressing through the wrythe . . . Ay drifts the snaw, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 247. Abd. Wraiths, lum height, the winnocks steek, Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 608. e.Fif. It colleckit in immense wredes whaurever it faund a lowan corner to settle doon in, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. s.Sc. Ye're unco far frae comfortable below that wread o' snaw, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 95. Ayr. Burns, wi' snawy wreeths upchoked, Wild-eddying swirl, Burns *A Winter Night*, st. 2. Twd. I minded an old saying of Tam Todd's, 'Rouk's snaw's wraith,' Buchan *J. Burnet* (1898) 342. Gall. We say rees o' snaw for wreaths of snow, and whiles wrides, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) (s.v. Ree). Kcb. Never melt awa', thou wride o' snaw, That's sae kind in graving me, Elder *Borgue* (1897) 33. Nhb. Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 79.

Hence **Wridy**, *adj.* covered with wreaths of snow.

Gall. Adown the deep snaw wridy glen, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876.

5. Underwood, brushwood. Dor. (C.W.) Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 436. Cf. **frith**. 6. Phr. (1) *a kaim'd wreath*, a wreath, the top of which is turned over, and the face straight. Slk. (Jam.); (2) *a wreath on a clue*, used of many threads wound in the same direction above each other. Dmf. (*ib.*) 7. *v.* To twist, twine, curl. Cf. **writhe**.

Sc. Wrethin strae-rapes (Jam. *Suppl.*). Wor. To twist onions into a rope (H.K.). Suf.[1]

8. To wattle a hurdle.

Dor. Bliake, a piece of wood with holes for the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreathes it, *Gl.* (1851).

9. To drift, eddy, swirl; to overlay or bank up with a drift; esp. used of snow.

Sc. The snaw was wraithin in the glen (JAM. *Suppl.*); Deep the snaw had wreath'd the ploughs, WILSON *Watty and Meg*, st. 1 (*ib.*). Slg. BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 24. Dmf. We'd na be rad o' scath frae wather, Though snaw was wreathin', QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 43.

WREATH, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form wread. An enclosure for cattle.

WREATH(E, see Wraithe.

WRECK, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Yks. [rek.] A great quantity; abundance; a confused heap. Cf. ruck, *sb.*[4]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] n.Yks. There's sike a wreck it ligs all down o'th land, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 534; n.Yks.[2] Remains, in a large sense. 'I saw wrecks on't.'

WRECK, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Cor. A tin-mining term: see below. Cf. rack, *sb.*[4] 8.

The head tin passes to the wreck, where they work it with a wooden rake in vessels like the buddling vessels, RAY (1691).

WRECK, see Wrack, *sb.*[1]

WRECKAN, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also in form wrekin Lin. [re·kən.] A bar or hook fixed over a fire, on which kettles, &c. are hung to be boiled. The same word as Reckan (q.v.). Also in *comp.* Wrekin-hook.

Yks. Mistress Wynne was standing aboon the wreckan, with Lucy Faweather telling her that a watched kettle never boiled, SUTCLIFFE *Ricroft* (ed. 1903) xvii. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

WRECKEN-DIKE, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] A military Roman road crossing the county of Durham.

WRECKNEL, see Recklin(g.

WRED, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. [red.] 1. *v.* To clear away rubbish in a quarry. (R.O.H.), (HALL.) See Red(d, *v.*[1] 6. 2. *sb.* Rubbish; the 'baring' of a quarry. (*ib.*) See Red(d, *v.*[1] 13. 3. Phr. *to make wred*, to perform work steadily. (*ib.*)

WREDE, see Wreath, *sb.*[1], Wride, *v.*

WREE, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. With *against*: to insinuate to one's disadvantage. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.[1]

[Cp. OE. *wrēgan*, to accuse (SWEET).]

WREE, see Ree, *v.*[2], Wry, *adj.*

WREEAN, *v.* e.Yks.[1] [riən.] With *up*: to call to account, esp. for a misdeed. *MS. add.* (T.H.) Cf. wree.

WREEANG, WREEDEN, WREEDY, see Reeang, *sb.*[2], Reeden, Wride, *v.*

WREEN, *adj.* Cum. Also in form reaned Cum.[4] Cross, ill-natured; twisted.

Wreen ill-natur'd teykes, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 140; Cum.[4]

WREEST, see Reest, *sb.*[1]

WREG, *sb.* Dur. [reg.] An instrument to secure a 'kibble' to a rope; a hook. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

WREGLING, WREIST, see Recklin(g, Wrest, *v.*

WREK, WREKIN, see Wrack, *sb.*[1], Wreckan.

WREKIN-DOVE, *sb.* Shr. The turtle-dove, *Turtur communis*. See below.

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 169; Shr.[1] Called Wrekin Dove because, while known to be a scarce bird in many parts of England, it habitually frequented the large woods about the Wrekin.

WREN, *sb.*[1] Irel. Dev. [ren.] In *comb.* (1) Wren-boys, see below; (2) -'s flower, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (3) -'s man, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See Wran.

(1) Wxf. On St. Stephen's day a wren is carried about, tied to a bush, by the 'wren-boys,' who demand money. The custom is explained by the following legend—When the Jews were in search of St. Stephen, they lost their labour for a long time, till, on passing by a clump of furze-bushes, they observed a couple of wrens flying in and out, and chattering in a most unaccountable manner. They had the curiosity to pull a bush aside, and there they discovered the saint concealed, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 234. (2) Dev. (B. & H.) (3) s.Ir. (J.S.)

WREN, *sb.*[2] Cum. Also in form rayne. An excrescence on the under parts of cattle, resembling a raspberry.

Cum.[4] The sore was what was commonly called a rayne, *C. Patr.* (Feb. 17, 1899) 2, col. 4 (s.v. Hine-berries).

WRENCH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. [renʃ.] 1. *sb.* A coursing term: a half turn.

He scarcely knew the difference between a 'turn' and a 'wrench,' GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 37; (R.O.H.)

2. *v.* To make a half turn.

Fleet-as-wind wes a nailor ti last, fine at wrenchin', clivvor as a cat at the turns, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 92.

WRENCH, WRENGLE, see Rench, Wrangle, *v.*[5]

WRENOCK, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Also in form wrenockle Wor. [re·nək.] 1. The smallest pig of a litter. s.Wor. (H.K.) Cf. rinnick. 2. A pigmy; a dwarf. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 468.

WREST, *sb.*[1] Chs. [Not known to our correspondents.] The part of a plough that turns up the earth in furrows. (K.) Cf. reest, *sb.*[1]

WREST, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lin. Wor. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written rest Sc.; and in forms wraest Sh.I.; wreast Lin.; wreist Cai.[1]; wrist Sc. (JAM.) Wor. Hmp. Wil.[1] Som. [rest; rist.] 1. *v.* To twist; to sprain.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Shû's wantin' dee ta luik at hir shooder. She tinks he's [it's] wraestit, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897). Cai.[1] Slg. A wristed thumb, an aching back, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 73. s.Wor. (H.K.), Hmp. (H.W.E.) Wil.[1] Especially used of wringing the neck of a rabbit or fowl.

Hence (1) Wrested-thread, (2) Wresting-string, (3) Wresting-thread, *sb.* a thread wound round a sprain; see below.

(1) Sh.I. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 500. (2) Sh.I. I wraisted me ankler, . . an' if hit no been what auld Mally Tulloch wrought wi' wraestin'-strings, black 'oo', an' eel creesh, I tink I'd been a cripple fir life, *Sh. News* (Apr. 27, 1901). (3) Sh.I. In sprained joints the wrestin treed was considered the best remedy. This thread was made of black wool, and knotted in a peculiar way, viz., a knot for every day in the moon's age. This was tied round the sprained joint, the operator muttering in an undertone: 'Da Loard raed, Da foal slaed, sinnin ta sinnin, Bane ta bane, Hael i' da Father, Da Son, an' da Holy Ghost's name,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 158. Or.I. When a person received a sprain the Wrestin Thread was cast. Nine knots were tied upon a thread of black worsted, which was wound round the injured limb, the patient muttering meanwhile:—'The Lord rade, And the foal slade; He lighted, and she righted. Set joint to joint, Bone to bone, And sinew to sinew, Heal in the Holy Ghost's name!' FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 212; *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 221.

2. To prise; to wrench open with a lever, &c. See Reast, *v.*[2]

Lin. BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* se.Lin. Wreast a thing up (J.T.B.). sw.Lin.[1] We put in a chisel, and wrēasted it off without mislesting anything.

Hence Wrist-stone, *sb.* stone broken off from its bed and from the back by the driving in of wedges.

Som. *Geol. Assoc.* (July 1896) XIV. 8.

3. *sb.* A sprain; a wrench.

Sc. (JAM.); The rot, the loup, and the auld rest, FRANCISQUE MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 155. Cai.[1]

[1. OE. *wrǣstan*, to twist (SWEET).]

WRESTLE, *v.* Sc. Lan. In phr. (1) *to wrestle out the glass*, to struggle through a discourse till the appointed hour is ended; (2) *to wrestle with the champion*, to drink hard. See Warsle, Wrastle.

(1) Sc. Mess John has wrestl'd out the [hour] glass, PENNECUIK *Collection* (1787) 39. (2) s.Lan.[1] He's wrestlin' wi' th' champion, 25.

WRESTLE, WRET, see Rassle, *v.*[1], Wrat.

WRETCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bck. Also in form wratch Sc. (JAM.) War.[24] s.War.[1] s.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] [retʃ; ratʃ.] 1. *sb.* Used as a term of endearment, sympathy, or compassion.

War.[24] s.War.[1] I set a deal o' store by Lucy, poor wratch. w.Wor.[1] An' 'ow is the missis to-daay, poor wratch? s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Of a boy going to school a considerable distance off: 'I met 'im ôôth a bit o' bread in 'is bag, poor wretch.' Shr.[1] God 'elp thee wratch! bist'ee aumust froze? Glo. (HALL.), Glo.[1] Bck. HOLLOWAY.

2. *Obs.* A niggard; a miser; a covetous person.

Sc. (JAM.) Edb. When websters have no will to steal, And wretches have good will to spend, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 339, ed. 1815.

3. *v. Obs.* To become niggardly or avaricious.

Sc. (JAM.): As the carle riches he wratches, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 48.

WRETCH, see **Retch.**

WRETCHOCK, *sb.* Wor. [re·tʃək.] The smallest pig of a litter. s.Wor. (H.K.)

WRETH, WRETT, see **Wreath**, *sb.*[1], **Wrat.**

WRICHT, WRICK, see **Wright**, *sb.*, **Rick**, *v.*[2]

WRICKEN, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Miserable. (HALL.)

WRIDDEN, see **Reeden.**

WRIDE, *sb.*[1] Som. A spotted-faced cow. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

WRIDE, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms wrede Som.; wredy w.Som.[1]; wreedy Dev. [rīd.]

1. *v.* To throw up many shoots from the same root; to spread; to expand.

Dor.[1] The wheat da wride out well. n.Dor. (S.S.B.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. Wheat is said to wrede when several stalks shoot out of the ground from a single grain, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Rollin's a fine thing for young wheat, 'bout makin' o' it wredy. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884).

2. *sb.* A bush of many stems growing from the same root.

Dor.[1] On zides of hazzle wrides, Nuts do hang a-zunnèn.

[1. Cp. OE. *wrīdan*, to grow, thrive, flourish (HALL).]

WRIDE, WRIDG-, see **Wreath**, *sb.*[1], **Ridge.**

WRIG, *sb.* Sc. [rig.] The smallest or weakest member of a brood or litter; *fig.* the youngest or feeblest of a family; a weak, puny child. Cf. **recklin(g.**

Sc. (JAM.); The small weak pigs are nicknamed wrigs or pock-shakings, and are scarcely worth bringing up, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 653. Frf. (W.A.C.) Flf. The pig was of little interest to the boy, except perhaps the wee wrig or *puis-né* member of the litter, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15. Lnk. M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 67.

WRIG, *v.* Lei. Nhp. [rig.] To wriggle, writhe.

Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] The table wrigs about. The child's allus wrigging about.

WRIGGATE, see **Riggot.**

WRIGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **riggle** m.Yks.[1] Glo.[1] Cor.[2]; **rigle** S. & Ork.[1] [ri·gl.] 1. *v.* To turn about.

Der. A man at Dore said to a surgeon who was probing a wound, 'Wrigle [the *i* is long] it about i' t'hoil, man,' ADDY *Gl.* (1891).

2. To sway with the back with a short, quick motion, as sheep do when standing in a flock. m.Yks.[1] Hence **Riggly**, *adj.* and *adv.* unsteady, rickety; rocking, swaying about. S. & Ork.[1] n.Yks. This stands varry riggly (I.W.).

3. *Obs.* To wrestle; to struggle. Sc. (JAM.) 4. With *on*: to struggle with difficulties; to manage to pull through.

Nhp.[1] 'Times are very bad, but I hope I shall manage to wriggle on, and pay my way.' If a mistress has an inefficient servant, she will often say, 'I'll try if I can wriggle on till Michaelmas.' Oxf. (G.O.) Suf. We wriggle on if we don't make money as fast as some folks, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 33.

5. To poke or stir up the fire; to clear the bars of the grate. Cor.[1] Wriggle out the ashes; Cor.[2] Riggle up the fire.

6. To rattle. Glo.[1] 7. *Comb.* **Wriggle-me-wry**, crooked, awry. s.Chs.[1] Yoa·)n pût)th kloth ûpŭ)th tai·bl au· rig·l-mi-rahy.

8. *sb.* The sand-eel, *Ammodytes lancea.*

Dor. We dug wriggles out of the sand with Myrtle's spade, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) xxxiii; (T.H.) Dev. The sand eel or silver launce . . . in some places are termed 'wriggles,' *Fishing Gazette* (Oct. 25, 1890) 217, col. 3.

9. Any narrow winding hole; a mole's burrow.

Glo.[2] (s.v. Wont). Som. The heaps of mould the wont throws up in making his wriggle are called 'wont-heaves,' COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 95; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

10. A groove cut round an article, as a notch cut round a stick, to make a lash hold on better. w.Som.[1] The same word as **Riggle** (q.v.). 11. An instrument used for preventing smoke, a 'wind-skew' (q.v.). Ags. (JAM.)

WRIGGLER, *sb.* e.An. Dev. The sand-eel, *Ammodytes lancea.* e.An.[1], Dev. (C.N.B.)

WRIGGLETY, *adj.* ne.Lan.[1] [ri·glti.] Awry, crooked, all on one side; also in *comp.* **Wrigglety-wry.**

WRIGHT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Dor. Also in forms **reet** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] Wm. w.Yks.[1] n.Lan.[1]; **vricht** Cai.[1] Bnff.[1]; **vright** Abd. (JAM.); **whreet** w.Yks.[1]; **wreeght** Cum. n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[3]; **wreet** e.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[2] Shr.[2]; **wricht** Sc. [rait; rīt, riχt.] 1. *sb.* A worker; a workman.

n.Yks.[2] 'They'll mak poor wreeghts,'—that is, mere fine folks make poor men of business.

2. A carpenter; a joiner; a worker in wood.

Sc. He is not the best wright that hews the maniest speals, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 369. Cai.[1] Elg. Some scamp o' a vricht Wad nail up a kist micht be uselessly licht, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133. Bnff.[1] Abd. Is the vricht up? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. Kcd. GRANT *Lays* (1884) 55. Frf. Besides the usual assortment of ordinary handicraftsmen—that is, wrichts, stonemasons, quarrymen, &c., INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 131. e.Lth. He was a wricht to his trade, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 173. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Seldom used without a qualifying word prefixed. Dur.[1] Cum. T'wreeghts . . . began teh say they thowt he'd been browt up teh that trade, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 219. Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks. RAY (1691); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2S], n.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] *Obsol.* Shr.[2] Wreet's shop: a carpenter's, or more frequently, a wheelwright's shop. We never use the word uncompounded.

3. *v.* To follow the trade of a 'wright.'

Bnff.[1] A've been a' simmer at the vrichtan. e.Yks.[1] 'What's yer son Bill aboot noo?' 'He's geean prentice tĭ wreetin.' w.Yks.[1] Dor. I shall follow my wrighten agen, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 96.

WRIGHT, *v.*[2] w.Som.[1] To put in order, repair, restore. See **Right**, *adj.* 17.

'Dhik·ul dûe· ugee·un vur·ee wuul·, aa·rtur ee-z u-vrai·tud au·p u bee·t.' From this com. pronunciation it would seem as if the idea had taken root that the opposite of 'vrong' must be 'vright.'

WRIGLED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] [ri·gld.] Of an animal: having the testicles imperfectly developed or obstructed. Cf. **ridgel.**

WRILE, *v.* Stf. War. Wor. Glo. [rail.] To fidget about on one's lap; to climb up and down on a person's knees. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). Cf. **roil**, *v.*[2]

WRINCH, *sb.* e.An.[1] [rinʃ.] 1. A sprain; a dial. form of 'wrench.' 2. A piece of cord put through a hole in a staff, by means of which it is twisted on the nose of a horse to keep him still during an operation.

WRINE, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. A mark made by wringing cloth, or by folding it irregularly; a wrinkle. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (HALL.)

WRING, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **ring** w.Yks. Dev. [riŋ.] 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Wring-bally vengeance**, bad or sour ale; (2) **-bally Wednesday**, used in a children's rhyme; see below.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Shrove Sunday—Collop Monday—Poncake Tuesday—Wring-bally Wensday—Hungry Thursday—Lung Friday—An' heigh for Setterday i' th' afternoon, *ib.* 43.

2. To sprain. Ess. To wring an ancle (W.W.S.).

3. To press, pinch; to trouble.

Yks. Every man knows best where his shoe wrings, *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). Dor. Used of clothes 'wringing' the wearer inconveniently (W.C.); *Gl.* (1851).

4. A cider-making term: to press.

Dor. Ay, and there were the fellers round her wringing down the cheese, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii.

Hence **Wring-down**, *sb.* a cider-making term; see below.

She had just got off her mare to look at the last wring-down of cider for the year, *ib.* lii; A single process of the screw from the top of the press to the bottom after charging with fresh pomace. Also the result from such process (T.H.).

5. With *up*: a woollen-trade term: to put wool into lots of about 3 lb. each, ready for washing. w.Yks. (E.W.)

6. *Obs.* Of a sword: to cut; to sweep.

Ayr. The Deil about his tail did fling, Upon its tap there was a sting, But clean out thro't Schang's sword did wring, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846-7) I. 99.

7. To be wet. Ken.[1] 8. *sb.* A press.

Dor.[1] A cider-wring. Som. Cider from the wring, *Advertisement* (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.[1] A well-known rock in the Valley of Rocks is called 'The Devil's Cheese-wring.' Dev.[1] Cor. That natural mass of granite in Cornwall called the Cheese-wring, . . the stones bearing some resemblance to cheeses in a press, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. Lett. 16.

Hence **Wring-house**, *sb.* a room or shed containing a cider-press.

Dor. (C.V.G.) Dev. An' in th' ringhouse hard to work Th' mill da grind, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 52.

9. *pl. Obs.* A woollen-trade term: the hooks upon which the wool was placed ready for wringing after being taken out of the washbowl. w.Yks. (E.W.) **10.** Of wool: a part of a 'lather' (q.v.). w.Yks. (E.G.) **11.** Phr. *as wet as wring*, very wet. s.Chs.[1]

WRING, *v.*[2] Mid. Ken. [riŋ.] To blister. The same word as **Ring,** *v.*[4] (q.v.)

w.Mid. That collar don't fit the old mare, it'll wring her shoulder. He went for a walk in a new pair of boots, and wrung his heel (W.P.M.). Ken.[1] I wrung my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder.

WRING, WRINGE, see **Ring,** *v.*[4], **Ringe,** *v.*[2]

WRINGE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. [ring.] **1.** *v.* To twist; to strain. n.Yks.[1] See **Ringe,** *v.*[2] **2.** *sb.* A twist, wrench.

n.Lin. I mun ha' gi'en my knee a wringe (M.P.).

WRINGER, *sb.* Yks. [ri·ŋə(r).] A woollen-trade term: a machine for wringing water out of wool, cloth, &c. w.Yks. (J.M.)

WRINGLE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Glo. **1.** *v.* To writhe; to wriggle.

Sc. She threw and she drew, she wringl'd and wrang, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wringle-gut,** a restless, fretful person; (2) **-straw,** a coarse grass; a bent.

(1) Glo. One who frets his guts to fiddle-strings by twisting and turning his body, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 468. (2) n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2], e.Yks.[1]

3. *sb.* A writhing motion. n.Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Dan. *vringle*, to entwine, twist (LARSEN).]

WRINK, *sb.* Cor. Also written **rink.** [riŋk.] A periwinkle. Cf. **wrinkle,** *sb.*[2]

He went to pick lempets and rinks, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 14; Cor.[3], w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

WRINK, *v.* *Obs.* Nhp. To wrinkle.

Grief and age had wrinked her brow, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) II. 11.

WRINKLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also written **rinkel** Pem.; **rinkle** Wm.; and in form **runkle** Sc. [ri·ŋkl.] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to a wrinkle*, exactly. s.Lan.[1] He favvers his dad to a wrinkle, 38.

2. A new idea; a suggestion, hint, 'tip.' In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc., n.Cy. Up to a wrinkle (B.K.). Wm. Thool git a rinkle er too, *Lord Robison en me* in *Kendal County News* (Sept. 22, 1888). n.Yks.[4] Ah cud gie ya a wrinkle, 13. w.Yks.[1] 'To get a wrinkle more,' to gain a fresh piece of knowledge. Lan. Brightening up his memory for the reception of additional wrinkles, as the provincial term for new ideas goes, BRIERLEY *A Day Out* (1859) 15. nw.Der.[1], Lin.[1] se.Lin. I got a wrinkle from him (J.T.B.). Nhp.[1], War.[3], s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Cor.[2] I've put him up to a wrinkle or two. Slang. He is a past master in endless wrinkles, dodges, makeshifts, and substitutes of all kinds, HAY *Brighter Britain*, 164. [Amer. I allot I'll get another wrinkle away down east there, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxvi.]

3. *v.* Of paper: to crease, crumple, crush.

Frf. My canny gaze Fell on some runkled papers, tied wi' twine, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 17. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.[1] Dhis paap·ür)z au· ringk·lt ùp.

Hence **Wrinkly,** *adj.* creased, crumpled.

n.Yks. This is wrinkly paper (I.W.).

WRINKLE, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also in form **vrinkle** Dev. [ri·ŋkl.] A periwinkle. Cf. **wrink,** *sb.*

Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 468. Cor. COUCH *Polperro* (1871) 153; Cor.[123]

WRINKLE, *sb.*[3] Cor.[3] [ri·ŋkl.] A receptacle for burnt tin.

WRISK, *sb.* Sc. A brownie.

Lth. You are heretical wi' regard to the ither Hielant sooper-steetions—'kelpies' (water-witches), 'wrisks,' LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 181.

WRIST, *sb.* Nhb. Lin. Som. [rist.] In *comb.* (1) **Wrist-o'-the-foot,** the ancle. Nhb.[1]; (2) **-pot,** a small tin vessel, containing sheep-salve, which the men who salve sheep wear strapped on the left wrist. n.Lin.[1]

WRIST, see **Reest,** *sb.*[1], **Wrest,** *v.*

WRITE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in forms **vreet** ne.Sc. Elg. Abd.; **vreyt** Cai.[1]; **wraet** Sh.I.; **wreat** Fif.; **writ** Per. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to write on it*, to rest assured.

s.Lan.[1] Nay, nay, aw'st noane do that, yo' may write on't, 29.

2. *sb.* Writing; anything written; handwriting. Cf. **hand, 2** (6).

Sc. (JAM.); After some days serious deliberation [they] returned their answer in write, KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 140. Sh.I. Doo niver wis gude at makin' oot wraet at first, *Sh. News* (Jan. 22, 1898). ne.Sc. Ah canna read vreet, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 152. Per. Appointed to her and her father to bring the said Thomas' mind in this matter in writ, LAWSON *Bk. of Per.* (1847) 135. e.Fif. 'Did ye see the letter? and what like was it ava?' 'Frae some lawyer, I suppose, by the hand wreat,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. Ayr. My write being noo very crabbit and ill to spell, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 190. Kcb. MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 246.

3. Used in *comb.* to express the size of handwriting.

Sc. Grit, big, muckle write; round text (JAM.). Cai.[1] 'Groff-vreyt,' large text. 'Sma'-vreyt,' small hand.

4. A lawyer, a 'writer.'

Elg. Our auld vreet is like to eat His vera thooms wi' rage, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 114.

WRITER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **vriter** Cai.[1] [rai·tər.]

1. A lawyer, solicitor, law-agent; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 104; Writer's 'prentices, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; Not Stewart the Writer? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi. ne.Sc. He had put him into the office of a 'writer' in the county town, GRANT *Keckleton*, 153. Cai.[1] In this sense the word is little used now, but lawyers' chief clerks often designate themselves as 'Writers.' w.Sc. I've been to an attorney, or 'writer' as they call 'em here, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 214. Ayr. Will you send for Thomas Taigle the writer, doctor? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 142. e.Lth. Pringle the writer, Tod-Lowrie's agent, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 110. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 36.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Writer-body,** a contemptuous term for a lawyer; (2) — **to the Signet,** a solicitor licensed to conduct cases in the superior courts.

(1) Sc. Old Mr. Ramage, the 'writer-body,' as he was disparagingly alluded to by the sisters, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xviii. w.Sc. They hae a miserable writer body frae Glasgow wi' them, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 66, ed. 1877. Dmb. Ane o' them cam' in the forenoon, I understand, wi' a writer body they ca' McCheatrie, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. (2) Sc. MACKAY. Kcd. I bound him apprentice to James Guthrie, Writer to the Signet, WRIGHT *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 195.

3. An agent, or man of business. Sc. (H.E.F.)

WRITH, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] The stalk or haulm of a potato.

WRITH, see **Wreath,** *sb.*[1]

WRITHE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also written **wrythe** n.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; and in form **wrive** e.Lan.[1] [raiðˇ.] To twist. Cf. **wreath,** *sb.*[1]

Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] If aw con lay howd on him, aw'll writhe his neck reawnd. Chs.[1]

Hence (1) **Writhen,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) intertwined, twisted; gnarled, warped; (*b*) *fig.* cross, ill-tempered, peevish; (2) **Writhen-formt,** *ppl. adj.* misshapen; (3) **Writhenly,** *adv.* crossly, peevishly; (4) **Writhen-tempered,** *ppl. adj.*, see (1, *b*); (5) **Writhen-yeaded,** *ppl. adj.* wrong-headed.

(1, *a*) n.Cy. (HALL.), n.Yks.[2], Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] The handle of a pitchfork which is not straight in grain is called writhen. Stf.[1], nw.Der.[1] (*b*) Lan. Thou gets as writhen as an owd wisket, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) v. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hoo's a bit writhen to-day. Chs.[1], s.Chs.[1] (2) Lan. It's quite a common sayin abeawt Bowtun when descroibin a thing that's writhenformt that it's aw awry loike Cockey Moor Church, STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 115. (3) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) s.Lan.[1] (4) s.Chs.[1] Iv ahy)d sich· ŭ ridh·n-tem·pürd briv·it tŭ dóo widh, ah dù)nŭ noa· wot ah shŭd dóo. (5) Lan. I'll have noane of writhen-yeaded ways, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 249; (S.W.)

[OE. *wrīþan*, to twist, bind (SWEET).]

WRITIN(G, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **wroitin** s.Lan.[1] [wrai·tin.]

1. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Writing-bird,** the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (2) **-lark,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the corn-bunting, *E. miliaria*; (3) **-master,** see (1); (4) **-pen,** a goose-quill.

(1) Nhp.[1] (2, *a*) Rut. (J.P.K.), Lei.[1] Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds*

(1885) 69; Nhp.[1] (s.v. Scribbling-lark), War.[3], Cmb. (J.D.R.) (*b*) Lei. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 188. (3) Shr. They found two or three larks' nests and some yellowhammers' or 'writing masters,' as the country lads sometimes call them, from the scribblings on the egg shells. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxii; Shr.[1] I know to a writin'-maister's nist ŏŏth five young uns in it. (4) Or.I. Writing-pens, downs, feathers, WALLACE *Desc. Ork.* (1693) 14, ed. 1883.

2. *sb.* A written agreement; an official deed; a legal document; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.), Gall. (*ib.*) Kcb. He had nae writins on't, an' a verbal promise withoot proof, though made by a laird, wusna worth a snuff, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 236. Don. I have both fren's an' law, an' I've writin's on this room for six months to come, MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 67. n.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[2], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; Chs.[3] 'I've gotten the writins of my house or farm,' i.e. the deeds that prove my ownership. Not.[1] Have you got the writings from the lawyer? Lei.[1] Gran-father Grew's wroitin's and wills. War.[3] 'He cannot sell it, he has no writings,' he cannot make a title to the property. Wor. (E.S.) w.Som.[1] Well, he calls the place his own, but I count he must get up by time vor to show the vritins. Dev. Slocombe had Wenwill rights, an' might taake whatsoever he pleased from Dartymoor as could do un gude, 'cordin' to the auld writings, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 159.

3. Phr. *to burn the writings*, to disagree after considerable intimacy. Nhp.[1] They've burnt the writings.

4. *Obs.* Law business, the occupation of a 'writer' (q.v.).

Lnk. All writers to the signet, all public notars, and other persons employed in writing or agenting, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 296, ed. 1828.

WRIVE, see **Writhe.**

WRIZZLED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Glo. Som. Also written **wrizled** Glo. [ri·zld.] Shrivelled, wrinkled, withered.

n.Yks.[4] Applied to withered fruit. Glo. A wrizled apple, a wrizled old woman, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 468. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Can't think how 'tis our apples 'on't keep de year—they be all a-vrizzled up to nothin'.

WRIZZLY, *adj.* Som. [ri·zli.] Shrivelled, wrinkled, 'wrizzled.' e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

WROBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* War. Shr. Hrf. 1. *v.* To wrap up; to twist up carelessly. War. (J.R.W.) Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Hrf.[1] Cf. **robble**, *sb.*[3] 2. To entangle. Cf. **scrobble.** War. (J.R.W.) 3. *sb.* A scrawl; a 'scrobble.' (*ib.*)

WROCH, WROCHT, see **Wruch, Wrought.**

WROCKLED, WROKE, see **Rockled, Rauk.**

WRONG, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **rang** w.Yks.; **wrang** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **wrank** s.Lan.[1]; **wreng** w.Yks. [roŋ; raŋ.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Wrong directed**, misinformed; (2) — **gaites**, lit. in the wrong direction; 'withershins'; (3) — **nails**, a ragged, painful condition of the skin at the base of the fingernails; (4) — **side out**, in a bad temper, cross, peevish; (5) — **side upmost**, upside down, in confusion, topsy-turvy; (6) — **take**, to misunderstand; (7) — **ways (on**, (8) — **wise**, in a wrong direction; backwards.

1) Oxf.[1] I a bin wrong directed, *MS. add.* (2) Sc. He's tied his steed to the kirk-stile, Syne wrang-gaites round the kirk gaed he, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 210. (3) Gall. (J.M.) (4) n.Yks. (W.H.) w.Yks. He's been t'wreng side aht ivver sin' he gat aht o' bed (S.K.C.). e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (5) Wgt. A' the hoose wrang side up'maist, *Good Wds.* (1881) 402. (6) Ken.[12] (7) n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1] Can thă say thĭ letthers [the alphabet] wrang ways on? *MS. add.* (T.H.) (8) Sc. MACKAY. n.Yks.[2]

2. Phr. (1) *the wrong side o' the bannock*, an inhospitable reception; (2) *to fall wrong to*, to have an illicit connexion with; (3) *to find oneself at the wrong side of the hedge*, to be in the wrong; (4) *to get off* (or *out at*) *the wrong side of the bed*, to get up in a bad temper; (5) *to get the wrong pig* (or *sow*) *by the lug*, to get hold of the wrong person; to be mistaken; (6) *to get to the wrong side of a person*, to lose a person's favour; (7) *to get wrong with*, to be at variance with; to have a misunderstanding or quarrel with; (8) *to go wrong*, to fare badly; to get the worst; (9) *to go wrong with*, see (2); (10) *to let one feel the wrong side of one's hand*, to give one a hit with the hand; (11) *to rise off one's wrong side*, see (4); (12) *to take the wrong way*, to become worse; to have an ill effect; (13) *wrang-joynt-hong-him*, used as an imprecation.

(1) Sc. Gin he's a freend o' oor Adam's, it's no the wrang side o' the bannock he'll get here, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 9. (2) Wgt. There was a lass . . . who fell wrang to a farmer's son where she had been serving, and he wouldn't marry her, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 224. (3) s.Lan.[1] Aw fund mi-sel' at th' wrank side o' th' hedge, 12. (4) Wmh. Had she slept on nettles? Had she got out o' bed wrong side? BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 9. n.Yks. (W.H.), w.Yks. (J.W.) War. 'You must have got out at the wrong side of the bed this morning.' Said to a person who shows ill temper (C.T.O.). (5) Gall. Thinks I, ye've got the wrang soo by the lug this time, for I'll speak nane; ye'll no come Paddy ower me that way, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 190. n.Yks. 'A was vex't ta think 'at tho waz amang sike a drunken roudying lot as ther waz at public-hoose last neet.' 'O war ya, then let ma tell yo 'at yo'r wrang this time; yo'v gitten t'wrang pig b' t'lug fer yance e yer life—a waz'nt thar at oll' (W.H.). (6) n.Yks. (W.H.) (7) n.Yks.[14], ne.Yks.[1] n.Lin.[1] If a parson gets drunk reg'lar, or goäs wi' uther women as well as his wife, he gets wrong wi' his bishop. (8) Fif. Seein' Papists' side gae wrang Out at the Chanc'llor's gate he flang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 203. (9) Ayr. Beeny was a light creature and went wrong with Black Will Gibb the gamekeeper, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 326. (10) w.Yks. He war for gi'eing me a kiss an' a hug just now, but I let him feel the wrang side o' my hand i'stead, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 119. (11) Ayr. Ye have surely risen aff yer wrang side this morning, JOHNSTON *ib.* 145. (12) n.Lin.[1] She took th' wrong waay all at once an' was deäd in an hooer or two. sw.Lin.[1] Said of a sick person getting worse instead of better: 'I doubt he's taking the wrong way.' Oxf.[1] This yer physic took the wrong way, and I be wuss instead of better, *MS. add.* (13) s.Lan.[1] An equivalent phrase to 'bad luck to him.'

3. Crooked, deformed, misshapen.

e.An.[1] Nrf. A wrong man or woman, GROSE (1790).

Hence **Wrangland**, *sb.* (1) a twisted 'land' in a field, ploughed crooked; (2) *pl.* dwarf-trees on poor, mountainous ground.

(1) n.Yks. Thone acre a brode wrangland stinting att the strete, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 143. w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Wrongsley). (2) n.Cy. (HALL.)

4. Deranged in intellect; insane; *gen.* used in phr. *wrong in the head.*

Sc. He's quite wrang (JAM.). Rnf. The priest of the parish Pretended to nourish This maid that was wrang in the mind, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 13. Lnk. THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 44. Kcb. There wus yin o' the lairds o' C—n—e gaed wrang in the heid, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 133. Nhb.[1] w.Yks. Dus ta think a'm wrang i' my heead? (J.T.F.)

Hence **Rang-heead**, *sb.* a lunatic; a fool.

w.Yks. My father's yonder druffen [drunk] breikin all afoare him, an roulin t'bakin o' bread dahn t'street like a rang-heead, *Back at Mooin Olm.* (1878) 9; (J.W.)

5. *Obs.* Hurt, injured.

Abd. Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean, Reed that her milk get wrang, fan it was green, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812. Frf. SANDS *Poems* (1833) 84.

6. Unjust. Sc. (JAM.) 7. Injurious. (*ib.*) 8. *sb.* In phr. (1) *aw conno do reet for doin' wrank*, said by a person who is often blamed for his conduct; (2) *to do wrong to*, to damage; to injure; (3) *to wrongs*, out of order; wrong.

(1) s.Lan.[1] 12. (2) Lnk. Dinna dae the door boards wrang, An absent tenant canna see ye, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. (3) Ken.[1] There's not much to wrongs; Ken.[2]

9. A mistake; a fault; an untruth.

Sh.I. Ony ane it luiks i' wir corn-yard can see if A'm sayin' a wrang, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899). Edb. Carkin' critics blind their een Wi' seekin' wrangs, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 54.

10. A crooked or large branch of a tree, esp. when the faggot-wood is cut off.

e.An.[1] Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.[1]

11. *v. Obs.* In phr. *to wrong oneself*, to be guilty of falsehood or perjury. n.Sc. (JAM.) 12. To put out of order; to hurt; to injure.

Frf. Mester Blair leuch till I thocht he wudda wranged himsel', SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 93. s.Ayr. It's cause some farmer's wranged his pechan At some drunk frolic, HETRICK *Poems and Sngs.* (1826) 92.

WRONGLE, see **Wrangle**, *v.*[5]

WRONGOUS, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **wrangous** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] e.Lan.[1]; **wrongeous** Sc. [ro·ŋəs; ra·ŋəs.] 1. Wrongful, unjust, false; injurious; ill-gotten.

Sc. Wrangous imprisonment is used in our law to denote . . . false imprisonment (JAM.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 106; It's clean in the two eyes of the Act of Parliament of 1700 anent wrongous imprisonment, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) ix. Abd. Wrangous gear can never thrive, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 180. Ayr. Or rise to advocate a cause That weel they ken is doubly fause An' wrangous a'thegither, LAING *Poems* (1894) 136. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], w.Yks.[1]

Hence **Wrongously or Wrangestly**, *adv.* wrongfully, falsely, unjustly.

Sc. They have . . . assized and sentenced me wrongously, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 62, ed. 1871. e.Fif. I had been wrangously ta'en captive an' keepit in ward contrairy to the law of Habeas Corpus, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. Lth. (JAM.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] An innocent person when charged with blame is said to be 'wrangestly chairged.' '1739-40. January 21. Pay'd by Dugdale Rhodame, one of ye late stewards, his fourth part of ye money—wrongously given to Ralph Smith,' *Keelman's Hospital Books.* Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). w.Yks.[1] Lan. From anything being taken wrangushly, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 101. e.Lan.[1]

2. *Obs.* Of a move at play: bad, false.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. If Lindy chanc'd, as synle was his lot, To play a feckless or a wrangous shot; Jeering they'd say, poor Lindy's mauchtless grown, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed. 1812.

WROPPED, see **Wrapped.**

WROPPER, WROPPY, see **Wrapper, Wrappy.**

WROSLE, WROST, see **Wrastle**, *v.*[1], **Wrast.**

WROSTLE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] Also written **wrossle.** [ro·sl.] To grow ripe.

WROSTLE, see **Wrastle**, *v.*[1]

WROTH, *sb.* Cor.[2] The connor, *Crenilabrus tinca.* Cf. wrath.

WROTH SILVER, *phr.* War. See below.

The Duke of Buccleuch holds annually on Knightlow Hill, near Coventry, at daybreak on November 11, what is called 'an audit of wroth silver,' to which twenty-seven parishes in Warwickshire are called upon to contribute. It is supposed to be a survival of an ancient custom of paying fees for passing over certain highways. Yesterday a crowd numbering several hundreds attended at 7 a.m., and gathered round an old stone cross, where the Duke's agent read the charter. He then read out the names of the contributing places. From some a penny was demanded, others more—in all, 9*s.* 4*d.* The money was readily paid by the assembly, and afterwards the people adjourned to the village inn, where breakfast was served. To this the Duke makes a monetary contribution, and provided glasses of hot rum and milk, in which his health was drunk to the accompaniment of musical honours, *Scotsman* (Nov. 12, 1902); At the summit of Knightlow Hill, in the pretty village of Dunchurch, is an old mound, with a large stone in the centre. The stone has a big hollow, and into this cavity money is poured before sunrise on St. Martin's Day of every year. The sums contributed vary from a penny to over two shillings, but the total does not exceed half-a-sovereign. The penalty for every penny not forthcoming is twenty shillings, or the forfeiture of 'a white bull with red nose and ears.' The payment is made by neighbouring parishes for the privilege of using certain roads, *Dy. Chron.* (Nov. 13, 1900); In 1879 at 6.45 in the morning (November 11) the 'wroth-money' was collected, TIMMINS *Hist. War.* (1889) 218.

WROTHY, see **Wrathy.**

WROUGHT, *v. pret.* and *pp.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Suf. Also in forms **rocht** Cai.[1] Dwn.; **rout** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1]; **rowt** Nhb.[1] Cum.; **vrocht** ne.Sc. Cai.[1] Elg. Abd.; **wrocht, wroucht** Sc.; **wrout** Nhb.[1] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1]; **wrowt** Dur. n.Yks.[234] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Der. [rōt, rout; roχt.] 1. Worked, laboured, performed; struggled. Cf. work.

Sc. The siller's naething to me, but there's Shoosan. She deserves her share. She has wrocht for it, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iii; Never was Solan made that wroucht as that Solan wroucht, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv. ne.Sc. It's a' my ain; Ah've vrocht weel for't, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 63. Cai.[1] Elg. Wê've vrocht thegither mony a year, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 94. Abd. Gin aw hadna vrocht ae 'ear or twa up at th' idder en' o' th' Ythan, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 20, 1902). Per. He that has wrocht, an' dune his best, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 65. Ayr. He wrocht awa till he was ramfeezled and his waukit loofs were blistered baith, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 63. Dmf. That's naething for a man that has wrocht sin' four o'clock i' the mornin', PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 61. Dwn. Like shoemaker's wax, the mair a rocht wi' it, it stuk till me the harder, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 13. Nhb.[1] They shud nobbit get paid fur the wark thit they've rowt, ROBT. ELLIOTT *Pitman Gan te Parliament.* Dur. When I spend the money I wrowt for, I alwes likes to see that I'm getten full valee, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 159. Cum. For menny a 'eear he was stiddy, rowt hard, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 73. Wm. He niver wrought a darrak in his life (B.K.). n.Yks.[1234] ne.Yks.[1] Ah wrought an' tew'd mang t'taaties. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] He rowt feaful hard for a gay bit; w.Yks.[5], ne.Lan.[1] Suf. I wrought on that farm for he rather better than three and twenty year (C.G.B.).

2. Made with the hands; woven; knitted.

Frf. WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 149, ed. 1889. s.Sc. Only look what a dad o' a stockin I've wrocht, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 96. Wgt. I hae wrocht mony a wab tae ye, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 278. Der. A basket med o' alum that parson hed wrowt, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 34.

3. With *on*: worked in the system.

N.I.[1] He took a swelling in his knee last July, an' it has wrought on him ever since.

4. With *for*: deserved, earned.

Ayr. A sarkfu' o' sair banes for the sins of ilka meenont of the day would be nae mair than we hae wrocht for, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 21.

5. With *about*: came to pass, happened.

w.Sc. It wrought about that just as we were passing the door o' the inn, the landlord himsel' happened to step out, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 22.

6. Brought about.

Rnf. I' thae days When matters sma' wrocht big affrays, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 52.

7. Troubled, annoyed, frightened.

Abd. I sud be blyth that baith the lads were wrought, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 91. Ayr. We were continually workin' tricks on him, ye ken, for he wrocht us most awfully, the mair that we were but weans, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 203.

8. Ached, throbbed, was painful.

n.Yks.[1] It wrought an' stanged while 't wur bad to bide. It wrought an' warked while Ah was fair wild wi' 't (s.v. Work).

9. *Obs.* Sprained, put out of joint.

Gall. How often reapers have the shackle-bane wrought in the harrest time, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 487, ed. 1876.

Hence **Wrought-bone**, *sb.* a sprained joint. *ib.*

10. Purged; clarified.

Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1] As liquors in passing the stage of fermentation. w.Yks. (J.W.)

WROUGHT, see **Reach**, *v.*[1]

WROUL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **wraul** Fif. (JAM.) A dwarf; an ill-grown person; a puny child. Cf. **wirl**, *sb.*

Sc. (JAM.); Originally applied to one who was supposed to have been changed in its cradle by malicious fairies; a changeling, MACKAY. Fif. (JAM.)

WROUT, *v.* Nhp.[1] To bore and 'rootle' in the ground, as a pig. The same word as **Rout**, *v.*[4] (q.v.)

WROUT, WROWK, see **Rout**, *v.*[4], **Wrought, Rauk.**

WROX, *v.* War. [roks.] To begin to decay. (E.S.), (HALL.) See **Rox.**

WROXLE, see **Rucksel, Wraxle.**

WRUCH, *adj.* and *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) Also in form **wroch.** [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. *adj.* Rough, reckless. 2. *sb.* In phr. *the wruch o't*, the greater part.

WRUCK, see **Ruck**, *sb.*[3]

WRUNCH, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) A winch; a windlass.

WRUSSLE, WRUSTLE, see **Russel**, *v.*, **Wrastle**, *v.*[1]

WRY, *adj.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **wray, wree** Sc. [rai; rī.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Wryneck**, a sprite; cf. **wrynot**; (2) **-neck't**, having a crooked neck; (3) **-rumped**, misshapen in the lower part of the back.

(1) Lan. He caps Wryneck, and Wryneck caps the Dule, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. (2) Wm. He's wry-neck't wi' been burnt (B.K.). (3) e.An.[1]

2. Cross, disagreeable; harsh; awry; wrong.

Der. Nor [I] cau'd thee so much as a wry name, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 298. Not. Tish as much as ony on's, for all his wry words, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 159. sw.Lin.[1] His mester's never g'en him a wry word. It's not very pleasant, when things all go wry.

3. *v.* To twist, distort; to writhe.

Sc. (JAM.) Fif. He saw the wretchit men Wreein' and wreethin' [writhing] wi' the pain, As the flame ate them to the bane, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 34. Lnk. I made my eyes to roll, and wrayed my face in a frightful manner, so that the poor fellow supposed he had seen the devil, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 92. Edb. Whan to them she wrys her face It does their hopes o' guid deface, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 62. Nhb.[1] Wry about the neck o' th' cock! STUART *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 39. n.Yks.[1]

WRY, *v.*[2] Yks. e.An. 1. To sift wheat by shaking it round and round with a circular motion. See Ree, *v.*[2]

n.Yks. He can sift and wry wheat (I.W.).

2. To rake up the fire. e.An.[1]

WRY, *v.*[3] *Obs.* e.An.[1] To cover close. Hence **Wrying**, *sb.* covering. Of bed-clothes, &c., not of apparel.

[OE. *wrēon*, to cover (SWEET).]

WRYDDEN, see **Reeden.**

WRYNOT, *sb.* Lan. In phr. *he shad Wrynot, an' Wrynot shad the divvle*, said of a thoroughly worthless person. (HALL.), s.Lan.[1] Cf. **shed**, *v.*[3]

WRYPEX, WRYTHE, see **Repeck, Wreath**, *sb.*[1], **Writhe.**

WUCK, WUCKS, WUD, see **Oak, Wuks, Wood**, *adj.*

WUDDER, WUDDIE, see **Whither**, *v.*, **Withy.**

WUDDLE, *v.*[1] *Obs.* N.Cy.[1] To sever by short and frequently renewed efforts.

WUDDLE, *v.*[2] Nhb. [wu·dl.] To hold in an awkward, tumbled manner. Cf. **huddle.**

How you are wuddling up that child (A.F.S.).

WUDDLE, WUDDRUM, see **Widdle**, *v.*, **Woodrum.**

WUDGE, *v.* Yks. [wudʒ.] With *in*: to do anything vigorously; to 'wire in'; esp. to eat voraciously.

w.Yks. One mornin . . . whol aw wor wudgin' in ta sum tommy and teea, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 41; (J.W.)

WUF, see **Wof.**

WUFF, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A person of a flighty, fiery disposition. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WUFF, see **Waff**, *v.*[1], *adj.*[2], **Wolf**, *sb.*[1], **Wough**, *v.*

WUFFLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **whuffle**; and in form **waffle** Cld. (JAM.) [wʌ·fl.] To turn anything over lightly, esp. paper; to rumple; to knit loosely.

Sc. (A.W.), Cld. (JAM.) Ayr. I like to wuffle owre the leaves and con them to mysel', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 190.

WUFFLE, see **Waffle**, *v.*[2]

WUGD, *int.* Brks.[1] A call to a horse to move further off sideways. ? A misprint for 'wugg.' Cf. **wug(g.**

WUG(G, *int.* and *v.* Oxf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **waugh** Hmp.; **whog** Dor.; **woag** Hmp.; **wog** Wil. Dor. Som.; **woga** Hmp.; **wogg** Dev.; **woog** Wil.[1] [wug, wʌg; wog.] 1. *int.* A command to a horse to go to the right or off-side of the driver. Cf. **wo.**

Hmp. (M.C.M.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) (s.v. Horses). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] Dor. C'up, whog! Gee up! HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 78. Som. (C.W.D.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1], s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

2. A call to a horse to stop. Hmp. (H.E.) 3. A call to a horse to go on.

Oxf. Wugg then, Dobbin! Wun'not go home to-night? BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) iv.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Wug off**, a call to a horse to go to the right or off-side; (2) **—round**, a call to a horse to turn round to the right.

(1) Hmp. (H.E.), Wil. (G.S.), Dor. (W.C.), Som. (G.S.) w.Som.[1] If they are to keep much to the right it is 'Wug off.' Dev. I hollar'd 'Waa! wogg off! stan still!' PULMAN *Sketches* (ed. 1853) 47. nw.Dev.[1] (s.v. Gee.) (2) w.Som.[1]

5. *v.* To call 'wug.'

Som. At last, with much whoaing and wugging, John Sprackman brought his waggons through the brook, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 19.

WUGRUM, *sb.* Cai.[1] [wʌ·grəm.] Water running down the wall of a house, from a leakage about the eaves.

WUKS, *int.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **wucks** Cum. [wʌks.] Used as a meaningless exclamation.

Nhb. A ginny! [guinea] wuks! sae strange a seet Ma een wi' joy will dazzle, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 73; Nhb.[1] Cum. Wucks! let us teck this laird in, LONSDALE *Upshot* in GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 275.

WUL, WULD, see **Well**, *sb.*, *adv.*, **Will**, *adj.*

WULE, WULK, see **Weevil, Willok.**

WULLARD, WULLAW, see **Woolert, Wallow**, *v.*[1]

WULLA-WEAN, see **Well-a-wins.**

WULLEES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Saddle-bags; lit. valise. (s.v. Valises.) Cf. **wallise.**

WULLEMENT, see **Wyllement.**

WULLEMOT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also in form **wullyment.** The guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

WULLER, WULLET, see **Waller**, *sb.*[2], **Wallet**, *sb.*[1]

WULLIE-WAUCHT, see **Willie-waught.**

WULLOK, WULLOW, see **Willok, Waller**, *sb.*[2]

WULLSHOCH, WULLUP, see **Wilschoch, Wallop**, *v.*[3]

WULLYART, see **Wilyart.**

WULLY-WAMLES, see **Willy-wambles.**

WULT, *int.* se.Wor.[1] [wʌlt.] A command to a horse to go slowly.

WULVE, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a bell: to ring.

n.Dev. Et auffen wulv'th wi' merrier noise, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99.

WUL-WIERD, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An evil prediction.

Slk. My een are darkened wi' some wul-wierd, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63.

WUMBLE, see **Whemmle, Wimble**, *sb.*[2]

WUMMICKY, see **Wammocky.**

WUMMILTON, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The four of clubs in the game of whist; also in *comb.* **Wummilton's mutch.**

WUMPLE, see **Wimple.**

WUN, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Nhb. A pleasure; a satisfaction.

A wun to see (K., s.v. Whunsome).

[OE. *wynn*, a joy (SWEET).]

WUN, *sb.*[2] Dev. A sty in the eye. (S.H.), n.Dev. (Miss J.)

WUN, WUND, WUNDY, see **Wound**, *v.*, **Wind**, *v.*[2], **Windy**, *adj.*[1]

WUNG, WUNGALL, see **Wing**, *sb.*[1], **Wong, Wingel.**

WUNNLE, WUNNOCK, see **Windle**, *sb.*[1], **Windock.**

WUNS, *int.* Nhb.[1] An exclamation of wonder.

WUNT, *v.* *Obs.* e.An. To sit, as a hen. e.An.[1] Nrf. GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 38.

WUNT, WUNTLE, see **Want**, *sb.*[2], **Wintle.**

WUPPLE, see **Wipple.**

WURBLE, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) To move in a slow, sinuous manner, as a worm; to wriggle; to crawl. Cf. **warble**, *v.*[2]

Sometimes used *act.* 'To wurble oneself out,' to get out of confinement of any kind by a continuation of twisting motions (s.v. Wrabil).

WURBLE, *v.*[2] Rnf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A weaver's term: to tie a broken thread.

WURD, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Dev. [wəd.] A dial form of 'hoard' (q.v.). w.Som.[1], nw.Dev.[1] Hence **Wurd-apple**, *sb.* an apple stored for winter use.

w.Som.[1] Hot be axin de year vor wurd-apples!

WURD, see **Ward**, *v.*[2]

WURDLE, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) [wə·rdl.] To work hard with little prospect of success.

WURDLE(D, WURF, see **Wordle, Urf.**

WURGHEERE, *sb.* *Obs.* Wxf.[1] Bellows.

WURGILL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A worldling; a person of narrow mind. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

WURKEN, WURLER, see **Whirken, Whirler.**

WURLIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **wurly** Lnk. 1. Rough, knotted.

Sc. 'A wurlie rung,' a knotted stick. Lnk. Applied to a stick that is distorted.

2. Of a person: wrinkled. Lnk. A wurly body.

WURLYON, see Wirling.

WURN, *v. Obs.* Lth. (Jam.) To be peevish and complaining.

WURP, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. *v.* To be fretful. Cf. orp.

Sc. Wurpna thysel becaus o' the ill-deedie, Riddle *Ps.* (1857) xxxvii. 1. Lnk. (Jam.)

Hence **Wurpit**, *ppl. adj.* fretful, peevish. Lnk. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A fretful, peevish person. (*ib.*)

WUR(R, WURRAH, see **War**, *adj.*[1], **Whirroo.**

WURRAW, *int.* Dev. Cor. Also in forms **wirroo** Cor.[3]; **wurraa** Cor.[2] [wərā·.] Hurrah! Cf. whirroo.

Dev. I tuke auff me hat jist ta holler wurraw! Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 13, ed. 1865. Cor.[123]

WURROW, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A burrow; used of the holes of crabs, &c. Nrf. Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855) 38.

WURRYCOW, WURSLE, see **Worricow, Warsle.**

WURST, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[1] A dial. form of 'wrist.'

WURSUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **wirsom** Yks. [wə·rsəm.] Pus, foul matter. Sc. (Jam.); Duncan *Etym.* (1595). Cai.[1], N.Cy.[1], Yks. (Hall.)

[OE. *pus*, uuorsm, *Epinal Gl.* 777.]

WURT, see **Wart**, *sb.*[1]

WURTLE, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [wə·tl.] A piece of steel containing holes through which wire is drawn to make it of different sizes.

WURTLE, *v.* Cum. [wə·rtl.] 1. To work underneath, or in the ground like a pig. Cum.[4] (s.v. Reutle.) 2. To move backwards; to retreat; *fig.* to withdraw from an awkward predicament. *ib.*, nw.Cum. (E.W.P.)

WUS, WUSH, see **Wise**, *v.*, **Wash.**

WUSK, WUSLE, WUSP, see **Whisk**, *sb.*[1], **Warsle, Wisp.**

WUSS, *sb.* Bwk.Rxb. (Jam.) Juice, moisture. Cf. **oose.**

It is said of [tobacco], when it is very dry, 'The wuss is a' out o' that tobacco.'

[OE. *wōs*, moisture, juice (Sweet).]

WUSS, WUSSEL, see **Wish**, *sb.*[1], **Warsle.**

WUSSET, WUST, see **Wasset, Wist**, *v.*

WUSTER, see **Woster.**

WUSTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [wusts.] Ends of cotton, bits of thread, &c.

w.Yks. Coom 'ere, an' loook if ah've left ony wusts be'ind i' sweëpin' (F.P.T.).

WUT, see **Wit**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Wot**, *adj.*

WUTH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wrath; anger.

Swaif ye the Son that he takna wuth, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) ii. 12.

WUTHER, WUT(T, see **Whither**, *v.*, **Woot**, *int.*

WUTTEL, see **Wottle.**

WUTTER, WUTTERICK, see **Witter**, *sb.*[12], **Whitrack.**

WUZ, WUZBERD, see **Wise**, *v.*, **Wosbird.**

WUZLIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **wislie, woozlie.** 1. Thin, shrivelled. See **Oozly.**

Rxb. A wuzlie body, one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled.

2. Dwarfish, stunted; unhealthy-looking: also in *comp.* **Wuzlie-like.** Lth.

WUZZ, *sb.* Dor. [wʊz.] Hoarseness; cold. See **Hooze.**

Upon the whole they were less inconvenienced by 'wuzzes and flames' (hoarses and phlegms) than when they had lived by the stream, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 5.

WUZZLE, see **Wozzle.**

WY, WYA(H, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Weigh, Why**, *adv.*

WYBIS, WYBISTER, see **Weebo, Webster.**

WYCH, *sb.* Chs. Wor. w.Cy. Also written **wich** Chs.[123] w.Cy. 1. A salt-spring; a salt-works. *Obs.* except in place-names.

Chs. I spent some days in the valley of the wyches, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 3; All the towns where there are salt springs and salt is made are called by the name of Wych, viz. Namptwych, Northwych, Middlewych, Droitwych, Ray (1691); Chs.[123] Wor. Edward the Confessor had 'droits' upon the Wych, whence the origin of its present name, White *Wrekin* (1860) xxxii; (C.W.D.); Often used in these parts to indicate a place where there is a salt spring, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 87. w.Cy. (Hall.) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Wych-house**, a place where salt is made or kept; (2) **-road**, a road to and from a salt-works; (3) **-waller**, a salt-boiler; freq. used in phr. *to scold like a wych-waller.*

(1) Chs. Ray (1691); At Northwich there is a deep and plentiful brine pit, with stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water in their leathern buckets, they ascend half naked to their troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the wich houses, Camden *Brittanica*, 561, quoted in Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 90; Chs.[13] Wor. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 158; (K.) (2) Wor. The roads to salt works were called Wyche Roads. The ancient road from Wales and Hrf. to Droitwich was through the cut at the top of Malvern Hills, now called the Wyche, and derived its name from being the Wyche road, either as a contraction of Droitwyche or from giving to the most remarkable spot on the road —the word associated with the article sought for, *N. & Q. ib.* 158; I believe the road through the Wyche is the salt way, a very ancient road running westward from Droitwich and the salt country, *ib.* (3) Chs. To scold like a wych-waller, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 288; Chs.[123] Wor. Not very common now (H.K.).

WYCH, WYCHEN, see **Wick**, *sb.*[2], **Witchen.**

WYCK, see **Wick**, *sb.*[123]

WYDDEER, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The furze, *Ulex europaeus.*

WYDRAUGHT, *sb. Obs.* Lin. A gutter, sewer, sink.

n.Lin.[1] Slabs, vaults, drains, sinks, gutters, wydraughts, and all other things usually deemed and reputed to belong to or to be fixed to the said premises, *Demise of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey* 1777); Wydraught, a water-course, or water-passage, a sink, or common shore, *Dict. Rust.* (1726).

WYE, see **Quey**, *sb.*[1], **Way**, *sb.*, **Why**, *adv.*

WYEBERRIES, *sb. pl.* n.Cy.Nhb. The fruit of the red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea.* n.Cy. (J.H.), Nhb.[1] See **Wine-berry.**

WYEBIBBLE, WYEL(L, see **Wirwivvle, Wale**, *v.*[2]

WYEM, WYER, see **Wame, Vair**, *sb.*[2]

WYEST, WYESTY, see **Waste**, *adj.*, **Wisty.**

WYET, WYFOCK, WYG, see **Wait**, *int.*, **Wifock, Wig**, *sb.*[3]

WYKE, *v.* n.Lin.[1] [waik.] In phr. *to wyke the hood*, a term in the game of 'hood' (q.v.); see below.

In the Epworth (not the Haxey) game of Hood, the hood is carried to a public-house, and there a pint of ale is poured over it. This is called wykeing the hood.

WYKE, see **Waik, Wick**, *sb.*[123]

WYKING, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **weekin** sw.Lin.[1] The corner of the mouth and the adjacent part of the lower jaw. Cf. **wick**, *sb.*[3]

Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 376; Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], e.Lin. (G.G.W.) sw.Lin.[1] The spittle runs out of the weekin of his mouth.

WYL, WYLART, see **Will**, *adj.*, **Wilyard, -yart.**

WYLE, *adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Wicked; a dial. form of 'vile.'

WYLE, see **Wale**, *v.*[2], **Wile**, *sb.*[2]

WYLIECOAT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **wiley-** N.I.[1]; **wili-** Dur.; **wilie-** Sc. (Jam.); **wily-** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **wyle-** N.Cy.[1]; **wyli-** Gall.; and in forms **waalaquyte, walaquyte** Bnff.[1]; **waly-coat** Sc. (Jam.) Ir.; **weily-** Sc.; **wellicot** Sh.I.; **willey-coat** Cum.[4]; **wylecot** Sc. (Jam.) An under-vest or under-petticoat; a flannel shirt; a child's nightdress. See **Wylly.**

Sc. (Jam.); A wife knows enough, who know the good man's breeks from weilycoat, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 54; We can shape our bairns' wyliecoat, but canna shape their weird, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 3, ed. 1881. Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 27. Bnff.[1] Abd. She gets up out of her naked bed in her night walycoat, bare-footed and bare-legged, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 74. s.Sc. The youngster laid aside the broad blue bonnet, the justycoat, and the wyliecoat, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 281. Slk. Off wi' jerkin and wilycoat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 654, ed. 1861. Rxb. Joan . . . had already torn a long strip from her wilycoat, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 319. Kcb. Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 107. Ir. His hat was his father's, his walycoat too, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 17. N.I.[1] A short shirt of flannel, with short sleeves, open down the front, worn by men, sometimes next the skin and sometimes over another garment. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur. (K.), Cum.[4]

[In double garmont cled and wyly coyt, . . Agayne the storme wyntre for to strive, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 77.]

WYLK, see **Willok.**

WYLLEMENT, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[1] Also in form **wullement.** A sickly-looking person.

WYLLY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **willey** Cum.[2]; **wyley** N.Cy.[1]; **wylie** Lnk. [wai·li; wi·li.] 1. A child's nightgown or vest; generally of flannel. See **Wyliecoat.**

N.Cy.[1] Nhb. Some nightgowns called wyllies are prepared for the expected infant, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 278; Nhb.[1], Cum.[2]

2. A kind of flannel used for vests and petticoats. Lnk. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. *Gl.*

WYN, see **Win**, *v.*[1], **Wynd**, *v.*

WYNAN, *sb.* Bnff.[1] The half of a field.

WYND, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Wm. Also written **wiend** N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1]; **wind** Sc. (JAM.); and in forms **wend** N.Cy.[1]; **wynnd** Wm.; **wynnie** Abd. [waind.] An alley; a narrow lane or street; a small court. Cf. **went**, *sb.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); We pit up . . . in a sma' house at the fit of ane of the wynds that gang down to the water-side, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii. Bnff. Dr. Ferguson kept a druggist's shop at the corner of Correction Wynd, near the head of the Green, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) II. 45, ed. 1879. e.Sc. Wynds and Closes were raked and cleared, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 15. Frf. All Thrums was out in its wynds and closes, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) i. s.Sc. His own domicile was in St. Mary's Wynd, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 9. Edb. He . . . knew every old house, stair, wynd, and close, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 121. Dmf. QUINN *Heather* (1863) 213. N.Cy.[1], Dur.[1] Wm. The High Wynnd and Low Wynnd are two ancient streets in Appleby (B.K.).

WYND, *v., int.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **wind** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.[1]; **winde** Frf.; and in forms **wine** N.I.[1]; **wyn** Abd.; **wyne** Sc. (JAM.) [wain(d.] 1. *v.* To turn to the left; properly used of horses and yoked oxen.

Sc. Applied to animals in the yoke, when the driver wishes them to come towards him. This term is opposed to Haup (JAM.). Abd. Wyn them doon the rigs, min, b' the side o' the corn! ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 93. Rnf. WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 106.

Hence **Wyner**, *sb.* the foremost ox on the right hand in a team of oxen; *pl.* the foremost pair of oxen.

ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. Bch. The names of the six pairs of oxen were—foremost pair, on wyner and wyner; second do., on-steer draught and steer-draught; 3rd do., fore-throck on land and fore-throck in fur; 4th do., mid-throck on land and mid-throck in fur; 5th do., hind-throck on land and hind-throck in fur; 6th pair fit on land and fit in fur, PRATT *Buchan* in ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) 35. Abd. The most important animals in the team were the 'fit owsen' and the 'wyners.' . . The wyners . . . occupied an important position, in so far as the turning of the unwieldy team on a moderate width of end-rig depended on their easing the draught off gradually and featly, ALEXANDER *ib.* 36.

2. Phr. (1) *to haup or wynd, fig.* to turn to the right or left; to be guided; (2) *to wynd again*, to turn to the left; used when it is intended that a cart or plough should be turned round and proceed in an opposite direction.

(1) Sc. Of one who is so obstinate that he can be influenced or managed by no means whatsoever, it is said, 'He'll neither haup nor wynd' (JAM.). Frf. How bless'd is he that to his mind, Has got a wifie calm and kind, That to his wish will hape or winde, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 79. Rnf. M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 176. (2) Sc. (JAM.)

3. *int.* A call to a horse or an ox to turn to the left.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (JAM.) Lnk. By their answerin' to our ca'—Hap, wyne, wo back, step awa, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 25. Bwk. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. N.I.[1] Wine 'ere, Wind 'ere! Dwn. Wine, Johnny! wine, sir, gee up! LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 13.

4. *sb.* The call of 'wyne.'

Slg. They to their nags the wyne or howe Scarce heard repeat, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 36.

5. *Fig.* A turn; a winding.

Dmf. To tell each feat, and turn and wyne O' Mungie's life, I don't design, JAMES KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 80.

6. An end, a termination; *gen.* used in phr. *from end to wynd.*

Cld. A ridge is said to be ploughed frae end to wynd, when completely tilled; a field of corn is said to be shorn frae end to wyne, when all cut down (JAM.). Don. *Billy Lappin* in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 1900) 601.

7. Phr. *wyne and onwyne*, to the right and left; everywhere.

Abd. Seek wyne and onwyne, miss no height nor how, And cry whene'er ye come upon a know, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 48, ed. 1812; (G.W.)

WYND, WYNE, see **Wind**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Wynd**, *v.*

WYNIS, *v. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To decay; to pine away. The same word as **Wainisht** (q.v.).

A wynist bairn, a child decayed by sickness.

WYNISH'D, WYNNIE, see **Wainisht, Wynd**, *sb.*[1]

WYNT, *v.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stand in line, as poles. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38.

WYNT, WYPE, see **Wind**, *sb.*[1], **Wipe**, *v.*[1], *sb.*[3]

WYRINGING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. Fretting, carking.

Gall. Whyriping and wyringing are one, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 479, ed. 1876.

WYROCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A corn; a boil or sore on the foot. Cf. **weerock.**

A corn, or bony excrescence on the feet; is in common use, and pronounced wirrok, LEYDEN *Complaint Sc.* (ed. 1801) *Gl.* 380 (JAM., s.v. Virrock); The name is sometimes applied to boils. I have heard it also explained, a pimple on the sole of the foot or heel, which occasions great pain, and often grows to a considerable size (JAM. *ib.*).

WYSANS, WYSE, see **Wizings, Wise**, *adj., v.*

WYSHE, *int.* and *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **weysh.** 1. *int.* A call to a horse to turn to the right. Abd., Kcd. (JAM.) 2. *sb.* The call of 'wyshe.'

Kcd. The horse must do what he is commanded, without other direction than the weysh, . . and to 'kome hither,' *Agric. Surv.* 424 (*ib.*).

WYSLE, WYSON, see **Wyzle, Weasand.**

WYSS(E, WYSSON, see **Wise**, *adj.*, **Whitsun.**

WYSTER, see **Whister**, *sb.*[1], **Wister.**

WYTCH, *sb.* Hrf. [witʃ.] A dial. form of 'hutch' (q.v.). MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

WYTENONFA, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **weidinonfa** Ags. (JAM.) A chill; a fever; 'an onfall of a weed.' Cf. **weed**, *sb.*[3]

n.Sc. The term *gen.* used in the North, to express that disease peculiar to women, commonly called a weid (JAM., s.v. Wedonypha). Bch. I was fley'd that she had taen the wyten-on-fa, an' inlakit afore supper, for she shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 7 (*ib.*). Abd., Ags. (*ib.*)

WYTHE, WYTTLE, see **With**, *sb.*, **Waith**, *v.*[2], **Whittle**, *sb.*[1]

WYUCHLET, *sb. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A thin, spare person or thing.

WYVABLES, WYVE, see **Wirwivvle, Weave.**

WYVIVVLE, see **Wirwivvle.**

WYZEN, WYZERON, see **Wisen, Weasand.**

WYZLE, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **weisle** s.Chs.[1]; **wisle** Shr.[1]; **wizle** Der.[2] nw.Der.[1]; **wysle** e.Lan.[1]; **wyzel** Lan.[1] Chs.[2 3] [wai·zl.] A potato-stalk; a runner, shoot, or top of a potato; the top of var. vegetables. Cf. **wise**, *sb.*[1], **wizers.**

Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. Usually so called after the potatoes have been dug up (C.J.B.); Chs.[1 2 3], s.Chs.[1], Der.[2] Shr.[1] The Rough-Reds bin a capital croppin' tato, an' throwen up mighty tall wisles.

WYZZEL, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [wi·zl.] The top ridge of straw in the thatch of a rick.

WYZZEN, see **Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

Y

YA, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Dev. Also written **yaa** Mry. (JAM.) S. & Ork.[1]; **yah** w.Yks.[2] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1]; **yha** Mry. (JAM.); and in form **yaw** nw.Der.[1] [jā; ja.] Yes. Cf. **yea**, *adv.*

Sc. 'Ya, wilt thou?' said Wallace, 'then tak thee that,' JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 175. S. & Ork.[1], Mry. (JAM.) w.Yks. Thah'rt fair, my beluv'd, yah, pleasant, ROGERS *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 16; w.Yks.[2] Lan. Ya, bur 'ee did, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 41. s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], nw.Der.[1] Suf. Ah ya so have I, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 324. Dev. Drink, ya, drink abundently, Aw beluvid, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 1. [ȝa (Ya, W.), *ita, itaque, etiam, ymmo* (*Prompt.*).]

YA(A, see **A**, *num. adj.*, **How**, *adv.*, **One**, **Yah**, *int.*[1]

YAA, YAAB, YAAD, see **Ewe**, *sb.*[1], **Ya**, **Yab**, **Yad**, *sb.*[1]

YAAG, *v.* Sh.I. A fishing term: to keep a hand-line in constant motion in order to attract the fish to the bait; to catch fish in such a manner.

He shot da line an' beguid to yaag, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 246; S. & Ork.[1]

[Cp. Icel. *jaga*, to move to and fro (VIGFUSSON).]

YAAG, YAAGER, see **Yag**, *v.*[2], **Jagger**.

YAAL, *int.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in forms **yail**, **yale**, **yell**. An expression of defiance and contempt.

Expressive of astonishment mingled with contempt, at arrogance in any person. *Prov.* The King said, Sail; The wind said, Yail. Abd. Yaal, boys! Per., Ags.

YAALTA, *int.* Bnff.[1] An expression used to prevent a person doing a thing. Cf. **yalto**.

YAAM, YAAP, see **Yam**, *sb.*[1], **Yap**, *sb.*[2], *adj.*, **Yaup**, *v.*

YAATE, see **Give**.

YAB, *v.* Sc. Also in form **yaab** S. & Ork.[1] [jab.] To talk incessantly; to harp on a subject. S. & Ork.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Cf. **gab**, *sb.*[1] Hence (1) **Yaaber**, (2) **Yabbock**, *sb.* an incessant talker; a chatterer. Cf. **abok**.

(1) Sh.I., Cld. (JAM.) (2) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

YABBER, see **Aye but**.

YABBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] [ja·bl.] 1. *v.* To bark rapidly. Cf. **gabble**. 2. *sb.* The rapid barking of a dog.

Fin a geed into the hoose the dog ga' yabble it gart me jump.

3. Wrangling, altercation.

YABBLE, see **Able**, *adj.*, *v.*, **Gabble**.

YABBLOCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) A chattering, talkative person. (s.v. Yabbock.)

YABLE, YABLE-SEA, see **Able**, *adj.*, **Yeable-sea**.

YACCORN, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms **yackran** n.Cy.; **yakeron** Yks.; **yakron** n.Yks.[4] A dial. form of 'acorn.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; n.Yks.[4]

YACHLE, *v.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also in form **yauchle**. [ja·χl.] To walk in an awkward, shuffling manner, like a person with loose joints; to walk with difficulty. Hence **Yachlin**, *sb.* one who walks in such a way.

YACHT, *v.* Sc. [jaχt.] To own. See **Aught**, *v.*

Abd. Them't yachts the grun, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi.

YACK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [jak.] A jacket. S. & Ork.[1]

[Dan. *jakke*, a jacket (LARSEN).]

YACK, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **yackie** S. & Ork.[1] [jak.] An Eskimo. S. & Ork.[1]

YACK, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **yaik** Lth. 1. *sb.* In phr. *in a yack*, in a state of perplexity. 2. *v.* To be in perturbation.

Lth. A' yaikin', in great perturbation.

YACK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. To talk thickly. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (s.v. Yabbock.) Hence **Yackuz**, *sb.* a person who talks thickly. *ib.*

YACK, see **Oak**, **Yark**, *v.*[1]

YACKAZ, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [ja·kəz.] To whimper; to whine.

Naay, dŭ)nŭ set ŭgy'ai·t ŭ yaak·ŭzin ŭ)dhaat·nz; ŭr yoa)n goa bed biaay·t aan·i sŭp·ŭr.

YACKEN, *v.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **yocken** Wm. To thrash severely. Cf. **yark**, *v.*[1] 7.

Cum. *Gen.* applied to animals, but not invariably (E.W.P.). Wm. Ah'll yocken thi, thoo gurt idle leeum (B.K.).

YACKER, see **Acre**, *sb.*, **Yakker**.

YACKEY-YAA, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ja·ki-jā.] Used as a term of contempt for an impertinent fellow.

He's a gobby kind o' a fellow, a reg'lor snort—the yackey-yaa!

YACKIE, see **Yack**, *sb.*[2]

YACKLE, *sb.*[1] Hrf. Som. Also in form **yokel** Som. [jæ·kl.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See **Hickwall**; cf. **yaffle**, *sb.*

Hrf.[1] Som. The common Green Woodpecker, called here the Rainpie and Yokel, frequents our elms and orchards, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 120.

YACKLE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. [ja·kl.] 1. *sb.* A molar tooth; a grinder. Cf. **axle-tooth**, **yakee**, **yattle**, *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. Sank his yackles fair inta da baa o' his leg, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 14. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.[1]

2. *v.* To gnaw. Or.I. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801.

[1. ON. *jaxl*, a jaw-tooth, grinder (VIGFUSSON).]

YACKS, *int.* s.Chs.[1] Also in forms **yäcks**, **yahks**. [jaks; jāks; jē·ks.] An exclamation of disgust. Cf. **jakes**.

YACK-YAR(D, *sb.* Lin. The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. n.Lin.[1], nw.Lin. (B. & H.) Cf. **yark-rod**.

YACORN, see **Acorn**, *v.*

YAD, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **yaad** Nhb.[1] Cum.[14]; **yaid** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **yaud** N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[13] m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[1] Lan.[1]; **yawd** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.[1] n.Yks.[2] e.Yks.[1]; **yoad** Cum.[134]; **yod** Lakel.[2] Cum.[14]; **yode** n.Yks.[1] w.Yks. ne.Lan.[1] [jad; jōd.] 1. A work-horse or mare; a riding-horse; an old, worn-out horse. The same word as **Jade** (q.v.).

Sc. (A.W.), N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] A ford near Thorneyburn, on North Tyne, is known as the 'aad yaad ford.' Lakel.[2] Cum. Come Gwordie lad, unyoke the yad, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 1; Cum.[124] Yks. RAY (1691). n.Yks.[123], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1] There's booses plenty theear, an ye may tack yer yaud theear yoursel, ii. 293. Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Yawd-geeat**, a horse-track, a bridle-road. n.Yks.[1]; (2) **-stick**, a riding-switch. *ib.*; (3) **-wand**, a wand used in driving horses. Cum.[14] Cf. **gad**, *sb.*[1] 3; (4) **-wath**, a horse-ford across a stream. n.Yks.[2] 3. An old cow. Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). 4. *Fig.* Used as a term of contempt for a woman, esp. one of slovenly habits or a vicious nature.

Sc. A familiar or contemptuous name for a female-servant (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.[1] Applied also, as 'jade' is, to either female, or she-animal, in the way of vituperation. Sometimes applied in the way of abuse to a man.

YAD, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white, ashy lump when burnt.

YAD, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Cld. Ayr. Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **yaud**. A thread, which in the act of reeling has been let over one of the reel-spokes.

YADDER, *sb.* Sh.I. [ja·dər.] An indefinite quantity. Cf. gaddery. 'A yadder o' mör faels' (J.S.).

YADDER, *v.* Cum. [ja·dǒər.] To talk incessantly; to chatter.

Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] Thoo yadders and talks like a gurt feul. 'Bit efter aw 'at ah'd been yadderen aboot ah cuddn't verra weel be off takken t' bet,' *W. C. T. X.* (1897) 25, col. 1.

YADDLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **yeddle** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. [ja·dl; je·dl.] Dunghill drainings; cows' urine. Nhb. (J.M.M.) Cum. Brockett *Gl.* (1846). The same word as **Addle**, *sb.*[1] Hence **Yeddlie**, *adj.* of water: thick, muddy. Lth. (Jam.)

YADDLE, *v.*[1] Cum.[4] [ja·dl.] To earn. See **Addle**, *v.*[2]

YADDLE, *v.*[2] Cum.[14] [ja·dl.] To speak quickly and unwisely.

YADDLE, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Cld. (Jam.) To contend.

YADE, YAE, YAEW, see **Jade, One, Hew**, *v.*[1]

YAFF, *v.*[1] Sc. [jaf.] To talk nonsense; to prate; to talk pertly. Cf. **gaff**, *v.*[2]

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Nocht but dress an' daffin' An' yaffin, wi' haveral tongues Mang lassocks gilpie, Hamilton *Poems* (ed. 1885) 101; Wha tell ta tale, triumphant yaffin, Through a' ta town, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 94.

YAFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **yeff** ne.Yks.[1] [jaf.] 1. *v.* To bark; to yelp. Cf. **waff**, *v.*[2], **youf(f.**

Sc. (Jam.); Will ye no let me hear what the man wants wi' your yaffing? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i; Wha is't that brings dogs to the kirk, yaff-yaffin'? Ford *Thistledown* (1891) 46. Peb. Monie a dowg at sterns stood yaffin', Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121. n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.[2], ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[12], ne.Lan.[1], Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Ŭ lit·l yaaf·in tóoŭd! tuurn im aayt, ŭn let im yaayk i)th fuwd. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[3], n.Lin.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

2. *Fig.* To reprehend sharply; to scold; to nag.

Lth. The auld harridan was a yammerin', yaffin', yelpin', yatterin' yad, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 257. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* The bark of a dog.

Rnf. The yaff Camsteery O' red or black-nosed poodle hairy, Young *Lochlomond* (1872) 81. Not.[3]

YAFF, *v.*[3] Bdf. [jæf.] To devour ravenously. (J.W.B.)

YAFFER, see **Heifer**.

YAFFINGALE, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in forms **yaffingal** Brks.; **yappingale** Som.; **yelpingal** Brks.[1]; **yelpingale** Brks.; **yoppingal** Wil. [jæ·fingēl.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

Brks. (M.J.B.); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.[1] Hmp. So called from its loud shrill laugh, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 187; Hmp.[1] Wil. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100. n.Wil. (G.E.D.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

YAFFLE, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Yks. Not. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **yaffel** Glo.[1] Sus.[2] Hmp.[1]; and in forms **yaffil** Hrf.[1]; **yaffler** Sur.[1] Som. [ja·fl, jæ·fl.] 1. *sb.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See **Hickwall**.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898). Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[3], Hrf.[1], Glo.[1], Ken.[1], Sur.[1], Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] Wil. Smith *Birds* (1887) 251. e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. (W.L.P.) [The spasmodic laughter of the yaffel, *Standard* (May 12, 1890) 7, col. 3.]

2. *v.* Of a woodpecker: to utter a cry.

Wil. A woodpecker yaffled as he flew across, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) vi.

YAFFLE, *v.*[2] Yks. Not. [ja·fl.] 1. With *about*: to gossip. n.Yks.[2] Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[1] 4. 2. To talk fast and unmeaningly; to mumble, as a toothless person. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] 3. To trifle. Not.[3]

YAFFLE, *v.*[3] Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. [ja·fl.] To bark; to yelp; to yap, as a little dog. Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[2]

n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[125], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1] Not. They were yaffling a bit again the hedgerow, but they could make nothing of it (L.C.M.); Not.[1] Lin.[1] Their dog is always yaffling. Lei.[1] A yafflin' little moongril. Nhp.[1], War.[3]

Hence **Yaffler**, *sb.*, *fig.* a snappish person.

n.Yks.[2] A desperate yaffler.

YAFFLE, *v.*[4] Yks. Oxf. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Also in forms **yoffle, yuffle** Ken.[1] [ja·fl, jæ·fl.] 1. To eat, esp. to eat or drink greedily and with noise. Cf. **waffle**, *v.*[3]

n.Yks. Ah can't yaffle it (T.S.). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Ken. Sa when we lickt de platters out, An yoffled down de beer, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 66; Ken.[1], Hmp.[1]

Hence **Yaffler**, *sb.* an eater.

Oxf.[1] 'E's a good yaffler, *MS. add.*

2. To snatch; to take illicitly.

Suf.[1] A poacher's dog snapping up a hare would be said to yaffle it.

YAFFLE, see **Hickwall, Jaffle**, *sb.*[1], **Yafful**.

YAFFUL, *sb.* and *v.* Oxf. Dev. Cor. Amer. Nfld. Also written **yaffel** Dev.[2]; **yaffle** Oxf.[1] Dev. Cor. Nfld. [jæ·fl.]

1. *sb.* A handful; an armful. See **Jaffle**, *sb.*[1]

Dev. Thee'rt but a yaffle, and most nashun light, Daniel *Bride of Scio, &c.* (1842) 180; Dev.[2], Cor.[1] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 381. Nfld. Applied especially but not exclusively to gathering up the fish which have been spread out to dry, a small yaffle expressing as many as can be held in the two hands together, and a large yaffle, what a man can gather in his two arms (G.P.).]

2. Money.

Oxf.[1] A bad 'aus [horse] costs as much to keep as a good un, but it takes a little moor yaffle to buy 'im, *MS. add.*

3. *v.* To carry in a loose armful; to pull about.

w.Cor. For with the furze they yaffled in A lot of dirty looch, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; (M.A.C.) [Nfld. (G.P.)]

4. To throw down roughly.

Cor.[3] 'Stead of taking him up careful, he reg'lar yaffuled him into a chair.

YAG, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [jag.] Fine dust of flour or meal. S. & Ork.[1]

YAG, *v.*[1] Sh.I. [jag.] To act as a pedlar; to trade. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **jag(g**, *sb.*[1]

YAG, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Chs. e.An. Also in form **yaag** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.[1] Bnff.[1] [jag.] 1. *v.* To make a noise; to talk angrily; to importune incessantly; to irritate, nag; to quarrel.

Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Fae da dim rives till black dayset shü's yaag, yaag, yaagin', Yacob dis, Yacob dat, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 5; S. & Ork.[1], s.Chs.[1] e.An.[1]; e.An.[2] Two female servants, who look favourably on the same lad, 'are ollost [always] yagging one another.'

2. To give a short bark, as a dog. s.Chs.[1] 3. To gossip. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.[1] Hence **Yaager**, *sb.* one given to gossip. Bnff.[1] 4. *sb.* Gossip; the act of gossiping. *ib.* 5. A gossip. *ib.*

[1. Cp. Icel. *jag*, a quarrel, squabble; *jagast* (reflex.), to altercate (Vigfusson).]

YAG, *v.*[3] n.Yks.[2] [jag.] To stare. Hence *yags thee, phr.* look you!

YAGE, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [jēdʒ.] To scratch; to 'root about.'

As a pig does, or as a dog scratches himself when he has the mange.

Hence **Yager**, *sb.* a dealer in scrap-iron.

So called because he ransacks heaps of old iron.

YAGGAZ, see **Yaggle**.

YAGGER, *sb.* Sh.I. A clandestine purchaser of things unfairly disposed of. S. & Ork.[1] The same word as **Jagger**.

YAGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **yaggaz**. [ja·gl.] 1. *v.* To wrangle; to quarrel. Cf. **jaggle**.

Ahy pit·i aan·ibdi ŭz aaz· bey i)dh aays widh ŭm, fŭr ahy)m shóoŭr dhi dùn nuwt bŭ yaag·l, yaag·l, yaag·l au· dhŭ bles·ŭd dee·.

2. *sb.* A quarrel.

Ahy éeŭrd ŭm aav·in ŭ bit ŭv ŭ yaag·l ŭbaay·t sùm·ŭt.

YAH, *int.*[1] Sc. Lei. War. Brks. Also written **ya** Sc.; **yaa** Brks.[1] [jā.] An exclamation of contempt or derision.

Sh.I. Ya, Willie, doo's shüre ta ken a' aboot hit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 31, 1901). Frf. Yah! Damish your skins, I cud thrash the whole pack o' ye, Salmond *Man Sandy* (1903) 128. Lei.[1], War.[3] Brks.[1] Yaa! I knawed as 'e cood'nt car a zack o' berley.

YAH, *int.*[2] Hmp. [jā.] Come hither! a carter's command to the hind horse. (H.R.)

YAH, see **A**, *num. adj.*, **How**, *adv.*, **One, Ya, Yar**, *adj.*

YAHR, *poss. adj.* w.Yks.[3] [jā(r).] A dial. form of 'our': used emphatically.

YAI, YAID, see **Yea**, *adv.*, **Yad**, *sb.*[1]

YAIK, *v.* s.Sc. (Jam.) A dial. form of 'ache.'

YAIK, see **Yack**, *sb.*[3], **Yowk**, *v.*[1]

YAIK(E, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A stroke; a blow.

(JAM.); At the rack o' the Lord o' hosts his han' whan he raxes 't atowre 't wi' a yaik, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xix. 16; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 428.

YAIL, *sb.*[1] Hmp. Som. An upright stake in a hurdle. Hmp. (H.E.) e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

YAIL, *sb.*[2] Chs.[1] A dial. form of 'isle.'

YAIL, see **Whole, Yaal.**

YAIR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **yaire** Sc. (JAM.); **yare** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.; and in form **yaar** Mry. **1.** See below.

Sc. (JAM.) **Rs.** There are a good number of salmon caught on the sea-coast, sometimes by nets and cobles, . . but chiefly by means of yaires, or small enclosures, built in a curve or semicircular form near the shore. At high water the salmon comes within these yaires, and at low water is easily taken, having no way to escape, *Statist. Acc.* I. 282 (*ib.*). **Mry.** An enclosure, formed of stakes wattled with twigs or brush-wood. . . The vestiges of three different yaars may be still traced on the sands. From 8 to 12 barrel of salmon used formerly to be the produce. . . On some occasions, herrings, but rarely, have been found inclosed, SHAW *Hist. Mry.* (1882) II. 162. **Cic.** Upon the point of these inches, they erect what are called yares, a sort of scaffold projecting into the water, upon which they build little huts to protect them from the weather; from these scaffolds they let down at certain times of the tide, their nets, and are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, *Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 597 (JAM.). **Dmb.** A yare is built of stones . . . about four feet in height, and of considerable length, and stretches out into the river in the form of a crescent, or of three sides of a square; but to give it a probability of succeeding, it must proceed from a point of land, so as to inclose a bay, *ib.* XVII. 217. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] On the Tweed, North Yarewick, &c. 'Aug. 27, 1345. . A yare called the Rutyare, which used to extend to the mid-water of Tyne; another yare, of like extent, called Maleyare, near the Redheugh—all west of Tyne bridge,' WELFORD *Hist. Newcastle*, I. 124. **Dur.** This word in general denotes a fish lock, sometimes a mill dam, RAINE *Charters, &c. Finchale* (1837) 32.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Yair-fishing**, fishing by means of 'yairs'; (2) **-haugh**, a 'haugh' on which there is a 'yair'; (3) **-net**, see below.

(1) **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 542. **Dmb.** Yair fishings, so productive in this parish [Cardross], seem to be almost peculiar to it, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 217 (JAM.). (2) **Nhb.**[1] (3) **n.Sc.** A long net extending into the bed of a river, inclined upwards, and fixed by poles (JAM.); Interrogated for the heritors, Whether the feith-nets . . . and yare-net, are stent-nets? depones That they are not; and that no nets can be counted stent-nets, unless such as cross the water, STATE *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 78 (*ib.*); The . . . yare-nets extend at least three fourths across the channel of the river, and are fixed, stented, and immoveable nets, *ib.* 356; The yare-net is about thirty-six fathoms in length, and about two and one-half fathoms in depth; . . and the poles that fix each end of the yare-net may be about two fathoms and one-half in length, *ib.* 109.

YAIRD, see **Yard**, *sb.*[2]

YAIRDIN, *sb.* Sc. A dial. form of 'garden.'

Abd. Frae Justice Port to Windmill hill Wis wavin' green wi' yairdins a', WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 553.

YAIT, YAK, YAKE, see **Oat, Yate, Oak, Yark**, *v.*[1]

YAKEE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **yacke.** [ja·ki.] A double tooth; a grinder. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **yackle**, *sb.*[2]

YAKKER, *sb.* w.Cy. Som. Also in form **yacker** Som. A dial. form of 'acorn.' w.Cy. (HALL.) Hence **Yackery**, *adj.* of pigs: old enough to eat acorns; see below.

SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); This word is mostly used where oaks are cultivated and where the pigs are let loose to eat the acorns. The baby pigs accompany their mothers and as soon as they begin to eat the acorns they are said to be yackery. 'Your little pigs are growing.' 'Yes, they are getting yackery' [able to provide for themselves] (G.S.).

YAKKER-SPIRE, see **Acrospire**, *v.*

YAL, see **Ale, Hale**, *adj.*, **Yauld.**

YALD, *adj. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Niggardly, parsimonious.

YALD, see **Yauld, Yield**, *v.*

YALDER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **youlder** w.Yks.[2] [ja·ldər.] **1.** *v.* To bark noisily and rapidly. S. & Ork.[1], Cai.[1], w.Yks.[2] Cf. **golder, yoller.** **2.** *sb.* The noisy and rapid barking of a dog, esp. when in pursuit of prey, or when bringing an animal to bay. *ib.*

YALDIE, YALDRAN, YALDRIN, see **Yoldring.**

YALE, *sb. Obs.* e.An.[1] A small quantity.

YALE, *v.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Suf. Also in forms **yaal** S. & Ork.[1]; **yele** Cum.; **yeyl** Yks. [jēl.] To cry; to howl; to fret like a sick child; to grumble. S. & Ork.[1], Cum. (K., s.v. Youl), n.Yks. (I.W.), Suf.[1]

YALK, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **yaalk.** **1.** *v.* To bark; to yelp.

He fled furt yalkin, wi' his tail atween his legs, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899); STEWART *Tales* (1892) 252.

2. *sb.* A bark; a yelp.

Da gaalders o' auld Berry, an' da yaalks o' da whaalp, brought Girzzie i' da door. *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

YALL, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To go. BAILEY (1721).

YALL, YALLA, see **Yawl**, *v.*[1], **Yellow.**

YALLACK, *int.* Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also in forms **yellook** Brks.[1]; **yellucks** Wil.[1]; **yollock** Oxf.[1] [jæ·lək, je·lək.] Look here! an exclamation denoting surprise or calling attention to anything. Cf. **hullocky.**

Oxf.[1], **Brks.**[1] **Wil.**[1] This is usually pronounced Hellucky, and is a contraction of 'Here look ye!' 'Now which way is it?' . . . 'Yellucks,' said the boy, meaning 'Look here,' JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* (1880) v (s.v. Hullocky).

YALLACKIE, see **Yallock.**

YALLACRACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **yallicrack.** [ja·ləkrak.] A loud outcry; a great noise of voices; an angry altercation.

'Loup mad fir a ting o' moos [mouse]. Dat's a yallicrack frae twa young wimmin!' William cried, as he ran efter da moos, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898); S. & Ork.[1]

YALLA-OMMER, YALLER, see **Yellow-omber, Yoller.**

YALLIECKIE, YALLOCH, see **Yallock, Yelloch.**

YALLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **yallackie** Bnff.[1]; **yallieckie** ne.Sc. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 140. **Bnff.**[1] **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Yellow-yowley).

YALLOP, *v.* Sus. [jæ·ləp.] To snuggle.

(E.E.S.); The younguns heads a yallopen Right in der mother's lap, LOWER *Jan Cladpole*, st. 44.

YALLOT, see **Yallow-wort.**

YALLOW, *sb.* Lan. A dial. form of 'yarrow,' *Achillea Millefolium.*

YALLOWCHY, *adj.* Sc. Yellowish.

Frf. I d'na care for her hair either, . . something mair yallowchy wid be an improvement, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) viii.

YALLOW-WORT, *sb.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **yallot** Hrf.[1] A mild form of jaundice.

s.Chs.[1] **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 184; **Shr.**[1] A severer type is called the 'black jaunders.' 'Poor owd Mr. Jandrell o' the Grove is very bad now; 'e's 'ad the yallow-wort a lung wilde, an' it's turned to the black-jaunders.' **Hrf.**[1]

YALLY, *sb. Obsol.* n.Lan.[1] [ja·li.] Ten byes at football.

YALM, see **Haulm.**

YALP, *v. Obs.* Wxf.[1] To vomit.

YALP, see **Yelp**, *v.*

YALTIE, *adv.* and *int. Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *adv.* Slowly. **2.** *int.* Take leisure!

YALTO, *int.* Abd. (JAM.) Also in form **yaltoco.** Used to denote surprise or defiance. Cf. **yaalta.**

YAM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **yaam** Sh.I. [jam.] A potato.

Sh.I. What cam o' da twartree yaams 'at I set oot inunder da trap? *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898). **Edb.** There is a demand for the large coarse varieties of potatoe, improperly called 'yams,' PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 78, ed. 1815. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 304.

YAM, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Cant. [jam.] **1.** *v.* To eat greedily and with noise; to chew.

n.Cy. (HALL.), **n.Yks.**[1 2], **m.Yks.**[1] **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791).

2. *sb.* The noise made in eating. n.Lin.[1]

YAM, *v.*[2] Pem. [jam.] To crave; to long.

s.Pem. A's yamming for 'is dinner. John yams to go to limē, a canna bear to hedge (W.M.M.).

YAM, see **Aim**, *v.*, **Hame**, *sb.*[1], **Home.**

YAMBER, *v.* Lei.[1] War.[3] [ja·mbə(r).] To scold; to abuse freely.

YAMF(F, see **Yamph.**

YAMMAL(S, *adj.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in forms **yammel, yammils** S. & Ork.[1] [ja·ml(z.] Born in the same year, twins.

S. & Ork.[1] Or.I. He is yammals with John (S.A.S.).

[Cp. ON. *jafn-aldri*, one of the same age (VIGFUSSON).]

YAMMER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Amer. Also written **yamer** Bnff.[1]; **yammir** Sc.; and in forms **jammer** Gall. Uls.; **yamner** n.Sc.; **yamour, yaumer, yaummer, yaumor** Sc.; **yaumour, yawmer** Sc. (JAM.); **yermer, yimmer** N.I.[1]; **yomer** Sc. (JAM.) [ja·mə(r.] 1. *v.* To lament; to cry aloud fretfully; to fret; to whimper; to complain; to grumble.

Sc. (JAM.); It's just wonderful what yammering and tears can accomplish, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 175. Bnff.[1] Abd. The lasses yamour frae their wheel, KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 37. Per. We doubt an' yamour, trust, and yet repine, STEWART *Character* (1857) 126. w.Sc. It [the baby] yammered on night and day, NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 41. Lth. When the loon his story began Jist like an auld wife he did yammer, MCNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. Slk. Lie quate, ye vile yaumerin imp, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 267. Kcb. The wean begood tae yammer, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 373. N.I.[1], Uls. (M.B.-S.) N.Cy.[1] Complain continuously, like a dog shut up. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] What's ta keep yammeren aboot? w.Yks.[2] Lan. Bits o' childher yammerin' for a bit o' meight, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 264; Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Yer thi heaw yon' chylt's yammerin'. Stf.[1] Lin. If her bairns are not bealing and yammering round her, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264. n.Lin.[1] Dang them bairns! thaay're allus yammerin' aboot, while you can hear noht. War.[2] [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 427.]

Hence **Yammer-youl**, *sb.* a bell in the Paisley Wee Steeple; see below.

Rnf. My yaumer youl, which used to share Ilk mourner's sigh, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 42; Yaumer youl acquired its name by being always rung when a burial was passing the Wee Steeple, *ib. note* 49.

2. To make a great outcry, or a loud, disagreeable noise; to talk loudly or persistently; to shout; to scold.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Da street is foo o' Dutchmen waerin' klogs, an' atween der yammerin an' da Lerrick boys yellin'... doo niver heard da laek, *Sh. News* (June 22, 1901). Bnff.[1] To urge importunately; followed by 'at.' Rnf. Unless again in words I staumer, Your criticisms maks me yaumer, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 168. Ayr. The wife, who was, however, nane of your yaumerin' tawpies, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 140. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Lth. E'en wee buffy Jock, an' his daft titty Bess, A' yaummer for Patie the Packman, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 109. Rxb. HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 245. Gall. CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 83. Nhb. What do's th' want! yammering and shouting as kin yen was deef, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 12. w.Dur.[1] What's ta yammerin at? Cum.[1]; Cum.[4] She's yammeran at meh t'day by t'lenth. w.Yks.[1 3], ne.Lan.[1] Lin. His mother yammers at him: she keeps yammering at him, and it don't do no good (R.E.C.); STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 376. sw.Lin.[1] Deary me, how mother yammers about, she's always at it. Rut. (E.S.), Lei. (*ib.*)

Hence **Jammerer**, *sb.* an incessant and foolish talker. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 281, ed. 1876. 3. To long for; to yearn, crave.

Lan. Aw yammer ty'er heaw things turntn eawt at th end ovo, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1746) 37; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] To yearn with a cry, as an infant from the breast. s.Lan.[1] He fair yammer't for a bit on it. Chs.[1] A lamb newly weaned yammers after the ewe; Chs.[3], Lin.[1]

4. Of a bird: to utter a shrill cry; to sing loudly.

ne.Sc. The birds had begun to yammer with all their throats in the Laird's wind, GORDON *Northward Ho*, 274. Slk. The whaup yammered abune the flower, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866. Dmf. REID *Poems* (1894) 2. Wm. A blackbird rose up screaming... 'Hullo! hark to the yammerin, . . and at this time o' neet too,' OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (1898) 165.

5. To talk or hum indistinctly; to stammer.

n.Sc. My teeth chattered mair fast nor ever, but I jest managed to yamner oot, 'Weel, Mysie, what's it for?' GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 204. Lakel.[1] Cum. He . . . yammert oot summat aboot wunderin what hed cum ower me, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 9. Wm. Used of the halting excuses of a detected offender (B.K.).

6. *sb.* A lament; a whimpering; a continuous loud complaining; grumbling.

Sc. (G.W.), Bnff.[1] Rnf. The weans, wi' mournfu' yammer, Roun' their sabbin' mither flew, WILSON *Poems* (1816) *Watty and Meg.* Edb. The yammer o' an auld Scotch wife, MCLAREN *Chimla-lug* (1881) 88. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Dur. I'm not likely to forget when you are on the yammer, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 31.

7. A great outcry; a loud, disagreeable noise; loud, incessant, or rambling talk; a shout; a yell.

Inv. (H.E.F.), Bnff.[1] Per. Sic yaumor an' clamour, sic cursin' an' bannin', STEWART *Character* (1857) 72. Rnf. Then on droll instrument did blaw Some hellish yaumer, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 25. Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* Dmf. Whist, man, haud your yammer, and dinna be sic a tearing fool, HAMILTON *The Mawkin* (1898) 235. Nhb.[1], Cum.[4]

8. *Obs.* The cry of a bird. Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

[1. OE. *gēomerian*, to mourn, complain (SWEET).]

YAMMET, see **Emmet.**

YAMMY, *adj.* Lan. [ja·mi.] Of the legs: well-shaped, stout.

Look at that lassie's gimboes; they're quite yammy, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 122.

YAMP, *adj.* Sc. [jamp.] Noisy.

Lth. The southern dealers yamp an' crouse Wad stech an' denner, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 143.

YAMPH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **yamf(f** Sc. (JAM.) [jamf.] 1. *v.* To bark; to yelp; to yap, as a small dog.

Sc. (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Slg. Peace-disturbing, yamphing Tray, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 33. Lnk. Gart a' the hale town tykes Yamph loud that day, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 63. Edb. A small dog, whilk ran up and down the other bank, yamphing at me, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 311. n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. A dog, . . but the yamphin thing dee't the neist day, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; Nhb.[1]

2. To rampage; to career noisily.

Ayr. I mysel' saw you yamphin' through the vittal and chased you bluidin' to my ain byre-bysse, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104.

3. *sb.* A bark; a yelp.

Sc. (G.W.) Peb. Shouts! yamphs! and ba-as! *Lintoun Green* (1685) 29, ed. 1817.

YAMPS, *sb.* Sc. [jamps.] The garlic, *Allium ursinum.* n.Dmf. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112.

YAN, *sb.*[1] Dur.[1] [jan.] A harvesting term; see below. See **Gan**, *v.*[1] 8.

Generally three shearers and one binder constitute a 'yan'; the number varies with the breadth of the ridge. The yan next to the part which is already cut, is called the 'leading yan.' Three yan would consist of nine shearers and three binders (s.v. Shearer).

YAN, *sb.*[2] Wm. [jan.] In phr. *at yans an' tweeas*, at cross-purposes. See **One.**

They're o' at yans an' tweeas ower t'auld man's money (B.K.).

YAN, *adj.* and *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) 1. *adj.* Small, puny. 2. *sb.* A small thing; a mite.

'Sic yans,' such small creatures.

YAN, see **Ean, Gan**, *v.*[1], **Hern**, *sb.*, **One, Yon.**

YANCE, YANDER, YANE, see **Once, Yonder, And**, *sb.*, **One.**

YANG, *v.* Brks. Dev. [jæŋ.] To say irritating things; to deride; to mock.

Brks.[1] She be allus a yangin' at un, an' that's what maaykes un go awaay zo much. Dev. Lor'! Donty' yangy zo, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 159, ed. 1871.

YANGER, *adv.* Sus. Hmp. [jæ·ŋgə(r).] A dial. form of 'yonder.'

Sus.[1] I see an old yaffle in de 'ood yanger; Sus.[2], Hmp.[1]

YANGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Nhp. e.An. [jæ·ŋgl.]

1. *sb.* A yoke for the neck of an animal to prevent it from breaking through fences.

Nhp.[1] Nrf., Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849; Suf.[1] A triangular yoke, composed of three pieces of wood about two feet long, fastened at their intersections, about the neck of a sow, so as to have the base of the triangle horizontal, and the apex over her head.

2. A hobble for a horse's feet. Lin., Nrf. (E.G.P.)

3. *v.* To hobble a horse by fastening two legs together.

e.An.[1] Suf. 'Side yangling,' when the fore and hind feet on

same side are connected. 'Fore yangling,' when the two fore feet are connected. 'Cross yangling,' when the fore and hind feet of different sides are connected, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1]

YANK, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Ken. Amer. Also in form **yenk** ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks.[1] [jaŋk.] 1. *v.* To move actively and quickly; to push onwards. Cf. **janken.**

Ayr. They went not forth like gangers A yanking on their cloots, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 9.

Hence (1) **Yankie,** *sb., fig.,* a sharp, clever, forward woman; (2) **Yanking,** *ppl. adj.* active, forward, pushing; (3) **Yanky,** *adj.* active, agile, nimble.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** I canna bide their yanking way of knapping English at every word, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Rxb.** (JAM.) (3) **Edb.** As yanky as a German jumpin-jack, SMITH *Hum. Stories* (ed. 1882) 15.

2. To pull quickly; to jerk.

e.Sc. I yankit my arm oot o' the grip o' him, an' took haud o' his instead, STRAIN *Elmshie's Drag-net* (1900) 116. [**Amer.** We yanked the mare round an' we tuk down that road, *Cent. Mag.* (Nov. 1901 21.]

3. To strike sharply with the end of a whip-lash; to flog; to thrash.

n.Yks.[4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 30; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.** She couldn't bring hersen to gi'ein' him a good yankin', PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 88.

4. *Fig.* To pass quickly.

Ayr. Mony a lang winter night I hae seen yankit by wi' his glib gab, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 65.

5. To quarrel. **Ken.** He kept on yanking (D.W.L.).

6. *sb.* A sudden, severe blow; a stroke with the end of a whip-lash.

Cld. I'll tak you a yank o' the chafts (JAM.). **Slk.** (*ib.*); I gave him a yank on the haffets, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

7. A quarrel. **Ken.** Having a yank (D.W.L.).

YANK, *v.*[2] Not. Lei. [jaŋk.] To cry out; to squeal.

Not.[1] **Lei.**[1] The babby niver yanked nor croyed when ah weshed it.

YANKEE-JACK, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. A coal-mining term: see below. Also in *comb.* **Yankee-Jack system.**

n.Cy. Yankee Jack system shall be abolished whenever the owners find it convenient to do so, WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 311. **Nhb.** A system of paying for coal wrought from the pit, the small coal and stones being first of all taken out, and large and clean coal only being reckoned in the hewer's payment. It differs from 'Billy Fairplay' in reckoning the payment after the coal has been waled (separated from stones) (R.O.H.).

YANKER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. 1. A smart stroke; a 'yank' (q.v.). (JAM.) 2. A great falsehood.

Slk. Ay, billy, that is a yanker. . . When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince, and being done wi't, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 336 (JAM.).

3. A tall, agile girl; a clever girl. **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 4. An incessant talker. **Rxb., Gall.** (JAM.)

YANKS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Also in form **yants.** [jaŋks.] Gaiters, leggings.

WHITE *E. Eng.* (1865) II. 13; **Lin.**[1] I must put on my yanks to-day. **n.Lin.**[1] **e.Lin.** Coarse, untanned leather gaiters worn by country folk, *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 38. **se.Lin.** Heavy leather gaiters worn by drain-diggers, *ib.* 55. **sw.Lin.**[1] Coming down over the foot, and strapped beneath it. 'The mud was ower his yanks, reiet on to his knees.'

YANLY, see **Onely.**

YANNA, *phr.* Brks. [jæ·nə.] Is it not? used *interrog.* at the end of a sentence. 'Gettin' warm, yanna!' (M.J.B.)

YANNERLY, YANNUT, see **Anerly, Earth-nut.**

YANST, see **Once.**

YANT, *adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Small, puny. (s.v. Yan.) Cf. **gant,** *adj.*

YANTS, YAOW, see **Yanks, Hew,** *v.*[1]

YAP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **yapp** Chs.[1]; and in forms **yeep** Ir.; **yep** nw.Dev.[1]; **yepp** Sh.I.; **yeppy** Wm. w.Cy. nw.Dev.[1]; **yip** e.An.[1] Sus.; **yop** Glo.[12] Wil.[1] Dor.[1] Som. Dev. [jap, jæp; jop.] 1. *v.* To yelp; to bark snappishly. Cf. **yaup,** *v.* 2.

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.** They whinged and bayed, with eyes a-glare, And yapped, and could not rest, *Noble Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 27. **n.Yks.**[14], **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Chs.**[1], **Not.**[13], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[28], **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[12] **Brks.**[1] A dog is said to 'yap' when giving a short surly bark accompanied by a snap. Also when dogs give tongue falsely in hunting they are said to be 'yappin' about.' **e.An.**[1] **Nrf.** Is that yar little dawg keep a yappin'? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **Suf.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1], **Wil.**[1] **Dor.**[1] When in bark'ns yoppèn dogs Da bark at vo'ke a-comen near, 174. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Look out! That's th' old dog, he don't never yappy vor nort. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[1] [**Amer.** I couldn't hear a thing but the yapping of dogs and the hishing of the women and young uns as they tried to stop the howl, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1901) 441.]

2. To talk snappishly, noisily, or foolishly; to chatter; to scold.

Sh.I. What's wrang we dem noo? I toucht dey wir yappit anough, *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900). **Abd.** His snappin' an' yappin' got clean on my nerves, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901). **n.Yks.**[4] **Wil.**[1] What be a yopping there for? **w.Som.**[1] Mind yer work, and neet bide there yappin. **Dev.**[3], **Cor.**[3] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 381.]

Hence (1) **Yapper,** *sb.* a snappish, sharp person; (2) **Yappy,** *adj.* sharp and unpleasant of speech; cross, irritable.

(1) **s.Dev.** His enemies said 'Job wer' a proper yapper,' which was a less complimentary way of putting it, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 46. (2) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) **n.Yks.** Applied to old people. 'T'awd man's rather yappy' (I.W.).

3. To cheep, as a young bird.

Ir. Geese, who yeep as they walk along, KEIGHLEY *Pop. Fictions,* ii, in GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **N.I.**[1] A chicken or young turkey is said to yap when it makes repeated calls for food. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wm.** (JAM., s.v. Yawp), **e.An.**[1] **Sus.** It [an egg] was heavy, and the carrying of it was a queer sensation, inasmuch as it squirmed and 'yipped' vociferously in transit, threatening so unmistakably to hatch in my hand that I was decidedly nervous, WIGGIN *Goose Girl* (1902) 49. **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 469.

4. To cry, esp. to cry peevishly, as a child.

Cav. Yon child got a fall and it's yapping still (M.S.M.). **m.Yks.**[1]

5. Of a person: to croak.

w.Cy. Thou art so hoarse, that thou canst scarce yeppy, GROSE (1790).

6. *sb.* A sharp, shrill bark; a yelp; a snap.

Sh.I. Aald 'Cerby' for me med a yepp, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 76. **Not.**[3] **Nrf.** They coursed the poor bunnies, uttering short yaps of excitement, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1899) 155. **w.Som.**[1], **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

7. Incessant talk.

Dev. Hold yer yop, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 160, ed. 1871.

8. The short, noisy cry of a peevish child. **m.Yks.**[1]

9. A yelping dog, a cur. **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **e.An.**[1]

10. A cross, peevish person; a troublesome, crying child. **N.I.**[1], **n.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1]

YAP, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **yaap** Nhb.[1]; **yape** Cum.; **yaup, yep, yip** Nhb.[1] [jap.] An impudent, forward child or youth; a mischievous lad; a perverse, wilful animal; used as an opprobrious epithet. Cf. **ape.**

Nhb.[1] **Cum.** 'A wutless bit hav'ril,' a conceited yape, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 62; **Cum.**[14], **ne.Yks.**[1]

YAP, *sb.*[3] Lakel. Wm. Yks. Also in form **yappy** Lakel.[2] [jap.] A foolish person; one slightly weak in intellect; also in *comp.* **Yap-stick.** Cf. **gaup.**

Lakel.[2] **Wm.** Yon gurt daft yappy 'll niver larn neea sense (B.K.). **w.Yks.** What a yapstick he is, there's no end to his silly tricks (M.N.).

YAP, *adj.* and *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **yaap** Nhb.[1]; **yape** Sc. (JAM.); **yaup** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1]; **yawp** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] [jap.] 1. *adj.* Quick, apt, ready; eager, keen; desirous; forward; also used *advb.* Cf. **yipper.**

Sc. (JAM.); The ottar yap his prey let drap, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 342, ed. 1848. **Abd.** He did na see the dreary sight Till some yap gilpy tell'd him, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 49. **s.Sc.** The ordinary work of the 'yape' expectants was, no doubt, apparently going on, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 65. **Lnk.** To the crusie lightin' [I] began fu' yaup, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 82. **Peb.** *Lintoun Green* (1685) 153, ed. 1817. **N.Cy.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Syne til't he fell, and seem'd right yap, His mealtith quickly up to gawp, *Daft Bargain,* l. 11.

Hence **Yappy**, *adj.* apt, quick.

Nhb.[1] He's a yappy lad (s.v. Yaap).

2. Hungry, with keen appetite.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Ye wud be a' yap aneuch gin than, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Per. I'm fifty oot—yet . . . I'm juist as yap an' yauld As e'er was youth, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. Ayr. I'm growing yawp; and hunger, though it's gude kitchen to a cauld potato, is but a wet divot to the low o' love, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. Slk. I discern by the glegness o' the een o' him that he's yaup, yaup—yaup, and's sharpening his teeth wi' the fork, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 96. n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.[1] He's varry yawp.

Hence (1) **Yaply**, *adv.* hungrily, with a keen appetite; (2) **Yapness**, *sb.* hunger; keenness for food; (3) **Yappish**, *adj.* somewhat hungry; hungry; (4) **Yappy**, *adj.* hungry-looking, thin.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Unto their supper now they yaply fa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 81, ed. 1812. Dmf. For supper rang the usual bell, And yaply to his meltith fell, James Kennedy *Poems* (1823) 138. (2) Edb. My lantern jaws, which looked, notwithstanding my yapness and stiff appetite, as if eating and they had broken up acquaintanceship, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. (3) Sc. (Jam.); Efter yer lang stretch, ye should be very yawpish, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 110. e.Fif. It was noo past denner time an' he was beginnin' to feel a wee thochty yappish, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. Slg. Wi' whisky, tea, an' butter'd rows We stow'd our yappish gebby, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 18, ed. 1795. Lnk. The weans that hae a bit to gang Grow yapish for their dinner, Watson *Poems* (1853) 41. Dmf. Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 341. Nhb.[1] (4) N.I.[1]

3. *v. Obs.* To be hungry; to hunger.

Sc. (Jam.); Your head's nae sooner up than your stamock's yapin, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). Ayr. Dug frae guts o' mooly cheese To gi'e their yawping crapings ease, John Kennedy *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 98. N.Cy.[1]

[1. And nowe sa ȝape men as ȝe þe ȝatis hase stoken, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2201. OE. *geap.*]

YAPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [jēp.] 1. *v.* To gossip. Sus.[12], Hmp.[1] See **Gape**, *v.*[1] 2. To loiter. Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 288; Hmp.[1] 3. *sb.* Gossip.

Sus. (E.E.S.); An dere was a law chep as wur a bit ov a nabbler an a live mawkin wot hed awves loiked a mort of rubbidge an yape, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432.

YAPE, see **Gape**, *v.*[1], **Yap**, *sb.*[2], *adj.*, **Yaup**, *v.*

YAPISH, see **Apish**.

YAPPER, *v.* War. Glo. Also in form **yopper** Glo.[1] [jæ·pə(r).] To chatter, talk; to answer saucily; to mouth.

War.[2] Glo.[1] Stop thee yapperin'.

YAPPINGALE, YAPPLE-DREANE, YAPPY, see **Yaffingale, Apple-drane, Yap**, *sb.*[3]

YAPS, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] [jæps.] A disease of chickens. See **Gape**, *v.*[1]

YAPS, *int.* s.Chs.[1] Also in forms **yahps, yäps, yeps.** [japs.] Fie! used as an exclamation of reproof; also in phr. *yaps upon you.*

YAR, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **yah** e.Yks.[1]; and in form **yare** n.Cy. [jā(r.] Harsh of taste; sour; brackish. n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.[14], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.[1] Cf. **wharre.** Hence (1) **Yarrish**, (2) **Yarry**, *adj.* harsh or strong of taste; acid, sour.

(1) w.Yks.[1], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] This ale's rayther yarrish. (2) e.Yks. (W.W.S.) w.Yks. 'Yarry' points to a rough taste in the mouth like that produced by sloes and crabs, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 354. Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

YAR, *int.* Yks. [jā(r).] In phr. (1) *yar away about*, a cry to sheep-dogs: 'go away round them.' (R.H.H.); (2) — *away hinder*, 'come back behind me.' (*ib.*)

YAR, see **Argh**, *adj.*, **Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Hair, Hear, Hoar**, *adj.*[1], **Yare.**

YARB, *sb.*[1] Wor. [jāb.] A dial. form of 'garb.'

s.Wor. 'Er's despret flushy, 'er mus' a got on 'er weddin' yarb (H.K.).

YARB, *sb.*[2] Hrf.[2] [jāb.] An opprobrious epithet.

'Him's a ninted yarb,' a mischievous fellow (s.v. Ninted).

YARB, *v.* Hrf.[2] [jāb.] To cut roughly.

It's badly yarb'd.

YARB, YARBY, see **Herb.**

YARD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **yed** Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[12] m.Yks.[1]; **yerd** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Ant. Lakel.[2] w.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Shr.[2] [jard, jād; jərd, jēd.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Yard-band**, (*a*) a tape measure; a yard-stick; (*b*) the three stars forming the belt of the constellation Orion; also called **Lady's yard-band**; (2) **-coal**, see below; (3) **— of clay**, a long clay pipe; (4) **-side**, one yard long; (5) **-wand**, a yard-stick; (6) **-wide days**, prosperous times; (7) **-wood**, wood used by charcoal-burners; (8) **-work**, a colliery term: work done by the yard, or partly by yard and partly by the ton.

(1, *a*) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] (*b*) w.Yks.[1] The Lady's yerd-band. Nhp.[2] (2) Shr.[1] A good coal for manufacturing purposes; Shr.[2] A measure of coal which lies upon the Black Basses. (3) Lin.[1] (4) Nhb.[1] Let's he' just a yard-side. (5) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.[1] It is in the colliery that its special significance is understood. When carried by underviewer or overman it is at once a distinguishing wand of office, a convenient walking stick, or a rod of punishment to evil-doers of juvenile years, as well as a measuring rod for setting off the work in the mine. In former times it was of the yet further service of forming a useful accompaniment in the descent of the pit, and was used to fend off the person from the sides of the shaft. 'The man descending with one thigh in the loop, and his left arm round the chain, with a heavy lantern in his hand, and with the yard-wand in his right hand, to guide and keep himself as near as possible in the centre of the shaft,' Scott *Ventilation of Coal Mines* (1868) 31. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). Lakel.[2], n.Yks.[12], m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] (6) s.Lan.[1] Poor chap! aw know'd him when he wur i' his yard-wide days, bu' he's hard-drivven neaw. (7) Midl. A 'cord' of yard-wood is only three-fourths of a statute 'cord,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 71. (8) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

2. Phr. (1) *straight up and down, like a yard of pump-water*, said of a tall, thin person. s.Lan.[1] 6; (2) *you must eat another yard of pudden first*, said to one who is not yet man enough to do something. Suf.[1] (s.v. Pudden poke).

3. A rod, staff, wand; a yard-stick.

Sc. 'The king's yerd,' i. e. the sceptre (Jam. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.[2], Shr.[2]

4. A measure of land, varying in different localities; see below.

Oxf. A yard is a fourth part of a lot. . . An acre is a lot. An acre or lot is sometimes three or four acres. . . The yard, one or more. . . When each lot is large, the habaker is large too, and so the yard, and when small, they are small too, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 309. Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] 'A yard of land,' i. e. a rood. 'A yard of wod,' costs 6*s.* 8*d.* in the Old Parish Book of Wye. Wil. A quarter of an acre, so called because in ancient common field lands where the furlongs were 40 poles long, the ¼ acre was a land-yard or pole at the end, Davis *Agric.* (1813); Wil.[1] w.Som.[1] A measure of five and a half yards (16½ feet) both long and square, i. e. the same as a rod, pole, or perch. Dev. The tender of Mr. Charles Heard to channel the water-courses with Marland brick in various parts of the town was accepted at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard of nine feet, *n.Dev. Herald* (Apr. 8, 1897) 8, col. 2, in *Reports Provinc.* (1897); He produced a stick, which he said was just over a yard in length. . . 'But that measures more than a yard,' remarked my husband; 'that must be nearly a rod long.' 'Oh, yes; but we call that a yard down here,' was the reply, *ib.* (1893) No. 13. Cor. The linear rod, pole, perch, or land yard is 5½ yards of 3 feet in imperial measure, 6 yards or 18 feet in Cornish. The square rod, pole, perch, or land yard is of course the square of this, and 160 of them make the acre in either measure. Lace or yard are the common terms for the square of 18 feet, in measuring potatoes or anything else (J.W.).

Hence **Yard-land**, *sb.* (1) a certain measure of land, varying from 15 to 40 acres; an ancient copyhold tenure; (2) in phr. *to go round by the yard-land*, see below.

(1) War. A 'bundle' of, usually, 30 'strips' scattered over the common field of the village, *Old Deeds Southam* (1625–1780); (W.G.) s.Wor. (H.K.) Oxf. In Begbroke and Yarnton the yard-land represented thirty-two statute acres, Stapleton *Three Parishes* (1893) 263; 1831. At a Vestry it was agreed that every holder in the parish should take his proper proportion of the labourers out of work, that being one day for one yard-land, *ib.* 279. Bck. Yard-lands are attended with peculiar rights, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 521. Sur. At Wimbleton it contains no more than fifteen acres, Bailey (1721). Hmp. The yardlands (virgates), or half yardlands, . . of varying size in different places, but usually about thirty acres, more or less, Capes *Rural Life* (1901) 38. Wil. The

rest of the manor called the tenantry part was divided into small copyhold tenements or farms called 'yard-lands,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 204; This is land sufficient for a plough of oxen and a yard to winter them. Ancient copyhold tenements into which the manors were usually divided, each being occupied by one tenant and enjoying equal stinted rights of common, DAVIS *Agric.* (1812); **Wil.**[1] (2) **s.Wor.** Under the old poor-law men and boys who claimed employment were sent by the overseers to the different farms, and work was found there for them for a longer or shorter time according to the size of the several holdings. The overseers drew up and gave them a sort of way-bill, to be signed by the several employers, directing them to what farms they were to go, and for how many days. This was called 'Going round by the yard-land' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1]

5. *v.* Used of a couple courting; see below.

Sur. Don't you know the three stages o' courtin' here? Fust o' all, the young pair walks each other about a yard apart—that's yardin'. Then they gits more familiar, and takes each other's arms. That's . . . aiblen to aiblen, and last, when they curls their arms round each other, . . that's called waistin'! BARING-GOULD *Broom Squire* (1896) xxxv.

6. *Obs.* See below.

I.Ma. To summon for hiring: formerly . . . executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market (C.D.); An obstruction both to the farmers, deemsters, and other officers, who should have the benefit of yarded servants, *Statute* (1667) quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, 450 (*ib.*); The old privilege of 'yarding' given by ancient customary law to the lords, deemsters, and chief officers in the island . . . of compelling certain persons of either sex into their service at a trifling fee fixed by law, has now and very properly fallen into disuse, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 200.

YARD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **yaird** Sc. (JAM.); **yart** Lan.; **yeard** Edb.; **yerd** Wgt. Dwn. Shr.[2]; **yord** Shr.[1]; **yort** Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [jard, jād.] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Yard-brush,** a broom of stiff material, used for sweeping yards; (2) **-man,** a man who looks after the stock in a farm-yard.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Not.** The yardman's loud whistle in the yard, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 232. **n.Lin.**[1] Wanted a farm-labourer . . . as yardman, *Gainsburgh News* (Sept. 25, 1875). **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 303, ed. 1849. **Ken.**[1] (s.v. Second-man).

2. A garden; an enclosure of land adjacent to a house.

Sc. (JAM.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 113. **Sh.I.** He's creepin trou da yard, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 46. **ne.Sc.** A fitpath led through the yaird to the upper yett, GRANT *Keckleton*, 29. **Abd.** The hoose and the yaird, wi's bow [boll] an' sap money, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 50. **Per.** Our factor has a famous yaird, It slopin' to the sunshine beiks, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 28. **Ayr.** Lang syne, in Eden's bonie yard, When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 15. **Edb.** Whan father Adie first pat spade in The bonny yeard o' antient Eden, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 143, ed. 1785. **Wgt.** FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 260. **Dwn.** A wuz stan'in' alane in the yerd by Knockdoo, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 202. **Chs.**[3] The kailyards, the gardens outside the walls of Chester. **Lin.**[1] **Shr.**[1] Run to the yord an' see if the gis an' gullies bin all right; **Shr.**[2] **e.An.**[1] We have a sort of fape-bushes in the yard. **Nrf.** Let my beloved come into 's yard and ate his plasant fruits, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849; **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1] [ʒerd, or ʒorde, *ortus* (*Prompt.*).]

3. *Comp.* (1) **Yard-dyke,** a garden wall; (2) **-foot,** the lower end of a garden; (3) **-head,** the upper end of a garden.

(1) **Sh.I.** He caught her by herself at the corner of the yard dyke, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 20. **Per.** He's brought stones from the hill; With rugging and drouging, Your yard-dyke to fill, SMITH *Poems of Controversy* (1714) 85, ed. 1869. (2, 3) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

4. A churchyard.

Abd. This will be the deepest in the yaird; It's nae a four fit dibble for a common man the day—Ilk bane I'm layin' by is o' a Laird, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 24. **Ayr.** JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 71. **Peb.** He slumbers in yon lonely yaird, fast by the Tweed's fair stream, SANDERSON *Poems* (1865) 47. **e.Dur.**[1], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**[3]

5. A cluster of houses, a 'fold.'

Sc. (A.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1]

6. *v. Obs.* To spread manure; see below.

Dev. The raising and proper disposing of the large heaps of manured earth which have been removed from the vorehead and spread about the rest of the field, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 452, 469.

YARD, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Ready, eager, sharp. BAILEY (1721). Misprint for 'yare,' q.v.

YARDEN, *sb.* e.An.[12] [jā·dən.] A yard-stick.

YARDIE, *sb.* Dev. [jā·di.] A dockyard labourer.

The 'yardies,' as the [Devonport] dockyard men are locally called, have still given no sign, but why they are holding back no one can understand, *Dy. Mail* (Oct. 21, 1902) 3.

YARE, *adj.* and *int.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Suf. s.Cy. Ken. Also in forms **yar** Suf. Ken.[12]; **yoir** Elg. [jeə(r.] 1. *adj.* Ready, prepared; disposed, desirous, eager; alert, brisk, nimble; also used *advb.* Cf. **gar(e, yary.**

Sc. Ye ha'e your bow weel bent, And a' your arrows yare, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 165. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Elg.** I've seen thee, yare in a' thy pride, Lift up thy saucy ee, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 241; *ib. Gl.* **Rxb.** Yeoman yare and baron bold, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 283. **N.Cy.**[12], **Nhb.**[1], **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**[1] Weel, Ah's yare fur ma' dinner, Ah is; **n.Yks.**[2], **Shr.**[1] **Suf.** RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** *ib.* **Ken.**[12]

Hence **Yarely,** *adv.* eagerly, quickly.

Fif. The younker, Curlins, of devoted soul Down headlong yarely gallop'd horse and all, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 69, ed. 1871.

2. Covetous, stingy. n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[2] s.Cy. RAY (1691). 3. Fresh, green; used of grass or pastures. N.Cy.[2], Suf. (K.) s.Cy. RAY (1691). 4. *int. Obs.* A command to get ready quickly; quick!

Slk. Yare, yare! here they come, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 204 (JAM.).

[He woren iare into Denemark for to fare, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 2954. OE. *gearo*, ready.]

YARE, see **Ere,** *adv.*[1], **Hair, Yair, Yar,** *adj.*, **Year.**

YARELY, see **Early.**

YAREWINDS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Shr.[1] A machine for holding yarn intended to be made into skeins or wound into balls. See below.

The yarewinds consisted of a reel and stand. The reel was a stock something like the nave of a wheel, with four arms, inserted crosswise, i.e. at opposite diameters; these arms were perforated at regular distances from the end, to receive the tall wooden pins round which the yarn was wound. By means of the holes—about five in each arm—the pins could be adjusted to 'slippings,' or skeins, of various lengths. The stand consisted of a small block, forming an apex, as it were, to the three legs which supported it, and having in its centre a pivot upon which the reel rotated. (A tripod, to serve as a stand for the reel, would sometimes be rudely fashioned by cutting a three-forked branch to the requisite length, and inverting it.) The whole affair was about two feet and a half from the ground. When spinning was a household industry, yarewinds supplemented the wheel; the yarn spun and twisted on the latter being wound on the reel, as the succeeding process by which the 'slippings' were formed. Linen-yarn, when it had been made into 'slippings,' was bleached, and afterwards returned to the yarewinds, from which it was wound into balls for the cottage weaver. Spinning-wheels and yarewinds were in use about 1840, and probably at a later date still.

YARFA, *sb.* Sc. Also written **yarpha** S. & Ork.[1]; and in forms **yarf(f** Sh.I.; **yarfal** Cai.[1] [ja·rfə.] 1. Peat mixed with clay and sand; peat full of fibres and roots.

Sh.I. Four or five mile o' gaet, fou o' möry yarfs, ert byles, an' coorse hedder, *Sh. News* (Dec. 15, 1900). **Or.I.** In the moss there are two kinds of peat prevalent. One sort is very dark and almost black, and this is considered the best for domestic purposes. The other sort is brown, and looks well, but does not burn so well as the other: it is popularly known by the name of yarpha, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 181; **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1]

2. A peat-bog; a hole in a moor.

Sh.I. He follows the bröd [trail] until its end at the entrance to a yarff near the side of a burn, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 224; We turn . . . the poor yarpha, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baittle grass-land, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxxv.

[1. Cp. ON. *jörfi*, gravel, gravelly soil (VIGFUSSON).]

YARFAST, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **yerfast** S. & Ork.[1] [ja·rfast.] 1. *v.* To secure corn, thatch, &c. from wind by binding down.

(*Coll.* L.L.B.); 'To yar-fast de corn, de hay, de boat,' &c., that is, to secure the corn, &c. against storms and sudden gales:

properly to fasten it down to the earth by means of weights, stones, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46.

2. *sb.* Chains, ropes, &c. used for binding down in such a manner. S. & Ork.[1]

YARF(F, see **Yarfa.**

YARK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Wxf.[1] A barn.

YARK, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Suf. Som. Amer. Also written **yahk** e.Yks.[1]; and in forms **yack** w.Yks.[2] Lin.[1] Nhp.[2]; **yake** w.Yks.[4]; **yek** Not.; **yerk** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Cum.[4] w.Yks. Lin.[1] Suf.[1] Amer.; **yerke** Chs.[3]; **yirk** Sc. [jark, jāk; jərk, jōk.] **1.** *v.* To jerk; to seize or pull forcibly; to snatch, wrench, force. Cf. jerk, *v.*

Sc. We saw the wee flag yirk up to the mast-heid, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xv; He yarkit it out o' my han' (JAM. *Suppl.*). e.Sc. I yerkit the pillow oot frae the lazy back o' him, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 28. e.Lth. Yerk out only a sentence or two, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 185. n.Cy. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Yark it oot. Wm. They yarked off their coats to fight (B.K.). n.Yks.[34], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.[1] To seize anything by stealth; w.Yks.[2] He yarked it out; w.Yks.[345], Der.[1], Not. (J.H.B.), Not.[1] Lin.[1] Don't yah yack it from me. n.Lin.[1] He saw him knocking and yarking the horse about and swearing at it, *Stamford Merc.* (Sept. 27, 1861). sw.Lin.[1] I yarked the bread and butter out on her hand. Som. (HALL.) [Amer. She'll be a-yerkin' me aroun' thereckly like I wuz a rag-baby, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1866) 426.]

2. To throw with a jerk; to cast violently; to toss.

Sc. Ye yerkit me ow'r, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 28, ed. 1868. Slg. Be sharp, my lad, and merry O, And yerk it [a curling stone] to the snaw, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 79. Dmf. I'll yerk ye tae the yirth, an' crack a' yer banes! PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 246. Gall. *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 160. w.Yks.[5] Yark it here! sw.Lin.[1] He yarked her down reiet on the stones.

3. To dig out; to force up by the roots.

Sh.I. He wis yarkin' oot da paets an' da swaet holin aff o'm, *Sh. News* (Nov. 25, 1899). w.Yks.[2] There were some gooseberry trees i' t'garden, but shoo yacked 'em all up.

4. To push; to slam; to shut with force.

Cld. He yerkit to the yett wi' a bang (JAM.). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

5. Of a horse: to kick; to strike out with the heels.

Cum.[4] To lash out in play as a colt will; kicking implies vice. w.Yks.[1] T'horse yarked out baath his hinder fit. Der.[1] When a horse strikes, he is said to yark, or 'to yark out his heels.'

6. Of birds: to rise. Not.[2] The snipe yarked up.

7. To strike hard, esp. with a switch or whip; to beat, thrash; to stab.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Mornin clocks an' yarkin hammers Reviv'd us by their tunefu' yammers, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 177. Abd. They yark the yielding grain frae aff the strae, WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 455. Ayr. She yerkit my haffet wi' her loof, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. Edb. Gif ye yirk me in the ribs with your stellet, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 93. Dmf. The auld spur yerks intill oor flanks, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 140. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] He'll yark ye when he gets had on ye. Dur.[1], Lakel.[12], Cum.[4] Wm. If I can nobbut catch the' I will yark the' (J.M.); (M.P.) n.Yks.[124], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.R.); w.Yks.[1] Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 276; Lan.[1], n.Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Yarker,** *sb.* (*a*) a sudden, severe blow; also used *fig.*; (*b*) anything very large of its kind; a 'whapper'; (*c*) used ironically for something very small or delicate; (2) **Yarking,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) very large of its kind, 'whapping'; (*b*) severe.

(1, *a*) Sc. MACKAY. Slk. That was a yerker! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. Dmf. (JAM.) (*b*) Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] Oor meer's fwol't a cowt, an' a yarker. Wm. (B.K.), (M.P.), n.Yks.[124], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1] s.Not. It were a big un; it were a yarker (J.P.K.). n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). (*c*) s.Not. Them taters are yarkers! Why, they're no bigger nor pills (J.P.K.). se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (2, *a*) Nhb.[1] A yarkin tettie. Cum.[4] Wm. A gert yarken black puddin, *Billy Tyson's Hunneymoon*, 8. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), ne.Lan.[1] (*b*) Sc. I houp and trust we'll have yerkin' frost when it comes, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 87. ne.Lan.[1]

8. To break; to cleave; to cut, chop, hack.

Fif. The weir-steed's skull was yerk'd in twa, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 179. s.Wor. Somebuddy 'ave bin a yarkin' this mate about. Gie mah th' 'acker, oolt a, a'll suhn yark 'im up (H.K.).

9. *Obs.* Of the rays of the sun: to beat powerfully on any object. Abd., Kcd. (JAM.) **10.** To start a tune; to commence singing, playing, &c.; to strike up, reel off; used with *off* and *out.*

Sc. Watch John Auld preparing to 'yirk oot the psalms,' WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 15. Lnk. He clam the scale wi' screwed-up e'e, An' yerkit oot this lood oblation, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 21. Lth. LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 286.

11. To move quickly or hastily; to push on; to do anything energetically; to work hard.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Wi' a sludd o' dis kind, we'd been sittin' nearly nakid abüne da belt yarkin' in fir life ta win ta da laand, *Sh. News* (July 8, 1899). n.Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Lth. We hae a lang tramp to yerk till in the morning, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 181. Nhb. A warld o' wonders crossed maw brain, Through which they did se skelp and yark As if maw wits had run amain, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] They beaath teaak teh ther heels . . . and that man iv his trailan t'chain efter as hard as he could yark, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 72. e.Yks.[1] Generally used ironically. 'Talk about waak [work]! Tom diz yark it.' w.Yks.[1] I yark'd up i' a crack, an . . . I yarks intot' house, an hugs out lile Bill.

12. *Obs.* Of beer: to be in a state of fermentation. Ags. (JAM.) **13.** *Fig.* To think hard; to beat one's brains; of the mind: to be busy, worked up, or excited.

Sc. (JAM.); In vain he yerked his souple head, To find an ambiguity, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 32; Thoughts are free, tho' I mayna say mickle, I can yark at the thinking, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Bnff. Meantime I'm yarkin' at my study, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 172. Ayr. My barmie noddle's working prime, My fancie yerkit up sublime Wi' hasty summon, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 4.

14. To bind tightly.

Sc. (JAM.); His hands and feet are yerked as tight as cords can be drawn, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) lii. Slk. They yerkit his limbis with twine, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 16. Rxb. They'd just yerk me up to the white birk . . . wi' my hands high abune my head, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 128.

15. To stretch to the fullest extent.

Nhb.[1] Sirrah, yor weskit's yarkeet on ye.

16. To pack tightly; to ram full.

Lnk. Ilka guidwife had her barrel Yerkit fu' o' guid aitmeal, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (1895) 25.

17. To be noisy, indulge in horseplay, 'lark.'

Cum. Some teymes i'th winter neeghts, when dark, We'd into the Ladies Di'rys yark, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 52; (E.W.P.)

18. With *out*: to shout loudly. w.Yks. (J.R.) **19.** To bite greedily; to drink.

Sh.I. Fader kens 'at shü might as weel a yarkid in a bottle o' spring waal watter, *Sh. News* (Oct. 5, 1901); When fish are biting freely, they are yarkin at the bait (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

Hence **Yarker,** *sb.* an eager eater; a greedy person.

Lakel.[2] Wm. He war a yarker if he yance gat hod (B.K.).

20. *sb.* A jerk, pull, snatch.

Gall. I gied them a bit yirk oot, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 283. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1], Chs.[3] s.Not. Gie the reins a bit of a yek (J.P.K.).

21. A smart blow or stroke; a heavy thump; a flogging; a stab.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Abd. He gat a yafu yark against the door cheek, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Per. I got a yerk o't Right through my thigh, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 160. Lth. They winna stand a yerk ava, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 139. Slk. He whiles gae his mother a yerk on the face, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. Nhb.[1] Der. 'Come and get a good yark.' This is what the master says when a boy is sent to him for punishment (F.P.). Cum. Threw his neef hoaf up teh t'ceilin', an than browt it doon wi' sec a yark on t'coonter, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14; Cum.[4] n.Yks.[2] I'll gie thee a skinful o' yarks. ne.Yks.[1] He gav him a yark ower t'back. e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[2] A yack i' th' head. Suf.[1]

22. A quick movement of any kind. Sc. (JAM.)

23. Phr. (1) *to gang yark,* to go with a jerk; to strike against; (2) *to play yark on,* to strike, to beat.

(1) Cum. Turns and gangs yark on another gert steànn, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 242. (2) Slk. Making his hazel sapling play yerk on the hind quarters of his nag, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 361, ed. 1866.

24. A strap or piece of string to fasten the trousers to keep them free from mud.

s.Wor. Stop till a've got mah yarks on (H.K.).

25. Rough amusement; 'larks.'

Cum. Gay rivin' yarks we hed, RICHARDSON *Talk*, 2nd S. (ed. 1876) 67; Cum.[4]

26. A draught; a long drink; a greedy bite; used of an indefinite quantity.

Sh.I. I faer A'll hae ta tak' anidder yark o' watter, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900); A yark o' drink (J.S.); S. & Ork.[1]

YARK, *v.*[2] *Obs.* n.Cy. To prepare. BAILEY (1721); (HALL.) [OE. *gearcian*, to prepare, supply (SWEET).]

YARK, *adj.* Shr. Dev. Also written yarke Dev. [jāk.] 1. Brisk, lively; sharp-witted, shrewd, penetrating.

Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Dev. Aw, my bwoy, yū be lūking yark's marning, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 469. s.Dev. FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

Hence *to look yark, phr.* to look sharp, make haste.

Dev. You must look yark to catch the train, *Reports Provinc.* (1887).

2. Of weather: wild, stormy.

It's very yark to-day, *ib.* (1891).

YARKIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form yarken. [ja·rkin, ·ən.] The space between the forefinger and thumb; the hollow of the foot between the heel and great toe; the grasp of the hand. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); S. & Ork.[1] *ib. MS. add.*

YARKIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms yerkin Bwk. Dmf. (JAM.); yerking Slk. [ja·rkin.] 1. The side seam of a shoe; the seam by which the hinder part of the upper leather of a shoe is joined to the fore part.

S. & Ork.[1], Bwk. (JAM.) Slk. George had not sewed a single yerking, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 317, ed. 1866. Dmf. (JAM.)

2. *Comb.* (1) Yarkin allishen, an out-seam awl; (2) ·seam, the lacing part of a boot.

(1) Sh.I. A yarkin allishen, a Norway ladle, a gruel tree, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 39; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 242. (2) Nhb.[1]

YARKIN(G, *adj.* Lan. [jā·kin.] Grating, harsh.

A corn-crake set up a yarkin seaund, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 262.

YARKING, *vbl. sb.* Sh.I. [ja·rkin.] Incessant fault-finding. S. & Ork.[1]

YARK-ROD, *sb.* Lin. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* n.Lin.[1], nw.Lin. (B. & H.) Cf. yack-yar(d.

YARL, *v.* and *sb.* Not. [jāl.] 1. *v.* To utter a loud, discordant sound; to bawl. Cf. jarl.

s.Not. The woman's allus yarlin an' yawpin at him, becos of 'im likin a sup o' beer. Do stop that yarlin kid (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A loud, discordant sound; a bawl.

Them theer high notes o' theirn was a yarl (*ib.*).

YARLIN, see Yoldring.

YARLS, *sb.* Cum. Also in form yurls. Money given to confirm a bargain; earnest money. See Arles.

My next yurls is teaan for Amurica, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 10; Cum.[14]

YARLY, see Early.

YARM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also in forms yaarm Sh.I.; yawm e.An.[1] [jarm, jām.] 1. *v.* Of a sheep: to bleat.

Sh.I. I heard a odious yarmin, an' da first 'at I saw wis a black lamb fleein' first da wan wye an' dan da tidder, *Sh. News* (July 29, 1899); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

2. Of a cat: to whine; to mew.

Sh.I. Yea, doo may yaarm, pussy. Doo'll shūrely be satisfied apo' heads an' guts da night, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) w.Yks. Sich a yarmin an spitting an barkin as yo nivver heeard, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 15.

3. To utter a loud, discordant noise; to shriek, yell; to cry as a wild beast.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Yks. A strange chap bawlin an yarmin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1890) 48. Lin. (HALL.), e.An.[1] Nrf. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Yarmer,** *sb.* a precentor.

Sh.I. The upstaander [minister] and the yarmer had not then learned to quarrel over a 'mug o' tee watter,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

4. To scold; to speak ill-naturedly; to find fault, grumble.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Yks. Ah gav' him a bunch wi' me feeat, an' rattled him yarming off yam, LANCASTER *Mod. Yks. Poets*, 66. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[3], e.Cy. (HALL.)

5. *sb.* The bleat of a sheep. Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164. 6. The cry or whine of a cat; mewing, caterwauling.

Sh.I. Da yarms an' spittin' o' da cat an' da njirrin o' Berry waukin'd Sibbie, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898). Or.I. DENNISON *Orc. Sketch Book* (1880); JAM. *Suppl.*

7. A discordant, disagreeable sound. Lin.[1]

[3. ȝarmand & ȝerand a ȝoten him semed, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4745. 5. ON. *jarmr*, a bleating (VIGFUSSON).]

YARMOUTH, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Cant. In *comb.* (1) Yarmouth bloater, an inhabitant of Yarmouth; (2) — capon, a red herring.

(1) Nrf. Peggotty said, . . for her part, she was proud to call herself a Yarmouth bloater, DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1850) iii. (2) Nrf. Their red herrings are nicknamed Yarmouth capons, *England's Gazetteer* (1790) s.v. Yarmouth. Suf.[1] Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

YARN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form yorn s.Lan.[1] [jarn, jān.] 1. In *comp.* (1) Yarn-beam, the beam in a loom on which the warp is wrapped; cf. garn, *sb.*[1]; (2) ·clue, a ball of wool; (3) ·croft, a field used for bleaching yarn; also used *attrib.*; (4) ·nag, see below; (5) ·windles, an implement for winding yarn; see Windle, *sb.*[2]; (6) ·winds, (*a*) see (5); cf. yarewinds; (*b*) in phr. *to put a nicht on 'e yarnwins*, to spend an evening in an uninteresting way.

(1) Gall. Nothing ever came from those whose ears hear little but the chirping of the yarn-beam, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 224, ed. 1876. Chs.[1] (2) Sc. Like to the yarn clue of the drowsy knitter, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii. (3) Lan. The gallows tree Wheer th' yorn-croft thief wur swung, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 9. s.Lan.[1] (4) Sc. I lookit to my yarn-nag And it grew never mair, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 331. (5) Sc. Ye will have a ravelled hasp on your yarn-windles, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) v. Nhb.[1] Cum. This instrument is screwed to a table, and has a cup in the centre to hold the clew (M.P.). n.Yks.[2] (6, *a*) Sh.I. Shū cam' butt wi' da yarnwinds. Shū wis . . . ben windin' twartree clues o' waaft, fir a wab o' grey claith, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). Cai.[1] (*b*) Cai.[1]

2. Phr. *to take the yarn*, said of herrings when they strike the net. N.I.[1] 3. *Fig.* Humour, mood.

w.Yks.[2] He was in the yarn for it.

YARN, see Hear, Hern, *sb.*, Yawn, *v.*

YARNACLES, see Yarringle(s.

YARNDLE, *sb. Obs.* Chs. An instrument for winding yarn, a 'yarn-windle.'

Chs.[1] An instrument [for measuring] which is usually called a cross or square . . . having an hole at the center, like those things which here in Cheshire we call Yarndles, being used by country housewives in winding of their yarn, MARTINDALE *Countrey Survey Book* (1682) 69.

YARNEST, see Earnest.

YARNETS, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) An instrument for winding yarn.

YARNUT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Lin. The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* See Earthnut. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Nhb.[1], ne.Lan.[1], Lin.[1]

YARNY, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] Disposed to the telling of long tales.

YARP, *v. Obs.* Sc. To 'harp' fretfully; to grumble, carp, complain, whine. See Harp, *sb.*[1] 5.

Ayr. (JAM.) Lnk. Grit o'ercome [superabundance] . . . Gars yarp an' yammer sigh an' weep, Gin aff she's fleein', WATT *Poems* (1827) 72.

YARPHA, see Yarfa.

YAR-POAN, *v.* Sh.I. To thatch with two layers of sods. See Pone.

'To yar-poan de ruiff': to 'double poan,' to put on two layers of sods (in thatching) and not the usual layer of straw, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46.

YAR(R, *v.* Yks. Lan. Lin. [jaə(r).] 1. To growl as a dog; to snarl. s.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] See Arr, *v.*[2]; cf. yirr.

2. To cry; to shout; to speak loudly. Yks. *Dy. Express* (Dec. 19, 1902) 4. n.Yks.[4]

YARR, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also in forms yawr Bwk. Nhb. Cum.; yur Cum.[4] [jar.] The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.*

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. By small weeds, is meant yarrs, skellachs, gule and others. *Surv. App.* 42 (*ib.*). Abd. When the weeds—'yarrs, skellachs, gules, and others'—begin to spring, ALEXANDER *N. Rural Life* (1877) 26. Bwk., Nhb., Cum. (B. & H.), Cum.[4], s.Lan. (B. & H.)

YARR, see **Arr**, *v.*[2]

YARRAGE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] Also written **yarridge.** [ja·ridʒ.] An edge, corner, sharp point. See **Arris**, *sb.*

YARRA-GRASS, *sb.* Ess. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.* (S.P.H.)

YARREL, *sb.* Suf. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.* (HALL.), (E.G.P.)

YARRELS, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [ja·rəlz.] The goosander, *Mergus merganser.*

YARRINGLE(S, *sb. Obs.* Chs. Shr. Also in form **yarnacles** Shr.[1] An instrument for winding yarn; see below.

Chs.[1] In use sixty or seventy years since. s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Yarnacles were, for all intents and purposes, the same as the yarewinds previously described, q.v.; but they were somewhat simpler in construction, the reel being merely two flat pieces of wood laid one over the other,—like a S. Andrew's Cross, in form, —with a hole in the middle to enable it to rotate on a pivot. The arms were perforated like those of the yarewinds, and for the same reasons; the tall pegs holding the yarn being fitted into the holes at the compass required by the skein. A pedestal, or stand of some kind, having a pivot in the centre, served for the reel to work upon.

YARROW, *v.*[1] Sh.I. [ja·rə.] To prepare grain for use; to make meal.

'I can hardly believe 'at ye hae nae üse for sivs an' weichts, gudeman. Yarrow ye nane o' your crops?'.. 'Yarrow wir crops! No, no, my freend at ye ir, dat days is by hereabout,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 12, 1898); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 172; S. & Ork.[1]

YARROW, *v.*[2] n.Sc. (JAM.) To earn; to gain by industry.

YARROWAY, *sb.* e.An. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.*

e.An.[1] [A plant of omen. . . Take one of the serrated leaves of the plant, and with it tickle the inside of the nostrils, repeating at the same time the following lines: 'Yarroway, yarroway, bear a white blow, If my love love me, my nose will bleed now.' If the blood follows this charm, success in your courtship is held to be certain, 424. Nrf. (B. & H.)

YARRY-HORSE, *sb.* Ess. A horse that carries its head well. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

YARSENT, YARTA, YARTH, see **Jazzen, Jarto, Earth**, *sb.*[1]

YARWHELP, *sb.* Irel. Nrf. Also in form **yarwhip** N.I.[1] Var. species of godwit, *Limosa.*

N.I.[1] HARRIS *Hist. Down* (1744). Nrf. Black-tailed godwit (R.H.H.). [Bar-tailed godwit, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 198.]

YARWHIP, YARWIG, see **Yarwhelp, Earwig.**

YARY, *adj.* Nrf. Ken. Dev. Amer. Also in form **yarry** Dev. Amer. [jē·ri.] Ready; smart, quick; sharp, cunning; wary. Cf. **yare.**

Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 38. Ken. A yary fellow (K.). Dev. Magpies be yarry birds, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 159, ed. 1871. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 381.]

YASK, *sb.* Shr.[1] [jask.] A loud cough to clear the throat. The same word as **Hask**, *adj.*[1] (q.v.)

Bygum! 'e wuz aumust choked, 'e gid sich a yask.

YASP, *adj.* Sh.I. [jasp.] Brisk, fresh.

Da tidder moarnin' I wid jump apo' da flüer as yasp as ye laek, an' as supple as a eel, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898); S. & Ork.[1] *MS. add.*

YASPEN, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Ess. s.Cy. Som. Also in forms **eapns** Yks.; **espin** Der.[1]; **ipson** Som.; **yeepsen** Ess.[1] s.Cy.; **yepsintle** Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1]; **yespen** Ess.; **yespfull** Stf.; **yestmus** s.Lan.[1] As much as can be taken up in both hands together; a double handful.

n.Cy. BAILEY (1721). Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Lan. Theer woudno I ha cumn for a yepsintle o' ginnies, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1740) 43; Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Stf. RAY 1691 *MS. add.* (J.C.) Der.[1] Ess. RAY (1691); K.); Ess.[1] s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Som. A little ipson, MARTIN *Interpreter* (1892) 256.

[Cp. ȝelspe, handfulle (ȝespe K. H., ȝelpe S., ȝespyn P.), *vola* (*Prompt.*).]

YASSICH, *adv.* Bnff.[1] [ja·siχ.] With violence. The same word as **Jossich** (q.v.).

YAT, *sb.*[1] Shr.[2] [jat.] A dial. form of 'gate' (q.v.)

YAT, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heifer. (HALL.)

YAT, *v.* Sh.I. [jat.] To pour in a large quantity; to stream. Cf. **yote.**

Shü cam rinnin' at her utmost wi' her face laik da yatten blüde, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

YAT, see **Gate**, *sb.*[1], **Hot.**

YATCH-MATCHER, *sb.* Dor. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* (E.C.M.)

YATE, *int.* Lan. Not. I.W. Also written **yait** e.Lan.[1]; **yeight** Not. [jēt.] 1. A command to a horse to go to the right. e.Lan.[1], Not. (J.W.) See **Hait.** 2. A command to a horse to go to the left. I.W.[1] (s.v. Meyther).

YATE, see **Gate**, *sb.*[1 2], **Give, Hait.**

YATER, YATH, see **Yatter**, *v.*[1], **Earth**, *sb.*[1]

YATLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [ja·tlin.] Candles made by dipping cotton-wick repeatedly in melted tallow. S. & Ork.[1]

YATLIN-BLOOD, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *as red as yatlin-bluid*, used of anything of a bright red colour. S. & Ork.[1] Cf. **yat**, *v.*

YATT, see **Eat, Gate**, *sb.*[1]

YATTER, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Also written **yater** Lnk.; and in form **yetter** Lth. (JAM.) [ja·tər.] 1. *v.* To chatter.

Sc. (JAM.); The French pray!—Yatterin' craturs! Wha wad ken what they said? FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 29. Lth. Wi' yatterin' an' clatterin' They made an unco din, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 3. Rxb. Frequently redoubled, as expressive of reiteration, or as intimating that there is scarcely any intermission. 'She's ay yatter-yatterin, and never devaulds' (JAM.). Dmf. Yatter a wheen French phrases, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 140. Nhb. Grace likes to yatter about the days when she bondaged for him, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 121.

2. To speak loudly or angrily; to scold, carp, fret, grumble.

Sc. MACKAY. Sh.I. I . . . just begin ta sing whin shü begins ta yatter, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 24; S. & Ork.[1] Frf. Martin got as raised as a wasp, and he yattered back, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 24. s.Sc. I winna get up, sae yer yatterin's vain, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 193. Edb. Let Mrs. Cauldwell yatter awa' there as lang as she likes, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 130. Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] She's a clarty yattrin body.

Hence **Yatterie**, *adj.* fretful. Bnff.[1] 3. To rattle; to rustle. Ayr. (J.F.) 4. *sb.* Chatter; a chattering noise.

Fif. (JAM.) Slg. BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 44. Twd. The broad twang of the fishermen, the shrill yatter of the fishwives, BUCHAN *J. Burnet* (1898) 188.

5. Noisy or angry talk; brawling, scolding, grumbling.

Sh.I. Da yatter an' da yowl o' a auld auld wife, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 74. Abd. He'll winner fat's the maitter wi' 'im fin he disna hear th' conteenual yatter in's lug, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903). Fif. Confused talk (JAM.). Lnk. Nae cravin' body's yater deevin', WATT *Poems* (1827) 72. Nhb.[1] Hear what a yatter them cheps is myekin.

6. An incessant talker.

Sc. She's a weary yatter, MACKAY. Rxb. (JAM.)

YATTER, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) A confused mass or heap; a collection of small objects. See **Hatter**, *v.* 8.

YATTLE, *sb.*[1] Or.I. [ja·tl.] A grinder; a double tooth. Cf. **yackle**, *sb.*[2] FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 428; S. & Ork.[1]

YATTLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. An endeavour; strength, force of mind. See **Ettle**, *v.*[1]

Fif. Then for to win this michty battle, I set mysell wi' a' my yattle, *Ballad* (JAM.).

YATTLE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) [ja·tl.] Of ground: covered with small stones.

YAUCHLE, see **Yachle.**

YAUCHT, *v.* Sc. To owe. See **Aught**, *v.*

Bnff. (JAM.) Abd. Ye'll be come to get fat was yauchtin 'im, are ye? ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 49.

YAUD, *int.* Sc. Nhb. [jād.] A call to a sheep-dog to go after the sheep. See **Far**, *adv.* **II. 5** (4), **Fy**, *int.* **2** (5).

Sc. The signal made by a shepherd to his dog when he is to drive away some sheep at a distance (JAM.). Nhb.[1]

YAUD, see **Jade, Yad**, *sb.*[13]

YAUDEN, *v.* Yks. Also written **yowden.** [jō·dən.] To grow dusk; also used with *in.*

It's owther gannin ti rain or else it's yowdenin' in for neet (T.K.).

YAUFF, see **Youf(f.**

YAUGH, *adj. Obs.* Ken. Dirty, nasty, filthy.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] It is all yaugh.

YAUGHT, see **Yote.**

YAUK, *v.* Sc. To ache.

Per. Wi' the butt his shouther yaukit, Aye yaukit, yaukit, dwanged and yaukit, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 183. w.Sc. Yaukin banes are sair to bide (JAM. *Suppl.*).

YAUK, see **Yawk, Yoke**, *sb.*[1]

YAUL, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *as drunk as a yaul*, dead drunk. Abd. (G.W.)

YAUL, see **Yauld, Yawl**, *v.*[1]

YAULD, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written yald Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; and in forms yal Kcb. Nhb.[1]; yaul, yawl Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1]; yeld Nhb.[1] 1. Alert, sprightly; nimble, active; able-bodied; strong, powerful.

Sc. In the youngest and yaldest of my strength, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) vii; *Gen.* of a vigorous elderly person (A.W.). Per. I'm fifty oot,—yet . . . I'm juist as yap an' yauld As e'er was youth, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 40. s.Sc. 'A yauld ganger,' a powerful walker (JAM.). Ayr. Graenin' whiles, and no sae yaul, I'll gi'e my hull an overhaul, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 191. Slk. Ye're a yauld, guid-lookin' hizzie, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 131. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 370. Gall. A yaul aul man (W.G.). Kcb. As lish an' yal as ony deer, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140. Nhb. Amongst the competitors—all of whom were yald young fellows, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 53; Nhb.[1] A yawl horse. Lish, yald, shepherd lads.

Hence **Yaul-cuted**, *ppl. adj.* active-footed; having ancles adapted for running.

Kcb. Ilk yaul-cuted heifer round thee playing In merriment, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 47.

2. Sharp, cold; frosty; also used *fig.*

Frf. Noo sets my sun in fears O' poortith stern an' yauld, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 57. Ayr. A yawl nicht, when there is a snell frosty air (JAM.).

YAUMER, YAUMMER, see **Yammer.**

YAUNCE, *v.* and *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [jōns.] 1. *v.* To toss the head; to shrug the shoulders; to make any quick movement of the body; of a horse: to prance. Also used *reflex.* See **Jance.**

Sée aay ée yau·nsiz wen ahy tùch im wi)dhŭ wip·.

2. *sb.* A quick, jerking movement of the body.

YAUP, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. and Amer. Also written yaupe Hrf.; yawp Sc. (JAM.) Ir. Nhb.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[13] Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[2] Amer.; yorp Not.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; and in forms yaap Cai.[1] n.Cy. Nhb.[1] Cum.[1] War.[4]; yape m.Yks.[1]; yope Cum.[14] Wm. n.Yks.[4]; youp Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] e.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; yowp n.Yks.[124] e.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Hrf.[1] [jōp; jāp.] 1. *v.* To gape, yawn; to yawn audibly. Cf. gaup.

n.Yks.[2], w.Yks.[2], Not.[1], Lei.[1], War.[23], Brks.[1] [Amer. They stand starin and yawpin, all eyes and mouth, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxxi.]

2. To shout, bawl, cry aloud; to talk in a loud, boisterous manner; to whine; also with *out.* Cf. yap, *v.*[1]

Sc. (JAM.); I was that wearied with my mother's constant yaup yauping close to my ears, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 142, ed. 1894. Bnff.[1] Per. Gin ye gang yaupin' an' skirlin' out there, ye'se raise din wull do far mair scaith to yersel', nor it can til hiz, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 273, ed. 1887. Gall. He's yawping ay a yammering sang, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 213, ed. 1876. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 459. Ir. Git down out of that wid your yawpin', BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 79. N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] Thoo may yaup an' shoot as thoo's a mind, Ah'll hev mi awn way about it. Cum.[14] Wm. We yoped an' shoot't ta egg folk on, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 52; (B.K.) n.Yks. What are you yowpin' at? (I.W.); n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Prithee dinnot geeap an yowp seea; n.Yks.[4], e.Yks. (Miss A.), e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] Lan. A remark which caused th' folk to yawp eawt wi' lowfin' [laughing], WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 113. e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A lot o' yawpin' foo's. Chs.[13], Stf.[1], Not.[1] Lin. To utter a loud or high note, STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 377; Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] When Mrs. —— sings she yaups aboot like a lad tentin' craws. sw.Lin.[1] What are you yauping about, you tiresome things. Lei.[1] A couldn' 'ear his-sen spake, the' kep' on yawpin' soo. Nhp.[1] A man went yauping down the street like mad. War.[123]; War.[4] Doant ye go yaaping like that up and down the street. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence (1) **Yauping**, *ppl. adj.* ill-natured, peevish, querulous; (2) **Yaupy**, *adj.* given to screaming or bawling; (3) **Yowper**, *sb.* (*a*) a yelper; a street-crier; a ballad-singer; (*b*) a fault-finder; (4) **Yowpse**, (5) **Yowp-Simon**, *sb.* a disorderly, bawling fellow.

(1) Cai.[1], Cld. JAM. Kcb. The wife, yt wus lyin on the bed in the front room, crie't oot in a yaupin voice, 'Whut ir ye stoppin for noo, ye idle hullion!' TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 61. (2) n.Yks. That woman's varry yowpy (I.W.). nw.Lin. She's a straange yaupy lass; if a mouse nobbut runs across th' floor she'll mak as much noise as if it were a helephant (E.P.). (3 *a, b*) n.Yks.[2] (4, 5) e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. Of a dog: to bark, yelp.

Cai.[1], Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.), N.I.[1], n.Yks.[24], m.Yks.[1], s.Chs.[1] Not. Drot the yawping dug! PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 245. Shr.[1] Nip's a rar' dog; . . I knowed 'e smelt summat, or 'e ŏŏdna yowp athatn. Hrf.[1]

4. Of birds: to scream; to utter a sound of distress; to cry.

Sc. SIBBALD *Gl.* (JAM.) Cai.[1] Lnk. Mair mither-like to stay and shield Your yaupin' things, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 11th S. 71. Bwk., Rxb. (JAM.) Slk. At the door the chickens yaupit, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 92. Wgt. Clean uproot each craw that dared tae yaup sae nigh, FRASER *Poems* (1885) 150. N.I.[1] n.Cy. Applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen, GROSE (1790). Nhb.[1]

Hence **Yaupy**, *adj.* of birds: having a loud, inharmonious cry. nw.Lin. (E.P.) 5. To cough. Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) 6. *sb.* A shout, yell; a loud cry; a loud noise; a whine; constant, noisy talking.

Bnff.[1] Ayr. The Troker heard the body's yaup As goshawks listen to a whaup, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 189. Nhb. [He] gied a yawp o' joy to ken 'Twas Tam o' Bilton Mill, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 318. Cum.[14], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. They raised sike a hullaballo an a shoot, Sike a beeall an a clatther, a yowp an a yell, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 38. m.Yks.[1], War.[1] Hrf. Wild, unreasonable talk (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

7. A short, sharp bark.

Sc. (JAM.) Shr.[1] Nip's a rar' dog; 'e gid a bit on a yowp at the ŏŏd-pil jest now.

8. The cry of a sickly bird, or of one in distress. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 9. A cough. Bnff.[1] 10. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* Rnf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34.

YAUP, *sb.*[2] Lin. [jōp.] A slope of land. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

YAUP, see **Yap**, *sb.*[2], *adj.*

YAUPIT, *sb. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* Cf. yaup, *v.* 10.

YAUPRIE, *sb. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) The refuse of grain blown away by the fanners.

YAUR, *sb. Obs.* Edb. (JAM.) The name given by the Newhaven fishermen to a species of fucus which children use for painting their faces; also in *comb.* Red yaur.

YAUT, see **Yote.**

YAUVINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Bch. (JAM.) The awns of corn.

YAUW, *sb.* Sc. [jā.] A sail of a windmill.

Abd. Some war slappin' their airms like the yauws o' a win'mill, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii.

YAUW, see **Yaw**, *v.*[1]

YAUX, *sb.* Bch. (JAM.) A dial. form of 'axe.'

YAUX, see **Yox.**

YAVAL, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms yaavel n.Sc.; yavil Mry. (JAM.) [ja·vl; jā·vl.] A second crop of grain after lea; also used *attrib.* See **Awald**, *sb.*

n.Sc. The next crop was also of oats and was named the yaavel crap, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. Mry. (JAM.) Bnff., Abd. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

YAVE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] 1. *v.* To keep in subjection; to impress with great earnestness. 2. *sb.* The power of keeping in subjection; the act of impressing with much earnestness.

The maister hiz nae yave amo' the scholars, an' th'ir clean our 'im.

YAVIL, *adj.* Sc. Also in forms yaval Abd. (JAM.); yavel. Prostrate and unable to rise; prone, flat. See Awald, *ppl. adj.*

Sc. I dang him yavel, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**[1] **Bch.** They may come to lay up my mittens an' ding me yavil an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Abd.** The beast lay yavil i' the spot, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 127; (JAM.)

YAVIL-BACHELOR, *sb.* Bnff.[1] A widower.

YAVIL(L, *sb.* Dev. [jæ·vil.] A common, heath, moor.

He wished to have the child cast out and exposed on the 'yavils' or moors round where it first saw the light, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) *Introd.* v; **Dev.**[1]

YAW, *sb.* Cai.[1] [jā.] A child's name for an eel.

[ON. *áll,* an eel (VIGFUSSON).]

YAW, *v.*[1] Sc. Also in form **yauw** (JAM.). To mew as a cat; to whine. Cf. **yow,** *v.*[1]

Sc. Yawin like a wheen wulcats, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 162 (JAM.). **Slk.** (*ib.*) **Rxb.** Skirling and scrauching and yawing like a wull-cat, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 78.

YAW, *v.*[2] Sc. Irel. Chs. [jō.] 1. To yawn.

Sc. (G.W.) **Ant.** What are you yawing at? (S.A.B.)

2. To talk in a disagreeable manner; to talk disconnectedly and jerkily.

Chs.[1 3] **s.Chs.**[1] I am informed that it is usually applied to talk which is interrupted by the speaker's yawning.

YAW, see **Ewe,** *sb.*[1], **Hew,** *v.*[1], **One, Ya.**

YAWD, YAWDEN, see **Yad,** *sb.*[1], **Yauden.**

YAWER, YAWIN, see **Ewer, Owing,** *prp.*

YAWK, *v.* Sc. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **yauk** Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; **yawck** Gall.; **york** m.Lan.[1] [jōk.]

1. To hawk; to clear the throat; to retch in vomiting. m.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Lei.[1] See **Hawk,** *v.*[1] 2. To call out loudly; to hoot; to shout; to talk quickly and indistinctly.

Gall. Wi' yawcking Johnie Dowall, and Manksmen gabbling frae the manor-hole, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 85, ed. 1876. **Nhp.**[1]

3. To gape. Lei.[1], War.[3]

YAWK, see **Yolk,** *sb.*[1]

YAWKIE, *sb.* Sc. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

Lnk. There aften the yawkie sang 'Jingle the Key,' NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38.

YAWL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Som. Also written **yaul** Sc. (JAM.) e.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1]; **yawwl** Cum.[4]; and in form **yall** w.Yks. [jōl.]

1. *v.* To howl; to bawl, shout; to scream harshly; to weep. Cf. **yowl.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Through blifferts o' caul' they yammer an' yaul, THOM *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) 106. **Frf.** Harken, Bawbie! Did you ever hear sic yawlin'? SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 62. **Lnk.** NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870 26. **Cum.**[1 4] **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Thro' thee yawlin', DONALDSON *Larnin' to Sing* (1886) 11. **e.Lan.**[1] **n.Lin.** Bob, give a look to that bairn, it yawls sorely, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 193. **Lei.**[1] A yawlin' an' a-bawlin' an' a-bellerin'. **Nhp.**[1] What do you stand yauling there for? **War.**[3] **e.An.**[1] The cry of a peacock is an excellent instance of yawling. **Som.** There was th' old H—— ya-alin' and whoopin', and th' old W—— hollerin' 'eens he [the auctioneer] couldn' year hissel spake, *Dev. Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. *sb.* A howl; a cry; the act of crying.

Frf. This feenisht up wi' a terrific yawl, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 62. **Cum.**[4]

[He hurte3 of þe houndes, & þay Ful 3omerly 3aule & 3elle, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1453. Cp. ON. *gaula,* to low, bellow (VIGFUSSON).]

YAWL, *v.*[2] Ken.[1] [jōl.] A fishing term; see below.

When the herrings come off Folkestone the boats all go out with their fleet of nets 'yawling,' i.e., the nets are placed in the water and allowed to drive along with the tide, the men occasionally taking an anxious look at them, as it is a lottery whether they come across the fish or not.

YAWL, *sb.*[2] Sc.I. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* (B. & H.)

YAWL, see **Yauld.**

YAWLING, *sb.* Sus. [jō·lin.] A young herring, *Clupea harengus.* (F.E.S.) [SATCHELL (1879).] See **Yawl,** *v.*[2]

YAWM, *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. [jōm.] To move about awkwardly or slowly; to stand gaping or idling; to saunter. w.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1] Cf. **hawm,** *v.*[1] Hence **Yawmagorp,** *sb.* (1) a yawn; (2) a yawning, stretching person; a lounger. (1) **w.Yks.**[2] He's got a fit o't yawmagorps. (2) **Lei.**[1]

YAWM, YAWMER, see **Gawm, Yarm, Yammer.**

YAWN, *v.* Yks. Chs. Hrf. Also in form **yarn** Hrf.[2] [jōn; Hrf. jān.] 1. To stare. **Hrf.**[2] Stand yarning there.

2. To howl like a dog; to cry.

w.Yks.[1] **Chs.**[1] What art yawnin for? has somebody licked the?

YAWN, YAWNAX, see **Ean, Yawnups.**

YAWNEY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **yorney** Lan.[1] e.Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] [jō·ni.] A lazy, stupid person; a fool. See **Gawney.**

Lan. Where i' th' world does tha think th' greight gosterin' yorney hung it? WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 88; **Lan.**[1], **e Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1], **nw.Der.**[1], **Lin.** (HALL.), **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] What a great yawney yon is! **War.**[3] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence (1) **Yawney-box,** *sb.* a silly person; a 'yawney'; (2) **Yorneyishness,** (3) **Yorneyism,** *sb.* simplicity, foolishness, half-wittedness; (4) **Yornyed,** *sb.,* see (1).

(1) **Der.** (HALL.), **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1] (2) **Lan.** Travelled I know not how mony thousant mile, an' their yorneyishness no' rubbed out on 'em yet! BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) viii. (3) **Lan.** Tellin' 'em I're not aulus upo' th' sure track, but had fits o' givin' way to a wild sort o' yorneyism, *ib. Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad* (1884) 6. (4) **Lan.** Sithee what yon owd yornyed has gone an' bowt, WOOD *Hum. Sketches,* 13.

YAWNUPS, *sb.* Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Also in forms **yawnax** n.Lin.[1]; **yawnup** Ken.[1]; **yawnux** Shr. Hrf. [jō·nəps.] A stupid person; a fool; a lazy, uncouth person; a boor.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **Lin.** (HALL.) **n.Lin.** If I stan' jawin' wi' a hidled yawnax like you she'll maybe be dead afore I get to her, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 88. **n.Lin.**[1], **War.**[1 2 3], **s.War.**[1] **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** NORTHALL *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **Oxf.**[1] What a gret yawnups tha bist! **Ken.**[1]

Hence **Yawnups's-corner,** *sb.* the corner of the streets where the boys congregate. **Oxf.**[1]

YAWNY, see **Gawney.**

YAWP, *sb.* Shr.[1] [jōp.] The nape of the neck.

YAWP, YAWR, see **Yap,** *adj.,* **Yaup,** *v.,* **Yarr.**

YAWS, *sb.pl.* Sc. The disease of *Syphilis.* Cf. **sibbens.**

S. & Ork.[1] **Slk.** They suffer hideously from the mumps, and the yaws, and the gum-scurvy, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 73. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876.

YAWSE, *sb.* Yks. A boys' game. (HALL.) See **Ouse,** *sb.* Hence **Yawse-bones,** *sb. pl.* ox-bones, used in the game of 'yawse.' (*ib.*) [K., s.v. Aws-bones.]

YAWT, YAX, see **Yote, Ax,** *sb.*[1]

YE, *pron.* and *poss. adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms 'e Sc. Glo. Dev.; 'ee Sc. Nhb.[1] Chs.[3] sw.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1] Brks. Sur.[1] Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; er Chs.[3]; yea Cum.[1 4]; yeh Nhb. w.Yks.; yer Not. Lin. Lei.[1] War.[2] Glo. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Sur. [jī, ī; unstressed jə, i.] 1. *pron.* You; used both for *sing.* and *pl.*

Sc. As ye lead your ain life ye judge your neighbours, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **s Sc.** If that'll buy 't, ye's no want it, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **Twd.** February, an ye be fair, The hoggs'll mend, and naething pair, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 39. **Slk.** Just 'e creep down, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 1. **Wgt.** What hae ee tae say for yersel? FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 258. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Yeh may say what yeh leyke, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 9; **Nhb.**[1] It wis ee 'at did it. **Dur.**[1] **Cum.**[4] Yea's come, ye'r like. **Wm.** HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 48. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**[3] **Lan.** Let me gang wi' ye, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.**[3] Wilt'er? Wilt'ee? **Der.** OUIDA *Puck* (1870) ii. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 28. **sw.Lin.**[1] Dost'ee mind what he says? (s.v. Thou). **Lei.**[1] Yer a bigger fule nur Oi thowt yer. **War.**[2] 'I ain't gooin' to school this mornin'.' 'Yes, yer are.' **Glo.** Dunt 'e gwo far off, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i; Well, if I can't move yer, I can't, *ib.* viii. **Oxf.**[1] 'Ee' is used to a superior, and not 'thee,' except by very old people who cannot use the more refined word. **Brks.** They dwun't think no moor on't, 'ee knaws, than yuttin' their dinner, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 654. **Bdf.** Yer've set me up so comfortabul, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 66. **Hrt.** It's the seein' of yer and the hearin' of yer speak as does me good, GEARY *Rur. Life* (1899) 145. **Nrf.** That gave me a tarn, yer may be sure, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 41. **Suf.** Yer can go below, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Nov. 1900)

398. **Sur.** You'd na care aboût it Isë thinking, if yer had to carry this baag nigh ten mile, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**[1] **Hmp.** I tell 'ee what (H.C.M.B.). **n.Wil.** Th' upright do love 'ee, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 4. **Dor.** Sit 'ee down, C. HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 6. **Som.** How long do 'ee think to bide away? RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 10. **Dev.** What about the thinking part of 'e? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 31. **Cor.** Hav'ee seen her, Zeb? 'Q.' *Three Ships* (ed. 1892) 22.

2. Used at the end of a sentence to add emphasis.

Sc. (A.W.) **Gall.** A'll jaw oot ma naps whaur I like, athoot speirin' yer leave, ye miserable lookin' orishon, ye! *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 73. **Don.** Ye natarnal veg ye! MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 33.

3. Yourself; yourselves.

Edb. My bonnie bairns, ye maunna vex ye, Nor let my hapless lot perplex ye, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 32. **w.Yks.** See'ah ye'y mun sit ye'y doon, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 291; (J.W.)

[On the disjunctive use of 'ye' see the Grammar.]

4. *poss. adj.* Your.

Der. Ye got enow on ye neck to make 'em all crazed-like wi' jealousy, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) ii. **Dev.** Old 'ee ol' blatherin' tongue, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 148.

YE, see **Give, Yea**, *adv.*

YEA, *adv.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **yai** Chs.[1]; **ye** Dev.; **yee** Wxf.[1] Lei.[1]; **yeh** e.Lan.[1]; **yeigh** w.Yks.[1] Lan.; **yhi** Lan.; **yi** e.Lan.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **yigh** n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.[1] m.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Hmp.[1]; **yih** w.Dur.[1]; **yoi** n.Cy. w.Yks.[24] Lan.[1] Not.; **yoigh** s.Lan.[1]; **yoy** w.Yks.[1] Lan. Chs.[123] Der.[12] nw.Der.[1] Lei.[1] [jē; jī, joi.] **1.** *adv.* Yes. Cf. **ya.**

S. & Ork.[1] Invariably used. **Abd.** 'I've come to speak to ye—aboot something.' 'Yea?' said Marget, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 196. **Wxf.**[1] **n.Cy.** (HALL.); Yigh; th' gaffer's towd me to be off, *Co-op. News* (Dec. 21, 1901) 1529. **w.Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.** 'Yigh he does,' cried Weasel, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii; **w.Yks.**[124] **Lan.** Oh yoy aw'd loikt to furgetten summut, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) vi; They prize one another yhi e'en moor nor gold, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 12; 'Is he wi' yo?' 'Yeigh,' replied Hal, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (1848) vii; **Lan.**[1] **e.Lan.**[1] It is not, like Yes, with which it is often confounded, a pure affirmative answer to a question, but a negative to a statement, as, 'You have not been at home to-day,' to which 'yi' means that the statement made is untrue, 'yes' being applicable only when the statement is put in the form of a question, as, 'Have you been at home to-day?' **m.Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] 'Yo' hanno seen eawr Bill.' 'Yigh, aw seed him up th' fowt yond.' **Chs.**[123], **Der.**[12], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Lei.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

2. Used in var. contractions: (1) **Yealtou, Yelta,** or **Yeltow,** yes, wilt thou? used as an exclamation of surprise, and also *subst.*; (2) **Yebbut,** yes but; (3) **Yelly,** yes, will you? used as an exclamation of surprise.

(1) **Frf.** 'Yelta, billie,' quo' the Kelpie, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** What the yeltow's that for? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 73. **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.*; What the yeltow, lass, shouldna ye be ready whan I'm ready? GRAHAM *Writings* (1888) II. 209. (2) **w.Yks.** Yebbut thah has, BYWATER *Gossips*, 21. (3) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** I lat you hae't a while! Na, yelly, I wad be laith, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Introd.* 19.

3. *Comb.* **Yea-nay,** wavering, undecided; feeble in character.

Lei.[1] A yee-nee sort of a creetur. **Brks.** If thee sees she gettin' a bit yea-nay, do 'ee cut in an' pull she over to my side, so to spake, HAYDEN *Thatched Cottage* (1902) 306. **Wil.**[1] A yea-nay chap.

4. Phr. *yea that of it,* an exclamation; 'just think of that!' 'well, I never.' **Cai.**[1] **5.** Before a verb: again.

Abd. Fat's been threepit, an' yea-threepit i' oor witters by them that's sibbest till's, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 214; He looket and yea-looket [looked again and again]. He warmed an' yea-warmed himsel' [warmed himself completely]. He counted and yea-counted them [counted them over and over] (G.W.).

6. *sb.* In phr. *by fair yea and nay,* by a solemn affirmation. **w.Yks.**[1]

YEA, *int.* **Glo.**[1] **Brks.**[1] [jē; jī.] A call to a horse to come towards one.

YEA, see **One, Ye.**

YEABLES, *adv. Obs.* **Lth.** (JAM.) Perhaps. Cf. yeblins.

YEABLE-SEA, *adv. Obs.* **Nhb. Cum. Wm.** Also in forms **yable-sea** Nhb.; **yebble-see** Nhb.[1] It may be so.

Nhb. K.), **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Yeblins). **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677 *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* 1868) IX.

YEACE, YEACH, see **Easse, Each,** *adj.*

YEÄCK, YEAD, see **Oak, Head.**

YEADIE, *sb. Obsol.* **Sc.** In *comb.* (1) **Yeadie's-race,** (2) **-sons,** the human race. For Adie, pet-name for Adam.

(1) **s.Sc.** Just thro' the piece tak Yeadie's race, An' point out ane wi' a clean face, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 341. (2) Wha Yeadie's sons wad a' fain kiss, Gin they cou'd get 'er, *ib.* 356.

YEAL, see **Heal,** *v.*[2], **Whole, Yeld, Yule.**

YEALD, see **Heald,** *sb.*[1]

YEALIE, *v. Obs.* **Slk.** (JAM.) To disappear gradually. See **Ely.**

YEALINS, *sb. pl.* **Sc.** Also in forms **yeelin; yeelins, yeildins** (JAM.). Equals in age; also used *attrib.*: born in the same year. The same word as **Eeldins.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Elg.** His bonny, various, yeelin' frien's Cam a' in bourrochs there, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 60. **Ayr.** (JAM.)

YEALO, YEALTOU, see **Heloe, Yea,** *adv.*

YEAN, *v.* **Sc. Brks. Suf. Cor.** [jīn.] Of ewes: to lamb. The same word as **Ean** (q.v.).

Brks. HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 312. **Suf.**[1] The yows are yeaning. **Cor.** Emblem . . . recounted her troubles with new-yeaned lambs, and gave it as her experience that the least likely often turned out the best, HARRIS *Faith*, 39.

Hence **Yeanling,** *adj.* new-born.

Edb. 'Neath the smile o' some benignant sky The yeanling kids i' lions dens sal lie, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 121.

YEAN, *int.* **Sc.** [jīn.] A call to a horse.

Ayr. Cracking his whip, with many a 'hup horse; yean horse; woa lad; steady!' DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 5.

YEAN, YEAND, see **Ean, Hain,** *v.*[5], **One, Go.**

YEANDER, YEANDURTH, see **Yonder, Undern.**

YEAP, see **Heap,** *sb.*[1]

YEAP'M, *v. Obs.* **w.Yks.**[1] **ne.Lan.**[1] To hiccough; to belch.

YEAR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ear** Sc. Lan. Brks. Cor.; **eer** Chs.; **yare** Nrf.; **yer** s.Lan.[1] [jiə(r; iə(r).] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Year's-bairns,** children born in the same year; (2) **-grass,** the second crop of grass; (3) **-'s-mate,** a companion of the same age; (4) **-old,** a colt, heifer, or bull a year old.

(1) **s.Sc.** We were year's bairns, as they say, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 303. (2) **n.Dev.** (J.W.B.) (3) **Mry.** Where be our years-mates, years-mates mine,—come tell it now to me? HAY *Lintie* (1851) 44. (4) **Sc.** Our gray whisket mare, an' her young year-auld, as bonny a cout man's ye ever set your e'e on, *Donald and Flora*, 12 (JAM.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Letting blood freely of his 'year aul's' as a precautionary measure, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 56. **Don.** She was as sthrong an' wholesome as a well-fed year oul', MACMANUS *Bend of Road* (1898) 209.

2. Phr. (1) *in years,* advanced in life; (2) *the year,* this year; see **The, II. 12.**

(1) **Sur.**[1] My missus was getting in years afore I met her. (2) **Per.** Yon's no a bad show o' aits ye hae in the wast park the year, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 11. **Hrf.**[2] (s.v. The). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 394.]

3. Used for *pl.*: 'years.'

Sc. He was a prentice for five year (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** I've trauchled awa an' putten up wi' a man that ony ither woman wudda pushon'd twenty 'ear syne! SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 124. **N.Cy.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **w.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** We'n warked for moore nor thirty 'ear, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 6. **s.Lan.**[1] **Chs.** It's noine 'eer sin, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3. **n.Lin.**[1] It's twenty year sin' I was e' Yerksheer. **Shr.**[1] They'n bin i' that 'ouse twelve year nex' Miämas. **Hrf.**[1] I hanna seen him this twenty year. **Brks.** We've lived farty 'ear tergither, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 42. **Nrf.** MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 36. **Sur.**[1] **Sus.** The lady as is there was buried fourteen year, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 23. **Som.** (F.T.E.), **Dev.**[3] **Cor.** There edn' but eight 'ear between 'ee, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 10.

4. *v. Obs.* With *away*: to be backward in the year. **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

YEAR, YEARB, see **Ear,** *sb.*[1], **Herb.**

YEARD, YEARDLY, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Eardly.**

YEARE, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The forenoon. BAILEY (1721).

YEARED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Som. Gone on for years.
'Tis year'd,' spoken of a desperate debt, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 344.

YEARL, see **Arle.**

YEARLING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lei. Oxf. Suf. Som. and Amer. Also in form **yearlan** Suf.[1] [jiə'lin.] **1.** An animal, esp. a sheep or calf, a year old; also used *attrib.*
Inv. (H.E.F.) Frf. Calf is applied to all young cattle until they attain one year old, when they are year-olds or yearlings, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 256, ed. 1851. n.Yks.[1] Yearling wye (s.v. Wye). Lei.[1] Male [called] second year yearling-bull. . . Female . . . second year, yearling (s.v. Horned-cattle). Oxf. (G.O.), Suf.[1] w.Som.[1] Whose be they yarlins? so nice a lot's I've a-zeed's longful time. [Amer. Hain't seen no paint nor fixin' up sence Adam was a yearlin', *Cent. Mag.* (Sept. 1902) 702.]
2. *pl.* Wool clipped from a sheep twelve months old. w.Yks. (J.M.)

YEARLS, YEARLY, see **Arles, Early.**

YEARLY-BOND, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. A coal-mining term: an agreement by which miners were obliged to work under stated conditions for twelve months. See **Bond**, *sb.*[2] **1.**
The coal-miners of Northumberland and Durham fought hard to get rid of their yearly bond. . . The yearly bond or annual hiring always meant in practice the conclusion of a separate agreement between the employer and each individual workman, WEBB *Democracy* (1901) 431-2; NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

YEARN, *sb.* Sc. A dial form of 'errand.'
Kcb. Whun they gaed in an tell't their yearn, she set them a' up in a ring an stood hersel in the middle o' them, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 129. Wgt. She's gane—she wasna thrang To come on sic a yearn to me, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 391.

YEARN, *v.* and *adj.* Nhb. Wm. Shr. Mtg. Also in forms **earn** Nhb.; **jern** Shr. Mtg. [jərn, jən.] **1.** *v.* To feel pity or compassion; to cause to feel pity.
Nhb. It earned his heart them thus to leave, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VII. 221. Wm. Thy guts nivver yearned with compassion, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 126.
2. *adj.* In phr. *to be jern on a thing*, to be bent on it.
Shr., Mtg. I'm jern on this *or* that (M.H.C.).

YEARN, YEARNSFUL, see **Earn**, *v.*[2], **Earnestful.**

YEAROCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **yearack.** [jiə'rək.] A hen a year old. The same word as **Earock**, q.v.
Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. I had to fell some bonny yearocks . . . 't wud 'a been layin' haill on the feck o' the winter, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. Slk. As bonny as if she were yet a yearock, though she has been aften clackin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 234.

YEARST, *sb.* Lan. Also in forms **yess, yest** s.Lan.[1] A dial. form of 'hearse.'
I durn't care a rap if I nare droive naught no more for yon mon, save his yest to th' grave, LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) v. s.Lan.[1]

YEARTH-NUTS, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* The same word as **Earth-nut**, q.v.

YEASING, see **Easin(g.**

YEASTED, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Yks. Also in form **yasted** Wm. In *comb.* (1) **Yeasted-dumpling**, a small dough dumpling; cf. **east-dumplings**, s.v. **East**, *sb.*[2] **2**; (2) **-paste**, see below.
(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Wm. A cake made from the dough that has been 'set to rise,' but instead of being made into a loaf is rolled out the full size of the oven plate and baked thereon. The merit of yasted peeaste is its power to absorb butter, being very porous and without much richness. 'Ah'll mak a bit o' yasted peeaste fer oor tea, oor breed's deun' (B.K.).

YEASTY, *adj.* Sus.[1] [jī'sti.] Gusty, stormy.
A little rain would do us good, but we dôant want it too oudacious yeasty.

YEAT, see **Eat, Heat**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Oat, Wheat.**

YEATH, YEATHER, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Hearth**, *sb.*[1], **Edder**, *sb.*[1]

YEATTLE, *v.* Sc. [jī'tl.] To snarl; to grumble. Ayr. (J.M.); *Agric. Surv.* 693 (JAM.).

YEAUK, see **Yewk.**

YEAVE, YEAVELING, see **Eve, Eveling.**

YEAW, YEAWL, see **Yow**, *v.*[2], **Yowl.**

YEBBLE, YEBBUT, see **Able**, *adj.*, **Yea**, *adv.*

YEBLINS, *adv.* Nhb.[1] [je'blinz.] Perhaps. See **Ablins**; cf. **yeables.**

YECK, see **Yeeke, Yoke**, *v.*[2]

YECKEY, *v.* Nhb. [je'ki.] A dial. form of 'echo.'
Wor varry hills yeckey the peels, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 80.

YED, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. [jed.] **1.** *sb.* Strife, contention.
Sc. Aboot braws an' siller I ne'er fash my thum'—They breed yed an' cares, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 7th S. 142. Lnk. (JAM.); Wha now to youngster leaves the yed, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 208. Rxb. We quit the yed, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 77.
2. *v.* To contend; to wrangle. Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776). Lnk. (JAM.); RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.*

YED, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* A falsehood; a fib. 'He tells a funny tale, but gies a yed now and than.'
2. *v.* To tell a fib; to exaggerate. Rnf., Lth., Rxb.
[Cp. OE. *giedd*, song, speech, narrative, tale (SWEET).]

YED, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] Dur. Yks. Shr. Also in forms **eard** n.Yks.[2]; **yerd** w.Dur.[1] [jed.] **1.** *v.* To burrow underground as a rabbit or mole; used also of miners. n.Yks.[124], m.Yks.[1] Cf. **earth**, *sb.*[1] **5.** Hence (1) **Yedded**, *ppl. adj.* traced or tracked to a place; 'run to earth.' n.Yks.[2]; (2) **Yedder**, *sb.* a creature that burrows. *ib.*; (3) **Yedding**, *sb.* a burrow; mole-hole, &c. *ib.* **2.** *Fig.* To work secretly; to conquer by stratagem. *ib.* They'll yed him.
3. *sb.* A burrow; a hole made by an animal in the ground.
n.Yks.[1] A rabbit-yed; a fox-yed; n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1]
4. Phr. *to find yerds*, of a fox, rabbit, &c.: to find cover in a burrow. w.Dur.[1] **5.** A place where only one collier can work at a time.
Shr.[2] The room allotted being about one yard and a quarter wide, and three quarters high. A double yed is twice this width.

YED, YEDACHE, see **Yard**, *sb.*[1], **Headache.**

YED-BEETLER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A foreman; a superintendent of a job.

YED(D, YEDDER, see **Head, Edder**, *sb.*[1], **Header.**

YEDDEREN, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Of a person: rough and ready. The same word as **Eddering**, s.v. **Edder**, **4** (2, *b*).
A gurt lowse bianed chap at sledders aboot i' rayder rough pickle is said ta be a gurt yedderen fellow.

YEDDING-MARK, *sb.* w.Yks. A strip usually of a colour different from the rest of the weft woven to show the head-end of a piece of cloth. w.Yks. (D.L.) See **Yeddin**, s.v. **Head, 12.**

YEDDLE, *v.* Lakel. Wm. [je'dl.] To fret, grumble; to talk in an irritating manner.
Lakel.[2] He's always yeddlen aboot summat, but nea body taks nea nooatice on him. Let him yeddle, sez Ah. Wm. He wad yeddle on aboot nowt tell yan was fair sto'd oot wi' his yeddlin' (B.K.).

YEDDLE, YEDDOCK, YEDE, see **Addle**, *v.*[1], **Yaddle**, *sb.*, Headache, **Go, Yod(e.**

YEEKE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **eek** w.Yks.[34] Chs.[13]; **eke** w.Yks.[23]; **yeck** N.Cy.[1] [jīk; īk.] **1.** *v.* To itch. Cf. yewk.
w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.[2] I eke all o'er; w.Yks.[3] (s.v. Itches), w.Yks.[4], Chs.[13]
2. *sb.* The itch. N.Cy.[1]
[1. Cp. ichyn, or ykyn, or ȝykyn (yekyn K., ȝichyn S., ekyn H. P.), *prurio* (*Prompt.*). OE. *gyccan*, to itch (HALL).]

YEEKIE-YAKIE, see **Yickie-Yawkie.**

YEEL, YEELD, see **Yeld, Yule, Eld, Heal**, *v.*[2], **Yeld.**

YEEMATH, YEENDER, see **Yeomath, Undern.**

YEENOO, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **yenoo** Sc. Nhb.[1] Just now; at present. The same word as **Enow**, *adv.*[2], q.v.
Sc. He's no at hame yeenoo, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 306. Kcb. 'No yenoo, Phaemie, no yenoo!' . . . 'Joost thenoo!' TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 50. Nhb.[1]

YEEP, YEEPSEN, see **Yap**, *v.*[1], **Yaspen.**

YEERY, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Angry. (HALL.)

YEERY, see **Eerie.**

YEES, *pron.* Irel. Also written **yez, yiz.** [jīz; jiz.] You; used when speaking to more than one person. Cf. **yous.**
Ir. It's no wonder for yees to inquire, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* 4; Who are yiz at all, gintlemen? LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxiv.

n.Ir. God help yez in your labours, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 10. Don. I laive it to you to say which i' yez is to go on for the priest—Neil or you? *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476. Lns. Yez hev finished the harvest bravely, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 242. Dub. How long did yiz get? (G.M.H.) Qco. Good-bye to yees! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-33) I. i. w.Ir. Take what's offered to yees, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 89.

YEES, YEESK, see **Eye,** *sb.*[1], **Yox.**

YEEVIL, YEFF, YEFFER, YEG, YEIGHT, see **Ev'l,** *sb.*[2], **Yaff,** *v.*[2], **Heifer, Egg,** *v.*, **Yate,** *int.*

YEILD, YEILDINS, YEISK, see **Yeld, Yealins, Yox.**

YEK, YEKE, see **Yark,** *v.*[1], **Yoke,** *v.*[2]

YEL, *v.* s.Lan.[1] [jel.] A dial. form of 'heal.'

YEL, YELBEN, see **Eel, Yule, Haulm,** *sb.*

YEL-BERRY, see **Ale-berry.**

YELD, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Som. Also in forms **eild** Sc. N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1]; **eill, yeal** Sc.; **yeald** S. & Ork.[1]; **yeel** Sc.; **yeeld, yeild** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **yeil** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1]; **yield** Sc. n.Cy.; **yill, yule** Sc. [jeld; jīld, jīl.] 1. *adj.* Of an animal: barren; having slipped or missed having her young; not old enough to bear; of a male animal: not ready for profit. The same word as **Geld,** *adj.*; see **Jeld.**

Sc. A yeeld sow was never good to gryces, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 47. Sth. The yell ewes being all sorted off the herding a few days before the lambing begins, *Farm Reports* (1832) 81. Inv. (H.E.F.) Frf. A cow that has either missed being in calf, or has slipped calf, is 'eill,' STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 256, ed. 1851. Lnk. The black, boul horn'd yeal ewe, that lost her lamb the last year, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 14. Slk. When selling my eild ewes, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866. n.Cy. (HALL.), N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

Hence **Yeld-gimmer,** *sb.* a ewe once or twice shorn, which has never been put to the ram.

Sth. *Farm Reports* (1832) 79. Frf. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 213, ed. 1851.

2. In a single state, unmated; esp. used of birds. S. & Ork.[1] 3. Ceasing to give milk.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 166. Cai.[1] Bnff., Abd. Yule-cow, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Fif. The fushionless milk that cometh from a yeld bosom, sic as the Kirk o' prelacy hath, GRANT *Six Hundred,* ix. s.Sc. (JAM.) Edb. The cow ran yeild, and it was as plain as pease that she was with calf, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1]

Hence (1) *to let yeld, phr.* ? to leave unmilked; (2) **Yeld-ewe,** a ewe from which the lamb has been weaned.

(1) ne.Sc. That the cow might calve during day she was let yeel on Sunday, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 194. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 459, ed. 1866. (2) Nhb.[1]

4. *sb.* A barren cow or ewe; a female deer not pregnant.

Ags. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ant. (S.A.B.), w.Som.[1]

5. *v.* To keep from breeding.

Sth. The intention is that . . . those least fit for breeding be yelled off for sale. . . The contrivance of yelling or breeching a certain number of ewes in each herding . . . answers an excellent purpose at lambing time, *Farm Reports* (1832) 81.

YELD, see **Heald,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], **Yauld.**

YELDEN, YELDER, see **Yeldin(g, Helder.**

YELDER-E'ED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Having an evil or unlucky eye.

YELDIN, see **Yoldring.**

YELDIN(G, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also written **yelden** Hmp.[1] [je·ldin.] A mean, cowardly fellow; a woman of bad character.

Brks. I've allus bin respectable wi' my women volk, and I wun't ha'e no yeldin' belongin' to ma, BATSON *Dark* (1892) xix, in DARTNELL & GODDARD *Gl.* (1893); Brks.[1], Hmp.[1] Wil. What yelding's brat's that? AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 3; Wil.[1]

YELDING, *sb.* Yks. [je·ldin.] Firing, kindling. See **Eldin(g.**

The yelding that crackles to make the low, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 473.

YELDROCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **yeldrick** Sc. (JAM.) [je·ldrək.] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* Cf. **yoldring.**

Sc. (JAM.) Dmf. The robin and the wren are at God's right hand, The yeldrock and the sparrow are the devil's bow and arrow, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 31. Nhb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69.

YELE, YELF, see **Yale,** *v.*, **Yelve.**

YELHAM, YELHUS, see **Haulm,** *sb.*, **Ale house.**

YELK, *sb.* Lin. e.An. I.W. Som. Also in form **yulk** e.An.[1] I.W.[1] [jelk.] The yolk of an egg.

n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). e.An.[1] Nrf. I . . . let the yelks drop into my mouth, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 264. Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 188. I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Beat up the yelk of a egg way some milk.

[ȝelke, of an eye (ey K. S., egge P.), *vitellus* (*Prompt.*). OE. *geoloca, geol(e)ca.*]

YELK, *v.* e.An. Also in form **yulk** e.An.[1] Suf. To knead clay with straw or stubble to prepare it for daubers' work. e.An.[1] Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 302, ed. 1849; Suf.[1]

YELL, *sb.*[1] Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Also written **yel** Lan.[1] [jel.] A dial. form of 'awl.'

YELL, *sb.*[2] Lth. (JAM.) [jel.] An echo.

YELL, *sb.*[3] Stf. [jel.] A three-pronged fork. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). See **Evil,** *sb.*[2]; cf. **yelve.**

YELL, *sb.*[4] Dev. Cor. [jel.] In *comp.* (1) **Yell-hound,** (2) **-hunter,** spectral apparitions; see below.

(1) Dev.[1] (s.v. Yeth-hounds). Cor. The Abbot's Way on Dartmoor, . . . the favourite coursing ground of 'the wish or wisked hounds of Dartmoor,' called also the 'yell-hounds,' and the 'yeth-hounds,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 145. (2) Dev. Every unbaptized infant that dies is supposed to become the prey of the 'Yeth or Yell Hunter,' WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 6.

YELL, see **Geld,** *adj.*, **Gell,** *v.*, **Heald,** *sb.*[1], **Whole, Yaal, Yule.**

YELLERISH, YELLISH, see **Eldritch.**

YELLOCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **yalloch** Sc. (JAM.); **yello** Gall.; **yellough, yellowch** Sc. (JAM.); **yilloch** Sc. [je·ləχ.] 1. *v.* To scream; to yell; to bawl.

Sc. (JAM.); The wild yellochin' and screamin', DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 34. n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* Rnf. While i' the bustle, out I yelloch, 'Three third-class tickets here for Balloch,' YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 14. Edb. There's sic yellowchin and din Wi' wives an' wee-anes gablin, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 133, ed. 1785. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876.

2. *sb.* A yell; a shrill cry.

Sc. His brains with shouts and yelloughs tumbled, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 17 (JAM.); Sir Robert gied a yelloch that garr'd the Castle rock, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. Ayr. Scraiching Jean, wi' yilloch strange, Comes ranting to the door, JOHN KENNEDY *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 42. Dmf. PATON *Castlebrae* (1898) 49. N.I.[1]

YELLOOK, see **Yallack.**

YELLOP, *v.* Yks. Shr. Mtg. I.W. Also written **yellup** Mtg.; and in forms **yollop** Yks.; **yollup** I.W. [je·ləp.] 1. To howl, cry; to bark as a dog; a dial. form of 'yelp.'

w.Yks. Didn't she yollop! *T. Toddles' Alm.* (1866). Shr.[1] Mtg. What's that boy yelluping at? (E.R.M.)

2. To chatter idly.

I.W. Ef you hev a mind to zet yollupen there like a passel o' wold oomen, maätes, there ee med zet and yollup. I be gwine to loäd up, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 57.

YELLOUGH, see **Yelloch.**

YELLOW, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **yalla** Ir. Nhb.[1] Cum.[14] e.Yks.[1] ne.Lan.[1] n.Lin.[1] Oxf.[1]; **yaller** Wm.[1] Chs.[1] Ken. Wil. w.Som.[1] and Amer.; **yallo** w.Yks.; **yallow** Sc. Ir. e.Yks.[1] Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] War.[4] I.W.[12] Dev.; **yella** N.I.[1] n.Lin.[1]; **yeller** w.Yks. Som.; **yilley** N.I.[1]; **yollo** w.Yks.; **yollow** w.Yks.[2] e.Lan.[1] [je·lə; ja·lə; jo·lə.] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Yellow-beak,** a 'bejan' (q.v.); (2) — **beal,** a person who has gone out fishing and caught nothing; (3) — **beel,** *obs.*, a guinea; (4) — **belly,** (*a*) a native of the Lincolnshire fens; (*b*) a slang name for a knife-grinder; (5) — **berries,** a slang name for the inhabitants of Sandwich; (6) — **boy,** a gold coin; in *gen.* colloq. use; (7) — **calico,** unbleached calico; (8) — **fat,** a defect or disease in cattle; (9) — **grout,** a mixture of unfertile clay, sand, and gravel; (10) — **hole,** the pauper burial-ground; (11) — **jaundice, jaans,** or **janders,** jaundice; (12) **-legged,** courageous; 'game'; (13) — **man,** a kind of toffee; (14) — **meal,** Indian meal; (15) — **ore,** clay iron-ore, coated with brown iron-ore,

which becomes ochreous by decomposition; (16) — **ore bed**, a band of 'yellow ore'; (17) — **stone**, (*a*) iron made from Cannock stone; (*b*) to colour 'flags' and stone floors with 'rubbing-stone'; (18) **-wymed, yellow-bellied**; (19) **-yowling, sickly and jaundiced-looking.**

(1) **Abd.** Robert was straightway a Bejan, or Yellow-beak, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 195. (2) **Cor.** (H.D.L.) (3) **n.Dev.** But cham to chonge a live for three Yallow-Beels, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 406; Prob. 'Yellow Bills,' as we might now say 'Yellow Vies' for sovereigns: at date of these dialogues coinage would mostly bear image of William III. Beels meant also bills or notes. In those days there were guinea notes, *ib. Gl.* (4, *a*) **e.Yks.**[1] Yellow-bellied frogs abound [in the fens of Lincolnshire]. **Lin.**[1] Said to be derived from the eels with which the fen ditches abound. **n.Lin.**[1] He's a real yalla' belly, you maay tell it by his tung. (*b*) **w.Yks.**[2] (5) **Ken.** Sandwich yellow berries (D.W.L.). (6) **Abd.** Tyson's yella boys wis as good as auld meal in Nolan's kist, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 16, 1901). **Rnf.** BARR *Poems* (1861) 171. **Ayr.** Though up in life, I'll get a wife—I've yellow-boys in plenty, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) 205. **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 308. **Don.** I'll count down the yalla boys intil yer han', *Pearson's Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 312. **s.Ir.** Fill your pockets with these yellow boys, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 308. **Nhb.** He'd give a score Of yellow boys to catch him, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818, 23. **Der.**[2], **n.Lin.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **I.W.**[12] **w.Som.**[1] I thort fust 'twas a varden, but zoon's I'd a-clane the dirt off o' un, I zeed sure 'nough twas a yaller bwoy. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). [**Amer.** It was a lovely sight, all them yaller-boys, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1885) 557.] (7) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (8) **Midl.** HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 351. (9) **n.Yks.** MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 418. (10) **Ir.** I don't mind if I'm not put in 'the yallow hole' over at the workhouse, *Nineteenth Century* (July 1900) 85. (11) **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **War.**[3], **Ken.** (G.B.), **I.W.**[12] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Cor.**[2] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 233.] (12) **s.Lan.**[1] (13) **Dmf.** Here yellow-man A' paper'd lest it file your han', SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 32. **N.I.**[1] A kind of toffee made of treacle and flour. **Uls.** As for 'yellow man' (taffey)—it was a luxury only to be thoroughly enjoyed by those who had thought of it and dreamt of it all through the intervening year, MCILROY *Craiglinnie* (1900) 57. (14) **Don.** They get a bit of the yella-meal—aye, to be sure, they'd liefer have the oaten-meal, but the other does be a deal cheaper, *Pilot* (June 13, 1903 567. (15) **Bck.** RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (1862) 155. (16) This band of ore, which is about 2½ inches thick, is called the 'yellow ore bed,' *ib.* (17, *a*) **Stf.**[1] (*b*) **Nhb.** The threshold and the flagged path which led to it were yellow-stoned in neat patterns, *S. Tynedale Stud.* (1896). (18) **Gall.** Nowther like I the yallow-wym'd-ask, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 410, ed. 1876. (19) **n.Yks.**[2] A dowly yellow-yowling creature.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Yellow archangel**, the yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*; (2) — **blobs**, (3) — **boots**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (4) — **Bossell**, (5) — **bottle**, (6) — **Bozzum**, the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (7) — **call or caul**, a name given to var. species of buttercup, esp. the crow's-foot buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (8) — **centaury**, the perfoliate yellow-wort, *Chlora perfoliata*; (9) — **clover**, the common bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (10) — **crane**, the lesser spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*; (11) — **crazies**, see (3); (12) — **creams**, (13) — **crees(e**, a name given to var. species of buttercups; (14) — **cress**, the common winter cress, *Barbarea vulgaris*; (15) — **crow's-foot**, the kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (16) — **cup**, see (13); (17) — **daisy**, the groundsel, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (18) — **dock**, ? the dock, *Rumex Acetosa*; (19) — **finger and thumbs**, see (9); (20) — **fingers and thumbs**, see (15); (21) — **flag**, the water-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (22) — **flower**, (*a*) the charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (*b*) the winter rape, *Brassica Napus*; (23) — **gold**, see (6); (24) — **gollan, gowan, or gowlan**, (*a*) see (13); (*b*) see (6); (*c*) see (3); (25) — **gull**, see (6); (26) — **jack**, the common jonquil, *Narcissus Jonquilla*; (27) — **July-flower**, a double garden variety of the common winter cress, *Barbarea vulgaris*; (28) — **legs**, a variety of potato; (29) — **moon(s**, (30) — **ox-eye**, see (6); (31) — **rattle**, the penny-grass, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (32) — **rocket**, (*a*) see (27); (*b*) a garden variety of the yellow loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*; (*c*) the dyer's rocket, *Reseda Luteola*; (33) — **rod**, (*a*) see (32, *b*); (*b*) the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (34) — **rose**, the summer rose, *Kerria japonica*; (35) — **sanctuary**, see (8); (36) — **saugh**, the yellow loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*; (37) — **spit**, the great celandine, *Chelidonium majus*; (38) — **tang**, the sea-weed, *Fucus nodosus*; (39) — **tare-tyne**, (40) — **tar-fitch**, (41) — **thatch**, the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (42) — **top**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (43) — **tulip**, the Welsh poppy, *Meconopsis cambrica*; (44) — **violet**, the mountain violet, *Viola lutea*; (45) — **weed**, (*a*) see (22, *b*); (*b*) see (32); (*c*) see (42).

(1) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Dev.** The hedge is covered with yellow-archangels, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 36. (2) **Lei.** (3) **Chs.**[13] (4) **Brks.** (G.O.) (5) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Ken.** YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) IV. 412; **Ken.**[1] (6) **I.W.** (7) **I.W.**[12] (8) **w.Yks.** (9) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 197. (10) **Nhp.**[1] (11) **Wil.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxi. (12) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (13) **s.Bch. Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 56. (14) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 41. (15) **Bck.** (16) **Bck., Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[2], **Wil.**[1] (17) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (18) **w.Yks.** Shoo had a gooid rubbin wi rum and yallo dock, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 60. (19) **Som.** Droo the white kissen' geate, . . pressen' the little yell'r vinger an' thoombs . . . under veet, we rheach'd the brook, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 90. (20) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (21) **Chs.**[1], **War., Hrt.** (22 *a*, *b*) **Chs.**[1] (23) **s.Cum.** (24, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** Buttercups or yellow gowans so common every where, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 234. **n.Nhb.** (*b*) **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Gowan). **Cai.**[1] (*c*) **n.Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Gowan). **s.Sc., n Cy. Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Gowan). **sw.Cum.** (25) **Cum.**[4] (26) **Sur.** (27) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 266. (28) **Ir.** You had better warm the yellow-legs, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* 6. (29) **War.**[3], **Wor.** (E.S.), **Dor.** (30) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (31) **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 135, ed. 1815. **Chs.**[1] **Glo.** Though frequently manured, they are sometimes apt to be overrun with yellow-rattle, a biennial weed, MORTON *Farm* (1832) 25. (32, *a*) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 266. **War.** (*b*) **Bck.** (*c*) **s.Sc., n.Cy.** (33, *a*) **w.Yks.** A rustic near Askham Bog said he called it 'Yellow Rod,' and had some in his garden, LEES *Flora* (1888) 795. (*b*) **Chs.**[1] (34) **Dev.**[4] (35) **Chs.**[1] (36) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 795. (37) **Hmp.** Dont'e pick that yellow-spit wi' thy cleän hands (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes*, No. iii. (38) **Sc.** (JAM.) (39) **Mid.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) in (B. & H.). (40) **Chs.**[1] (41) **Wil.**[1] (42) **Nhb.**[1] (43) **Som.** (44) **Cum.** (45, *a*) **Chs.**[1] (*b*, *c*) **s.Sc., n.Cy.**

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Yellow an-bird**, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (2) — **belly**, a young salmon trout returning from the sea; (3) — **bill**, the blackbird, *Turdus merula*; (4) — **bird**, (5) — **bunting**, see (1); (6) — **fin**, a species of trout; see below; (7) **-headed bunting**, see (1); (8) — **linnet**, the greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris*; (9) — **molly**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii*; (10) — **plover**, the golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*; (11) — **pumps**, (12) — **slippers**, very young calves; (13) — **wagtail**, the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope*; (14) — **wash-disher**, see (9); (15) — **willy**, see (13); (16) — **wren**, the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (17) — **yarlin or yerlin**, (18) — **yeldering, yeldren, yeldrick, or yeldrin**, (19) — **yert**, see (1); (20) — **yite**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; (*c*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (21) — **yitty**, (22) — **yoit**, (23) — **yoldren, yoldrin(g, or youldring**, (24) — **yorin**, (25) — **yorlin(g**, (26) — **youlring**, (27) — **yowderin**, (28) — **yowley**, (29) — **yowling**, (30) — **yowring**, see (1).

(1) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (2) **Cum.**[4] (3, 4) **w.Yks.** (W.F.) (5) **War.**[3], **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Dev.** The yellow-bunting flitted from side to side, FORD *Larramys* (1897) 35. (6) **s.Sc.** So named from the colour of its fins (JAM.). **Slk.** At length a yellow-fin rose. . . I wish your honour had hookit that ane, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 167 (JAM.). **Cum.** Sea-trout fry in the Eden (E.W.P.); **Cum.**[4] A lake trout in good condition. (7) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Bessy Blakelin). (8) **Wm.**[1] (9) **Hmp.** So called from the light yellow hue of its neck and lower parts, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 44. (10) **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *ib.* 180. **Nhb.**[1] (11) **ne.Lan.**[1] So called from their hoop being yellow when calved. (12) **Chs.**[1], **Chs.**[2] (s.v. Staggering-bob), **Chs.**[3] (13) **e.Lth., Ir.** [So called] from the bright yellow of its neck and breast, SWAINSON *ib.* 44. (14) **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. x. (15) **Wm.**[1] (16) **Nhb.**[1] **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 62. (17) **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 140. **Cai.**[1], **Abd.** (G.W.) (18) **Sc.** SWAINSON *ib.* 69 (JAM.). **Per.** His ear is charmed by chaffinch and yellow yeldrin, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 126. **Rnf.** Shilfas and bullfinches and yellow yelderings, *Good Wds.* (1865) 62. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) (19) **N.I.**[1] (20, *a*)

Sc. SWAINSON *ib.* 69. Frf. Ill fares it then . . . If on the nest they light Of . . . ill-starred yellow-yite, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 111. w.Sc. NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 112. Ayr. SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 61. Slk. Lark, lintie, yellow-yite, shilfa and goldfinch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 4. Rxb. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 13. (*b*) w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (*c*) Sc. *Glasgow Wkly. Mail* (Dec. 15, 1894). (21) Nhb.[1] (22) Gall. Tried for his life on the charge of murdering a yellow yoit, CROCKETT *Clog Kelly* (1896) iv; (J.M.) N.I.[1] (23) Slk. They were the colour o' yellow-yoldrins, or dandelions, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 72. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Cy. (B.K.) w.Yks. A yollo youldring and a gerse-drake, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 14, 1895); SWAINSON *ib.* 69. (24) Lan.[1] 25) Fif. WATT *Port. Sketches* (1880) 155. Rxb. (JAM.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). N.I.[1] Don. There wasn't as much as the tail of a yalla-yorlin' lost off the lan', *Harper's Mag.* (Sept. 1899) 508. Nhb.[1] Cum. The common name among school-boys, *Science Gossip* (1876) 116. e.Yks.[1] (26) e.Lan.[1] (27) Cum.[1 4] (28) Sc., n.Ir. SWAINSON *ib.* 69. N.Cy.[1], e.Yks.[1] 29) Nhb. Half a paddock, half a toad, Half a drop of de'il's blood, Horrid yellow yowling! HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv; Nhb.[1], e.Dur.[1] Yks. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36. n.Yks.[2] (30) w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

4. *sb. Obs.* A guinea-coin.

Edb. Ran nae risk Of yellows, or white dollars tinin', LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 88.

5. *pl.* Jaundice, esp. a kind of jaundice which affects sheep, cows, and horses.

Frf. The yellows is a complaint to which ewes are subject in autumn. It is jaundice, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 386, ed. 1851. s.Sc. (JAM.), ne.Lan.[1], n.Lin.[1] War.[4] It be the yallows, I be sartain sure; get a yallows drench, and the cow will be all right in a day or two. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 75. e.Ken. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1804) V. 511. Som. Cows are subject to a disorder called the yellows, something like the jaundice in the human species, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 528.

6. The dyer's weed, *Genista tinctoria.* Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.[2] 7. The dyer's rocket, *Reseda Luteola.* Nhp. (B. & H.) 8. The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Nhb.[1] 9. *Obs.* The wild cabbage, *Brassica campestris.* Not. (B. & H.) 10. *v.* To turn yellow.

ne.Sc. Haddocks were cleaned, split, and put in salt for a short time. They were then hung up in the chimney over a fire of wood and smoked or yellowed, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 201. Dmf. Gowden corn that yellowed i' the glowin' sun, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 82. n.Yks. T'wots begins ti yalla (I.W.). Hrt. [In May wheat] should . . . shoot into ear, instead of maying or yellowing, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 27.

Hence **Yellowing-grass**, *sb.* a grass from which a yellow dye is extracted.

Sh.I. Dyed with blue-lit, old man skrottie, korkalit, or yellowin' girs, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 181; S. & Ork.[1]

YELLOW-AMMER, *sb.* Wor. Nrf. Also in form **yellow-hammer** Nrf. 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis.*

w.Wor. [So called] chiefly by mowers, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

2. The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii.* Nrf. EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 200.

YELLOWCH, see **Yelloch.**

YELLOW-OMBER, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Also in forms **yalla-ommer** Oxf.[1]; **yellow-amber** Shr.; **-homber** Shr.[12] Hrf. 1. A dial. form of 'yellow-ammer,' *Emberiza citrinella.*

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69; Shr.[1] Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Oxf.[1]

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

YELLUCKS, YELLUM, see **Yallack, Haulm**, *sb.*, **Yelm.**

YELLY, see **Yea**, *adv.*

YELLY-HOOING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yelling, screaming.

Sc. (JAM.); The yelly-hooings o' wives and weans, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 314. Ayr. I could hear the guffawin' and yelly-hooin' o' them when I was hauf way through to the Ardoch, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 44. Gall. Such a yelly hooing she could almost be heard from Dalrymple, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xii.

YELM, *sb.* and *v.* War. Glo. Bdf. Mid. Also in forms **yealm** Glo.; **yellum** Mid.; **yolm, yowlm** Glo. [jelm.]

1. *sb.* Straw laid ready for thatching; the sheet of straw which the thatcher lays on at one time. Cf. **haulm.**

War.[3], Glo. (S.S.B.) w.Mid. Usually about eighteen inches wide, and as long as the length of the straw admits (W.P.M.).

2. *v.* To pull out straw and arrange it in order for the use of the thatcher; also used with *up.*

Glo. (S.S.B.) w.Mid. You see, the straw's got to be draw'd out and yellummed up, afore it goes on top of the reek (W.P.M.).

Hence **Yelmer**, *sb.* the person who prepares the straw and lays it in bundles for the thatcher.

War.[3] Bdf. These, together with the four yelmers and servers, cost about 20*s.* per day, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 109.

[OE. *gelm*, a handful, armful, bundle; a sheaf (HALL).]

YELP, *sb.*[1] Sc. [jelp.] A blow; a buffet.

Rnf. She lent him a yelp wi' her moulie, That knocket off ane o' his horns, BARR *Poems* (1861) 126.

YELP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Also in forms **yalp** Sc. Nhb.; **yilp** n.Cy. Lakel.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. ne.Lan.[1] [jelp; jilp.] 1. *v.* Of a dog: to bark, esp. to bark snappishly. Sc. (A.W.), Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Chs.[1]

2. To squeak as a mouse; to chirp as a bird.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Lakel.[1] Cum. Thare aw white-heedit . . . an tha toke an yilp like mice, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett.* (c. 1790) 7, ed. 1866; Cum.[4] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. ne.Lan.[1]

3. Of a person: to call out loudly and shrilly; to whine. Also in *comp.* **Yalp-yalp.**

Frf. What are ye yalp-yalpin at? What d'ye want? SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 140. Ayr. New-come-Tam gaed trampin' in, Tickets please, he yelpit loodly, got them a' exceptin' yin, AITKEN *Lays of Line* (1883) 44. Edb. Lat her yelp on, be you as calm's a mouse, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Hdg. Loud yelping at five o'clock for 'something to eat,' LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 147. N.Cy.[1], Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb.[1]

4. *sb.* A short, snappish bark. Sc. (A.W.), Chs.[1] 5. A whine.

e.Sc. The prayer o' the Pharisee was mair worthy than sic' a yirn and yelp as yours, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvi.

YELPER, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Lin. Ken. Hmp. [je·lpə(r.] 1. The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta.*

N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1] Lin. Opposite Fosdyke wash, during summer, are vast numbers of Avocettas, called there 'Yelpers' from their cry, CAMDEN in MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii.

2. The redshank, *Totanus calidris.*

Ken. I'd 'a had him all right if it waun't fur that cuss'd yelper of a redshank. . . Them yelpers is the wust birds livin', SON OF MARSHES *Lond. Town* (ed. 1894) 252. Hmp. The cry of alarm which has gained for it [the redshank] the name of 'cussed yelper' from the shore shooters, *Cornh. Mag.* (Apr. 1893) 371.

3. A young dog. ne.Lan.[1]

YELPER, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [je·lpə(r).] To yelp; to howl.

YELPINGAL(E, YELT, see **Yaffingale, Gilt**, *sb.*[1]

YELTA, YELTOW, see **Yea**, *adv.*

YELVE, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Stf. Shr. Also in forms **yelf** Chs.[3]; ? **yelze** Chs. Shr.; **yilv** Chs.; **yilve** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[2] [jelv; jilv.] 1. *sb.* A dung-fork; a garden-fork; a three-pronged potato-fork. Cf. **yell**, *sb.*[3]

Chs. (E.F.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Chs.[123], s.Chs.[1], Stf.[1] Shr. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Shr.[12]

2. *v.* To use a 'yelve'; to dig.

Chs.[123] s.Chs.[1] Tŭ yil·v dhŭ mŭk aayt.

YELVEN, YELVER, YELZE, see **Haulm**, *sb.*, **Elver, Yelve.**

YEMMELL, *sb.* Glo. [Not known to our correspondents.] The aftermath. *Gl.* (1851).

YEMMOUTH, YEMORS, see **Yeomath, Yewmors.**

YEMS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Dor. [jemz.] The same word as **Hame**, *sb.*[1] (q.v.) Cum.[4], Dor. (E.C.M.)

YEN-, YEN, see **Earn**, *v.*[2], **Hain**, *v.*[5], **Yend, Yon.**

YEND, *v.* w.Cy. Cor. Also in form **yen** Cor. [jen(d.] To end. w.Cy. (HALL.) Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 247.

[OE. *ge-endian*, to end, finish (HALL).]

YENDER, YENK, see **Undern, Yonder, Yank**, *v.*[1]

YENLADE, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Also in form **yenlet** Ken.[12] An estuary; the mouth of a river.

That water which now sundereth the Ile of Greane from the Hundred of Hoo hath two such mouths (or Inletts), the one of

which, opening into the Thamyse, is called the North Yenlet, notable for the greatest Oisters and Flounders: and the other, receiving the fall of Medway, is called Colemouth. . . Such another there is also, lying southward within the same Medway, into which it openeth two mouthes, and thereof called likewise South Yenlet. . . And even such an one is the Yenlet at Reculver, LAMBARDE *Perambulation* (ed. 1656) 275; **Ken.**[1] This word is applied by Lewis to the north and south mouths of the estuary of the Wantsum, which made Thanet an island; **Ken.**[2]

[OE. *gēn-lād*, an arm of the sea, into which a river discharges itself (B.T.).]

YENNET, YENNUT, see **Earth-nut.**

YENOO, YEO, YEOG, see **Enow,** *adv.*[2], **Ea,** *sb.*, **Yoag.**

YEOMAN, *sb.*[1] *Obsol.* Lan. Brks. Ken. Also in form **yemman** ne.Lan.[1] A person farming his own land.

ne.Lan.[1] **Brks.**[1] This title is still occasionally seen painted on the back of the 'gig' of one who owns land he farms, following the printing of his name. **Ken.**[1] A knight of Cales, A gentleman of Wales, And a laird of the north countree; A yeoman of Kent With his yearly rent Will buy 'em out all three, *Prov.*; **Ken.**[2]

YEOMAN, *sb.*[2] Chs.[1] A hatting term: the difference in size of a hat-crown between the band or head part and the top of the crown.

YEOMATH, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Also in forms **ameäd, ea-math, yeemath** Wil.[1]; **yemath** Glo.[2]; **yemmath** Glo.[1]; **yemmouth** Glo.; **yeumath** Glo.[1]; **youmath** Wil.[1]; **yummath** Glo.[1] The aftermath.

Glo. (K.; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 469; **Glo.**[12] Wil. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1]

YEORLING, see **Yoldring.**

YEOS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Yeomen.

Ir. The Hessians and the yeomen played a part in the rebellion of 1798, and had—and have still in history—an evil reputation (P.W.J.); In comes the Captain's daughter, the Captain of the Yeos, *Boys of Wxf.* **w.Ir.** If the Husshians or the Yeos ketches you, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 174.

YEOT, see **Yote.**

YEOVERY, *adj.* Nhb. Also written **yuvvery** Nhb.[1] [jɛ·vəri.] 1. Fastidious with regard to food. See **Aiverie, Every,** *adj.*[2], **Yevey.**

Nhb.[1] 'He was varry yuvvery aboot his meat'—that is, did not 'fancy' it, or turned away from it contemptuously.

2. Hungry. (HALL.)

YEP, *int.* Lan. Lin. Also in form **yup.** [jep.] 1. A cry used in driving sheep. n.Lin.[1] 2. A word of command to a horse. ne.Lan.[1] Cf. **hup(p.**

YEP, see **Heap,** *sb.*[1], **Yap,** *v.*[1], *sb.*[2]

YEPIE, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A blow as with a sword.

YEPPER, YEPPY, YEPS, see **Yipper, Yap,** *v.*[1], **Yaps,** *int.*

YEPSINTLE, YER, see **Yaspen, Ear,** *sb.*[1], **Hoar,** *adj.*[1]

YERD, see **Earth,** *sb.*[1], **Yard,** *sb.*[12], **Yed,** *v.*[3]

YERDS, *sb. pl.* Chs.[1] s.Chs.[1] [jēdz.] Tow. A dial. form of 'hards,' q.v.

YERE, YEREN, see **Yirr, Earn,** *v.*[2]

YERESTRENE, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) The night before last. SIBBALD *Gl.* (1802). See *ere yestreen,* s.v. **Ere,** *adv.*[1] 2 (3).

YERFAST, YERK, YERKIN(G, see **Yarfast, Yark,** *v.*[1], **Yolk,** *sb.*[1], **Yarkin(g,** *sb.*

YERKSOME, *adj.* Sc. Annoying; a dial. form of 'irksome.' Cf. **york,** *v.*[2]

Per. Gin folk pays their pennies intil the Sustentation Fund reglar, it's gey an yerksome to see the minister's family gae by the door, an' dale wi' outsiders, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 172, ed. 1887.

YERLIN, see **Yoldring.**

YERLS, YERM, YERMER, see **Arles, Yirm, Yammer.**

YERN, YERNEST, see **Earn,** *v.*[2], **Hern,** *sb.*, **Earnest.**

YERNSTFUL, *adj. Obs.* Lan. Also written **yernsful.** The same word as **Earnstful.** (HALL.) Hence **Yernsfully,** *adv.* wistfully, longingly.

Afther lookin' at it very yernsfully he begun to lowf reet eaut, TIM THRADDLEPIN *Sam o' Ben* 1878) 8.

YERNUT, see **Earth-nut.**

YERP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **yirp** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [jərp.] 1. *v.* To yelp.

N.I.[1] Whiles a whitterick yerps like a dug.

2. To fret, grumble. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] 3. *sb.* The act of fretting. Bnff.[1]

YERP, see **Harp,** *sb.*[1]

YERRAH, *int.* Irel. Also written **yerra, yirra.** [jərā·.] An exclamation of surprise. See **Arrah.**

Ir. Yerrah, look at the walk of him! Begor, he only touches the ground at an odd place, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 156. **w.Ir.** Yerra! give him his bit and his sup and his bed, and his easy life, and 'tis all he wants, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) pt. III. iii. **s.Ir.** Yerrah! sure a king of your parts wouldn't believe the daylight from a Portingale man! DOWNE *Green Glasses* (1903) 17. **Lim.** Yerra, be aisy! [Come, be easy] (G.M.H.). **Ker.** BARTRAM *Whiteheaded Boy* (1898) 33.

YERR(E, YERRIWIG, YERST, see **Yirr, Earwig, Hearse.**

YES, *adv.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [jes; jis, īs; unstressed jəs.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Eece, Eeece, Ees(e, Eess,** or **Eez,** (2) **Es(s,** (3) **E·us,** (4) **Yahs** or **Yas,** (5) **Yis(s,** (6) **Yus.** See **Iss.**

(1) **Yks.** 'And that is his pipe you are smoking?' 'Ees, for sartaen,' BARING-GOULD *Pennyqks.* (1890) 144. **Nhp.**[12] Always pronounced long and drawlingly. **Shr.**[1] *Introd.* 26. **Glo.** ''St think o' toddling home, Seth?' 'Eess I be, George,' GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 2. **Oxf.**[1], **Brks.**[1], **Suf.**[1], **Ess.**[1], **Hmp.**[1], **I.W.**[1] **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. I. vi. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.**[2] I ax'n if he wid and he zaid ees. **Cor.**[1] (2) **n.Dev.** 'Ess!' they answered, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 22. **Cor.** HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 8. (3) **Brks.**[1] (4) **Sus.** Lookee, you be fair, my beloved, yâhs, pleasant, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 16. **s.Dev.** Yas'm, I reckon. But 'twud be sartain misfortin', after that, *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 39. (5) **Sc.** An' did flie; yis, he did flie, RIDDLE *Ps.* (1857) xviii. 10. **Sh.I.** Maikie only answer'd, 'Yiss!' *Sh. News* (Apr. 6, 1901). **Ir.** Och yis, that's what I said sure enough, BARLOW *Martin's Company* (1896) 115. **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **w.Yks.**[2] **s.Stf.** Why, yis, Mr. Eld, theer is that sort of a air about the plaäs to-day, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 103. **Lei.**[1] Whoy, yis, that Oi dew, 35. **War.**[2] **Glo.** Yiss, I 'ev, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii. (6) **w.Yks.**[123], **se.Wor.**[1], **Ken.** (G.B.)

II. Dial. uses. In phr. (1) *dear yes,* (2) *yes fay,* (3) — *sure,* forms of asseveration.

(1) **Dor.** Dear yes, I've often heard of it, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 261. (2) **Dev.** Ess, fay, a drop o' spirruts 'ud put fresh life into 'ee, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 103. **Cor.**[1] Ees-fye, there's a bad smell here. (3) **Nhp.**[12], **Glo.**[1], **Cor.**[3]

YESH, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also in form **yis** Dor.[1] A large earthworm. See **Easse.**

Wor.[1] **Som.** Yeshes are large worms which they make use of as baits to put into their weels, *Quekett's Sayings* (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1888.

YESK, see **Yox.**

YESMUS, *sb.* Lan. [jə·sməs.] A corruption of 'Christmas.' s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

YESPEN, YESPFULL, see **Yaspen.**

YES(S, YESS, see **Easse, Arse,** *sb.*, **Yearst.**

YESSLE, *v.* Dev.[3] [je·sl.] To jostle. The same word as **Hustle,** *v.*[1]

If I walk long side o' she, her'll yessle my arm and I shall shod all the cider.

YESSUN, *adv.* Sur. Also written **yesun.** [je·sən.] Yesterday. Cf. **yesthern.**

I told Godfrey Hutchins as he should ha' a sack of they rock taters yesun, BICKLEY *Sux. Hills* (1890) I. v; I made up my mind yessun as I'd not take none, *ib.* III. iv.

YEST, *adj.*[1] Der.[2] [jest.] In *comp.* **Yest-morn,** yesterday morning.

YEST, *adj.*[2] w.Yks.[3] A dial. form of 'east.'

YEST, see **Yearst.**

YESTER, *sb.* w.Yks.[3] A dial. form of 'Easter.'

YESTER, *v. Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) To disturb, discompose. See **Gaster.** 'I never yester'd him.'

YESTER, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **yisser** N.Cy.[1]; **yister** Sc.; **yuster** w.Yks.[13] e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] [je·stə(r; jə·stə(r.] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Yester-een** or **-eve,** last night; (2) **-morn** or **-morning,**

yesterday morning; (3) -night, see (1); (4) -noon, noon yesterday; (5) -tale, in phr. *that's nae yester tale*, that happened long ago; (6) -week, last week.

(1) Sc. MACKAY (s.v. Yestreen). Abd. I am but arrived in Paris from my travels yestereen, CORBAN *Angel* (1898) 89. Yks. We were enjoying the revels yester-eve, *Yks. Illus. Monthly* Jan. 1884) 100. (2) n.Yks.[2] ne.Lan. Aw remember as though it were nobbud yester morn, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 312. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (3) Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 113. Abd. The fearfull earthquak that wes yisternicht, STUART *Eccl. Rec.* (1846) xxxv. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1], Cum.[4], n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.[3] Lan. Yesterneet's worrittin', I dar'say, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, ix. ne.Lan. I towd Joseph yesterneet that his turn 'ud soon come, MATHER *Idylls* 1895 20. e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] (4) Sc. MACKAY. (5) Dmb. I found you, Tam, and that's nae yester tale, A bruckit shachlan, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 77. (6) s.Lan.[1]

2. *adv. Obs.* Yesterday.

Dur. All the day yester, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*

YESTHERN, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] [jiˑsθrən.] Yesterday. [OE. *giestran-*, *geostran-*, yester- (SWEET).]

YESTLE, YESTMUS, see **Hustle**, *v.*[1], **Yaspen.**

YESTREEN, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. [jestrīˑn.] 1. Last night; yesterday; a contracted form of 'yestereven.' See **Hereyestreen, Streen**, *adv.*

Sc. (JAM.); Ae leaf of the muckle gate has been swung to wi' yestreen's wind, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x. ne.Sc. I did clean wrang yestreen wi' ma tongue, sir, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 276. e.Sc. There was naebody suspected us up to yestreen, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 72. Frf. Yestreen the water was in spate, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 243. w.Sc. Our meer's foal't a braw foal yestreen, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 124. s.Sc. The grey mear gat her houghs gaw'd yestreen, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 51. Ayr. Ye bude to have the whole place gutted out yestreen, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 23. Rxb. Since yestreen just, and now it's eleven o' the foreday or nearly, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 144. Wgt. He cam hame as it was yestreen, this mornin he did flee, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 61. Dwn. A seen yer doom yestreen Whaur turf an' cinders smoulder, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 22. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb. Roby cam' doon tae me yestreen i' the gloamin', JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 213. Cum.[4] w.Yks. 'Twas shepherd Jose said it yestreen, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 121. Lan. As browt yo yore gin-an'-weyter yestreen, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 233. Der. Yestreen was a week tha wench she were up at Good Rest farm, OUIDA *Puck* (1870) v.

2. Phr. *iver yestreen*, the day before yesterday. Gall. (A.W.)

YET, *adv.* and *conj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [jit, jət; īt, it.] I. Dial. forms: (1) **Eet**, (2) **Et**, (3) **It(t**, (4) **Yit**, (5) **Yut.**

(1) I.W.[1] w.Som.[1] Wee baeˑun gwain, naut eeˑt. Dev.[2] 'Be you gwain?' 'No, net eet.' (2) Glo. I never paid 'ee no tithes cheerful-like 'et, but I can do et theäse time, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3) Nhp.[2], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[1], Oxf.[1] Brks.[1] Be thaay comin' it? Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] Es it one o'clock it, you? He eddn't vive year wold, nor it near. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). Dev. There's one I ha'nt a-twold o' itt, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 28, ed. 1853. n.Dev. I've lost ma paise But 'it I'll hould en vast, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 30. (4) Sc. Thouch ye hae laeyne amang the pats, yit sall ye be as the wings o' ane dow, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxviii. 13. Dwn. The wee smile ripplin' ower her cheek Grew sweeter yit, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 14. Cum. Thuz t'biggest leear ah've met with yit, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 126. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.[2], n.Lin.[1], War.[2] Shr.[1] 'E hanna bin theer yit as I know on. Suf.[1], Ess.[1] (5) w.Yks.[1], Ken. (G.B.)

II. Dial. uses. 1. *adv.* and *conj.* In *comb.* (1) **Yet a bit**, just yet; just now; (2) **—avore all**, *obs.*, notwithstanding; (3) **—awhile**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) in phr. *this yet awhile*, for the present; (4) **—awhiles**, see (3, *a*); (5) **—on**, still.

(1) n.Yks. It weeanˑt be yit a bit, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 32. w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 435. (3, *a*) Oxf.[1] I can't dōot it a while, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] I dwoant expec' un yer it awhile. (*b*) s.Stf. There'll be no more bells this yet-a-while, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 51. (4) Oxf.[1] Egz bee sū chep uuy dunt myenˑ tū sel nun an um it uwuuyˑlz, uuy shl ooˑrd um. Dev. I tellee I bant agwaine 'et-a-whiles, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 1892). (5) Lan. Thee cud mey reawm fur o mess o lopperin-breawis, yet on, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39.

2. *adv.* Still; at the present time.

Ayr. It is evident that there were queer fo'k langsyne as weel as yet, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 41. Cum.[4] Does it rain yet?—does it still rain? *Carlisle Patriot* (Mar. 17, 1899) 4, col. 5. n.Yks.[4] 'Is the waggin here yet?' would not imply 'Has the waggon arrived?' but 'Is it still here?' ne.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.)

3. Used redundantly.

Ken.[1] Neither this nor yet that; Ken.[2]

YET, *int. Obs.* or *obsol.* Nhb. A Border rallying cry.

I find that the cry of 'Yet' is still much locally used in amusements, such as races and cricket matches, &c. 'Norton Yet' and so on when a sudden turn of fortune occurs, *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 131; He remembered clearing Bellingham Fair with the Tarset and Tarret men at his back to the old Border cry of Tarset and Tarret Burn Hard and heather bred Yet—yet—yet, *ib.*; Nhb.[1]

YET, YET-AS, see **Eat, Yettus.**

YETERIE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **yetrie.** Severe, excessive, tormenting. See **Eterie.**

A yetrie yisking [a severe or tormenting hiccup; also applied to a severe, troublesome spit accompanying a cough.]

YETH, see **Earth**, *sb.*[1], **Hearth**, *sb.*[1], **Heath.**

YETHARD, *sb.* War.[3] A name for a donkey; a dial. form of 'Edward.'

YETHER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **yethar.** [jeˑðər.] 1. A willow-with. The same word as **Edder.** Sc. MACKAY. 2. A smart blow, esp. one with a switch.

Sc. MACKAY. Cld. (JAM.) Lth. Rip-rappin' on, frae random wicks, the winner gets a yether, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 275.

YETHFUL, see **Earthful.**

YETH-HOUNDS, *sb. pl.* ?n.Cy. Som. Dev. Cor. [jeˑþ-eunz.] A pack of phantom hounds; see below. See **Heath-hounds**, s.v. **Heath**, 1 (3).

n.Cy. Here, too, is the haunt of the 'Wish Hounds,' or, as they are termed in the north of England, the 'Yeth Hounds,' WHITCUMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 49. w.Som.[1] [Yaethˑ-aewˑnz.] The legend is not very common, but is steadfastly believed in out-of-the-way places. Dev. In the late midsummer twilights came the fearful chase of the yeth or wish-hounds—a beautiful lady in front, her long hair flying behind her, a pack of black fiery-nostrilled hounds and horsemen in rear, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) *Introd.* ii; Dev.[1] Dogs without heads, supposed to be the unembodied or transmigrated spirits of unbaptized children, which, having no resting-place, ramble about the woods at night, making a wailing noise. Sometimes the pack is attended by an acephalous huntsman. nw.Dev.[1] Cor. The Abbot's Way on Dartmoor, . . the favourite coursing ground of 'the wish or wisked hounds of Dartmoor,' called also the 'yell-hounds,' and the 'yeth-hounds,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 145, ed. 1896.

YETH-NUT, see **Earth-nut.**

YETIN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **yeten.** A giant. See **Ettin.**

YETLIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **yetling** N.Cy.[1] e.Dur.[1] n.Yks.[12] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **yettlin** Sc. Nhb.; **yettling** Sc. n.Cy.; and in forms **atelin** Nhb.[1]; **heeatling** n.Yks.[2]; **yetelin** Nhb.[1]; **yetlan** Sc.; **yetland** Sc. (JAM.) [jeˑtlin.] 1. Cast iron; iron not made malleable; also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) Per. Tingles on its yetlan' sides, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 78. e.Fif. Naething but whunstane and yettlin could withstand it, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. Slg. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 9. Slk. Tighten the belts o' burnin' yettlin ower your hard heart, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866.

2. A small iron pot or boiler.

Sc. (JAM.) Slg. When farmers their affairs are settlin', They straight repair to Stirling's yettlin, An' pour a routh o' auld Scots vittle in This ancient mug, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1795) 8. Gall. (J.M.) n.Cy. (J.L. 1783); Servants from the north of Cumberland, and old people all over the border, give this name to a small iron pan with a bow handle and three feet, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 28; N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] This word occurs in one of the old parish books of Hexham, date 1702. 'Itm. an atelin in the Abbey great kitchen.' A small cast-iron pot, with a rounded bottom, having three projecting feet or 'purys.' It is a miniature kail pot, and

is made with a bow handle which swivels in a pair of 'lugs.' e.Dur.[1] Cum.[1] A pan with a bule or bow. Cum., Wm. (M.P.) n.Yks.[1] On three small legs or feet; n.Yks.[2] For heating small quantities of liquids; n.Yks.[3] A small pan or large saucepan for boiling vegetables. ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

3. A girdle on which cakes are baked. S. & Ork.[1], Or.I. (S.A.S.)

YET-NA, *adv.* Ken. Sus. Also written **yet-ner** Sus.[1 2]; and in form **yet-near** Sus.[2] [je·t-nə.] Yet.

Ken.[1]; Ken.[2] He is not come home yet-na. [Here the suffixed 'na' is due to the preceding 'not'.] Sus.[1]; Sus.[2] I be'ant twenty yur ol' yetner.

YETRIE, YET(T, see **Yeterie, Gate,** *sb.*[1]

YETT, *v.* Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To fasten in the firmest way; to rivet.

YETT, see **Gate,** *sb.*[2]

YETT-CHEEK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The side or post of a gate.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. He lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 17.

YETTER, see **Heater, Yatter,** *v.*[1]

YETTUS, *adv.* Sc. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. Also written **yet-as** Nhp.[2]; **yetters** Lei.[1]; **yettis** n.Sc.; and in forms **yitas** Bdf.; **yittus** Nhp.[1] [je·təz; ji·təz.] Yet; as yet; at present; just now; also in phr. *as yettus.*

n.Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lei.[1] Not yetters, m'm; Ah've not bin yetters, but ah'll go nextus. Nhp.[1] I can't come yittus. He has not heard yettus; Nhp.[2] I arn't bin yet-as. War. (HALL.), War.[3] Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 147. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

YETUN, YEUBIT, see **Ettin, Vowbet.**

YEUCK, YEUL, see **Yewk, Yowl.**

YEUMATH, YEUN, see **Yeomath, Weun.**

YEUNS, *sb.pl. Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) The refuse of grain blown away by means of fanners.

YEUTIE, YEUX, see **Eutie, Yox.**

YEVEY, *adj.* Sc. [jī·vi.] Greedy, voracious, clamorous for food. MACKAY. See **Aiverie, Every,** *adj.*[2], **Yeovery.**

YEW, *adj.* Chs. [jiu.] New.

Aw mun han a yew pair, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; Chs.[1] Yew pratoes. Yew shoon. s.Chs.[1] These milk-buckets were yew on'y last Setterday (s.v. Dinge).

YEW, see **Ewe,** *sb.*[1], **Yow,** *v.*[1]

YEWD, see **Go, Yod(e.**

YEWE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [jiu.] The bog rhubarb, *Petasites vulgaris.*

YEWER, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. Also in form **yowr** n.Cy. [jiu·ər.] A cow's udder. The same word as **Ewer.** n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lakel.[2]

YEWERS, *sb.pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Embers, hot ashes. n.Dev. (HALL.)

YEWEST, see **Ewest.**

YEWFIR, *sb.* Sh.I. n.Cy. Dur. Suf. Also in forms **yiffer** N.Cy.[1]; **yofer** Suf.[1]; **yoofer** S. & Ork.[1] 1. A young fir-tree about the girth of a man's arm; a straight fir-pole used for scaffolding, &c. N.Cy.[1], e.Dur.[1], Suf.[1]

2. A large, clumsy oar not properly shaped or dressed. S. & Ork.[1]

YEWIL, see **Yule.**

YEWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also written **yeuck** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **yeuk** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Dur.[1] w.Dur.[1]; **yook** Sc. Nhb.[1]; **youk** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.; **yuick** Nhb.; **yuik** Sc.; **yuke** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **euk** Sc.; **euke** n.Yks.; **ewk** Sc. Lakel.[2]; **heuk** Cai.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **uke** Nhb.[1] n.Yks.[1 2]; **yeauk** Yks.; **yoke** Chs.[2 3]; **yuc** Ir. Nhb.; **yuck** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Nhb.[1] Cum.[4] Wm. Yks. Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **yuk** Sh.I. Ir. Cum.[1] [jūk; juk, jək.] 1. *v.* To itch; also used *fig.* Cf. yeeke.

Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1] Abd. The pointer whare never it yeuk'd gar't him claw, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 205. Frf. My loof does youk sae sair, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15. Ayr. Thy auld damn'd elbow yeuks wi' joy, BURNS *On Life* 1796 st. 6. Edb. I just fair youked to hear what he would be at, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 94. Peb. (A.C.) n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 178; N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] Cum. She'll scart my back whene'er it yuks, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 112; Cum.[4] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. n.Yks. (C.V.C.); Thur driblets mack me scrat whor't duz nut yeauk, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 510; n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A sair heuking and swithering, as gin it were gying te brust oot intiv a great flusterment. m.Yks.[1] Lin. RAY (1691); Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1] Such a nasty yucking pain comes on in the legs.

Hence (1) *one's neck is yewking,* (2) *one's neck is yewking for a St. Johnston ribbon, phr.* one is in danger of the gallows; (3) **Reel-yeuking,** *ppl. adj.* 'itching' to dance.

(1) Sc. It wad hae been a fashious job that—by my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been ewking, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Ayr. If Warren Hastings' neck was yeukin, BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read your paper through,* l. 26. (2) Sc. Your neck's youking for a St. Johnston ribbon, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (3) Lnk. Beneath my twa reel-yeukin' cluits, There's what 'ill sharpen a' your wits,—A drappie o' the real McKay, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 25.

2. To rub; to scratch. n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. 3. *sb.* The itch; itchiness.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 114. Abd. It's [Euclid] a keerious name till a buik, an' min's me o' naething but whan the lid o' yer e'e yeuks, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxx. Ayr. All of them had the yeuk, that is, the scaw or itch, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 11. Edb. Blush as gin she had the yook Upo' her skin, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 224, ed. 1785. Peb. (A.C.) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1] Nhb. For fear that iv some drucken spree, Scotch Donald chance to myek owr free, An' gie wor king the yuick man, OLIVER *Sngs.* (1824) 7. Dur.[1], Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2] They've getten t'heuk. Chs.[2 3]

Hence (1) **Yewkieness,** *sb.* itchiness; itching; (2) **Yewky,** *adj.* (*a*) itching; also used *fig.*; (*b*) in phr. *to gar one claw* or *scart where one's no yewky,* to beat one.

(1) Sc. Love has been described in rural phraseology as 'a yeukieness o' the heart that the hand canna claw,' FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 242. Per. Like a sklatch o' eukiness half roond his waist, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 126. (2. *a*) Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 7. Cai.[1], Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. Nor it's the design o' a yewky owse to kill the tree when he rubs hit's skin an' his ain aff thegither, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) 4. Per. A wee wee siller cruckie, O, Wad made them fidgin yucky, STEWART *Character* (1857) 190. Edb. Ye've mony a ane made claw and fike Whare fan' it yeuky, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 47. Gall. Nae stick now maun lick now, The yeucky yallow skin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 248, ed. 1876. Wgt. Davie was awfu yeuky about the thrapple, and naething wud help it but whuskey, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 287. N.I.[1], N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Lakel.[2] n.Yks. Mah skin's varry yucky (I.W.); n.Yks.[2] (*b*) Sc. Ye'll gar him claw whare it's no youky, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 149, ed. 1881. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Nhb.[1]

[1. Cp. MHG. *jucken, jücken,* MLG. *jöken,* Du. *jeuken,* to itch (KLUGE).]

YEWKING, *adj.* Chs.[1 2 3] [jiu·kin.] Having a sickly appearance. Hence **Yewkingly,** *adv.* in a sickly way.

YEWL, see **Evil,** *sb.*[2], **Yowl, Yule.**

YEWLET, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **yewlat,** and in form **yewlad** e.Yks.[1] [jiu·lət.] An owlet; an owl; also in *comp.* **Jinny-yewlet.** Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks.[2], e.Yks.[1] See **Howlet.**

YEWMORS, *sb.pl. Obs.* Dev. Also in form **yemors.** Embers, hot ashes.

n.Dev. Tha wut spudlee out the yemors, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 224; *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 469.

YEWN, *v.* Yks. [jiun.] To bully. w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 292.

YEWN, YEWT, see **Oven, Hoot,** *v.*[1]

YEWTICK, *sb.* Lei.[1] The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* See **Utick, Eutie.**

YEX, YEYL, see **Ax,** *sb.*[1], **Yox, Yale.**

YEZ, YEZZIN, see **Yees, Easin(g.**

YHEAT-STOOL, *sb. Obs.* Dev. See below.

n.Dev. A toleling . . . yheat stool, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 54; In every large old chimney corner is to be found on either side a short stool or bench, which is of course the warmest seat—this is probably the 'heat stool.' . . In the first edition this word was spelt 'he-at-stool.' It is possible that the word may express what is now known as the 'brandis,' an iron tripod for supporting a pot or pan over a wood fire, *ib. Gl.*

YI, YIBBLE, see **Yea,** *adv.*, **Yivel.**

YICKIE-YAWKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **yeekie-yakie.** A wooden tool, blunted like a wedge, with which shoemakers polish the edges and bottoms of soles.

Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. Tam . . . gathered up his knife, 'yeekie yakie,' lap stone and rags, Armstrong *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 12.

YIELD, *sb.*[1] Ags. (Jam.) See below.

When the ice melts, although there be no proper thaw, it is said to be owing to the yield of the day.

YIELD, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Brks. Suf. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **eeld** Nhb.[1]; **yeild** Chs. Sus.[1]; **yeld** Ken.[1]; **yelt** Suf.[1]; *pret.* **yald** Sc.; *pp.* **youden** Sc. (Jam.) [jīld.] **1.** *v.* To reward.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). Chs. God yeild you (K.); Chs.[1 2 3]

2. To produce a crop; to be fruitful. See **Eald, Ild.**

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. T'cooarn yields weel (I.W.). Chs.[1] Thus we speak of a good crop of wheat as 'yielding well,' or peas which have many seeds in a pod as 'yielding well'; Chs.[3] Suf.[1] Ta yelt a matter a' tew coom an acre. Ken.[1] 'Tis a very good yelding field though it is so cledgy.

3. Of a cow: to give milk.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.[1] Hoo much is the coo eeldin? w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. To give up; to relinquish. Sc. (Jam.), s.Cy. (Hall.), Sus.[1] **5.** To give way.

Fif. The kirk-yard's coffins yald and broke Aneath the press o' livin' fock, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 168. Abd. When the effects of a thaw begin to be felt, it is common to say 'the ice is yowden,' i.e. it has begun to give way (Jam.).

6. To admit, confess.

Rnf. Priests may preach and scribes may jaw—And sodgers shoot . . . Or [ere] ye wad shrink or yield a flaw, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 8.

7. In *comb.* **Yield-yow**, a violent pressure of the thumb under the lobe of the ear. S. & Ork.[1] **8.** *sb.* Produce.

Brks.[1] Whate maaykes poor yield this crap.

[1. God yelde thee, freend, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* I. 1055.]

YIELD, see **Geld**, *adj.*, **Yeld.**

YIELDY, *adj.* Sc. [jī·ldi.] Yielding, giving way.

Gall. Time's shingly sands I see Turn dry an' yieldy 'neath my feet, Scott *Gleanings* (1881) 31.

YIFFER, see **Yewfir.**

YIFF-YAFF, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) A small person who talks a great deal to little purpose.

YIGGA, *sb.* Cum. [ji·gə.] A dial. form of 'ague.' Cum.[1] (s.v. Ayga), Cum.[4]

YIGLET, YIK, see **Aglet, Oak.**

YIKE, *sb.* Sur. Hmp. [jaik.] The call of the woodpecker.

Sur. Here you could listen to the yike, yike, yike of the green woodpecker, and watch him at his work, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 136; Then he [the yaffle] yells his loudest, making the woods ring with his maniacal yikes, *ib. London Town* (ed. 1894) 193.

Hence **Yikeing**, *ppl. adj.* making the sound of 'yike.'

Sur. The yikeing laugh of the yaffle, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 30. Hmp. *Cornh. Mag.* (June 1893) 595.

YIKKA, *v.* Sh.I. [ji·kə.] To snarl.

He yikkas an growls, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 17.

YILL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **yell** N.Cy.[1]; **yuill** Ayr. [jil.] **1.** *sb.* A dial. form of 'ale.'

Sc. Send down for bread and for yill, tobacco, &c., Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii. Frf. [She] loot them pree her yill an' kebbuck, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 108. w.Sc., s.Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. A howff . . . whaur you get your yuill oot of fine auld siller communion cups, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 108. N.Cy.[1]

Hence **Heather-yill**, *sb.*, see below.

Wgt. They say that the Picts brewed some awful grand kind of drink they ca't Heather Yill, out of heather and some unknown kind of fogg; but they kept the secret of making of it to themselves, and it is now lost, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 295.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Yill-boat**, an ale-barrel; see **Boat**, *sb.* 3; (2) **-cap** or **-cup**, a horn or wooden vessel from which ale is drunk; (3) **-cup eye**, a large or 'saucer' eye; (4) **-house**, a house where ale is sold; (5) **-seasoned**, seasoned with ale; (6) **-seller**, a person who sells ale; (7) **-shop**, see (4); (8) **-wife**, a woman who brews or sells ale.

(1) Bwk. (Jam.) (2) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. The Change-house fills, Wi' yill-caup commentators, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (3) Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. Chiels wi' sooty skins, and yill-caup een, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 13 (*ib.*). (4) Sc. (Jam.); I never gang to the yillhouse—that is unless ony neighbour was to gie me a pint, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Edb. The coarsest night that cou'd hae blawn, I at the yill-house door bid staun', A' shiverin', R. Wilson *Poems* (1822) 35. N.Cy.[1] (5) Ayr. Yill-season'd haivers Are no worth a plack, White *Jottings* (1879) 290. (6) Ayr. Yuill-sellers shouldna be story tellers, ye ken, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 235. (7) Lnk. Oot an' intil yill-shops they gaed, Cochill *Poems* (1890) 77. (8) Sc., Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. Ye're welcome, neighbour yill wives, here, Fisher *Poems* (1790) 59. Edb. Yill-wives licker brisk decantet For drinkers' food, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 46. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 166, ed. 1876. N.Cy.[1]

3. *v.* To treat to ale.

w.Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Langsyne it was the fashion . . . for lads tae tak their lasses intae the public hoose on the Sabbath day, at twull-oors, tae get a bake an' a hue o' porter, or like tat ye ken, an' that was ca'd 'yuillin',' Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 206.

YILL, YILLOCH, see **Yeld, Yelloch.**

YILLYART, *adj.* Sc. Stubborn; ill-conditioned; 'thrawn.'

Per. Then ye can get, ye yillyart tyke, Home rule or ony rule ye like, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 72.

YILP, YILT, YILV(E, see **Yelp**, *v.*, **Gilt**, *sb.*[1], **Yelve.**

YIM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [jim.] **1.** *sb.* A particle; an atom; the smallest portion of anything. See **Nyim.**

Ags. (Jam.) Rxb. Nor leaves in creation a yim to afford A bite to a beast or a bield to a bird, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 204. Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 500, ed. 1876.

2. A very thin film of condensed vapour or fat. Bnff.[1] **3.** *v.* To break into fragments. Kcd. (Jam.) **4.** To become covered with a thin film. Bnff.[1]

YIMMER, see **Yammer.**

YIMMET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A lunch; a 'piece.' Gall. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). See **Yim.**

YIMOST, YIN, see **Eemost, One, Yon.**

YINDER, see **Yonder.**

YINK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. [jiŋk.] An indefinite quantity.

A yink o' sheep (J.S.).

YINK, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. [jiŋk.] A lover; a sweetheart. (A.W.); S. & Ork.[1]

YINK, *v.* Sh.I. [jiŋk.] To set aside.

Whin hit wis lamb'd we haed da midder o' hit hame, an' Girzzie . . . yinkit hit ta wir Gibbie, as shüne as shü saw hit, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897); S. & Ork.[1]

YINST, see **Once.**

YIP, see **Gip**, *v.*[2], **Yap**, *sb.*[2]

YIPPER, *adj.* e.An. Also in form **yepper** Suf. [ji·pə.] Brisk, active, in good spirits. Cf. **yap**, *adj.*

e.An.[1] Nrf. She is right yipper, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. Suf. (Hall., s.v. Yep).

YIP-YAP, *sb.* Chs. Also in form **yip-yop** s.Chs.[1] [ji·p-jap, -jop.] An upstart; a young, scatterbrained person. See **Yap**, *sb.*[2]

Chs.[13] s.Chs.[1] Wo)dóo ahy ky'ae·r für ŭ lit·l skwuu·rtin yip-yop lahyk dhée? Wot aat·)i bür ŭ gau·ki wop·-strau ŭv ŭ laad·, wen au·)z sed?

YIRB, YIRD, see **Herb, Earth**, *sb.*[1]

YIRDIE-BEE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A bee which burrows in the ground.

Slg. No honey dug from yirdie bees, Wyse *Poems* (1829) 19.

YIRDLINS, YIRK, see **Earthlins, Yark**, *v.*[1]

YIRKIN, *sb.*[1] Irel. [jə·rkin.] The place where a shoe is tied. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

YIRKIN, *sb.*[2] N.I.[1] [jə·rkin.] The side of a boat.

YIRLICH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **yirlisch.** Wild, unnatural. Cf. **eldritch.**

Slk. (Jam.); Sett up sic ane yirlich skrighe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

Hence **Yirlischly**, *adv.* wildly.

They yellit and youtit soe yirlischly, *ib. Poems* (ed. 1865) 315.

YIRLIN, see **Yoldring.**

YIRLING, *sb.* Not. [jə·lin.] A thatcher's handful of straw. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

YIRM, *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **yerm** Sc.; **yurm** Sc.

(JAM.); and in form **earm** Sc. (JAM.) [jərm.] **1.** To whine, complain; to utter low cries; to ask questions in a querulous tone. See **Death-yirm**, s.v. **Death**, *sb.* 1 (56).

Sc. (JAM.) Cld. Applied to the whimpering fretfulness of a sickly child (*ib.*). Ayr. In yerming and chirming At yonder pamper'd lords Carousing and bousing On what our toil affords, SMITH *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 45. Lnk. Auld Scotlan' gangs yirmin' an' chanerin', HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885) 72. Slk. They yermit and flaitte a summer's day, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 367. Gall. (J.M.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *Obs.* To chirp as a bird. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

YIRMS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Small-sized fruit. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

YIRN, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Also written **yurn** Sc. (JAM.) [jərn.] **1.** *v.* To whine, complain; to grumble; also used with *at.* See **Girn.**

Sc. Nae mair sal Ephraim yirn at Judah, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xi. 13. Cld. Applied to the whimpering fretfulness of a sickly child (JAM.). Gall. That day they had nathing to whine 'bout or yurn, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876. N.I.[1]

2. To distort the face; to make grimaces.

Sc. He yirned and struck back when I hit him (G.W.).

3. *sb.* A complaint; a whine.

Sc. O Lord, afore thee is a' my yirn, WADDELL *Ps.* xxxviii. 9. e.Sc. The prayer o' the Pharisee was mair worthy than sic a yirn an' yelp as yours, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xxvi.

YIRN, *v.*[2] Sc. To twist; to entwine.

He went to wind worsted, but it yirned and hindered him. He threw his line across the stream, but it caught a branch and got yirned (or yirned round it) (G.W.).

YIRN, *sb.*[2] Sc. An eagle. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Erne.**

YIRN, YIRP, see **Earn**, *v.*[2], **Yerp.**

YIRR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dev. Also written **yere** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **yerr** Dev.[1]; **yerre** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [jə(r.] **1.** *v.* To snarl or growl as a dog. Cf. **yar(r.**

Sc. Like coward cur, you bustless show your spite, You yirr and yowl—you bark but darena bite, *Donald and Flora*, 45 (JAM.). Frf. The watch-dogs yirr'd and yowf'd wi' fricht, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882. Dwn. The minit Peggy says, 'Here's the pooshey cumin!' it teers at the plate, and yirrs ower ocht, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 55.

2. To yell, shout out.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Dev.[1] 'Burn your tey,' a yerr'd to her, ''tis the ruin o' the nation,' 7, ed. Palmer. n.Dev. How! ya gurt . . . yerring trash, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 40.

3. *sb.* The growl of a dog.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. When idly goaven whyles we saunter, Yirr, fancy barks, awa' we canter, BURNS *Ep. to Maj. Logan*, st. 2. Dwn. Whun the dog heerd the strange fut, he let a yirr oot o' him, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 17.

[2. Cp. OE. *gyrran, gierran, georran*, to sound, chatter (HALL).]

YIRRA, YIRTH, see **Yerrah, Heath.**

YIRZE, *adj. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) Unacquainted.

YIS, YISK, see **Yesh, Yox.**

YISSER, YISTER, YIT, see **Yester**, *adj.*, **Eat, Oat.**

YITAS, see **Yettus.**

YITE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **yoit.** [jait.] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* See **Yellow-yite**, s.v. **Yellow**, 3 (20, *a*).

Sc. (JAM.); Whaur . . . the yite trills its ditty, WRIGHT *Sc. Life* (1897) 74. Fif. The hedge-sparrow and the yite jinked the handy stone, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 8. Ayr. I thought yestreen that I saw three yellow yoldrin's chittering on the tap o' a fa' dyke, an' I never dream of yites but I meet auld frien's, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 146. Edb. Herryin' linties, yites an' kays, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 104. Rxb. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 13. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 496, ed. 1876. Wgt. (A.W.)

YITE, *int. Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Yite-hub**, (2) **-hup**, (3) **-wo**, calls to a horse.

Rnf. Yite hub, whaur are ye gaun tae? Ye see, I boucht that beast in the Grassree, And it's a real game ane; yite wo! . . . Fife folk are droll folk after a'; yite hup, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 67.

YITH, *conj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] If. A mispronunciation of O.E. *gif*, if.

YITHER, see **Edder.**

YITSA, *int.* Sh.I. [ji·tsə.] Get on! S. & Ork.[1]

YITTIE, YITTUS, see **Oatty, Yettus.**

YIVEL, *v.* Yks. Also in form **yibble.** [ji·vl; ji·bl.] To make a crooked furrow in ploughing.

e.Yks. What are you yiveling at there? (Miss A.)

YIZ, see **Yees.**

YMMER, *v. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) To break into fragments. See **Yim.**

YMPE, YO, see **Hemp, Ewe**, *sb.*[1], **Hew**, *v.*[1], **Yule.**

YOA, *int.* nw.Dev.[1] [jō.] A call used in driving sheep.

YOAD, see **Yad**, *sb.*[1]

YOAG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **yeog.** [jōg.] The mussel, *Mytilus modiolus.*

The yeog, so valuable as bait to fishermen, COWIE *Sh.* (1871) 281; S. & Ork.[1]

YOAK, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To look. 'Yoak your orlitch,' look [at] your watch.

YOAK, YOAK(E, YOAM, see **Yolk**, *sb.*[1], **Yoke**, *v.*[2], **Oam.**

YOAN, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Also in form **yooan** Wm. [jōn.] **1.** *v.* To slide the notes into each other in singing. w.Yks. He yoäned dreadfully (F.P.T.).

2. *sb.* A groan. Wm. (B.K.)

YOANDURTH, see **Undern.**

YOBBIN, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. [jo·bin.] **1.** *v.* To cry.

Chs.[1] What art yobbinin for? Thi mother 'll be back soon.

2. *sb. pl.* Yells, a 'row,' an uproar. Chs.[1]

YOCHA, *v.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **yoch-yaw** Lan. To laugh. Cf. **yoffa.**

Lan. Settin evvuribodi o yoch-yawin wi summut ut e towd um, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 36. s.Chs.[1] Ahy tuwd im ée)d bet·ŭr mahynd wot ée wûz dóo·in, els ée)d fahynd imsel raangg'; bŭr ée oa·ni yokh·ŭd aat· mi.

YOCHEL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **yocho** Bnff.[1] Cld. (JAM.) A 'yokel'; a stupid, awkward person.

Bnff.[1], Cld. (JAM.) Lnk. An' men the licht o' ages past By yochels noo are jeered, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 307.

YOCK, see **Juck**, *sb.*[2], **Yoke**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], **Yolk**, *sb.*[1], **Yuck**, *v.*

YOCKEL, see **Hickwall.**

YOCKEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **yorken** ne.Yks.[1] [jo·kən.] **1.** To gulp; to swallow greedily or noisily. Cf. **yotten.**

n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] Sitha! he's yockenin' it doon. w.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1]

2. To gargle. n.Cy. (HALL.) **3.** To choke. ne.Lan.[1]

YOCKEN, see **Yacken.**

YOCKING, *ppl. adj.* Cum. [jo·kin.] Of females: *maris appetens.* (E.W.P.)

YOCKS, *int.* Yks. [joks.] A call of encouragement to a dog hunting rabbits, &c.

n.Yks. Yocks, lad! hunt away! go into the cover (I.W.).

YOCKS, see **Yox.**

YOCK-YALL, *sb.* Lin.[1] Also in form **york-yall.** The yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.*

YOD, see **Head.**

YOD(E, *v. pret. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **yede** Ags. (JAM.); **yewd** N.Cy.[2]; **yud** Cum. Wm. Went; walked. See **Go.**

Sc. One while this little boy he yode, Another while he ran, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 10. Bnff. A colt o' course to Asshood cam, Than thinkin fit to leave his dam, Yode to a herd o' jet black nowt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 106. Ags. Nearly *obs.* (JAM.) Fif. The veil o' waffin' stone that wrapt That army as they yode, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 76. n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy.[2] Cum., Wm. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

[OE. *ēode*, went (B.T.).]

YOD(E, YOE, see **Yad**, *sb.*[1], **Ewe**, *sb.*[1], **Hew**, *v.*[1]

YOE-BRIMBLE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] The common bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

The term is specially applied to one of the long, rank, rope-like runners which are so obstructive to the beaters in a covert, and which are much sought after by broom-squires for binds or tyers. 'Hitched my voot in a gurt yoe brim'l, and valled all along.'

YOF, YOFER, see **Youf(f, Yewfir.**

YOFFA, *v.* s.Chs.[1] [jo·fə.] To laugh. Cf. **yocha.**

Dhŭr wŭz ŭ lot)n um got·n yof·ŭ-in in ŭ kau·rnŭr, au' dhŭ weyl ée wŭz pree·chin.

YOFFLE, see **Yaffle**, *v.*[4]

YOGAR, *sb.* Sh.I. [jō·gər.] See below.

Not a rheumatic affection, but the effect of over-strained muscles, and is of short duration, *gen.* passing away after a spell of rest, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); SPENCE *Flk-Lore* 1899) 163.

YOICKS-BOB, *int.* Nhp.[2] An exclamation of surprise.

Yoicks, Bob! an' that's fun, blankets wi' boottons on! The loike I nivver see.

YOIK, *v.* Lei.[1] [joik.] To force; to prise open. Cf. **yark**, *v.*[1] 'Nivver wur good at yoikin' oysters.'

YOIR, YOIT, see **Yare, Yite**, *sb.*

YOK, YOK(E, see **Yoke**, *sb.*[1], **Yolk**, *sb.*[1], **Yuck**, *v.*

YOKE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **yolk** Oxf.[1]; and in forms **yauk** Dwn.; **yock** S. & Ork.[1] Don. I.Ma. Not. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] sw.Lin.[1]; **yok** Sh.I. Sc. N.I.[1] ne.Lan.[1] Nhp.[1] Shr.[1] [jōk, joək; jok.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Yoke-harrows**, a pair of harrows fastened together so as to be used at the same time; (2) **-hole**, a coal-mining term: a hole in the middle hoop of a tub at the end through which to put the bolt of the limmers; (3) **-stick**, (*a*) a wooden horse-shoe shaped collar for yoking oxen; (*b*) the cross-beam of a plough at right angles to the pole; (*c*) a hook stick; a fork; a spoon.

(1) **Not.**[2] (2) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). (3, *a*) **n.Yks.**[2] (*b*) **Abd.** The Guidman . . . maks yoke-sticks o' rooden, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31, ed. 1873. (*c*) **Lin.**[1]

2. Phr. *to take the yoke with, fig.* to marry.

Kcd. Gin Johnny tak' the yoke wi' me, I'll try to pu' my share, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 173.

3. A plank sliding in a groove, and confining a cow's neck in the cow-house. I.Ma. BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 22, ed. 1889. 4. A bar or frame of wood put round an animal's neck to prevent it from straying.

w.Yks.[2] **Chs.**[1] Yokes are still in common use for cattle and sheep; and I have, on one occasion at least, seen a number of hens all wearing yokes. **s.Chs.**[1], **Not.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Yangle), **War.**[3] **Shr.**[1] Put round the neck of a pig, to prevent it breaking through a hedge. 'Aye, yo' bin lucky, like Tum 'Odges, as lost five pund, an' fund a pig's yok.' This is proverbially said of any one who is unfortunate in sustaining losses. **Hrf.** (E.M.W.), **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Suf.**[1]

5. Harness; traces; also in *pl.*

Rnf. Or ere my beast [horse] was oot the yoke, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 166. **Lin.** (J.C.W.)

6. A wooden frame carried across the shoulders, from each end of which a pail is hung; used for carrying milk, water, &c.; also in *pl.*

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.**[4], **w.Yks.**[2], **Not.**[12], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **Glo.** A smart step for any one . . . to go there with a yoke and buckets for to fetch water to drink, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*, **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

Hence **Yoke-stick**, *sb.* (1) a 'yoke' for carrying pails. n.Yks.[12]; (2) *as crooked as a yoke-stick, phr.* bodily deformed. *ib.* 7. *pl.* The chains from the sides of a shoulder-board, for carrying buckets. Lin. (J.C.W.)

8. The quantity of water, &c. carried by means of a 'yoke'; two bucketsful.

Nhp.[1], **War.**[3] **Wil.** To fetch a yoke or two of spring water daily, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 197.

9. An instrument used by thatchers for carrying the elms up to the roof. Also called **Fork.** Wil.[1] JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) vi. 10. An implement; a contrivance; a vehicle.

Ir. One of them onnathural little yokes that rowl about wild wid big wheels is after whirreling a young gentleman off of itself below at the corner, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 51; (S.A.B.)

11. The time during which a ploughman and his team works at a stretch; hence a period of steady work. Cf. **yokin(g**, 3.

Sc. In farms there are generally two yokes of five hours each in the day; from 7 o'clock to 12, and from 1 to 6 (A.W.). **Abd.** Willie had just come home from 'the yoke' at near mid-day, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 3. **s.Sc.** After half-a-day's hard yoke O' five stout men and women folk, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 74. **n.Lin.**[1] We'd dun th' mornin' yock at plew afoore th' thunner cum'd on. **Ken.** They commonly make what they call two yokes a day, i.e. their servants and horses go to plough at six in the morning, and return home at ten: they go out again at two in the afternoon, and leave off at six, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); **Ken.**[1] When the horses go out in the early morning and work all day till about two o'clock, and then come home to their stable, they make what is called 'one yoke'; but sometimes, when there is a great pressure of work, they will make 'two yokes,' going out as before and coming home for a bait at ten o'clock, and then going out for further work at one and coming home finally at six p.m.

12. A farm or tract of land of an uncertain quantity.

Ken.[1] It would seem to be such a measure of land as one yoke of oxen could plough and till; **Ken.**[2] Cake's Yoke, name of a farm in the parish of Crundale.

Hence (1) **Yokelet**, *sb.* an old name for a little farm or manor; (2) **Yok-farm**, *sb.* the best farm on an estate.

(1) **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**[1] (2) **Shr.**[1] I 'spect owd Price made a good bit o' money theer—it wuz al'ays said to be the yok-farm on the Lordship, an' 'e 'eld it above forty year.

13. A bout; a game, match; a trial of skill.

Sc. (G.W.) **Ayr.** To lift maist weight, or put the stane, Or try a yoke at jump about, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 38.

14. A grip, grasp, hold.

Sh.I. A yok for the slack o his breeks dan I mak, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16; **S. & Ork.**[1]

Hence *to make a yok for, phr.* to try to seize.

Sh.I. Med a yok for Baabie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 55.

15. A dispute; a quarrel. Cld. (JAM.) 16. *v.* To fasten a cow in the cow-house by means of a 'yoke.'

I.Ma. The cows . . . yocked in the dark as quiet as ghos'es, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 22, ed. 1889.

17. To attach a horse to a conveyance; to 'put in' a horse; esp. to attach a horse to the plough for the day's work; to harness; also used with *out* and *to.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Elg.** We yok'd the sheltie in the hearse neist day, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 113. **Abd.** Yokin' the cairt, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i. **Per.** They yoke-to the horse, but it [a machine] winna stir, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 20. **Fif.** Some bairns play at horses. Would ye ha'e them yoket to a coal-cart? SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 142. **Hdg.** Whan our Rab yokes the ploo, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 79. **Kcb.** Aul' Train yokit the gig, an' aff his wa's tae Dalry, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 117. **N.I.**[1] **Dwn.** We had to yauk the meer an' kert tae draw his boxes till Bilfast, LYTTLE *Ballycuddy* (1892) 10. **Nhb.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888); (W.G.); He [a ploughman] 'yokes' at six in summer, at daylight in winter, and 'lowses' at six or dusk, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1897) 328; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). **e.Dur.**[1] Distinct from 'harnessing,' or putting the harness on his back. **Cum.**[4] Got out the old mare, and . . . yoked up, *W.C.T.X.* (1893) 11, col. 3. **n.Yks.**[14] **ne.Yks.**[1] A'e ya getten t'meer yauk'd? **e.Yks.**[1] Noo then, leak shaap, lads, an yoke, an let's get that bit o' wheeat yam afoor rain cums. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] **I.Ma.** The way two hosses 'd be goin a yockin To a cart, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 189. **s.Not.** Yock the ood hoss to the spring cart (J.P.K.). **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] They didn't yock out while noon.

Hence **A-yoke**, *adv.* in phr. *to put a-yoke*, to 'put in'; to harness.

Abd. She saw her father put the horses 'a-yoke' after her sweetheart had left, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 5.

18. To plough in a certain way; see below.

Sc. Casting, or yoking, or coupling ridges, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 171, ed. 1851; *ib.* 175. **Bnff.** We are directed to yoke awal and bear-root, that is to plow the ridges by pairs, *Surv. App.* 82 (JAM.).

19. *Fig.* To join; to match; to marry.

Sc. Commend that lassie for a wife, . . Wi' her I'd calmly yoke for life, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 13. **Lnk.** Tho' we've been equally yoket, Now vict'ry maun come an' decide, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 64. **Edb.** I wad gie something to see you an' her yokit, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 85. **Nhb.** If a lad liket a lass, he yokit to her at the fair, or ga' her a sappy kiss in the gloamin', GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 262.

20. *Fig.* To burden; to bind down; to fasten; to oppress.

s.Sc. To Jeddart they wad sent him, And firmly yoke him On the tread-mill, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 53. **Edb.** They raise

provisions as the stents they raise, Yoke hard the poor, and let the rich chiels be, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 196, ed. 1787.

21. *Obs.* With *with*: to deal; to have to do with.

Lnk. He's the easiest merchant ever the people of God yoked with, WALKER *Biog. Presby.* ed. 1827) I. 95.

22. To enter on any sort of employment with vigour or keenness; to set to; to begin; also in *comp.* **Yoke to.**

Sc. (JAM.); The minister yoket to flyte him about the drink, *Scotch Haggis*, 49. **Cai.**[1] **Elg.** Allan to the stories yokit, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 149. **e.Sc.** Whiles they would yok' blawin' in my lug, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 9. **Frf.** On wakening in the morning yoking to his loom as usual, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** Noo that the time for wussin's near, The yokin' o' anither year, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 108. **e.Fif.** By an by a cock yokit to the crawin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx. **e.Lth.** It minded me o' my ain mistress whan she yokes to a cleanin, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **Peb.** AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 125. **Don.** He set about makin' himself as bothersome as he could, and yocked a row with everybody, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 102. **Nhb.**[1] The buzzer's blawn, It's time for yokin, every man, ROWELL *The Caller.* **Cum.**[4]

23. To attack; to grip, seize; to tackle; to meddle with; to fight; to engage in dispute; also used with *on, to, with.*

Sc. Wi' that they a' yoked to me, and hoisted me ower into the cobble, *St. Johnstoun*, II. 203 (JAM.); France is like in earnest to yoke with the Pope, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 175 (*ib.*). **Sh.I.** Berry yokid her bi da neck, *Sh. News* (Mar. 26, 1898); **S. & Ork.**[1], **Cai.**[1] **Arg.** John Splendid yoked on me as if my sobriety were a crime, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 37. **Ayr.** The cat or what else it might be had yoked on the sweet cream, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 5. **e.Lth.** The lave o' them a' turned an' yokit me, an' gied me the blame, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 244. **Dmf.** He yokes him fairly wi' his teeth, As Brush wad dune a whitterick, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 145.

24. Phr. (1) *to yoke by the ears, obs.*, to set by the ears; to set quarrelling; (2) *to yoke dogs upon one, obs.*, to set dogs upon one.

(1) **Sc.** A foolish tongue . . . Yokes kings and subjects by the ears, COLVIL *Whigs' Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 574. (2) **Sc.** That bishops either will cause stone him, Or else yoke butcher dogs upon him, *ib.* I. 1938.

YOKE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Shr. Glo. Hmp. w.Cy. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **yoak(e** w.Cy.; **yolk** Glo.[1]; and in forms **yeck** Per. Lth. (JAM.); **yeke** n.Cy.; **yock** Cor.[2]; **youck** Dor.; **yuc** Dev. Cor.; **yuck** Cor.[2] [jōk.] 1. *v.* To cough; to hiccup; to retch; also used with *up.* Cf. **yox.**

Per. Its filthiness will make you yeck, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 102. **Lth.** (JAM.) **n.Cy.** More particularly applied to the short cough of a sheep, as the sheep yekes or yokes, or has a yeking or yoking (K.). **Shr.**[1] I think the waggoner 'ad a drop too much las' night, I 'eärd 'im yokin' i' the back foud. **Glo.**[1], **w.Cy.** (K.), **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**[2]

2. *sb.* A hiccup; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Hmp.[1], **w.Cy.** (K.), **Dor.** (W.C. c. 1750). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. Phr. *to give a yock*, to try to swallow when the mouth is empty. **Cor.**[2]

YOKE, see **Yewk, Yolk,** *sb.*[1]

YOKEL, *sb.*[1] w.Yks.[2] [jo·kl.] The ploughboy who does the day's ploughing, or 'yoking.'

YOKEL, *sb.*[2] Hmp.[1] [jō·kl.] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

YOKEL, see **Yackle,** *sb.*[1]

YOKEY, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] [jō·ki.] A rascal; a fine fellow, used ironically.

YOKEY-MOLKIT, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **yokly-molekit.** 1. A tabby cat. Dev.[1] 2. A yellow, unhealthy-looking person. (HALL.)

YOKIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Also in form **yoken** Nhb.[1] Dur. [jō·kin.] 1. *pl.* A mining term: pieces of wood joined together within a 'grove' to prevent the earth from falling in. Der. TAPPING *Gl. to Manlove* (1851). 2. *pl.* Harness.

Arg. The yokings of the cattle, the boynes, stoups, carts and ploughs about the places altogether different from our own, MUNRO *Shiels of Fort.* (1901) 166.

3. The period during which a ploughman and his team work at a stretch; any period of long, steady work done at a stretch; also used *fig.* Cf. **yoke,** *sb.*[1] 11.

Sc. There are two yokins now: from 7 a.m. to noon; and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. or thereby, in summer: in winter the yokins begin with daylight, and end with it (A.W.); A day's work of a carter or farm servant (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cai.**[1] **Kcd.** Half a yokin fae that littl'n Half-an-hour [Willie] could hardly win, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 68. **e.Fif.** He was to . . . do the butcherin' business afore gaen oot till's day's yokin, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Rxb.** Stretching their limbs with the keen zest of those who for three hours at a yoking have sat their saddles, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 30. **Nhb.**[1] 'To gan the yokin off' is to do a day's work without 'lowsin.' **w.Yks.**[2] A day's ploughing; or from beginning in the morning to leaving-time at two o'clock. **Chs.**[1] The word is chiefly used when we speak of 'making one yoking.' When a field which has to be ploughed is at such a distance from home that a considerable amount of time is lost in going to, and coming from, the work, it is often customary to remain working during the dinner hour, and then to leave off at three o'clock instead of at six. This is called 'making one yoking'; **Chs.**[3], **s.Chs.**[1]

Hence **Yokin(g-time,** *sb.* the time to begin or resume work; esp. used of farm-work.

Lnk. I think that you'll have it all done before yoking time yet, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 233. **Nhb.**[1]

4. A collision caused by the meeting of two trams or sets of tubs in a colliery.

Nhb. Wi' now and then a stannin' fray, Frae yokens, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888).

5. *Obs.* A contest, fight, tussle; a mauling.

Elg. A bonny yokin we'se hae o't, Atween us twa, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 229. **s.Sc.** They had a tremendous yokin—a' aboot the rebels, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 277. **Kcb.** Three yokings laid him by: and I have not been troubled with him since, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 119.

6. *Obs.* A bout, turn; a game.

Ayr. At length we had a hearty yokin, At sang about, BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2. **Lnk.** It's somewhat like a boyish yoking, At battledoor and shuttle-cocking, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 107, ed. 1897. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

YOKIT-TUILYIE, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) See below.

A winter amusement on the ice, by which a number of lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their 'hunkers' while two or three lay hold of the foremost and pull them along (s.v. Tuilyie).

YOKKEL, *sb.* Sh.I. [jo·kl.] A shoulder; a shoulder-like formation on the side of a hill. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 96.

YOKLY-MOLEKIT, see **Yokey-molkit.**

YOLDRING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms **yaldie** Abd.; **yaldran** Sc. (JAM.); **yaldrin** Frf.; **yarlin** Sc.; **yeldin** Nhb.[1]; **yeldrin(g** Sc. (JAM.); **yeorling** Bwk.; **yerlin** Abd.; **yirlin** N.I.[1]; **yoldrin** Sc. (JAM.); **yolling** Sc.Ir.; **yorlin** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.[4]; **yorling** Ant.; **yorlyn** Sc.; **youldring** w.Yks.[2]; **youlin** Nhb.[1]; **youlring** Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks.; **yowdring** n.Cy.; **yowley** Nhb. e.Dur.[1] Lei.[1] Nhp.[1]; **yowlring** Der.[1] The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* See **Yellow yarlin,** &c., s.v. **Yellow,** 3 (17-30). Cf. **yeldrock.**

Sc. (JAM.); Half a laddie, half a lassie, Half a yellow yoldrin, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 145; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69. **Bnff.** GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. **Abd.** (G.W.); The yerlins sang among the broom, GREIG *Logie o' Buchan* (1899) 209. **Frf.** Three yaldrin's eggs, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882. **Cld.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** The shilfa and the yeldrin there Mak' simmer haunt, an' hap an' sing, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 123. **Edb.** Parrots and cockatoos and yorlins and grey linties, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Bwk.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Rxb.** The steeds they were as yorlyns yappe, TELFER *Border Ballads, &c.* (1824). **Rxb.**, **Gall.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** The yorlins fly in cluds Like tykes upon a beggar, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. **n.Ir.** SWAINSON *ib.*; **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (B.K.) **Nhb.** They've a bunch ov hair upon their jaws Just like a yowley's nest, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 468; **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Yellow-yowley), **e.Dur.**[1], **Cum.**[4], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357; **w.Yks.**[2 3], **Der.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1]

YOLE, see **Yowl.**

YOLK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Nhp. War. Hrt. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **yoak** Som. Dev.; **yok** Dev.; **yoke** Sc. (JAM.)

Hrt.; and in forms yawk Dev.; yerk, yock Cor.[12] [jōk.] 1. See below.

Sc. Those round, opaque, and radiated crystalizations which are found in window glass, in consequence of being too slowly cooled, are generally termed yolks, . . probably from their supposed likeness to the yolk of an egg (Jam.). Lth. What panes were in the windows were 'yokes' taken from the thick central parts of cylindrical sheets of glass, with a sort of bull's eye in the middle, nearly an inch in thickness, which gradually tapered down all round to the thickness of ordinary glass, resembling a rough lens, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 10.

2. The grease or oiliness in a sheep's fleece; also used for any kind of filth. Cf. eik.

Frf. When the brat is taken off in April, the wool will be found to have retained the yolk, and will appear quite yellow, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 236, ed. 1851. Gall. The yoke, or natural oiliness of the wool. . . The wool of the black-faced has commonly less yoke than that of fine-woolled sheep, *Agric. Surv.* 283 (Jam.). Nhp.[1], War.[3] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Terr'ble heavy lot o' ool, sight o' yolk in it. Dev. Howiver be I agwaine tū git this yer yawk out ov yer cloāze, Jack? Yū mid aweared a ol' garment to shearee in, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Sheep-shearing time is an annoyance to the trout-fisher, as the water is fouled by the grease, called the 'yok,' washed from the wool, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) viii. Cor.[12]

Hence *in the yoke*, *phr.* of wool: in the state in which it is sheared from the sheep.

Dev. The wool on the moor (Dartmoor) 5lb. on an average, in the yoak, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXX. 73. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479.

3. *v.* See below.

Hrt. The natural oil or grease in the [wool] helps to yoke (as they call it), or make it mix with Irish or other wasted wool, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 136.

YOLK, *sb.*[2] Ken. [jōk.] A spayed pig. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

YOLK, see Yoke, *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

YOLKY, *adj.* Sc. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written yoaky Som.; yokey Dev.[1] [jō·ki.] 1. In *comb.* Yolkie-stone, plum-pudding stone.

Frf. In descending from the Grampians, the first rock that occurs after the porphyry, is what is commonly called coarse Puddingstone, Gravel-stone, or Breccia. The people of this country apply to it the more descriptive name of Yolky-stone, because it is composed of a vast number of rounded pebbles resembling yolks of eggs, *Agric. Surv.* 19 (Jam.).

2. Yellow, tawny. Dev.[1] 3. Of wool: unwashed, full of natural grease; used also of anything dirty from habitual neglect. See Yolk, *sb.*[1] 2.

Nhp.[1] e.Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.[1] Yolky wool is that which is shorn from sheep without their having been washed. Dev.[1] Applied . . . to clothes which have a bad smell or colour. Cor. Always means intrinsically filthy, as distinguished from any new and casual dirt, however conspicuous, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 479.

YOLL, *sb.* Cor. [jol.] A she cat.

w.Cor. Our old yoll got chets (M.A.C.).

YOLL, *v.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (Jam.) To strike.

To yoll with an axe.

YOLLER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Also in form yaller Cai.[1] [jo·lə(r.] 1. To bellow; to bawl; to yell discordantly; to speak indistinctly through passion. Cf. golder, hollo, yalder.

Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.[1] Dogs when whipped are said to yoller. It is also applied to any brawling and shouting noise. 'They cam' yollerin' doon the street.' Lakel.[2] (s.v. Goller). n.Yks.[23]

Hence Yollerin, *sb.*, *obs.*, confused or convulsed noise. Rxb. (Jam.) 2. To bark noisily. Cai.[1]

YOLLER, see Hollo.

YOLLIN, *sb.* Pem. [jo·lin.] A man who has no foresight or 'gumption.' s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Cf. hallion.

YOLLING, YOLLOCK, see Yoldring, Yallack.

YOLLOP, YOLM, see Yellop, Yolp, Haulm, Yelm.

YOLP, *v.* Lei.[1] Also in form yollop. [jolp.] A dial. form of 'gulp.'

YOLPIN, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) [jo·lpin.] 1. An unfledged bird. 2. A child. Cf. gulpin, s.v. Gulp.

YOLT, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. A newt. Grose (1790); Glo.[1]

YOMER, see Yammer.

YOMF, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A blow.

Gall. He weel deserves i' the arse a yomf, Or some as ill-far'd shog, Mactaggart *Encycl.* 1824) 299, ed. 1876.

2. *v.* To strike; to thrust.

Gall. Nickie Ben will prize ye, And yomf ye head foremost to hell, *ib.* 447.

YOMMER-HEAD, *sb.* Lan. A blockhead; an idiot. See Hammer-head, s.v. Hammer, *sb.*[1] 1 (8).

(F.R.C.); Tha'rt an owd yommer-head, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877 iv.

YOMP, *v.* Chs. [jomp.] To shout with the mouth wide open. (J.W.)

YON, *adj.*, *pron.* and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms yan n.Lin.[1] Dev. and Amer.; yen w.Som.[1]; yin S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] e.An.[1] [jon.] 1. *dem. adj.* That; those; esp. used of a person or thing a little way off but within sight. Cf. thon.

Sc. He wanted you to say something to yon folks, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. S. & Ork.[1] Cai.[1] 'Iss, 'at, yin, express different degrees of proximity. Elg. Like yon starnie in the lift, Tester *Poems* (1865) 175. Kcd. Low now he lies in yon kirkyard, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 24. Per. Thunner . . . is brewin' Amid yon rack, Stewart *Character* (1857) 105. s.Sc. Ye wouldna let me gie half-a-crown for yon strowl o' lace, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53. n.Cy. (J.W.) Dur.[1] Lūke at yon fellow. e.Dur.[1], Cum.[4] Wm. It's impossible et get out et yon strait end, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 330. n.Yks.[24], ne.Yks.[1], e.Yks.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Yon mon. Yon house; Chs.[3], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], War.[2], s.War.[1] Hrf.[2] Turn down by yon house. e.An.[1]

2. *Comb.* Yon-side, beyond; the other side (of.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks.[5] Abart two miles off, ower at yon'-side. 'Yon'-side o't' rōad,'—the other side of the way. Not. I've never been yonside the Trent. Oh! he lives right away yonside Melton (L.C.M.). n.Lin.[1] He's getten a plaace yon side th' Trent, bud wheāre aboots I can't reightly saay. sw.Lin.[1] It's somewhere yon-side of London. Dev. 'Where's't 'n tū, vather?' 'Aw, 'e's up yan-zide ov tha hādge,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. *dem. pron.* That; those.

Sc. 'Wha's yon?' inquired Mrs. Sanderson, with a jerk of the elbow towards the banished Savory, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 46. Sh.I. Stewart *Tales* (1892) 79. ne.Sc. Ye'll nae wear things like yon sae long as I hae chairge o' ye, Gordon *Northward Ho* (1894) 231. e.Sc. If yon's an example to him, it shall be an admonition to me, Strain *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 171. Per. Yon were verra suitable words, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 60. Ayr. What was yon he said about his wife's principles? Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 31. Slk. 'Ambrose, bring yon.' 'Here they are, sir,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 96. Kcb. God guide us! but she's an awfu teeger yon, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 50. n.Ir. My guidness, but yon's big boats! Lyttle *Paddy M'Quillan*, 19. Nhb. Dinna fash yer heeds wi' auld wives' tales like yon, Clare *Love of a Lass* (1890) I. 31. Cum.[3] T'cloods 'at darken owre us noo may rive like yon we see, 74; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[1] ne.Yks.[1] 'Whau's yon?' 'Yon's yan o' Tommy Otch'n ba'ans.' s.Yks. Yon's t'bottle, theer, i' t'corner o' t'shelf, Fletcher *Paths of Prudent* (1899) 50. Lan. (S.W.), nw.Der.[1] Not. 'Is that Blid-worth yonder?' 'Eh? Blid'orth! Ah, yon's Blid'orth,' Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 6. Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] What's yon? sw.Lin.[1] We've had this, but we've not had yon. Nrf. Some people driving in search of a certain house asked a lad to tell them which it was. 'Why yin hinder,' said he, pointing it out with his hand (E.M.). Dev. 'Are we far from it?' 'Yon'sit,' Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 143.

4. Phr. (1) *yon's away*, a direction to a sheep-dog; (2) — *there*, an emphatic form of 'yon,' 'that there.'

(1) Slk. 'Reaver,' quo' I, 'yon's away.' In three minutes he had ten score o' ewes and wedders at my hand, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 9, ed. 1866. (2) e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1]

5. *adv.* Yonder.

n.Yks.[24] w.Yks. I think that's him comin' yon, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (1882) 292. ne.Lan. 'They're up yon, sithi,' and the child pointed to the sky, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 28; ne.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1], Chs.[1], n.Lin.[1] Nhp.[1] He lives yon. War.[2] e.An. That cat'll swim to the St. Nicholas' lightship yon, on the ebb, Harris *East-ho!* (1902) 138. w.Som.[1] Wee·ul, dhee gèo yūn·tu faa·rmur Snuul·z, un aak·s oa un tu plai·z tu km oa·vur-n smoa·k u puy·p umbuy·nai·t.

Hence *yon away*, or — *aways on*, *phr.* yonder; in that direction; over there.

n.Lin.[1] He lives yon awaays on, bud whether it be at Haxa' or Westwoodside I doän't knaw. sw.Lin.[1] We lived yon-a-way a piece. Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] Go yonaway, and you'll find him. War.[3]

6. Thither.

Lnk. I saw by the look o' oor dwellin' That Bess was gaun hither and yon, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 123. [Amer. Gwine hither an' yan', rippity-clippity, day in an' day out, *Cent. Mag.* (June 1883) 189.]

YOND, *adv., adj., pron., prep.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Dor. Dev. Also in forms and n.Dev.; **yont** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. n.Yks.[12] s.Lan.[1]; **yound** Sc. (JAM.) [jond; jont.] 1. *adv.* Yonder; thither.

Sc. What want ye up and down? Ye have hither and yont, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737) 7, ed. 1776 (JAM.). Frf. He has gone yont to Petey's wi' the dambrod, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) iv. w.Sc. If that said horse be na nipping garss yont by at the Manse, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 168. Fif. They're gaun your gate, yont by Eden Braes, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 264. e.Lth. An' whan I had bedded an' supper'd my horse, an' cam yont to the hoose, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. n.Yks.[2] They went yont away past; w.Yks.[3] Lan. Th' poor little babby'll thrive better yond than here i' th' smooak, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) lxvi. s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] Dor. But yond, there's a young man just now starting, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi.

Hence (1) *far yond, phr., obs.*, in an all but a hopeless state; 'far gone'; (2) *g'and, phr.* go yonder.

(1) Sc. When he that reproves in the gate makes himself a prey, then they are far yond, when they refuse to return, and make their face like a flint and harder, GUTHRIE *Sermons* (1709) 24 (JAM.). (2) n.Dev. GROSE (1790); ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

2. Further.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); I'll be getting a wee yont amang the bents, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xxx. Abd. He simply hirsled yont ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Edb. The sun now frae the twal hour point, Had nearly skifftit twa hours yont, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 67.

3. Away.

Sc. Moving herself as far yont as the seat would let her to prove it, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 231, ed. 1894; I wad fain hotch mysell farther yont, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. Edb. Guid fock, as ye come frae the fair, Bide yont frae this black squad, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 134, ed. 1785.

4. *adj.* Distant; removed.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Awa' they scour, Out o'er the yonder brae wi' a' their power, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 57, ed. 1812. Per. Ane o' yer kind, sir, though the connection is gey far yont, FERGUSSON *Village Poet* (1897) 22.

Hence (1) **Yondmost**, *sb., obs.*, uttermost; (2) **Yontish**, *adj.* some way off; (3) **Yont-side**, (*a*) the further side; (*b*) in phr. *to get to the yont-side of a person*, to get on his blind side.

(1) Sc. Here the mercy of God is gone to the yondmost, WISHEART *Theologia* (1716) 393 (JAM.). Ayr. Ye who think that ye are meek and patient, and can bear trouble well, know ye were never yet afraid to the yondmost, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 70, ed. 1845. (2) n.Yks.[2] It's a yontish bit frae here. A yontish spot [a foreign quarter]. (3, *a*) Sc. (JAM.) (*b*) n.Yks.[2] They gat at t'yont side on him.

5. *dem. adj.* That; those; esp. used of a person or thing a little way off but within sight.

Edb. My fock do won among yont distant bent, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 270. n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Yon). w.Yks. Yond cahs ivvry eevenin wur browt Fro't Woodfield, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 24. Lan. Yond chamber, LAYCOCK *B. Armitage*, 6. s.Lan.[1] Yond folk are full o' ther fun. Dev. There's a little bit o' red paper as was on top of cork o' yond bottle, BARING-GOULD *Furze-Bloom* (1899) 113.

6. *dem. pron.* That.

w.Yks. Yond's t'man 'at's murdered Sammy, BURNLEY *Stories*, 152. Lan. Come let's go, I conno abide t'yer yond, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 25.

7. *prep.* Beyond, past. Cf. ayont.

Sc. (JAM.); 'Twas three minutes yont the time, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 86. se.Sc. We found him yont the baker's dike, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 94. s.Sc. Frae yont yon healthy mountains hie, WATSON *Border Bards* (1859) 139. Edb. By ony nation yont the main, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 59. Hdg. That wearie Eastlin blast, Frae yont Dunbar, LUMSDEN *Sel. Poems* (1896) 177. Slk. Meet thy titty yont the knowe, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 284. Dmf. Oorsels concealin' 'yont temptation's bounds, QUINN *Heather* (1863) 80. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb. Willie wooed and won young Ellen Frae her father's 'yont the stile, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 48. Cum. An' 'yont hoaf a life time, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 84.

8. Along; across.

Sc. Yer faither an' Sandy's back frae St. Andrews. Mary saw them gang yont the road, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iv. Ayr. Gave her a lift yont the road, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 50. Bwk. The dominie comes yont the back Wi' lookers-on to hae a crack, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 96. n.Cy. (HALL.)

9. *v.* To get beyond.

n.Yks. If you could yont him (I.W.); n.Yks.[2]

[OE. *geond*, yonder, *adv.*; beyond, *prep.* (HALL).]

YONDER, *adv., adj.* and *pron.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **ender** n.Dev.; **yaander** Wil.; **yander** s.Chs.[1] w.Wor.[1] se.Wor.[1] Hrf.[2] Brks.[1] Hmp.; **yandhar** I.Ma.; **yeander** n.Cy. Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] Nhp.[12]; **yender** Ken. I.W.[12] and Amer.; **yinder** e.An.[1]; **yondher** e.Yks.[1] Lan.; **yon'er** Sc.; **yonner** Sc.; **youner** n.Lan.; **yunder** Sh.I. [jo·ndə(r; ja·ndə(r).] 1. *adv.* In that place; over there. Also sometimes **yonders**. Cf. **thonder**.

Sh.I. Lass, der been a mosst aaful onkerry yunder, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 95. Abd. Cam' in for a bit scaad yon'er, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iv. n.Cy. (K.), e.Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] 'Yon' indicates some distant person or object, 'yondher' some distant place. 'Yon was man at tumml'd off his oss, an it was yondher wheear he tumml'd.' In N. sometimes both are used in duplication, as 'yon yondher chap.' w.Yks. Are yeh goin up yonder? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. It's cowd yondher, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) x. n.Lan. The seea, that's . . . roaring yonner like a wild beast for its prey, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (1858) I. 8. s.Chs.[1], Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[13], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], se.Wor.[1] s.Wor. When I was swede-hoeing there yander (H.K.). Hrf.[2], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. 'Tis over yinder, by that big owd elm-tree, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 71. Ken. (G.B.), Hmp. (H.R.), I.W.[12] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 6.]

Hence (1) *akyander, phr.* look yonder; (2) *g'ender, phr.* go yonder.

(1) se.Wor.[1] (2) n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

2. *Comb.* (1) **Yonder-abouts**, in that place; 'yonder'; (2) — **anenst**, opposite; at a distance; (3) — **wheres**, see (1).

(1) Slk. Ye ken how we are plaguit . . . down yonder-abouts, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 400, ed. 1866. (2) m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Under-anenst). (3) I.Ma. Goolwasn nothin yandharwheres, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 27.

3. Phr. *far from all yonder*, 'not all there'; half-witted.

ne.Sc. He wusna jest wud or clean daft, bit he was far, far frae a' yonder, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 66.

4. *dem. adj.* That; 'yon.'

Ayr. In the beild o' yonner hedge, I sat me down, MACQUEEN *Gloaming Am.* (1831) 4. Nhp.[2] Yeanders hill. Nrf. Mind yow doan't get done out o' yer pounds when yow get to yinder plaace, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 43, ed. 1902.

5. *dem. pron.* That.

I.Ma. I could tell ye a dale About yandhar, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 85, ed. 1889. s.Chs.[1] 'Wün yü taak· dhis· ür dhaat·?' 'Oa·, ahy]l taak· yon·dür, iv yon·dür)z ü güd ün.' w.Wor.[1] From the other side o' yander, you cun see the Lard knows w'ahr!

YONDERISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [jo·ndəriʃ.] Proud, upstart, cold in manner.

w.Yks. Dunnut look soa yonderish an' up, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 19. s.Lan.[1] Theaw needsno' be so yonderish, theaw'rt nowt 'at's owt.

YONDERLY, *adj.* Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [jo·ndə(r)li.] 1. Vague, absent-minded; weak in mind or body; anxious; depressed in health or spirits; also used *advb.* Cf. **anerly**, **onerly**.

Lakel.[2] Wm. Ah's nobbut yonderly (B.K.). w.Yks. Then Nan lewkt at ma wi a lewk Soa yonderly an sad, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 9; w.Yks.[3] Lan. There was a yonderly look about his eyes, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 44, ed. 1879; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] He's look't very yonderly sin' his woife dee'd. Chs.[1]

2. Sullen; grave or distant in manner. w.Yks.[1]

YONDRA, *adv.* S. & Ork.[1] [jo·ndrə.] In that place. *MS. add.*

YONK, *v.* Hrf.[2] [joŋk.] To skulk; to sneak off as a fox.

YONKER, see **Younker**.

YONNACK, *sb.* s.Chs.[1] [jo·nək.] A fool; a hare-brained fellow.

Ai·, ée)z sich· ŭ fóo ŭbaay·t dheyz pol·ŭtiks—fit· tae·r iz ae·r—ŭ reg·ilŭr yon·ŭk, iz Tùm.

YONT, YOOFER, see **Yond, Yewfir.**

YOOFIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A thrashing; a beating. S. & Ork.[1]

YOOIN, YOOK, see **Hoin, Yewk.**

YOOL, see **Yowl, Yule.**

YOOLUGHAN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Yelling; a yell. Cf. **yowl.**

I'll gar her set up her yoolughans there, the limmer, an I had aince an arrow, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 18 (Jam.).

YOON, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] [jūn.] A whip.

YOOR, see **Ewer.**

YOORN, *v.* Sc. Also written **yourn** Bnff. Per. (Jam.) To move, esp. to move about in a lazy, listless manner. Bnff.[1] Bnff., Per. (Jam.)

YOP, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [jop.] The nape of the neck.

He's got the dog by the yop of his neck.

YOP, YOPE, YOPPER, see **Yap**, *v.*[1], **Yaup**, *v.*, **Yapper.**

YOPPET, *v.* Glo.[1 2] [jo·pit.] Of a dog: to bark, yelp, 'yap.'

YOPPINGAL, see **Yaffingale.**

YOPPUL, *sb.* and *v.* s.Cy. I.W. [jo·pl.] 1. *sb.* Unnecessary talk; incessant gabble.

s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.[1]; I.W.[2] Shet up, and don't let me hay noo moore o' yer yoppul.

2. *v.* To grumble. I.W.[1] What bist yoppulun about?

YOR, YORD, see **Hair, Yard**, *sb.*[2]

YORE, *adj.* Wor. Old; former.

At the west end [of Worc. Cathedral] the yore doors were formerly there, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 49, ed. 1852. s.Wor. This un aint sah good as the yore un (H.K.).

YORK, *v.*[1] Chs.[1] [jōk.] To gore; to puncture.

Th' keaw yorkt her hurn into him.

YORK, *v.*[2] w.Yks.[2] To vex; to disgust. Cf. **irk, yerksome.** 'It yorks me to hear thee talk.'

YORK, *adj.* and *v.*[3] Irel. War. Shr. [jōk.] 1. *adj.* Shrewd, sharp, as in driving a bargain. Cf. **Yorkshire.**

Ir. Don't lose your time trying to humbug me—I'm 'York' too, Lever *Martins* (1856) II. x. War.[3] Shr.[1] Oh! 'e munna think to get o'er me athatn, if 'e's york, 'e'll fine me york too.

2. *v.* To cheat. War.[3] He has yorked me.

YORK, YORKEN, see **Yawk, Yocken.**

YORK LUMP, *phr.* Yks. A lump of butter of a recognized shape, and weighing about two lb. (S.K.C.)

YORKROOM, *sb.* Sus. Also in form **yorkrum.** The unploughed turfy edge of a ploughed field. See below.

It may be a corruption of 'yokeroom.' It suggests itself that the small strip of land which is left unploughed round a field under the hedge was called 'yokeroom' because the lateral projection of the yoke would prevent the oxen getting quite close to the hedge (F.E.).

YORKSHIRE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **yerksheer** n.Lin.[1]; **yorksher** Yks.; **yorshar** Lan. Not. Nhp.[2]; **yorshur** s.Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Yorkshire bite**, a jocular name for a Yorkshireman; a sharp, over-reaching person; (2) **— duck**, a saveloy; (3) **— flags**, flat paving-stones, used in making footpaths; (4) **— fog**, the meadow soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus*; (5) **-man**, a fly drowned in ale; (6) **— mile**, considerably over a mile; a long distance; (7) **— oyster**, an egg.

(1) Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1], Lin.[1] (s.v. Yellow-belly). Lon. The name given by Londoners in general, as a dubious compliment to our natural sharpness, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 74. (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) n.Lin.[1] They are commonly brought from the West Riding of Yorkshire, but those which come from other counties are still called Yerksheer flags. (4) n.Dmf. *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. Cum.[4], Yks. (B. & H.) (5) Lin.[1] (6) Lan. They're two Yorshur miles too, feyther, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 252. n.Lin.[1] Thoo said it was n't far, bud I fun it a real Yerksheer mile afoore I got theäre, I tell thĕ. (7) s.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as vild as a pair of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmith's shop*, said of anything worthless; (2) *to be Yorkshire too*, not to be duped or over-reached; to be shrewd; (3) *to come*, or *put, Yorkshire on one*, to cheat, trick, or over-reach a person; (4) *to go Yorkshire*, see below.

(1) n.Cy. *N. & Q.* 1853 1st S. vii. 234. (2) w.Yks. Tha knaws ah'm Yorkshire tu, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 11, 1896). (3) n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Aa can't put Yorksher on him, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 96. Lan. He tried to come Yorshar o'er me bur aw stopped im (S.W.). s.Lan.[1], Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[2] (4) e.Yks.[1] 'To go Yorkshire' is for each one of a party to pay his or her reckoning.

3. An attempt to deceive; acuteness, unscrupulousness, cajolery, flattery. Cf. **york**, *adj.*

s.Chs.[1] Let)s aa non ŭ yŭr Yau·rkshŭr. n.Lin.[1] When anything is done very sharp, clever, or unscrupulous we say 'that's real Yerksheer.'

4. Setts used in paving streets.

w.Yks. Free-stones used for paving streets about a foot in length, six inches in width, and six or eight inches deep. Cyclists laconically refer to them as Yorkshire, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 24, 1897).

5. *v.* To over-reach in bargaining; to trick; to cheat. Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.[2]

YORK-YALL, YORLIN(G, see **Yock-yall, Yoldring.**

YORN, YORNEY, see **Yarn, Yawney.**

YORP, YORT, YO'ST, YOSTER, see **Yaup**, *v.*, **Yard**, *sb.*[2], **Shall**, *v.*[1], **Yoyster.**

YOT, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [jot.] A mouthful.

YOT, *v. Obs.* Dor. To unite closely. *Gl.* (1851).

YOTE, *v.* Glo. w.Cy. Wil. Som. Also written **yoat** Som.; and in forms **yaught** Wil.[1]; **yaut** Wil.; **yawt** Wil.[1]; **yeot** Glo. Som. [jōt; jǭt.] 1. To pour; to water. Cf. **yat**, *v.*

w.Cy. The brewer's grains must be well yoted for the pigs, Grose (1790). Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 107. Som. *ib.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 328.

2. To fix iron work to stone by pouring in melted metal; to 'lead in.'

Glo. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 89. Wil. 1593-4. 29 lb. of leade to yote in the hookes that the new dore hanges in, *Parish Accounts* (G.E.D.). Som. Workmen are said to yote in metal to fix iron clamps or railings, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 328; *ib.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 89.

3. To swallow; to drink greedily.

Wil. Yaut it up, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 107; Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.[1] There's our Bill—he can yaught down drenk like anything, *or* He can yaught a deal.

[1. OE. *gēotan*, to pour, pour out (Hall).]

YOTTEN, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **yottan** e.Yks. [jo·tən.] 1. *v.* To gulp; to swallow, esp. to swallow greedily and noisily. Cf. **yocken.**

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'Be sharp and get it yotten'd down,' urging the reluctant patient to take his physic; n.Yks.[4], ne.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1]

Hence **Yottening**, *sb.* a hearty draught, a copious drink. n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] A brave yottening o' yal. m.Yks.[1]

2. *sb.* The noise made in the throat by swallowing a large mouthful of liquid. e.Yks.[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

YOTTLE, *v.* Yks. [jo·tl.] To gulp; to swallow with an effort. Cf. **guttle.**

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] Yottle away. m.Yks.[1] Yottle denotes an advanced stage of deglutition, beyond the mere strains in swallowing expressed by yotten.

YOU, *pron., adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [jū; jau, jeu, jiu, jü, jǭ, jo.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **A**, (2) **Eh**, (3) **Ey**, (4) **Jau**, (5) **Jæu**, (6) **Jeu**, (7) **Jiu**, (8) **Jo**, (9) **Jü**, (10) **Jue**, (11) **O(o**, (12) **Ow**, (13) **Y**, (14) **Ya**, (15) **Yah**, (16) **Yar**, (17) **Yau**, (18) **Yaw**, (19) **Yay**, (20) **Yeaow**, (21) **Yeou**, (22) **Yeow**, (23) **Yeue**, (24) **Yew**, (25) **Yo**, (26) **Yoa**, (27) **Yoo**, (28) **Yow**, (29) **Yowe.**

(1) m.Wor. (H.K.), s.Lan.[1] (2, 3) s.Lan.[1] Wurneh *or* worney? [were you?] (4) Oxf. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 116. (5) n.Wor. *ib.* 486. ne.Nrf. *ib.* 264. s.Nrf. *ib.* 273. e.Suf. *ib.* 279. w.Suf. *ib.* 287. (6) Cmb. *ib.* 249. Ess. *ib.* 222. e.Ken. *ib.* 142. (7) Bdf. *ib.* 207. Hrt. *ib.* 198. (8) nw.Der. *ib.* 322. (9) Dev. (S.H.) (10) Cor. Jue makes good coose, suppose jue been to feer, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 461, ed. 1896. (11) Wm. (J.F.M.) Lan. Is yer Measter o whoam prey o'? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) 41. Chs. Oo'll tell oo of oo [I'll tell her of you], *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 266. (12) Yks. (Hall.) (13) Frf. The vowel of the second person plur. of the pronoun is almost silent like a Hebrew sheva (J.B.). w.Som.[1] I tell-y hot tis. You can't, can'y? You

don't zay zo, do-y? (14) Wgt. Ee hear what they hae got tae say again' ya, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 258. n.Cy. (HALL.) Cum. See ya, he comes lowpan ower t'fells, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 8. Wm. Ya may weel fret, mum, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888 bk. i. ii. n.Yks. What are ya fidgettin' i' that way for? LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) iv. e.Yks.[1] w.Yks. O'l tak ya onna whear for that, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1. Lin. Pretty anew when ya dresses 'em oop, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 13. Hmp. I shall warm ya (H.R.). w.Som.[1] This form is only used when applying an epithet. 'Ya gurt mumphead, you!' (15) Wm. Hev yah nivver hard tell on't? *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 29. n.Yks. Let nothing yah dismay, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 6. w.Yks. Are yah gooin'? (F.P.T.) Lin.[1] n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] No, yah doant! Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] (16) Lin. Yar mun speak louder, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 65. (17) Lan. Well, an' what 'an yau bin up to? HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) i. (18) n.Lin.[1] To use this form is considered very offensive, and parents punish their children for it, saying that it is as bad as swearing. 'Yaw ohd beggar get on wi' yaw,' said to a horse. (19) Chs.[1] Now yay men, come on. (20) Not.[1] Lei.[1] Do yeaow mane to bully me? (21) Shr.[2] (22) e.An.[1], Suf.[1] (23) e.Dev. Tell me where yeue da veed, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 7. (24) Nrf. Yew said it yerself, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 15. (25) Wm. Next time yo coom, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 100. Yks. Speak of a man as yo find him, BARING-GOULD *Pennyqks.* (1870) 145. w.Yks.[234] Lan. Yo' munna talk so much, Lydia, till yo're stronger, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xi; Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs. There were no stint I can tell yo', CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7; Chs.[1] Stf. *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; Der.[12], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1] s.Not. Emphatic (J.P.K.). Lei.[1], War.[2], Shr.[2] (26) s.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] (27) e.Yks. Emphatic (R.S.). (28) Sc. A' o' yow ar childer o' the Maist Hie, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxxii. 6. Der. He'd trounce yow if ever yow came on his land again, GILCHRIST *Willowbrake* (1898) 2. e.An. HARRIS *East-ho* (1902) 13. Nrf. GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 3. Suf.[1], Ess.[1] (29) Slk. THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 5.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** *pron.* In phr. (1) *you and all*, on your account; see below; (2) — *have only the half of it*, see below; (3) — *mind*, a phr. used to emphasize a previous statement; (4) — *never sen*, an exclamation of surprise; 'you don't say so'; (5) — *sir*, a form of addressing a boy; (6) — *ones*, you; you people; see **One, II. 8.**

(1) w.Yks.[1] 'As'ts you-and-all I'll doo't,' i.e. I will do it particularly on your account, for whom I have so great a regard. (2) N.I.[1] A reply to the observation, 'I'm glad to have seen you,' meaning 'I am as glad as you are.' (3) w.Yks. Ah'll not stand that, you mind, *Churchman's Mag.* (1870) VI. 29. (4) s.Lan.[1] (5) Oxf.[1] Kuum an, eus· uur. (6) Slk. Better hurry up, yowe yens, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 5. Not.[3] [Amer. I can't get to see youuns no mo', an' youuns tole me it worn't much fur youuns were agoin' to the 'Golding Gates,' *Scribner's Mag.* (June 1890) 715.]

2. Used as a form of address; *gen.* at the end of a sentence to add emphasis.

Sc. (A.W.) Oxf.[1] Come an, you, I be in a 'urry, *MS. add.* Brks.[1] I zaay, you, wher bist thee agwaain? I.W.[2] 'I zay, you, I lowz 'twull raain avore long.' 'Oi, you, zoo do I.' Wil.[1] This word is often thrown in at the end of a sentence, sometimes as a kind of query—'Don't you think so?'—but usually to give a strong emphasis to some assertion. Dor. You vagabones! You foul-mouthed scoundrels, you! C. HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 13. Cor. I've boft [bought] two pennard o' appuls, you (M.A.C.); Cor.[3] 'Where be 'ee goin', you?' 'Dunnaw, you.'

3. Yourself. s.Lan.[1] Goo an' don yo'.

[On the disjunctive use of 'you' see the Grammar.]

4. *poss. adj.* Your.

w.Som.[1] Very common in speaking to children. 'Jimmy, come over-n let me warsh you niddle 'ands' [yèo nŭd·l an·z]. 'Lizzy, mind you don't dirt you pinny' [yùe pee·nee].

5. *v.* To address a single person as 'you' as a sign of respect.

Cum.[4] He was me maister noo, an' sooa ah yoo't em, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 76.

6. To address a person rudely and contemptuously; to use bad language.

Lin.[1] She began to yah me, and ended by calling me anything but a lady. n.Lin.[1] To 'go yawing aboot' is a phrase meaning using bad language. sw.Lin.[1] She called her and yah'd her agen her own fireside. She began to yah, and to call me as soon as ever I came in. Lei.[1] Do yeaow mane to bully me? Yeaow as an't got a acre o' land i' the county? Yeaow come here to bully me? So I yeaowed him out o' the field.

YOUCH, YOUCK, see **Yowch, Yoke,** *v.*[2]

YOUD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Youth. Fif. See **Youdith.** Hence (1) **Youdfu',** *adj.* youthful; (2) **Youdlin,** *sb.* a stripling.

(1) Fif. (2) Fif. Blyid Jamie, a youdlin like a fir in its blossom.

YOUDEN, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To move. **2.** To trouble; to agitate.

He nivver youdent himsel' for ass muckle 's he lost.

3. *sb.* The act of moving. **4.** Inconvenience; agitation.

YOUDEN, see **Yield,** *v.*

YOUDEN-DRIFT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **yowden-** Frf.; and in forms **ewden-** Abd.; **yown-** Sc. Snow driven by the wind.

Sc. I'll be lost, I'm feared in the yowndrift, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (1835) xviii. n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. To my Meg I bend my tour, Thro' ewden drift, or snawy-showr, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 285. Frf. As chockin' thick as yowden drift, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882.

YOUDITH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **youdeth, yudith.** Youth. See **Youd.**

Sc. Sae lang's ye hae youdith and vigour, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 361. s.Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Gar stiffen'd age like youdith reel, WATT *Poems* (1827) 109. Slk. Though ye want yudith, gear, an' mense, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 277. Dmf. In youdeth my looks are fast fading, I'm nought like the chiel I hae been, JOHNSTONE *Poems* (1820) 129.

YOUFAT, *adj. Obs.* Ayr. (JAM.) Diminutive, puny.

Thae . . . critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings an' youfat bravooras, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 381.

YOUF(F, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **yauff** Slk.; **youph** Sc. (JAM.); **yowf(f** Sc.; and in forms **yof** Dmb.; **yuff** Sc. (JAM.) [jauf.] **1.** *v.* To bark as a dog; esp. to bark in a suppressed manner. Cf. **yaff,** *v.*[2]

Sc. They all set up a barking, . . howling, yelling, and youphing, LAW *Memorialls* (ed. 1818) 224 (JAM.). Cai.[1], Bnff.[1] Frf. The watch-dogs yirr'd and youf'd, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882. Dmb. We heard colly yof at sic an hour, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 49. Ayr. The yowffin' dog, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 95. Bwk. He'd youff wi' glee, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 111. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 705, ed. 1866. Kcb. Cerberus though but just whelped Did stan' an' yuff, DAVIDSON *Thoughts* (1789) 41. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *sb.* A bark.

Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] 'Youff' conveys the notion of a softer sound than 'youp.' Lnk. Colly answers wi' a youff, While she cries in a fistle 'Chew down,' WATSON *Poems* (1853) 42.

YOUF(F, see **Yowf(f.**

YOUGHTH, *sb. Obs.* Hrt. A disease in sheep; the same as 'moor-evil.' ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1750) 320.

YOUGH-YILLY-YORLIN, *sb.* Uls. The yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* (M.B.-S.)

YOUK, YOUKFIT, YOULD, see **Yewk, Yuckfit, Yowl.**

YOULDER, YOULDRING, YOUL(E, see **Yalder, Yoldring, Yowl.**

YOULE, *int. Obs.* Wor. See below. See **Youling.**

On Malvern Hills, when the common people fan their corn and want wind, they crie by way of invocation, 'Youle, youle, youle,' which word (sais Mr. Aubrey) is no doubt a corruption of Æolus, God of winds (K.).

YOULIN, see **Yoldring.**

YOULING, *sb. Obs.* Ken. See below. See **Youle.**

There is an odd custom used in these parts about Keston and Wickham, in Rogation Week; at which time a number of young men meet together for the purpose, and with a most hideous noise, run into the orchards, and, incircling each tree, pronounce these words: 'Stand fast, root; bear well, top; God send us a youling sop. Every twig apple big, Every bough apple enow.' For which incantation the confused rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink. . . If they are disappointed . . . they with great solemnity anathematize the owners and trees. . . 'It seems highly probable that this custom has arisen from the antient one of Perambulation, . . . and as the heathens supplicated Eolus, God of the winds, for his favorable blasts, so in this custom they still retain his name with a very small variation; this ceremony is called Youling,' HASTED *Hist. Ken.* in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) I. 177, ed. 1813.

YOULRING, YOU'M, YOUM, see **Yoldring, Be, I. 1, Oam.**

YOUMATH, YOU'N, see Yeomath, Have, I. 1.

YOUND, YOUNDER, YOUNER, see Yond, Undern, Yonder.

YOUNG, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms yong Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); youn' Ess.[1] [juŋ, jʉŋ.] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) Young cuckoo, a silly person; one who is easily taken in; (2) — curlew, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (3) — folk, a newly-married pair; (4) -folks' night (or day), see below; (5) — grass, clover or other annual grass sown upon arable land, in contradistinction to that of meadows or permanent pasture; (6) — hind, a deer-hunting term: a female deer of three years; (7) — laird, the eldest son or heir of a 'laird'; (8) -like, as if young again; (9) — lying-in, a miscarriage; a premature confinement; (10) — one, a child; (11) — stock, young steers and heifers of any age between six or eight months and two years; (12) — tide, ? a tide just on the turn after the ebb; (13) — time, youth; (14) — youth, a youth; a young man or woman not of age; (15) Younger mak, the young people.

(1) e.Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (2) Som. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 199. (3) Sc. (Jam.) Gall. The young fowk are surrounded by the people at the wedding, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 447, ed. 1876. (4) Cum.[4] In the country round Keswick married people assemble on some appointed evening, soon after Christmas, at the principal inn in the parish to partake of a roast-beef and sweet-pie supper, and to enjoy themselves with dancing and, formerly, cards; this meeting is succeeded in a night or two by a similar one of young people, and is called young-fwoks' neet (s.v. Oaldfwoks' neet). (5, 6) w.Som.[1] (7) Sc. (A.W.) Per. Though I hadna seen him sin' he was a bairn, I kent it was the young laird, for he was his father a' owre, *Pitcoonans* (1899) 21. (8) Gall. It makes me young-like again to hear there is still a man wha thinks on the Covenants and the blue banner wi' the denty white cross, Crockett *Standard Bearer* (1898) 188. (9) Wm. (B.K.) (10) w.Yks.[1] Hrf. 'E wuz winein away er says just like a sick young-un, *Why John (Coll.* L.L.B.). Oxf. (G.O.) Dev. She wrote on her dying bed beggin' o' me to 'dopt her young un, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 42. (11) w.Som.[1] I can't keep so much young-stock to winter, I must hird a lot o' it. nw.Dev.[1] (12) Gall. These fishermen have taken advantage of the 'young' tide in order to examine their lines and creels, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 70. (13) Nrf. I'll tell ye th' words I used ter say ter my old wumman in our young time, when her and me, happen, didn't allust think alike, Mann *Dulditch* (1902) 40. (14) Chs.[1], Glo. (H.K.), e.An.[1] (15) Cum. The younger mak hurried ahint them, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 172.

2. Youngest.

Sc. The young son and the ald ane (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. Unmarried; also in phr. *young for marriage.*

w.Som.[1] Of a man of sixty it would be said, 'No, he's a young man—he wad-n never a-married.' Cor. A 'young man' in Cornwall means a bachelor; he may be eighty years of age, but he is 'young' still; it was said of a very young bride, 'she du look a pretty lot better than when she was young,' Hammond *Cor. Parish* (1897) 343; Cor.[3] 'Are you young or married?' is a question that may be addressed without raising a smile to a man or woman of mature years. w.Cor. She is an old woman—76, but young still (M.A.C.).

4. Of time: early; not far advanced.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. T'week's young yit (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Nrf. 'How du yar gal git on at Norwich?' 'Wall, I can hardly say at the present. She only want [went] last week, so the time is young' (W.R.E.). Ess.[1] The day's yet young.

5. *Compar.* Used absolutely for 'the younger.'

Sc. Some tile-drains made by Mr. M'Lagan, younger, of Pumpherston, Mid-Lothian, in Oct. 1847, were choked up, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) II. 632, ed. 1851.

6. *v.* To bring forth young; to breed.

Nrf. Old rat-catchers tell me he [the little red rat] doesn't 'young' till late, Emerson *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 361. w.Som.[1] Said of any animal except horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, which have all their special word. 'I zee the bitch'v young-ed; how many have her a-got?' 'Dh·oa·l kyat· oa·n yuung·ee naut eet-s vau·rtnait.' 'Thick there doe's gwain to youngy purty quick, I see.'

YOUNGED-END, *sb.* Yks. The younger folk. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 29, 1899).

YOUNGEN-HOOK, *sb.* Dor. A large chopping reap-hook. w.Dor. (C.V.G.)

YOUNGERMER, *adj.* and *sb.* Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. [ju·ŋə(r)mə(r.] **1.** *adj.* Younger.

Lakel.[2] Cum. The youngermer bairns, at heeds and cross sat laikin, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 48. w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

2. *Comb.* Youngermer end, the younger people.

Lakel.[2] T'youngermer end o' them hed gian ta bed.

3. *sb.* Young people. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.[4]

YOUNGLIN(G, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also in form **younklin** Rnf. [jʉ·ŋlin.] **1.** *sb.* A youngster.

Elg. My younglings do with others mingle Round many a doited cuckold's ingle, Blackhall *Lays* (1849) 87. Frf. Round the fire the younglins creep, Content on every side, Morison *Poems* (1790) 47. Edb. Thae hingin' sprays that bield the mavis' eggs, Will sune be prappers for its younglin's legs, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 116.

2. *adj.* Young; youthful.

Frf. Ye younglin' brood, on whom nae trace O' manhood yet appears, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 24. Rnf. Wi' snaw he drapes the earth, To grace the younklin' towmond's birth, Young *Pictures* (1865) 48. Ayr. Then homeward all take off their sev'ral ways; The youngling cottagers retire to rest, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 18. Dmf. The younglin' jauds, were they never sae shy, Aye buskit their best when the Laird gaed by, Reid *Poems* (1894) 77.

[1. OE. *geongling*, a youth (Sweet).]

YOUNGNESS, *sb.* Yks. Cor. Youthfulness.

w.Yks. I set no store by youngness, Hiram. I allus did say that a wise head war th' best thing a man could hev, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 120; (J.W.) Cor. Is the maid stealing all the youngness from his face for her own? Quiller-Couch *Spanish Maid* (1898) 86.

YOUNGSOME, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Youthful.

Abd. Sic youngsome sangs are sairless frae my mou', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115 (Jam.).

YOUNGSTER, *adj. Obs.* Suf.[1] Younger of two.

One of my school-fellows was always distinguished by 'youngster Parker' from his elder brother.

YOUNKER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Cor. Also written **yunker** e.Lan.[1]; and in form **yonker** Sc. [ju·ŋkə(r, jʉ·ŋkə(r.] A youngster; a youth; a child.

Sc. He's escorted by younkers, Anra, Jock, an' Ann, Wi' kettle, pat, an' fryin' pan, Young *Pictures* (1865) 161. Frf. An ill-deedy younker had plundered his nest, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 29. s.Sc. Each season to the rustic younker brings Anticipated joy, Allan *Poems* (1887) 55. Lth. A yonker or two were visible in the party, but mostly the multitude was composed of human units and specimens on the shady side of five and twenty, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 279. Bwk. My heart never yet has forgot the bright days When as younkers we speeled up the heather-clad braes, Calder *Poems* (1897) 59. Peb. Now, blyth, the younkers raise tae dance, *Lintoun Green* (1685) 93, ed. 1817. Gall. I was a gye het-livered younker at that time, Crockett *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 146. n.Cy. Hearne *Gl. Rob. Glo.* (1810) (s.v. Kemelyng). w.Yks. I thought he treated me over much like a younker, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) v. Lan. I think I shall look after that younker, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xii. e.Lan.[1] se.Lin. He's a fine younker (J.T.B.). Nhp. Misses the idle younker from her side, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 69. Nrf. The four capstan-men, net-stower, and younker lived in the forecastle, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 58. Cor. When I was a younker, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1828) 741.

[But that same younker soone was overthrowne, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) bk. iv. i. 11. MDu. *jonck-heer*, a young gentleman (Hexham).]

YOUNKLIN, see Younglin(g.

YOUNKLINGS, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] 'Holders' used in thatching. (s.v. Sprinklings.)

YOUP, YOUPH, see Yaup, *v.*, Youf(f.

YOUR, *poss. adj.* Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) **Eower,** (2) **Ya,** (3) **Yah,** (4) **Yahr,** (5) **Yair,** (6) **Yar,** (7) **Yawer,** (8) **Yawwar,** (9) **Yeer,** (10) **Yer,** (11) **Yere,** (12) **Yir,** (13) **Yoar,** (14) **Yooar,** (15) **Yor,** (16) **Yore,** (17) **Yower,** (18) **Yowr,** (19) **Yur.**

(1) Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (2, 3) Suf.[1] (4) w.Yks. Ah cud smell yahr stinkin' gas-lime, Binns *Wilsden Originals* (1889) i. 5. (5) Chs.[1] I think yair men are not very good ploughmen. (6) Lin. It's at yar hands I'll seek 'em, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 113. e.An.[2], Suf.[1] (7) w.Yks.[1] Whear's yawer Tom? ii. 286. (8) Cum.[1] *Introd.* 14. (9) Kld. The spike of yeer handle is longer nor mine, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) II. 123. (10) Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

ne.Sc. The wheels o' yer chairiot, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 156. Abd. I'se rug yer lugs, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. Wgt. They'll be fair aneuch tae yer face, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 3. Ir. Are ye regular in yer duties? LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839 vi. Wxf.[1] Nhb. To luik efter yer 'interests,' CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 56. Cum.[1] Wm. On yer father's knee, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 48. e.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[1] Lan. Yer chilther, HAMERTON *Wenderholme* (1869) lxii. ne.Lan.[1] Not. Wheer's yer broom-stick? PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 11. Der. Yer new shawl, *Good Wds.* (1881) 842. Lin. If yer want to know yer fortuns, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 63. War. Stop yer clack ooman (J.R.W.). Nrf. GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 3. Ken. I've taught ye the Word from yer youth up, CARR *Arm of Lord* (1899) 15. Sur. I'll drink yer 'ealth, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. Hmp. Ai'l gie ya a sock on yer hĕd (H.R.). n.Wil. Yer love uz better'n wine, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 2. Dor. You an' yer missus, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1900) 308. e.Dev. PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. Cor. Yer man'll send 'ee money, tummels ov money! HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 63. (11) n.Lan. It wod ha'e done ye're eyes gud, MORRIS *Invas. o' U'ston* (1867). (12) ne.Sc. True's yir clatter, GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 51. (13) s.Lan.[1] (14) Cum.[1] *Introd.* 14. (15) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb. Aa divvn't mind ivver hevin' made yor acquaintance, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 18. Lan. Keep yor brass an' welcome, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 20. Der. Wesh yo'r face an' don yo'r cap, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 39. War.[2] *Introd.* 15. (16) w.Yks. BYWATER *Gossips*, 18. s.Lan.[1] Chs. Th' hask wind . . . made yore flesh creep, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8. Der.[1] Nrf. 'Is blood be upon yore 'ead, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 150. (17) w.Yks.[15] (18) Der. Beggin' yowr pardon, GILCHRIST *Willowbrake* (1898) 38. (19) e.Lan.[1] s.Wor. (H.K.)

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In phr. (1) *your day*, your lifetime; all your days; (2) —*sider*, a native of the same district as the person addressed.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] The watch will last you your day. (2) w.Yks. We are now as a community, composed partly of musical-voiced Yahrsiders, or one-time farmer-lads from southern centres of agricultural importance, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 22; He sahnds lahke a Yahr-sahder bi his talk (B.K.).

2. Belonging to the family or household of the person addressed; *gen.* used before proper names.

Sc. (A.W.) N.I.[1] Your uns. w.Yks. O shudn't loike yore Sammy to come in just nah, BYWATER *Gossips*, 18. War.[2] Your Mary (s.v. Our); War.[4] s.War.[1] 'Have you seen our Fred?' 'Ah, he's gone along of your Dan' (s.v. Our). Oxf. (G.O.)

YOURN, *pron.* and *poss. adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in the midl. and s. counties and Amer. Also in forms **yorn** w.Yks.[1] Nhp.[1] War.[2] Shr.[2]; **youan** Suf.[1] **1.** *pron.* Yours.

w.Yks.[1] This word is not very common; w.Yks.[2] That's no business of yourn. Stf.[1] s.Stf. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 484. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1], Not.[1], Lin.[1] n.Lin.[1] It is n't yourn, an' niver was, nor niver will be. sw.Lin.[1] Rut.[1] It bisn't yourn. Lei.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[24], se.Wor.[1], Shr.[2], Hrf.[1], Glo.[1] s.Oxf. That old mother o' yourn did that to cheat me out o' my rights, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 208. Brks.[1] w.Mid. Give me mine, and you keep yourn (W.P.M.). Nrf. She be yourn when we ha' got her unloaden, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 50. Suf.[1] Ess. The boy's mine; and . . . he's yourn, BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 181. Ken.[1] Sur. We mun find out as near as may be how much George got, leaving out yourn, parson, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. Sus.[1] (s.v. Hisn). Hmp.[1] If he be'ant yourn, he must be ourn. I.W.[12] Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor. Them there legs o' yourn should be pretty well stretched by now, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) pt. II. v. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. There's not much difference between my daughter and yourn, *Reports Provinc.* (1884). Cor.[3] [Amer. 'Your'n?' I says. 'Mine an' his'n,' he says, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) i.]

2. Used elliptically: your husband.

s.Stf. Does yourn make a fuss about his starched things? PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

3. *poss. adj.* Your.

Sur. If 'ee canna tell yourn naäme loike a maän, the porch be good enou' for 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. vi. e.Sus. Nor tain't t'fust time, neither, as yourn harses ha' saved a good chap from t'gallows, *Longman's Mag.* (July 1898) 256.

YOURN, see **Yoorn**.

YOURS, *poss. pron.* e.An. The house of the person spoken to.

e.An.[1] I shall go to-morrow to yours (s.v. Mine). Nrf. What were that you was a-saying about a man bein' at yours? GIBBON *Beyond Compare* (1888) II. vi. Suf. I was going to yours (M.E.R.).

YOU'S, *poss. adj.* Sur. Your.

That nevey of parson's is allus at you's heels, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i.

YOUS, *pron.* Irel. Amer. Aus. Also in forms **youse** Amer. Aus.; **yowz** Don. You; used when speaking to more than one person. Cf. **yees**.

Ir. Boys, boys—look yous at that, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 225. N.I.[1] Yous can't get commin' through this way. Don. Done! An' yous, boys, are all witness iv this, *Pearson's Mag.* (July 1900) 50. s.Ir. Yowz live to a powerful age here under the water, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 201. [Amer. Youse fellys is gettin' that mule all excited, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 57. Aus. We can wait till Hamlet comes, if youse fellows are game, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 301.]

YOUST, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To talk idly and loosely with volubility and noise. **2.** *sb.* Idle, loose, and noisy conversation.

YOUST, see **Use**, *v.*

YOUSTER, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nhb. Also written **yowster** N.Cy.[2] To fester. n.Cy. (K.); BAILEY (1721); N.Cy.[2] Hence **Youstered**, *ppl. adj.* puffed or swollen in the cellular membranes of the skin. Nhb.[1]

YOUT-BY, see **Out-by(e.**

YOUTH, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Der. Also in form **yowth** w.Yks.[1] s.Chs.[1] [jūþ.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Youth-time**, young days; (2) **-wort**, the common sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

(1) Rnf. The smiles o' the frien's o' my youth-time to share, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 73. (2) Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 161, ed. 1815.

2. A male person of any age.

n.Cy. A fine old youth, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[1] s.Chs.[1] We speak of an 'uwd yuwth' as well as of a 'yùngg yuwth.' Der.[1] *Obs.*

3. A person of waggish or disorderly character.

w.Yks.[1] Bewar on him, as I knaw him to be a yowth.

4. Used jocularly of an inanimate object.

s.Chs.[1] A man told me he had worn 'this yowth,' meaning his flannel waistcoat, through the summer.

YOUTHEID, YOUTHER, see **Youthhood, Ewder.**

YOUTHHOOD, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **youtheid, youthied.** The state of youth. Also used *attrib.*

Elg. O gentle Bell! thy youthied morn Show'd like the op'ning flow'r, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 210. Abd. Willy in his grey old age, as in his green 'youtheid,' dearly loved the marvellous, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) xxi. Per. Your youth-hood makes you fickle yet, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 120. Kcb. Satan finds a swept chamber, for the most part, in youthhood, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) clxxvii.

[As the courss askis of ȝowtheid, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) I. 334. OE. *geogoþhād*, state of youth (SWEET).]

YOUTHIR, *sb.* *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) In phr. *youthir of the sod*, the red ashes of turf. See **Ewder.**

YOUTHY, *adj.* Sc. [jū·þi.] **1.** Youthful.

Sc. (JAM.) Per. Whaure'er there is a wanton ploy amo' the youthy folk, FORD *Harp* (1893) 152. Rnf. The auld man look'd sae youthy like, FRASER *Poet. Chimes* (1853) 29. Ayr. A youthy and luscious twinkling in his eyes, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) i.

Hence **Youthiness**, *sb.* youthfulness.

Ayr. I was, for the time, a new creature, . . a sort of youthiness that lasted sometimes more than a fortnight, GALT *Steam-boat* (1822) 2 (JAM.).

2. Affecting youthful habits or dress.

Sc. I'se warran she's nae less than three score, but she's as youthie as gin she warna out o' her teens (JAM.).

YOUT(T, see **Yowt.**

YOVE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** To talk in a free, facetious, and familiar way; to chatter fast through high spirits; esp. in phr. *to yove and crack.* Cf. **tove.**

Sc. This term includes the idea, that, although a good deal be said, it is rather of a trivial nature, or little to the purpose.

2. To go at a round pace. Lth.

YOW, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **yew** w.Yks.[2] [jou.] **1.** *v.* To yelp or howl as a dog; to caterwaul. Cf. **yaw**, *v.*[1]

Cld. (JAM.) Nhb. Aal the dogs in their leashes commenced yow-yow-yowin', like mad, an' I knaa'd the hare wes started,

PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 92; The hurly-burly o' dogs yowin', *ib.* 93.

2. *sb.* The noise made by a howling dog.

w.Yks.[2] They (the shepherds' dogs) 'set up such a yew, yew, yew!' (s.v. Yowl).

YOW, *v.*[2] Lan. Also in form **yeaw** s.Lan.[1] [jē.] To tug; to draw; *fig.* to struggle, esp. with food.

Aw seid 'im yowin away at a four pound loaf an awf a cheese (S.W.); A yowin un natterin sensashun ut set in abeawt th' region o' my meight poke, STATON *B. Shuttle Manch.* 42. s.Lan.[1] He yeaws terrable hard for a livin'.

YOW, see **Hew,** *v.*[1], **How(e,** *adj.*

YOWCH, *v.* Sc. Also written **youch.** [jauχ.] To bark.

Gall. As soon as ever I could get near the onstead for yowching dogs, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv; The dogs came barking and youching round the corner, *ib. Grey Man* (1896) xxvii.

YOWDEN, *v.* Yks. [jou·dən.] **1.** To bend; to slacken; to yield; to submit; to hearken, pay attention.

n.Yks.[1]; n.Yks.[2] 'She yowdens badly,'—as the gossips say of an ill-assorted match,—she submits to her husband reluctantly. 'Seea stunt, you'd as good try te yowden a yak steeak,' so stupid that you might as well try to bend an oak post. 'Yowden 't a bit,' allow it to slacken, said of a stretched rope. m.Yks.[1]

2. Phr. *to yowden at the eyes,* to evince by weeping one's tardy penitence or submission. n.Yks.[2] **3.** Of a fissure in a rock or the earth: to enlarge, expand. n.Yks.[3]

YOWDEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Also written **youden.** Tired, wearied.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Lnk. That for her sake he was not yowden, RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk,* I. st. xviii. s.Sc. Though my wallet was yape my heart was youden, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322.

YOWDEN-DRIFT, see **Youden-drift.**

YOWDLIN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) Dilatory.

Ye're a yowdlin elf.

YOWDRING, see **Yoldring.**

YOW(E, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lan. Brks. **1.** A dial. form of 'ewe.'

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Dey hed sax shaela yows, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244. Cai.[1], w.Dur.[1], s.Lan.[1] Brks. Drippin' like an old yow, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 96.

2. Phr. *rotten yow,* a person supposed to be unwholesome, as subject to much expectoration. n.Sc. (JAM.)

3. A contemptuous term for a man.

Abd. He may be disna wear gowd-rimmed specs fin he cud see best athoot them, like that muckle yow, Tammie Fraser, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Sept. 15, 1900).

YOWER, YOWE-YONUT, see **Ewer, Earth-nut.**

YOWE-YORNUT, *sb.* Cum. Also written **-yornet** Cum.[4] The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum. Science Gossip* (1876) 116; Cum.[4] (s.v. Yowe-yorlin). See **Earth-nut.**

YOWF(F, *sb., v.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **youf** Sc. (JAM.); **youff** Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.[1] [jauf.] **1.** *sb.* A smart, swinging blow. See **Gouf(f.**

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. My heart played dowf 'gainst my ribs wi' a yowf, JOHNSTON *Poems* (1869) 176. Edb. Swith! tak the dowie slut a yowff, R. WILSON *Poems* (1822) 53.

2. *v.* To beat; to drive or send forcibly.

Sc. MACKAY. n.Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.[1] Abd. They yowff'd the ba' frae dyke to dyke, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 41.

3. *adv.* With a heavy fall. Bnff.[1]

YOWF(F, see **Youf(f.**

YOWISWORTH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written **yowsworth.** A proportion of odal-land equal to one-tenth of a 'pennyland.'

YOWK, *v.*[1] Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **yaïk** s.Chs.[1] To howl; to bawl; of a dog: to yelp, give tongue. See **Howk,** *v.*[2]

s.Chs.[1] Ée yuwkt ŭn skrahykt, dhŭn it mai·d mi sor·i tŭ aa·rkn im. Not. The dogs has lit of it now, hark to them yowkin' (L.C.M.). Lei.[1] Nhp.[1] How that woman goes yowkin about! Nhp.[2], War.[23]

YOWK, *v.*[2] Yks. To beat. See **Howk,** *v.*[1] **4.**

w.Yks. I'll yowk thee rig, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890).

YOWK, see **Gowk,** *sb.*[2], **Howk,** *v.*[2]

YOWL, *v., sb.* and *int.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **youl** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1] Dur.[1] Yks. Der.[2] Shr. Hrf. Glo.[2]; **youle** Sc. (JAM.); **yowll** Abd.; and in forms **yeawl** s.Lan.[1]; **yeul** Sc.; **yewl** e.Yks.[1]; **yole** Glo.[1]; **yool** Sc. Nhb.[1] Lakel.[2] Cum.[14] n.Yks.[2]; **yould** n.Cy.; **yule** Lnk. Nhb.[1] Wm. [jaul; jūl, w.Yks. jāl, Lan. jēl, s.Cy. jeul.] **1.** *v.* To howl; to cry loudly or piteously; to yelp as a dog. Cf. **yawl,** *v.*[1]

Sc. A dog winna yowl if ye strike him wi' a bane, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. Wir peerie dug wis jumpin' an' yowlin aboot me, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 67. Or.I. Hid wus her that meed a' the sair meen an' lood yowlin', FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 246. Cai.[1] Abd. That gart him yowll and claw't, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 46. Frf. The foxes wildly yowl'd, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 56, ed. 1882. Per. The dogs yaufft an' youl'd, FORD *Harp* (1893) 183. s.Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. It made me yelp, and yeul, and yell, R. SEMPILL *Sanny Briggs* (ed. 1849) l. 51. Lnk. Yuling and rubbing his mouth with his foot, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 102. Slk. When the dowgs are left at hame they keep up siccan a yowlin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 95. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 67. N.I.[1] n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); N.Cy.[1], Nhb.[1], Dur.[1], Lakel.[2], Cum.[14] Wm. When t'wind yuled out sea hee, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 26. n.Yks.[1234] e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1] w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.[1235], Lan.[1], ne.Lan.[1], e.Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] Chs.[1] Th' dog yowlt aw neet; there'll be a death. s.Chs.[1], Der.[12], Not. (W.H.S.), Lin.[1], n.Lin.[1], sw.Lin.[1], Lei.[1], Nhp.[1] s.Wor. What be'st a yowlin' at? owld yur n'ise a tell 'ee (H.K.). Shr.[1] If yo' tie'n that dog up, 'e'll yowl all night, an' I shanna get a wink o' sleep; Shr.[2] Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876). Glo.[12], Brks.[1], e.An.[1] Nrf. Those Dutchmen, they yowled and cried, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 184. Suf. To make that seemingly discontented noise that barndoor fowls affect when it is going to rain, *e.An. Daily Times* (1892). Ken.[1], I.W.[12] Dor. FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 95. w.Som.[1] Make haste along, tid-n no good to bide there yowlin. Dev. Think what it 'ud be wi' two yowlin' females under one roof! BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* (1899) 33. Cor.[12] [Amer. Sam begin to yowl, LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* (1901) 27.]

Hence (1) **Yowler,** *sb.* a complaining, disaffected person; (2) **Yowlie,** *sb., obs.,* a policeman.

(1) n.Yks.[2] (2) Edb. A low term, probably from their youling or calling the hours (JAM.).

2. To make game of. Glo.[1] **3.** *sb.* A howl; a yell; a loud cry; the mew of a cat.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. Da dug cam' oot wi' a yowl, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 69. Cai.[1] Frf. Every ane o' the loons playin' gae a yowl at the same meenit, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 59. Ayr. We hearkened to the yowls o' an unfortunate mad dog, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 29. Slk. The dog gae twa or three melancholy yowls, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 297, ed. 1866. Kcb. Brian Boru loot oot a yowl yt wudna 'a' shamit his namesake, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 394. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cum. She hes a bit yool for ivvery 'cashun, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 13; Cum.[4], n.Yks.[14], e.Yks.[1], m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] s.Not. It's misery to hear that dug's yowl (J.P.K.). n.Lin.[1] Nrf. That cat fare as if 't can't get its yowl out (E.M.). Cor. I soon hears a yowl, and then a whip a-going, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1862) 8.

4. *int.* The sound made in yelling or in barking; a cat-call.

Dmf. Oscar . . . pouring out his affection with a yowl! yowl! yowl! PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 223. Lin.[1]

[1. Y shal weile and ȝoule, WYCLIF *Micah* i. 8.]

YOWLER, *v.* s.Chs.[1] To howl. See **Howler, Yowl.**

YOWLEY, YOWLM, see **Yoldring, Yelm.**

YOWLS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Lands in certain parishes. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 312.

YOWM, see **Oam.**

YOWMAN, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] s.Lan.[1] A stupid, incapable fellow.

YOWN-DRIFT, see **Youden-drift.**

YOW-NETHER, *int. Obs.* nw.Dev.[1] The call used in driving oxen, corresponding to 'come-hither' used to horses.

YOWP, see **Yaup,** *v.*

YOW-PAP, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A childish, silly fellow.

YOWR, YOWSTER, YOWSWORTH, see **Yewer, Youster, Yowisworth.**

YOWT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Also written **yout** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1]; **youtt** Fif.; **yowte** Slk. [jaut.] **1.** *v.* To howl; to roar; to cry; to bark; to yelp.

Sc. Yowt noo, Aiken! I ne'er likit a bane o' your buik, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 28. n.Sc. (JAM.) Fif. Yelpin' and youtin'

in his face, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38. **Edb.** A pack of greedy, yelping curs that must ever be yowting and worrying at something, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 45. **Slk.** The houndis are yowting bye, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 318. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhp.**[1] **Shr.**, **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

2. *sb.* A cry; a yell; a bellow.

Sc. (JAM.); The sichts to see, the yowts to hear, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233. **Abd.** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.* **Per.** The yout was heard at Totty crag; A' Belvadera rang, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 56. **Fif.** Aha! what deil are we about, Tossin' our heads wi' yell and youtt, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 109. **Slk.** When the carle gave a yowte, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 185.

YOWT, *int. Obs.* Dev. A call used in driving oxen, corresponding to 'come-hither' used to horses. nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

YOWTHER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.[1] **1.** *v.* To push anything heavy; to move by means of a lever. **2.** To walk with a heavy, lumbering step. **3.** *sb.* A push; a lever. **4.** The act of walking with a heavy step; a tall, heavy, awkward person. **5.** *adv.* With a heavy, lumbering step.

YOWTHER, YOWYER, YOWZ, see **Ewder, Ewer, Yous.**

YOX, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **yocks** Hrf.[2]; and in forms **eesk, esk** Sc. (JAM.); **yaux** se.Wor.[1]; **yeesk** Elg.; **yeisk, yesk** Sc. (JAM.); **yeux** n.Yks.[2]; **yex** n.Yks. s.Wor.[1] Cor.[2]; **yisk** Sc. (JAM.); **yucks** w.Som.[1] nw.Dev.[1]; **yux** Cor.[2] [joks; jeks.] **1.** *v.* To hiccough. Cf. **yoke,** *v.*[2]

Sc., **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Elg.** Weel like ye, yeeskin', to be there, Though morn's a head-ach, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 220. **Lnk.** We did baith . . . yesk and maunt, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 18. **Gall.** We maun . . . Ay rive on and shive on, And peck away and yisk, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 360, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.** He was yexin' (I.W.). **Cor.**[2] (s.v. Jick).

2. To heave at the stomach; to vomit; to cough up; to spit out.

Sc. (JAM.); Yeterie yisking [a severe troublesome spit accompanying a cough], (*ib. Suppl.*, s.v. Yeterie). **Fif.** Ae wee short canon, fat and fodgel, Gat on his bare pow wi' a cudgel, It garr'd him yesk his drammach, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154. **w.Wor.**[1] Our Polly swallow'd a pin, an' I thaowt 'er'd a died sure-lie, but 'er yoxed it up after a bit. **se.Wor.**[1] I don't want no bacca smokers in my kitchen, yauxin' an' spettin' about. **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] He suffers so from yocksing.

3. *sb.* A hiccough; the hiccoughs.

Sc. (JAM.); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Lnk.** RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (Scenary ed.) *Gl.* **Gall.** Cures the yisk and waterbrash, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 266, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**[2], **s.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Why, Tommy, you've a-got the yucks—drink zome cold water. **nw.Dev.**[1]

Hence **Yoxy,** *adj.* given to hiccoughing.

Edb. It makes your wives . . . rift an' yisky, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 171. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] Inclined to be yeuxy.

[1. He yexeth (v.r. yoxeth), and he speketh thurgh the nose, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4151. OE. *giscian.*]

YOX, see **Yuck,** *int.*

YOY, *int.* Yks. [joi.] A cry used in setting a dog on a fox or hare. **n.Yks.** Yoy on him! (I.W.)

YOY, see **Yea,** *adv.*

YOYSTER, *v.* Sus.[12] Also in form **yoster.** [joi·stə(r).] To play roughly; to frolic. Sus.[12] See **Gauster.**

YRLIN, see **Yurlin(g.**

YRN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To curdle; to begin to turn; used of milk, cheese, &c. (K.) The same word as **Earn,** *v.*[2]

YU, see **Yule.**

YUBBEN, *sb.* Wm. Also in form **yubbm.** [ju·bən.] In *comp.* (1) **Yubben-boddem,** a kind of cake; see below; (2) **-drawin,** the act of giving birth. A dial. form of 'oven,' q.v.

(1) Rolled out of ordinary dough and baked on the floor of the oven instead of a cake tin. 'Ah'll mak a yubbəm boddəm fer ocr tea' (B.K.). (2) *ib.*

YUBLIN, see **Yuveling.**

YUCCUPS, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [jə·kəps.] A dial. form of 'hiccups.' s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

YUC(K, see **Yewk, Yoke,** *v.*[2]

YUCK, *sb.*[1] Lin.[1] [juk.] The hip. See **Hook,** *sb.*[1] **13.**

YUCK, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Cum. Yks. Lin. Sur. Also written **yuk** n.Yks.[4] ne.Yks.[1] m.Yks.[1]; and in forms **yock** Cum.; **yok** m.Yks.[1]; **yoke** Sur.[1]; **yuke** m.Yks.[1] [juk.] **1.** *v.* To jerk, pull or turn sharply; to snatch; to drag. Cf. **yark,** *v.*[1]

n.Yks. Yuck that out. Yuck him up afooar t'justices (I.W.). **Lin.** To yuck the nag's bridle (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] Briggs yucked the mare about. He clammed him by the shoulder, and yucked him about the road. **Sur.**[1] He yoked it round [i.e. the wagon] and it canted over.

2. With *off*: to throw off with a jerk.

m.Yks.[1] To 'yok off' a burden, is to throw it off calculatingly.

3. To beat, thrash; to conquer.

Cum. (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.**[4] **ne.Yks.**[1] Ah gav him a good yukkin. **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.), **m.Yks.**[1], **Lin.**[1]

4. To labour in carrying a heavy burden.

m.Yks.[1] A little child who will carry a great baby, goes 'yukking about' with it.

5. *sb.* A jerk; a quick pull; a snatch.

Lin. Polly gi' me such a yuck, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 43. **sw.Lin.**[1] Gie it a gret yuck away from you.

6. A quick, smart stroke, as a lash from a whip; *pl.* chastisement; a beating.

m.Yks.[1] **e.Yks.**[1] He gat his yucks.

YUCK, *int.* Yks. Also in form **yox** n.Yks. [juk.] Hurrah! an exclamation of excitement or triumph; see below.

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**[4] At any social gathering in the Cleveland dales, when those assembled have grown excited some one will shout 'Yuck foor oor deeal,' to which another will instantly reply 'Yuck foor Castleton,' or 'Yuck foor ——,' mentioning his own locality. I fancy in days passed it would be given as a challenge; it now carries with it the sense of 'to cheer,' or 'Here's to our dale.' **m.Yks.**[1] Yuck! lads! the game's our own.

YUCK, see **Hook,** *sb.*[1]

YUCKEL, *sb.* Shr. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **yuccle** Wil.; **yuckle** Wil.[1] w.Som.[1]; **yukkel** Brks. [jə·kl.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Cf. **hickwall, yackle,** *sb.*[1]

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 99. **Glo.**[1] **Brks.** I feels sum how as peert as a yukkel, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xli. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** Just then a yuccle passin by, Was axed by them their cause to try, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 97; **Wil.**[1], **w.Som.**[1]

YUCKFIT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **yucfit,** and in form **youkfit.** The snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.*

Lnk. The yuckfit fell on Fauldhouse know, The paitrick on Auldton lea (JAM.); So called from its cry, *Edb. Mag.* (July 1819) 529 (*ib.*).

YUCKLING, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] An inkling; the least notice.

YUCKNING, *sb.* Dev.[2] [jə·knin.] An addition; a help. 'Give us a hand here, every little is a yucknin'.'

YUCKS, YUD, see **Yox, Head, Yod(e.**

YUDITH, YUER, see **Youdith, Ewer.**

YUFF, YUFFLE, see **Youf(f, Yaffle,** *v.*[4]

YUGGLE, *sb.* Sh.I. [jə·gl.] The owl, *Strix.* S. & Ork.[1] [Cp. ON. *ugla,* an owl (VIGFUSSON).]

YUGGLE, *v.* Yks. [ju·gl.] To idle about with the back up; to 'hirple' (q.v.). e.Yks. (Miss A.)

YUGLET, *adj.* Sh.I. [jə·glit.] Applied to a black sheep, having white round the eyes, or vice versa. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 38.

YUICK, YUIK, YUILL, see **Yewk, Yill.**

YUK(E, see **Yewk, Yuck,** *v.*

YUKLE, *v.* m.Yks.[1] [jiu·kl.] To pucker.

YULE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **yewl** w.Yks.[1]; **yool** Sc.; and in forms **eel** Abd.; ?**gule** Lin.; **he-yul** Nhb.[1]; **huil** Nhb.; **hule, hyul** Nhb.[1]; **ool** w.Yks.; **u** N.Cy.[2] Der.[1]; **ule** Yks.; **yeal** m.Yks.[1]; **yeel** n.Sc. Cai.[1] Bnff.[1] Abd. (JAM.); **yel** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **yell** n.Yks.; **yewil** w.Yks.; **yo** Lan.[1]; **yöl** Sh.I.; **yooyle** w.Yks.; **yu** N.Cy.[2] s.Lan.[1] Der.[1]; **yul** Nhb.[1] m.Yks.[1]; **yül** Sh.I.; **yull** Peb. Nhb.[1] w.Dur.[1] e.Yks.[1] [jiul, jīl; iul.] **1.** *sb.* Christmas.

Sc. (JAM.); Cast out your muck at Yule, O, KINLOCH *Ballads*

(1827) 201. **Sh.I.** Yül an' New's dy A'm no spaekin o', *Sh. News* (Sept. 30, 1899); BURGESS *Tang* (1898) 33. **n.Sc.** When I say Christmas Day I must be distinctly understood as meaning the eve before Yule as well as Yule itself, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 264. **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** (JAM.); Aul' yeel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii; Fin I was fee't we only got twa days i' th' year—een at Eel, an' anidder in simmer, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 5, 1903). **Frf.** Ye e'en micht hae threap'd wi'm frae Beltane to Yule, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. **Ags.** He who first opens the door on Yule-day, expects to prosper more than any other member of the family during the future year, because he 'lets in Yule.' The door being opened, it is customary with some to place a table or a chair in it, covering it with a clean cloth, and . . . 'to set on it bread and cheese to Yule.' Early in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out of bed, a new broom . . . is set at the back of the outer door. The design is 'to let in Yule' (JAM.). **Fif.** A green yule maketh a fat kirkyard, GRANT *Six Hundred*, i. **Ayr.** Many a stoup of burned wine and spiced ale they were wont, at Pace and Yule, . . to partake of together, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v. **Peb.** Like birks at yull, Completely barren, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 93. **Dmf.** Shadows o' skies at Yule, THOM *Jock o' the Knowe* (1878) 4. **n.Cy.** BAILEY (1721). **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1], **w.Dur.**[1], **Lakel.**[1], **Cum.**[14] **Wm.** NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**[2], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) III. **ne.Lan.**[1], **s.Lan.**[1], **Der.**[1], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Yule-babby,** a cake made in the form of a baby; see below; (2) **-back** or **-batch,** a log of wood burnt on the fire at Christmas; (3) **-blinker,** the Christmas star; the North star; (4) **-block,** see (2); (5) **-boys,** see below; (6) **-bread,** a certain kind of bread eaten at Christmas; (7) **-brose,** see below; (8) **-cake,** (*a*) Christmas cake; (*b*) see (1); (9) **-candle,** a candle specially made for burning at Christmas; (10) **-caudle,** see (8, *a*); (11) **-cheese,** a certain kind of cheese eaten at Christmas; (12) **-clog,** see (2); (13) **-crush,** a Christmas feast; (14) **-daums,** Christmas gifts; (15) **-day,** Christmas Day; (16) **-dough,** (*a*) see below; (*b*) *pl.* all kinds of Christmas pastry; (17) **-e'en,** Christmas Eve; (18) **-feast,** see (13); (19) **-games,** Christmas games; (20) **-goad,** a Christmas plaything; (21) **-goose,** a Christmas goose; (22) **-hole,** see below; (23) **-'s jade,** one who has not some new article of dress on Christmas morning; (24) **-kebback,** see (11); (25) **-loaf,** a Christmas loaf; (26) **-log,** see (2); (27) **-mairt,** an ox killed at Christmas for home consumption; (28) **-morning,** Christmas morning; (29) **-night,** Christmas night; a merry night; (30) **-pins,** see below; (31) **-play,** a Christmas holiday; (32) **-plough** or **-plufe,** a plough taken round by 'plough-stots' at Christmas; see below; cf. **plough, II. 1** (52); (33) **-preens,** see (30); (34) **-sangs,** Christmas carols; (35) **-scones,** scones baked for use at Christmas; (36) **-sowens,** flummery made at Christmas; (37) **-steek,** a very wide stitch in sewing; (38) **-tide,** (39) **-time,** Christmas-time; (40) **-toy,** see (20); (41) **-tree,** a Christmas-tree; (42) **-yal,** Christmas ale; (43) **-yow,** a sheep killed and eaten at Christmas.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] A baby figure made of a flat cake of gingerbread or currant cake, and sold to children. The arms are folded across, and two currants are put in for eyes. (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* (3) **S. & Ork.**[1] (4) **n.Cy.** In farm-houses, the servants lay by a large knotty block for their Christmas fire, and, during the time it lasts, they are entitled, by custom, to ale at their meals, GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**[2] **Der.**[1] *Obs.* **s.Not.** That chunk o' wood ud mek a famous Yule-block for Chris'mas (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The people of Lincoln still call a log or stump, which they put into the fire at Christmas, a Gule block, i.e. block or log of Jul, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) I. 360, ed. 1813; **Lin.**[1] Formerly placed upon the hall fire on Christmas Eve. The unconsumed part of the Yule block was carefully preserved and re-placed on the fire to burn with the new one. (5) **Gall.** Boys who ramble the country during the Christmas holidays. They are dressed in white, all but one in each gang, the Belzebub of the corps. They have a . . . rhyme they go through before people with, and so receive 'bawbees' and 'pieces.' This rhyme is now-a-days so sadly mutilated that I can make little of it. . . The plot . . . seems to be—two knights dispute about a female, and fight; the one falls, and Belzebub appears and cures him, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **w.Yks.** At Christmas, when they eat yule bread, and yule cheese, made after a particular formula, HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 307. (7) **Sc.** (JAM.); The prevailing dish among the common people and peasantry, being the national one of 'fat brose,' otherwise denominated 'Yule brose.' The large pot, in almost every family of this description, well provided with butcher meat (if bullocks' heads or knee bones may be so called), was put on the fire the previous evening, to withdraw the nutritive juices or animal oil from the said ingredients. Next day after breakfast, or at dinner, the brose was made, generally in a large punch-bowl, the mistress of the ceremonies dropping a gold ring among the oatmeal upon which the oily soup was poured. The family, or party, . . provided with spoons and seated round the bowl, now began to partake of the half-boiling brose, on the understanding that the person who was so fortunate as to get the ring in their spoon, was to be first married, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 692. (8, *a*) **Dur.**[1] Served up with cheese and frumety, on the eve before Christmas day. **Yks.** We notice a custom of making a rich cake called a Yule cake, which on no account must be cut before Christmas Eve, *Yks. Illus. Monthly* (Jan. 1884) 101. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] Handed to callers from Christmas-day to New-year's-day inclusive. **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** In addition to frumarty, spice cake is eaten at tea, and t'ool cake, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 42. **Lin.**[1] (*b*) **Dur.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) 410, ed. 1813. (9) **n.Sc.** Given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers. By many . . . the Yule-candle is allowed to burn out of itself. [With] others . . . when the day is at a close, the portentous candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest . . . to be burnt out at the owner's 'Late-wake' (JAM.). **n.Yks.** We have Yell cannels bonnin' teea, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 7; **n.Yks.**[1] The candle customarily presented by grocers to their customers commonly bears this name now; **n.Yks.**[2] Yule-candles are lighted on Christmas eve, and for that night it is unlucky to snuff them; **n.Yks.**[3,4], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.**[5] It is customary with the grocers on Christmas Eve to give to every customer a mould candle (called Yule-candles), coloured blue for the most part (s.v. Christmas Customs). (10) **n.Yks.**[3] (11) **w.Yks.** HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1838) I. 307. (12) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.** As to the Rector, if he minds the poor, Ne'er shall the wonted Yule-clog miss his door, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 324; **Nhb.**[1] **Dur.** It is the practice in some parts of this county to preserve the ashes of one yule clog, to sprinkle upon the next, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 65; **Dur.**[1], **e.Dur.**[1] **Wm.** The Yule clog blazes on the hearth, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 33. **n.Yks.**[1]; **n.Yks.**[2] A portion of the Yule-clog burnt on Christmas and on New-year's eves is to be saved for preserving the house from fire during the ensuing year, as well as to kindle its successor; **n.Yks.**[3,4], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Hah can Chresemas be coud when theaze yewil-clogs blazin away i ivvry hahce? *Pogmoor Olm.* (1868) 20; **w.Yks.**[2,3], **Lin.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] (13) **n.Yks.**[2] (14) **n.Yks.**[2] More particularly the pence and the portions of cheese and gingerbread dealt out to children, who then call at the door and wish you the compliments of the season. (15) **ne.Sc.** And anxiously was Yeelday looked for, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. **Bch.** A Lettergae With such a pack confin'd to be, On good Yule-day, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 43. **Lnk.** December 25th, being yule-day, was kept this year with much solemnity at Edinburgh, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 322, ed. 1828. **Edb.** Sooner at Yule-day shall the birk be drest, Or birds in sapless busses big their nest, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (16, *a*) **n.Cy.** A kind of baby, or little image of paste, which our bakers used formerly to bake at this season and present to their customers, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1795) 410, ed. 1813. **Nhb.** Paper skyets, penny pies, an' huil-doos, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) *Pitman's Crtshp.*; It was the custom for the 'hewer' in a colliery to present his 'putter' with a 'Yul-doo.' If he failed to do so, his clothes were impounded (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1] A figure made in gingerbread or dough, rolled out flat, and cut out with head, arms, and body. The arms are laid as if the hands touched in front, and two eyes made of currants are inserted. **Dur.** Sweetened yeast bread, with currants, sultanas, and lemon-peel in it, which is made at Yule-tide. If for children it is generally made like a doll (J.W.). **e.Dur.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.**[2] (17) **Sc.** *Prov.* 'As bare as the birks at Yule-e'en,' applied both in a physical and in a moral sense (JAM.); Some farmers are so extremely superstitious, as to go into their stables and cow-houses on Yule-e'en, and read a chapter of the Bible behind their horses and cattle to preserve them from harm (*ib.*). **Sh.I.** Whaur mony a happy yule-e'en ye've seen spent, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 134. **Abd.** On guid Yule-e'en, that blythsome night, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 113.

Rxb. The place'll be as bare as a birk at Yule e'en, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 169. m.Yks.[1] w.Yks.[5] Yule e'en . . . in a multitude of families is marked by all the boisterous festivity of olden times, *Introd.* 2. (18) Edb. For the Yule-feast a sautit mart's prepared, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 110, ed. 1785. (19) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.[2], s.Lan.[1] (20) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan.[1] (21) Kcb. A'll gie 'e a gran yule guse at the New Year, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 29. (22) Sc. The bag to the auld stent, and the belt to the yule hole, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). (23) Bnff.[1] (24) ne.Sc. The yeel kebback had been prepared a long time before, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 156. (25) Lan. A quartern tobacco, 2½*d.*, a yule-loaf, 3*d.*, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 85; Tradesmen presented their customers with the Yule-loaf, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 256. (26) Wgt. We used to have a great big old tree root provided for a Yule log, to keep the devil away that night, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 177. Cum.[4] Ye'r yule logs git riddy. I's cummin, ye see, RICHARDSON *Talk* (ed. 1876) 2nd S. 176. n.Yks.[2] *Pref.* (s.v. Christmas), n.Yks.[4], m.Yks.[1], ne.Lan.[1], nw.Der.[1] (27) n.Sc. If a sheep, or the Yeel-mairt, had been killed, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 48. (28) Sh.I. Baik'n bere burstin' brünnies wi' rindid saem i' Yule moarnin', *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899). (29) Frf. I remember a Yule night, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxvi. Per. The piper ilk Yule night is heard to play, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 59. Ayr. On blithe Yule night when we were fou, BURNS *Duncan Gray*, st. 1. Lan.[1] (30) Sc. Children lay up stores of pins, for playing at Te Totum. In some parts of the country, merchants generally provide themselves, about this time, with a coarser sort, which they call Yule-pins (JAM.). ne.Sc. At Christmas-time children were wont to play for pins with a 'tee-totum' with numbers on its sides. For the pins won at the end of the game sweets, raisins, &c. were exchanged. I do not know if the game is now much played (A.W.). (31) ne.Sc. When the [shooting] match was finished the boys set free from school by the Yeel play immediately set to work to dig for the balls, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. (32) n.Yks.[2] The bands of 'Plough Stots' who follow shortly after Christmas, . . are got up chiefly by our country youths, who were wont to be followed by a plough; but that ponderous implement is now represented by a small model carried on a staff, *Pref.* (s.v. Christmas). (33) ne.Sc. Great was the joy when the Yeel preens came from the shops, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163. Frf. Yule preens an' totums then wad please The lee night lang, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 94. (34) n.Yks.[2] (35) Bnff.[1] (36) Lnk. Puts on the kettle, and maks her Yool sowens, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 31. (37) S. & Ork.[1] (38) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ne.Sc. Yuletide had come and gone, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 80. Per. If the Scots borrowed the custom of guising at Yuletide, they were probably indebted to France for it, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 27. Gall. Frae Yule-tide to Yule-tide, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 378. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Dur.[1] 'Yuletide' is becoming commoner than it was a short time ago, but most people say 'Christmas.' n.Yks.[2] e.Yks. THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. (39) Bnff. About Yule-time an' Hogmenai, Some chuckies an' a yowe we fell, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 44. (40) Abd. About the bigness o' a bairn's yule toy, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 7. (41, 42) m.Yks.[1] (43) Sh.I. Da Yule yow wis killed a day or sae afore, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897).

3. Phr. *it eith crying Yule, under another man's stool, obs.*, spoken of people who spend liberally what is not their own. Sc. KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 183. 4. 'Hogmanay,' Dec. 31st.

Sc. The very term of 'Yule' itself was synonymous with Hogmanay in many, if not most of the districts of central Sc., at the commencement of the century, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 25.

5. An entertainment held on Dec. 31st; see below.

Per. It was no uncommon practice some sixty years ago to invite a person to his 'Yule,' as the entertainment was called, on the last day of December, in many parts of southern Perthshire. . . It was the usual practice, . . where the custom was known, for the farmer to give his servants their 'Yule' or 'Hogmanay' on the closing night of the old year. This consisted at least of a dram of whisky, with 'cheese and bread.' The same entertainment was repeated on the first Monday morning of the New Year, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 25.

6. *Obs.* Lammas Day, August 1st; also in *comb.* **Yule of August.** n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); HOLLOWAY. 7. *v.* To keep Christmas; to take part in Christmas feasting.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. With great intreaty [she] had the favour to Yool with him, but to stay no longer, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 48. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks.[1] A par o' breeks . . . at wor maad for him brand new to gang a yewlin in last Kersmus. Der.[2], nw.Der.[1]

Hence *going a yuling, phr.* asking for Christmas gifts from place to place. n.Yks.[2]

YULE, see **Evil**, *sb.*[2], **Weevil, Yeld, Yowl.**

YULK, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [jʉlk.] 1. *v.* To jerk. See **Julk.** Ess. *Arch.* (1863) II. 188. 2. *sb.* A heavy fall. e.An.[1]

YULK, YULL, YULLUM, see **Yelk**, *sb.*, *v.*, **Yule, Haulm.**

YULY-YULY, *int.* Cum.[1] A call to bring geese together.

YUMMATH, YUN, see **Yeomath, Ean.**

YUNDER, YUNKER, see **Yonder, Younker.**

YUP, *int.* Shr.[1] [jʉp.] A call to pigs.

Yup, yup, yu-up, with an increase of pitch on *up* (s.v. Call-words to Animals).

YUP, YUR, see **Yep, Hair, Hear, Yarr.**

YURE, see **Ewer, Hair.**

YURLIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **yrlin** Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny, sickly, stunted creature; a dwarf. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ayr. (JAM., s.v. Yrle). Cf. **wirling.**

YURLS, YURM, see **Yarls, Yirm.**

YURN, see **Earn**, *v.*[2], **Yirn.**

YURT, YURTH, see **Hurt, Earth**, *sb.*[1]

YUSEN, *sb.* Dev. Also written **yuzen.** 1. A cattle-trough. n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* 2. A dung-heap.

Dick hath brort . . . Dree pearts o' Dick's own yusen, *ib.* st. 75.

YUST, YUSTER, see **Use**, *v.*, **Yester**, *adj.*

YUT, *v.*[1] Yks. [jut.] To urge; to instigate. Cf. **huit**, *v.* n.Yks. Ah yutted him tĭ dea 't (I.W.).

YUT, *v.*[2] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To gurgle. (HALL.)

YUT, YUTH, see **Eat, Gate**, *sb.*[1], **Earth**, *sb.*[1]

YUVELING, *sb.* Lin. Also in forms **yublin, yuvlin.** A handful of straw.

e.Lin. Bring us a little yuvlin o' thack not ower eädly big (G.G.W.).

YUVVERY, YUVVIN, see **Yeovery, Oven.**

YUX, YUZEN, see **Yox, Yusen.**

Z

Z. *Note.* Words beginning with **Z** in e.Hrf., Glo., w.Brks., w.Hmp., Wil., Dor., Som., and n., ne., and se.Dev. will generally be found under the letter **S.**

ZAANEY, ZAAT, ZACHT, see **Sawney,** *sb.*[1], **Sart,** *adj.*

ZACK, *v.* Brks. Dor. Also in form **zaik** Dor. [zæk.] To walk rather hastily; to go along; also used with *along.* Cf. **sackle.**

Brks.[1] I zee un a zackin' along wi' the box unner his kwut, an' axed un wher a got un vram. **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

ZACKLY, *adv.* Nrf. Dev. Cor. Amer. [zæ·kli.] A dial. form of 'exactly.'

Nrf. 'Zackly what I thowt,' he says, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 69, ed. 1902. **Dev.** I ain't never zackly reckoned things out clear-like, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 257. **Cor.** It be 'zackly as you been a sayin', PEARSE *D. Quorm* (1877) 89. [**Amer.** I couldn't say nothin zackly to the pint, *Cent. Mag.* (Apr. 1882) 888.]

ZACKY, see **Sackie.**

ZAD, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Dev. Cor. Also in form **zod** s.Chs.[1] Shr.[1] Oxf.[1] [zad, zæd; zod.] The letter **Z.**

w.Yks.[2], **s.Chs.**[1] **Shr.**[1] The zods be despert aukert. **Glo.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Dev.** Labouring man said at a night school, 'I can't make a zad,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877). **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[2]

ZAD, *adj.* Ess.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Exact.

ZAFT, ZAG, see **Soft, Sag,** *sb.*[1], *v.*[2]

ZAGGLE, *v.* s.Chs.[1] Also in form **ziggle.** [za·gl.] To confuse, esp. by contradictory assertions.

ZAHT, ZAIK, ZAIL, see **Sart,** *adj.*, **Zack, Seal,** *v.*[2]

ZALAVACH, ZALTREE, see **Saalvache, Saltree.**

ZAM, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A sweat. See **Sam,** *adj.* **3.**

To be in a zam, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 471.

ZAME, see **Seam,** *sb.*[2]

ZANY, *sb.* Yks. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **zinny** m.Yks.[1] Dor. [zē·ni, zeə·ni.] A fool, simpleton; a sawney.

Yks. Not one o' th' fond zanies stopping to think 'at they mud as weel car quiet, SUTCLIFFE *Ricroft* (ed. 1903) xv. **m.Yks.**[1] **Dor.** It be very voolish ov 'ee, my dear, to run arter thik gurt zinny all becos ov his red jacket, *Windsor Mag.* (Aug. 1900) 354. **w.Som.**[1] Get 'long 'ome to thy mother and zook, ya gurt zany! **Dev.** Why, you zany, that's all solid to the gain o' me, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 185.

[Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zany, SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463; *Zane,* the name of Iohn; also, a sillie Iohn, a gull, a noddie, FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* (1598).]

ZAPE, ZAR, ZARE, see **Sap,** *sb.*[12], **Sarrow, Sear,** *adj.*

ZARL, ZART, see **Sull,** *sb.*[1], **Sort,** *sb.*[1]

ZART, *int.* Som. Dev. [zāt.] An oath; lit. 'God's heart.'

Som. Very common (F.T.E.). **n.Dev.** Zart! whistery! ma banes g'in a Zendey, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 624.

ZASPEROUS, *adv.* Ken. [zæ·spərəs.] Exasperatingly.

Most zasperous you be goin' on, SON OF MARSHES *Within an hour of London Town* (ed. 1894) 160.

ZATH, ZAUNEY, see **Sart,** *adj.*, **Sawney,** *sb.*[1]

ZAWN, *sb.* Cor. [zǭn.] A sandy cove in a cliff; a gorge; a cave.

The blue flames reached the top of the 'Zawn,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 245, ed. 1896; **Cor.**[1] (s.v. Soile.)

ZAWP, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow. (HALL.)

ZAWSTER, *sb.* Dev. A seamstress; a dressmaker. See **Sewster.**

A young farmer was about to marry a dressmaker when his father exclaimed, 'Why, Jan, what will 'e do with a zawster?' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

ZAYHADDICK, *sb.* Dev. The valerian, *Valeriana.*

n.Dev. Zayhaddick, that vine harb vor hosses, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50.

ZEARS, *sb. pl.* nw.Dev.[1] The beard or awn of barley.

ZED, *v.* Hmp.[1] [zed.] In phr. *to go zedding,* to zig-zag.

ZEENTY-TEENTY, *sb.* Sc. A children's game; see below.

Per. 'Come an' play Zeenty-teenty.' . . They got up and began: 'Zeenty-teenty-bally-go-lum! The cat went oot tae get some fun, It got some fun on Toddy's grun, Zeenty-teenty-bally-go-lum!' AITKEN *Love in its Tenderness* (1901) 27. **Slg.** A counting-out game (G.W.).

ZEESE, ZELLAP, ZELLI, see **Sirs, Seed-lip, Silly,** *sb.*

ZELT, see **Silt,** *sb.*[1]

ZEMMIES, *int.* I.W.[1] [ze·miz.] An exclamation of surprise or rebuke; also in *comb.* **Zemmies hauw.**

Zemmies hauw! what dost do that vor?

ZENNET, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] A large tambourine-shaped vessel, used for 'heaving' (q.v.) and taking up corn. Cf. **semmet.**

ZENNOR-GOAT, *sb.* Cor. An alleged descendant of Honey, son of Tom the Giant; see below.

Another boy is born, . . and, as the cow was not at hand, . . he was nursed by a goat, and it is said a class of his descendants are yet known as the Zennor goats, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 66, ed. 1896.

ZENVY, *sb. Obs.* Som. The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[Senvey lete sowe it nowe, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) bk. III. 610.]

ZESS, see **Sus(s.**

ZEW, *v.* Cor.[12] [ziu.] A mining term: to work alongside of a lode before breaking it down. Prob. the same word as **Sue,** q.v.

ZEX, ZICH, see **Sax, Such.**

ZICHEL, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Also written **zitchel.** Such, suchlike.

ZICKETY, *int. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **zickerty** Abd. Kcd. (JAM.) See below.

Sc. A term occurring in a traditionary rhyme, used by children, when they mean to determine by lot who shall begin a game. The person who repeats the rhyme, at the same time goes round the company, touching each of them in succession; and he who is touched at the last word has the privilege of beginning the game (JAM.); Zickety, dickety, dock, The mouse ran up the nock; The nock struck one, Down the mouse ran; Zickety, dickety, dock, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36 (*ib.*). **Abd., Kcd.** Zickerty, dickerty, dock (JAM.). **Edb.** Crooning to them a great variety of such venerable rhymes as 'Zickety dock,' 'John Smith, fellow fine,' &c., BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 132.

ZID, *sb.* Dev. [zid.] The extreme end of a fishing-line; a bit of silk attached to the hook. s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

ZID, see **Seed.**

ZIDDOW, *adj.* Glo. 1. Of peas: good for boiling. (H.S.H.) 2. Of land: good for growing peas in. (*ib.*) Cf. **sidder,** *adj.*

ZIDLE-MOUTH, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Dev. A crooked mouth; a person with a mouth to one side; an ugly fellow. Dev.[1] n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 473. Hence **Zidle-mouthed**, *ppl. adj.* having the mouth on one side; wry-mouthed.

n.Dev. A . . . zidlemouth'd swashbucket, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 56; Grose (1790).

ZIDLOCK, *adj.* Wil. In hiding. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

ZIDS, *sb. pl.* Glo. [zids.] Field peas; lit. 'seeds.' (H.S.H.)

ZIE, ZIF(F, ZIGGLE, see **Sy(e, Sife, Zaggle.**

ZIGH, ZIGHYR, see **Sy(e, Sigger.**

ZIG-ZAG, *sb.* Nhb.[1] [zi·g-zag.] The purple clover, *Trifolium medium.*

ZIL, ZILL, see **Self, Sell**, *v.*

ZILL, *sb.*[1] Bnff. A child; a dial. form of 'chiel(d' (q.v.).

Zill Morris (Jam.); Bnff.[1]

ZILL, *sb.*[2] Dor. A plough. (E.C.M.) See **Sull**, *sb.*[1]

ZILL, *v.* Dev. [zil.] 1. To sow a plant, and then cover it by harrowing. (W.C.P.) 2. To fasten anything, as a springe, into the ground. (*ib.*)

ZILL(A, see **Sull**, *sb.*[1]

ZILTER, *sb.* Som. A salting-tub; a vessel used for salting meat. (Hall.) See **Salter.**

ZIMMET, ZIMMIT, see **Semmet.**

ZINGER, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] A dial. form of 'ginger.' Hence **Zingerbread**, *sb.* gingerbread.

ZINNIFY, ZINNY, see **Singify, Sinew, Zany.**

ZINO, *phr.* Brks. Som. Also in form **zi knaws on** Brks.[1] As I know; added redundantly to negative sentences as an asseveration. Cf. **tino**, *adv.*

Brks.[1] Ther yent nobody about yer got no vishin'-tackle zi knaws on. Som. (Hall.) w.Som.[1] 'Be you gwain to fair?' 'No, z-I-know! can't stap,' i.e. cannot afford the time.

ZIPPEEN, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A large stack.

'Ich woode he pitcht ee kurkeen ar zippeen,' I would he poked into the mow or stack, 106.

ZITCH, ZITE, see **Such, Sight.**

ZLEAD(S, *int. Obs.* Wm. An oath; lit. 'God's eyelids.'

Zleads! he nivver played hocus pocus, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 3. s.Wm. Zlead, haw kens lang legg'd Josu? *ib. Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760 l. 10.

ZNO, ZOAKS, ZOAT, see **'Snaw, Zooks, Sote.**

ZOCE, ZOCKY, ZOD, see **Soce, Sock**, *v.*[2], **Zad**, *sb.*

ZODICAL, *sb.* Shr.[1] [zo·dikl.] See below.

Used elliptically for 'Zadkiel's Almanac.' This Almanac, with its cabalistical characters, its hieroglyphics and prophetic allusions, is the oracle of the peasantry. It would seem as if somehow they had confounded Zadkiel, the name of their Prophet, with Zodiacal, that which pertains to the signs of the seasons, in their term Zodical.

ZOG, *sb.* w.Som.[1] [zog.] A bad-smelling fungus, *Phallus impudicus.*

Hot ever is it stenkth zo yer? Why, 'tis nort but a zog.

ZOLCH, *int.* m.Yks.[1] [zolʃ.] An exclamation used in a threatening, mock-angry manner.

ZOLDERING, *ppl. adj.* m.Yks.[1] [zo·ldrin.] An opprobrious epithet; used by persons when very angry.

ZOLE, ZOO, see **Sull**, *sb.*[1], **Sew**, *adj.*

ZOOKERS, *int.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Som. Dev. Also written **zowkers** s.Chs.[1]; and in forms **zookerins** n.Yks.[2] m.Yks.[1]; **zuggers** Som. Dev.[1]; **zukkers** Cum.[1] [zū·kə(r)z.] An exclamation of admiration or surprise; a quasi-oath.

Cum.[1 4], n.Yks.[2], m.Yks.[1], s.Chs.[1] Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1902); Dev.[1]

ZOOKS, *int.* Chs. Pem. I.W. Dev. Also in forms **zoaks** n.Dev.; **zouks** s.Pem.; **zowks** Chs.[1] [zūks.] A minced oath. Cf. **sugs.**

Chs.[1] Zowks! mon, tha munna mak sitch a din. s.Pem. (W.M.M.), I.W.[1], Dev.[1] n.Dev. Doant zoundy now, zoaks, vor yer be The voaks back, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 92.

ZOOL, see **Sole**, *sb.*[2], **Sull**, *sb.*[1]

ZOONDERKIMS, *int.* I.W. Cor. Also in form **zoundtikins** Cor. 1. Used as a word of reproof.

I.W.[1] 'Zoonderkims! ghee off durekelly,' leave off directly.

2. *Comb.* **Zoundtikins deth!** used as an oath; 'zounds!'

Cor. Whaat shall ey do by 'an? For Zoundtikins Deth! ey'm a feared to come ny 'an, Trenhaile *Dolly Pentreath*, 44.

ZOONY, see **Sound**, *v.*[2]

ZOO-ZOO, *sb.* Glo. [zū·-zū.] The wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus. Gl.* (1851); (Hall.); Glo.[1]

ZOR, ZO'S, ZOUKS, see **Sarrow, Soce, Zooks.**

ZOUNDERKITE, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] A stupid, blundering person.

ZOUNDS, *int.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wil. Dev. Also written **zoonds** n.Yks.; and in forms **zeawnds** s.Lan.[1]; **zoons** Nhb. n.Yks.; **zouns** Wil. An oath; lit. 'God's wounds.'

Ayr. Zounds, fire, and fury—Boys, hollo, Wha's licket aff my beef? John Kennedy *Poet. Wks.* (1818) 42. Nhb. There was Sam, O zoons! Wiv's pantaloons, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 78. n.Yks. (I.W.) m.Yks.[1] Often a mere expression of wonder, or surprise. 'Zounds! father! do you see what's going on down there!' s.Lan.[1] Zeawnds! sithee heaw they're feightin'. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1902) No. 18.

ZOUNS, ZOWKERS, ZOWKS, see **Zounds, Zookers, Zooks.**

ZOWL, ZUE, see **Sowl**, *v.*[14], **Sull**, *sb.*[1], **Sew**, *adj.*

ZUEZ, ZUFF, ZUG, see **Soce, Sough**, *sb.*[1], **Sog**, *v.*[23]

ZUGGANS, *sb. pl.* Cor. The essence or best part of anything. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

ZUGGERS, ZUKKERS, see **Zookers.**

ZUKKY, *v.* Cor. [zʉ·ki.] To smart.

Cor.[1] I wish I had un here, I'd make un zukky; Cor.[2]

ZUL, ZULL, ZULLOUGH, ZULLOW, see **Sull**, *sb.*[1]

ZULVES, ZUMMET, see **Self, Somewhat.**

ZUNG, *adv.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Since. n.Dev. (Hall.)

ZUNS, *sb. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] The same.

ZURE, see **Sour.**

ZWAIK, *sb.* nw.Dev.[1] The platform of a 'springle' (q.v.).

ZWAIL, ZWAING, see **Swail, Swale**, *v.*, **Swang**, *v.*[2]

ZWAIP, ZWATE, see **Sweep**, *v.*[1], **Sweet.**

ZWEAL, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] A commotion.

Baakhooses an lauckès war aul ee a zweal, 98.

ZWEAL, ZWEAMY, see **Sweal**, *v.*[1], **Swimy.**

ZWEATH, ZWELE, see **Sweat**, *v.*, **Sweal**, *v.*[1]

ZWELL, see **Swill**, *v.*[1]

ZWER, ZWILLY, see **Swir, Swally.**

ZWODDER, *sb. Obs.* Som. A drowsy, stupid state of body or mind. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[Cp. MDu. *swadderen*, to be wearie with drinking, or, to stagger with drunkenness (Hexham).]

SUPPLEMENT

Words which were 'kept back' have the sign ‡ before them. The authority for many of these words is unsatisfactory.——When no definition is given to a word, it means that the word is used over a greater area than is given in the Dictionary.

A

A, *indef. art.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Glo. Sur. Hmp. Som. [ə.] **1.** Used redundantly with *sb.* or *adj.* Hmp. (J.E.D.) **2.** Before numerals, and nouns of multitude and quantity.

Sc. (A.W.) Dur. 'Have you the key?' 'No, but Mr. W. has a one' (J.E.D.). w.Dur.[1], w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. (S.W.), Stf.[2] Glo. 'About a two' for 'about two o'clock' (F.L.N.). Sur. (T.S.C.) Som. People often say 'at a ten'—or 'at a nine o'clock' (W.F.R.).

3. Used with nouns in *pl.* to denote quantity.

Sc. What a books he has (A.W.).

A, *int.* Sc. Wm. Lin. **1.** Ejaculatory: oh! ah! Wm.[1] **2.** Interrogatory: eh? Sc. (A.W.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

A, see **Of, Thou, You.**

AABA KNOT, *phr.* Sh.I. In phr. *to cast the aaba knot,* a charm used in healing arts.

Persons who professed the healing art, such as 'telling oot' toothache or ringworm, casting the aaba knot, or tying the wrestin treed, SPENCE *Flk. Lore* (1899) 26.

AABER, AAC, AAD, see **Aber, Oak, Old.**

AAG, AAK, AAL(D, see **Hag,** *sb.*[2], **Oak, Old.**

AALIE-LAMB, *sb.* Sh.I. A motherless lamb; a pet lamb. (J.S.)

AAMENS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cum. Wm. In phr. *aamens of the ear,* a swelling in the palate. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX. Cf. **almond.**

AAMIS, AAN, see **Awmus, One, Owing.**

AAR, see **Haar,** *sb.*[1], **Our, Their.**

AARON'S BEARD, *sb.* n.Wil. The heads of *Allium vineale,* with the stiff young leaves growing out of the bulblets. (G.E.D.)

AAV(E, *sb.* Sc. A spoon-net; the pock-net by which boys pick up the herrings; a 'scummer' (q.v.). See **Haaf,** *sb.*[1] **4.**

Cai.[1] 'Aav' is now almost entirely replaced by the Banffsh. word 'scummer.' Buff.[1] The boy in the herring-boats, who catches with a small round net attached to a long pole such herrings as fall from the nets in the act of being hauled. In Wick he is called the 'aave.'

ABACK, *prep., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. [əba·k.] **1.** *prep.* Of position: behind, to the rear. *Gen.* with *of.*

Sc. (A.W.) Ant. Aback o' the midden, STEVENSON *Pat McCarty* (1903) 44. Lakel. A tale may be told about some one aback of his back; and another comes frae aback o' t'fells, *Penrith Obs.* (Oct. 26, 1897). Yks. (J.W.)

2. *adv.* Aloof, away.

Sc. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897). Ayr. O would they stay aback frae courts, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 175.

3. Phr. (1) *aback o' behint,* a back-street or any out-of-the-way place; (2) — *o' beyont,* out of sight, out of the way.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) n.Yks.[4] Them things is sadly i' t'road. Ah wish thoo'd git 'em aback o' beyont, 342.

4. *v. Obs.* To hold or keep back. Sc. MELVIL *Memoirs* (1735) *Gl.*

ABASIT, *pp.* Sc. Abashed, confounded. See **Abasing.**

Sc. BROWN *Dict.* (ed. 1845). Rxb. You may well look abasit, you puir gunkie, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 206.

ABATED, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Lan. In phr. *abated in the vitals,* grown weak.

I found the old man by the fire, but much abated in his vitals, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 93.

ABAW, *v.* Sc. To suffer for. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897). [Not known to our correspondents].

A-BAY, see **Ha-ba.**

ABB, *sb.* **1.** Peb. *Lintoun Green* (1817) 69.

ABEEN, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Also in form **abin.** (A.W.) See **Aboon.**

ABELS, *sb. pl.* Ess. Also in form **abols.** The spikes in an ear of barley. (H.H.M.)

ABEN, *adv.* Sc. [əbe·n.] In the 'ben' or parlour.

Ayr. If the gudeman ha'e routh of gear, He and his wife aft sit aben, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 37.

ABERDEEN AWA, *phr.* Sc. Hailing from Aberdeen; a native of Aberdeen.

Per. An Aberdonian is called 'Aberdeen awa.' 'He's Aiberdeen awa' (G.W.). Edb. 'Od, he was a mettle bodie of a creature —far north, Aberdeen-awa like, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx.

ABERDIVINE, *sb.* Nrf. Lon. Also written **aberdavine.** The siskin, *Fringilla spinus.*

Nrf. Aberdivines an' redpoles—they pay for the ketchin' tu, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 91. Lon. It is occasionally taken by the bird-catchers in the neighbourhood of London, where it is known by the name of Aberdavine, NEWMAN *Birds* (1866) s.v. Siskin.

ABERSAY, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ebbasay.** The alphabet, A B C.

In my young days, ye see, we learned our Abersay fae da Cattages, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4; Da very ebbasay is no da wye 'at wi wir wint ta say hit, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900).

ABLACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **abblach, ablack, ablich, aiblach.** **1.** A dwarf. See **Ablach.**

Abd. Still in use (A.W.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

2. An insignificant, worthless person; an incapable. Also used *attrib.*

ne.Sc. Aiblach. Common (W.C.). Abd. Ye're naething but ablacks to the pretty men that were in my young days, *Deeside Tales* (1872) 56; Loud oaths from the man who considered the 'north-country ablich' had outraged his feelings, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 30, 1900); Frae Madrid The worthless, thievin abblach flew, ROBB *Poems* (1852) 26; Very common (G.W.).

ABLE, *adj.* Sc. Oxf. **1.** Substantial; well-to-do, of sufficient means.

Per. An able house well thatch'd aboon, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 120.

2. Phr. *to spell able,* to perform a difficult task in fulfilment of a boast. Sc., Abd. (A.W.), Oxf. (G.O.)

ABLES, *adv.* Sc. Perhaps, possibly. See **Ablins.**

Lnk. He'll ables gang his wa' and no fash nae mair, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 223.

ABLE-SEA, *adv. Obs.* Sc. It may be so. (K., s. v. Yable-sea.) See **Yeable-sea.**

ABLINS, *adv.* Lan. Possibly, perhaps. s.Lan. (S.W.)

ABLOW, *adv.* Dor. Blooming, in flower.

The monthly roses, still ablow, FRANCIS *North, South* (1902) 163.

A-BONES, *adv.* s.Chs.[1] In phr. *to faw a-bones o',* to assail; to 'drop on.'

A gentleman who had sharply taken to task a disturber of a political meeting, was said to 'faw a-bones on him.'

ABOULZIEMENT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **abuliement** (JAM.). Dress, clothing; *gen. pl.* See **Habiliments.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** Aboulziements I hae anew [enough], TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 57.

ABOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Dev. **1.** In phr. (1) *about as this,* thus, in this way; (2) *—hand,* on hand; (3) *all how and about it,* the whole matter; (4) *to be about with, obs.,* to deal with; to avenge, punish; (5) *to get in about folk,* to get to know people's private affairs; (6) *to have something about one,* to show character or capability.

(1) **n.Yks.** Dea't about as this (I.W.). (2) **Abd.** There's neither huntin', nor fishin', nor shutin', nor onything o' the kin' aboot han' to be playacks till him, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) v. (3) **n.Yks.** He teld me all how and about it (I.W.). (4) **Sc.** He will have an opportunity to be about with all His enemies, THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714) 161, ed. 1871. (5) **Ayr.** He . . . had a coothy way of getting in about folk, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xix. (6) **w.Yks.** Ahr Tom's summət abaht him (J.R.).

2. *adv.* Round, around; out of the way.

nw.Abd. It's nae a bit aboot, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 54. **e.Dur.**[1] A'll twist yer neck about. **n.Dev.** Taken shelter at the Barten as he'd gone that way about, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 109.

ABOVE, *prep.* and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Dor. Dev. **1.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *above a bit,* more than a little, very much; (2) *above oneself,* out of one's proper position or station.

(1) **Yks.** (J.W.), **Lin.** (J.T.F.) **se.Lin.** 'Does it rain?' 'It does above a bit' (J.T.B.). (2) **Dor.** She was haunted by a vague dread of his getting 'above himself' and assuming the airs of a master, FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 190.

2. *adv.* In heaven, in phr. *the Man above,* Jesus Christ.

Ir. Our Saviour is often spoken of . . . most affectionately and reverently as 'the Man above,' *Spectator* (Apr. 25, 1903).

3. Used as *sb.* God.

Dev. Us gets used to mun, however, and larns to thank Above vor a vine day in and out, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 288.

ABREED, *adv.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** Abroad; spread about, cast to the winds. See **Abroad.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Ayr.** Nor reeks the coof some sliddery loof We'll soon skail a' abreed, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 198. **Lakel.**[2]

2. Level, equal; broadcast. Lakel.[2]

ABROAD, *adv.* Irel. Nrf. Ess. **1.** Out of doors, outside; near at hand.

Ir. People in the church speak of the 'dead abroad in the churchyard,' *Spectator* (Apr. 25, 1903). **s.Wxf.** 'I was workin' abroad,' i. e. on my land (P.J.M.). **Nrf.** Isn't it rough travelling abroad? COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 88.

2. Lying scattered about, in great confusion, esp. in phr. *all abroad.*

Ess. 'All abroad,' as the fashion of the labourer is when at meals. John Lott took his ease over his food, with arms well spread out on the table and knees turned in under it at the same angle as elbows above, BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 10.

ABSTENT, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **abstant.** A dial. form of 'absent.'

Naethin . . . can . . . küle hir luve for hir bairn, and espishally whin dat bairn is abstant, *Sh. News* (Oct. 29, 1898); Here's luck an' gude helt ta a' 'at belangs till you, no forgatten him 'at's abstent, *ib.* (Feb. 12, 1898).

ABSTINENCE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A truce, cessation of hostilities.

Sc. Some days before the expiring of the abstinence, the noblemen did meet to consult upon the means of a perfect peace, SPOTSWOOD *Hist.* (1655) 263 (JAM.). **Edb.** The English leader . . . granted him an abstinence of two days to come to terms, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 426.

ABSTRACT, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Apart, withdrawn from.

A person who lives abstract from all company, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 55, ed. 1828.

ABSTRAKLOUS, *adj.* Sc. Cross-grained, bad-tempered. Inv. (H.E.F.), Ayr. (JAM.) See **Obstracklous.**

ABUNDATION, *sb.* Pem. Abundance, plenty.

s.Pem. 'Is this enough?' 'Abundation!' (M.S.C.)

ABUSEFULNESS, *sb.* Cor. Abuse. Cf. **abuseful.**

But the flauntin' ins'lence o't, sir! The brazen, fleerin' abusefulness! 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1893) 127.

ABYE, *adv.* Sc. Ago, past.

ne.Sc. It was that vera day, and nae mair than twa Sawbaths abye, GORDON *Northward Ho* (1894) 304.

ACAUSE, *conj.* Sc. Lakel. Glo. Also in forms **acos** Lakel.[2]; **akez** Glo. Because. See **Acause.**

Kcb. They said that acause poets is maistly gi'en tae a dram, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 25. **Lakel.**[2] **Glo.** I thrown a stwun at Earny Mustoc akez 'e did call er 'Jemima,' *Longman's Mag.* (May 1900) 43.

‡**ACCIDENCE,** *sb.* Sc. A slip (of memory); an accident. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Ayr. Through an accidence of memory I forgot to tell you, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii.

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.* Dev. Illegitimate.

'Tis your misfortune that you was born accidental, and don't know your father, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 139.

‡**ACCLIVAN,** *sb.* Som. A trap; a bird-net.

You be got into a trap. You be like a wren in an acclivan, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) xxxv.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.* Lan. In proportion. (S.W.)

ACCOSTING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Sc. Courting, paying addresses.

Edb. Gif your accosting has been meant sincere, I give you thanks, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 274.

ACCOUNTING-DAY, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Account-day; the day for making out accounts to send to customers.

I am to write for him to [on] his next accounting day and the plough will be paid for, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 97.

ACCURSED THISTLE, *phr.* War.[3] The thistle, *Carduus arvensis.*

So called from its extensively creeping root and its effect on the reapers' hands when wheat was cut with the sickle.

ACCUSE, *v.* Irel. To admit, allow; to suppose.

Wmh. I accuse it's ladies they'd be, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 101; It was a big spread. I accuse Ned must ha' bought it all, *ib.* 247.

ACERS, *sb. pl.* Sur. Acorns. (T.S.C.)

ACH-A-VIE, *int.* Pem. An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence. Cf. **accabe.**

s.Pem. 'His mother's only son, and him gone to the bad, ach-a-vie!' 'There's a mess upon your new pinny, ach-a-vie!' (M.S.C.)

ACHE, *v.* Sc. Irel. To cause pain; to cause to ache.

Per. A dunt That'll ache the poor curpin o' wee Johnnie Punt, STEWART *Character* (1857) 72. **Ir.** It's me overhead teeth that's aching me, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1898) 332.

‡**ACHE,** *v.*[2] Yks. To hurry, hasten; to pace hurriedly. [Not known to our correspondents.]

w.Yks. I won't be long; I'll ache away, and get back again in time (C.C.R.).

ACHEN, *sb.* Or.I. The beard or 'awn' of barley. (J.G.) Cf. **icker.**

ACKADENT, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Ayr. Aqua vitae, whisky rather than brandy, or another spirituous liquor resembling rum, and called in Ayrshire 'ackadent,' FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 45; (JAM.)

ACKER, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *in acker,* in fragments, bits, ruins.

Da horses wis twa wild pooshins, an' dey loopid mad an' led da ploo in acker, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898); Da bishikel wis led in acker, *ib.* (Aug. 20, 1898).

ACKER, *v.* Shr. Sus. Also written **akker** Sus. **1.** To tremble with passion; to chatter. See **Hacker,** *v.* **4.**

Shr.[1] 'Is tith far ackered togither.

2. To stammer, stutter. Sus. (F.W.L.) See **Hacker,** *v.* **2.**

ACKERMETUT, *sb.* Yks. [Addit.] Solid (as well as liquid) manure; ordure. *Gen.* used semi-facetiously.

w.Yks. This is real ackermetut that I'm goin' to put on my garden (W.W.P.).

ACKWARD, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Backward, back-handed. Cf. **awkward,** *adv.*

Till Graeme gae Bewick an ackward stroke, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 74, ed. 1848.

ACLOMED, *pp. Obs.* Wor. Welcomed, well entertained.

'As your horse is well aclom'd'—he has had his bellyfull of hay, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 93.

ACOCK, *adv.* Lakel.[2] 1. Evenly balanced, set finely. 2. *Fig.* Ready and eager for a quarrel.

ACOCKINECKS, *adv.* Lakel.[2] Astride; see below.

Where most youthful jockeys make their first attempt at riding, namely, across the father's neck; and later on in life as a schoolboy's game. To ride acockinecks is regarded as fine enough for anyone.

ACOLD, *adj.* Ess. (W.W.S.), Hmp. (H.R.) Cold.

ACORNING, *vbl. sb.* Suf. See below. Also used *attrib.* See **Acorn,** *v.*

Wherever . . . stood oak trees, pigs were turned out for their 'acorning,' so the phrase went. . . The sight of 'acorning' pigs would then be one to afford unmitigated satisfaction, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 271.

ACQUAINTANCY, *sb.* Sc. Acquaintance.

So far from fleeing the undesirable acquaintancy I plunged the deeper in, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) i.

ACQUITTANCE, *sb.* n.Yks. Manners, politeness. (I.W.)

ACRE, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Bdf. Som. Dev. Cor. A measure of land, varying from the statute acre; see below.

Lan., Som., Dev., &c. Although the 'Cheshire acre' was formerly much used in South Lancashire as the local measure of land, in other parts of the country a measure known as the 'Lancashire acre' was in use. This contained 7,540 sq. yds., and I have seen it stated that this is the same as the 'Irish acre.' In Devonshire and part of Somerset I believe there is, or was, a customary acre of 4,000 sq. yds. Most if not all of these local measures resulted from variations in the number of yards in the lineal pole or perch; thus, statute, 5½; Devonshire, &c., 5; Cornwall, 6; Lancashire and Irish, 7; Cheshire, 8 (G.H.H.). **Bdf.** Fencing is measured by the acre, which is only another term for a chain, or four poles, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 593. **Cor.**[3] An acre in Cor. (sometimes called by way of distinction a 'Cornish acre') contains 160 poles of 18 feet by 18 feet.

ACT, *v.* Yks. Lin. War. Oxf. Brks. 1. To pretend, simulate. Yks. (J.W.), Lin. (J.T.F.), War.[3] 2. Phr. (1) *to act about,* to play the fool; (2) — *at,* (*a*) to pretend to do a thing; (*b*) to attempt something beyond one's ability; (*c*) to behave skittishly; to play tricks; (3) — *it,* to behave in an affected or artificial manner; (4) — *the monk,* to play a mischievous trick.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2, *a*) *ib.* Doot or lev it alone, one an't, dunt act at it. (*b*) **War.**[3] (*c*) *ib.* 'What are you acting at?' To a skittish horse—or a nervous one that has shown shyness at some unknown object. (3) **Lin.** (J.T.F.) (4) **Brks.** (E.G.H.)

‡**ACTION,** *sb.* War.[23] The game of 'Baccare' (q. v.) or 'Fox and Dowdy' (q. v., s. v. **Fox,** 3 (2)).

ACTIONS, *sb. pl.* Cor.[3] Affectation, conceit, 'side.'

He's always full of actions.

ADAGE, *sb.* Cor. A term of contempt.

You old adage!—that's what Solomon makes th' ungodly say! 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 42.

ADAM, *sb.* Brks. In phr. *when Adam was a little boy,* see below.

A superior cottage—'built when Adam was a little boy,' as our people say when they wish to convey a powerful impression of age, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 247.

ADDER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Der. Sur. Dor. Also in form edder s.Lan.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Adder-bell,** a dragon-fly; (2) **-feeder,** (*a*) see (1); (*b*) a gad-fly; (3) **-oil,** see below; (4) **-tongued,** *fig.* spiteful, malicious; (5) **-'s victuals,** the iris, *Iris germanica.*

(1) **Sc.** It [Deil's needle] haunts mosses and moors; it bites hard when caught, and is called the 'adder-bell' in some districts of Scotland, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 168, ed. 1876. (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Sur.** Adder-ile you would find in all the woodmen's cottages. . . . This oil is most highly valued by them as a sovereign remedy for many complaints. . . With a little laudanum in it, and briskly rubbed in about the part bitten, it is very efficacious, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 62. (4) **Der.** GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 31. (5) **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

‡**ADDER-STINGER,** *sb.* Hmp. Wil. In form atterstinger Wil. A dragon-fly, esp. one of the larger kind. Hmp. (J.A.), Wil. (G.E.D.)

ADDLE, ADDLUN, see **Headland.**

ADDLED, *adj.* Som. Festered.

I've got an addled finger (W.F.R.).

ADDLE-HEAP, *sb.* Cor. A dung-heap; a dung-hill.

Crow and fight like stags on an addle-heap, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 36.

ADDLIN', *sb.* n.Yks.[4] A term of contempt. See **Addle,** *sb.*[1] 'Thoo larl addlin', ger awaay wi' tha.'

ADDRESS, *v. Obs.* Sc. To prepare, set about; to go, betake oneself.

Sig. I was commanded to address myself to the burgh of Inverness, and there remain, BRUCE *Sermons* (c. 1631) 131, ed. 1843. **Fif.** I mysel' addrest To seek alane my humble nest, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 5.

ADDUM, see **Dadum.**

ADEW, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Gone, departed, fled; used in an oblique sense.

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 314; BROWN *Dict.* (ed. 1845).

ADGER, *sb.* Oxf. [a·dʒə(r).] A foolish, silly person; used playfully to children. Cf. **nadger.**

'Go away, you little adger.' 'What a silly adger he is.' Very common (G.O.).

ADLAN(D, ADLANT, see **Headland,** *sb.*

ADLONT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i. q. **Headland** (q. v.).

ADMIRE, *v.* Sc. Yks. To wonder at, notice with astonishment.

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** Troth, I admire Fat comes o' fok 'at's scant o' fire, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873. **n.Yks.**[4] Ah caan't bud admire at t'waay he did it.

Hence **Admiration,** *sb.* a wonder, marvel.

Lnk. It's an admiration to me, whare the lairds are a' to come frae, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 147.

ADNASET, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **annis(h)ed, ann(y)ister.** A two-year-old lamb, or a lamb in its second year; the second lamb of a ewe; the second calf of a cow. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 43. Cf. **anyesder.**

ADNASHOOR, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

An 'adnashoor' is a Foula expression, literally meaning 'a second or alternate sea,' and applied to a few big waves in succession, running ashore and followed by a big lull, and so on, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 43.

ADO, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **adü.** [ədü·.] A pretence, esp. in phr. *to make ado,* to make it appear.

I wanted ta mak' adü 'at I didna ken onything aboot it, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 108.

ADÜMES, *adv.* Sh.I. In phr. *adümes o' mysell,* for example. Cf. **dooms.**

Adümes o' mysell, I hae a wife, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4; Solomon adümes o' mysell, in his young days cared little for idder Kirk or minister, *ib.* 11.

ADVISE, *v.* Sc. Yks. 1. In phr. *advise with,* to consult, seek advice from.

w.Sc. Has he a skellie e'e? Instanter he advises wi' some doctor, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 239.

2. To bethink, call to mind.

w.Yks. Accounted somewhat affected. 'I couldn't advise myself of it just at the time' (C.C.R.).

ADVOCATE, *v.* Sc. To appeal from an inferior court to the Court of Session.

'Tis not too late To advocate, . . I'll go to the Court of Session, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 160.

AD ZOONS, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of surprise, &c.: 'God's wounds.'

Keb. 'Ad zoons!' quo' the laird, 'do my senses deceive me?' ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 157.

AE, *num. adj.* Sc. *Obs.* In phr. *ae ae,* one only.

I'm Lord Randal's ae ae son, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1806) III. 102.

AEFALD, *sb.* Sc. A single fold.

Hdg. The candles were burning a' about him, the saut lay on his breast, only aefald o' linen covered him, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 308.

AEM, *sb.* Cai.[1] A blast of hot air from a fire or furnace; a warm glow from a fire, &c. See **Oam.**

AER, *sb.* Sh.I. i. q. **Air**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

Fetch up a aer o' saatwitter ta mam, ta boil da taaties, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 24; An aer o' tae (J.S.).

‡**AESOME**, *adj.* Sc. Single, solitary.

e.Lth. Drinkin' aff a aesome bicker o' his favourite beverage, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 219.

Hence **Aesomeness**, *sb.* loneliness.

ne.Sc. A comely couthie fellow-creatur as wis pleadin' wi' me to put an end to his aesomeness, GRANT *Keckleton*, 17.

AFEAR(D, *conj.* Yks. Lest, for fear that. Cf. afrightened.

n.Yks. Deeant gan thare, ĭfear yoo fall (I.W.); (W.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.)

AFIRE, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. On fire.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. T'chimler's ĭfire (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.), Lin. (J.T.F.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**AFLOCHT**, *pp.* Sc. Also written **a-flought.** Agitated, in a flutter.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Yon dreary news set me a-flought, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 95, ed. 1812.

‡**AFLOITS**, *adv.* Yks. In confusion or disorder, esp. in phr. *all afloits.*

w.Yks. 'Ah've bin cleeanin' dahn an' t'hahse hes bin all afloits fer a week an' aboon.' In very *gen.* use by the older generation (B.K.); Fairly common in Ossett (M.F.); (Æ.B.)

AFORE, *adv.*, *conj.* and *prep.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. **1.** In phr. (1) *afore owt's lung*, before very long. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lan.[1]; (2) *it fell afore me*, it suddenly occurred to me. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Afore-syne**, (2) **-time**, formerly, previously.

(1) Per. Aforesyne they might maybe do right at an antrin time, *Sandy Scott's Bib. Cl.* (1897) 22. (2) Lakel.[2] They'd hed some bother afooartime about t'sheep an' t'dykes.

‡**AFORE-THE-STEM**, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Above his head was a large bunk, seven or eight feet deep, called by the fishermen 'afore-the-stem,' and capable in their estimation of accommodating over half-a-dozen sleepers, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xvi.

AFOUTH, *adv.* Sc. Enough, sufficient. See **Fouth**, *sb.*

Abd. I take a drap to wet my mouth; And really I think that's afouth, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 38, ed. 1873.

A-FRIEND, *v.* Sur. To destroy, kill.

There's been a beggarin' snag [snail] among my plants since yes'day; I'll see if I can't a-friend he (T.S.C.).

AFRIGHTENED, *conj.* Yks. Lest, for fear that.

n.Yks. Hĭ went intət Argentain republik əfrĭtənd ə bĭin punishəd, ən ūər ofisər fetsht him bak əfrĭtənd hĭ sudənt git wat hĭ dizärvd (W.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

AFTER, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Hrt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **aifter** Sc.; **arter** w.Som.[1]; **efter** Sh.I. Lakel.[2] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **After-carriage**, the hind wheels, &c. of a wagon; (2) **-cast**, the second and following swarms of bees from a hive; (3) **-crop**, a crop grown after a first has been secured; (4) **-grass**, a second crop of grass; (5) **-loggings**, *obs.*, coarse flour; (6) **-part**, the latter part; (7) **-raff**, a second mowing, *gen.* of clover; see **Raff**, *sb.*[3]; (8) **-stang**, an acute pang or pain; (9) **-temsings**, coarse flour after sifting.

(1) w.Som.[1] (s.v. Wagon). (2) Cum. (M.P.) (3) Lakel.[2] (4) Chs. The after-grass being of a coarse nature, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 27. Hrt. (J.W.B.) n.Wil. MARSHALL *ib.* 486. Dev. (J.W.B.) (5) e.Yks. They grinde after-loggings of wheate for theire servants' pyes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 104. (6) s.Lan.[1] It were at th' after-part o' th' day. (7) n.Yks.[4] (8) Bwk. Sinfu' pleasures, bought Wi' mony an after-stang, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 267. (9) Lakel.[2]

2. Phr. *after the head*, headlong, head foremost.

Abd. She's fa'en doon aiftir the heid atween't an' the wa', W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 108.

3. Of time: used instead of 'past' when speaking of the time of day. Sc. (A.W.)

4. Remaining, left over from.

Sh.I. Ir dey ony drap o' gin efter, Girzzie? *Sh. News* (May 14, 1898).

AFTERNOON, *sb.* Sh.I. Dor. **1.** Refreshment taken during the afternoon.

Sh.I. Da folk i' da sooth is no in sic a hurry ta git a brünnie for der afternün is we ir, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898).

2. *pl.* Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Afternoon people**, lazy, procrastinating people. Dor. (L.S.)

AG-, AGA, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2], *v.*[1], **Hag(g**, *v.*[1], **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

AGAIN, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Cor. Also written **agane, agen.** **1.** *prep.* In time for, in view of; in readiness for.

Sc. (A.W.) s.Lan.[1] Aw'm savin' up mi brass agen Whissundy.

2. Phr. *looken like a duck agen thunder, prov.* Cor. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

3. In comparison with, in rivalry of.

Don. Whistlin' jigs agane the larks, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 151.

4. *conj.* By the time that, before, until. Sc. (A.W.)

AGAINST, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Stf. Lin. Oxf. Cor. **1.** Near, beside.

Stf. 'She sits against me,' i.e. next to me (P.G.D.).

2. In readiness for, in time for.

Sc. (A.W.) Lnk. Have a boat ready at the Ferry against they come, WALKER *Biog.* (ed. 1827) II. 14. n.Lin. (J.T.F.), Oxf. (G.O.) Cor. He then . . . hauled out the exe (axle-tree) . . . against the giant came up, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 58, ed. 1896.

3. By the time that.

Cor.[3] I daresay you were very tired against you got home.

AGALD, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1]

AGAST, *ppl. adj.* War.[4] Terrified, frightened.

AGATE, *adv.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. I.Ma. Lin. Also written **agaate** Lin. **1.** Busy, occupied, engaged upon work; at work upon. *Gen.* with *on.*

Sc. (A.W.) w.Dur.[1] What are yer agate on? I.Ma. Dirty flies agate o' the beef, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 10.

2. Phr. *to get agate*, to get to work; to make progress.

Lakel.[2] Hev ye gitten agiat mowin'? se.Lin. Come git agaate o' work (J.T.B.).

AGATE, *adv.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Away, at a distance. *Fig.* astray, at a loss.

Sc. He is all agate, quite at sea, wide of the mark (A.W.). Kcb. 'Where?' 'Nae farrer agate than Barcloy,' MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 58. Lakel.[2] Ye've gian a lang way agiat.

AGATTING, *prp.* Sc. ? Collecting, gathering together. Cf. **gait**, *v.*[1]

Thrang again at stoor agattin, Makin' mortar for the job, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 160.

AGENT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. **1.** A lawyer, solicitor.

Sc. (A.W.) Ayr. Walter was there seated beside his agent, GALT *Entail* (1823) lvii.

2. The overseer in the Alston lead-mines. Cum.[4]

AGER MEDICINE, *phr.* Sur. 'Ague medicine,' i.e. spirituous liquor of some kind.

You an' me does hev' a little ager medicine when I ain't on dooty, *Forest Tithes* (1893) 201.

AGG, see **Egg**, *v.*

AGGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *v.* To soil, make a mess of. See **Uggle.**

Dis saut rivlins is a curse ta wirk wi', hit aggles a body's claes an' abüses a', *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898).

2. *sb.* A mess; a dirty, soiled condition.

His stockin' soles in a aggle o' dirt wi' gutter, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 95.

AGGLE, AGIGHT, AGLE, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[12], **Agate, Haggle**, *sb.*[1]

AGLET, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A haw, the fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* See **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

Dev. The hips and aglets, bryony and nightshade, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 197. Cor.[3]

AGOG, *adv.* Sc. Yks. **1.** Sloping, not straight. n.Yks. (G.M.T.) **2.** Adrift, loose, 'to the winds.'

s.Ayr. My bounty in liquor I gave And sent all my cares and sorrows agog, HETRICK *Poems* (1826) 126.

AGONE, *adv.* Sc. Ago, since. (A.W.)

AGONISE, *v.* Sc. To affright, fill with horror. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

‡**AGOY**, *int.* Yks. Lan. A mild oath or exclamation. w.Yks. (B.W.), ne.Lan.[1]

AGRAITH, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Also in forms **ograith, ogreath.** Properly. Cf. **graithly.**

See theaw does it ograith.

AGREE, *v.* Sc. With *with:* to like an article of food.

I don't agree with fresh herrings (A.W.).

AGREE, *adv.* Lakel.[2] [əgrī·.] Amiss, crossways. Cf. **agley.**

T'auld piase-eggers wad sing: 'If ye give us nowt we'll tak nowt agree, But we'll gang and sail owld England's sea.'

AGREEABLE, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Nrf. **1.** Willing, compliant; kind, obliging. Cai.[1], Cum.[4], War.[4] **2.** Suitable, to one's taste or liking.

n.Yks. 'Noo, reach to, an' mak' yersels agreeable; an if ye dean't lahk it lay back,' an invitation at a meal to guests to help themselves to what they like (J.C.A.). Lan. Some Liverpool friends when asking if your tea is quite to your liking, always say, 'Is your tea agreeable?' (G.E.D.)

3. Phr. *agreeable to,* (1) partial to, having a liking for; (2) in accordance with.

(1) Nrf. Th' Rev'rend is agraable to th' fruit, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 38. (2) Bwk. Bless me with a humble mind, agreeable to my lot, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 13.

AGROD, *sb.* Dor. [a·grod.] A nightmare. (E.C.M.) See **Hag**, *sb.*[1]

AGROOF, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **agrouf, agrufe.** On one's belly; grovelling. See **Grouf.**

Guid Sc. Dict. (ed. 1897); (JAM.) Slk. Laid them down agroof wi' their heads at the inwith, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

AGRUE, *adv.* Sc. Shuddering. See **Grue**, *v.*[1]

Lth. Meg's muckle mou set young Wat's heart agrue, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 207.

AGUE, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2]

AGUSH'D, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Dev. Astonished. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 9. Hence **Agushment**, *sb.* astonishment, terror. *ib.* See **Gush**, *v.*

AH, *adv.* s.Lan.[1], s.Lin. (T.H.R.), War.[4], Oxf. (J.W.) [ä.] Yes, aye.

AHEET, *adv.* w.Dur.[1] i.q. **Aheight** (q.v.).

AH-HU, *adj.* Wm. i.q. **A-huh** (q.v.).

That carful o' hay's o' ah-hu (B.K.).

AHILDING, *ppl.adj.* Wor. Ailing, poorly. See **Hilding.**

s.Wor. Men as 'a bin in th' Infirmary for summat or another, wen a wuz ahildin', *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 28, 1896).

AHIND, *adv.* Sc. Also in forms **ahent, ahin'.** **1.** Of time: after, behind.

Sc. I'm five minutes ahin' you a' in the times (A.W.). Abd. Noo, Sandy, dinna be ahent four o'clock o' bein' hame, MCKENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) viii.

2. Behindhand, backward. Also in phr. *to get* or *fall ahind,* to get into debt.

Sc. (A.W.) Rnf. Work gaed ahin', our hard won gear Took wings, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 104.

3. Phr. (1) *ahind all,* after all, when all has been said; (2) *ahind hand,* in phr. *to have none ahind hand,* to have no one to look after one's interests when absent.

(1) Abd. 'It's the wye o' th' wardle.' 'An' a queer wye ahin' a',' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 5, 1903). (2) Gall. (A.W.)

AHORSE, *adv.* Cum. On horseback.

Frae east and west, beath rich and peer, A-horse, a-fit, caw in, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 74.

AHR, see **Our.**

AH-WA, *int.* Sc. i.q. **Awa** (q.v.).

Abd. Ah-wa', 'oman, aw won'er to hear ye speak, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 18.

AHZY, see **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

AIBLIN' TO AIBLIN', *phr.* Sur. A stage of love-making.

I'd none of your yardin, and aiblin' to aiblin', and waistin', BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) 257.

AICHER, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ē·χər.] An ear of barley. See **Icker.** Hence **Aicherd**, *ppl. adj.* in phr. *well aicherd,* having full ears. See **Aikerit.**

AIDEN, *v.* Dev. To aid, help, assist.

e.Dev. I hereby call on you . . . to aiden me in the name of the Law, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 216.

AIDLE, *sb.* Sc. The urine of cattle. See **Addle**, *sb.*[1] **2.** Ayr. (J.M.)

AIFRINS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Afterings.**

AIG, *v.* Cai.[1] [ēg.] With *at:* to work persistently and eagerly at a thing.

AIG, AIGHT, see **Hag**, *sb.*[2], **Ought.**

AIGREEN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] 'The evergreen'; the house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

AIGRISH, *adj.* Suf. Of the weather: cold, raw, unpleasant. (R.M.B.) See **Aigre, 2.**

AIKLE, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ē·kl.] A molar tooth.

AIL, *sb.*[2] Oxf. Bdf. Som. The beard or awn of barley, or any other bearded grain. *Gen.* in *pl.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* Bdf. (J.W.B.)

Hence **Aily-bearded**, *adj.* applied to bearded wheat or **rivet(s** (q. v.).

Som. A man told me he didn't think the birds would do his little bit of ground much harm—he had sown it with that aily-wheat (W.F.R.).

AIL, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Sc. Lin. **1.** *v.* To affect with pain or uneasiness. n.Lin. (J.T.F.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** To have cause for dissatisfaction against; to object to. n.Lin. (J.T.F.) **3.** *sb.* An illness, ailment. Gen. in *pl.*

Per. Nane kent the bairnies' frets and ails, STEWART *Character* (1857) 5. Ayr. A small ail is a great evil to an old woman, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii.

AIL, see **Heal**, *v.*[2]

AILDY, *adj.* Bdf. Ailing, poorly. (J.W.B.)

AILE, see **Hile**, *sb.*[2]

AILIS, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ē·lis.] A large glowing fire.

AILO, see **Heloe.**

AIM, *v.* Pem. To try, endeavour.

s.Pem. 'He not a year old yet, but he is aiming to walk.' 'Jem, he don't aim to learn' (M.S.C.).

AINCE, AINCIN, AINS(T, see **Once.**

AINGE, *sb.* Cor. i.q. **Hange.**

'Twas sheep's head and ainge, PEARSE *Sngs.* (1902) 107.

AIR, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Wor. Nrf. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to take an air of the fire,* to warm oneself. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Air-cock,** a weathercock; (2) **-goat,** the snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.*

(1) Edb. Now morn, wi' bonny purple smiles Kisses the air-cock o' St. Giles, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 203, ed. 1785. (2) Arg. The air-goat bleated as he flew among the reeds, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 361. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50.

3. Appearance.

Wor. 'Twuz that foggy es a couldn't see no air o' light, nowhar (H.K.).

4. *v.* To warm; take the chill off.

Lakel.[2] A drop of aired milk.

5. To fan.

Dmf. The fan that aired her was a treasure, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 371.

AIR, *v.*[2] Sc. Lakel. To give oneself airs; to show off.

Lakel.[2] He was arin' hissel oot in his majesty.

Hence **Airy**, *adj.* ostentatious, conceited, pretentious.

Lnk. It looked airy and frothy to make such show of them, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 286.

AIR, see **Our.**

AIRCH, *sb.* and *v.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Arch**, *sb.*[1], *v.* **2.**

AIRE, *adj.* Hmp. i.q. **Ever a.**

AIRESS, AIREVE, see **Hairif.**

‡**AIRIE**, *sb.* Sc. A hill pasture; an opening in the hills; a summer residence for herdsmen and cattle. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), (D.M.R.), Cai.[1], Per. (W.C.)

[Gael. *airidh,* a hill pasture, sheiling (MACBAIN).]

AIRIF, AIRSEN, see **Hairif, Haw**, *sb.*[1]

AIRT, *v.* Sc. To encourage or incite to mischief or wrongdoing. See **Art**, *v.* **2.**

Gall. We say of those who puff up others to fight, that they are airters of the savage broil; the word is never used in the other sense—to incite to laudable actions: we never hear of any one airted on to read the bible for instance—but boys are said to airt on tykes to collieshangie ilk ither, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 10, ed. 1876.

AIRTY, *adj.* Cai.[1] [ē·rti.] Cunning, artful. Hence **Airtilly**, *adv.* artfully; **Airtiness**, *sb.* artfulness.

AIRV-HOUSE, *sb.* *Obs.* Or.I. The place of meeting

appointed by the Foud General, or chief Governor. WALLACE *Desc. Or.* (1693) 107, ed. 1883.

AIRY-MOUSE, *sb.* Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **ary-**Cor.[1]; and in form **air-mouse** Dor. A bat. Cf. **rear-mouse.**

Dor. *W. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. nw.Dev.[1] At dusk the children run about throwing caps and stones at the bat and shouting:—'Airy-mouze, kom roun' me 'ouze, An' I'll gee ee a bit o' bacon; Eef thee waan't ha't, the cat shall ha't, An' thee shet go wi'out it.' s.Dev. (Miss D.) Cor.[1] The village boys at Polperro address the bat as it flits above them in this song:—'Ary-mouse, ary-mouse! fly over my head, And you shall ha' a crust o' bread, And when I brew and when I bake, You shall ha' a piece o' my wedding cake.'

AISHIN, AISLE, see **Easin(g, Hile**, *sb.*[2]

AISLAR-BANK, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A reddish-coloured bank, with projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, as resembling 'ashlar-work.'

AIT, *int.* se.Lin. [ēt.] A call to a horse to go to the right. (J.T.B.)

AITCH-BONE, *sb.* Wil. Som. The bone of the rump of beef. (G.E.D.)

AITCHY, *adj.* Ken. ? Foggy, misty.

It be a nasty aitchy night, CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 69.

AITHER, *sb.* Sc. i. q. **Ether.**

Elg. A muckle aither, hissin' like a tea-kettle, BROWN *Round Table Club* (1873) 21.

AITHER, *v.* Bnff.[1] To weave straw ropes together over a stack or house. Hence **Aitherans**, *sb. pl.* the cross straw ropes so used. (s. v. Swap.)

AIVING, *prp.* Sh.I. Being in doubt. Hence **Aivalous**, *adj.* doubtful, uncertain. S. & Ork.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.]

AL, see **Hal.**

ALABAST, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In *comb.* **Alabast beer**, see below.

Lnk. The best entertainment he could give them was a glass of alabast beer, which was a better kind of ale than common, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1720) IV. 508, ed. 1828.

ALAG, *adv.* Lakel.[2] [əla·g.] Leaning, on one side.

That hoose side's varra mich alag. T'carful o' hay gat o alag. Set t'stee mair alag, i.e. give it a bit more 'skatch.'

ALAG, *int.* Lakel.[2] [əla·g.] A 'call' used when necessary to disturb a flock of geese. See **Lag**, *int.*

ALARMING, *adv.* War.[3 4] Very, very much, exceedingly.

ALDERMAN, *sb.* Som. In phr. *alderman's plough* or *wagon*, the constellation of the Great Bear. (W.F.R.)

ALE, *sb.* Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Ale-froth**, *fig.* nonsense, anything of no account; (2) **-taster**, an officer appointed to prevent the adulteration of ale; (3) **-tot**, a small drinking vessel; (4) **-warmer**, a tin vessel made in the form of an elongated cone, used for warming ale.

(1) I tell thee they be fanaticals, ale-froth, balderdash, ACKWORTH *Preachers* (1901) 99. (2) Brickett, the aletaster, *ib.* 219. (3) s.Lan.[1] (4) *ib.* Playfully applied to the spire of a church.

ALE-BERRY, *sb.* Abd. Oatmeal boiled with small beer and sweetened with sugar. (A.W.)

ALEE, *adv.* Sc. To the leeward. See **Lee**, *sb.*[1]

Lnk. Cares thrown alee, ilk breast wi' rapture swells, MUIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 8.

ALE'ER, see **Ele'er.**

ALEHOOF, *sb.* War.[3] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

ALESS, see **Unless.**

ALGATE(S, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. In every way, by all means; however, at all events, at any rate. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897); (JAM.)

ALIBLASTER, *sb.* e.Dur.[1] A large marble made of alabaster.

ALICREESH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **allycriesh.** Spanish liquorice or 'black sugar.' Also used *attrib.*

Ayr., Edb. Also known as Sugar-alley. We used to shake it in a bottle of water to make a beverage known as alleycriesh-water (D.M.R.). Gall. Spanish licorice, made of the refuse of sugar. It is made up in black rolls, about a foot in length: . . it is much used in breweries: by people troubled with the cough. . . Rustic lovers tell [each] other whiles, that they are as sweet as Alicreesh, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 12, ed. 1876. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 144.

ALIGER, see **Alegar.**

ALIMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *sb.* The fund of maintenance allowed by the law to certain persons.

Sc. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 163. Ayr. The deil a penny would the silly gouk get frae me, aboon an aliment to keep him frae beggary, GALT *Entail* (1823) xix.

2. *v.* To give legal support or maintenance to another. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *ib.*

ALIST, *adv.* Sc. [əli·st.] Alive. See **List**, *sb.*[3]

Abd. There's nae wardle's gear, man, that I wudna gien to see 'im alist again, fan aw leukit on's stark an' seelent face yon'er, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 55.

ALL, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. Quite, used of time or distance.

e.Dur.[1] 'How far is it? One mile?' 'Ay, it'll be âll that.' Cor.[3] It's all time to draw the radishes.

2. Having the taste or smell of. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 3. *Comb.* &c.: (1) **All-a-both**, both; (2) **-a-long**, see below; (3) **-a-most**, almost; (4) **—but**, nearly, almost; (5) **—fours**, a game of cards; (6) **— long**, or **aw-lung**, all in consequence of, all owing to; (7) **— over**, everywhere; (8) **— rip**, with great zeal or lively energy; (9) **— said**, everything included; (10) **-work**, an odd man amongst farm-servants, with miscellaneous duties.

(1) s.Pem. How are ye, all-a-both? Ye're looking well, all-a-both (M.S.C.). (2) Don. Corney . . . repeated the 'All-a-long' rhyme at a breathless rate, at the same time making, as fast as he could, and uncalculatingly as it seemed, a row of chalk strokes upon the clean flag—the first stroke going down with the first word, and the last stroke with the last word. . . At the finish, Corney said: 'All-a-long, all-a-long, you, Mirry-go-round, lantern blue, Jaramy aramy, black-foot man, Thirteen and nineteen makes twenty-wan, Heather-skite, blether-skite, amadan, fool, I went three days to a tinker's school, But I'll widger ten guineas with any of you There isn't wan there but thirty and two,' MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 229–30. (3) Ken. (P.M.) (4) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (5) Cum.[4] (6) n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1] (7) n.Yks. T'crops is bad all ower (I.W.). (8) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (9) Lan. Agnes, . . in 2 pair of clogs, . . and demanded 5½*d.* for clogging, but with all said that John, having his rent to pay to Sir Edward, was at the want of 3s., WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 74. (10) Ken.[1] (s.v. Second-man).

4. Phr. (1) *all as one*, all the same, all one to them; (2) — *but everything*, almost all; (3) —*comes to all*, the upshot of anything; when all is known that can be; (4) —*of a molt*, overheated; (5) —*that more*, all the more, so much the more; (6) —*there to grumble*, ready enough to grumble or find fault; (7) — *the son that he had*, the only son; (8) — *to nothing*, quite, completely; (9) — *to that*, so forth; (10) — *up at Harwich*, in a state of utter confusion; (11) *like all that*, very well and quickly.

(1) I.Ma. Gin or brandy, port or sherry—all as one, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 41. (2) Ess. (S.P.H.) (3) n.Yks. When all comes to all, there is nowt (I.W.). w.Yks. We awlus thowt he'd plenty o' brass, but when all com to all, he'd nowt (S.K.C.). (4) Nrf. All o' a molt, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35. (5) n.Yks. He cried all that mair (I.W.). (6, 7) *ib.* (8) Oxf.[1] I byet 'n all to nothin', *MS. add.* (9) I.Ma. 'Come in!' she says, 'and nice it is to see a friend,' and all to that, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 90; Big round eyes, and all to that, *ib. Yarns* (1881) 69, ed. 1889. (10) Nrf. Well, you a now ketched me all up at Harwich, so I doant like to arst ye in, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. (11) n.Yks. (I.W.) se.Lin. 'Can ye whistle a polka, Tom?' 'Oh ey! like all that' (J.T.B.).

ALLACK, *int.* Oxf.[1] [a·lək.] There look! an exclamation denoting surprise or calling attention to anything. (s.v. Yallack.)

ALLACK, ALLAN, ALLANHAWK, see **Hallock, Hallan**, *sb.*[2], **Oilan-auk.**

ALLECAMPAGNE, *sb.* Cor. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34.

ALLENS, *sb. pl.* War.[4] Unenclosed sheep-runs. See **Old-land.**

ALLEY, *sb.* Hrf. A pathway in a garden between rows of flowers, &c.

Potatoes, or turnips, are sometimes planted in the alleys, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 287.

ALLIGAR, ALLIKAR, ALLISH, see **Alegar, Halish.**

ALLOT, *v.* Som. Amer. [əlo·t.] To grant, admit, allow.

Som. 'Tis because I be so little, I allot, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) i. **Amer.** I allot we must commence or we will be ruined, SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xxi, ed. 1884.

ALL-OVERISH, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. Lin. Out of sorts, in a state of general weakness, but with no particular ailment.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.**[2] Ah nobbut feel a bit o' owerish ta-day. **Lin.** (W.D.) **s.Lin.** Ah'm nobut haerf a man, ah feël all-overish like (T.H.R.).

ALLOW, *v.* Sc. Irel. Oxf. Sus. 1. To concede, acknowledge.

Oxf.[1] I allows as our Mary should a done what you telled 'er, *MS. add.*

2. To order; to approve of.

Sc. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897). **w.Sc.** He was not unfrequently allowed (i.e. obliged) to sing a solo or sixteen or twenty lines, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 121. **Uls.** I was allowed by the Doctor to do so and so (M.B.S.). **Ant.** (S.A.-B.)

3. To have a custom of doing a thing.

Sus. Mistress mostly allows to do that herself. What days do you allow to bake? (S.P.H.)

ALLOWANCE, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Lin. Oxf. Also written **allooance** Abd. 1. A limited portion of food or drink allowed to workmen between meals. Also used *fig.* See **Lowance.**

n.Lin. Also in euphemistic saying of one who has been tippling, 'He's had his 'lowance' (J.T.F.).

Hence *allowance drink, phr.*, see below.

Stf. Pit drink, a weak beer brewed for the allowance drink in mines, so much being given to colliers in each shift: it was called 'allowance drink,' and was served in a tot, *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

2. Parish pay, relief afforded by the parish. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 3. Phr. (1) *at no allowance*, on no account, by no means; (2) *at the rate of no allowance*, without restraint, beyond all bounds.

(1) **Kcb.** You will not wair any of your own money on me, if ye please, not at no allowance, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 251. (2) **Abd.** The brute wis fair dementit atween the thong and the bunglin' o' his driver, and wis reevin' an' plungin' at the rate o' nae allooance, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

ALLS, see **Halse,** *sb.*[2]

ALLURE, *sb.* Sc. Attraction, inducement.

Bwk. No without the grand allure O' patient's clink, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 41; Know that love is a fatal allure, *ib.* 82.

ALLY, see **Hale,** *v.*[2]

ALLY-COM-PANNY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A game. See below.

Ally-com-panny When'll ta marry? When apples and peers is ripe Ah'll come ta thi wedden, Without any bidden, An' dance wi t'bride at night!

‡**ALMANAC,** *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A diary; a small notebook, in which the days were shown and spaces reserved for MS. notes. w.Yks. (F.R.C.); (C.C.R.)

‡**ALMARK,** *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **aalmark.** An animal addicted to breaking fences or trespassing on arable land. Also used *attrib.*

Wir quaiks wis [had] laid doon his daeks an' destroy'd ane o' his best rigs—an' Scots aits ta da bargain; . . he ca'd wir whaiks almarks, *Sh. News* (Sept. 11, 1897); If your annamils had na been almarks dey'd no cam' in whaur dey cam', *ib.* (Sept. 4, 1897); Yon aalmark yow, 'at öt [ate] a' wir plants in voar, *ib.* (Oct. 21, 1899); **S. & Ork.**[1]

ALMOUS-DISH, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A dish in which the tolls at a market are collected. (s.v. Awmus.)

ALONA, *sb.* Sc. i. q. **Alannah.**

ALONELY, *adv.* Sc. Solely, only. Cf. **all-anerly.**

Per. Alonely arm'd with long two-handed swords, FORD *Harp* (1893) 5.

ALONG, *adv.* and *prep.* Irel. War. Oxf. Bdf. Suf. Dev. 1. *adv.* In phr. *to go along*, to seek a place. War.[4]

2. *prep.* Phr. (1) *along of*, (*a*) on account of, because of, owing to; (*b*) in connexion with, in regard to; (2) *to give a person along the ear*, to box the ears.

(1, *a*) **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 13. (*b*) **Suf.** There's a wonderful clever man there along of the stars, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 39. (2) **Uls.** Common (M.B.-S.).

3. With.

Suf. Is it true that you are going along that girl Smith or along me? (S.J.)

ALONGSIDE OF, *prep. phr.* Sc. Midl. Beside.

Sc. (A.W.) **Midl.** Alongside o' me, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 191. **War.**[3] The ladder is alongside o' the rick.

ALONGST, *adv.* Dev. Cor. Along the side of; lengthwise.

Dev. In the expression 'athert and alongst,' *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 19. **Cor.** A strong fellow . . . tossed him up and down, alongst and athwart the water, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 296, ed. 1896.

ALOOR, *int.* Or.I. [əlū·r.] Alas!

'Aloor!' quo' he, 'yet fetch it me,' *J. Gilpin*, st. 16, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 805.

ALOUD, *adv.* War. In phr. *to stink aloud*, to smell very bad. (C.T.O.)

ALOW, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Also written **allo'** ne.Sc. Below.

ne.Sc. The bairns ran in allo' the bed, *Gordonhaven* (1887) 100. **Uls.** He's in alow the h'y [hay], MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 34.

ALSE, see **Halse,** *sb.*[2]

ALTERCHANGE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To exchange.

I'll alterchange my glove wi' thine, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 301, ed. 1806.

ALTHOUGH, *conj.* Sc. In phr. *and what although?* what does that matter?

s.Sc. An' what although? ony room's guid eneuch for Hugh Nesbit's son, I'm thinkin', SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1893) ii.

ALVERTLY, *adv.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

s.Sc. I alvertly dissent from that he should ever be ane counsellor thereto, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 24.

‡**ALWAYS,** *adv.* Sc. Still.

Sc. I left the place at 5 o'clock and he was always there (C.J.B.). **Cai.**[1] **Per.** He is always living (G.W.). **Lnk.** Quite common in everyday speech in Glasgow. 'Are you always at the same piece of work?' (D.M.R.)

AMADAN, see **Omadhaun.**

‡**AMAUNGE,** *sb.* Lan. Also written **omaunge s.Lan.**[1] A muddle, failure. See **Maunge,** *sb.*[1]

s.Lan. Theaw's made an amaunge on it (F.E.T.); **s.Lan.**[1]

AMAZE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Surprise, astonishment, amazement.

Ayr. Pondr'in' 'bout my alter'd look I met wi' ane amaze, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 323. **n.Yks.** Bud there was neean o' this amaze I' neean of oor foor-elders' days, *Sngs. in Broad Yks.* 55.

AMBITION, *v.* Irel. Amer. To aim at, aspire to; to cherish an ambition.

Don. Young Toal suddenly ambitioned learning the fiddle, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 263; Tell me, what did ye ambition being? *ib. O'Friel's* (1903) 308. [**Amer.** He ambitioned that if his mother'd raise a thousan' dollars on her place he'd be sure to take care of the int'rist, WESTCOTT *David Harum* (1900) xvii.]

‡**AMBUSH,** *sb.* and *v.* Yks. 1. *sb.* In phr. *in ambush*, in hiding; hidden away, concealed.

m.Yks. (C.C.R.) **w.Yks.** Ah can't find t'horn,—my mate hez it i' ambush somewheer (B.K.).

2. *v.* To hide, conceal.

m.Yks. He's ambushing there; come thee and get ambushed here! (C.C.R.)

AMEÄD, see **Yeomath.**

AMENSH, *adj.* Yks. Equal, level; a term used in children's games. w.Yks. (H.L.)

AMES ACE, *phr.* Irel. In phr. *within an ames ace of*, within very little of, a 'narrow shave,' a close escape.

It his Honour's own grand shirt that was widin an ames ace of goin' to loss, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 109.

AMESS, *int.* Cum.[4] Also in form **amex.** Indeed! truly!

‡**AMIND,** *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. 1. *v.* ? To bear in mind; to consider.

Dwn. King William he called his officers, Saying, gentlemen amind your station, *Ballad of Boyne Water* in *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 19.

2. *adj.* Of a mind, willing, inclined to.

Rnf. Were ye amind, in time o' need, To keep a roof abune yer head? YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 49.

AMINDED, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Disposed, inclined.

AMITAN, *sb.* Cai.[1] A fool, simpleton. See **Omadhaun.**

AMIVER, see **Howsomever.**

AMMEL, *sb. Obsol.* Cai.[1] The swingle-tree of a plough, &c.

Twa's ammel, the large ammel next a plough to which the sma' ammels were attached. Sma' ammels, the ammels attached to the end of the Twa's ammel, and to the ends of which the traces were attached.

AMMOT, see **Nammet.**

AMONG, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. Hmp. Written **amung** s.Lan.[1] 1. *prep.* In phr. (1) *among it*, in trouble or perplexity; (2) *to get among hot water*, to get into trouble or difficulties.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'm rayther amung-it just neaw. (2) **Per.** If a' folk says be true, it's hot water he's gotten amang noo! CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 240, ed. 1887.

2. *adv.* Mixed up together.

Hmp. I can't count them there all among, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 104.

AMONG-HAND(S, *adv.* Lakel. Not. Also written **amung-** Not.; and in form **amang-** Lakel.[2] In the midst of various duties; between-whiles; of work, &c.: done at odd moments, conjointly with other things.

Lakel.[2] We're thrang wi t'hay and howin' turnips amang-hands. She was weshen', an' biaken', an' singen' amang-hands fer t'barns. **Not.** He reads and he rides. Chris Nicholson stays amung-hand, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 107.

AMONGST, *prep.* Oxf.[1] In phr. *amongst the middlins*, not in very good health. *MS. add.*

‡**AMOVE**, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **amuve** and in forms **amow, amuff.** To vex, excite; to move, rouse.

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 316; He was amuvet wi' displeesur, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxviii. 59; (W.C.)

AMPER, *sb.* s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

AMPLE-ORDER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] In perfect order and condition. See **Ample.**

AMPLUSH, *sb.* Oxf. Cor. Also in forms **amplish** Cor.; **handplush** Oxf. A state of perplexity or difficulty

Oxf. An old man, in describing the difficulty and bother he had in some undertaking, said, 'It put me to the handplush' (G.J.D.). **Cor.** Freq. used (*ib.*).

AMUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Kindly, charitable. Cf. **almous**, *sb.*

Amus ting dat doo is, I wiss doo benna da waur o't, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898).

AN, see **One.**

A-NAG-BACK, *adv.* Lakel.[2] On horseback.

Are ye gaan a-nag-back, er ye'll gang afiut?

ANALYZE, *v.* Nrf. Amer. To idolize.

Nrf. He right analysed his mother, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 241. [**Amer.** The way she takes on 'bout that child! She jes natchally analyzes him, *Cent. Mag.* (Jan. 1903) 412.]

ANAM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A spectre, ghost.

Slk. Your wraith, or anam, as we call it, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 380, ed. 1866.

ANAMET, see **Nammet.**

ANATOMY, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Also in forms **atomy** Ayr.; **autumy** Rnf.; **hotomy** Cor. A skeleton; a thin, emaciated person.

Abd. (A.W.) **Rnf.** Autumies of apes and owls, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 180. **Ayr.** The atomy of the body was found among the rubbish, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **Cor.** A wisht owld little dried up man, a hotomy, my dear, DANIEL *Portfolio*, 27.

ANCE, ANCE-EN, ANCH, see **Once, Hanch**, *sb.*[1]

ANCHOR, *v.* e.Suf. With *out*: to throw out side shoots from the crown of the root. Used of wheat. (F.H.)

ANCLE-BAND, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A shoe or slipper provided with a strap to fasten round the ancle.

ANCLE-STRAP, *sb.* Lakel.[2], n.Lin. (J.T.F.) A shoe or slipper provided with a strap to fasten round the ancle.

ANCLEY-BONE, *sb.* War.[4], Wil. (G.E.D.) The ancle. See **Ancliff.**

AND, see **Yond.**

ANDPASS, *sb.* Lan. Wil. Also in form **and-pussy.** i.q. **Ampersand.**

s.Lan.[1] **Wil.** The '&,' or 'Ampassy,' at the end of the alphabet in the old spelling-books was usually known as And-Pussy, and was popularly supposed to represent a pussy-cat sitting up. *Obs.* (G.E.D.)

ANDREWS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Angles in roads. (J.P.)

AND THAT, *phr.* Ken. *Et cetera.* (G.B.)

ANE, see **One.**

ANEAR, *prep.* Wm.[1] Near, close to.

Thau munna gan anear et.

ANEATH, *prep.* Sc. In phr. (1) *aneath one's breath*, under one's breath, so as not to be heard; (2) — *one's thumb*, into one's hand.

(1) **Abd.** It was on the point of my tongue to say, 'Ye micht 'a' hid them a' pu'd fin ye wis sleepin',' but I contented myself with saying it 'aneath ma breath,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1904). (2) **Dmf.** The outstripped anes were blest Wi' thretty pence aneath their thum', KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 19.

ANEE, *int.* Sc. An exclamation of woe or sorrow. See also **Och-anee**, s.v. **Och.**

Wgt. Anee! anee! ochon! ochon! I'm puzzion't! I'm puzzion't! SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 20.

ANENT, *prep.* Sc. Lakel. War. Wor. Amer. Also in forms **annunst** Wor.; **nens, nenst, nent** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

1. Opposite; towards; against, near to, alongside.

Sc. Turnin' nent the east (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Lakel.**[2] He could shear his rig anent a man. **m.Wor.** (J.C.) [**Amer.** It was anent two houses, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 370.]

2. About, concerning, with regard to.

War. Something to say anent the equally unexpected way in which the body was discovered, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 9, 1896); **War.**[3]

ANGEL, *sb.* Oxf. A piece of fluff floating in the air. (G.O.)

ANGEL-CAKE, *sb.* w.Yks. A raspberry sandwich. (B.K.)

ANGER, *sb.* s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

ANGER, *sb.* 1. War.[3] Inflammation.

ANGERLY, *adv.* Yks. [a·ŋəli.] Unwillingly. Cf. **ankerly.**

n.Yks. He parted wiv his money varry angerly (I.W.).

ANGERSOME, *adj.* Sc. Vexatious, annoying, irritating.

Sc. (A.W.), **Cai.**[1] **Edb.** It was angersome, just when the noise was like to die away, to have some puling thing set them all by the lugs again, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 155. **Lth.** O it's angersome, atweel, An' sune'll mak' me gray, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24.

ANGLE, *sb.*[1] Lan. 1. A hinge; that portion of a gate-hinge fixed into the gate-post to support the 'eye' of the hinge. *Manch. City News* (Apr. 25, 1896). **s.Lan.**[1]

2. A hook fixed into the ceiling, used for hanging up bacon, hams, &c. *Manch. City News* (*ib.*).

ANGLE, *sb.*[2] Wm. A district or part of the country, esp. a district or parish in Ravenstonedale.

'Dudta ken auld Gwordie Robison?' 'Aye, weel eneuf, he com oot o' t'seam angle as auld Will Jackson ower Kendal hand' (B.K.); NICHOLLS *Hist. Ravenstonedale* (1877) 52.

ANGRY, *adj.* Sc. Inflamed. (A.W.)

ANGUISH, *sb.* Som. The moisture which exudes from a wound or burn. (W.F.R.)

ANIMOSE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Hearty, spontaneous.

Lnk. Such animose joy in every degree, And all for King George his High Majestie, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1844) 71, ed. 1868.

ANIMOSITY, *sb.* Yks. Spirit, 'go,' 'pluck.'

w.Yks. He needs to have a bit of animosity to get through with their work (C.C.R.).

ANIST, *prep.* Sc. Also written **aniest.** On this side of. See **Anighst.**

Sc. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897). **Ayr.** Whether anist or yont Dunkel', FISHER *Poems* (1790) 101.

‡**ANKER**, *sb.* Wm.[1] The angular end of a scythe-blade by which it is attached to the pole. Cf. **ankor.**

ANKERSTOCK, *sb.* Sc. A large, long-shaped loaf; a loaf made of rye sweetened with treacle.

The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye (JAM.); BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

ANKLE-SUCKER, *sb.* Wor. A child or person dependent on others.

ne.Wor. A poor woman, whose daughter married a drunken ne'er-do-well, said she would take her daughter back home, 'if he'd provide for the ankle-suckers' (two children) (J.B.P.).

ANNA, *sb.* War. In phr. *that's the chap as married Anna*, that's the right person, or the particular person required; used as an expression of approval. (C.T.O.)

ANNAL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **anwell**. Yearly income or produce; a dial. form and use of 'annual.'

Slg. The stock and the anwell is in his awn hand, WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (ed. 1845-7) I. 362. Lnk. What else there may be in hell's annal, They've aye been blessed wi' coal and cannle, *Deil's Hallow-e'en* (1856) 22.

ANNASEED, *sb.* Cum. The British myrrh or Sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis odoraia.*

Willy Fisher . . . smeukt cleet leaves an' annaseeds, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 9.

ANNIS(H)ED, ANN(Y)ISTER, see **Adnaset.**

ANNO, *v.* Cai.[1] To row against the wind to keep a boat from drifting, while rod or hand-line fishing is going on. Cf. **andoo.** Hence **Annosman**, *sb.* the man who 'annos' the boat.

ANNOY, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. 1. *v.* To put about; to upset.

Ant. 'She was very much annoyed.' Answer given by a servant when asked how his mistress was, who had lately lost her husband (S.A.B.).

2. *sb.* Annoyance.

Edb. Bletherin' gie douse fock annoy, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 173.

ANNY, *v.* Lan. [a·ni.] To scold or find fault; to use irritating language. Cf. **hanny.**

s.Lan.[1] Yo're allus annyin' at me.

ANOTHER, *adj.* Lan. I.Ma. Dev. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Another-gate**, (2) **-guess**, another way; a different sort of thing altogether.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) *ib.* That's another-guess matter.

2. Phr. (1) *another pair of oars*, (2) — *way about*, a different matter.

(1) I.Ma. But the evenin was another pair of oars, my men, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 74. (2) n.Dev. Joan . . . had refused three or four as thinking Jan Williams would ask her. But Jan was another way about, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 70.

ANSE, *conj.* Sc. Also written **anze** (JAM.). Else, otherwise. See **Ens(e.**

Guid Sc. Dict. (ed. 1897). Abd. (A.W.), Ags. (JAM.) Edb. We maun win in or anse we'll get oor heid in oor hands, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 35.

ANSER, see **Heronsew.**

ANSHUM-SCRANSHUM, see **Hanchum-scranshum.**

ANSWER, *v.* Sc. Glo. Oxf. Suf. 1. In phr. (1) *to answer prayer*, to make the responses at prayer-meetings in some Dissenting communities; (2) — *to a thing*, to have a right to do a thing; (3) — *up*, to explain, give an explanation, not necessarily in answer to a previous question.

(1) Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (2) e.Suf. 'Can he answer to that?' = has he a right to do it? Very common (F.H.). (3) Glo. He ansured up and telld em what it wur (S.S.B.).

2. Of a colour: to become, be suitable to, or becoming.

Ayr. When I was young and went to balls I always answered pink (J.Ar.).

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* Yks. In correspondence or agreement with. w.Yks. That's answerable to that (C.C.R.).

ANTELOPE, *v.* Nrf. Of a boat: to toss about, roll on the waves.

They distinguished a smack rolling and pitching, and 'anteloping,' as they said, in a most curious critical kind of a way, EMERSON *Yarns* (1891) 90.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] Erysipelas.

ANTI, see **Enti.**

ANTIC, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Lan. Amer. Also written **antick** and in form **entick** s.Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* An oddity, either in dress or behaviour; a ridiculous-looking person; a clown, joker.

Sc. (A.W.) s.Sc. Buyin' whigmaleeries, to gar her look like an antic, WILSON *Tales* (1839) 53. [Amer. Ah Deel's a natchul [natural] antic, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 370.]

2. *adj.* Odd, eccentric; fantastic, crazy.

s.Lan.[1] He wur a antick owd felly.

ANTIG, *v.* Brks. To grimace, make faces.

To go antiggin' about. Them antiggin' faces (E.G.H.).

ANTLE, *v.* Cai.[1] [a·ntl.] To keep on repeating a complaint; to keep on grumbling or fault-finding. Also with *on.*

ANTRIN, ANUNSCAPE, see **Aunterin, Nonskyep.**

ANY, *adv.* e.Dur.[1] At all.

'Can ye sing ony?' I have also heard the double form 'any at all' from one speaking 'fine.'

ANY-GATE, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Also written **anny-** and in form **onny-**. Any way.

ANYHOWS, *adv.* Nrf. At all events, in any case.

Anyhows the 'arth in this parish be so good as any in Norfolk, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 48.

ANYMOST, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Amer. Also in forms **eenymost** Amer.; **enymost** s.Ir. 1. *adj.* Almost any.

n.Ir. From enymost market or fair That was held in the Cross, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 68.

2. *adv.* Almost, very nearly.

[Amer. We air eenymost froze jes now, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1903) 588.]

ANYWHATLIKE, *adv.* Not.[3] In any degree, at all.

I'll be theer to time—if the weather's ennywatloike fine.

ANYWHILE, *adv.* Hmp. At any time. (H.E.)

AP, see **Hap**, *v.*[2]

APAIRED, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Of cheese: mouldy, having a tendency to rottenness. See **Pair**, *v.*[2] 2. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

APEAK, *adv.* Mid. [əpī·k.] See below.

w.Mid. When the beak of the unhatched chick protrudes through the eggshell it is said to be 'apeak.' 'I don't think we shall have no chicken out, for none of them eggs are apeak yet' (W.P.M.).

APIT-APAT, *adv.* Sur. Dev. Fluttering, palpitating.

Sur. (L.J.Y.) Dev.[3] Aw ess, yū did stertlee me, vur my heart go'th apit-apat, till I be fit tū drap.

APLOCHS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Remnants or anything. Cf. **ablach**, 3.

Gall. Some years ago a field of corn could not be shorn, nor a meadow mowed, without parts of them being left in corners uncut; these were called Aplochs; they were left for the benefit of the warlock race, so as to keep their favour, but farmers have long ago defied all beings of the sort to do their worst; Aplochs now are vanished away, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 20, ed. 1876.

APLÖSE, *v.* Sh.I. To disclose, discover; to unpack; to bring to view. See **Uplös.**

Willie aplösed a foo mutchkin bottle oot his inside pocket, *Sh. News* (Jan. 14, 1899); Opinin da kist I aplösed a corkid bottle, *ib.* (Jan. 29, 1898).

APODE, *v.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **Uphold**, *v.* 5.

APOSTLES' DRINK, *phr.* Stf. See below.

Pit drink, a weak beer brewed for the allowance drink in mines, . . . was called 'Apostles' drink,' because eleven apostles carried water and one carried malt, *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

APOTHECK, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Hypothec**, 3.

Wgt. She took all the drawers and everything that was in them, . . and set fire to them with her own hand, and burned the whole apotheck, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 227.

APPEARANCE, *sb.* Irel. A ghost, apparition. See **Appear**, *v.*

His appearance walks, they say, ever since, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxvi.

APPELL, *v.* Ayr. (JAM.) To cease to rain. Cf. **uphold**, *v.* 8.

APPETY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **appetie.** A shortened form of 'appetite.'

Sc. Common (A.W.). Sh.I. Da scaar o' dram noo an' agen cud dū naithin' mair dan open a body's appety, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 112. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824).

APPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **aiple** Sc. 1. *sb.* In phr. *to give an apple where there is an orchard*, to give an unnecessary present, to 'carry coals to Newcastle.' Oxf. (A.P.) 2. *Comp.* (1) **Apple-bain**, a wasp; (2) **-balm**, ? the common balm, *Melissa officinalis*; (3) **-blowing**, apple-blossoming time; (4) **-cake**, an apple pasty; (5) **-cart**, a small-sized form cart, in which fruit is often taken to market; (6) **-cheese**,

crushed apples under the press in cider-making; (7) **-crowdy**, a pudding made of apples rolled in paste and baked; (8) **-dowler**, an apple pudding made with very thick crust; (9) **-drow**, a wasp; (10) **-glory**, apple-blossom; (11) **-quick**, apple plants raised from pippins; (12) **-rose**, the *Rosa villosa*; (13) **-scoop** or **-scope**, a scoop or spoon made from the knuckle-bone of mutton, or of any hard, light-coloured wood, used to extract the core from apples; (14) **-turnover**, a kind of apple-tart baked without a dish; cf. **apple-foot**.

(1) **s.Dev.** (W.C.P.) (2) **Ant.** Damask roses and cabbage roses, groves of mint and apple balm, STEVENSON *Pat McCarty* (1903) 121. (3) **Som.** Two years agone last apple-blowing, RAYMOND *Fortune's Darling* (1901) 8. (4) **w.Cum.** (S.K.C.) **s.Lan.**[1] Two layers of pastry with slices of apple, sugared and spiced, between. (5) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (6) **Som.** Paring down the sides, and giving another screw to his apple-cheese, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 122. (7) **Hmp.** (H.W.E.) (8) **Suf.** (H.H.) (9) **Dev.** (J.W.B.) (10) **Twd.** He kent whaur the aipple glory showed bud first, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 10, 1903). (11) **Hrf.** From the time the kernel germinates for apple-quick, HUNTER *Georgical Ess.* (1804) V. 541. (12) **Lnk.** PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 217. **Edb.** PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 133, ed. 1815. (13) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.), **War.**[3], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (14) **War.**[3] The apple turnover was made large enough for several people, or for a family dish. The apple foot was made for a single person, *gen.* as a part of a luncheon to be carried for an out-of-doors holiday. **Oxf.** (G.O.), **Suf.** (H.H.)

3. Potato-seed.

n.Yks. It is generally thought, that the curled topped potatoe proceeds from a neglect of raising fresh sorts from the apple or seed, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 150 *note.*

4. *v.* Of roots: to form into tubers.

Nrf. The fine-leaved turnips that have escaped the fly, but have still to 'apple,' EMERSON *Birds* (ed. 1895) 114.

‡**APPLE-CHAMBER**, *sb.* Suf. Dev. The spare bedroom in a farm-house, in one corner of which the choicest sorts of apples are kept. Suf. (M.E.R.), Dev.[3]

APPLE-SHEELER, *sb.* Nhb.[1] (s.v. Sheely.) i.q. **Apple-sheely.**

APPLINS, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Perhaps. Cf. **happen(s.**

APPODRIL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

APRIL, *sb.* Sc. Wm. In *comp.* (1) **April-gowk**, (2) **-noddy**, an April fool. (1) Sc. (A.W.), Wm. (B.K.), Wm.[1] (2) Wm. (B.K.)

A-PURPOSE, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lin. War. On purpose, with intention.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Yks.** He did it a-pŏrpiss (I.W.). **Lin.** (J.T.F.) **War.**[3] It was done a-purpose to vex me.

AR, *conj.* w.Dur.[1] Than. Cf. **or**, *conj.* 5. 'Mair ar eight.'

AR, see **Our.**

ARABIAN DESERTS, *phr.* n.Yks. Thin streaky clouds behind others, after rain, a sign of good weather. (I.W.)

ARAGE, see **Harrage.**

ARBITRATORS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular term for clogs.

ARBROOTUS, *sb.* Glo. [ābrū·təs.] A term of reproach to a woman. (S.S.B.)

‡**ARCELL**, *sb. Obs.* Cum. The lichen *Omphalodes.*

Coarse cloth, dyed a brownish red colour with the Lichen Omphalodes, collected in great quantities from the rocks in this neighbourhood [Ullswater]. . . The gatherers of what they called Arcell, made sometimes five shillings a-day, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 446.

ARCHANGEL, *sb.* Bck. The dead-nettle, *Lamium album.*

s.Bck. I know not why Dead Nettle is 'Archangel,' except for the purity of its velvet whiteness, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 52.

ARCHER-HOUSE, *sb.* Ken. A green-house for fruit-trees. (G.B.) See **Orchard.**

ARCH-HOLE, *sb.* Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] A hole in the wall of a building, to let in the air and light.

ARCHNESS, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Arghness** (q.v.).

Abd. Some wye or anidder thunner an' licht'nin pits an archness on maist fowk, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 18, 1903).

AREED, *v.* Lakel.[2] [ərī·d.] To solve, explain. See **Read**, *v.*[2] 2.

ARESS, see **Hairif.**

ARGUE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Irel. Nhb. Cor. Also in forms **arg** Sh.I. Cor.; **argy** Nhb. 1. *v.* To dispute, wrangle; to discuss or contend strongly.

Sh.I. We needna arg apo' da subjeck, *Sh. News* (Apr. 30, 1898). **Cor.** I tell ee I'm goin', tes no good for ee to arg, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1903) 449.

Hence *argin match, phr.* a debate; discussion, argument.

Sh.I. Ye've had da best side o' a argin match, *Sh. News* (July 24, 1897).

2. To explain, expound.

Don. He has a busy life taichin the catechiz to the childer, . . an' arguin' the Scriptures with the livin', *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 481.

3. *sb.* An argument; a discussion.

Sh.I. We'll mebbie be in a arg afore da nicht is düne, *Sh. News* (Dec. 11, 1897). **Nhb.** If 'tis a fack, it tells as muckle agen your argy as mine, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 129.

ARGUFY, *v.* Sc. Ess. Ken. Sur. Also in form **argify** Sur. 1. To argue, dispute; to wrangle. Ess. (W.W.S.), Ken. (P.M.), Sur. (T.S.C.)

2. To signify; to be of value or weight in argument.

Rxb. But what argufies telling over one's misfortunes? RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 9. **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

ARGUMENT, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) A piece of English dictated to boys at school, to be turned into Latin; the subject of a version.

ARGY-BARGY, *v.* and *sb.* Not.[1 3] 1. *v.* To argue, dispute. 2. *sb.* A dispute, contention, wrangle.

‡**ARICH**, *sb.* Irel. The morning. s.Ir. (J.W.ff.), Wxf.[1]

ARK, *sb.* Sc. Yks. A formation of clouds supposed to resemble Noah's Ark. See also **Noah's Ark.**

Gall. The ark is a great thaw sign, and brings commonly with it enough of water. It is from its appearing somewhat in the form of a boat, and from its being attended by a deluge, that it has been termed the Ark, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **n.Yks.**[4] A common saying is, 'T'Ark's oot, wa're in for a spell o' bad weather.'

ARK-BONE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) The bone called the *os pubis.*

ARKNAE, *sb.* Or.I. A very old seal. See below.

Sheu wus the same selkie that he saw callowan on Hacksness, forty years afore. . . Bit sheu was groun a arknae, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 249.

ARLEY-PARLEYING, *vbl. sb.* Not. Prevarication, 'beating about the bush.'

Now out wee't wi'out any more arley-parleying, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 67.

ARM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Lan. Nrf. Dor. Cor. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Arm-a-crook**, or **-in-crook**, arm-in-arm; (2) **-hole**, the armpit; (3) **-rope**, a short rope to bind things carried on the back; (4) **-wrist**, the wrist; (5) **Arms-and-legs**, home-brewed beer.

(1) **Dor.** You can go arm-in-crook—arm-in-crook, d'ye hear? FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 98. **Cor.** An' aw, to be'old Alferd stroathin' along so bold, arm-a-crook with his maid! LEE *Widow Woman* (1897) 82; **Cor.**[3] (2) **Lakel.**[2] Ah's as sair as can be i' t' arm-whol. **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Don.** Take an arm-rope from behind the cupple in the kitchen . . . and fetch in a couple of goes of brasna, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 18. (4) **Cor.** HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 339. (5) **Nrf.** This term implies that the beer has no body in it, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72.

2. An armful.

Don. A safe sait on the cart, and an aisy wan, with an arm of nice sweet hay in under her, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 14.

3. A wooden axle. Lan. (S.W.)

4. *v.* To give one's arm to.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cor.** You'd best arm Alma, Harry, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 381.

ARM, see **Haulm**, *sb.*[1]

ARMFUL, *sb.* War.[3] An unruly child, one difficult to manage; a 'handful.'

ARNICKS, *sb. pl.* e. Dur.[1] [ā·niks.] The bulbs of the buttercup tribe.

‡**ARN-LOIN**, *sb.* Lan. Also written **arn-lone** s.Lan.[1] Needy or adverse circumstances.

It's a spot is th' arn-loin 'at'll touch a chap's pride, STANDING

Echoes (1885) 12; **Lan.**[1] **s.Lan.**[1] A needy, struggling man is said to be 'i' th' arn-lone.'

ARP, *sb.* Nrf. The tufted duck, *Fuliguta cristata.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43.

ARRAND, see **Errand.**

ARRING, *prp.* s.Lan.[1] In phr. *arrin' an' jarrin',* wrangling, quarrelling. See **Arr,** *v.*[2]

ARRISAT, *sb. Obs.* Heb. A woman's dress; see below.

The arrisats are quite laid aside—being the most ancient dress used. It consisted of one large piece of flannel that reached down to the shoe, and fastened with clasps below, and the large silver brooch at the breast, while the whole arm was entirely naked, BUCHANAN (1790) in SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 24.

ARROGANT, *adj.* Sur. Fierce, savage.

Your dog was that arrogant and masterful that I could do nothin' with un (T.S.C.).

ARROW, *adj.* Som. (C.T.O.) i.q. **Ever a.**

ARRUS, *sb.* Som. Also in form **arras.** The rough edge of anything. (W.F.R.) See **Arris.**

ARSE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Dev. Also in form **harse** w.Yks. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Arse-bare,** with bare buttocks; (2) **-board,** the tail-board of a cart or wagon; (3) **-end,** the buttocks; (4) **-ups,** a term applied to women working in the fields in a stooping attitude.

(1) **Bch.** They must tell down good five pounds Scots, Tho' they should pledge their petticoats, And gae arse-bare, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 31. (2) **s.Lan.**[1], **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (3) **se.Lin.** (*ib.*) (4) **Glo.** Commonly used. 'Thur's a lot o' arse-ups out in that field' (H.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *arse over end,* (2) — *over head,* (3) — *over tip,* head over heels, topsy-turvy; (4) *at the arse on it,* behind it, directly after it.

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **Dev.** (R.P.C.) (4) **w.Yks.** I tuke a pill t'last neet, wi a spooinfull o' water down at harse on't (S.P.U.).

ARSECOCKLE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body.

ARSET, *adv.* Sc. Backwards. Also in *comb.* **Arset back.** See also **Arseward(s.**

Gall. Against a whunstane dyke gaes he, Rebounding arset back, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876.

ARSING, *prp.* Cum.[4] In leaping unfairly; throwing oneself on one's back, stretching out the feet. See **Arse,** *v.*

ARSLE, *v.* Cum. [ā·sl.] With *out*: to withdraw from an awkward predicament. Cf. **wurtle.**

nw.Cum. In *gen.* use. 'He threatened law, bit at last was gaily keen ta arsle out' (E.W.P.).

ARSLET, see **Haslet.**

ART, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. I.Ma. Also in form **airt** Sc. **1.** The quarter of the heavens, point of the compass. Also used *fig.*

Gall. Airts o' the lift, points of the compass, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**[2] What art's t'wind in?—It's in a wet art. **I.Ma.** Lek drew to the art where his love is lyin, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 165.

2. Direction, way. Also in phr. *airt o' the clicky,* see below.

Gall. When a pilgrim at any time gets bewildered, he poises his staff perpendicular on the way, then leaves it to itself, and on whatever direction it falls, that he pursues; and this little trait of superstition is termed the Airt o' the Clicky, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **Lakel.**[2] **I.Ma.** Turning and turning every art, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 75, ed. 1889.

ARTICLE, *sb.* Irel. A written engagement between a landlord and tenant, promising to grant a lease.

'You can't have a lease, you beggar.' 'No, but maybe I have an article,' LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xviii.

ARTIFICIAL, *sb.* Sc. Artificial or chemical manure of any kind, in contrast to dung. (A.W.)

‡**ARTILLERY,** *sb.* Yks. Baggage.

w.Yks. There's the old tinkler and his artillery coming (C.C.R.).

‡**ARUM,** *adv.* Wxf.[1] Within.

AR-WO-HAY, *int.* Wm. Yks. Also in form **ar-woy** s.Yks. A call to a horse to turn to the left. Cf. **har, hay-ree.** Wm. (B.K.), Wm.[1], s.Yks. (W.W.P.)

AS, *adv.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. Bdf. Wil. Dev. **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **As how,** however; (2) — **what,** whatever; (3) — **when,** whenever; (4) — **where,** wherever; (5) — **who,** whoever.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] As-heaw't-be: howsoever it may be. (2, 3, 4) *ib.* (5) **Lan.** Yon's a hard devil,—as who he is, WAUGH *Heather,* I. 147, ed. Milner. **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *conj.* After comparative: than.

Sh.I. Der mony a body in Shetlan' werr aff as we ar', BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 63.

3. That. Also used redundantly, as in phr. *as how as.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Wil.** I don't know as how as I can go (G.E.D.).

4. With or without antecedent *as,* and ellipsis of *can be*: expressing superl. degree.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ant.** When ye think she's fat as fat, She'll grow as lean as lean, STEVENSON *Pat McCarty* (1903) 31.

5. As it.

Sc. He stirr'd his horse, as he were wode, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 208, ed. 1806. **Slk.** Laughed as he had been tickled, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 72, ed. 1866. **Cum.** Then trimmel'd as ye'd got a flay, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 48. **n.Dev.** The sweat run off his face, as he'd mowed a four-acre field, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 6.

6. Phr. *as long as,* since, inasmuch as.

Bdf. As long as you have done it, it can't be helped (J.W.B.).

AS, see **Us.**

ASH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Also in form **aiss-** Cai.[1]; **ase-** Sh.I.; **ass-** Lakel.[2] Wm.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Ash-board,** a portable box or tub for the removal of ashes, &c.; (2) **-cat,** a term of derision for one who spends too much time over the fire; (3) **-grate,** an iron grate that fits over the ash-hole (q.v.); (4) **-grey,** grey as ashes; (5) **-hole,** a hole to receive the ashes, beneath or in front of the grate; (6) **-muck,** ashes, débris from a fire; (7) **-nook,** a chimney-corner, 'ingle-nook'; (8) **-packad,** a box for holding ashes; cf. **-backet**; (9) **-puckle,** a spark, a dying ember from the fire; (10) **-trug,** see (1).

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.); *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 20, 1897). (2) **Lakel.**[2] As grey as an ass-cat—i.e. a cat 'at cronks under t'ass-whol, an' gits mucky wi' burnt muck. (3) *ib.* (4) **Elg.** A time-worn, bane-bare, ash-grey pair, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 41. (5, 6, 7) **Lakel.**[2] (8) **Cai.**[1] (9) **Sh.I.** I tocht na mair o' dat den an ase-puckle frae da fire, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 259. (10) **Lakel.**[2], **Wm.**[1]

ASH, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. Dur. Cor. In phr. *even ash* or *even ash-leaf,* used in purposes of divination; see below.

n.Cy. The even ash-leaf in my left hand, The first man I meet shall be my husband; The even ash-leaf in my glove, The first I meet shall be my love; The even ash-leaf in my breast, The first man I meet's whom I love best; The even ash-leaf in my hand, The first I meet shall be my man; Even ash, even ash, I pluck thee, This night my true love for to see, ELLWANGER *Idyllists of Country Side* (1896) 77. **Dur.** Every one knows that if you find an even ash-leaf, i.e. a leaf which does not end, as ash-leaves ought to end, with a leaflet at its tip, but has two placed opposite each other, and if you gather this and put it in your left-foot shoe and wear it till bed-time, and then put its crumpled remains under your pillow, you will infallibly dream of the person whom you will marry, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 574. **Cor.** For invoking good luck, the ash-leaf is yet commonly employed in Cornwall, the ancient formula reading: 'Even ash, I do thee pluck, Hoping thus to meet good luck; If no good luck I get from thee, I shall wish thee on the tree,' ELLWANGER *ib.* 76.

ASHAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Ashet.**

‡**ASHEAPLY,** *adj.* Not.[3] Senseless, stupid. [Not known to our correspondents.]

'You gret asheaply lambering fool.' Only heard very occas.

ASHELT, *adv.* Dev. Likely, probably. HOLLOWAY. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ASHORE, *adv.* Lin. In phr. *to run ashore,* to be at an extremity, at the last pinch.

s.Lin. Can ye lend us a hand? I'm clean run ashore (T.H.R.).

ASH'UN-RICKERS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular name for the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne.

ASK, *sb.* Cai.[1] A chain for binding cattle in the stall. Cf. **ask,** *sb.*[3]

ASK, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Not. Also in form **arsk** s.Lan.[1] Not. **1.** Sour, disagreeable, acid, unpleasant to the taste. Also used *fig.* See **Hask,** *adj.*[1]

w.Yks. Applied to persons: severe (J.S.). **Lan.** If wine had gone sour or begun to decompose it would be said to be ask (S.W.).

2. Dry, parched; burning.

e.Lan. If my throat was very dry, I should say 'My throat is very ask' (S.W.). s.Lan.[1] Not. Applied to the skin in fever (H.E.B.).

ASK, *v.* Abd. With *out*: of children: to ask permission to leave the school for a few minutes. (A.W.)

ASK, see **Hask**, *adj.*[1]

ASKATCH, *adv.* Lakel.[2] See below.

In rearing a ladder against a wall if the bottom is set well from the wall 'it's far eneuf askatch.'

ASKEW, *adv.* Yks. Midl. Oxf. Awry, crooked; on one side, not straight. Also used *fig.* in phr. *to go askew.*

n.Yks. I see him coming askew o' t'field. He turn'd t'shovel askew in scaling lime (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Midl. Sixteen is a dangerous age. How many bonny lads go askew just then, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 95. Oxf.[1] Ees eyes be all askew, *MS. add.*

ASKING, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A request, petition.

An askin', an askin', Lord John, she says, An askin' ye'll grant me, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 244.

ASKLENT, *adv.* Sc. Wm. Also written **a-sclent** Sc. 1. Aslant. Also used *fig.* askance.

Lnk. May Fortune never look asclent Upon his wark, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 51. Wm.[1]

2. Phr. *to take the bog asclent, fig.* to run away.

Sc. To fight your foes when they were sent They always took the bog a-sclent, COLVIL *Whigs Supplication* (ed. 1796) I. 1134.

ASKOY, *adv.* Kcb. (JAM.) Asquint, obliquely. Cf. **askew.**

ASLEEP, *adv.* Yks. Oxf. Cor. 1. Used of a top, machinery, &c., when revolving so quickly that no movement is apparent. See also below.

n.Yks. The cream in a barrel churn is asleep when it is turned too fast, and does not go round enough, or make a noise. Water is asleep in a level run (I.W.). w.Yks. (W.W.P.), Oxf. (A.P.)

2. Mildewed. Cor. HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 340.

A-SLEEPIED, *adj.* Som. Sleepy, drowsy.

I don't feel a bit tired . . . not any more 'an if I'd a-bin a-bed all night. Nor eet a-sleepied, RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xiv.

ASLEW, *adj.* Sur. Aslant. (T.S.C.)

ASLOAP, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Aslant, obliquely.

Edb. A stone graz'd on his cheeks, and went asloap, It miss'd so narrow, that it cut the rope, PENNECUIK *Helicon* (1720) 37.

A'SMIVVER, see **Howsomever.**

ASP, *sb.* Som. The common aspen, *Populus tremula.* (W.F.R.)

ASP, see **Hask**, *adj.*[1]

ASPLINING, *prp.* Hrf.[2] In phr. *asplining and brevetting*, prancing about.

ASQUANCE, *adv.* Nrf. Aslant, askew. Also used *fig.*

When this er good soil do go wrong, it be like a good horse that be dour asquance, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 49.

A-SQUINT, *adv.* Sc. Aslant. Cf. **asklent.**

Bwk. I'll climb the brae, Straight or a-squint, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 33.

ASS, *v.* e.Dur.[1] Lakel.[2] n.Yks.[4] s.Lan.[1] Also in form **ash** s.Lan.[1] Dial. form of 'ask.' See **Ax.**

ASSIZE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To try by jury.

Sc. They have . . . assized and sentenced me wrongously, THOMSON *Cloud Witnesses* (1714) 62, ed. 1871.

Hence **Assizers**, *sb. pl.* jury.

Sc. Having again owned this before the Justiciary and Assizers, THOMSON *ib.* 36. Bnff. After the Jury were impannelled 'the Sheriff' . . . ordains the Pannels for the satisfaction of the Assizers, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 39.

‡**ASS-KIT**, *sb.* *Obsol.* Wm. Yks. [a's-kit.] A portable tub or box fitted with handles for the removal of ashes, &c. Cf. **ash-backet.**

Wm. More commonly known as 'ass-booards.' 'Tak t'ass-kit an' gedder muck' (B.K.); Wm.[1], w.Yks. (M.F.), (B.W.)

ASSORTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Dressed, attired; used in a disparaging sense.

Frf. Mistress Mollison was juist as assorted as usual. She'd as muckle on as wudda dressed twa or three folk, an' she was illcled at that, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 27.

ASTEAD, *adv.* Sc. Also written **astid.** Instead of.

Sc. Astid o' me (W.C.). Slk. He cam astid o's fayther (J.F.).

ASTEEP, *adv.* Sc. In a soaking condition, wet through, soaked. See **Steep**, *v.*[1]

Slk. When the dew had laid the valley asteep, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 374.

‡**ASTID**, *adv.* Rxb. (JAM.) As well as. Cf. **astite.**

ASTONIED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Astonished, surprised.

s.Sc. They astonied their dwelling re-enter, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 14.

‡**ASTRID**, *adj.* Suf. Inclined. (HALL.)

ASTRIDDLE, *adv.* Wm. Also in form **astriddlin.** [əstri·dl.] Astride. (B.K.), Wm.[1]

ASTROUT, *adv.* *Obs.* Bdf. Also in form **astrut.** Astride, with the legs wide apart. (J.W.B.)

ASWOON, *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Also in form **assoon** Lakel.[2] In a swoon, in a fainting condition. Also used *fig.* See also **Asoond.**

Kcb. My faith was fallen aswoon, and Christ but held up a swooning man's head, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 112. Lakel.[2]

ASWUSH, *adv.* Lin. [əswu·ʃ.] Diagonally, across. See **Swish**, *adv.*

s.Lin. The foot pad runs aswush the fo'st gress closs (T.H.R.).

AT, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **et** Lan.; **ut** n.Lan. 1. Used instead of *to*, as the sign of the infinitive.

Lan. He'd hed nowt et itt o' t'day, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 13. n.Lan. Spar' a ho'penny or two Ut help us when we're ald, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (July 1866) 18.

2. Used redundantly to show occupation in a place, dwelling, &c. Also in phr. *at it*, at work.

n.Yks. Where is he at? (I.W.) Lan. 'Where art at now?' meaning 'where are you employed?' (S.W.) Oxf.[1] Where be you at it now, Tom? *MS. add.*

3. In, about.

n.Yks. Ah deant know what you see at 'em (I.W.).

4. Motion to, arrival at a place or condition.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. He come at a great stean (I.W.). Lan. I left him, and called at his wife to see what she had said, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 106.

5. Of time when. n.Yks. He's gahin ti moan at neet (I.W.).

Hence in phr. (1) *at days*, in the daytime; (2) — *long and at last*, (3) — *long length*, at last.

(1) n.Yks. He works here at days (I.W.). (2) Sc. (A.W.) (3) Sc. (*ib.*), s.Lan.[1]

6. From, on the part of.

n.Yks. Ah weeant tack sike sauce at him (I.W.). I.Ma. Just a grunt now and then at Bauvy [Bobby], BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 225.

7. In phr. *at her, him, me, you*, &c., belonging to, in the possession of, that he, she, &c. had.

I.Ma. Why, bless my soul! here's one at me, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 69; They got married, though, and the wedding that was at them, *ib. Doctor* (1891) 121.

8. With.

I.Ma. You go to call at a house, and the servant who opens the door will tell you that her mistress is at home, and will be 'at you' directly (S.M.).

9. To.

Lan. John Jackson ... came ... and told me that a messenger had been at him to engage him, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 86. s.Lan.[1]

10. On.

Sh.I. A most faerful clash at da side o' da head, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 93.

11. Of cause, relation, or condition. Used *advb.* denoting reason: for.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. What is he writin' at? (I.W.)

12. Phr. (1) *at after all*, after all; (2) — *ill-will*, (3) — *outs*, at enmity; (4) — *pound, obs.*, a pound'; (5) — *side of*, near to, adjacent; (6) — *the head of it*, in celebration of an event; (7) — *unawares*, unawares.

(1) Lan. Noan schoo-lads a' brid-nestin' at after aw, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 111. (2) Slk. He has had us at ill-will for several generations, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 314, ed. 1866. (3) n.Yks. Him an' me are at owts (I.W.). (4) n.Yks. 'A notorious Recusant, for using the trade of usurie, taking foure shillings at pound.' When an article is said to cost 'so much a pound,' 'or 'so much a yard,' the modern *a* is the representative of the more archaic *at*, *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (Jan. 11, 161⅟) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 209. (5) s.Lan.[1] He lives at-side-ov us. (6) n.Yks. We had some drink at t'head on't (I.W.). (7) w.Yks. She took me at unawares, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) vii.

ATDRAW, *sb.* Sh.I. A quarrel; a scuffle, tussle.

Dey wir sayin' 'at Paetie an' Ibbie wis [had] hed a siccar atdraw, *Sh. News* (May 28, 1898); A bitin' grice is no da best ta hae a atdraw wi', *ib.* (Dec. 24, 1898).

ATELIN, see **Yetlin.**

ATFARES, *sb.* Or.I. Behaviour, conduct.

Hid wus wonderfu' tae see the atfares o' the mither selkie, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 246.

ATHIN, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **ithin** Abd. Within. Also used *advb.*

Sc. (A.W.) **Sh.I.** I never cud hae da hert athin me ta idder rin efter dem or flyte wi' dem, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 81. **Abd.** Eh, wuman! but my hert's sair 'ithin me, MACDONALD *Lossie* (1877) xx. **Kcb.** She wus stannin juist athin the door, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 49. **Dwn.** When the heart athin grows bolder, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 169.

A' THING, *phr.* Sc. A call used in playing the game of 'bools' or marbles; see below.

ne.Abd. If one wishes to have every advantage in his play, he shouts 'a' thing'; then he may demand the removal of an obstacle, i. e. 'clearances,' or he may shift to a better position at the same distance, &c., &c. To deprive an opponent of these advantages one has to shout 'naething' (W.M.).

A-THISSENS, *adv.* Nhp.[12] i.q. **Athisn(s.**

ATHOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Der. Oxf. Amer. Also in forms **athoot** Sc. Irel.; **a'out** Der. **1.** *prep.* Without.

Sh.I. Caad here an' shived dere athoot mercy, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 10. **Abd.** He could see best athoot them, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900). **n.Ir.** Dinnae gang by athoot callin', LYTTLE *Paddy M'Quillan*, 13. **Dwn.** SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 24. **Der.** I darena tak' this stuff a'out eatin of a mossel, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) ii. [**Amer.** Athout sayin' nothin' in pertickler, LOWELL *Biglow Papers* (1866) 376.]

2. *conj.* Unless.

Gall. Whaur the doon iss . . . I couldna guess, athoot it be the aul' fort o' Carminnow, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 70. **Kcb.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 458. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

ATHRAW, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Across, acrosswise; off the straight, on one side. Also used *fig.*

Slk. Yon's na sleeping posture. She's lying athraw, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 216, ed. 1866. **Gall.** There's no an hour in a' the day, But something gaes athraw, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 244, ed. 1876. **Rxb.** The women would look athraw and shake their heads, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 16. **Dwn.** A tuk Paddy's wee shoon wi' me, fur yin o' them was athraw at the heel, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 78.

ATHWART, *adv.* Oxf. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Also in forms **athirt** Hmp.; **athurt** Oxf. Brks. Ken. Dor. **1.** Across.

Oxf. I'll come athurt presently (W.W.S.). **Ken.** (G.B.), **Hmp.** (H.R.), **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

2. Phr. *athurt and about*, across and across. Brks. (M.J.B.)

ATIL, see **Intil(l.**

ATION, *sb.* Cai.[1] [ē·ʃən.] A term of disrespect applied to persons: stock, family, brood. Cf. **etion.**

A-TOP, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. On the top.

Sc. (A.W.) **Abd.** The roofing 'cupples' . . . were fastened with wooden pins a-top to a short cross-bar, ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) 10.

ATTALL, *sb.* Cor. Also written **atall.** The waste-heap of an old tin-mine. Also in *comb.* **Attall Saracen.**

The existence of the terms . . . 'attall,' and 'attall Saracen,' prove the connection of strangers with the Cornish tin mines, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 343, ed. 1896; 'Atall Sarazin' is another term applied to some of the old waste-heaps of the ancient tin mines, *ib.* 436.

ATTER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. **1.** Poison, corrupt matter from sores. s.Lan.[1] Hence **Attery**, *adj.* of sores: purulent. Cai.[1] **2.** Ill-nature, quarrelsomeness. Cai.[1] Hence **Attery**, *adj.* ill-natured, irascible, virulent. *ib.*

ATTER, *sb.* Lakel.[12] A spider.

ATTERMITE, *sb.* Lakel. Lin. Also in forms **atromite, attramite** Lin. **1.** A water-spider. Lakel.[2] **2.** A very small person; a dirty child. Used derisively. Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 86. ne.Lin. (E.S.)

ATTERN, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Wicked, vindictive. Hence **Attern-temper't**, *adj.* ill-tempered, vindictive.

ATTER-STINGER, see **Adder-stinger.**

ATTIFILS, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **attavelta, attifil(d, attyfield.** Arable land lying one year in lea. Also used *attrib.* See **Attivelts.**

Sh. News (Oct. 8, 1898): Ground delved the second year out of lay is generally called attifil[d] or attifils, but in some places (as Fetlar and Westside) it is called attavelta or attivelt, which is nearer the original form, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 44.

ATTRISH, *adj.* Cum.[4] Bad-tempered. Cf. **attery, 2.**

ATTUM, ATTYFIELD, see **Dadum, Attifils.**

ATWEET, *prep.* Sh.I. Between. Cf. **atween.**

I heard 'at dey wir a kjöl atweet dem, *Sh. News* (Sept. 23, 1899).

ATWINE, *adv.* n.Yks. Twisted, awry. (I.W.)

ATWIST, *adv.* Irel. Dur. Lakel. Yks. **1.** Twisted, awry; entangled.

Ant. The curl in a bit o' silk paper atwist, STEVENSON *Pat McCarty* (1903) 99. **Lakel.**[2], **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *Fig.* At cross-purposes, at strife; out of gear, gone wrong.

Ant. Things are atwist the day, Crooked, uncivil, STEVENSON *Pat McCarty* (1903) 114. **e.Dur.**[1] (s.v. Twist). **n.Yks.** Him an' me gat atwist (I.W.).

ATWIX, *prep.* Wm.[1] Betwixt, between.

AU, see **Haw**, *int.*[1]

AUBER, *adj.* Sh.I. i.q. **Aber.**

Hit wisna lang efter he haed gat her afore he begood ta winder why he'd been sae auber, CLARK *N. Gleams* (1898) 54.

AUCKER, *sb.* Nrf. The skate, *Raia batis.*

We get . . . butts, auckers, sturgeons in these here . . . waters, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 20.

AUCTION, *sb.* Lan. Not. Also written **ockshun** s.Lan.[1] **1.** A dirty or untidy house or place.

s.Not. She'd done nothing in the house for months. I never saw such an auction (J.P.K.).

2. Place, spot. **s.Lan.**[1] Aw'm gerrin' toire't o' this ockshun.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* n.Yks. Impudent, shameless, incorrigible. (I.W.)

‡**AUDISCENCE**, *sb.* Sc. Hearing, attention. Used with a *neg.* or with *little*, implying unfavourable or reluctant hearing.

Abd. Jonathan being in ill-temper at the time, gave them little 'audiscence,' ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1870) xviii; He gid ti the laird, but got little addiscinse (G.C.); (W.M.); (P.G.)

AUF, AUFGHT, AUFT, see **Oft, Ought**, *v.*

AUGER, *sb.* Nhp.[1] The osier, *Salix viminalis.* Hence **Auger-holm**, *sb.* an osier-holt.

AUGH, *int.* Sc. Irel. An exclamation of disgust or impatience.

Abd. The laird lost temper and turned away with the exclamation, 'Augh min! It's been some confoun'it idiot like you 't's cairn't up the hill o' Dunnydeer there!' ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) 38. **Uls.** Augh, it's eneugh tae mak their ancestors turn in their graves, M'ILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 74.

AUGHISKY, *sb.* Irel. A fairy water-horse; see below.

An aughisky a few years ago frequented Lough Mask, co. Mayo, preying on the cattle, until it was laid by a monk of Toormakeady. These haunt lakes; in evenings graze on land; if a person steal between them and water and put a halter on them, they are subdued till they see their lake, into which they then dash with rider, and perhaps tear him to pieces; the aughisky of Lough Corrib had a serpent's body and horse's head, and fed in churchyard on bodies till killed, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 110; In Lough Treagh, Connemara, there was a famous augisky that beat people, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 62.

AUGHT, *sb.* Lan. In phr. *afore aught's long*, a very short space of time, ere long.

It'll be tay-time afore aught's long, FRANCIS *North, South* (1902) 78; O' th' help thou can get afore aught's lung, WAUGH *Heather*, I. 135, ed Milner.

AUGHT, see **Ort, Ought**, *v.*

AUK, *sb.* n.Cy. The razor-bill, *Alca torda*, in phr. *as drunk as an auk*, see below.

From birds of the auk genus making their way on land with difficulty, a man whose gait is wavering and unsteady, is said, according to a northern proverb, to be 'as drunk as an auk,' SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 217.

AUL, see **Oil**, *sb.*[2]

AULDNESS, *sb.* Sc. Age.

Frf. I canna say naething aboot the size, it's the auldness we're taen up aboot i' the noo, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (ed. 1903) 23.

AULM, AULY-CAULY, AUM, see **Hawm**, *sb.*, **Hauly-cauly, Haulm, Hawm**, *v.*[1]

‡**AUMA**, *sb.* Hrf. A pancake. (HALL.)

AUMB, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. An alms, in phr. *a Christmas aumb.* *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 21.

AUMITANT, *sb.* Sc. A term of opprobrium. Cf. amaton.

Gall. Ye joost fell owr an' dream't it whun ye wur sleepin', ye miserable aumitant, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 74. Kcb. Ye'r no a hair better nor him, ya muckle ill-faur't aumitant! TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 447.

AUNCH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. ? Empty.

Half aunch is half fill, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 378, ed. 1785.

AUNT, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *to holler 'aunt,'* to call out, make a to-do or commotion.

We put in a few looking-glasses [snares] that night, arter they was done coursing. Some on 'em hollered 'Aunt, Aunt' that night, you may be sure, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 220.

AUNTER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **anter**. To saunter, stroll; to wander.

Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827). Abd. Just as I anter'd in about, My winsome Lass is lookin' out, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 116.

AURRIE, *sb.* Gall. An aisle or passage between the seats in a church.

Country people pay great attention to the manner in which strangers walk up and down the aurrie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

AUSE-MIDDEN, *sb.* Slk. i.q. **Ash-midden.**

Throwing ye owre the ause-midden, HOGG *Tales* (ed. 1866) 234.

AUSNEY, see **Halsen.**

AUSTER, *sb.* Som. In *comb.* **Auster tenement**, a species of copyhold, with all the incidents to that tenure.

In respect of their tenements, commonly called old Auster or ancient tenements, *Act for allotting and dividing land, Parish of Worle, Som.* (W.F.R.); The expression 'Old Auster Tenements,' by which certain lands in the parish of North Curry, Somerset, are described in Deeds and Court Rolls, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 217. e.Som. The term is not confined to North Curry, but is very prevalent in the eastern half of Somerset, *ib.* 307.

AUSTERE, *adj.* Sc. Of taste or flavour: see below.

Lnk. The fruit [of *Prunus insititia*] is . . . very austere, but so tempered with sweetness and roughness, as not to be unpleasant, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 213.

AUVE, see **Hauve**, *v.*[1]

AUVEN, *v.* n.Lin.[1] To go about in an awkward or aimless kind of way. Cf. **hover**, *v.*[1] 2.

AUVIS, AUX, see **Oaves**, *sb. pl.*[1], **Ax.**

AUZE, *sb.* Sc. A blazing, glowing fire. See **Aize.**

Ayr. Willie was birsling his shins in the smiddy-auze, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 41.

AVA, *adv.* Slg. Of all.

From an island in the sun, the rarest thing ava, WYSE *Poems* (1829) III. 43.

AVACH, *v.* *Obs.* Bdf. Also written **evach.** To avouch, aver. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 21.

AVAGE, *sb.*[1] Cor. In phr. *a bad avage*, a poor lot. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902). See **Havage.**

AVAGE, *sb.*[2] Ess. A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Writtel pays to the lord on St. Leonard's Day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. (HALL.), (W.W.S.) Cf. **avenage.**

AVAL, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. 1. *sb.* Helplessness; a helpless or prostrate condition. Cf. **awald**, *ppl. adj.*

Or.I. Where he in aval lay, *Paety Toral* (1880) in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795, 801.

2. *adv.* Phr. *to fall aval, fig.*, see below.

Gall. Men, too, whose affairs run wrong, when they cannot help themselves, but by the help of man, are said to have fa'en aval, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

AVAL LAND, *phr.* Gall. See below. Cf. **awald**, *sb.*

Land which has once been broken up by the plough; land, as it were, laid down to be cropped, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

AVAL MOON, *phr.* Gall. See below.

She has gane ower by to gather the Black Herb by the licht o' the aval moon. When the moon fa's ower on her back like a sheep that canna rise, then is the time to gather the bonny Wolf's Bane, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xli.

AVENT, *adv.* Brks. Forward.

He fell down right avent (W.W.S.).

AVER, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. Wm. A common hack or cart-horse. NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Wm. Cum.* (1777) I. 590.

AVERILE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. April.

Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827). Slk. The seventh of Averile, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 380, ed. 1866.

AVES, *sb. pl.* Dor. (E.C.M.) The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* See **Haw**, *sb.*[1]

AVIC, *sb.* Irel. A term of endearment.

Don. Donal avic, like the good, daicent, obligin' boy ye always were, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 179. s.Ir. Tell us all about it, avic, DOWNEY *Green Glasses* (1903) 9.

AVISED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Cum.[4]

AVISH, see **Ayvish.**

AVOW, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To undertake, take the responsibility.

Abd. I darna avow to marry you Except she's as willing as ye, MAIDMENT *Garland* (1824) 41, ed. 1868.

AVOW, *int.* Sc. Also written **awowe.** An exclamation of sorrow. Also in phr. *alake* or *alas and avow.* Cf. **vow, wow.**

Sc. To do as she did, alake and avow, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) 12. n.Sc. But to do as I did, alas, and awow, ROSS *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow* (JAM.).

AVOWE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An avowal; a declaration.

When we meet We'll dare make nae avowe, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 86.

AVRORE, AW, see **Afrore, Thou.**

AWAY, *adv.* Sc. Dur. Written **awa** Sc. In phr. (1) *awa with*, to endure, put up with; *gen.* with *neg.*; (2) *to be awa wi't*, to die; (3) *to be for awa*, to go away; (4) *to get away*, see (3).

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) S. & Ork.[1] (3) Abd. Ye're jist for awa'. Hist ye back again, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 28, 1903). (4) Dur. It is usual to say of one who is dead that he has 'got away' (J.T.F.).

AWAYS, *adv.* Nhb. Away.

Puffin' aways at my cigar, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 48.

AW(E, see **Haw**, *int.*[1]

AWEE, *int.* Der. Ah well!

Awee! at first it seemed awfu'—awfu'! OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) xlii.

AWERIN, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Abd. From the report of a harvest hiring fair I learn that the old practice of 'awerin,' or harvesting by the acre, is still a form of engagement. In former days a contractor with his followers crossed the Cairn or Mounth and contracted to harvest one or more of the south farms at a certain rate per acre, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 27, 1901).

AWFULSOME, *adj.* Sc. Awful, dreadful.

Abd. There was an awfulsome conclusion put to my mirth, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 35, ed. 1889.

AWGL-, see **Haggle**, *sb.*[1]

‡**AWID**, *adj.* Sc. Eager, anxious longing for. Cf. **wood**, *adj.*

Frf. I ken you're a' awid to be hame now, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xxxi; I'll practise on you what I'm awid to do to her, *ib.* xx; (J.W.M'L.)

A-WILL, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Of itself, of its own accord. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*

‡**AWITTINS**, *adv.* Sc. Also written **awytens.** Unwittingly. Cf. **onwittins.**

Abd. Weel, awytens mair's the peety, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 7, 1903); (W.C.) Dmf. Used in conjunction with the phrase *me, him, her*, &c., as denoting what is without the privacy of the person referred to (JAM.).

AWKENDALE, *sb.* Lan. A bulk of 7 lb. weight.

Awkendale is the name of a weight in general use in East Lancashire. It is 7 lb. There is a measure also called by the name, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 22; Edmund had of me 12 awkendale of little potatoes for a shilling, *ib.*

AWKWARD, *adj.* Irel. Brks. Bdf. Also in forms **akkard, arkard** Bdf.; **awk'ard** Don.; **ock'erd** Brks. 1. Perverse, obstinate, surly-tempered.

Brks. That girt ock'erd chap as couldn't pass the time o' day, e'

wur that shy, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 649. Bdf. The 'akkard' man is he who is of a perverse spirit, of a surly temper; hence the proverb, 'as akkard as a pig' (J.W.B.).

2. Unkind, cross, disagreeable.

Don. An awkard word nivir crossed the lips of the one or the other of them, 'Mac' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 3.

AWL, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *to pack one's awls,* (2) *to stick one's awl,* or *awls, in the wall,* to give anything up as a bad job.

(1) Elg. My memory's surely in a creel, Or 'pack'd her awls' and tramped, Blackhall *Lays* (1849) 67. Kcd. We'll pack our awls an' tak our way, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 69. (2) Elg. In the wa' o' time I'd stick life's awl, And march away, Blackhall *Lays* (1849) 137; Caul water Tom stuck his awls in the wa', He tried twa-three trades, but fail'd in them a', *ib.* 116.

AWLD, AWM, see **Old, Haulm, Hawm,** *v.*[1]

AWM, *v.* Not. [ɔ̄m.] To grope or make ill-directed motions with the arms. See **Hawm,** *v.*[1]

s.Not. He got up and awmed about as if 'e wanted to catch ho'd on me (J.P.K.).

AWMRIE, *sb.* Sc. A fool, simpleton. Cf. **aumeril.**

Rxb. Gavin, you muckle awmrie, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 180.

AWMUS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also in form **aamis.** Pitiable, sad, wretched.

Pûr aamis mite, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 33; Puir awmus ting, *ib. Sketches* (2nd ed.) 30; Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 153.

AWN, AWND, AWNT, AWOWE, see **Owing,** *prp.,* **Own,** *v.*[12], **Will,** *aux. v.,* **Avow,** *int.*

AWP, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.); Brown *Dict.* (1845). i.q. **Whaup,** *sb.*[1]

AWRIGE, *sb.* Gall. See below.

Those little ridges which are made by the plough, and are so laid one by another that they cover the seed when they are harrowed down on it; it is the angular points, as it were, above the level of a ploughed ridge, Macaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

AWSE-GOWD, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Tinsel, imitation gold. See **Hawse,** *v.*[1]

AWSEN, AWT, see **Haw,** *sb.*[1], **Ouse,** *sb.,* **Oat, Ort.**

AWTUS, *sb.* Gall. A dwarf or any diminutive thing. (J.M.)

AWVE, see **Hauve,** *v.*[1]

AWVISH, *adj.* Lan. Also written **ayvish.** Queer, comical.

E' law! an did'n the awvish shap an the Pecklt jump pan, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 20, ed. 1811. s.Lan. Common (S.W.); s.Lan.[1]

AWYTENS, see **Awittins.**

AX, *v.* Sc. Dur. Lan. Suf. Ess. Hmp. Also in form **aux** Gall. [aks.] Dial. form of **ask** (q.v.).

Gall. Macaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 66, ed. 1876. w.Dur.[1] s.Lan.[1] Ax'n, or axen. Plural of ask. Suf. (H.J.R.) Ess. They soon wor ax'd at chutch, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 180. Hmp. (H.R.)

Hence **Ax-back,** *sb.,* see below.

s.Lan.[1] When the mourners at a funeral are, after the ceremony is over, invited to the house of the deceased, there is said to be an 'ax-back.'

AXES, *sb.* Cai.[1] In phr. *no axes with,* no business with, no right to meddle with. Used *gen.* of things.

AYE, *adv.* Sc. Lan. Written **eigh** s.Lan.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Eigh-lads-eigh,** a crisis; a critical time; (2) — **sure,** surely; certainly.

(1) s.Lan.[1] Aw've bin eawt o' wark a lung spell; its gettin' eigh-lads-eigh wi' me neaw! (2) Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1]

AYE BUT, *conj. phr.* Sc. Lakel. Lan. Also in forms **abbo, abbut** s.Lan.[1]; **abit** Sc.; **ebbo** s.Lan.[1]; **ebbut** Lakel.[2] s.Lan.[1] Yes! but —, but; expressing dissent or qualification. Also used as an exclamation.

Wgt. Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 318. Lakel.[2] Ebbut if it rains we sall hev ta stop at hiam. s.Lan.[1]

AYLO, see **Heloe.**

AYLSHAM, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *an Aylsham treat,* no treat at all, to pay for oneself. Emerson *Wild Life* (1890) 108.

AYNIM, *sb.* Or.I. See below.

Their udals, at this day, are not transmitted like other lands, but with the Roth always, or Royth, and the Roet, Aynim and Saymin; that is with the very or sole right and dominion, the very or compleat propriety and demesne of the subject, Hibbert *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 44, ed. 1891.

A' YONNER, *phr.* Sc. Sane, *compos mentis,* 'all yonder.'

Abd. Gweed preserve's, 'oman, he's nae near a' yonner, to say naething o's hare-shard, W. Watson *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 81.

AYONT, *adv.* Dur. Beyond; forward, in advance.

s.Dur. Thow and me 'll be gannen [going] ayont; t'others can follow (J.E.D.).

AYRE, *sb.* Sh.I. A beach.

A bonnie lock o' fish we'll hae da lay upo' da ayre, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 91; Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 89.

‡**AYVISH,** *adj.* Wil. Also in form **avish.** Half-witted, silly; babyish, aping childishness. (K.M.G.); *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 107.

AZ, *adv.* Sur. Sus. Yes. See also **Iss, Yes.**

Sur. Not common; prob. imported from Sus. Az zur = Yes, Sir (T.S.C.). Sus. (*ib.*)

AZ, see **Us.**

B

BAA, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. A billow, wave, esp. a wave breaking on the shore.

I luekid oot ower da heavin' sea, an' saw da baas brakkin' a' aroond, Clark *N. Gleams* (1898) 37.

BAA, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. ? The yolk of an egg.

[I] sealed her wi' da red baa o' a egg, fir I hed nae wax bit shûmakers, and dat wis ower saft, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 246.

BAAFYLL, *sb.* Sh.I. The sound of a blow or fall; a thud. Cf. **baffle,** *v.* 7.

Shû wappid da warm fool [fowl] oot da door, an' I heard da baafyll o'm i' da midden böl, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

‡**BAAKER,** *sb.* Som. A wood-louse. (G.S.)

BAAK-ROPES, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] The ropes on the upper edge of a drift-net.

BAAL, *v.* Yks. Also in forms **bawl, bowl.** To turn out, eject; to 'ball.'

w.Yks. Very common in Idle. A man is baaled from a public-house or from a tramcar, &c., for disorderly conduct (W.H.V.).

BAASS, *adj.* Cai.[1] Also in form **boass.** Of potatoes: hollow at the heart.

BAB, *sb.*[1] **1.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

BAB, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Nrf. **1.** *v.* To fish for eels. See **Bob,** *v.*[6]

We go arter the eels again . . . babbin' for 'em, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 22; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77.

Hence **Babbing-ground,** *sb.* a place for catching eels by 'babbing.'

Pass we eel-babbers on their way to some favourite babbing-ground for the night's fishing, Patterson *ib.* 67.

2. *sb.* The knot of worms used in 'babbing' for eels.

When yow want to 'bab' yow make a 'bab,' *ib.* 51.

BABBER, *sb.* Dev. The under-lip.

I don't like the look of that 'oss, his babber hang'th down too much (R.P.C.); *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

[He was bitelbrowed and baberlipped also, With two blered eyghen as a blynde hagge, *Piers Plow.* (B.) v. 190.]

‡**BABBLE,** *adj.* Sc. Half-witted, idiotic. Cf. **babblement.**

n.Sc. There was a poor half-witted girl . . . known among the townspeople as babble Hanah. The word is . . . applied to persons of an idiotical cast of mind, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (1853) xxix.

BABBLES, *sb. pl.* Gall. See below.

What may be considered foolish nonsense, though they often turn out to be facts, and facts sometimes babbles. . . Babbles may therefore be said to be nonsense, yet admitting of doubts, to be truth, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BABBS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **bebbs** (JAM. *Suppl.*). Particles of loose skin on the face when the beard has not been shaved for two or three days. w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BABIE-PICKLE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats.

BAB-RAGS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1] Clothes for a doll.

BABYLON, see **Barney-brig.**

BACH, *adj.* I.Ma. Used *subst.* of a child. Wel. *bach*, little.

Won't the old fellow learn her not to do it again, the bach! ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 362–3.

BACH, *int.* Gall. An exclamation expressive of disgust. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BACHELOR, *sb.*[1] Dor. In *comb.* **Bachelor's buttons**, the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina.* (C.W.)

BACHELOR, *sb.*[2] Wor. *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899).

‡**BACHILLE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **bachelle.** A small piece of arable ground; a pendicle.

Sc. Wha rented mony a buirdly bachille, *Willie Wabster's Wooing* (ed. 1873) 2; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 320. Fif. (JAM.) [The bachelles of land which the laws of rank required, DOYLE *White Company* (ed. 1901) xii.]

BACHRIM, *sb.* Gall. i.q. **Bachram.**

Excrement of oxen dried in the summer sun; they are used, viz. bachrims, by poor people, instead of peat for fuel, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BACK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Oxf. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Back-bar**, a bar in the chimney to hold a pot or kettle; (2) **-barrow**, a small frame for carrying sacks, &c., held by two men; (3) **-bent**, stooping; (4) **-bone-links**, *obs.*, the spine, vertebrae; (5) **-breigham**, a pack-saddle for loading corn on the pad; see **Bargham**; (6) **-burden**, *obs.*, a load on the back; used *fig.*; (7) **-can**, a can to carry milk, strapped on the back; (8) **-hicht**, in a state of excitement or anger; (9) **-seam**, a seam up the back; used *fig.* in phr. *to see the back-seams of their hose*, to make enemies turn and fly; (10) **-stool**, a stool with a back; a rude chair made of rungs.

(1) **War.**[4] (2) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Bch.** Ere I him to my shoulders got, My back-bane-links were sey'd, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 28. (5) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (6) **Kcb.** Let them look for no less than a back-burden of the pure, unmixed wrath of God, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 288. (7) **Lakel.**[2] (8) **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Hoose-hicht). (9) **Bch.** It cost baith wit and pith to see The back-seams o' their hose, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 19. (10) **Cai.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *back and face*, thoroughly, completely; (2) *the back o' Bafuff*, far away beyond all ken, very remote; (3) — *o' behint*, behind; (4) — *o' breakfast time*, soon after breakfast; (5) — *of one*, a refusal; (6) — *of the fire*, *obs.*, the back part of a kitchen, which had the fire on a hearth in the middle of the floor; (7) *to be on one's back*, to find fault with constantly; (8) *to cut one's back a-two*, to punish, beat; a threat used to children; (9) *to go up one's back*, *fig.* to baffle, beat, be beyond one's reach; (10) *there is my back*, used in accepting a refusal or repulse.

(1) **Dmf.** The smugglers beat them back and face, MCNAY *Poet. Wks.* (1820) 51. (2) **Frf.** Forvie Sands, gudewife; that's shurely at the back o' Bafuff? MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 54. (3) **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Ayr.** I was soon again the back o' breakfast time, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 22. (5) **Bwk.** The back o' ane's the face o' ten, There's plenty women wantin' men! SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 44. (6) **Cai.**[1] Here were kept peats, barrels, tubs, and other bulky things, with often Hen-baaks on the walls. (7) **Sc.** (A.W.) (8) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (9) **Abd.** It's gane up's back to get a shot oot o' the Bible at me for smokin', W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 124. (10) **Bwk.** Sin that's the way o't, there's my back, I'll get anither in a crack! SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 44.

BACK, *sb.*[2] Lan. Part of the machinery of a power-loom. (O.S.H.) *Comp.* **Back-eye**, a small piece placed behind the swell of a power-loom. (*ib.*)

BACK, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sus. A large shallow vessel in which beer is set to cool. HOLLOWAY (s.v. Underback).

BACK, *sb.*[4] Cum. Wm.

Cum. In certain sandstone quarries 'the intermediate stones laying between those fissures are called keys by the quarrymen, and the fissures on the far side of the key are called a back,' HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 443. **w.Cum.** (S.K.C.) **Wm.** *Westm. Gazette* (Dec. 7, 1901) 2.

BACK, *v.* and *int.* Sc. Lei. **1.** *v.* To carry on one's back.

Ayr. In stoppin' at the steppin'-stanes, I bode to back her o'er, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 339.

2. To place at the back of.

Abd. Drush, an aise backetfu' of which was used every morning for 'backin' the hearth' when the fire was lighted, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 93.

3. To endorse a receipted bill or account. Inv. (H.E.F.)

4. *int.* A call to a horse to go backwards. Lei.[1] (s.v. Horse-language).

BACK, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Wor. Oxf. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Back aboot**, lonely, remote; (2) **-bid**, to bid at a public sale merely to raise the price; (3) **-call**, *fig.* a hint to stop or return; (4) **-coming**, a return; (5) **-debts**, long-standing accounts; (6) **-jar**, a reverse; (7) **-lick**, a back blow; (8) **-look**, a look behind; *fig.* a review, retrospect; (9) **-lying**, in arrears; (10) **-settlements**, a back street, an obscure part of the country; (11) **-spoken**, arguing, contradictory; (12) **-talk**, saucy replies, contradiction; (13) **-trace**, *obs.*, to investigate past events; (14) **-wheep**, an after-taste in the mouth.

(1) **Sh.I.** In sic a dull, back aboot place as Nedbister dey wir a kind o' Guidsend ta wis, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 86. (2) **Bnff.** There wiz a heap o' back-biddan at the roup (W.G.). (3) **Frf.** Juist to gie Mysie a backca'; for she was sailin' gey near the wind, I thocht, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 32. (4) **Cai.**[1] (5) **Oxf.**[1] Ow be we to pay back debts out a ten shillin' a wik? *MS. add.* (6) **Abd.** Sandy had suffered what he termed a 'back-jar,' he was just a little confused as to the amount of either his liabilities or his assets, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1882) 123. (7) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (8) **Cai.**[1] **Lnk.** After a serious Backlook of all these 48 years, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 121. (9) **Abd.** T'keep him in humour, an' nae haud 'im naggin' owre sair for th' backlyin' rent, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 20, 1902). (10) **s.Lan.**[1] (11) **Ayr.** Dinna tell me it was owre dark to see the sma' print, ye back-spoken woman that ye are, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 245. (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Ir.** 'Give me none of your back talk,' which is used by a superior towards an inferior, is the Irish way of saying, 'Don't presume to argue with me,' MACDONAGH *Ir. Life* (1898) 334. **Uls.** So a'll give ye back-talk till ye're tired = I'll contradict you, *Uls. Jrn. of Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. (13) **Lnk.** It is hoped his majesty will not allow those things to be back-traced, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 117, ed. 1828. (14) **Tyr.** (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *back and breested*, see below; (2) *to speak back and fore*, to carry on a desultory conversation; (3) *to take back one's word*, to change one's mind.

(1) **Gall.** In that Scottish game at cards called Lent, which is generally played at for money, when one of the gamblers stands, that is to say, will play, and is lented, which is outplayed by those who stood and played also: then, if this happen, and the *divide* too at the same time, this person is said to be back and breested, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (3) **Abd.** (A.W.)

3. *adv.* Backward, behindhand, late. Sc. (A.W.)

4. Used redundantly to express past tense.

Wor. He met with an accident back in the summer, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 24, 1898).

BACK-A-BACKS, *sb.* Cum. The 'keeper' in the game of 'denny' (q.v.). (E.W.P.)

BACK-BAND, *sb.* Lakel.[2]

BACK-BOARD, *sb.*[3] Midl.

Midl. Went round to the rear of the waggon and let down the back-board, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 227. **War.**[3] The back-board is the board hung on hinges behind a light cart or wagon which can be lowered to load or unload the vehicle. It is distinct from a tail-board, which is a movable board.

BACK-BREAD, *sb.* Sc. A kneading-trough. See **Back**, *sb.*[5] **3.** (JAM.); BROWN *Dict.* (1845); *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BACKCAST, *sb.* and *v.* e.Dur.[1] **1.** *sb.* A relapse. **2.** *v.* See below.

'We canno' backcast it,' said by a widow of her son's illness, meaning, 'We cannot now order it differently.'

BACK-DOOR, *sb.* Sc. Wm. **1.** In *comb.* **Back-door-trot**, diarrhœa.

Cai.[1] **Edb.** Hunger sent them scampering back Soon at the back-door-trot, *Carlop Green* (1793) 121, ed. 1817. **n.Wm.** (B.K.)

2. The movable back of a cart.

Cai.[1] **Abd.** There was about two barrowfulls of dung in the bottom of the cart, no 'back-door' on, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

BACK-END, *sb.* Sc. **1.** The remote or outlying part of a parish, district, &c.

Ayr. Did ye fin' muckle sickness i' the back-en' o' our ain parish, as ye cam through? JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 259.

2. The place where the refuse of a mine is cast. Kcb. (W.G.)

BACKER, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. Dev. **1.** *adj.* Back, rear.

Dev. The pain catcheth me in the backer part of the neck, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

2. *adv.* Further back. s.Lan.[1]

BACKFRIEND, *sb.* **3.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BACK-FRINGE, *sb.* n.Wil. An 'agnail' (q.v.). (G.E.D.)

BACK-GANGING, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] i.q. **Back-gain**, *ppl. adj.*

BACK-HAND, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. *Fig.* Deceitful dealing; used *attrib.* Lakel.[2] Hence (1) **Back-handed-wipe**, *sb.* a way of wiping the nose without a handkerchief. *ib.*; (2) **-hander**, *sb.* (*a*) a blow given with the back of the hand. Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2]; (*b*) *fig.* a sarcastic retort or snub. Sc. (A.W.)

BACK-HOLD, see **Hold**, *sb.* **9.**

BACKIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Baikie**, **3.**

BACKING-UP, *vbl. sb.* s.Lan.[1] The act of winding spun yarn on the cop. Cf. **backing**, *vbl. sb.*[2]

BACK-LASH, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The back-flow from a water-wheel or from a weir at flood-time; the place where such a back-flow occurs. Also used *fig.*; see below.

Used to signify plenty of room to work in at the back of anything; also in the sense of condign punishment befalling a notorious evil-doer.

BACKMOST, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

BACKRANS, *adv.* *Obs.* Gall. Backwards. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BACK-RECKONING, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] A misunderstanding.

BACKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. i.q. **Backing**, *sb.* **2.**

Ayr. Tell her I will gee her Four pounds, and spin a' the Backs mysel', SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 25, ed. 1868.

BACK-SET, *sb.* Sc. A compensation, 'set-off.' (A.W.)

BACK-SHORE, *sb.* Wgt. The west coast of Scotland on the North Channel. (A.W.)

BACKSIDE, *sb.* Sc. Wil. Dev. **1.** A back-yard. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) **2.** The posterior, buttocks.

Sc. I'll skelp your backside (A.W.). **Cai.**[1] **Abd.** Sittin' up there on yer backside in a gweed saft gig, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 52.

3. Phr. (1) *backside first* or *foremost*, hind-part foremost; (2) *to get the backside*, *obs.*, *fig.* to 'get the cold shoulder,' be dismissed contemptuously.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Lnk.** Ye and your testimony cut off at the web's end, and ye and the like of you get their back-side, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 72.

4. The under or reverse side of anything.

Dev. A cat's mummy hanging backside uppards, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 156.

BACKSPANG, *sb.* Sc. A back current or wash; *fig.* a reverse, recoil. See **Spang**, *v.*[1]

Ayr. He wanted no back spangs, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 71. **Gall.** CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 262; (A.W.)

BACKWARD, *adj.* **1**, **2.** Sc. (A.W.)

BACKWARD(S, *adv.* Lakel. Lan. Suf. Also in forms **back'ards** Lakel.[2]; **backert** Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Backward o'er**, backwards. s.Lan. (S.W.); (2) **-way-about**, awkwardly. Lakel.[2] **2.** At the back of the house.

Suf. I live back'ards. He works back'ards (S.J.).

BACKWATER, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** *Fig.* In financial difficulties. Lakel.[2] **2.** Tears.

Sc. The days that I hae seen Gars sa't backwater fill my een, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 334.

BACK-WORD, *sb.* **1.** Wm. (B.K.)

BACON, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Nrf. Also written **bacin** Nrf. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Bacon-collop**, a thick rasher of bacon. Lakel.[2]; (2) **-flick**, a flitch of bacon. *ib.*; (3) **-ham**, the ham of a pig, as distinguished from 'mutton-ham.' Gall. (A.W.); (4) **-stave**, a plaster made from a 'bacon-collop'; see **-stayband**. Lakel.[2] **2.** Phr. *to do for one's bacin*, *fig.* to 'do for,' 'settle one's hash.'

Nrf. The eel gazed at him.—Drawing out his clasp knife he crushed its flat head with his heel and divided the spinal cord. 'That will do for his bacin,' said Josh, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 7.

BACON-EATER, *sb.* Dev. An insect; see below.

A large winged insect with numerous legs... It rather resembled a grasshopper, but had transparent wings. This the housemaid called a 'bacon-eater'; but she could not say whether it ate bacon or not, but knew it was attracted by lights, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

BACON-SWATH, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) i.q. **Bacon-sword.**

BAD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Som. (W.F.R.)

BAD, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Bad-bobbin**, an ill-wound bobbin of yarn; *fig.* a disreputable character; (2) **-bred**, of animals: badly bred; (3) — **cess**, bad luck, used as a mild oath or expletive; (4) — **disorder**, a venereal ailment; (5) **-fashioned**, stormy; (6) — **fortune**, an unmarried woman's pregnancy; (7) **-hearted**, downhearted; (8) — **luck**, see (6); (9) — **man's oatmeal**, the seeds of the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (10) — **place**, a child's name for hell; (11) — **scran**, see (3); (12) — **shoot**, weaving term: a bad weft; (13) — **word**, personal abuse.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **s.Chs.**[1] (3) **I.Ma.** 'Bad 'cess! You're thinkin a dale of yourself,' she says, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 49. (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) (5) **Cor.** I judged bad-fashioned weather was comin' too, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 273. (6) **Wm.** (B.K.) (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **Wm.** (B.K.) (9) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (10) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Per.** Deil's Bairn, yer grannie's in the bad place noo, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 86. (11) **I.Ma.** I know them, bad scran to the lek, says I, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 115. (12) **s.Lan.**[1] (13) **Lakel.**[2]

2. Phr. (1) *bad i' bed*, so ill as to be obliged to remain in bed; (2) — *in oneself*, ill generally, but without any particular local ailment; (3) *to be in bad bread*, to be in a state of difficulty, danger, poverty, &c.; (4) *to be in bad bread with one*, to be in a state of hostility with one.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Lin.** (J.T.F.) (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Sh.I.** When several years had elapsed . . . the Moads found themselves in 'bad bread,' *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898). **Cai.**[1] (4) **Cai.**[1]

BAD, see **Bawd**, *sb.*[2], **Bid**, *v.*

BADDAKIN, *sb.* Mon. (H.A.E.) i.q. **Bodkin**, *sb.*[2]

‡**BADDERLOCKS**, *sb.* Sc. The hart's-tongue laminaria, *Alaria esculenta.* Cf. **Batherlocks**, **Balder's brae.**

In its mature state it is called by the Scotch 'Badderlocks,' in allusion to the basal leaflets in which the spores of the plant are produced, *Science Gossip* (1865) 214. **Abd.** Applied to a species of sea-weed akin to the *Alaria esculenta.* The central spine is eaten by the people all round the Abd. coast. It bears a close resemblance to the hart's-tongue ferns (J.D.B.); (A.W.)

BADE, *v.* s.Lan.[1]

BADGE, *v.* s.Wor. To deal. (H.K.)

BADGER, *sb.* w.Yks. [ba·dʒə(r).] A ball of tow or spun yarn with a piece of cord attached, used to pull through sanitary tubes to remove the cement used in jointing the pipes. (H.V.)

‡**BADGER**, *sb.* Not. [ba·dʒə(r).] A heavy fall in sliding; used by boys.

s.Not. Ooh, my back! a did ev a badger that time (J.P.K.).

BADGER, *v.*[2] Dev.[3]

‡**BADGER-SNAIL**, *sb.* s.Not. A large grey snail, from which an ointment for wounds was formerly made. (J.P.K.)

‡**BADLINS**, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Poorly, out of health, unwell; in bad circumstances, poor. Cf. **badling.** s.Sc. (A.W.), s.Sc., Nhb. (W.H.H.)

BADLY, *adv.* Dur. Yks. In phr. (1) *badly able*, hardly able. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) — *liked*, of persons: disliked. e.Dur.[1]; (3) — *taken with*, unpopular. *ib.*

BADMINNIE, *sb.* Gall. The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum.* (J.W.)

BADNESS, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

‡**BADOCK**, *sb.* [Dial. unknown.] 1. The Arctic gull, *Larus parasiticus.* FORSTER *Swallow* (ed. 1817) 91. 2. The common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.*

JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 210.

BADWADDLED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Puzzled. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

BAET, see **Bat**, *sb.*[2]

BAFF, *sb.* Sh.I. A poultice, plaster. Cf. **baff**, *v.*[3]

A sair straik it wis, bit I pat on a baff o' Shickenwirt [chickweed] an' sae it bettered, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 249.

BAFFLE, *sb. Obs.* Cai.[1] The sheet of paper on which schoolboys draughted diagrams when working at practical mathematics. Cf. ‡**baffle.**

‡**BAFFLE**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A portfolio.

BAFFLE, *v.* Lakel. Not. Som. Cor. 1. To confuse, discredit. Lakel.[2] 2. See below.

Cor.[3] 'Two ton will baffle it,' which meant that a haystack did not consist of more than two ton of hay.

3. *intrans.* To flutter, beat the wings. Also used *fig.*

s.Not. 'Look at that pullet bafflin' about.' 'A went bafflin' in an' out the house; a felt a could a killed 'im' (J.P.K.).

4. To hesitate in reading.

Som. The old 'ooman can't understand he, Sir, he do baffly so (W.F.R.).

BAFFY, *adj.* Sc. Chubby, fat. Cf. **baff**, *adj.*

Fif. Wringin' sair his baffy wee han', EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 8th S. 160.

BAG, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Mid. 1. A sack of corn. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. The udder of a cow. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) 3. Phr. *to give* (*a rabbit*) *the bag*, to overfeed it and thus cause death. e.Dur.[1] 4. *Comp.* **Bag-kite**, a glutton. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BAG, *v.*[1] Yks. Lei. Nhp. 1. With *up*: to put into a bag to carry away. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. To put up hay into small heaps or 'bags' before making it into cocks. Lei., Nhp. (P.G.D.)

BAG, *v.*[2] 2. Wor. Bck.

s.Wor. (H.K.) Bck. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 337.

BAG, *v.*[3] Ess. (W.W.S.) i.q. **Bog**, *v.*[3]

BAGENING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Rough horseplay carried on at harvest-time. Also used *attrib.*

Fif. Indelicate toying on the harvest field, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 321. e.Fif. A conspeeracy was got up . . to the intent that Tibbie and me sud be put through the bagenin ordeal forthwith. . . They grippit me by the legs an' shoothers, an' fell a-duntin' my body on a stane wi' micht an' main, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix.

BAGGAGE, *sb.* Sc. War. Suf. 1. A bad girl or woman; a strumpet. Also in *comb.* **Nasty baggage.** Sc. (A.W.), War.[3], Suf. (E.G.P.) 2. *Comb.* **Idle baggage**, an idle girl or woman. War.[3]

BAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Having a big belly.

Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] Gall. A gentleman fat and weel bagged, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 60, ed. 1876.

BAGGERING, see **Beggaring.**

BAGGIE, *sb.*[2] 2. Sc. (A.W.)

BAGGING-HOOK, *sb.* Oxf. (J.W.), Som. (W.F.R.)

BAGGING-NEEDLE, *sb.* Oxf.[1] A strong needle used to mend sacks. *MS. add.*

BAGGITY, *adj.* Lnk. Greedy. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) *Gl.*

BAGGY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Blistered.

Bnff. Their hips wi' taws weel lickit Till they grow baggy, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 9.

BAGLIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] A puny child with a big belly; a term of abuse. Cf. **bagrel.**

BAGSOOST, *adj.* n.Yks. Of fruit: soaked and spoiled by lying on wet ground; 'water-jowled' (q.v.). (I.W.)

BAH, *v.* e.Yks. To dirty with ordure. (R.S.)

BAHR-RECHT, *sb. Obs.* Sh.I. See below.

She was convicted . . . by the well-known test of the bahr-recht or law of the bier: for being commanded . . . to lay hands on two of the dead bodies that were found, one of them bled at the craig-bane, and another in the head and fingers, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 267, ed. 1891.

BAI, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] [bē.] 1. *v.* To cry as a calf. 2. *sb.* The cry of a calf.

BAICH, *sb.* Shr. (W.W.S.) Also in form **baitch.** i.q. **Bach(e**, 1.

BAIGIE, *sb.* Lth. (J.C.) Also in form **baidgie.** i.q. **Baggie**, *sb.*[3]

BAIGLE, see **Beagle**, *sb.*[2]

BAIL, *v.* Dev. [bēl.] Of a chicken: to push its way through the egg-shell. Cf. **beal**, *v.*[2]

Common expression in and about Torquay. Not to be confounded with 'hatch,' which is the action of the hen; while 'bail' is the action of the chicken, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18; We should say 'The chicken be bailing' or 'The chicken be bailed.' If the hen pecked at the shells, we should say 'The hen helped bail [i.e. to bail] the chicken' (R.P.C.).

BAILEY, *sb.* Glo. A fold-yard. (E.W.P.)

BAILIE, *sb.* Sc. A man or boy who looks after the cattle on a farm. *Gen.* in *comb.* **Cow-bailie.** (A.W.)

BAIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Leather used for the soles of shoes or boots; the sole of a boot or shoe made of leather.

'Wat!' Rasmie said, haudin up da bit o' bain, 'dat widna be apo' my feet twa ooks.' 'Hit's oot o' da butt o' da hide, Rasmie,' *Sh. News* (Aug. 26, 1899); *ib.* (Feb. 4, 1899).

BAINGLE, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt or abuse applied to a woman. Cf. **bangrel.**

Ayr. She told me in confidence one day that it was to spite that nasty auld baingle wha lived in the ither end, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 202.

BAIRDAL, *sb.* Sh.I. Soapstone, steatite.

The aborigines made many domestic articles out of clebber, or bairdal, as steatite is also called, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 77.

BAIRDIE, see **Beardie**, *sb.*[1]

BAIRN, *sb.* Sc. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Bairn-folk**, children; (2) **-time**, childhood.

(1) Per. A lang array o' bairn-folk thrangin' up was seen, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 57. (2) Sc. (A.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *no bairn's play*, a matter not easily performed. Cai.[1]; (2) *to part with bairn*, to miscarry. *ib.*

BAIRNED, *ppl. adj.* Cai.[1] In a state of dotage.

BAIRNIE, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.) i.q. **Bairnly.**

BAIRNISH, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

BAIRN-LIKE, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

BAISEE, *sb.* Sc. A large fire. BROWN *Dict.* (1845); *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

BAISH, see **Bash**, *sb.*[6]

BAISS, *v.* Sc. To baste in sewing. (JAM.), (A.W.), Cai.[1] Hence **Baissing-thread**, *sb.* a basting thread. Cai.[1]

BAISS, see **Baste**, *v.*

BAISSIE, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Bassie.**

Guid Sc. Dict. (1895). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BAIST, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Great.

Lnk. Ye're a baist liar, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215.

BAIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Mtg. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Bait-pick**, a spud for removing limpets, much used as bait, from the rocks; (2) **-pot**, a large pot in which food for horses is prepared; (3) **-trough**, a trough in a stable in which horses' food is placed.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) n.Sc. Over the fire hung a large iron pot, heaped high with turnips and shillicks. It was the bait-pot, and its contents formed part of the food of the farm-horses, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 20. (3) Abd. *ib.*; (P.G.)

2. Lunch. Mtg. (M.A.R.)

BAIT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **baitik.** Seed potato.

Shū filt her lap wi' baits. Shū was drappin' ta Bawby. Shū birzed doon a baitik 'at wis geen twartleens i' da hol', wi' da dimplin'-tree, *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899).

BAITEN, *pp.* Sc. Eaten, bitten. See **Bate**, *v.*[4]

Abd. We didna ken bit wir muckle tae mith be baiten awa' or mornin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 23, 1904).

BAIVIE, *sb.* Sc. A large fire; a great blaze. BROWN *Dict.* (1845); *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BAIYAN-FLOWER, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] The daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

BAKE, *v.*[1] 1. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

BAKE, *v.*[2] and *sb.* n.Wil. (G.E.D.) 1. *v.* i.q. **Beak**, *v.* 3. 2. *sb.* i.q. **Beak**, *sb.* 2.

BAKED, *ppl. adj.* s.Dev. Taken aback. (W.C.P.) Cf. **back**, *v.* 3.

BAKEMENT, *sb.* Sh.I. Bakemeat.

This hymeneal bakement was no pyramid of ornamental sugar, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 215.

BAKER LEGS, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Legs knocking together with the knees turned in. See **Baker-kneed.**

Lnk. A hump back, a high breast, baker legs, a short wry neck, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 207.

BAKER'S BREAD, *phr.* War.[3]

BAKERUM, *sb.* Ant. A broad sod of turf. (S.A.B.)

BAKKY-LAMB, *sb.* Wil. Dor. A sickly sheep; a child's name for sheep.

s.Wil. Children call out 'There's the bakky lambs a-coming up the street' (C.V.G.). w.Dor. In use now (J.N.S.).

BAL, *sb.*[1] Cor. 1. In *comp.* **Bal-dumps**, the refuse or heaps from a mine.

The stile . . . that divided the bal-dumps from the lane, *Longman's Mag.* (Feb. 1893) 375.

2. A cluster of mines. Cor.[3]

‡**BAL**, *sb.*[2] Cor. A quarry. sw.Cor. (T.C.P.)

BÂL, *v.* Cor. In phr. *to bâl the lapstone*, to follow the trade of shoemaking.

Mark being the eldest son was predestined to 'bâl-th'-lapstone,' and he was let into the art and mystery of making threads and waxing them, and using the awl and bristles, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 124.

BAL, see **Bawl.**

BALALOO, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **balillalee, balillilow, ballillilly-loo.** A lullaby. Also used *fig.* sleep. Cf. **balow.**

Sc. She must sit at hame and sing balillalee, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 57, ed. 1868. Per. Mary sang The cradle balaloo To mony a mither's waukrife bairn, STEWART *Character* (1857) 5; MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 123, ed. 1887. Lnk. And soucht a' night Balillilow, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 20.

BALATROUGH, *sb. Obs.* Dev. Also written **balatro.** A foolish, nonsensical prater. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 23. See **Ballitraunt.**

BALAX, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A hatchet. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897). Abd. (JAM.)

BALD, *adj.* Irel. Cum. War. In *comp.* (1) **Bald-faced**, of animals: white-faced; (2) **-headed**, in phr. *to do* or *go bald-headed*, to do one's best against an adversary.

(1) Cum. (J.Ar.) War. *Leamington Courier* (Nov. 28, 1896). (2) Ant. (S.A.B.)

BALDER, *sb.* and *v.* w.Yks. (S.P.U.) 1. *sb.* Road-metal; the rough stone in a quarry fit only to be broken up for road-metal. 2. *v.* To break stones on the road. Hence **Balderer**, *sb.* a stone-breaker.

BALDERATION, *sb.* Dev.[3] A fuss, commotion, 'to-do.'

BALDERTON, *sb.* Dev.[3] A garrulous, complaining person. Cf. **ballitrant.**

BALDIE-WORRIE, *sb.* Gall. An artichoke. (JAM. *Suppl.*, s.v. Worrie-baldie.)

BALDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. 1. The halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris.*

The halibut was in the North Isles called 'de baldin' at the haaf, probably from ON. *baldinn*, meaning: obstinate, intractable, unruly. The halibut was a very difficult fish to deal with, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 29.

2. The turbot, *Pleuronectes maximus.*

They mentioned their ill-luck in being fast to da baldin (i.e. a turbot), which had broken a skoag that the father had prepared, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 22; (A.W.)

BALD-RIB, *sb.* Glo. n.Wil. A cut of meat taken rather lower down than the spare-rib, and having had the fat removed. (G.E.D.)

BALD-TOT, *sb.* Pem. An unfledged bird. (J.S.O.T.)

BALE, *v.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) i. q. **Bell**, *v.*[1]

‡**BALEEN**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **balen(e.** Whalebone.

(JAM.); RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (ed. 1808) *Gl.*; FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 209.

BALK, *sb.* and *v.* Not. Lin. Pem. 1. *sb.* A jamb, doorpost. s.Pem. (M.S.C.) 2. Phr. *to throw over the balk*, to publish the banns of marriage. Lin. (G.G.W.) 3. A piece of wood or stone, &c. put to a cart-wheel to prevent it running back; *fig.* a hindrance.

s.Not. Ah put a balk to 'im gooin'. That bit o' wood een't much of a balk (J.P.K.).

4. *v.* To put a piece of wood or stone to a cart-wheel to prevent it running back. s.Not. (*ib.*)

BALKSOME, *adj.* Sc. Of a horse: restive, given to shying. See **Balk**, *v.* I. 4.

Per. Let's see gin I canna gar this balksome naig o' yours tak baith bridle an saidle, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 267, ed. 1887.

BALL, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lan. Also in form **ba'** Sc. 1. *sb.* A globular sweetmeat.

Lnk. I've a poke o' mixed ba's, BELL *Wee MacGreegor* (1903) 128.

2. *Comp.* **Ball-baises**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* A game of ball. Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827). 3. *v.* To play at football. Hence **Ba'ing**, *vbl. sb.* the game of football.

Abd. Here at the Christmas Ba'ing, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 41; There was abundant time [at Yule] for the 'ba'in' or any other recreation that might find favour, ALEXANDER *N. Rural Life* (1877) 176.

4. To put anything into the palm of another person's hand. Cf. **ball**, *sb.*[1] 3.

s.Lan.[1] He ball't me i' th' hont wi' sixpence.

BALL, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Dur. 1. *sb.* A bustle, disturbance; an uproar, noise. Abd. (JAM.), s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cf. **bawl**, *sb.* 2. *v.* To behave in a disorderly manner. Bnff.[1]

BALL, *sb.*[3] Sc. In phr. *on the ball*, constantly drinking or boozing. *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1899).

BALLAN, *sb.* Cai.[1] i. q. **Ballant.**

BALLANCE, *sb.* Yks. [ba·ləns.] A vallance.

w.Yks. Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891); w.Yks.[3]

‡**BALL AND CAT**, *phr.* Lon. A game somewhat resembling the game of tip-cat.

The same game as 'tippy cat,' only a ball is allowed to be thrown back to the ring in place of the player being allowed a certain number of strides (F.R.C.); Black-guard boys and girls playing at Chuck Farthing, Ball and Cat, &c, *Low Life* (1764) 75.

‡**BALLANT-BODICE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A bodice made of leather, formerly worn by ladies.

FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 90. n.Sc. Still used by old people (JAM.).

BALLAS, *sb.* Sur. Burnt clay or earth. (T.S.C.)

BALLASTING, *prp.* Dev. Putting porous material under the metal in making a road. *Reports Provinc.* (1889) No. 11 (s. v. Vallacing).

BALL-CLAY, *sb.* Sc. Very adhesive clay. Also called **pell-clay** (q. v.).

s.Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as ball-clay, *Agric. Surv.* 4 (*ib.*).

‡**BALLER**, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A wooden implement for breaking clods of earth.

Horae Subsecivae (1777) 25. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

BALLER, *int.* and *v.* Lan. i. q. **Ballow**, *v.*

When a boy wanted to stop a game for any reason he would call out 'baller.' A boy would use the word also when he wished to be excused from playing or from some penalty. Many older readers will remember the consequence of not being the first to sight a white hat. Some companion would give three vigorous blows and exclaim, 'Three mumps for a white hat; baller me no mumps back.' You must not return the blows if the boy called 'baller,' *Manch. City News* (Jan. 20, 1900).

BALLET, *sb.* Sur. (T.S.C.)

BALL-FIRE, *sb.* Sc. i. q. **Bale-fire**, s. v. **Bale**, *sb.*[1]

Cld. To hew baith wood and thorn, All for to make a strong ball-fire That fair May for to burn, NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 161.

BALLIBAGGER, *sb.* Dev.[3] A noisy person.

‡**BALLION**, *sb.* Lnl. (Jam.) A reaper who is not attached to any particular 'band' or 'ridge,' but assists any party which is falling behind in the work.

BALLISH, *sb.* Sh.I. Ballast.

He wis o' nae mair üse in da boat nor a ballish stane, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 22.

‡**BALLOON**, *sb.* w.Yks. A cylinder for drying warps. (J.M.), (B.K.)

BALLY, *sb.* e.Dur.[1] A lever for turning points on a railway; so named from a big iron ball on the stem.

‡**BALLY-ACK**, *sb.* Cor. Amer. Also written **balliac** Cor.[3]; and in forms **bally-back** Amer.; **bally-hack** Cor.[3] In phr. *to knock a man to bally-ack*, to give him a sound beating, to get the better of a fight.

Cor.[3] 'To knock a man to balliac' is equivalent to the slang 'to give him fits.' [Amer. To knock anything to ballyback is utterly to ruin it. 'He knocked the place all to ballyback,' *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 396.]

BALLYRAG, *v.* Dor. To backbite. (E.C.M.)

BALLY-RANDY, *sb.* Lan. 1. A rough, turbulent person; a lazy, loafing fellow. s.Lan. (S.W.) 2. A method of tossing coins in a hat, to decide who shall pay for drink. s.Lan.[1]

BALM, *sb.* Cum.[4] ? A covey of partridges. ? i.q. **Baum**.

Folk speak of a balm of partridges, Macpherson *Fauna* (1892) 337.

BALOW, *adj.* Lan. ? Shy, bashful.

Don't be b'alow, you're very homely (W.T.).

BALTER, *v.*[2] Nhp. (P.G.D.)

BALTUTE, see **Beltute**.

‡**BALZIE**, *sb.* Suf. Neuralgia. (R.E.L.)

BAM, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1]

BAM, *v.*[2] Ken. In phr. *bam it!* an oath or mild imprecation.

When two of his horses fell down in the mud he could not help exclaiming 'Bam it, bam it, they will be all down,' *Kent Messenger* (Aug. 13, 1898).

BAME, *sb.* Dev.[3] i. q. **Balm**, *sb.* 1.

‡**BAMMOCK**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To field in a cricket match.

Sam being quite hard op, he bammock't this time, Collins *Poems* (1859) 49.

BAN, *sb.* Sc.

Sc. (A.W.) Elg. 'Neath the spiteful ban o' man, Blackhall *Lays of North* (1849) 7.

BAN, *v.* Lan. Som. 1. To curse. s.Lan.[1], Som. (W.F.R.) 2. To stop up; see below.

Som. Sheds for cattle, &c. are said to be banned up when the spaces between the posts are stopped up with bushes or bundles of straw, &c. in place of walling (W.F.R.).

BAND, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lin. War. Wor. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Band-end**, see below; (2) **-twister**, an implement, held in one hand and rotated with the other, used for band or rope making.

(1) se.Lin. 'She just made a band-end on't,' crumpled and twisted ribbon-strings till they looked like a piece of dirty string (J.T.B.). (2) War.[3] Wor. Two racking taps, band twister and shears, *Auct. Catal.* (June 1904).

2. A rope made of twisted hay or straw, used for binding sheaves of corn.

Sc. (A.W.) Rxb. A reaper does well if he can fill the band at three handfuls (Jam., s. v. Row).

BAND, *sb.*[2] Sc. Wm. Yks. Also in form **baand** Sh.I. 1. In phr. (1) *to give band*, to insert large stones in a wall to secure stability; (2) — *go by the band*, mining term: see below; (3) — *take band*, to take root.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) m.Yks.[1] When a miner is to be paid according to the weight of ore 'got' he is working 'by pitch.' When by measurement, he is 'going by t'band' (s. v. Pitch). (3) Sh.I. Wi' dis bjinter 'at he's been frae da nor' est dey can naithin' edder o' ae kind or anidder tak' baand i' da ert, or grow, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897).

2. The border of a cap; see below. See **Band**, *sb.*[2] 2.

Wm.[1] The band or bands were formerly continuous with the border. The border passing round the cap extended beyond it and formed two bands, which were tied in a bow with long ends.

BANDORE, *sb.* n.Wil. A violoncello. (G.E.D.)

BANDY, *sb.*[1] 3, 4. Som. (W.F.R.)

‡**BANDY**, *sb.* Sc. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

n.Sc. Well known (W.C.). Abd. She's lovely as the silver trout, And sportive as the bandy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 35; About this time there were bandies in the burn. The bandies then disappeared and were succeeded by eels, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 193.

BANDY, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Impudent; obstinate. Dick *Dict.* (1827); *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BANDY-LOFT, *sb.* n.Wil. A hockey stick. (G.E.D.)

BANED, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Evil-disposed, envious. See **Bane**, *sb.*

Edb. Baned hearts grin at their neebor's thrivin', Liddle *Poems* (1821) 206.

BANFF BAILIES, *phr.* Bnff. A formation of clouds; see below.

It was a common saying that the snow of the coming winter made its appearance—'cast up'—during harvest in the large white snowy-looking clouds that rise along the horizon. They were called Banff bailies, and at all seasons of the year were looked upon as the forerunners of foul weather, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 153.

‡**BANG**, *adj.* Yks. Der. Wrong; in a contrary direction.

w.Yks. In use amongst railway-men. 'They wor takkin t'trolly t'bang way' (B.K.). n.Der. 'He's sure to do it t'bang road abaht.' Quite common (S.B.).

BANGE, *sb.* Stf. [bandʒ.] A gluttonous feast.

s.Stf. I got a bange on to-night—it's our club faist (T.P.).

‡**BANGE**, *v.* Irel. Wor. Amer. 1. To idle about.

s.Wor. An idle fellow is said to go bangeing about. A woman said to a lady whose son was ill, 'If I wuz you, I should let 'e bange' (H.K.). [Amer. A pair of boots to bange round in, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 21.]

2. To lie down and rest for a short space of time. Crk. (S.A.B.)

BANGED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Edb. Under the influence of liquor. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

BANG-HANDED, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Awkward, left-handed, clumsy. Cf. **bang**, *adj.*

BANG-JANG, *sb.* Der. In phr. *the whole bang-jang*, the whole party, crew, set. Cf. **jing-bang**.

Drat Dan Twigg an' th' whöale bang-jang, Gilchrist *Nicholas* (1899) 87.

BANGLE, *sb.* Brks. (W.H.Y.)

BANGSTER, *adj.* Sc. Boisterous, rough. Cf. **bangster**, *sb.*

Lnk. An' theekit stacks, the bangster blast Had shaken as 'twad them owre-cast, Murdoch *Doric Lyre* (1873) 7.

‡**BANG UP AND DOWN**, *phr.* Lakel. Straightforward, reliable, honest.

Lakel.[2] n.Wm. He's a bang-up-an-down sooart ov a fellow is t'doctor (B.K.).

BANGY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Big. Cf. **banger**, *sb.*[2]

Used only by little children. 'Sitch a bangy big traycle buttie.'

BANISH, *v.* 1. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BANK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. Pem. Also in form **bonk** w.Yks. 1. *sb.* In phr. *on the bank*, *fig.* safe, out of danger.

s.Pem. She's mending, and he's got a job of work; they're on the bank now (M.S.C.).

2. A hill. e.Dur.[1] 3. In peat-cutting: the place where peats are cut.

Abd. Gin there hid been aye a richt honest moss grieve, he wid 'a' keepit banks in better trim, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 18, 1903). Wgt. (A.W.), Ant. (W.J.K.)

4. The pit-surface or part of a mine which is above ground.

Sc. (A.W.) e.Dur.[1] To 'work at bank' is to do the colliery work above ground.

5. *v.* In coal-mining: to fill in crevices after cribs are set. w.Yks. (T.T.) Cf. **grout**, *v.*[1] 4.

BANK, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sh.I. Yks. 1. *sb.* In phr. *if there is ought in bank*, if there is any pleasure or profit to be gained.

w.Yks. Ah'm noan bahn to miss it if there's owght in bank (J.T.).

2. *v.* Phr. *to bank money*, to save and put by money.

Sh.I. They're living on the fat of the land and banking money all the time, BURGESS *Sh. Flk.* (1902) 57.

BANK, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Sc. A public proclamation.

Lnk. The council order a bank to be beat through the town, discharging any of the inhabitants to come near the place where the prisoners are, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 124, ed. 1828.

BANKER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. 1. *sb.* A mason who constructs banks, lays pavements, &c. w.Yks. (W.F.S.) 2. A bench or rough table upon which a mason rests the stone he is working.

Sc. (A.W.) Lnk. Nae better mellsman ever stude Ahint a banker, COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 88.

3. *v.* To place a stone in position for working on the 'banker.'

Lnk. Banker your stane an' show ye're a mellsman, *ib.* 84.

BANK-JUG, *sb.* 1. Not.[3]

BANKREAWT, *adj. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] Bankrupt.

BANNUT, *sb.* n.Wil. The dry stems of plants. (G.E.D.) See **Bennet.**

‡**BANNYS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to box over the bannys*, to punish, beat, utterly overcome, 'do for.'

Edb. I'll box any three of ye, over the bannys, for half-a-mutchkin, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii.

BANS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.[1] The stick-like stems of sea-weed. (s.v. Sea-ware.)

BANTER, *v.* Wor. Pem. To haggle about the price of anything; to cheapen, beat down prices. Also with *down.*

m.Wor. He bantered her down from ten shillings to eight (I.C.). s.Wor. (H.K.), Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BANTERS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. ? Admonition, rebuke.

Edb. Jamie's healthy, hale and livin', Lookin' out fu' dunty clever, Just as brisk an' keen as ever, The haly banters cur'd him never, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39.

‡**BANTER'S O' BOBY'S**, *phr.* Lan. *Fig.* Destruction, death.

If theaw hasno' thy prayers sed i' two minits, aw'll send thee to Banter's o' Boby's in a welwynt, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) v. s.Lan.[1] He comes fro' Banter's-o'-Boby's, an' that's nine mile furr nor hell, 34.

BANT-SCRAPER, *sb.* Lan. A fiddler; 'band-scraper.'

He con swing his elbow wi' here an' theere a bant-scraper, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 134. s.Lan.[1]

BANTY, *sb.*[1] 1. Abd. (A.W.), Dor. (E.C.M.)

BANTY-HEMPLIN, *sb.* Cum.[4] The lesser redpoll, *Linota rufescens.* (s.v. Tailor finish.)

BANWARD, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* s.Dur. The daisy, *Bellis perennis.* (J.E.D.) See **Banewort.**

BAPTEEZEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Baptism.

I doot ye may be wrang To keep the bairn's bapteesement aff sae lang, LEIGHTON *Words* (1869) 11.

BAR, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **baur.** A game, joke; the subject of a joke or game.

Frf. 'What are you goucking at?' 'I winna tell you, but what a bar; oh, what a divert,' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxi; I'm laughing at him for selling the swords for ninepence the piece. . . You're near as big a bar as him, *ib.* s.Sc. 'Let's hae a baur.' 'It's no a baur at a' that I was gaunna tell. It's the gude's truth,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 8, 1900).

BARBARIE, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Cor. Also in forms **Barbaloo** Cor.; **Barbarines** Sur. In phr. *king, queen*, or *tower of Barbarie*, a children's singing game. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 18–21.

BARCHAN'S DAY, *phr.* Ayr. The longest day in the year, June 21st.

Barchan's day brisk, The longest day an' the shortest night, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 217.

BARDY, *v.* Sc. To vituperate; to bandy words with. Cf. bard, *sb.*[2]

Cld. She bardies the elders, and mocks at Mess John, NIMMO *Sngs. and Ballads* (1882) 118.

BARE, *adj.* 4. Lakel.[2]

BARELIES, *adv.* Sc. Hardly, scarcely, barely.

Bnff. I still got liv't, for a' the dearth, Tho' sometimes barelies, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 8.

BAR-FLAKE, *sb.* Cum.[4] A sheep-hurdle.

BAR FOR BAR, *phr. Obs.* Sc. A rhyming game; see below. Cf. bar.

Gall. One of the players invents a line, the next that follows must give one to clink to [rhyme with] it, and have a little sense too, a third follows, and so on; those who can hold out longest, and think best, gain the game, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BARGAIN, *sb.* Yks. Der. 1. *Fig.* A burden, trouble.

n.Yks. An uneasy bargain; an annoyance such as a cross child (I.W.). n.Der. A common phrase applied to a woman carrying her child in her arms is (esp. if the woman be unmarried), 'Hoo's getten her bāgin wi' her' (S.B.).

2. *pl.* Phr. *goodly bargains on it* or *him*, it or he is of no consequence or value, no more about it. n.Yks. (I.W.) See **Abargains.**

BARK, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Yks. Not. Hmp. Cor. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Bark-bird**, the nuthatch, *Sitta coesia*, so called because it comes for insects when the trees are being barked. Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) 2. *v.* To steep fishing-nets, &c. in bark liquor or tan, to make them last longer. n.Yks. (I.W.) Hence **Barking-pans**, *sb. pl.* pans in which fishing-nets are steeped.

Cor. Mistress of Dicky Truscott's barking-pans, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 9.

4. Of dirt: to harden, encrust. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

‡**BARK**, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *atween* or *between the bark and the tree*, well-adjusted, neither person having the better of the other.

I'd rather go with the agitator, if he's on'y jest atwaan the bark and the tree, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 12, ed. 1902; 'Don't go between the bark and the tree' means, 'say a thing straight out, don't go out of your way in telling it.' Common in Norwich (M.H.C.).

BARKEN, *v.* Cum.[4] [bā·kən.] To make crisp like bark; to make hide-bound and stiff.

BARLAND, *sb. Obs.* Hrf. A variety of pear. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) V. 538.

BARLEY, *sb.* Sc. Not. Ken. Wil. Dor. In *comp.* (1) **Barley-ailer** or **-oiler**, an instrument used to remove the awns or beards of barley; (2) **-bing**, a heap of barley; (3) **-blind**, blind with drink, intoxicated; (4) **-chopper**, see (1); (5) **-dot**, a flat cake of barley-meal, baked on the hearth; (6) **-fetterer**, (7) **-horner**, see (1); (8) **-kail**, barley broth; (9) **-mow**, *obs.*, the barn or 'mow' in which barley was stored; (10) **-oats**, a species of early white oats, with short grains; (11) **-oils**, the long fibres or beard depending from the ears of barley; (12) **-sower**, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (13) **-unction**, malt liquor.

(1) Ken. When barley was threshed with a flail the barley-ailer always had to be used (P.M.). (2) Fif. TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 158. (3) Gall. LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 17. (4) Ken. (P.M.) (5) n.Wil. (G.E.D.) (6) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (7) Ken. (P.M.) (8) Slg. GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 66. (9) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (10) Cai.[1] (11) Ken. (D.W.L.) (12) Dor. (E.C.M.) (13) Bch. He dealt too much in barley-unction For his profession, FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 28.

BARLEY, *v.* e.Dur.[1]

BARLEY-BOX, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A small box of a cylindrical form made as a toy for children.

‡**BARLEY-HUMMELLER**, *sb.* Oxf. (G.J.D.), Ken. (P.M.) Also in form **-humbler** Ken. An instrument formerly much used to remove the awns of barley. See also **Hummeller**, s. v. **Hummel**, *v.* 5.

‡**BARLING**, *sb.* Nrf. The smallest pig of a litter. (F.H.)

BARM, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **berm** s.Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Bermstick**, (1) a long flattened staff used for stirring up 'barm'; (2) in phr. *to be badly hit with a bermstick*, to be half-witted. s.Lan.[1] 2. *Fig.* Foolish talk; anger, ill-humour. Inv. (H.E.F.), s.Lan.[1] 3. *v.* With *up*: to froth up; to fly into a passion. s.Lan.[1]

BARM, ? *sb.* Sc. See below.

Slg. We danced barm till day light, An' twa three kintray bunkers, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 67; On Christmas cold we keenly sprung at barm, And wanting fire contrived to keep shanks warm, *ib.* (1806) 14.

BARM-BRACK, *sb.* Irel. A currant bun. (E.M.W.)

‡**BARMIGOAT**, *sb.* Ant. See below.

'Barmigoat is hot, and Barmigoat is dry, And under the white-thorn Barmigoat shall die. In the name of the Trinity.' A cure for erysipelas (S.A.B.).

BARN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. War. Ken. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Barn-beef**, the meat of a diseased animal that has been secretly killed in a barn; old or very tough meat; (2) **-bundling**, see below; (3) **-floor**, the space between the barn-doors; (4) **-man's jig**, a thresher's dance; (5) **-sheet**, a winnowing-cloth.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] As tough as barn-beef. (2) **Sh.I.** The festivities over for the night, the dancers, instead of returning to their homes, adjourn to the barn of their host's cottage, which serves as a dormitory, the members of each sex being alternatively ranged along the floor, on a huge couch of straw. . . The people enter quite innocently into these barn-bundlings, as they are termed, Cowie *Sh.* (1871) 102. (3) **Ken.** He'd stand on de barn-floor, dat's de part between de barn-doors (D.W.L.). (4) **Gall.** This is a dance which those persons have who thrash with the flail. The swoople on the end of the handstaff being whirled round on the barn-floor by the barnman; every wheel he gives it he leaps over it, and so produces a very singular dance, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (5) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Winda-claith).

2. *v.* To garner.

War.[4] That corn ain't dry enough by long odds to barn to-day.

BARNEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Lakel. Nrf. Wil. **1.** *sb.* A piece of nonsense.

Nrf. I say for a barny, 'Get that gun out and shoot him,' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 185.

2. A deceitful transaction in trade or sport; esp. used of a wrestling match in which the wrestlers do not fairly contest; also used *attrib.* and in *comp.* **Barney-do.**

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897). **Cum.** Wrustlin it was just tull my likin'. I divvent think theer was yah barney boot oot o' t'lot (E.W.P.).

3. *adj.* Rowdy, noisy. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

BARNEY-BIGGIN, *sb.* Stf. (F.R.C.) A deep round basket used to hold green walnuts.

BARNEY-BRIG, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A children's game. Also called **Boro-brig, Babylon.**

Hoo many miles ta Barney Brig? Three scooar and ten. Can I get there by candle-light? Yes, and back again. Any sticks or stones on the way? Yes, both. How can I get over? Put your heels aback o' your neck And then jump over.

BARNEYING, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Sham wrestling, in which the antagonists have been 'squared' by their backers. Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.) See **Barney, 2.**

‡**BARN-FAN**, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Suf. **1.** A fan for winnowing grain.

Kcd. Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Don.** (S.A.B.)

2. A chaff-basket. e.Suf. (F.H.)

BARON, *sb.* Ken. A freeman of the Cinque Ports. (P.M.)

BARR, *sb.* Gall. A ridge of hill; a large hill; also in *comp.* **Barr-hill.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Bargh.**

BARR-CUT, *sb.* Sh.I. A longitudinal slice of halibut. See **Bar**, *sb.*[1] **9.**

He has been in grips with the baldin (halibut) and fairly hoped to feast on its barr-cuts, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 205.

BARREIS, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Barras**, *sb.*[1]

Fif. Some said they saw the vision bricht Down slidin' on a beam o' licht And owr the barreis blinkin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 147; The kist, it boundit on the ground, Scatterin', throu' a' the barreis bound, The banes frae side to side, *ib.* 150.

BARREL, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In *comb.* (1) ‡**Barrel-breasted**, corpulent; (2) **-gird**, the hoop of a barrel; used *fig.* of a thin animal.

(1) **n.Sc.** I'm something barrel-briestit, Nearly sixty inches roon', Grant *Lays* (1884) 79. (2) **Abd.** Horses whose ribs projected so prominently that they well merited the name given them of 'barrel-girds,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 23, 1904).

2. The belly of a horse. Sc. (A.W.)

BARRENER, *sb.* Oxf. (W.F.R.)

BARRET, see **Birret**, *sb.*[1]

BARRIER, *sb.* Gall. A thresher. See **Barry**, *v.*

Few of the barriers who do this dance [barnman's jig] in style, are willing to perform before spectators, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 49, ed. 1876.

BARRING OUT, *phr.* Sc. Lan. **1.** i.q. Barring out. Rxb. (J.W.) **2.** The game of cards, 'beggar-my-neighbour.' s.Lan.[1]

BARROW, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Barrow-drill**, a turnip-drill, wheeled by hand. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *v.* To carry in a wheelbarrow; also used of a sedan-chair.

Lnk. Fu' soon they 'gree, in box they're pitten, An' barrow'd aff, 'tween twa men sittin', Watt *Poems* (1827) 11. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

BARROW, *sb.*[3] Sc. A tumulus. Sc. (A.W.) Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 29.

BARROWER, *sb.* n.Yks. A man who wheels a wheelbarrow. 'We want a barrower in t'brick-yard' (I.W.).

BARROW-PIG, *sb.*[1] **2** (2). s.Lan.[1] A castrated pig.

BARTH, *sb.* Yks. (G.R.)

BARTLE-FAIR, *sb.* Abd. (A.W.) A fair held on St. Bartholomew's Day. i.q. **Bartle**, *sb.*[1]

BARTON, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Som. **1.** The back-side of a farm-house; an enclosed yard or croft. Yks. (G.R.)

2. An open shed for cattle. Som. (W.F.R.) **3.** A barn. s.Lan.[1]

BASELEY-PRICK, *sb.* Cum.[4] A roofing slate of a special size.

BASH, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Lakel. Wor. **1.** *sb.* A hurry.

Lakel.[2] He was gaan ower t'fell at seck a bash.

2. *v.* To beat; to beat down as with rain.

s.Wor. The rahin 'a bashed the flowers. 'E gen 'e a smortish bashin' (H.K.).

BASH, *sb.*[6] Wil. Also in form **baish.** A raised footpath. Cf. **bashet.**

At Longbridge Deverill a raised terrace of cottages, now pulled down, was known as 'The Bash,' or 'Baish' (G.E.D.).

BASH, *sb.*[7] Gall. A term of contempt.

A pity 'tis that we should be Sae troubled wi' the bash, And that we dare get nane but he And his slim senseless trash, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 299, ed. 1876.

BASHAW, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Peb. Less and less, the circle draws; Till, with their host, abode, Their kitchen bitter, black, bashaw, But sotting alamode, The beastly twae, *Lintoun Green* (1817) 96.

BASHAW-GRASS, *sb.* Bck. The brome-grass. *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903).

BASHET, *sb.* Wil. A raised footpath. (G.E.D.) Cf. **bash**, *sb.*[6]

BASH-HAT, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A soft hat.

His waekness fir bash hats an' crimp büts wis terrible, Ollason *Mareel* (1901) 25.

BASIL, *sb.* Lakel. A sheepskin dressed for smiths' aprons, &c. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897).

BA'-SILLER, *sb.* Sc. Largess exacted by children at a wedding. See **Ball-money.**

ne.Sc. In some of the villages it was usually the custom for children to assemble round the door and demand ba-siller, when a few coppers were given them, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 93.

BASKET, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Lon. Sur. Dor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Basket-bottle**, a stone bottle in basket-work; (2) **-hinger**, the gold-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*; (3) **-woman**, a peddling-woman.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Dmf.** Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 343. (3) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. The quantity of coal or 'cannel' lifted at one time out of the coal-pit.

Lan. I asked him what measure he had in his cart. He said 8 baskets or 8 hundredweight, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 42.

3. Plaited straw; wicker-work. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

4. A children's singing game; see below.

War. The four lines of the Surrey game are concluded by the additional lines—'We don't care whether we work or no, We'll follow our mother on tipty-toe.' When the mother runs after them and buffets them, Northall *Flk. Rhymes*, 393, in Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 24–5. **Lon.** A version . . . ending with 'For tumbling over cherry stones.' The mother then chased and beat those children she caught. The idea was, I believe, that the children were imitating or mocking their mother, Gomme *ib.* 24. **Sur.** We'll follow our mother to market, To buy herself a basket;

When she comes home she'll break our bones, We'll follow our mother to market, *Flk-Lore Rec.* V. 84, in GOMME *ib.* **Dor.** In this game the children all follow one who is styled the 'mother,' singing: 'I'll follow my mother to market, To buy a silver basket.' The mother presently turns and catches or pretends to beat them, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VI. 231, in GOMME *ib.*

BASLE, see **Besle.**

BA'-SPEIL, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **-spell** (JAM.). A game of football. See **Spiel.**

Abd., s.Sc. (JAM.) **Rxb.** 'Are ye for the ba-speil the day?' 'The ba-speil! No, where? At the Tourney Holm!' HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 3.

BASS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Lan. **1.** The inner bark of a tree. Sc. (JAM.) **2.** A mat of any kind, esp. a door-mat. *ib.* **3.** A workman's tool-basket. Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1] **4.** A cart-horse collar made of straw or rushes. Sc. (A.W.) **5.** In *comb.* (1) **Bass-barfen**, a horse-collar made of straw or rushes. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-bottomed**, of chairs: having the seat made of rushes or 'bass.' Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.); (3) **-mat**, a hassock. n.Yks. *ib.*

BASSENT, *adj.* Edb. i.q. **Bausond.**

Wha wad their best assistance gi'e In seeking for the bassent quey, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17.

BASSLE, *v.* Sh.I. [ba·sl.] To struggle.

Afore he kent o' himsel he wis basslin' i' da very hert o' da guttery sharf, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 60.

BAST, *sb.* s.Wal. [bast.] Bastard coal; see below.

The plaintiffs' contention was that the substance overlying the top coal was 'bast' or bastard coal, and as such should have been measured, and an allowance of 4*d.* per ton paid to them; on the other hand, the defendants maintained that only seven inches of that substance ought to be considered, and that the remainder overlying the top coal, and separated from it by a thin line, should have been treated as coal. He had come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to prove their case, and that they had treated as 'bast,' or at any rate as unmarketable coal, what was clearly entitled to be considered as good and marketable coal, *S. Wal. Echo* (Mar. 22, 1900).

BASTARD, *adj.* Cum. War. Mid. In *comp.* (1) **Bastard-fallow**, land ploughed for sowing after any early crop has been taken; (2) **-horehound**, the black horehound, *Ballota nigra*; (3) **-shark**, (*a*) the picked dog-fish, *Acanthius vulgaris*; (*b*) the common tope, *Galeus canis*; (4) **-trenched**, trenched one spit in depth; half-trenched.

(1) **Mid.** After tares, cole, early peas, or any crop that comes off not later than the first week in July, a clean bastard fallow should be made, and the land laid up before winter, into ridges fit for sowing, MIDDLETON *Agric.* (1798) 186–7. (2) **War.**[3] (3 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (4) **War.**[3]

BASTERTLY-BORN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The illegitimate child of a bastard.

‡**BASTOUN**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. i.q. **Baston.**

Fif. His bastoun in his hand to rap The slumb'rous Barclay frae his nap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 46.

BAT, *sb.*[1] Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. Sus. Hmp. Dor. **1.** A small stick for driving a horse or donkey. Dor. (E.C.M.) **2.** The stone used for sharpening a scythe. Hmp. (H.R.) **3.** A long staff; see below.

s.Sus. The elder sportsmen carry long five-foot staves, locally called 'bats,' by the aid of which they are able to cross the slippery and narrow pieces of wood which here and there are thrown across the ditches and act as bridges, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1902) 357.

4. A fight.

Cum. Defendant and S— went out to have a bat, *w.Cum. Times* (Sept. 7, 1901) 5, col. 6.

5. The sweep of a scythe; the forward movement a mower makes with his scythe. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897). Cum.[4] Hence ‡*bat and breed, phr.* the ground which a mower covers with every stroke of his scythe. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897). n.Yks. (R.H.H.) **6.** A piece of work. Cum.[4] **7.** Phr. (1) *all (of) the same bat*, all the same sort; (2) *to do a thing to some bat*, to do it with some force or earnestness.

(1) **s.Not.** It's all of the same bat, just a drizzle. The pigs is all the same bat, on'y middlin (J.P.K.). (2) **Lan.** (S.W.)

BAT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Lan. Also in forms **baet, bet** S. & Ork.[1]

S. & Ork.[1] **Lan.** Spent the forenoon in helping son John thresh wheat bats at John Eccles's barn, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 48.

BAT, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Glo. Hmp. Dev. **1.** To strike with a stick. Glo., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 39.

2. To thresh, esp. by striking the sheaves against a stone; to beat cotton or wool.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lan.** Set Thomas and John to bat oats for bread, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 37. s.Lan.[1]

Hence **Batting-stick**, *sb.* a stick for beating wool or cotton. Lan.[1], s.Lan.[1] **3.** To press down.

n.Yks. Bat t'soil wi t'spead (I.W.).

Hence **Batting**, *ppl. adj.* ? satisfying, causing repletion.

Bnff. Wi' puddin broe or haggies kail, Or something maks a battin' meal, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 52.

4. To fix against a wall, &c. with holdfasts. Cai.[1]

5. To place for leverage.

w.Yks. They bat wi' ther fit ageean t'fixtures, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896).

6. With *about*: to move about.

Hmp. Old Tigwell keeps batting about (H.R.).

BAT-AND-BALL, *sb.* *Obsol.* w.Yks. The game of cricket. (J.H.W.)

‡**BAT-BEGGAR**, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A beadle.

The official who administered blows to the unruly vagrants, *Manch. City News* (July 18, 1896). **ne.Lan.**[1]

BATCH, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Not. Wor. **1.** The quantity of bread or flour baked at one time; a baking. Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Batch-bread**, bread made of common flour; bread from the baker made in three qualities of fineness. Sc. (A.W.); (2) **-cake**, (*a*) a small cake made from the dough left over in making a 'batch' of bread. Lakel.[2], s.Not. (J.P.K.); (*b*) a loaf or cake of bread made in one portion only. Wor. (E.S.); (3) **-carrier**, a miller's carter. Lakel.[2]; (4) **-loaf**, a single loaf of 'batch-bread.' Sc. (A.W.) **3.** Phr. *all of the same batch*, all of the same condition.

s.Not. John's lads are all of the same batch; there isn't a good un among 'em (J.P.K.).

4. A number, quantity; a set. Sc. (A.W.)

‡**BATCH**, *sb.* Sc. A rough bundle of sticks; an isolated clump of ferns or shrubs.

Slk. He cuist the deid lamb into a batch o' fern. The birdie had its nest in yon batch o' slaes (J.F.).

BATCHELOR, *sb.* Glo. A stone slate. *Stone Trades Jrn.* (Aug. 1900). i.q. **Bachelor**, *sb.*[2]

BATCHIE, *sb.* Abd. A card game; the male loser in the game. (G.W.)

BATE, *sb.*[5] Lan. The starting line in jumping; any line that marks growth. *Manch. City News* (July 18, 1896).

BATE, *sb.* Irel. A superior; the best; a dial. form of 'beat.'

Don. He bought Dinnis-a-Mechan's Lowlan' fiel's, the bate of the baronry, for two-score and three poun's, *Cent. Mag.* (Feb. 1900) 601; His bate wasn't to be got in the parish again, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 8.

BATE, *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. **1.** To cease, abate. Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] **2.** To make a reduction in price. Sc. (A.W.)

BATE, *v.* Wm. To dispute or contend with. i.q. **Bate**, *sb.*[2]

The Parlemen-hoos, whore gentlemen gangs to bate yan anudder, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) iv.

BATEMENT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A deduction, an abatement. See **Bate**, *v.*[1]

BATEY, *adj.* n.Yks. Of wood or stone: having divisions or strata. (I.W.) See **Bait**, *sb.*[3]

BATH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dor. **1.** *sb.* *Obs.* A perspiration. **Dor.** I'm all in a bath (W.C. c. 1750).

2. *v.* To take a bath. Sc. (A.W.)

BATH-BISCUIT, *sb.* n.Yks. A sponge finger-biscuit. (I.W.)

BATHE, *sb.* Som. [beəð.] A bath. (W.F.R.)

BATHERLOCK, *sb.* Abd. A kind of sea-weed. Cf. **badderlocks.**

The Needle-e'e a lay provokes, Sae rife wi' dulse and bather-locks, And whare the sea, wi' eerie soun', Dashes the dank black rocks aroun', CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 200.

BATIE, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Also in form **bawtie.** Round and plump.

BATTEN, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.)

BATTEN, *v.*[2] Sc. (A.W.)

BATTER, *sb.* Ayr. (F.J.C.) [ba·tər.] The cover of a book. 'This book has lost its batters,' or 'has red batters.'

Hence **Battered**, *ppl. adj.* provided with covers.

A red-battered book.

BATTER, *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Bdf. **1.** To give repeated blows. Sc. (A.W.), Cum.[4] **2.** Of wheat; see below.

Bdf. A very common practice is called battering the wheat, and consists in laying it on a floor, and wetting it with water in which some salt and lime is mixed, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 364.

BATTER, *v.*[2] Sc. (A.W.)

BATTERLASH, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A pretentious fool.

BATTLEDORE, *sb.* 3. s.Lan.[1]

BATTLEMENT, *sb. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] A hard struggle.

BATTOCK, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A safe place or store for grain.

Got my mown beams into barn and battock, Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 39.

BAUCH, *v.* Ayr. (F.J.C.) To speak loudly and noisily. See Bouff.

BAUCHAN, *sb.* Irel. An old bye-road. (S.A.B.)

BAUD, *sb.* Sh.I. ? An article of dress. See below.

I warn da best baud is ootermist wi da grittest pairt o' dem, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898); Ance apon a time, a wife could oplüse wimmin's sox, or spencers, or for dat maitter ony kind o' baud 'at shü had ta sell i' da shops i' da countrie or in Lerwick, *ib.* (Aug. 14, 1897).

BAUDMINNIE, *sb.* Gall. A plant having the same medicinal qualities as the savin. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

BAUKEN, *sb.* Sc. A bat. Cf. **backie**, *sb.*[1]

Lnk. He kens. . . The mule frae the mauken, the bird frae the bauken, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 24.

BAUKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The black guillemot, *Uria grylle.*

Like a sleepin' baukie on a rudderie skerrie, Stewart *Tales* (1892) 4.

BAULKY, *adj.* Wil. See below.

A liquid which had a peculiar taste; . . it was rather 'baulky,' *Devizes Gaz.* (May 28, 1896) 8, col. 3.

BAUM-POT, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *in the baum-pot*, in trouble, 'in hot water.' See **Balm**, *sb.*

'By gow, lad! tha'll finnd thisen i' t baum-pot when tha gets hoame!' An' they may happen tell t'lad what he's been duin', an' 'at his fatther's bahn to bencil him for't, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897).

BAUR, see **Bar.**

BAVARIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **bavarra.** A great-coat.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Donal's sword which he did carry Beneath his Hodden Gray Bavarra, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 27, 1902). Rnf. We war wi' rain maist drown'd to death, Tho' we had on bavaries, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 124.

BAW, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To void excrement; only used of and by children.

BAWBREK, *sb.* Sc. A kneading trough; a baking board.

We'll mak upon the bawbrek mony a girdle fu', Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets*, 3rd S. 397.

BAWCHIN, *sb.* Stf. (G.H.H.) i.q. **Balchin.**

BAWKEN, *sb.* Rsc. A lad from ten to seventeen years of age. (S.A.B.)

BAWL, *v.* Som. (W.F.R.) Also written **bal.** **1.** Of sheep or cattle: to make a restless, uneasy cry when suffering from want of food or water. **2.** Of a cock: to crow.

BAWM, *v.* Lan. To adorn. (S.W.)

BAWM-POTS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. (S.P.U.) 'Calliard,' q.v.

BAWTRY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] In *comp.* (1) **Bawtry-Johnny**, elderberry wine; (2) **-stick**, a piece of elderwood worn in the pocket as a charm against witches.

BAWTRY, *sb.* n.Lan. i.q. **Bour-tree.** Bardsley *Surnames* (1901) s.v. Bawtree.

BAY, *sb.*[2] Cum. A weir; the still water above a weir; the slack water on the inside of the curve of a river; a lateral bight in a river bank; the part of a stream which widens out as it enters a lake.

(E.W.P.); The hounds took the water at the bay, . . swam right down the whole length of the bay. . . Made down to the bay foot, where it left the deep water, *Carlisle Patriot* (Sept. 26, 1902) 8, col. 8.

Hence **Bayland**, *sb.* land bordering a river bight.

Bordering on the Waver are meadows called Baylands; the stream here forming bights (E.W.P.).

BAY, *sb.*[5] Sc. The sound caused by notes of birds. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BAZE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A state of bewilderment. See Baze, *v.*[2]

Frf. His face . . . He gae a dight, and in a baze Jumpt quick intil his Sunday's claes, Sands *Poems* (1833) 71.

BAZED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Stung by insects. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BAZZ, *v.* and *sb.* n.Der. (S.B.) [baz.] **1.** *v.* To bang, move with violence. 'He bazzed up agen it.'

2. *sb.* A bang. 'He went with a bazz agen it.'

BE, *v.* Sh.I. Used for *have.*

Sh.I. 'Lat's sit nae langer,' I said, whin I wiz cuttid da fill o' my pipe o' twist, *Sh. News* (Aug. 27, 1898).

BE, see **By**, *prep.*

BEACHMAN, *sb.* Nrf. A fisherman having a hut on the beach, who fishes off the shore for codling, &c.

It was Mrs. P. She and her beachman were living in a cottage at Blackshore, Emerson *Yarns* (1891) 67.

BEAD-LAMBS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Part of a silk-loom. Brown *Dict.* (1845).

BEAGLE, *sb. Obs.* Peb. A duck.

My beagles, hens, . . Of ducklings, and of chickens get Of each a healthy brood, *Lintoun Green* (1817) 46.

BEAK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. (A.W.) **1.** *sb.* The nose; the face. **2.** *v.* To kiss. **3.** Of birds: to attack with the bill.

BEAKER, *sb.* Nrf. A tumbler. (J.Ar.)

BEAL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An opening between hills; a narrow pass.

Mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names, descriptive of the difficult passes, precipices, corries and beals, through which . . . the road lay, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) viii.

BEAL, *v.* Sc. Cum. Also written **beil.** To suppurate. Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] Hence **Beeling**, *sb.* a festering sore; the throbbing pain of a sore. Cum.[4]

BEAM, *v.* Suf. [bīm.] To look sourly, angrily, jealously. (E.G.P.)

BEAM-SHIN'D, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Having the shin or bone of the leg rising with a sort of curve.

BEAN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Shr. Sur. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Bean-eater**, the short-tailed field-mouse. Sur. (T.S.C.); (2) **-pessum**, bean straw. Shr.[1] (s.v. Pessum.) **2.** Phr. (1) *to be at* or *on the beans of*, to scold, find fault with; to criticize severely; (2) *to find no beans, obs.*, see below.

(1) Cum.[4] T'auld snarlin' thing, he's allus at t'bians o' ivrybody, *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897). (2) Lnk. The greater part, both of Ministers and Professors, give but the old price, and find no beans in Prelacy, nor get a sufficient ground to state their sufferings upon, on this side of black Popery, as long as they have either soul or conscience to mortgadge in the case, Walker in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 277.

BEAN, *sb.*[2] Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Bean**, *sb.*[2]

BEAN, *sb.*[3] Cum.[4] Also in form **beanny.** A lean horse.

BEAN, *v.* Cum.[4] To make a charge against; to abuse.

BEAN-GOOSE, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[4] The brent goose, *Bernicla brenta.*

BEAR, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Bear-barrel**, (*a*) whisky; (*b*) a festival to celebrate the 'stooking' of the 'bear'; (2) **-buntling**, a bird, see below; (3) **-land**, in phr. *to go through the bear-land with a person*, to go through all the particulars of a quarrel, &c. with him; (4) **-meal wife**, a woman who cannot pay what she owes; (5) **-reet**, (*a*) land which has borne a crop of 'bear' in the previous year; (*b*) the first crop after 'bear'; (6) **-reet crop**, see (5, *b*); (7) **-seed**, the season of sowing 'bear,' or of preparing the

land for it; (8) **-seed bird**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii.*

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The reapers were treated to the bear-barrel—not to ale, but the finer juice of bear, the spirit of John Barleycorn, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scot.* (1887) 147. (*b*) **Per.** Only few can now remember that before the grand concluding festival of the autumn season came round, a kind of snack or foretaste of its ampler form was the custom, now grown obsolete, on nearly every farm. It marked the stooking, that is the gathering into stooks, of the barley harvest; and the celebration of that event was known as 'The Bear Barrel,' *ib. Furth in Field* (1894) 7. (2) **Gall.** Birds as large as thrushes, and somewhat like them in plumage; common amongst grain, particularly beer, when growing, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **Ags.** (*ib.*) (5, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Bnff.** *Agric. Surv.* App. 49 (JAM.). (6) **ne.Sc.** The lea was ploughed and sown with oats. This crop was called the 'ley crap.' The next crop was also of oats, and was named the 'yaavel crap.' At times a second 'yaavel' was taken. The land was then manured and sown with bere. The crop which followed was the 'bar-reet crap,' and was of oats. Then came the second 'bar-reet crap,' and last of all the 'waarshe crap,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 179. (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Cai.**[1] At 'e bear seed. **Frf.** To muck the riggs in ilka field, In the barseed, e'er they were tilled, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 5. (8) **Lth., Rxb.** (JAM.)

BEAR, *v.* Sc. Ken. Som. **1.** In phr. *bear the bell.* Ken. (G.B.) **2.** With *off*: of rain: to hold off.

Som. The rain do bear off, but I do think we shall ha' wet (W.F.R.).

3. *Obs.* To go to.

Slk. He ken'd na what length it might bear, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288.

BEARD, *v.* Gall. To rub with the beard.

Beardin the lasses—The art men have of rubbing their beards on the cheeks of the girls; those men who have the stoutest brush are the best bearders, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Bearder,** *sb.*, see above.

BEARDIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The three-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

BEARDOC, *sb.* Gall. i.q. **Beardie,** *sb.*[1] MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BEARE, see **Bier.**

‡**BEAR-STAKE,** *sb.* w.Yks. A piece of wood used to guide the driving-belt of a pulley. (J.W.)

BEAST-MARKET, *sb.* n.Yks. A cattle-market. (I.W.)

BEAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Som. **1.** *sb.* A stroke; a blow; a contusion. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** *v.* In *comb.* with *prep.* and *adv.* (1) **Beat into,** to cause to comprehend. Sc. (A.W.); (2) — **out,** (*a*) to eat pasture very close. Som. (W.F.R.); (*b*) to 'thrash out' an argument, &c. Sc. (A.W.) **3.** Phr. *beat the badger,* a game, ? the same as 'bannet-fire.' Fif. (JAM.)

BEAT, *sb.*[2] Lakel.[1] i.q. **Beat,** *sb.*[1]

BEATEN, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Bruised.

Slg. Some cripple sair, wi' beaten feet, WYSE *Sngs.* (1829) III. 40.

BEATER, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (H.K.) An oblong piece of wood or leather fastened on the thigh to afford protection when the breast-plough is used with the blade slightly sloping or in a horizontal position.

BEATTOCKS, *sb. pl.* Wgt. Mashed potatoes.

'What dae ee get tae yer breakfast?' 'Beattocks,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 366.

BEAUTIFUL, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

BEAVER, *sb.* e.Suf. Meaning unknown.

Deceased was a 'beaver' in the Beccles tannery, *e.Suf. Gaz.* (Sept. 5, 1899) Suppl., col. 4.

BEBBING-FULL, *adj.* Gall. Of the tide: high. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Bib,** *v.*

BECAM, *pret.* Sc. (A.W.)

BECK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. **1.** A brook. Dmf. (A.W.) **2.** In *comp.* (1) **Beck-bessy,** the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* Cum.[4]; (2) **-steps,** stepping-stones over a 'beck.' Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] **3.** In phr. *all the land between the beck and the fells,* a wide extent of land. Lakel.[2]

BECK, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Dur. Cum. **1.** *sb.* The cry of grouse.

Gall. 'Bick-beck-birrin',' Frae cock an' hen, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 145. **Cum.**[4]

2. *v.* To call as one grouse to another; to imitate the call of grouse; with *down*: to call grouse. w.Dur.[1], Cum.[4]

BECK, *sb.*[3] I.Ma. The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit.

Sittin wondrin on the beck, and the oars dropped from me, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 19; Manx *beck,* a bench in a boat (S.M.).

BECK, *sb.*[4] Glo. The name of a particular-sized roofing-slate. *Stone Trades Jrn.* (Aug. 1900).

BECKALLAND *sb.* Lakel. n.Lan. A strip of land on the further side of a stream belonging to the owner of the hither side. (C.W.D.)

BECKHAMPTON-GREY-CROW, *sb.* Wil. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.* THURN *Birds* (1870) 86.

BED, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Nrf. Dor. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bed-ale,** ale given by newly-married people at their house-warming; (2) **-board,** a board in front of a box-bed; (3) **-bound,** (4) **-fast,** bedridden; (5) **-gown or Beggon,** (*a*) a nightdress; (*b*) a woman's short cotton jacket; (6) **-hilling,** a coverlet; a rug; (7) **-place,** a bed; (8) **-ring,** a curtain-ring; (9) **-straw,** in phr. *to live on one's bedstraw,* to be thin and hungry-looking; (10) **-stricken,** see (4); (11) **-twilt,** a quilt; (12) **-twitch,** a piece of wood used to tighten the cords of a cord-bed.

(1) **n.Dev.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 35. (2) **Frf.** To this day they crawl over their bed-board for the last time, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xxvii. (3) **Rxb.** Here was a bed-bound listener ready to hand, and eager withal to hear, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 156. (4) **e.Dur.**[1], **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **s.Lan.**[1] (*b*) **I.Ma.** In old times, when a young woman got an oil print beggon, and a checkered apron on her, she was full-rigged (S.M.). 6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **Dur.** He can find a bit bed-place where he likes, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 58. (8) **s.Lan.**[1] (9) **e.Dur.**[1], **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) (10) **Nrf.** She be bed-stricken, can't move, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1903) 518. (11) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (12) **Cum.**[4]

2. Phr. *to get her bed,* to be confined. s.Lan.[1] **3.** The foundation wood of a cart. Dor.[1] (s.v. Waggon.) **4.** The forequarter of mutton without the shoulder. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (July 1902). **5.** *v.* To lay a stone evenly; to lie flat, close. Sc. (A.W.)

BEDDING, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (A.W.) An old custom of putting the bride and bridegroom to bed.

BEDERAL, *sb.* Ant. (S.A.B.) A maimed or crippled person. i.q. **Bedrel.**

BEDLAM, *sb.* w.Yks. (B.K.) **1.** A pig's liver fried with onions. **2.** A social 'stir' at which the chief item of fare is a pig's liver fried with onions.

BEDOWN, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Edb. Down, downwards.

Bedown his throat had learn'd to hirsle, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 186, ed. 1785.

BEDSHANK, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) Buttermilk.

BEDSTONE, *sb.* Dmf. The circular slate used in the game of 'beds.' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344.

BEDUNDERED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Stupefied, confounded. See **Dunder,** *v.*[2]

BEE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Sus. Dor. Som. In *comp.* (1) **Bee-cote,** a cover of straw or fern to put over a bee-hive; (2) **-eater,** (*a*) the great titmouse, *Parus major*; (*b*) the spotted fly-catcher, *Musicapa grisola*; (3) **-flower,** (*a*) the bee-orchis, *Ophrys apifera*; (*b*) the Bokkara clover, *Melilotus alba*; (4) **-hackle,** see (1); (5) **-stack,** a hive; (6) **-stone,** a stone on which the hive is set; (7) **-'s-wisp,** a wild bees' nest on the surface of the ground.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2*a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (3, *a* **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (4) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (5) **w.Sus.** GORDON *Vill. and Doctor* (1897) 253. (6) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (7) **Cai.**[1]

BEE-BAW-BABBETY, *sb.* Per. A game.

If they werena formin' a ring an' coaxin' him tae play 'Bee-baw-babbety,' the young hizzies, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 28.

‡**BEEDS,** *sb.* Bdf. (B.K.) A wooden collar put on a horse to keep it from biting itself.

BEEFER, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

BEEF-STEAK-PLANT, *sb.* w.Yks. (S.K.C.) The begonia.

BEEFY, see **Biffy.**

BEEK, *v.*[1] Sh.I. To bathe; to foment.
A'm beekit da cut wi' lue watter, *Sh. News* (Aug. 28, 1897).
BEEK, *v.*[2] s.Ayr. [bīk.] To add fuel to fire. (M.J.F.)
BEEK, *v.*[3] Irel. To crown with the last layer; a *fig.* use of **beak**, *sb.*[1]
n.Ir. Wan thing wis wantin', till beek the ambition that glow'd in their hearts, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 80.
BEEL, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. *v.* Of cattle: to collect them to a spot suitable for passing the night in the open air. Cf. **bail**, *v.* 2. *sb.* A place at which cattle are collected to spend the night in the open.
BEELD, *sb.* *Obs.* Fif. Also written **beild**. An image. Germ. 'Bild.'
Pu'pits and beelds are hackit sma', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 184; 'That cowl'd and girdlet fither [company] . . . Ran throu' the Hey-kirk hither thither, Huggin' their beilds and banes, *ib.* 188.
BEER, *sb.*[1] 3 (1). Sc. (A.W.)
BEERACH, *sb.* Cai.[1] [bī·rəχ.] A string which ties a cow's tail to her leg during milking-time.
BEESE, *adj.* sw.Lan. (H.M.) Warm, comfortable.
BEEST, *pret.* Cai.[1] Had to, was compelled to.
‡**BEEST**, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] In phr. *to give beest of a business*, &c., to relinquish it. [Not known to our correspondents.]
BEESWEET, *sb.* Sur. [bī·swīt.] A donkey. SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 24.
BEET, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* With *up*: to mend by addition so as to prevent waste or diminution. Cai.[1] The same word as **boot**, *sb.*[2] 2. *sb. pl.* Needful things.
Sc. Sell hawkie, minnie, And buy the beets to me, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 588.
BEETLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. In phr. *to ride the beetle*, to go afoot. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 409, ed. 1876.
BEETLE-BEE, *sb.* Slk. A humming beetle.
List when the beetle-bee's bugle comes near ye, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 413.
‡**BEETON**, *sb.* Sc. See below.
Hushie-ba, burdie beeton! Your mammie's gane to Seaton, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 13.
BEFFER, see **Beaver**, *sb.*[1]
BEG, *v.* Yks. 1. With *off*: to cry off.
n.Yks. Ah begg'd off about t'rent (I.W.).
2. With *on*: to regain a lost situation, &c., by begging. Yks. (J.W.)
BEGGAR, *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Not. Lin. Used as a mild imprecation.
Sh.I. A'm begger'd an dat's no da maist sensible argiment 'at A'm heard aboot da kye an' da hill yet, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). n.Yks. (I.W.) s.Not. Beggar the thing! (J.P.K.) s.Lin. (T.H.R.)
BEGGARATION, *sb.* Cum. That which causes beggary.
See prices ur fair beggaration; I'll niver tak sebben (shillings), RICHARDSON *T'Auld Farmer* (1871); (E.W.P.)
BEGGARLY-SCOT, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. The game of 'Scotch and English,' q.v.
The game called Beggarly Scot exhibits a striking view of the free-booting practices of the former border inhabitants, JOLLIE *Sketch* (1811) 44.
BEGGAR-WEED, *sb.* (1). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 325.
BEGIN, *v.* Sc. War. 1. With *of*: to attack, assail; to be the aggressor. War.[3] 2. Phr. *begin us*, say grace for us; a request to the minister. Sc. (A.W.)
BEGRUDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Cor. 1. *v.* To 'ill-wish.'
Cor. That peg was begruged thee, thas the way a wudn' thrive, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 319, ed. 1896.
2. *sb.* Suspicion.
Sh.I. Sell doo, Bawby, if ye hae ony begrudge o' her, *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900).
BEGYANE, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Taken aback. See **Begone**.
BEHAUD, *v.* Frf. To recognize. A dial. form and use of 'behold.'
Ou ay! I behad ye noo; wisna yer mither henwife at Dun? INGLIS *Oor Ain Folk* (1895) 227.
BEHINT, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Yks. 1. *adv.* and *prep.* Behind. Sc. (A.W.) 2. *adv.* Of a watch or clock: slow. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BEHOPES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. (S.P.H.) Expectations, 'hopes.'
BEIGH, *v.* Ayr. To cough. Cf. **baichie**, *v.*
Kittled every throat and made me beigh, as I had the keenk-host, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 88.
BEIK, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Trifles. i.q. **Bike**, *sb.*[1]
BEIL, **BEILD**, see **Beal**, *v.*, **Beeld**.
BEIN, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **bene**.
1. *adj.* Eager. i.q. **Bien**.
Lth. People are said to be bein upon anything they are very fond of.
2. Water-tight. Lnk. A bein cask.
3. *v.* To render comfortable.
Rxb. A house is said to be bein'd when thoroughly dried.
BEING, see **Bing**, *sb.*[2]
BEING AS HOW, *phr.* Sc. (A.W.) Seeing that.
‡**BEINSH**, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. To run headlong; also as *sb.* a violent push, a sudden motion. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.
‡**BEIST**, *sb.* Glo. (H.S.H.) A rabbit-hole.
BELADY, **BELAKIN(S**, see **Byrlady**, **Byrlakin(s.**
BELAY, *v.* *Obs.* Frf. To overcome.
Push boldly and win the dear maid, Perhaps in the end she'll agree, The lass that's o'er easy be-laid, Shou'd ne'r be the partner for me, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 122.
BELB, see **Belve**.
BELBEVAR, *v.* Abd. ? To puzzle.
I kend a chiel had twa sweethearts, And whilk to tak he fairly was belbevar't, ROBB *Sngs.* (1852) 165.
BELDER-KITE, *sb.* Lakel. Used of a person who has eaten or drunk too much. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 30, 1897).
BELDRUM, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) Also in form **bildrum**. The water hemlock, *Oenanthe crocata.*
BELEDDY, see **Byrlady**.
BELI-PILTOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **bellya-**. A half-grown piltock. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 22.
BELK, *v.*[2] Lakel. With *into*: to go about a piece of work with great energy. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 23, 1897).
BELKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Anything large of its kind. See **Belk**, *v.*[2]
BELKING-FULL, *phr.* Lakel. Full to repletion. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 23, 1897). Cum.[4]
BELKY, see **Bellicon**.
BELL, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lan. 1. *sb.* The town-crier; also in *comp.* **Bell-man**. Abd. (G.W.) 2. Phr. *to let the bells down*, to drink cautiously after a heavy orgie. s.Lan.[1] 3. *v.* To swell out.
Slk. Bell'd her cheek wi' the briny faem, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 128.
BELL, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) A white mark on a horse's face.
BELL, see **Belve**.
‡**BELLANDINE**, *sb.* Slk. A broil, squabble.
There are the chaps alraidy watching to hae a bellandine wi' thee, HOGG *Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) I. 267 (JAM.).
BELLA-RING-TAIL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] (s.v. Nanny-ring-tail.) The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.*
BELLAS'D, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Exhausted, out of breath. i.q. **Bellows**, *v.*
‡**BELLAVEN**, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] In phr. *to give bellaven*, to treat with violence; to beat.
Thou gives that door bellaven, going in and out. Give him bellaven—he deserves it.
‡**BELLERSOUND**, *adj.* n.Lan. As sound as a bell.
'Naa, et's reet, et's bellersound a sewer.' Heard used by one person only (W.H.H.).
BELLES-TOPPER, *sb.* I.Ma. A black top-hat.
In the last generation some of the Manx women wore men's hats; my grandmother was married in one of these Belles toppers (S.M.).
‡**BELLHAUR**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Ir. A beadle. (J.S.)
BELLIBUCHT, *sb.* Gall. See below.
Curious hollows in the sides of some hills, not running in the longitude way, as hollows mostly do, but the contrary, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 61.
BELLIE-MANTIE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) The game of blind-man's-buff.

BELLIMENT, *sb.* Cum.[4] See below.

'An impertinent brazen belliment,' is an expression commonly applied to children, when found out in any mischief.

BELLOND, *ppl. adj.* w.Dur.[1] i.q. **Bellaned, 1.**

‡**BELLONIE**, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A noisy, brawling woman.

BELLOT, *v.* Som. (W.F.R.) [be·lət.] To bellow, bluster; to cause a disturbance. Cf. **bellock.**

BELLOWS, *v.* Midl. To strike. Cf. **bellis(e.**

He had the whip-stock oop to bellows me over the head wi't, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 188.

BELLOWS-BREAM, *sb.* Sur. A species of bream; see below.

Those who are familiar with the substantial household implements called bellows, may form some idea of the size and appearance of a good-sized bream, one of the two varieties having received the local appellation of 'bellows' bream, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 250.

BELL-POT, *sb.* Ess. The coot, *Gallinula chloropus. Longman's Mag.* (May 1898) 68.

‡**BELLRAIVE**, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration.

BELLSTER, *sb.* Sur. (T.S.C.) [be·lstə(r).] A bell-ringer.

BELLUMS, *sb.* Abd. [be·ləmz.] A boys' game.

When wearied wi' ramblin', we finished the splore, Wi' a game at the 'Bellums,' or 'Buffet the Boar,' Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 79.

BELLY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Lan. Lin. War. Cor.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Belly-band**, the string fastened to the standard of a kite; (2) **-baster**, a blow given by falling flat on the water when diving; (3) **-blind**, stone blind; (4) **-dreawt** or **-droight**, a draught of ale; thirst; (5) **-god**, a glutton; (6) **-muck**, rubbish; (7) **-wash**, poor, thin liquid food.

(1, 2) **War.** (W.H.C.) (3) **Sc.** An auld belly-blind man was sittin' there, Kinloch *Ballads* (1827) 24. (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2] (6) **Cor.** Give en somethin' better to lay hold 'pon than his poor bally-muck o' religion, Phillpotts *Prophets* (1897) 277. (7) **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

2. *v.* With *out*: to project.

Lakel. That hoose wo bellys oot a lot mair ner I like, *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897).

‡**BELLY-RIVE**, *sb.* Sc. A great feast; a social gathering. n.Sc. (W.G.), Cai.[1]

BELLYWIND, *sb.* Hmp. The traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba.* (H.R.)

BELONG, *v.* Dur. Lan. **1.** To own, possess. s.Lan.[1] **2.** To reside at; to hail from. e.Dur.[1] **3.** To happen, occur.

s.Lan.[1] 'He knows what things belungs.' Said of a well-informed man.

BELOW, *v.* Per. Fif. (Jam.) In phr. *to below oneself*, to demean oneself.

BELSHACH, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A contemptuous term for a child.

BELSHIE, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Fat and small.

‡**BELSTRACHT**, *adv.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Prostrate, headlong. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BELT, *v.*[1] Sc. (Jam.) To come forward with a sudden spring.

BELT, *v.*[2] s.Lan.[1] [belt.] To cry out, make a loud noise.

BELTAN, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Dmb. Through the snow-choked air, like husky horn, A voice but now was o'er the beltan borne, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 47.

‡**BELTON**, ? *sb.* or *adj.* w.Yks. Said of a cow 'hoven' or swollen in the body. (C.W.H.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

BELTUTE, *sb.* Cum.[4] Also in form **baltute.** The coot, *Gallinula chloropus.*

BELVE, *v.* Wm. Also in forms **belb, bell.** Of char or perch: to circulate near the surface of the water.

Some char have been seen belving in the Lake (C.W.D.); At the upper end of the lake very few char have been seen at the top during the summer months, while they were 'belbing' in hundreds at the low end, *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 4, 1902) 6, col. 1.

‡**BELVET**, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] ? An article of woman's dress. ? Misprint for velvet.

Shoo flung on by muh i' her fāaded belvet as if shood nivver bin rāaned on, 22.

BEMEAN, *v.*[1] Chs. Cor. Chs. (F.R.C.) Cor. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 57, ed. 1896.

BEMENT, *v.* Sc. To render demented.

Bnff. Nae furrin gaen chiel shud hae sae bementit th' young lasses o' my time, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 17, 1902).

BEMMLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. An ill-made man; a bad walker. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

BEN, see **Benjy.**

BEN-A-HOOSE-'OMAN, *sb.* Abd. A parlourmaid.

Aw wis hearin' ye're aye gyaun owerbye t' Easty's efter the ben-a-hoose 'oman, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 29, 1903).

BEN-BODKIN, *sb.* *Obsol.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A name for the first finger.

BENCHER, *sb.* s.Wor. An idler at a public-house.

Thee be'st a riglar bencher, thee'st weared thy breeches out a sittin' o' the public-'ouse bench (H.K.).

BEND, *sb.*[6] Per. (G.W.) Also in form **bender.** A silly, foppish fellow; a 'booser.'

BEND, *v.* Yks. Ess. **1.** In phr. *to bend the face*, to wrinkle the face preparatory to crying.

Ess. You mawn't bend your face at the lady. He bent his little face and hollered (J.G.B.).

2. With *under*: to carry.

n.Yks. He carried as monny sticks yam as he could bend under (I.W.).

BENDER, *sb.* Nrf. The stick used in playing 'kitty-pussy.' Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 280.

BENDY-LEATHER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] See **Bend**, *sb.*[1]

BENEATH, *v.* Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897). Cum.[4]

BENEFIT, *sb.* War.[3] In phr. *out of benefit*, see below.

A contributor may be out of benefit for other reasons than arrear of subscription—ex. gr. he may, in a long sickness, have received full-pay, half-pay, and quarter-pay successively for the periods prescribed in the rules, and then he might be either permanently, or for a fixed period, out of benefit for the 'same sickness.'

BENEFIT-MAN, *sb.* Gall. A farm-labourer who receives part of his wages in kind. (A.W.)

BENGIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. See below.

Sc. The confidently careless young man, taken unawares, would have found himself snatched up by sinewy hands, and violently bengied [in the harvest field] before his mistress' eyes, *Good Wds.* (1879) 348. **Fif.** A field that is cutting is sacred to the shearers, and whoso trespasses must pay the penalty of 'bengie'—that is, he . . . may be seized heel and crop, and bumped upon the stubble until he . . . is tender, unless there is a compounding for money, Meldrum *Grey Mantle* (1896) 103.

BENLIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] A long, light stone, slung in the loops of the 'simmons' on a thatched or 'divot' roof.

BENLINS, *adv.* Sc. Towards the interior of a house, &c. See **Ben**, *sb.*[1]

Lnk. Jee't the door, and benlins peepin' Speer't was I there, Struthers *Poet. Tales* (1838) 81.

BENNER-GOWAN, *sb.* Dmf. The garden feverfew, *Pyrethrum.* Wallace *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344.

BENNY, *sb.* Som. (W.F.R.) [be·ni.] A stickleback; a minnow.

BENNY-ANN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **banny-ann.** A makeshift or odd and end meal; used *attrib.* See **Banian-day.**

BENONST, *adv.* n.Ir. Unawares; 'beknownst.'

Thought they could swape us benonst down below, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 55.

BENSIE, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To strike impetuously. See **Bense**, *sb.*[1]

BENSON-SHAKES, *sb. pl.* Oxf. The ague.

The unhealthiness of Benson is, or was, I am told, expressed by a common saying, 'the Benson shakes,' i.e. ague, Pearman *Hist. Bensington*, 127.

BENSTEAD, *sb.* e.Suf. A road or causeway.

A passenger . . . was walking along the 'benstead'—the road leading from the railway station past the mills to Mettingham, *e.Suf. Gazette* (Sept. 5, 1899) *Suppl.*, col. 1.

BENT, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] High pasture; moor; a sandy hillock covered with 'bent.'

BENT, *sb.*[2] s.Lan.[1] Meaning, application.

Aw couldno' catch th' bent ov his talk.

BENTING-TIME, *sb.* Glo. i.q. **Bent**, *sb.* **I. 3** (2). *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 37.

BENT-MOSS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A soil composed of firm moss covered thickly with 'bent.' Ayr. (Jam.) Lnk. Patrick *Plants* (1831) *Introd.* 20.

BENTY-NECK, *sb.* Slk. See below.

Let the benty-necks crack now, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 156, ed. 1866.

BENWOOD, *sb.* Ayr. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Galt *Gilhaize* (1823) xvii. i.q. **Benweed.**

BERG, *sb.* Sh.I. Rocky soil; a lump of anything.

The word 'berg' is still used occasionally in conversation, not in its proper sense, but in expressions like these: 'Here is naethin but a shauld berg,' applied to a corn-rig, where the soil is very shallow and hard rock beneath; 'he has a berg on de nose,' he has a big lump on the nose, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 90.

BERNJOGGEL, *sb Obsol.* Sh.I. A wooden fishing-hook; a wooden pin. Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 19. See **Varnaggel.**

BERN-WINDLIN, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A kiss given in the corner of a barn.

BERRY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Lan. Sur. Hmp. **1.** The gooseberry. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Berry-bread**, (2) **-cake**, a cake enclosing layers of gooseberries; (3) **-shag**, a slice of bread on which currant or gooseberry jam has been spread; (4) **-tree**, a gooseberry bush.

(1, 2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897). (4) **s.Lan.** Walkden *Diary* (ed. 1866) 11.

3. The grain of corn.

Abd. Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1887) xviii. **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Hmp.** (H.R.)

BERRY-FAIR, *sb.* Cum.[4] A fair held at Papcastle during the Sunday afternoons of July.

BERRY-HEATHER, *sb.* Sc. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.*

Sh.I. Dey [fish brushes] wir a' made oot o' berrie hedder, *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898). **Cai.**[1]

BESCHUTER, *v.* n.Ir. To besmear.

Himself . . . beschuter'd us ears over head all with boilin' hot tar, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 56.

BESETMENT, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

BESLE, *v.* and *sb. Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) Also written **bezle** and in form **basle.** **1.** *v.* To talk ignorantly or at random. **2.** *sb.* Idle talking.

BESLITTEN, *ppl. adj.* War.[3]

BESLOBBER, *v.* Sc. (A.W.)

BESMYACHER, *v.* Cai.[1] [bəsmja·χər.] To besmear. See **Symaager.**

BESNANG, *v. Obs.* Gall. To crush, beat in, batter.

Till he gat its head besnanged wi' a stane, Black bawdrons wadna let gae, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 176, ed. 1876.

BESOM, *sb.*[1] and *int.* Lakel. Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Besom-head**, a rough, careless girl; a silly fellow. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] **2.** Phr. *to hang out the besom.* s.Lan.[1]

3. *int.* See below.

ib. Said by a person who has been speaking or arguing for some time, as a last word, indicating that he is determined to say no more.

BESOM, *sb.*[3] s.Not. (J.P.K.)

BESPOKE, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Dor. Betrothed.

Uls. After the young people are engaged or 'bespoke' there may be unfortunately a fall out, *Northern Whig* (May 8, 1901). **Dor.** You're promised and bespoke, and it bain't becomin' for 'ee to go a-rovin' and a-roamin' wi' any maid, Francis *Manor Farm* (1903) 60.

BESPRINT, *v.* n.Ir. To besprinkle.

Big tears besprinted the snowy white linen they bought for the dead, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 53.

BESSY, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Bessy-bab**, (*a*) a doll; (*b*) a slovenly but gaily-attired woman; (*c*) a man mumming in woman's clothes; the clown of the 'Plough-stots'; (2) **-clock**, dandelion seed; (3) **-clocker**, the dor-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*; (4) **-ducker**, the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*

(1 *a, b*) **s.Lan.**[1] (*c*) **n.Yks.**[2] s.v. Madgipeg). **s.Lan.**[1] The man in woman's clothes who went round with the Easter mummers. (2) **Lakel.**[2] Blown off to find out the time, so many puffs for each hour. (3) **Cum.**[4] Bessy Clocker appears at times to be applied to one of the other geotrupes species. (4) **n.Yks.**[4]

2. A light-headed girl. Sc. (A.W.)

BEST, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **bes** I.Ma. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Best-like**, best-looking; (2) **— girl**, a sweetheart.

(1) **Sc.** Dod, that's the best-like wife I've seen him wi' this gude while, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 17. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.)

2. Used for comparative *better.* Sc. (A.W.) **3.** *adv.* In phr. *to best*, over and above; to one's advantage. Sh.I. (Jam.) **4.** *sb.* In phr. *best of one's way* or *road*, the nearest or best way. Sc. (A.W.) **5.** Used absolutely for the 'best part of.'

I.Ma. Wouldn speak to the father or Jack the bes of a week, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 56.

BESTID, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Bestead.**

BESTRADDLE, *v.* s.Wor. See below.

A side of five or six labourers, each one 'bestraddling' about four rows of corn, plied their work [of pulling thistles with the aid of a 'fistle-puller'] (H.K.).

BET, BETHERAL, see **Bat**, *sb.*[2], **Bedral.**

BETHINK, *v.* Lakel. Dev. **1.** To remember. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] **2.** To wish ill to; to have a grudge against.

Dev. Her son and —— had not been friends for a long time. Her son had said that —— always bethought him, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

BETHOUT, *prep.* Fif. (Jam.)

BETID, *pret.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Also written **betyd** nw.Der.[1]; and in form **beted** Sc. n.Cy.

Edb. Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **nw.Der.**[1]

BETIMES, *adv.*[1] Sc. **1.** Early. (A.W.) **2.** By and by; in a little time. (Jam.)

BETIMES, *adv.*[2] Dur. Lakel. e.Dur.[1] Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897).

BETSY, *sb.* Nrf. A gun.

I shall put your old Betsy under my oily frock, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 140.

BETSY BUNGAY, *sb.* Ken. A children's game; see below.

'Hi, Betsy Bungay, all day on Sunday. You're the lock and I'm the key, All day on Monday.' Two children cross their hands in the fashion known as a 'sedan chair.' A third child sits on their hands. The two sing the first line. One of them sings, 'You're the lock,' the other sings, 'And I'm the key,' and as they sang the words they unclasped their hands and dropped their companion on the floor, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. 28.

BETTER, *adj., adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Lin. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Better-like**, better-looking. Sc. (A.W.); (2) **— side**, more than. *ib.*; (3) **— sort**, the upper classes. *ib.*

2. Best.

Sh.I. If shü sood lie stark deid i' your haands, wi wid a' ken ye wir baith düin' fur da better, *Sh. News* (July 3, 1897). **Lakel.**[2], **Cum.**[4]

3. *Redup. compar.* **Betterer.**

s.Lin. Mine's betterer nor yours a long way (T.H.R.).

4. *adv.* Recovered from illness; well in health. Sc. (A.W.) **5.** Phr. (1) *I am better to*, I had better. *ib.*; (2) *better worth*, worth more. *ib.* **6.** *sb. pl.* In phr. *ten*, &c. *betters*, ten times. Abd. (Jam.)

BETTERLINS, *adj. Obs.* Slk. Better.

How's tou now, callan? Is tou ony betterlins? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 325, ed. 1866.

BETTERMOST, *adj.* I.Ma. Brown *Yarns* (1881) 79, ed. 1889.

BETTERMY-BEST, *sb.* n.Yks. A best suit of clothes. (C.A.F.)

BETTERN, *v.* Lan. Nrf. Dev. To amend; to become better; to improve one's condition.

Lan. Poor folk want for t'bettern theirsels, Lake *Longleat* (1870) I. xx. **Nrf.** Sorry times ha' dawned on us, for all that 'ere, and ain't likely tu bettern, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 77. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. v. 36.

BETTLE, *sb. Obs.* Abd. A stroke, blow.

Boxed him . . . with a bald bettle, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing* (ed. 1805).

BETTY, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Suf. Ken. **1.** A man who interferes too much in domestic matters; a weak-minded, irresolute person.

sw.Cum. (E.W.P.), s.Lan.[1] Suf. Har husbin is a wonnerful betty (H.J.R.).

2. A small clothes'-horse. Ken.[12] (s.v. Tamsin.)

BETTY-BODKIN, *sb.* e.Suf. (F.H.) A name for the middle finger.

BETWEEN, *prep.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Cor. In phr. (1) *between and*, expressing temporal or local relation with omission of first *sb.* Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1]; (2) — *the (two) lights*, twilight. Sc. (A.W.), Cor.[3]; (3) — *two minds*, undecided. Sc. (A.W.); (4) — *two towns*, while going from one place to another. n.Yks. (I.W.); (5) — *you, me, and the bed-post*, between ourselves. Sc. (A.W.)

BETWIXT, *prep.* Sc. (A.W.) **1.** Between. **2.** Phr. *betwixt and between*, neither the one thing nor the other; intermediate.

BEUCHEL, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To walk feebly or with short steps; to shamble. **2.** *sb.* A small, feeble, crooked creature.

BEUK'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Of a sheep or cow: having an intermixture of black and white hairs. Cf. **brook**, *v.*[2]

BEULD, *adj.* *Obs.* Ags. (Jam.) Bow-legged.

BEUNMEST, *adv.* Cum.[4] Also in form **boonmest**. Uppermost. See **Aboon**.

BEUST, *sb.* Cum.[4] The ramp or curved piece of wood into which the upright planks forming stall divisions are morticed. See **Boose**, *sb.*[1], **Boost**, *sb.*

BEVEL, *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Edb. Pennecuik *Poems*, 92; (Jam.) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897).

BEVERAGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **beverid e.** **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to get*, or *take the beverage*, see below.

Gall. The bridegroom takes the beverage of his bride by kissing her the instant the marriage ceremony is over; but if any other person be so nimble as to have a kiss before him, that person gets the beverage, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

2. *v.* To 'handsel.'

Ayr. We'll beveridge the bower I've buskit for my Jeany. Kissing 'neath the tree, Ainslie *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 332.

BEVIL, *v.* Cai. To manage; to arrange.

Wi' ye, Saiterday nicht shud maist be lik' Sunday morn, if ye bevil it richt, M'Lennan *Peas. Life* (1871) II. 17.

BEWEAZED, *ppl. adj.* Som. (W.F.R.) Also in form **bewheezed**. Of land: saturated with water. i.q. **Weeze**.

‡BEWIDDIED, *ppl. adj.* Bewildered.

Sc. His een bewiddied he could see Hobgoblins strange and wild, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 212. Slk. The callant's bewiddied, an' waur than bewiddied, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 57 (Jam.).

BEY, *sb.* Lnk. See **Bay**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

She's to big a twa bey to her ain gavel to be a dwelling house to me an' my wife, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 12.

BEYOND, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Pem. Also in form **beyant** Pem. **1.** *prep.* Over and above; in excess of. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *adv.* Used absolutely for 'beyond all things'; unexpected.

Pem. By all accounts, it was something beyant (J.S.O.T.).

BEYZLESS, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Extreme; used also *advb.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

Beyzless ill. She is a beyzless clink.

BEZIBD, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Allotted.

'Tis not bezibd, Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 436, ed. 1896.

BEZLE, see **Besle**.

BEZOAR, *sb.* *Obs.* Rnf. See below.

Blistering plasters and a vomit were given, and the bezoar, but in vain. Bezoar, the name of certain concretions found in the stomachs of animals, to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed, Wodrow *Correspondence* (1709-31) I. 278, ed. 1843.

BEZWELL, *adv.* Or.I. (Jam.) However. See **Be**, **VIII. 6** (1).

BEZZLE, *v.* **1.** s.Lan.[1]

BEZZLE, *v.*[2] Lan. (S.W.) To beat.

BEZZLED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Showing the effects of drink. See **Bezzle**, *v.*[1] 'His nooas was bez'led.'

BEZZLING, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Very large: 'thumping.' See **Bezzler**.

Girt bezzlen steans cum whemellen doon t'chimla (J.M.).

BIAS, *v.* Hmp. [bai·əs.] To control.

I can't bias it H.R.

BIASSTER, *sb.* Cum.[4] Something marvellous, extraordinary. See **Byous**.

T'lal cuckcoo-hen's warped a Biasster this mworn.

BIAT, see **Biot**.

BIBBITY-BOB, *adv.* n.Wil. (G.E.D.) In phr. *to go bibbity-bob*, to jump up and down, as a child danced on the knee.

BIBBLE, *sb.* Bch. Nonsense. i.q. **Bibbles**.

How foul's the bibble he spits out Fan he ca's me a fugee! Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 29.

BIBBLE, see **Bubble**.

BIBBLES, *sb. pl.* ne.Sc. Mucus from the nose. Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) *Gl.* Hence **Bibblie-gauger**, *sb.* the nose. *ib.* 16.

BIBLE, *sb.* s.Sc. A book of any kind.

The Counsellor took down some large folios. Thought Dryhope, 'is there sae meikle doot o' my case, as to require the touchstone o' thae ponderous law bibles?' Wilson *Tales* (1830) II. 150.

BIBLE-BACK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

BIBLE-TRIPE, *sb.* Wm.[1] The second stomach of a cow.

BICK, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A bitch. Sc. (Jam.), Cai.[1] **2.** A sluttish woman. Frf. Inglis *Ain Folk* (1895) 10.

BICK, *v.* Sc. To cry as grouse; *gen.* in phr. *bick and birr*.

Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. The cry o' grouse when they're a-stirrin'—'Quee-beck, quee-beck,' or 'Bick-beck-birrin',' Frae cock an' hen, *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 145.

BICKER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. [bi·kər.] **1.** *v.* Of children: to chatter fast and excitedly. Cum. (E.W.P.) **2.** To indulge in rough or indelicate horse-play. Dmf. (Jam.), Cum. (E.W.P.) **3.** *sb.* A quarrel. Cum.[4]

BICKER-RAID, *sb.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) An unseemly harvest frolic, in which a young man threw down a girl and the rest of the company covered them with their empty drinking vessels.

BICK-IRON, see **Beak-iron**.

BID, *v.* w.Yks. To toe a mark at jumping.

Mind you bid fair (M.H.P.).

BID, see **Bide**.

BIDDENABLE, *adj.* Rnf. i.q. **Biddable**.

My bairns are gude, honest, biddenable lads. Gilmour *Pen Folk* (ed. 1873) 23.

BIDDHAG, *sb.* I.Ma. Cream ready for churning.

Hadn a notion, not him, the sowl! Aw, as innocent as a biddhag bowl, Brown *Yarns* (1881) 224, ed. 1889.

BIDDIE, *sb.* Sh.I [bi·di.] A thick oat-cake. See **Biddack**.

The skipper opens the buggie (a bag made of sheepskin) and takes out three biddies (very thick oatcakes), each of which he cuts in half with his sköne, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 132.

BIDDING, *vbl. sb.* Lakel. Wal. In *comp.* (1) **Bidding-cake**, a cake eaten at a 'bidding' wedding; (2) **-round**, the circuit whose inhabitants had the right of invitation to a neighbour's funeral.

(1) s.Wal. Every guest of the opposite [male] sex was expected to taste the ale which had been brewed for the occasion, and to eat one of the diamond-shaped 'bidding-cakes,' Raine *Torn Sails* (1898) 68. (2) Lakel.[2]

BIDDIX, see **Beat-ax**.

BIDE, *v.* Sc. Sur. **1.** To require; to be the better of. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** With *by*: of time: to pass by.

Sur. I can speak of him now without smartin', the time has bided by for that, Son of Marshes *Forest Tithes* (1893) 172.

BIDER, *sb.* Lakel.[2], n.Yks. (I.W.) A patient person.

BIDOOT, *prep.* n.Yks.[4] [bidū·t.] Without. See **Bethout**.

BIEL, see **Bield**.

BIELD, *sb.* Cum. Dev. **1.** A sheepfold. Dev. Stimson *King Noanett* (1897) 3. **2.** A ridge sheltering a glen. Cum. (E.W.P.)

BIER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written **beare**, **beir** Sc. **1.** *v.* To roar as a bull; to shout, make a noise.

Sc. Nine wargangs beiring braid and wide, Seven banners beiring high, Aytoun *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 16. Cum., Wm. (W.H.H.)

2. *sb.* A noise; a complaint.

Sc. I heard a pretty damsel Making a heavy bier, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 206. Bwk. The fowls and birds that made the beare, Prepare their pretty nest, CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 45.

3. A roarer. Cum., Wm. What a beer thou is! (W.H.H.)

BIES, BIEST, see **Bias, Beesh.**

BIETLE, *v.* w.Lth. (JAM.) Also written **beetle.** To amend; to improve in health. 'The crap's beetlin' now.'

BIF(F, see **Beef.**

BIFFY, *sb.* Wgt. (A.W.) Also in form **beefy.** A nickname for a short, pursy fellow.

BIG, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. I.Ma. War. 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Big end,** the greater part. Sc. (A.W.); (2) — **miss,** a great loss. *ib.*; (3) — **Monday,** the fortnightly market for woollen goods at Rochdale. s.Lan.[1]; (4) — **ring,** the game of 'gully,' q.v. War.[3] 2. Of a river or water: swollen in flood. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *sb.* Bigness. I.Ma. Harry wasn no match for him, for all the big of body and limb, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 22.

BIG, *v.* Sc. 1. With *on*: a curling term, see below. Gall. If a stone lies near the end, and guarded, yet thought to need a double guard, if not a triplet, the order from that side who has in the stone is commonly to big-on—to guard away—to block the ice, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. With *over*: to rebuild the top of a corn-stack after it has set. Cai.[1]

BIGENT, see **Bejan**, *sb.*

BIGG, *sb.* Sh.I. A fishing-lodge; a house. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 30; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121. See **Bigd.**

BIGGERMOST, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Biggest.

BIGGIN, *sb.*[1] Ayr. Lnk. (JAM.) Also in form **biggie** Lnk. A linen cap.

BIGGIN, *sb.*[2] s.Lan.[1] A small wooden vessel. See **Barney-biggin** and **Piggin.**

BIGGING-STICK, *sb.* Cum.[4] A stick pushed into the roof to hold the straw while thatching.

BIGGLE, *v.* Abd. (G.W.) [bi·gl.] To separate the grain from the straw by shaking.

BIGGY-SOWER, *sb.* Cum.[4] Anything extraordinarily large.

BIGHES, BIGHT, see **Bias, Bout**, *prep.*

BIGOTTY, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Dev.[3]

BIKKER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **bukker.** [bi·kər.] A smuggler; a vessel used for smuggling. Cf. **buccar.**

Lang afore daylight the fortunate dog Was safely on board o' a three-lugged bikker; Wha was bound to Lochalsh an' Lochaber incog., Pang fu' o' gude tea, an' tobacco, an' liquor, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 205; *ib. note.*

BILBER, BILDRUM, see **Bilberry, Beldrum.**

BILE, *sb.*[1] Abd. A heating of corn-stacks; a dial. form and use of 'boil.'

Aw hear o' some fowk needin' t' thrash out for heatin'. Fin't gyangs intil a bile, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 24, 1903).

BILE, *sb.*[2] Gall. (A.W.) In phr. *a bile in the stomach,* a bilious attack.

BILEAKINS, BILEDDY, see **Byrlakin(s, Byrlady.**

‡**BILER**, *sb.* Nrf. The metal handle of a pail. (E.M.), (M.H.C.)

BILGATE, *sb.* Ayr. A 'bout.'

When he had taen twa or three bilgates o' tobacco, he cam to the bauld conclusion to tak the same bill as it were by the horns, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 104.

BILGER, *sb.* Cum.[4] Anything large.

BILL, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A large headless nail used for boot-heels.

BILLATORY, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A restless bull. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BILLEES, see **Bellows**, *sb.*

BILLER, *sb.* Dev. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium. Reports Provinc.* (1887).

BILLER(S, see **Bilder(s.**

‡**BILLET**, *sb.* ? Bdf. Nrf. A curved knife; a curved hook used in hedging or ditching.

? Bdf. A good hook knife or billet is a capital thing to screw in the landing-net handle to clear a place, *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 7, 1891) 288, col. 2. Nrf. (M.H.C.)

‡**BILLET**, *sb.* Wm. Chs. A bundle of half-threshed straw; a truss of straw. Wm. (B.K.), Chs. (M.H.C.)

BILLIBUE, *sb.* Gall. A hullaballoo. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BILLJOCK, *sb.* Gall. A bull.

Like Billjock amang the kye, They boo at fowk as they go by, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 83, ed. 1876.

BILL-MILKER, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) A name for the first finger.

BILLSEAG, *sb.* Gall. An old, castrated bull. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 65.

BILL-SWEATER, *sb.* w.Sc. Meaning unknown.

A canny Scotchman, a sort of a bill-sweater who know'd everybody, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 213.

BILLY, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Oxf. Nrf. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Billy-blindy,** the game of blind-man's buff; (2) — **Bumkin,** a name for the first toe; (3) — **Butterworth,** in phr. *to be all Billy Butterworth's children,* to be all the descendants of Adam; (4) — **buttons,** (*a*) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) the white campion, *L. vespertina*; (*c*) the great stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (5) — **fairplay,** a game of chance; (6) — **feather-poke,** the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; (7) — **pet,** a pet lamb; (8) — **winker,** a name for the first finger; (9) — **with-the-pinafore-on,** a stupid fellow.

(1) e.Dur.[1] (s. v. Blindy). (2) w.Yks.[2] (3) s.Lan.[1] 23. (4, *a, b, c*) War.[3] (5) Sc. This game of chance or gambling was common at village markets (G.W.). Lnk. During the fair time the wh e place is covered with shows, sweetie stalls, rowley powlies, and billy fairplays, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 11. (6) Chs.[3] (s. v. Jack Nicker). (7, 8) Cum. (E.W.P.) (9) Oxf.[1]

2. Phr. *like Billy o' rook,* an intensitive adv. phr.

Nrf. Onest my old dorg shot off the big gun, and the shot came right clean past me like billy o' rook, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 52.

3. A wool-making term: a machine for stabbing cardings. w.Yks.[3] 4. A drainer's spade. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897).

BILT, *sb.* Gall. A short, thick-set man. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Biltie.** Hence **Bilting,** *prp.* moving like a short, thick-set man. *ib.*

BIM, *v.* and *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To hum. Hence **Bimmer,** anything which hums. 2. *sb.* The act of buzzing.

BIMEBY(E, *adv.* War.[4], Sur. (T.S.C.)

BIN, *sb.*[1] Cum. (E.W.P.) A receptacle for corn made of straw, or of straw-rope twisted round and round.

BIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **binne.** A mountain, hill. See **Ben**, *sb.*[2]

Sc. The norlan' blaste frae yonte the binne May skelpe an' dadde fu' snelle an' dour, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 311. w.Sc. (JAM.)

BIN, see **Be.**

BIND, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. 1. *v.* To tie the 'bands' round sheaves in the harvest-field. Sc. (A.W.) 2. *sb.* See below.

Chs. In some parts it is usual for the leading reaper to call out at intervals, 'A woad, a woad, a bind,' on which all must bind what they have cut into sheaves (F.R.C.).

BINDER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. War. 1. A person who ties up sheaves in the harvest-field. Sc. (A.W.), War.[3] 2. The intertwined growing portion of a laid fence. War.[3] 3. The transverse piece of a power-loom. Lan. (O.S.H.) 4. A strip of hempen cloth or hoop of tin put round a cheese when taken out of the vat. Sc. (A.W.) 5. A large stone put in a rubble wall to act as a tie. *ib.*

BINDGE, see **Binge**, *v.*[1]

BINDING-BOUSE, *sb.* w.Sc. See below.

On the occasion of attaching the signatures to the bond of obligation between master and man there is usually given a treat at the expense of the parties contracting, which they denominate the 'bindin bouse,' CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 81.

BIND-POCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A niggard.

BINDWEED, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

BINDWOOD, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The common ivy, *Hedera helix.*

BINE, see **Bind**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

BING, *sb.*[1] Cum. Eight cwts. of lead ore. Cum.[4] Hence **Bing-stead**, *sb.* the building in which lead ore is stored. (E.W.P.)

BING, *sb.*[2] Kcd. (JAM.) Also in form **being**. The sea-beach.

BING, *sb.*[3] Sh.I. Instep, hollow.

Scratchin' da ball o' his left leg wi' da bing o' his richt fit, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 61.

BINGLY, *adv.* Edb. Comfortably. See **Bien**, 2 (2).

Gart the lowe Heat ilka corner bingly thro' an' thro', LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 368.

BINGO, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Cor. A children's singing game. See GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 29-33, and BURNE *Shr. Flk-Lore* (1883) 513.

BINK, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] Also in form **benk**. [biŋk.] A row of peats piled up.

BINK, *sb.*[2] Sc. [biŋk.] A crease; a fold.

Lnk. Swith its binks and faulds I straughlit, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 82. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

Hence **Binked-shoe**, *sb.*, see below.

Shoes which were at first too large for the feet that were to wear them, and the leather naturally bending inwards, they become at last too small—full of binks or bends, MACTAGGART *ib.*

BINN, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Strength, excellence.

A man of strong binn, is a man strongly built and bound—crop of good binn is a good strong crop, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BINNA, *prep.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **binnae**. Except.

The folks are a' cum binnae twa-three.

BINSTER, *sb.* Dmb. SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 80. i.q. **Bandster**.

BI-OOT, see **Bethout**.

BIRCHIN-STAPLE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] (s. v. Wagon). A staple fixed on both shafts of a wagon to attach breeching to enable the horse to keep back the load.

BIRD, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. War. Suf. Wil. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Bird-apprentice**, a children's game; see below; (2) **-s'-bills**, the fossil shells, *Gryphaeae*; (3) **-s'-nest**, the wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

(1) Wil. A row of boys or girls stands parallel with another row opposite. Each of the first row chooses the name of some bird, and a member of the other row then calls out all the names of birds he can think of. If the middle member of the first row has chosen either of them, he calls out 'Yes,' and all the guessers immediately run to take the place of the first row, the members of which attempt to catch them. If any succeed, they have the privilege of riding in on their captives' backs, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 33. (2) Nhp.[1] (3) Sc. (JAM.), War.[3]

2. Phr. *to go off like a bird*, to die. Suf. (S.J.) 3. A partridge; a grouse. Sc. (A.W.)

BIRDBOLT, see **Burbot**.

BIRDICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A burden.

My idee wis ta get roond ta da back o' da brake an' catch him in da birdick ipun his back, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 103.

BIRE, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. See below.

A certain number of threads collected together from several spools in warping the chain for a cloth, which bires are more or less according to its intended breadth, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 40.

BIRK, *sb.* Cai.[1] In roof-making: a piece of round timber laid horizontally. A dial. form of 'birch.'

BIRL, *v.* Ayr. ? To cause to sound.

Their double dealings birl'd their knell As faithless men, LAING *Poems* (1894) 113.

BIRLIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A loaf of bread. See **Birlin**.

BIRNEY, *adj.* Frf. See below.

A strong-built, 'birney' Hercules of a Scottish Highlander, LOWSON *Guidfollow* (1890) 22.

BIRR, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Gall. With *up*: to prick up the ears.

Its lang tail 'Twad swash, and lugs wad birr up, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 499, ed. 1876.

‡**BIRR**, *v.* Wm. To scotch a cart-wheel. i.q. **Burr**, *v.*[3]

BIRR, see **Bur(r**, *sb.*[3]

BIRRET, *sb.* Cum.[4] Also in form **barret**. The brim of a hat; the hard, black peak of a cap.

BIRRIT, *sb.* Abd. Also in form **birritie**. A hedge-sparrow; occas. used for the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

For the eggs of the boldie, the lintie, the lark; The cushies the corbies frae Drum they wad bring, Wi' piots, an' birrits, an' skites on a string, And up at the window for ornaments hing, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 78; (W.M.)

BIRSK, *sb.* Cai.[1] [birsk.] Cartilage, gristle.

[ON. *brjōsk*, gristle, cartilage (VIGFUSSON).]

BIRST, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A small, impudent person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BIRTH-LINE, *sb.* Wil. See below.

The inside of the [baby's] hand was creased with lines of dirt— . . . 'we always leave they lines in; they're the birth lines, and they wear out after a time, and it 'elps us to know what's going to 'appen to the child,' SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 30.

BIRTIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A fire. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 25; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

BIRZE, BIS, see **Birse**, *v.*[2], **Boose**, *v.*[1]

BISCUIT, *sb.*[1] w.Cum. (S.K.C.) A tea-cake.

BISCUIT, *sb.*[2] s.Stf. See below.

Each person was provided with a short-stemmed, thick-glassed, bulbous tumbler, and each person held his or her glass between thumb and finger by what is called the biscuit, the little finger being turned coquettishly up and outwards, MURRAY *Church of Humanity* (1901) 157.

BISH, see **Beest**, *sb.*

BISHOP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Bishop-weed**, the goutweed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*. Sc. (A.W.) 2. The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*. Heb. SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 155. 3. A second-hand horse-shoe. Per. (G.W.) 4. An implement for beating down the soil round a post or making level a causeway.

Abd. (JAM.); It is usually the bush of a cart-wheel, having a piece of wood knocked through it (G.W.).

5. *v.* To administer the rite of confirmation. s.Lan.[1]

6. To beat down earth or stones with a 'bishop.'

Abd. Ye'll find for ane willin' to bishop a score sittin' ready to peck, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 14.

BISKET, see **Brisket**.

BISKEY, *sb.* Cum.[4], Pem. (J.S.O.T.) [bi·ski.] A biscuit; a tea-cake.

BIT, *sb.*[1] Sc. 1. An identifying cut made in a sheep's ear. Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176.

2. In phr. *to take the bits out of one's mouth*, see below.

Gall. Will ye no tak the bitts out o' my mouth the day, is a common phrase by those who long to have a drink from their neighbours when they meet on market days, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**BIT**, *sb.* Nhp.[1] In phr. *as dark as bit*, very dark.

If, as is probable, 'bit' is a contraction of 'bitumen,' it is readily explained by its agreement with the more common simile 'as dark as pitch.'

BIT, *v.*[1] Cum. 1. To regain one's position or footing.

Cum.[4] Jemmy, however, mannish't to bit on his feet like a cat.

2. To fall.

I on her feace directly meade it bit, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 96; Cum.[4]

BIT, *v.*[2] w.Yks. To stand at the mark when playing quoits, skittles, &c.

Onlookers will cry—'Nah, bit fair!' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 1, 1897).

Hence **Bitting**, *sb.* the line from which marble-players pitch at the ring.

Howd on! Keep thee tooas on t'bitting (B.K.).

BITCH, *sb.*[1] 1. e.Dur.[1]

BITCH, *sb.*[2] Abd. In phr. *to give the bitch*, see below.

They aften hae a moonlight flittin' ta'en, And thus the bitch to clip your bits o' knabry gi'en, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 9.

BITCHWOOD, *sb.* Wor. (E.S.) The spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*.

BITE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Dev. Cor.

1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Bite-apple-day**, see below; (2) **-fig**, a miserly person.

(1) Stf. Later came Clemencing Day, or Bite Apple Day. It was November 23rd. . . Then there were apples to bob with and bite, *Chronicle* (Feb. 22, 1901). (2) Dev. One that bites a raisin in twain, that it may not make too great weight, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 153.

2. To take food. Sc. (A.W.) 3. To smart; to tingle; to sting. *ib.* 4. *sb.* Pasturage.

Sc. (A.W.) ne.Yks. Raggrass, in autumn, renews its nutritious bite, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 86. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

5. A miserly person.

Cor. An owld bite, ridin and drivin 'bout the town, and then left his awn sister to die in the House, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 12.

BĪTEL, BITHOUT, see **Beetle**, *sb.*, **Bethout.**

BITHY-WINE, *sb.* Wil. Dor. 1. The traveller's joy, *Clematis Vitalba.* Wil. *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 517. i.q. **By-the-wind.** 2. The bindweed, *Convolvulus.* Dor. (E.C.M.) Cf. **withy-wind.**

BITLE, see **Beetle**, *sb.*

BITMAY, *sb. Obs.* Nrf. A bit of land which was sometimes an island, and sometimes joined to the bank of a river. See *N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. ix. 133.

BITTAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A very small bit; a 'bittock.'

BITTEN, *adj.* n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

BITTER, *adj.* 1 and 2. Sc. (A.W.)

BITTERNESS, *sb.* Sh.I. Stormy weather.

Der shüre ta seek a skjug wi' sic a bitterness, *Sh. News* (Dec. 17, 1898).

BITTER-SWEET, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A kind of apple.

BITTLE, *sb.* Lnk. ? A leg.

Jist a wee kennin' boo'd in the bittles, In shape like the roon letter O, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 154.

BITTLE, see **Beetle**, *sb.*, *v.*[1]

BITY-TONGUE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A turnip running to seed.

BIVER, *sb.* War.[4] i.q. **Bever**, *sb.*[1] 1.

BIVER, BIZENED, see **Bever**, *sb.*[1], **Bisson.**

BIZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To hiss, as water on a hot surface; to frizzle; to 'buzz.'

Cai.[1] Lnk. Did a Pease-scon Toast Biz i' the Queff, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 19.

2. *sb.* A frizzle; a tousle.

Gall. Hair all tossed on end is said to be in a bizz, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BIZZEN, see **Bysen.**

BIZZIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A stall in a cattle-shed. See **Boosy.**

BIZZY, see **Beesting(s.**

BJAENER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **bjenner.** [bjē·nər.] A dog. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121; *Sh. News* (June 24, 1899).

BJARTIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [bja·rtin.] A name for a very small person, esp. a small boy. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 21, 49.

BJOAG, *sb.* Sh.I. [bjōg.] A ring, esp. a collar of straw put round a horse when harrowing. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 38. Hence **Bjoaget**, *ppl. adj.* of cattle: ring-striped. *ib.* [ON. *baugr*, a ring (VIGFUSSON).]

BLAAN, see **Blain**, *sb.*[1]

BLAB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Midl. Not. 1. *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Blab-hole**, the mouth; (2) **-tongue**, an indiscreet talker.

(1) Midl. Keeap your little blab-hole toight shut aboot what ye hear in this chimbly corner, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 55. (2) Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Not. PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 324.

2. *sb.* A gossip; a tell-tale. Sc. (A.W.) 3. Indiscreet talk. Lakel.[2]

BLABBER, *v.* Cai.[1] To babble; to speak indistinctly.

BLABBERSKITE(S, *sb.* Cum. An empty talker.

T'gurt blabberskites ur mair wind nor woo, *w.Cum. Times* (July 1898) 8, col. 5.

BLACHING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. (C.B.C.) Enlarging or heightening 'baring.'

BLACK, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **blake** s.Lan.[1] 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Black-a-top**, the cole-tit, *Parus Britannicus*; (2) **-avised**, dirty; sullen-looking; (3) **-ball**, to abuse, scold; (4) **-bean**, unlucky; (5) — **bent**, the wire bent-grass, *Nardus stricta*; (6) **-blutters**, (7) **-boys**, blackberries; (8) — **buckwheat**, the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; (9) **-bums**, see (7); (10) **-cap**, (*a*) see (1); (*b*) the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (*c*) the great titmouse, *Parus major*; (*d*) a person who bids at an auction merely to raise the price; (11) **-clock**, a cockroach; a beetle; (12) **-coat**, a minister of religion; (13) — **cork**, ? porter; (14) — **corn**, peas and beans; (15) — **doggie**, a form of the game 'drop the handkerchief'; (16) — **dooker**, (*a*) the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (*b*) the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (17) — **duck**, the scoter, *Aedemia nigra*; (18) **-gang**, blackguardly; (19) **-gull**, Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; (20) **-hard**, a hard black substance found near ironstone; (21) **-headed porker**, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (22) — **Jack**, (*a*) a kind of toffee; (*b*) a kind of bastard coal; (*c*) in phr. *black Jack rides a good horse*, the zinc ore gives good promise for copper; (23) — **lad**, see below; (24) — **man's tig**, a game; see below; (25) — **martin**, the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (26) — **money**, extra money given to men engaged in dirty work; (27) — **nebbed crow**, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (28) — **nonsuch**, trefoil in the husk; (29) — **oil**, oil made from the liver of the haddock and other fish caught on the coast; (30) — **Peter**, a kind of lamp; (31) — **pish-minny**, a black ant; (32) — **priest**, see (11); (33) — **Sam**, a bogy with which to frighten children; (34) — **squitch**, (*a*) the fine bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*; (*b*) the slender foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*; (35) — **starling**, the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; (36) **-stick**, a charred stick used to colour a sawyer's line; (37) **-strap**, weak treacle-beer; a contemptuous term for porter; (38) — **Susan**, a tea-kettle; (39) — **swift**, see (25); (40) — **tang**, the ore-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*; (41) — **thing**, a frying-pan; a stand for a kettle, &c.; (42) — **throssel**, the blackbird, *Turdus merula*; (43) — **trade**, the iron trade; mechanical engineering; (44) — **twitch**, see (34, *a*); (45) **-wing**, a dragon-fly; (46) **-wort**, the bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

(1) War. (J.A.C.) (2) Lakel.[2] (3) Ayr. She then commenced to black-ball Miss Hetty for her want o' sense, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 74. (4) Elg. These, Sir, were black-bean days to our town, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 191. (5) Nhb.[1] (s. v. Bent). (6) Lnk. PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 220. (7) Ken. (G.B.) (8) War.[3] (9) Cum.[4] (s. v. Black Kites). (10, *a*) Slg. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 33. (*b*) Cum. JEFFERSON *Hist. Allerdale Ward* (1842) 52. (*c*) Cum.[4] (s. v. Oxeye). (*d*) n.Yks. (I.W.) (11) s.Nhb. (J.C.), e.Dur.[1] (12) Elg. BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 44. (13) Edb. I'll run ower the way to Bell's brewery, and get ye a pint o' black cork to synd it down wi', BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 309. (14) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (15) n.Sc. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 407. (16, *a*) Gall. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344. (*b*) Cum.[4] (s. v. Bessy-dooker). (17) Cum.[4] (18) Dmb. There's the black-gang swindling core, Wi' dice and rowley-powley, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 12. (19) Cum.[4] (s. v. Mackerel Hawk). (20) n.Yks. (I.W.) (21) Nrf. EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 232. (22, *a*) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (*b*) Cum.[4] (*c*) Cor. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1866) 194, ed. 1896. (23) s.Lan.[1] An effigy carried through the streets of Ashton-under-Lyne on Easter Monday, and afterwards publicly burnt. Originally this effigy represented a man in black armour, and was intended for Sir Ralph Assheton (the tyrannical Black Knight of Assheton), but at the present time the figure is made up to resemble some person who is politically or socially unpopular in the town. (24) Crk. A long rope is tied to a gate or pole, and one of the players holds the end of the rope, and tries to catch another player. When he succeeds in doing so the one captured joins him (by holding hands) and helps to catch the other players. The game is finished when all are caught, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 34. (25) Cum.[4] (s. v. Deevlin). (26) Lan. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 313. (27) Nhp.[1] (s. v. White-neb'd). (28) e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787) II. 179. (29) ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 55. (30) Abd. Rashes, the pith of which was used for wicks in the Black Peter lamps, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 93. (31) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (32) Pem. (J.S.O.T.) (33) s.Lan.[1] (34 *a*, *b*) War. (35) e.Lth. SWAINSON *ib.* 73. (36) n.Yks. (I.W.) (37) Abd. A gibble o' black strap (G.W.). (38) War.[2] (s. v. Shūk). (39) Kcb. SWAINSON *ib.* 96. (40) Sc. (JAM.) (41) n.Yks. (I.W.) (42) Cum.[4] (43) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (44) Cum.[4] (s. v. Watter-twitch). (45) Cum.[4] (46) War.[3]

2. *sb.* In phr. (1) *black on ye*, a mild imprecation; (2) *the black afore one's nail*, something of no account.

(1) Cai.[1] (2) e.Fif. He made aff wi' himsel withoot gien' puir Mrs. Snifters sae muckle as the black afore his nail, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. Slk. HOGG *Tales* (1838) 239, ed. 1866.

3. A scoundrel. n.Yks. (I.W.) s.Wor. OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896) xvii.

4. *v.* To scold, abuse; to defame. Sc. (A.W.)

BLACKAMOOR, *sb.* s.Wil. (G.E.D.) The bulrush, *Typha latifolia.*

BLACKBERRY, *sb.* Sc. Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Blackberry-chicken,** an autumn-hatched chicken. Som. (W.F.R.) **2.** The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum.* Cai.[1]

BLACK-BUTT, *sb.* w.Yks. A form of the game of 'Blackthorn,' q.v. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 36.

BLACKIE, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) A bee.

‡**BLACKLIE,** *adj.* Sc. Cum. **1.** Ill-coloured, dirty-looking; esp. used of badly-washed linen. Ags. (JAM.) **2.** Of the sky: dark with threatening clouds. Cum. (J.P.)

‡**BLACK-RAPPEE** [not -rapper], *sb.* Sc. Also in form **-guard.** A kind of snuff.

Edb. A canister full of black-rappee or black-guard, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi.

BLACKTHORN, *sb.* Shr. Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Blackthorn-winter,** the cold weather often experienced when the blackthorn is in flower. Som. RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 213. **2.** A boys' game. Shr. BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 521.

BLACKY-CAP, *sb.* Irel. The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 12.

BLADDOCK, *sb.* n.Ir. A rough piece.

A thing that the priest call'd a bladdock av bone, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 88.

‡**BLADE,** *sb.* w.Yks. A ploughing term: see below.

'Put it a blade lower,' i.e. plough a little deeper. 'That is no sort of a blade,' that is, the ploughing is not as it ought to be (H.V.).

BLADE, *v.* Sc. To take the outer leaves off cabbages. Sc. (JAM.), Cai.[1]

BLADRY, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Trumpery.

'Shame fall the geer and the bladry o't.'. . Spoken when a young handsome girl marries an old man, upon the account of his wealth, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 296.

BLAE, *sb.*[1] w.Sc. (JAM.) A kind of hard, blue-coloured clay.

BLAE, *sb.*[2] n.Sc. Cld. (JAM.) Also written **blay;** *pl.* **blaise, bleeze** Cld. The rough parts of wood left in consequence of boring or sawing.

BLAE, *v.* and *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To bleat; used also of children, esp. in phr. *to blae and greet.* Cf. **blay,** *v.* **2.** *sb.* A loud bleat.

BLAE, *adj.* Cai.[1] Disappointed, lit. 'blue.' See **Blae.**

To look blae. A blae face.

BLAE-BOWS, *sb.* Gall. The flower of the flax. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BLAEDIG, *sb.* Sh.I. *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898). i.q. **Bladdoch.**

BLAEGIT, *adj.* Sh.I. *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). i.q. **Blaigit.**

BLAESE, *sb.* Frf. [blēz.] The bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus,* a shortened form of 'blaeberries.'

Birdies on the lichtsome wing Wha ken the howes whaur 'blaesies' hing, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 119.

BLAFFART, *sb.* Abd. A blow. See **Blaff.**

I culd hae gien the impident sinner a blaffart i' the lug, MCKENZIE *Cruisie Sketches* (1894) xviii.

BLAFFEN, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) The loose flakes or lamina of a stone. See **Fluthers.**

BLAFLUM, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) Nonsense.

BLAICHING, *sb.* Don. A thrashing. i.q. **Bleach,** *v.*[1]

For three fardens I would take it from ye an' give ye the father an' mother of a good soun' blaichin', 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 149.

BLAINAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A pimple; a small pustule. See **Blain,** *sb.*[1]

BLAINCH, *v.* ? *Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) To cleanse.

'To blainch the bear-stone,' to make the hollowed stone, used for preparing barley, fit for receiving the grain.

BLAINS, *sb. pl.* Lakel.[2] A disease of cattle.

‡**BLAIRHAWK,** *sb.* n.Yks. A rude, noisy person.

n.Yks. How now, blairhawk? (I.W.)

BLAIT-MOUIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Bashful, sheepish. i.q. **Blate,** *adj.*

BLAKE, *v.* e.Dev. With *out*: to project.

His house and garden, which blake out into the village street cornerways, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 5.

BLAKE, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] Intoxicated.

Jim was fairly blake last neet.

BLAKELY-LIONS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular term for the inhabitants of Blackley.

BLAME, *v.* Som. With *to*: to lay the blame on.

A mother, speaking of her child's nearness of sight, said, 'I always blame it to her reading' (W.F.R.).

BLANCH, *sb. Obs.* Fif. (JAM.) A flash; a sudden blaze.

A blanch o' lightning.

BLANCHARD, *sb.* Lakel.[1] A one-eyed cock; a veteran cock. See **Blinkard.**

BLANDED-BEAR, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) The produce of barley and common 'bear' sown in a mixed state. *Statist. Acc.* XII. 531.

BLANDER, *v.* sw.Lan. To waste time in gossiping.

Noane o' thee blanderin' (J.T.M.).

BLANDER-ELM, *sb.* Som. (W.F.R.) A young elm springing up from the stock when the parent tree has been cut down.

BLANDERS, *sb. pl.* Ess. (S.P.H.) A late sort of apple.

BLANK, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. **1.** *v.* To disappoint. Lin. (M.P.) **2.** *sb.* A disappointment. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Phr. *to put blank on,* to look sullen. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897).

BLANKET, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Midl. Wor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Blanket-bay,** bed; (2) **-jumper,** a flea.

(1) Sh.I. We got da kail supped, 'ithoot muckle defeekwilty, an' den made for blanket bay, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897). Frf. WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 79, ed. 1889. (2) s.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *on both sides the blanket,* by both father and mother; (2) *to go through the blankets,* to have a night's rest.

(1) Midl. Bein' big bred o' boath soides the blaanket, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 67. (2) Twd. I want a gude sleep, an' I wull be a' richt the morn's morn, whan I've been through the blankets, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903).

3. A form of the game 'Hie-spy.' Abd. (A.W.)

4. *v. Fig.* To smother; to suppress.

Wor. The question was smothered by friendly hands because it was deemed wisest to blanket it for the time being, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 19, 1896).

‡**BLAOONGY,** *adj.* w.Yks. Of weather: misty, drizzling. (B.K.)

BLARDIT, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) Short-winded; broken-winded.

BLARE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. **1.** *v.* To bleat. s.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** To make a loud noise; to cry. Ags., Rxb. (JAM.), e.Dur.[1] **3.** *sb.* The bleat of a sheep. Rxb. (JAM.) **4.** A loud sound; a cry. s.Sc. (*ib.*)

BLART, *sb. Obs.* Gall. The noise made by a large substance falling amid slush, mortar, &c. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Blart,** *v.*[2]

BLART, *v.*[1] **4.** Lakel.[2]

BLASH, *sb.* Cum.[4] [blaʃ.] A drunken spree; a bout of drinking.

BLASH, *v.* Som. Of flames: to flare up suddenly.

I lifted up a little flap as it were, and the vier did blash out so (W.F.R.).

BLASHING, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) The damaged condition of plants in a garden, caused by wind. See **Blash,** *v.*

BLASHMENT, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) Foolish, feeble talk.

BLASHY, *adj.* Lakel.[2], Som. (W.F.R.) Of the weather: rainy, gusty.

‡**BLASNIT,** *adj. Obs.* Sc. ? Hairless.

Sc. (JAM.) Rnf. Twa buttis [boots] of barkit blasnit ledder, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 101.

BLAST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Cor. **1.** *v.* See below.

Cor. She put an iron dishcover over the cake and said she would blast. This process consisted in sweeping up the turf ashes over the dishcover, piling dry furse over them and lighting it (J.W.).

2. To play the bagpipes.

Arg. The pipers . . . were blasting lustily at Clanranald's March when they came up the lower part of the Glen, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 143.

3. To have a stroke of paralysis.

Abd. Auld Bawbie Leith who was 'blastit' (had a shock of paralysis) while setting her peats in the moss in the summer-time, had again been 'blastit'—this time fatally, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 69.

4. *sb.* An external inflammation; a cold. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

BLASTY, *adj.* Sc. Blowing.

Edb. The blasty smith does brook it ill That he maun stand sae study still, *Har'st Rig* (1794) 22, ed. 1801.

BLATELY, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Of rain: soft, gentle.

BLATHE, see **Blithe.**

BLATHER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Blather-bag**, a 'windy,' foolish talker; (2) **-heads**, *obs.*, a yearly festival formerly held at Bingley; (3) **-scalp**, a dull-witted person; (4) **-skite**, to talk foolishly.

(1) Ayr. The wife whiles took a taste, and while under its influence was a perfect bletherbag, HUNTER *Life Studies* (1870) 231. (2) w.Yks. SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 153. (3) Lakel.[2] (4) Don. Toal o' Gallagher, what is it ye're bletherskitin' about? MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 192.

BLATHER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Som. (W.F.R.) 1. *sb.* A blister. 2. *v.* To blister.

BLATHERATION, *sb.* Don. An expletive.

Blatheration! And thanky for nothin', MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 222.

BLATHER'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Weak.

BLATTER, *v.*[1] Irel. Also in form **blather.** To beat, thrash.

n.Ir. Poor Larry all blather'd wis found; An' bleedin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 57; They'd blatter him blue with a black-thorn stick, *ib.* 80.

BLATTER, *v.*[2] War.[4] To bask in the sun.

I sin Mitty, the cat, a blattering in the onion bed, Missy.

BLATTER, *v.*[3] Sh.I. Of life, breath: to flicker.

Da braeth juist . . . blatterin' i' hits body, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898); STEWART *Tales* (1892) 42.

BLAUGH, *adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Of a bluish or sickly colour. Cf. **blae**, *adj.*

BLAUNDERS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] The glanders.

BLAY, see **Blae**, *sb.*[2]

BLAZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **bleese, bleeze.** 1. *v.* In phr. *to let bleeze*, to let fly.

Abd. I loot bleeze amon' them [hens] wi' the kaim fin I wis cleanin' my horse yesterday at denner-time, an' broke een's leg, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 108.

2. *sb.* The torch used in salmon spearing.

Abd. Down one evening to the Craiguise, to hole some fir to make blazes, MICHIE *Deeside Tales* (1872) 147.

3. *Obs.* A present made to the schoolmaster at Candlemas; also in *comp.* **Bleeze-money.** See **Candlemas-bleeze.**

Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) Dmf. Some old people remember when candles were lighted as a part of the ceremony, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344. Gall. Their pouches wagging by their wames, Wi' their intended bleese; Some saxpence brass—a shilling bit, And some gie twa or three, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 111, ed. 1876; Cannlesmas Bleeze. That offering or present pupils make to their Dominies on Candlemas day. Anciently it used to be a large candle, one that could give a good blaze; hence the name bleeze; now-a-days 'hard cash' [it] is thought gives as pleasant a light, *ib.* 113.

BLAZER, *sb.* Dur. Lan. A piece of sheet-iron used to make the fire draw.

e.Dur.[1] Lan. Brought a blazer out of the pantry to screen the mistress's back from the fire, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop* (1890) 211.

BLEABERRY, *sb.* War.[3] i.q. **Blaeberry.**

BLEACH, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) A fall.

BLEAGUE, *v.* Wm. (J.B.) To wither or dry partially.

BLEA-LINE, *sb. Obs.* ne.Yks. Flax. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 65.

BLEAMY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Of the sun: shining with intermittent light.

BLEARED, *ppl. adj.* Cai.[1], w.Yks. (S.P.U.) Smeared, disfigured, esp. by tears.

BLEAT, *adj.* Som. (W.F.R.)

BLEAT, see **Blate**, *adj.*

BLEAWSY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] [blē·zi.] Dull, stupid, drowsy. See **Blewze.**

BLEB, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dur. Cum. 1. *sb.* A small blister. Sc. (A.W.) 2. *v.* To bubble. w.Dur.[1] 3. To drink greedily and with a bubbling noise. Cum.[4]

BLECK, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) 1. A challenge to a feat of dexterity; a defeat at such an encounter. 2. A school term; see below.

If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a bleck upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him.

BLEDDERSKATE(D, *adj.* Yks. Exhausted with fatigue; of a sheep: affected with water on the brain. (W.H.); (M.C.F.M.)

BLEEM, *sb.* Cai.[1] [blīm.] The stalk of a potato-plant; used also of the whole plant.

BLEESE, see **Blaze.**

BLEEZED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Of a hammer, &c.: ruffled, made uneven by beating.

BLEIR, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) To calumniate.

Fif. To bleir one's character.

Hence **Bleirie**, *sb.* a lie, fabrication. Ayr.

‡**BLENS**, *sb.* Cor. The bib, *Morrhua lusca. Cent. Dict.*

BLESH, see **Blash**, *sb.*[1]

BLESS, *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) To baptize.

Bring the babby to the parson to be blessed, and then a'll thrive.

‡**BLETT**, *pret.* Sc. Bleated.

Slk. That blett ower dale and down, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 100.

BLETTERS, *sb. pl.* I.W.[1] Small pancakes, flitters. (s.v. Vlitters.)

BLEUCHAN, see **Bluchan.**

BLEWDER, *sb.* Abd. A hurricane.

A blewder o' win' (G.W.); The win' gat up wi' awfu' blewder, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 100.

Hence **Blewdery**, *adj.* tempestuous.

A blewdery day (G.W.).

BLIG(G, *sb.* Sh.I. ? Bait.

Da twartree piltiks i' da skjo are noo faan upun, bit dey'll dö fir saide bliggs, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 243; 'Ye're made oot a blig?' 'I im dat, what'll sair wiz, I houp,' *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901).

BLIND, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Dev. 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Blind-barnie**, the game of blind-man's-buff; (2) **-boil**, a boil that does not come to a head; (3) **-coal**, coal which will not burn; (4) **-fair**, ? like an Albino; (5) **-fish**, the lesser spotted dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula*; (6) **-hash**, no meaning given; (7) **-lump**, see (2); (8) **-men's een**, the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*; (9) **-neddy-buff**, see (1); (10) **-pap**, a pap that gives no milk; (11) **-screen**, *obs.*, a screen used to separate the small from the round coal; (12) **-sieve**, a tambourine-shaped vessel used for winnowing and taking up corn; (13) **-stam**, (14) **-stobbing**, a shoemaker's term; see below; (15) **-tarn**, a tarn without a visible outlet; (16) **-window**, a window without glass; an imitation window in a wall.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Lakel.[1], s.Lan.[1], Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (3) Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] (4) Sc. His eyes were large and rolling, and of that light blue which is generally found in people, who are, what is called in Scotland, blind fair, *Scotch Haggis*, 105. (5) Heb. SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 247. (6) Lakel.[2] (7) Abd. Cured the muckle blin' lump i' the back o' my neck, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 61. (8) ne.Sc. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 148. (9) n.Yks. (I.W.) (10) Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] (11) Cum.[4] (12) nw.Dev. (s.v. Zennet). (13) Ayr. Does ony bit nir o' a critic want a ggem at blin'-stam amang the books? SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 125. (14) Cum. A method of sewing a patch on a boot-upper. Through a hole bored by an awl the right hand inserts a bristle to act as a guide to a wax end which is pushed through from the inside by the left hand (E.W.P.). (15) Lakel.[1], Cum.[4] (16) Sc. (A.W.) Sh.I. I goes inta da barn, an' sets open da blinn'd window at wis at da back fir takin' in da shaves, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 102.

2. Abortive; unproductive, unfruitful. Cum.[4], s.Lan.[1]

3. *sb.* A little sleep; also in phr. *a blind of sleep.*

Sh.I. A'm gotten a blind o' sleep da night, an' kens doo I feel a braw grain better ivery wye, *Sh. News* (Sept. 18, 1897).

4. *v.* To close an eye in sleep.

e.Fif. I'm sure I've never blindit nicht nor day for twa or three weeks, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxvi.

BLINDY, *sb.* e.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2] [bli·ndi.] The game of blind-man's-buff; also in *comp.* **Blindy-buff.**

BLINK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. **1.** *v.* To shine fitfully. **n.Yks.** T'sun blinkt oot (I.W.).

Hence **Blinky**, *adj.* shining with intermittent light. Cum.[4] (s.v. Bleamy). **2.** To take a hasty glance into. Cai.[1] **3.** *sb.* A sudden glance. s.Lan.[1]

BLINKER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Som. **1.** A blear-eyed person. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *Obs.* A one-eyed game-cock. Cum.[4] Cf. **blinkard.** **3.** A spark. Cf. **blanker.**

Som. There was just a little blinker in the grate (W.F.R.).

BLINKERD, *sb.* s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) A winking person.

BLINKIT, *ppl. adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Half drunk.

BLINNER, *v.* Cai.[1] [bli'nər.] To move the eyelashes as a person with defective sight.

BLINTERER, *sb.* Abd. (A.W.) A person with weak eyes.

BLIRY, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. The exterior of a mare's uterus. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76.

‡**BLISH**, *v.* Wil. To hack wheat; to spoil it in reaping.

n.Wil. In the days of hand-reaping with the old-fashioned sickle, men who were caught 'blishing' had their wages docked. It appears to have meant chopping or hacking down the wheat, instead of reaping it properly (G.E.D.).

BLITHE, *adj.* Sh.I. In phr. *be* or *by ye blithe*, see below.

The crew in their conversation seldom give a negative reply. Instead of their saying 'No,' we hear 'by-ye-blithe,' Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 133; 'Haand me a kippok o' piltiks.' 'Be-ye-blithe, no ene is in 'er,' *ib.* 246.

BLOB, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. **1.** *sb.* A bubble; a blister. Cai.[1], Cum.[4] **2.** A large gooseberry. Sc. (Jam.) **3.** *v.* To gather in drops; to drop.

Gall. The tears blob in the e'e, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 272, ed. 1876. **Don.** A tear blabbed right down upon the very line Toal was reading, Macmanus *O'Friel's* (1903) 270.

4. To bubble. e.Dur.[1]

BLOB-NUKKELT, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Also in form **-new-calf't.** Of a cow: newly calved and in full milk. See **New-cal'.**

BLOCK, *v.* e.Suf. See below.

Boys who accompany shooting parties to drive pheasants and partridges into the woods from the adjacent fields are here said to block the game. 'I am going blocking to-day' (F.H.).

BLOCKAUNE, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. See below.

Those domical buildings of a beehive form, variously called oratories or blockaunes. They are stone-roofed structures of narrow proportions, with low entrances, and containing one or more . . . chambers, MacDonagh *Life and Char.* (1898) 349.

BLOCKIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A small cod.

BLODDER, *sb.* Lakel. A bubble.

Let's mak siap blodders, *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 16, 1897).

BLOFFIN, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.) A young whiting, *Merlangus vulgaris.*

BLOIT, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Diarrhœa.

Ye are not worth a turd, Ye seem tae hae the skitter, Or bloit this day, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 81, ed. 1876.

BLONSH, *sb.* s.Not. [blonʃ.] A blotch on the skin. See **Blaunch.**

The blonshes was a deal bigger nor when it's measles (J.P.K.).

BLOODY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Bloody-butcher**, the beetle, *Telephorus lividus*; (2) **-pudding**, a 'black-pudding'; (3) **-sucker**, see (1); (4) — **Thursday**, the day after Ash Wednesday; (5) **-wall**, the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri.*

(1) **Cum.**[4] The red colour of this insect and its active habits, have given rise to the local belief that it lives by sucking the blood of cattle; school children have a dread of it, and will never touch it (F.D.). It will seek to suck blood from any part where the skin is broken (T.E.). (2) **Bnff.**[1] Part of the gut of a sheep or ox filled with blood, suet, onions, and pepper (s.v. Fite-puddin'). **e.Fif.** Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) In the Holme district, pancakes made with blood are eaten on this day, *ib.* (5) **Som.** (W.F.R.)

BLOOMER, *sb.* Lnk. ? A head-dress.

She dings her bloomer oot o' shape an' mak's 't jist like a shule, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 53.

BLOOMY, *adj.* s.Som. (W.R.) In full blossom.

BLORE, *sb.* Cum.[4] The corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis.*

BLOSS, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To disfigure; a dial. form of 'blotch.'

Her feeace war bloss'd wi' blebs and blanes.

BLOST, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] [**blost.**] **1.** *v.* To blow up. **2.** To pant, breathe hard; to boast. See **Bloust.** **3.** *sb.* An explosion. **4.** A whiff of a pipe. **5.** A brag; a boast.

BLOTCH, *sb.* War.[3] A blot. Hence **Blotching-paper**, *sb.* blotting-paper.

BLOT-SHEET, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

BLOTTER, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.) In phr. *to blotter and shoot*, to shoot. See **Blot**, *v.*[1]

BLOW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Lan. War. Som. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Blow-clock**, the downy head of the dandelion; (2) **-line**, see below; (3) **-stick**, a tube used as a substitute for bellows.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Children profess to know what time it is by blowing off the feathery seeds. (2) **Glw.** The blow-line, as its name implies, is a method of fishing in which the wind is brought into requisition. The mode of using it is simplicity itself. A skein of floss silk is joined to the ordinary reel line, and a small hook attached to a couple of feet of gut is fastened to the latter. The hook is baited with a couple of green drakes. The rod is long and light, and the whole art consists in letting the drakes swim on the surface of the water, as they sit in their natural condition, and if the angler can under a steady breeze manage to keep the rest of his tackle out of the water, he has managed the art, *Through Connemara* (1886) 9. (3) **Slk.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. (1) *to blow one's bags out*, to eat a hearty meal; (2) — *out*, a wrestling term; see below.

(1) **War.**[2] (2) **Cum.**[4] If not in 'holds' at the end of that time, blow them out, *w.Cum. Times* (Nov. 19, 1898) 8, col. 5. **Wm.** A wrestling term given out by the referee because the contestant will not or cannot take hold. 'He quaver'd on lang eneuf an' than gat blown oot' (B.K.).

3. To take breath. Lakel.[2] **4.** *sb.* *Obs.* In phr. *to take one's blow*, 'to have one's fling.'

Edb. There is nae ane ava, . . But likes, nae doubt, to tak' their blaw, Altho' in moderation, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 11.

5. A sheep-shearing term: the mark or ridge left by the shears.

Som. The blows should run exactly parallel, each in the same direction as the corresponding blow on the other side of the backbone, and should meet exactly in the centre (W.F.R.).

6. *pl.* A marble-playing term; see below.

Wm. Marble-players' calls. 'Blows' entitles the player who so calls out to three blows with his mouth at a marble which may have fallen near to the knocklety whol, and be rolling towards it without quite sufficient momentum to reach it. 'Bar blows' by the other contestant, if uttered first, checks any such action (B.K.).

BLOWER, *sb.* Sur. (T.S.C.) A winnowing-machine.

BLOWN-APPLE, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) A windfall apple.

‡**BLUB**, *sb.* Lin. A metathesised form of 'bulb.'

Good leafy mowles for next year's blubs, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 52.

BLUBBER-GUDGEON, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.) A simpleton.

BLUCHAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Also written **bleuchan.** A small salt-water fish of some kind. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 76, 229, ed. 1876.

BLUCHTAN, *sb.* Gall. Also written **bluchton.** A piece of the hollow stem of the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, used as a pop-gun.

He never fley'd us frae nor fun, The bluchton and the billet gun, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876; *ib.* 76.

BLUDDER, see **Bluther.**

‡**BLUDKERCAKE**, *sb.* Slk. See under **Carcake.**

Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a bludkercake, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 46, ed. 1866.

BLUE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Blue-back**, (*a*) the common tope, *Galeus canis*; (*b*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) — **billy**, a hard blue stone; (3) — **blauers** or **blavers**, the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (4) **-bottle**, ? the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (5) **-cap**, see below; (6) — **feltie**, see (1, *b*); (7) **-grass**, a name given to var. kinds of sedges, esp. the carnation grass, *Carex glauca*; (8) **-hap**, the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (9) **-jacket**, the cock hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (10) — **mogganer**, a jocular term for a

native of Peterhead; (11) — **nappy**, whisky; (12) — **roan**, an iron grey horse; (13) **-rump**, see (1, *b*); (14) — **segg**, see (7); (15) — **seggin**, the stinking iris, *Iris foetidissima*; (16) **-stone**, sulphate of copper; (17) — **tare-tyne**, the meadow pea, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (18) — **thread**, see (11); (19) — **Tommy**, the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (20) **-wing**, see (1, *b*).

(1 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 9, 1897). (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (4) **Brks.** The two lesser tomtits being known by the name of Blue-bottle and Tom-tub, *Gent. Mag. Lib.*, Dial. vol. (1884) 330. (5) **n.Cy.** The other goblin . . . was no other than a ghostly putter, and his name was 'Bluecap.' Sometimes the miners would perceive a light blue flame flicker through the air, and settle on a full coal-tub, which immediately moved towards the rolley-way, as though impelled by the sturdiest sinews in the working. Industrious Bluecap was at his vocation, *Colliery Guardian* (May 23, 1863), in HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 352, ed. 1896. (6) **Cum.**[4] (7) **Cai.**[1], **w.Sc.** (JAM.), **Cum.**[4] (8) **Lnk.** There the blue-hap cam' and biggit its nest, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38. (9) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 179. (10) **Abd.** From a custom of wearing coarse blue worsted stockings over the boots (A.W.). (11) **Dmf.** M'NAY *Poet. Wks.* (1820) 67. (12) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (13) **w.Som.**[1] (s. v. Winter-bird). (14) **Cum.**[4] (15) **Ayr.** (JAM.) (16) **Gall.** (A.W.) (17) **Mid.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) in B. & H. (18) **Sc.** (JAM., s. v. Thread). (19) **Cum.**[4] (s. v. Tommaty-taa). (20) **Cum.**[4]

2. Phr. *to make a dish look blue*, to eat the greater portion of it. Sc. (A.W.) **3.** *adj.* and *adv.*, used as an intensitive.

Sh.I. 'Why ta da muckle sheeld dü dey dive sae muckle intil hit!' Sibbie said in blue airnest, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898); Wumman folk wid tink 'at doo wis in a blue pashen, *ib.* (Mar. 31, 1900).

4. *sb.* Whisky.

Slg. Let Fifeshire booze their pois'nous blue, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1810) 15.

‡**BLUELY**, *sb.* Sus. (F.E.S.) A porpoise.

BLUESTER, *sb.* Gall. One who bullies in speech; a 'blusterer.' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BLUET, *sb.* Cth. (W.W.S.) The mark of a bruise.

BLUET(T, *sb.* Cum.[4] The skate, esp. the Burton skate, *Raia alba*.

BLUFF, *sb.* Ayr. Cum. **1.** *Obs.* A credulous person.

Ayr. They'd scarce deserve the name of men, Wha wadna at sic nonsense huff, And ca' nocturnal coward silly bluff, THOM *Amusements* (1812) 40.

2. *pl.* A blind placed over the eyes of a horse put out to grass. Cum. (E.W.P.)

BLUFFER-LIKE, *adj.* Nrf. Of a boat: having a somewhat blunted bow.

Our boats was bluffer like, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 64.

BLUFFERT, see **Bliffert**.

BLUFFIN, *sb.* Cum.[4] The coal-fish, *Gadus virens*.

BLUFT, *v.* Lakel. To darken. See **Bluft**.

Lakel.[2] Snow hes blufted oor winda up. **Cum.**[4]

BLUGGA-BANES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. See below.

The blugga-banes of the halibut were stuck in the waa o' da lodge, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 135.

BLUIST, *v.* Gall. (J.M.) To boast.

BLUITER, *v.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To obliterate.

BLUMF, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A dull, stupid fellow. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BLUNDERMENT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A blunder; blundering ways.

BLUNK, *sb.*[1] Som. (E.W.P.) A sudden snowstorm of short duration.

BLUNK, *sb.*[2] Sc. (JAM.) Coarse cotton or linen for printing.

BLUNNERBOAR, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A blundering fool.

Whiles he'll try a blunnerboar Wi' his queer whup to lash, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 41, ed. 1876; *ib.* 76.

‡**BLUNNTHER**, *sb.* Ant. (S.A.B.) A person of hasty temper and unguarded speech.

BLUNTY, *adj.* Som. (W.F.R.) Stormy, rough. i.q. Blunt, *sb.*[1]

BLURT, *sb.* Cum.[4] A sudden burst of weeping.

BLUSH, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.)

BLUTHER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **bludder**. **1.** To blot writing. **2.** To disfigure the face; esp. by weeping.

BLYEAG, *adj.* Sh.I. Dirty-white. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 175.

BLYPE, see **Blibe**, *sb.*[2]

BLYTE, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) A blast of bad weather; a flying shower. Cf. **blout**.

BLYTER, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To besmear.

BO, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] i.q. **Boo**, *sb.*[1]

BO, *sb.*[2] Heb. A rock, esp. a sunken or submerged reef or rock. See **Baa**, *sb.*

The rugged, dangerous, rocky coast beset with sunken 'boes,' SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 99; Breaker-haunted 'boes' that fringe this savage coast, *ib.* 100.

BÖ, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **bu**. **1.** A house. Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121. **2.** The principal farm in a parish. Or.I. FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 167. See **Boo**, *sb.*[4]

BOAFIN, *sb.* Not. [bō·fin.] A fool, simpleton; a term of contempt.

'The gret boafin!' yo're saying to yoursen. No, child, I'm no fool, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 162. **s.Not.** It meks yer look like a boafin, to do like that (J.P.K.).

BOARD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **1.** *Obs.* In *comp.* **Board-trees**, the plank on which a corpse is stretched. n.Sc. (JAM.) **2.** *pl.* Phr. *on the boards*, dead, ready for burial. Ant. (S.A.B.) **3.** The workhouse. Also in phr. *on the Board*, in receipt of parish relief.

Sc. Up till recently every parish in Scotland had a Parochial Board dealing with the relief of paupers. To be 'on the Board,' or to 'get off the Board,' meant to be in receipt of parish relief or a pauper's dole if not sent to the Poor-house (A.W.); If dis laests, I see naethin' for ony o' wis bit da Büird, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

‡**BOARD-RADES**, *sb. pl.* Som. Movable sides fastened on to a cart to increase its carrying capacity. (W.F.R.) See **Rade**, *sb.*

BOAR-THISTLE, *sb.* Sus. (B. & H.)

BOAS, *adj.* Cai.[1] Also in form **baas**. i.q. **Boss**, *adj.*

BOAT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Cor. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Boat-houses**, a coastguard station; (2) **-man** or **-sman**, a coastguard man.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) *ib.* **Cor.** 'Sure, it do look like a boatsman.' 'Iss, I do see his cutlash,' BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 169.

2. *v.* To enter a boat; to carry a boat. Also with *in*.

Sc. That beast winna boat (JAM.). **Sh.I.** We boatid in an' took da aers an' row'd fil we came oot by da Horn, *Sh. News* (May 4, 1901). **Cai.**[1]

BOATIE, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) A man who plies a ferry-boat.

BOAX, *v.* s.Wm. (J.A.B.) To stop a ball or marble with the foot. Cf. **balk**, *v.*

BOB, *sb.*[1] e.An. Som. **1.** The robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*.

Nrf. 'Bob,' as the Broadsmen familiarly call this pert, boy-like bird, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 22.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-verdick**, the robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*. Som. (F.A.A.); (2) **-wren**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. e.An.[1] (s. v. Tom-tit).

BOB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Lan. Wor. **1.** *v.* In phr. *bob in the ring*, a game of marbles. s.Lan.[1] **2.** To jerk. s.Wor. (H.K.) **3.** *sb.* A haymaking term: a toss, turn over. *ib.*

BOB, *v.*[2] Lan. To dilute, water.

Yo' shall hev it [gin] as it comes out o' the cellar for once.' 'Bout [without] being bobbed, yo' mean,' WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) vi.

BOBANTILTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] Any dangling piece of dress, ornament, &c.; an icicle.

BOBBEROUS, *adj.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

BOBBING-NEEDLE, *sb.* Sur. (T.S.C.)

BOBBIN-WHEEL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

BOBBLE, *sb.*[1] s.Dev. (Miss D.)

BOBBY, *sb.*[1] Ken. (G.B.), Dor. (E.C.M.)

BOBBY, *sb.*[2] s.Lan.[1] Anything very remarkable.

BOBBY, *adj.* Sus. Of plants: covered with insects, blighted. Cf. **bob**, *sb.*[1] 9.

The trouble with the red variety [of geraniums] is that they're apt to get 'bobby,' and have to be washed regularly, WIGGIN *Goose Girl* (1902) 64.

BOBBY-DAZZLER, *sb.* Lin. Wor. 1. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) 2. A bright-coloured butterfly. m.Wor. (J.C.)

BOBBY-HORSE, *sb.* Lan. A hobby-horse.

He'd getten so mich bobby-horse practice whol a lad, CLEGG *Sketches* 1895) 102. s.Lan.[1]

‡**BOBBY-JUB**, *sb.* w.Yks. (J.T.) Whipped cream and strawberries sweetened.

BOBBY-KNOCKER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A maker of the bobbins formerly used in cotton-spinning.

BOBBY-NUDGER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A wide-awake or soft felt hat.

BOCH, *sb.* Cai.[1] [bōχ.] A child's plaything. Also used ironically of an untidy or disagreeable woman.

BOCKET, *v.* Hrt. To tie up flowers, &c. in a bunch or bouquet. (J.W.)

BOD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. A person, creature, body.

Rnf. Graces, an' gods, Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sic bods, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 131. Edb. Aulder bods were babees birling, MACAULAY *Poems* (1788) 143.

‡**BOD**, *v.* Lan. To poke, 'bob.'

Sooner see a rebel hanged than bod her nose at a bason of swig and roasted apples, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 279.

‡**BODABID**. Sh.I. Applied to two boats' crews fishing in company and dividing the catch equally. S. & Ork.[1]

‡**BODACH**, *sb.* n.Sc. A local name for the small ringed seal, *Phoca foetida*. (C.D.)

BODDER, *adj.* Pem. Deaf. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **bother**, *v.*

BODDERMENT, *sb.* Lan. i.q. **Botherment**.

Away wi' tho, an mak nae bodderment, WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 137.

BODDUMLY, *adv.* Lakel.[2] [bo·dəmli.] In reality; at bottom.

‡**BODE**, *v.* e.An.[1] To board, feed.

‡**BODE**, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To bid, make a bid or offer for, esp. at a sale or roup.

Abd. (W.M.) Lnk. I'll bode for a hame an' a haudin' fu' snug ay, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 73.

2. *sb.* A bid at an auction. Cai.[1] 3. An invitation.

Twd. I'll be lookin' for a bode tae the weddin' or lang, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 24, 1903).

BODEMENT, *sb.* Dor. [bō·dment.] A warning. (E.C.M.)

‡**BODEN**, *ppl. adj.* N.Cy.[1] In a difficulty.

'He's hard boden,' he is in straitened circumstances.

BODESMAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum.[4] See below.

The watchmen were called bodesmen, because they had a bode, or watchword given to them, to prevent the enemy's fraud in the night season, SCOTT *Cum. and Wm.* (1899) 14.

BODEWORD, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum.[4] A message warranted by a token.

BODGE, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BODGE, *v.*[2] Der. To mend, cement, rivet. See **Bodge**, *v.*[1]

Those [dishes] be cracked, an' bodged wi' tape an' white lëad, GILCHRIST *Milton* (1902) 154.

BODJY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] [bo·dʒi.] Fat, podgy; puffy.

BODKIN, *sb.*[2] Glo. (E.W.P.)

‡**BODLE**, *sb.* Lan. A bodkin. (J.L.)

BODLE-PIN, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Boddle-pin**.

Bnff. Cautiously enshrining, within their multiples, a wayfaring Bodle-pin, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 166.

BODLING, *sb.* Cum.[4] [bo·dlin.] The codfish, *Gadus morrhua*. See also **Keeling**.

Keeling is the large fish which is out of condition. The bodling represents the best white fish, while the robin is a deformed looking fish often taken at the end of the winter fishing.

‡**BODY**, *sb.* Dor. In phr. *to be up in the body*, to be intoxicated. (A.C.)

BOFFLE, *v.* Stf. Oxf.

Stf. *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

BOFFOE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. A half-sunken rock, visible only at low water. HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 260, ed. 1891. Cf. **baa**.

‡**BOFTLY**, *adj.* Irel. (S.A.B.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] Untidy, wretched.

BOG, *v.*[1] Sc. To go out to work at so much a day. Cf. **boag**.

Ayr. His wife would not now let him go out 'bogging.' JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 34.

BOG, *v.*[2] and *sb.* w.Yks. (J.W.), Not. (E.S.) 1. *v.* To void excrement. 2. *sb.* Phr. *to go to bog*, to go to the privy.

BOGGART, *sb.* Lan. Wil. 1. In *comp.* **Boggart-wood**, a sarcastic name for a hand-loom. s.Lan.[1] 2. A scarecrow. Wil. (K.M.G.)

‡**BOGGIE-BAW**, *sb.* n.Cy. (J.Ar.) Anything nasty or disgusting; used in speaking to children.

BOG-HOLE, *sb.* War.[3] See below.

The Bog-hole is a midden, or miskin, connected with a privy. The walls of it are usually built up above the level of the ground, and on one side a door is provided through which the ashes from the house, or other dry rubbish, can be thrown for disinfecting purposes.

BOGIE, *sb.* Sc. I.W. Also written **boggie** Sc. 1. In phr. *Old Bogie*, (1) a name for the devil; (2) see below.

(1) I.W. Nobody cain't get upzides with ee, not wold Bogie hisself, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 78. (2) Gall. Displaced priests, who used to bind people contrary to the canon laws, though agreeable to nature's, were designated auld boggies, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 369, ed. 1876; Those who plot in secret are called auld boggie fowk, *ib.*

2. A craze, infatuation, hobby.

Ayr. It was clear the 'bogie' had again crossed his path, and he had followed it, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 115.

BOGLE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *Bogle catch the fairy*, a game of hide-and-seek.

Slg. Where men and maids are making hay, We'll hae rare fun, and help them, tae; As round the rucks we jinking play At 'Bogle catch the fairy,' TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 193.

BOHO, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **beho**. A laughing-stock.

BOIDER, *sb.* w.Yks. A clothes-basket. (S.P.U.) See **Voider**.

BOIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Midl. Glo. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to boil out*, to waste in boiling; (2) *—up*, see below.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Glo. A trout rising boldly at a fly is said to 'quap up,' or 'boil up,' or even 'come at it like a dog,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 164.

2. To well up, gush out. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. *sb.* Phr. *to make a boil or a spoil of a thing*, to make or mar.

Midl. Ye'll want me in this, ye knoa, an' I can maake either a boil or a spoil on it yet, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 246.

4. Meat for boiling in contrast to meat for roasting, stewing, &c. Sc. (A.W.)

BOILING, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

‡**BOILING**, *ppl. adj.* Sur. Feverish, in phr. *a boiling cold*. (T.S.C.)

BOIL-STICK, *sb.* War.[3] The round, smooth stick used in lifting clothes out of the boiling water into the clothes-basket to drain and cool before swilling.

BOIST, *sb.* and *v.* e.Suf. (F.H.) 1. *sb.* The side of a hedge that projects conspicuously. 2. *v.* Of the abdomen of a stout person: to project.

BOKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Bogie**, *sb.*[1]

Du can sleep aside me a' nicht, an' den na bokies 'll touch dee, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 112.

BOKO, *sb.* Oxf. (G.O.), Dor. (E.C.M.) [bō·kō.] The nose.

BÖL, *v.* Sh.I. To herd cattle in a certain place for the night. Cf. **boley**.

I böl'd a foon o dem up at da Neep, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 45.

BOLD, *adj.* Sc. Also written **bauld**; and in form **baal** Cai.[1] 1. In *comp.* **Bauld-daur**, bold and daring, audacious.

Dmb. O dinna speak him ill, the bauld-daur wean, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 2.

2. Of a fiery temper; harsh, unkind, hard.

Sc. Spare my muse! Tis rather bauld Thus on puir N—y sae to scauld, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 37. Cai.[1]

3. Great, tempestuous.

Gall. Bauld storms o' win' The cans aff hooses tirlin', SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 157.

‡**BOLD**, *adj.* Wor. Meaning unknown; see below.

The hay-making cider goes down very bold. I baint well to-day, PORSON *Wds.* (1875) 24.

BOLE-HOLE, *sb.* n.Yks. A small opening in the wall of a barn or stable for giving light and air. (I.W.)

BOLLEN, *ppl. adj.* Suf. With *out*: swollen, bulging. Cf. **boll**, *sb.*[2]

If you look at his head you'll see it's wonderful bollen-out behind (W.F.R.).

‡**BOLLS**, *sb. pl.* Wor. Also in form **bowls**. The beard of barley. (J.W.P.)

BOLPO, *adj.* w.Yks. [bo·lpō.] Left-handed, applied esp. to a left-handed bowler at cricket. (J.S.)

BOLSERS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. Iron marbles. (H.R.)

BOLSTER, *sb.* Cum. The block of wood upon which the sole-plate of a cart rests and is kept separate from the axle-tree. (E.W.P.)

BOMF, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A bump, shake, fall.

Whether it was the bomf he got That made his lang lugs tingle, He ken'd na, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 95, ed. 1876.

BOND, *sb.* War. Nrf. Hmp. 1. In *comp.* **Bond-crank**, see below.

Nrf. An instrument called a bond crank, that is, a bent iron with a hook at the end of it, and two hand pieces of elder wood, so arranged that by holding one in the left hand and turning the other with the right the hook revolves and twists the hay into a long grass rope or bond as it is deftly drawn from the heap, *Longman's Mag.* (June 3, 1899) 132.

2. Colliery term: the rope which works the 'corves' up and down a 'self-acting incline' or 'spinnie' (q.v.). War. (C.B.C.)

3. A line or band of sand. Also called a 'list.' Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 286.

BONE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Wor. Dev. Also in form **bane** Sc. 1. In phr. (1) *a bone in the air*, a bracing freshness in the air; (2) *near the bone*, miserly, niggardly; (3) *to see neither feather nor bone of*, to see no trace of; (4) *to be at the bones of*, to be constantly grumbling and complaining.

(1) Cum. More esp. used at seasons when the cold it signifies is unseasonable, lingering, and premature. On the fells there is always 'a bone in the air' (J.Ar.). (2) Abd. I hate yer near the bane wyes, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 30, 1901). (3) Suf. (M.B.-E.) (4) Lakel.[2] T'auld snarlin' thing, he's allus at 't bians o' ivrybody.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bone-house**, an artificial manure-shed; (2) **-lazy**, thoroughly idle or lazy; (3) **-less**, *fig.* insipid, wanting life or character; (4) **-shanks**, *fig.* death; (5) **-thin**, very thin, like a skeleton; (6) **-wark**, rheumatic pain or aching in the bones; (7) **-wicked**, thoroughly wicked; (8) **-wrak**, see (6); (9) **Bones-breaking**, a fight, fray.

(1) s.Lan.[1] My throttle's as reawsty as a booanhouse dur-lock, 6. (2) s.Wor. (H.K.) (3) Abd. I never likit to hear nane o' them speyk the Erse, it was aye sae gloggie and baneless, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 83. (4) Ayr. Lang may auld Fate unto Death answer, nay, When Baneshanks seeks leave to tak' Tammy McQuhae, RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 324. (5) w.Yks. He is too bone-thin . . . to stand up agen a wind like this, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 170. (6) Sh.I. I fear aless dis bonwark an' cauld wears aff troo da night A'll be ill able to win dat lent, *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898). (7) Dev. Be you off your chump or daft, or jest bone-wicked? ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 185. (8) Sh.I. When I didna see her I cudna live. It wis lek a bone-wrak troo my banes, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 246. (9) Bch. That I hae at banes-brakin been My skin can sha' the marks, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 26.

3. Of land: hardness, firmness. Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 81.

BONE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To charge, accuse; to reiterate constantly. Also with *at*.

Ah hard 'at he was tellin 't 'at Ah was mad drunk; seea t'next time Ah saw him Ah bian'd him wi' 't theer an' than. Frae moornin' ta neet he's bianin at it aboot t'wark.

BONE-CAKE, *sb.* Irel. A kind of barley or oatmeal cake. See **Bonaught**.

Don. A bone-cake buttered on both sides and lavishly sown with coarse sugar, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1901) 430.

‡**BONELESS**, *sb.* Ken.[1] The north wind, a corruption of 'Boreas.'

When the wind blows violently they say, 'Boneless is at the door.'

‡**BONEY**, *sb.* w.Yks. A collection of rags, bones, &c. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

BON(N, *sb.* I.Ma. [bon.] A stick, small faggot.

Jus' put that bonn at your fut undhar the keddle (S.M.); I went to get some bons at the far end of the garden to put in the oven for the morning's fire, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 47.

BONNET, *sb.*[1] Sc. War. Also in form **bannet** Sc. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Bonnet-ba'**, the game of 'Bonnety' (q.v.); (2) **-fire**, a punishment inflicted by boys on one of their number who breaks the rules of a game; (3) **-laird**, see below; (4) **-man**, a 'ploughman.'

(1) Gall. The royal game of bonnet ba', CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 128. (2) Fif. Two files are formed by his companions standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient for allowing him to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees; and as he passes the boys beat him on the back with their bonnets (JAM.). (3) Abd. The bonnet-lairds were men who generally got their forty or sixty acres in the natural state and at a nominal rent, their lease being two nineteens [of years], and in some instances ninety-nine years, but had to give the land proprietor what was called bonage (a corruption of bondage), ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 210. (4) Sc. There cam bonnetmen following the plewgh, KINLOCH *Ballad Bk.* (1827) 73, ed. 1868.

2. *pl.* The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. War.[3]

BONNET, *sb.*[2] Sc. A person who bids for his own goods at a sale, or is employed by the owner to do so. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

BONNETY, *sb.* Sc. A boys' game; see below.

Abd. The lads place their bonnets (caps) on the ground against a wall in such a way as easily to receive a ball rolled or pitched into one of them by a boy with shut eyes. He rolls or pitches from a stance three or four yards from the wall. When he manages to get the ball into one of the bonnets, the owner of that bonnet seizes the ball and hits one of the rest now scampering off. The lad thus hit has a small stone put into his cap. If no one be hit, the boy that missed gets a stone put into his cap. Three stones in the cap excludes the owner from the game, which goes on till only one is left (G.W.). Nai. The players place their bonnets or caps in a pile. They then join hands and stand in a circle round it. They then pull each other, and twist and wriggle round and round and over it, till one overturns it or knocks a bonnet off it. The player who does so is hoisted on the back of another, and pelted by all the others with their bonnets, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 43.

BONNIKA, *adj.* Nrf. [bo·nikə.] Beautiful, handsome, bonny. Cf. **bonker**, *sb.*

Yer looken' real bonnika and more lovely than ever, dang me if yer aint! *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1903) 224.

BONNINHODS, *sb.* n.Yks. A game of ball. (I.W.)

BONNY, *sb.* Som. A lantern made of a wooden box lined with tin and open in front, used in 'bird-batting.' (W.F.R.)

BONNY, *adj.* Abd. In phr. *a bonny sair*, a healthy wound. PAUL *Abd.* (1881) 111.

BONNY-CLABBER, *sb.* Pem. Sour buttermilk; thick, ropy milk. (J.S.O.T.)

BONOGUE, *sb.* Irel. A young pig. See **Bonuv**.

Con. He was as wobegone as a sow that lost her bonogues, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 94.

BOO, *sb.* Sc. An object of dread or terror. Cf. **bo**, *sb.*[1]

n.Sc. I will not believe in God, for God is a boo. God without Christ is a boo. 'Boo' is a word that is used to frighten crying children, *Scotch Presby. Eloq.* (1693) 107, ed. 1790. Abd. (G.W.)

BOOBAGGER, see **Bull-beggar**.

BOOIL, *v.* Sh.I. To gore, push with the head or horns.

Will doo slip dem [cows] i' da barn an' lat da tane booil da tidder? *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897).

BOOK, *sb.* Lan. A rate. Also in *comb.* **poor books**, poor rates.

A rate, in country places, is often called a book (S.W.); Called at Richard Ratcliff's door, where I paid him two poor books, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 100.

BOOKING, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A peculiar tenure

of certain lands in the burgh of Paisley; also, a holding under this tenure, now peculiar to Paisley.

BOOL, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also in form **bul** Sh.I. 1. The bow of scissors or shears; anything of a curved or circular shape; *pl.* the rims of spectacles.

Sh.I. Haikin as muckle hay i' da bul o' da maeshie as ye wid fling in a kishie for a hen ta lae in, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898). Cai.[1] w.Sc. I put my finger and thumb to the bool o' the shears, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 82.

2. An iron instrument for lifting a pot on and off the fire. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

BOOL, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] 1. A large, round stone. Cf. **bowl**, *sb.*[2] 2. Phr. *to put the bool*, to throw a heavy stone from the shoulder; a sport in the Highland games. See **Put**, *v.*[1] II. 5.

BOOL-BACKED, *adj.* Cai.[1] Having very round shoulders; hump-backed. Cf. **bool**, *sb.*[2]

BOOLEY, *sb.* s.Wm. (J.A.B.) i.q. **Bully**, *sb.*[4]

‡**BOOLYIE**, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A loud, threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull.

BOO-MAN, *sb. Obs.* Cai.[1] The man in charge of the cattle on a large farm.

‡**BOOMER**, *sb.* Ken. (P.M.) The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

‡**BOON**, *sb.* Yks. Drink. (P.R.)

BOONMEST, see **Beunmest.**

BOON-WAY, *sb.* Wm. Written **biun-way.** An upper or higher path or road. Cf. **aboon.**

If thoo gangs t'biun-way thoo'll miss o' t'yats (B.K.).

BOORD, *v.* Cai.[1] To split a stratified stone. Cf. **board**, *v.*[3]

BOORICHY, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Bourach**, *sb.*[1] 3.

Come a' roon me in a boorichy as ye used to dae, *Jokes*, 1st S. (1889) 35.

BOORIK, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Bourack.**

The cow was called in the North Isles 'de boorik,' which means the bellowing animal, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27; Da wives wis takkin' in da booriks, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 251.

‡**BOOROOSHING**, *sb.* Hrt. A scolding. (H.G.)

‡**BOORSTAFF**, *sb.* Cum.[14] Also written **bore-.** A short rod of wood inserted in the side of the head of the hand-loom weaver's beam, wherewith a slight turn can be given to the beam as the work proceeds.

BOOSELY, *adj.* I.Ma. [bū·sli.] Bad, rough; beastly.

Boosely music to be playin, BROWN *Witch* (1889) 50; Tay! tay! [tea] three times a day, that's boosly kitchen for a working-man to be gettin' (S.M.).

BOOSH, *v.* Dev. To butt or strike with the head; to lift with the horns. *W. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. Cf. **bosh**, *sb.*[3]

‡**BOOST**, *v.* Sc. Also in form **boust.** To drive off, 'shoo' off; to guide, conduct in a particular direction.

Ayr. Lap thro' the door, as baudron loups Whan boustit frae the pats and stoups, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 192. Gall. He was waiting with crooked stick to 'boost' his father home, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 194.

BOOTING, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Booty, prize.

Per. We went a-shooting, And strongly strove who should bring home the booting, FORD *Harp* (1893) 4.

‡**BOOTY**, *sb.* Edb. A disease which growing wheat is liable to at the spring of the year. *Farmer's Jrn.* (May 12, 1828). Cf. **booted.**

BOOTYER(T, see **Byoutour.**

‡**BOPPERTY**, *adj.* Suf. Conceited. (M.E.R.)

BORAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A bradawl; a pointed iron used for boring when heated.

BORE, *sb.* Sh.I. A teat.

A'm no able . . . ta tak a sipe o' mylk frae da bores o' da bess [cows], *Sh. News* (Sept. 4, 1897).

BORESTAFF-CORD, *sb. Obs.* Lnk. A smooth cord, which, by the powers of the pulley and lever, regulates the tension of the web. M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 11.

BORIE, *sb.* ne.Sc. i.q. **Bore**, *sb.*[1] 2.

In wet weather when a clear opening—called in some districts (Keith) 'a borie'—appears near the sun at sunset, it is looked upon as indicating a continuance of foul weather, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 154.

BORLEY, *sb.* Ken. A boat used in getting oysters, &c., about Whitstable.

There is another class of boat also employed, but of different shape, and growing to be used less and less, called a 'borley' by the natives. The 'borley' has a straight square stern. It is a class of boat used a good deal by the Thames shrimpers, *Country Life* (Nov. 1, 1902).

BORNED, *ppl. adj.* Der. Brks. Dev. Also in form **barned** Brks.

Der. Ever sin Amy Jane were borned, *Good Wds.* (1881) 845. Brks. I was barned an' bred up in church, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 97. Dev. MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 289.

BORO-BRIG, see **Barney-brig.**

BOROUGH-REEVE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The chief officer in the borough of Warkworth. (s.v. Reeve).

BORROWDALE, *sb.* Cum.[4] In *comb.* **Borrowdale cuckoo**, a person of inferior mental capacity; an epithet applied to the rustics of Borrowdale, who are traditionally supposed to have once built a wall to confine a cuckoo.

BORROW-DUCK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* (s.v. Skelly.)

BOSCASTLE, *sb.* Cor.[1] In phr. *like Boscastle market*, see below.

All play and no play, like Boscastle Market, which begins at twelve o'clock and ends at noon, *Introd.* 13.

BOSIN, *v.* Ant. To play marbles. (S.A.B.) Cf. **boss**, *sb.*[1] 5.

BOSLEM, *sb.* Suf. [bo·zləm.] A worm. (E.G.P.)

BOSOM, *sb.* Cor.[3] A yoke or front to a dress, esp. a transparent front.

In the case of young women with nice skin I advise a gauze on muslin front, but for an old woman I advise a bosom so as to hide up as much as possible.

BOSOM, *v.* Lakel.[2] Cum. (E.W.P.)

BOSS, *sb.*[3] 1. se.Lin. (J.T.B.), War.[2]

BOSS, *sb.*[4] Sc. War. Glo. 1. A bunch or tuft of grass, &c.; a projection; a round mass.

Per. He was stan'in' on a big boss o' stane, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 34. Gall. Every tummock of heather and boss of tall bent-grass, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 12.

2. *pl.* Guelder-roses. Glo. (A.B.)

3. A large marble. War.[4]

4. *Obs.* The fore-part of the body from the chest to the loins.

Bnff. She has a cross aboon her boss, I mean my bonnie Assie O, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 150.

BOSS, *v.* Chs.[3] i.q. **Poss**, *v.* 2.

BOSSIE, *sb.* Abd. A metal button used in the game of 'buttony' (q.v.) and 'buttons' (q.v.).

Bossies were gen. the cast-offs of military or naval uniforms, or livery servants wear. Four figs were equal in value to one chancer, and two chancers to one bossie. The bossies from their size, weight, and shape, made excellent pitchers, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 23, 1903).

BOST, *v.* 1. War. Wor. Also in form **boss** s.Wor.

War.[2] Better a belly bost Than a good thing lost, *Provin. Saw.* 'Bost it!' Common. s.Wor. (H.K.)

BOST, *v.* Sc. To scold, speak roughly.

Abd. Sal he bost them in his wuth [wrath], WADDELL *Ps.* (1871) ii. 5; Dinna be frichtened at the dog—gie him a bostin'. Ye needna bost me that gate (G.W.).

‡**BOSTIN**, *sb.* Lan. The rack or trough in a stable, in which the fodder is placed; the division between the stalls of horses or cows. Lan.[1], w.Lan. (H.M.) Cf. **boosing.**

BOT, *sb.*[1] Hmp. (H.R.)

BOT, see **But**, *prep.*

BOTH, *adj.* Sc. In form **baith.** In phr. *the both*, both, the two.

Per. It's a mercy if ye're no' jiled, the baith o' ye, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 163.

BOTHEN, *adj.* Pem. Both, two. (J.S.O.T.)

BOTHER, *v.* Der. To delay, 'shilly-shally,' put off.

n.Der. Ah'st boðər none about it; ah'st go for t'doctor (H.R.).

BOTHERMENT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

BOTHIER, *sb.* Abd. i.q. **Bothieman.** *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 4, 1903).

BOTTING, *vbl. sb.* Hrf. The breaking up of clods with a wooden hammer or 'bot-beetle' (q.v.). (H.C.M.)

BOTTLE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lei. Wor. Suf. Wil. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Bottle-necked**, stiff-necked; (2) **-picking**, see below; (3) **-screw**, a corkscrew; (4) — **Tom**, the long-tailed tit, *Parus caudatus.*

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Lei.** From time immemorial a most extraordinary custom has been observed on Easter Mondays at Hallaton, in Lei. In order to retain to the parish a piece of ground left in the good old days the villagers have to indulge in the doubtful pleasure of a game of bottle picking. Two large meat pies and two dozen penny loaves have to be scrambled for. The real fun then begins. A large wooden bottle, bound round with iron rims, and containing ale, is thrown on the ground for the men of the neighbouring village of Medbourne to try and wrestle from the Hallatonian grasp. When the battle has been won, the victors drink the contents of the bottle, *Standard* (Apr. 8, 1901) 6. (3) **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 114. (4) **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 23.

2. Phr. (1) *a bottle illness*, an illness that needs medicine. Suf. (C.L.F.) See **Bottle**, *sb.*[1] **2**; (2) *bottle of all sorts*, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* Cum.[4]

BOTTLETY, *sb.* Cum.[4] Also in form **bottley.** The willow wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus.*

BOTTLING, *sb.*[1] Sc. A meeting or gathering of friends; a festivity.

Mrs. Cowley was offended because witness was not present at the 'bottling,' or gathering of friends invited to the wedding, *Scotsman* (Sept. 2, 1898); 'Penny reels,' 'bottlings,' and 'washing o' aprons,' *Sc. Haggis*, 161.

BOTTLING, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] A large (outgrown) kind of trout found in the Esk, &c.

BOTTOM, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Nrf. **1.** In phr. (1) *to go to the bottom of one's belly*, to vex sorely; (2) pl. *tops and bottoms*, a gardening term: fruit-trees and vegetables.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Chs.**[1] 'Why do you not grow potatoes?' 'Au canna have tops and bottems as well, and tops pees [pay] best.'

2. *Comp.* **Bottom-fy**, to throw out the bottom of marsh ditches. See **Bottom**, *v.* **3.**

Nrf. I heard of a job bottom-fying, up till harvest, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 104.

3. Rushes, &c. used in making the bottom of a stack or rick. Nrf. *ib.* 144.

‡**BOTTOM**, *sb.* Yks. Wor. The horizon.

n.Yks. It leaks rather leeght at t'boddum, it's like bein' fair (I.W.). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

BOTTOMER, *sb.* Sc. A mining term: a person employed to attend to the bottom of a shaft.

Lnk. The pony drivers must drag it [coal] from these sidings to the bottom of the shaft with equal regularity; the men there, called the 'bottomers,' must put it on the cages, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 85. [*Reports Mines.*]

BOTTREL, *adj.* and *sb.* Abd. **1.** *adj.* Thick, dwarfish. (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882). Cf. **bottry.** **2.** *sb.* A thick-set, dwarfish person. *ib.*

BOUCH, *sb.* Sc. Hrf. **1.** A dog. Hrf. (F.G.A.) See **Bouff**, *sb.* **4.** **2.** *Obs. Fig.* A sneak, coward.

Edb. Nae man o' spirit, but a bouch, Wad bide yer banter, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 162.

BOUD, *sb.* w.Yks. (G.R.)

BOUG, *sb.* Cai.[1] The stomach, belly; a word used by children.

‡**BOUGAN**, *sb.* Cor. The large end of a piece of wood or timber. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

BOUGH, *sb.* I.Ma. A term of contempt, a poor, silly creature.

Go down and speak to them, you bough, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 76.

Hence **Boughnet**, *sb.* folly, silliness.

Nessy would hav' her jokes, but no one minded her boughnet S.M.

BOUGHT-BREAD, *sb.* War.[2]

BOUGIL, *sb.* Edb.

Cock maun craw, And wi' his angry bougil gar's withdraw, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 194, ed. 1785.

‡**BOUGUIE**, *sb.* Ayr. A 'bouquet,' posy, nosegay. (JAM.); FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 65.

BOUK, *sb.* Wgt. In phr. *the bouk of a bean*, applied to anything very small. (A.W.) See **Bouk**, *sb.*[1]

BOUK, *v.* Lan. To knock, esp. to knock up against a person or thing. n.Lan. (G.W.) Cf. **buck**, *v.*[3] **5.**

BOUKIE, *adj.* Sc. *Fig.* Numerous, well-attended; 'bulky.'

Lnk. This [funeral] is a braw honestly [? honesty] indeed, it's mair boukie nor my bridal was, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 40.

‡**BOUKIT-WASHING**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The great annual washing of the linen of a family. See **Buck**, *sb.*[2]

‡**BOULT**, *v. Obs.* Ken.[1] To cut pork in pieces so as to pickle it. Hence **Boulting-tub**, *sb.* the tub in which pork was pickled.

BOULTER, *sb.* s.Wor. Anything very large of its kind. (H.K.) See **Belter**, **2.**

BOUNCE, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *to stand one's own bounce*, to pay one's own expenses.

There was five more luggers along with us, so we hadn't to stand our own bounce, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 58.

BOUNCE, *v.* Yks. Wor. To move hastily; to jump or rush out.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **s.Wor.** A bounced an' ripped out at mah (H.K.).

BOUND, *v. Obs.* Gall. With *out*: to swell out, enlarge.

Bunches of tales in prose and rhyme, which help to bound out the wallet of every ballad hawker in Scotland, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

‡**BOUNDER**, *sb.* s.Dev. Anything very large of its kind. (F.W.C.) Cf. **boulter.**

BOUND-ROAD, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. A boundary road, frontier.

Lnk. Ready to seize him at the bound road, as soon as he entered Scotland, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 195, ed. 1828. **Kcb.** They shall not go over the bound-road, nor enter into Heaven with us, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 277.

BOUNTY, *sb.* Sc. Der. **1.** A bonus formerly paid to fishermen for the season's fishing in addition to the price paid for the fish caught. Cai.[1] **2.** A bonus on the wages of a servant. n.Der. (H.R.)

BOURT, *v.* Cum. Also in form **beuert.** To pretend, make believe.

Cum.[4] Ye'll na boune yit. So dunnet ye beuert, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1891) I. 46.

BOUSE, *sb.* **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

BOUSELEY, *sb.* Hmp. Anything big and rough, e.g. a big, rough sheaf of corn. (H.R.)

BOUT, *sb.*[1] **10.** Sc. (A.W.)

BOUT, *v.* Sh.I. To rise quickly above the surface. See **Bout**, *v.*[2]

If dere didna bout up afore his very face a most beautiful mermaid, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 31.

BOUTGER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A glutton. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 65; DICK *Dict.* (1827).

BOUTS-TURN, *sb.* Pem. A right-about turn, *volte-face.* (J.S.O.T.) See **Bout**, *sb.*[1]

‡**BOVAC**, *sb.* Sh.I. A bed. S. & Ork.[1]

BOVE, *v.* Wm. To push.

The Dalesmen were to follow up, and keep a-shovin' and a-bovin' on 'em forr'ad, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 131.

BOW, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wor. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Bow-raun**, a hoop with a skin stretched over it, used for winnowing or carrying corn; also called **Weight** (q.v.); (2) **-ribbed**, bent or curved in the ribs or spars; (3) **-sprit**, *fig.* the nose; (4) **-traces**, the thiller's traces, which are supported by an iron bow which goes across the pad or saddle of the thiller.

(1) **Ir.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) (s. v. Waught). (2) **Abd.** It's [an umbrella] auld an' casten an' bow-ribbit, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* (1879) xxxii. (3) **Edb.** Wi' sic a rap he tumbl'd down; His bowsprit brake, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 165. **Cor.** The Cove 'bo'sprit' was a point of honour only to be touched by alien fingers; and it was all the more sacred because the Cove nose had a reputation for its length, and in family quarrels . . . was easily pulled, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 39. (4) **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

2. See below.

Abd. A yoke lay on the neck of each pair of oxen; and a 'bow,' consisting of a piece of ash, birch, or willow, bent to the proper

shape, surrounded every separate ox's neck. The points of the 'bows' were stuck upwards through the yoke and securely fastened to that position, ALEXANDER *Rur. Life* (1877) 35.

BOWATER, *sb.* Rxb. A man who poaches salmon, &c. by night with a lantern or torch. See **Bowet**.

Yer netters and bowaters, they are the boys For drinkin', fechtin', and makin' a noise, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 9.

BOWD, *sb.* Cai.[1] [baud.] A breaker, billow.

BOWER, *sb.* Wor. The stalks of the asparagus plant allowed to grow after the crop has been cut.

The dog put a rabbit up out of the asparagus bower, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 25, 1902); The asparagus blight is a sort of rust which comes in the bower, *Gardening Notes* (Mar. 14, 1898).

BOWERY, *adj.* Lakel.[2]

BOWFF, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Booff**.

‡**BOWHILL**, *sb.* Dev.[4] [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of apple.

BOWL, *sb.* Nrf. A float on a fishing-net; a buoy.

Tain't no easy job tu haul in a mile an' a quarter of herrin' nets, stowin' the bowls an' sich like, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 117; Arter that we get our bowls and the salt aboard, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 57.

BOWL-THROUGH, *sb.* n.Yks. A game formerly played at fairs, with a large wooden ball and two upright pegs. (I.W.) See **Bowl**, *v.*[1]

‡**BOWNESS**, *sb.* Suf. Plumpness. (P.H.E.)

‡**BOWPIT**, ? *adj.* Brks. (M.J.B.) See below.

A term used in connexion with rain, when the wind comes from the north east, which portends a continuance of rain, much or little, for twenty-four hours. 'The rain is bowpit.'

BOWSAN, *adj.* *Obs.* Gall. Very big, 'thumping.'

Ye wha can tak a bowsan drink Whan that your purses hae the clink, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 56, ed. 1876.

BOWSE, *v.* Cor. To immerse or duck a person in order to free him from witchcraft, &c. Cf. **bowssen**.

Ler' us put un under th' pump an' us'll bowse th' witch out ov un, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 92; Wance more, Varmer, to bowse th' piskies out ov un. *ib.*

BOWSET, *v.* Frf. In phr. *Bowset and down the middle*, a country dance.

The youngsters sune a corner clear, 'Bowset an' doon the middle'—There's rowth o' fun for auld an' young When Sandy plays the fiddle, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 31.

BOWSEY, *sb.* Ayr. Nasal excrement.

There's a bowsey at yer snoot, AITKEN *Lays* (1883) 133.

‡**BOW-SHOTTLED**, *adj.* Nhb. Bowed, bent, used esp. of a bow-legged child. Applied also to an umbrella having the wires bent.

Used to describe a bow-legged child, 'As bow-shottled as a groom' (J.Ar.). n.Nhb. (G.H.T.)

BOX, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Lan. Oxf. Nrf. Cor.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Box-back**, the back portion of the slay of a power-loom forming one side of the box for receiving the weaver's shuttle; (2) **-eggs**, imported eggs; (3) **-hat**, a tall hat; (4) **-master**, *obs.*, a treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; (5) **-organ**, a barrel-organ; (6) **-organ jacket**, a man's short-cut jacket; (7) **-pulpit**, an old-fashioned pulpit; see below; (8) **-seat**, a square pew in church.

(1) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cor.** LEE *Cynthia* (1900) 73. (4) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Penny-maister). (5, 6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **Uls.** Yin o' those auld fashioned box-pulpits, wi' a lang stalk that cam' doon tae the precentor's sate, an' a wee do'r ahin, that ye couldna see, MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 50. (8) **Gall.** The Millwharchar 'box-seat' remained for ever empty and swept, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 7.

2. Phr. (1) *box of strings*, a violin. s.Lan.[1]; (2) *as close as a box*, very close. Lakel.[2] **3.** A benefit or friendly society possessing a common fund or 'box'; also in phr. *on the box*, receiving a weekly payment from a club or friendly society.

Edb. Fifteen got assistance from the Poor's Fund; or as it is generally expressed, there were forty five Linton lairds, fifteen of which were on the box, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 160, ed. 1815. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

4. A coffin.

Cor. Vassie tauld her she'd sooner be laid in her box than look 'pon John, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 178.

5. *v.* To enclose in a coffin or box.

Nrf. Old Joe Sharman died. Donald had made the coffin and they'd boxed him, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 284.

BOX, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. **1.** Of animals: to push with the head or horns. Cai.[1] **2.** See below.

n.Cy. A horse which in trotting hits the fetlock of one leg with the shoe of the other is said to 'box' itself (B.K.).

BOX, *v.*[3] Lakel.[2], w.Yks. (J.W.) With *up*: to patch, mend.

‡**BOX**, *v.* Lin. (I.W.) With *over*: to talk a matter over.

‡**BOXY**, *adj.* Glo.[1] All square, all right, ship-shape.

BOY, *sb.* Sc. Brks. **1.** An old man. Brks. (W.W.S.) **2.** A smart, capable man, esp. in phr. *the boy*.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lnk.** Ye're the boy, BELL *Wee Macgreegor* (1903) 13.

‡**BOYLUM**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Stf. An iron ore of a bluish colour of which the best cold-shear iron is made. (K.), Stf.[1]

BOYO, *sb.* Irel. A chap, lad, boy.

Don. While there's a whack in the belt, boyo, I'll lay-on ye, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 258. **Wmh.** Did iver ye meet e'er a one o' them boyos? BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 109.

BOYST, *sb.* Ken. A temporary bed. (H.K.) Cf. **boost**, *sb.* **1.**

BOYTOCH, *adj.* *Obs.* Gall. Bad at walking owing to stoutness. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BOYTRY, *sb.* *Obsol.* e.Suf. Boyhood. (F.H.)

‡**BOZEN**, *sb.* Sc. A wooden dish for milk. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

‡**BOZZARD**, *sb.* w.Wor.[1] A ghost.

BRAAD, *sb.* and *v.* Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* A sharp pull to hook a fish. **2.** *v.* To make such a pull.

‡**BRAAL**, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fragment.

There's nae a braal to the fore.

BRABBLEMENT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A noisy quarrel; a wrangling. i.q. **Brabble**, *v.*

BRACE, *sb.* Cai.[1] The short bit of wall coming out into the room in which the chimney is placed. i.q. **Brace**, *sb.*[2]

‡**BRACH**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Bdf. The bean crop.

When clover is sown in these circumstances, it is sometimes introduced instead of the brach or bean crop, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 339.

BRACHLE, *v.* Sc. See below.

w.Sc. An unearthly-looking thing came brachling through the hedge, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 164.

BRACHTON, *sb.* Sc. A term of contempt.

Wgt. 'The auld brachton,' quoth the affectionate daughter, 'he wud hae taen a' his siller wi' him, if he had gotten 't,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 387.

BRACK, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Breaking waves; foam.

Da roar o' da brack, or da rumble o' da winter sea, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4.

BRACK, *sb.*[2] I.Ma. (T.E.B.) **1.** The mackerel, *Scomber scomber*. **2.** The common trout, *Salmo fario*.

BRACK, *sb.*[3] Cai.[1] Also in form **breck**. A tract of barren ground in or adjoining a township.

BRACK, *adj.* and *sb.*[4] Sc. Lin. Also in form **brake** Sc. **1.** *adj.* Brackish, salt. Sc. BROWN *Dict.* (1845). **2.** *sb.* Brine.

ne.Lin. Only used in the proverb, 'As saut as brack' (E.S.).

BRACKLY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Of the weather: changeable. i.q. **Brackle**.

BRAD, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* i.q. **Brad**.

BRAD, *sb.*[2] Sc. An opprobrious epithet.

Wgt. When sufficiently near him, she necked her supposed partner, greeting him with the following affectionate salute: 'Ya auld brad! if I had ya hame I wad gae ya something guid for ya,' FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 272.

‡**BRAD**, *sb.*[3] and *v.* Lin. **1.** *sb.* A spud. (R.E.C.) See **Brod**, *sb.*[2] **5.** **2.** *v.* To spud up, as thistles.

(R.E.C.); The bottom of the drawer only wanted bradding a bit, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 48.

BRADDAN, *sb.* Sc. A salmon; Gael. *bradan* (MACBAIN).

Arg. A breakfast of braddan, fresh caught in a creel from the Gearron river, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) ii.

‡**BRADDOCK**, *sb.* e.Yks. A weed growing in cornfields; ? the common centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium.* (W.W.S.); (E.H.C.)

‡**BRADLEY**, *sb.* s.Lan. A 'broad lea'; pasture. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

BRAFFEN, *sb.* e.Dur.[1], Cum.[4] Also in form **breigham** Cum.[4] i.q. **Bargham.**

BRAG, *sb.*[1] I.Ma. In phr. *to take brag out of*, to brag about; to praise.

Terrible brag he was takin cut of the Doctlhor, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 39, 40.

BRAG, *sb.*[2] Lakel.[2] A dog. Cf. **brach.**

‡**BRAG**, *adv.* Lan. Proudly.

Still in use around Hurstwood (Miss W.).

[Seest how brag yond bullock beares . . . his pricked eares, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Feb.; Hy schulde nouȝt beren hem so bragg, *Plowmans Cr.* (c. 1394) 706.]

‡**BRAGEANT**, *sb.* Hrf.[2] A bombastic, changeable fellow.

‡**BRAGGAND**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Boastful, bombastic.

Bare gentry, braggand beggars, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

[The *prp.* of *brag* (to boast).]

BRAIDLE, *v.* w.Yks. [brē·dl.] To plait. *Hlfx. Courier* (May 8, 1897).

BRAIGGLE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An old, dangerously ramshackle article. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRAIN-BOX, *sb.* Sc. Irel. The skull.

Cai. We'll pit licht in yer aul' brain-boxes yet! HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 73. **Don.** He cracked his brain-box for him without intendin' it, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 54.

BRAINGER, *sb.* Sc. One who rushes forward; hence a formidable foe. See **Brainge.**

Ayr. He'd made a brainger in a brulzie, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 182.

BRAIRD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Also in forms **briard, brier(d.** **1.** *sb.* i.q. **Braird, 1.** Also in *comp.* **Brier-blade.**

Sc. Better spare at the brierd nor at the bottom, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1641) No. 175. **Abd.** After the brier blade falls, the corn makes no progress till the stock be formed. . . Weeds . . . soon overtop the brier. . . Harrowing down weeds among the briard . . . is . . . recommended, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 26.

2. *v.* Of grain: to throw out leaves.

Cum.[4] The grain comes through the ground with one leaf; when it begins to spread more leaves we say it is beginning to braird.

BRAIRDED-DYKE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A fence made of furze, thorn, &c. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRAISANT, see **Brazent.**

BRAIST, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To burst. BROWN *Dict.* (1845). Cf. **brast, brist, brust,** *v.*[1]

‡**BRAISTY**, *sb.* [not braishy]. w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hill. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 110.

BRAITHEL, *sb. Obs.* Frf. **1.** A wedding. ? i.q. **Bride-ale.**

He was at A braithel, where the broth was fat; In ancient times a taiken sure, The Bridegroom was na reckon'd poor, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 14.

2. *Comp.* **Braithel-ale,** ale drunk at a wedding.

Fouk in pots brew'd Braithel-ale, *ib.* 5.

‡**BRAITH-HURDLE**, *sb.* Hmp. A wattle hurdle. (H.E.) i.q. **Brath,** *v.*

BRAIZE, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Brocse,** *sb.* NAPIER *Flk-Lore* (1879) 49.

BRAKE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cai. Lakel. **1.** *sb.* A heavy harrow for breaking large clods of earth. Lakel.[2] i.q. **Brake,** *sb.*[1] **2.** An instrument for breaking flax-stalks. Cum.[4] **3.** *v.* To treat land with such a harrow. Cai.[1]

BRAKE, *sb.*[2] Sc. Bracken.

Arg. We were still in the estuary or firth, to judge by the bickering burn and the odours off-shore, above all the odour of rotting brake, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 78.

BRAKE, see **Brack,** *adj.*

BRALLION, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An unwieldy person or animal.

Wi' rattlin doddles arsit stump Our down gae brallions, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 191, ed. 1876.

BRAMBLING, *sb.* Wil. i.q. **Brambling, 1.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 75.

BRAMES, *sb. pl.* ne.Lin. Blackberries. (E.S.). i.q. **Brame,** *sb.*[1]

‡**BRAM-YED**, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A muddle-headed fellow. See **Barm,** *sb.*[1] **2** (5).

Well, as aw wur telling yo before that greit bram-yed stopt me, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 5.

BRAN, *sb.* War. Sus. In *comp.* (1) **Bran-bag,** in phr. *to have shoved one's head in one's mother's bran-bag*, to be very freckled. Sus. (E.E.S.); (2) **-faced,** freckled. War.[2]

BRAN, see **Braun.**

BRAND, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Ess. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **braand** Sh.I.; **bran** Ess.; **bron** Cai.[1] **1.** Fire; a burning peat.

Sh.I. I wüsh me jocktaleg an' stickid him i' da back o' a braand ta dry, *Sh. News* (July 2, 1898). **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Som.** The upper part, or layer of turf which was pared off, was made into 'brons': they were much larger than turves, and were put at the back of the fire (W.F.R.).

2. A glowing cinder. Cai.[1] **3.** A contemptuous name for a worthless person.

Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 344.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Brand-bete,** to make or mend a fire; (2) **-iron,** ? a poker; (3) **-span-fire-new,** bran-new.

(1) **Dev.** WRIGHT. **Cor.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 55. (2) **Sh.I.** On this hearth-stone stood the 'boiler' on the one side, and the tea-pot on the other, and the brand iron and 'taings' lying in front, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 41. (3) **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

BRANDERS, *sb. pl.* s.Pem. (M.S.C.) Low iron supports used for raising a cauldron from the floor to put fire under. i.q. **Brander.**

BRANDERSPAN, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Spanther-new). Bran-new. Cf. **branspanther.**

BRANDIED, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Also in form **brannit.** i.q. **Branded.**

‡**BRANDLY**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sharply, fiercely.

BRANDY, *adj.* Nrf. In good order; all right.

Arter we'd got the rust off our scythes, the lord would stop and sharp. . . 'How do you get on, chummy?' I say to Joe once. . . 'Mine's all brandy,' he says, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 142.

‡**BRANDY-BALL**, *sb.* Suf.[1] A children's game. 128.

BRANGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. Not. Nhp. **1.** *v.* To entangle, complicate. s.Lan.[1]

Hence (1) **Branglement,** *sb.* an entanglement; a complication of circumstances; (2) **Branglemess,** *sb.* a state of confusion.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Nhp.** Carlyle was in a branglemess, WRIGHT *E. Fitzgerald* (1904) I. 176.

2. To wrangle. Cum.[4] **3.** *sb.* A wrangle.

s.Not. There was a sort of brangle about building on't (J.P.K.).

Hence **Branglement,** *sb.* a quarrel, dispute.

There were a rare branglement on about the property, *ib.*

BRANGY, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) Of a horse: mettlesome, impatient. Cf. **brainge.**

‡**BRANNOCK**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A young salmon. Cf. **brandling.**

BRANNY-FACE, *sb.* Sus. (E.E.S.) A freckled face. i.q. **Bran.**

BRANSPANTHER, *adj.* m.Yks.[1] (s.v. Spanther-new). Bran-new. Cf. **branderspan.**

BRANTY, *sb.* n.Ir. Porridge. (C.A.W.)

BRASH, *sb.* Sc. Som. **1.** Short sticks, small stones and rubbish. Som. (W.F.R.) i.q. **Brash,** *sb.*[2] **2.** In phr. *all to brash*, all to pieces.

Gall. Adown the heugh the chiel reel'd a' to brash—His banes and eggs met an unwelcome smash, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 84, ed. 1876.

BRASH, *v.*[1] Sc. Lan. **1.** Used as an expletive. i.q. **Brash,** *sb.*[1]

Lan. Brash thee, Laurence! whenever was I known to overdrive a nag? CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 129.

2. To eruct acrid liquid into the mouth.

Gall. Ye were na ane wha boaks and spues, And brashes't up the throat, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 69, ed. 1876.

BRASH, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Gall. To rush on headlong. i.q. **Brash,** *adj.*

Ay dash on, and brash on Throughout this wardly strife, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 332, ed. 1876.

‡**BRASH,** *v.*[3] Dev. To bank up a fire with small coal. Cf. **brash,** *sb.*[2] **2.**

When I got home I roused up the forge fire, . . and then I brashed it down . . . for the morning, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

BRASHLOCH, *sb.* Gall. Rubbish. i.q. **Brashloch.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRASHNOCH, *sb.* Sc. [bra·ʃnəχ.] The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.*

Wgt. His corn was choked with brashnoch, meaning gule, or wild mustard, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (1878) 264.

BRASHY, *adj.* Cai.[1] Weak, delicate. i.q. **Brashy.**

BRASNA, *sb.* Don. i.q. **Bresna.**

I hadn't time to gather a lock of brasna this mornin'; and I'm in sore need o' some, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 18.

BRASS, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Nrf. **1.** *sb. Obs.* Copper change.

Lan. I got a penny pot of ale, but neither I nor the landlady had any brass, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 48.

2. Impudence, assurance, audacity. Sc. (A.W.) **3.** *v.* With *up*: to pay up what is owing. Nrf. (A.P.)

BRAT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A rag. Cai.[1] Hence **Bratty,** *adj.* ragged. *ib.* **2.** A cloth put on a ewe to prevent its being covered by the ram. Sc. (A.W.) **3.** *v.* To cover the hinder part of a ewe. *ib.*

BRAT, *sb.*[2] Som. Short straws.

In the common phrase 'combings and brat.' Combings would perhaps be rather the leaves of the straw, brat the short straws (W.F.R.).

BRATCH, *sb. Obsol.* Slk. i.q. **Brach.**

A mad cat, or a worrying bratch, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 332, ed. 1866.

BRATCHIE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. India-rubber. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRAUL, *v.* ? *Obs.* Sc. To shake. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BRAUN, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Also in forms **braan** Cum.[4]; **bran** Sc.; **broan** Cum.[4] i.q. **Brawn,** *sb.*[2] s.Ayr. (M.J.F.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

BRAUNGE, *v.* s.Lan.[1], Not.[3] Also written **brawnge** s.Lan.[1] [brōndʒ.] To lounge; to sit or stand in a lazy manner; to roll about and stretch oneself.

BRAVE, *adv.* Sc. Capitally, in first-rate style. (A.W.)

‡**BRAVE,** *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

What a brave he had put upon me, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* (1846) VI. 193.

‡**BRAVE,** *v.* Stf.[1] To pay court to.

BRAVELY, *adj.* Sc. In good health, well. (A.W.)

BRAW, *adj.* Lakel. **1.** Finely clothed, handsome. Lakel.[2] **2.** Clever. Wm. & Cum.[1]

BRAWCHTON, *sb. Obs.* Gall. Anything weighty and unwieldy. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRAWD, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A large, clumsy article. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**BRAWL,** *v.* Mry. (JAM.) To gallop.

‡**BRAWLINS,** *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **brylies.** The trailing strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Uva-ursi.*

‡**BRAWN,** *sb.*[1] w.Yks. The place where the tree branches out. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 239.

‡**BRAWN,** *sb.*[2] w.Cy. The smut fungus, *Ustilago segetum.* (B. & H.); MILLER *Plants* (1884).

BRAWNGE, see **Braunge.**

BRAWSON, *adj.* Lan. Of a girl: impudent, 'fast.' *Manch. City News* (June 22, 1901).

BRAY, *v.*[1] Sc. Yks. Also in form **brie** Sc. To crush; to grind to powder; also *fig.* to overcome. i.q. **Bray,** *v.*[1]

Sc. Though in a mortar I bray this fool, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 1848. n.Yks.[4] Ah can bray yon chap, 354.

Hence (1) **Braying-stone,** *sb.* a large stone on which to pound free-stone for sprinkling on the floor; (2) **Brie-stone,** sand- or free-stone for rubbing on a doorstep.

(1) n.Yks. Tack t'sand off t'brayin' stecan an' sand t'fleer (I.W.). (2) Ayr. To break some brie stone, to rub the front door-step wi', DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* 1901, 293.

BRAY, *v.*[2] War. Dev. **1.** Of a horse: to whinny. i.q. **Bray,** *v.*[2] s.Dev. (W.C.P.) **2.** To scold.

War.[4] My old 'ooman her brayed at me till I were fuersed to go.

‡**BRAZE,** *v.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To acquire a bad taste, as food which has stood too long in brass vessels.

BRAZED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Edb. ? Hardened to effrontery; 'brazened.'

Maist every branch ye hae some lear, Of some base way of clinkin gear, Your face is so weel braz'd wi' gare, An' heart sae hardened, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 111.

BRAZENT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **braisant** Sc.; **brazzend** Yks. **1.** Impudent, bold. i.q. **Brazened.**

Edb. To live wi' sic a wast'ry, braisant jade, Wha toom'd your ha' o' mony dawd and blawd, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 364.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Brazent-face,** an impudent person. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-fond,** impertinent, impudent. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BRAZIL, *sb.*[1] Oxf. (A.P.), Hmp. (H.R.) Also in form **brazeel** Hmp.

BRAZZLE, see **Bruzzle,** *v.*[1]

BREACH, *sb.* Sh.I. Nrf. se.Cy. Dev. Also in form **braech** Sh.I. **1.** A breaking sea.

Sh.I. Da bits o' rigs is apo' da broo o' da banks, an' ae night aboot Lammas, he [it] cam' a heavy braech aboot da shore, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898).

2. *Obs.* Ground broken up for tillage to be mixed with manure, esp. used of the borders of enclosures. se.Cy., Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 59.

Hence *to make one's breach, phr.* to begin a new undertaking.

The question often arises among farmers, 'Where do you make your breach to-day?' meaning what are you doing to-day? what new work do you begin? to what girl are you going to make love? *ib.*

3. Phr. *to make a breach,* a thatching term: to make a start by pulling out a sheaf. Nrf. EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 153.

BREACHY, *adj.* Sur. (T.S.C.), Som. (W.F.R.)

BREAD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Hrf. Oxf. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Bread-cratch,** a 'bread-flake' (q.v.). s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-kit,** the vessel in which fishermen carry bread and other provisions. Cai.[1]; (3) **-turner,** a wooden spattle for turning bannocks on the gridiron. *ib.* **2.** Phr. (1) *to bake one's bread,* to kill, 'do for'; (2) *to have one's bread in the oven,* see below.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Hrf. Implies that the present is the time when the speaker cannot afford to lose any opportunity or neglect his business. 'My bread's in the oven at this time of the year, so I cannot afford to turn any workman off' (E.W.P.).

3. A 'bread-flake' (q.v.). s.Lan.[1] **4.** *v.* To break bread into a basin for broth, &c. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

BREAD-AND-CHEESE, *sb.* Lakel. Oxf. Ken. **1.** The young leaves of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha,* eaten by children. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **2.** The seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris.* Ken. (P.M.) **3.** ? Sorrel.

Lakel.[2] It grows i' t'dyke boddums an' t'barns eat it.

BREADSTIFF, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Breakfast.

Th' sergeant has underta'n fur t'drill me hissell every mornin ofore breadstiff, GASKEL *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 47.

BREAK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The portion of land ploughed out of ley in the year.

BREAK, *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Not. **1.** In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.* (1) **Break down,** of the weather: to become wet or unsettled; (2) — **in,** to break off and remain in, as a splinter in the flesh; (3) — **off,** (*a*) a type-casting term, see below; (*b*) to discharge wind from the stomach; (4) — **out,** (*a*) to bring new ground under cultivation; (*b*) of the skin: to be afflicted with sores, &c.; (5) — **up,** to break into as a burglar; (6) — **upon,** to change money; (7) — **with,** to cease to be friendly with.

(1) Lnk. The weather had completely broken down an hour after their arrival, BELL *Wee Macgreegor* (1903) 120. (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3, *a*) Rnf. I then went to the Type Foundry in Nicholson

Street, Edinburgh, although only eight or nine years of age. I could 'break-off' to two men, and thus won 3s. a week, FRASER *Chimes* (1853) 11. (*b*) Sc. (A.W.) (4, *a*) Cai.[1] (*b*) Sc. (A.W.) (5) Bwk. The rogue that steals the bees, Brack up the dairy, SUTHERLAND *Poems* (1821) 39. (6, 7) Sc. (A.W.)

2. *Comb.* **Break-the-barn,** a child's name for one of the fingers.

Abd. Haste that I may warm my mannie, Ilka dirlin' foot and hannie — Brak-the barn and crannie-wannie, CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252.

3. Phr. (1) *to break breath,* to utter a sound; (2) — *one's day,* to take a holiday; (3) — *one's dream,* see below; (4) — *out fine,* of the weather: to become fine; (5) — *the bull*; (6) — *the dyke.*

(1) Sh.I. Da first 'at I saw wis Tammy an' Sibbie harkin, nae less; bit I niver braik braeth, *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). (2) Sc. (A.W.) (3) Not.[3] A has a dream which portends disaster of some kind, but the spell is broken and A escapes, if some circumstance, however insignificant, of the same kind as the dream occurs; e.g. a dream that he falls from a height or from a ladder, a small slip from a ladder breaks his dream. (4) Sc. (A.W.) (5) Lakel.[2] (6) *ib.*

4. To break the skin of. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

5. To rise as a spring. n.Yks. (I.W.) **6.** Of the weather: to change; of frost: to disperse. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) **7.** To spread manure, &c.

Abd. I remember him 'brakin' muck' at the layin' doon of my father's neeps, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 1.

8. To lower, abate, as prices or wages.

Rnf. Are they still hatching new devices To break the weavers' table prices, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 213. Lnk. The maisters want to break wages yin-an-yin-pence a day, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 116.

9. Of milk: to curdle. Sc. (A.W.) **10.** Of sheep or cattle: to break fence; to stray. *ib.* **11.** To trample down and destroy crops.

Sc. It was less the quantity they devoured . . . than the area they [the straying cattle] broke, or rather brokit—that is, made refuge of—with their four-footed bulk, HALIBURTON *Puir Auld Scotland* (1887) 10.

12. To open out and scatter hay-cocks. Cum.[4] **13.** To break into; to rob. *ib.*

‡**BREAKAGEMENT,** *sb.* Hrf. (N.G.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] A breakage.

BREAKER, *sb.* Sc. Dev. Also in form **bricker** Abd. **1.** An instrument for crushing apples in cider-making. Dev. PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 195.

2. A marble.

Abd. For some occult reason we named red clay marbles 'witches.' One boy coming from a neighbouring parish gave the name 'bricker' to a marble of this class, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

‡**BREAM,** *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.]

He sent the guests a-packing like a bream of short-sized kippers from a creel, ROBY *Trad.* (ed. 1872) I. 51.

BREAS, *sb.* Lakel.[2] The edge of a beck.

BREAST, *v.* Sc. To overcome a difficulty; to swallow an affront; to believe a wonder. DICK *Dict.* (1827).

BREAST-BEAM, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A beam in a hand-loom reaching up to the weaver's chest.

BREAST-PLOUGHING, *sb.* Pem. Paring the surface of the land. (J.S.O.T.)

BREATH, *sb.* Som. Steam from an oven. (W.F.R.)

BREATH-BELLOWS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Slk. The lungs.

My heart . . . lap up through my midriff into my breath-bellows, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 356, ed. 1866.

BREATHE, *v.* Sc. (A.W.) To give a horse time to breathe.

BRECHAN, *sb.* Sc. A Highland plaid; Gael. *breacan* (M. & D.).

He's turned him richt and round about, And rowed him in his brechan, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) II. 92.

BRECKON-RIGG, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] (s.v. Rig). A ridge of fern. See **Bracken.**

BRECKS, *sb.* Sth. A piece of cloth sewed across the tail of a ewe and extending about six inches down the hips on each side.

The smallest in the ewe-herdings . . . being protected by means of a contrivance called 'brecks,' *Farm Reports* (1832) 81.

BREE, *sb.*[1] Per. Whisky.

The lads have got the bree stilled, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 109.

‡**BREE,** *adj.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Cum. Also in form **brew** Cum.[4] **1.** *adj.* In phr. *he's no bree,* he is no good. Sc. PREVOST *Gl.* (1899) 41. Cum.[14] i.q. **Broo,** *sb.*[2] **2.** *sb.* Phr. *to have no bree of a person,* to have no confidence in him. Cum.[4]

BREE, *adj.*[2] Cum.[4] Joyous, uplifted.

BREEA-FOO, *adj.* Lakel. Brimful; lit. 'browful.' *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

BREECH, *v.* Sc. Lakel. War. Dor. Also in form **britch** Lakel.[2] War.[3] Dor. **1.** To put into trousers. Sc. (A.W.), War.[34], Dor. (E.C.M.) **2.** To brace.

Lakel.[2] Thoos britched up ower tight. Let thi gallowses oot, min.

BREECH-BAND, *sb.* Lakel.[2], w.Yks. (W.H.) Also in form **britch.** The breeching of a horse's harness.

BREECH-PIN, *sb.* s.Wor. Part of the long plough; see below.

The two tails are joined together by pins, the lower of which is called the breech-pin (H.K.).

BREED, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to breed in and in,* to breed with parents nearly related. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *sb.* A brood, litter. *ib.* **3.** Kind, sort, species. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BREED, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Yks. Pem. Also written **breid** Pem. **1.** A stretch of land; a swath of scythe-mown barley; the space covered by one casting of corn when sown by hand. i.q. **Bread,** *sb.*[2]

Ther's a breed reet across t'taty plat frozen as black as mi hat (B.K.). Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks. (R.H.H.) s.Pem. As it falls to the scythe the barley lays 'in breid.' The binders, often women, follow along the 'breid' gathering it into sheaves (M.S.C.).

2. Phr. *to carry one's breed,* to mow from one end of the field to the other; *fig.* to do as good work as any man. Cum. (E.W.P.)

BREEDER, *sb.*[2] Sur. (T.S.C.)

BREEDING-GUT, *sb.* Nrf. The womb of an animal. (R.H.H.)

BREEDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The pancreas.

Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827). Sh.I. A' at wance a cauld lump began ta fill up atween mi stamick an' mi breeds, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897).

BREEID, *sb. Obs.* Heb. See below.

The breeid, or curtah, a fine linen handkerchief fastened about married women's heads, with a flap hanging behind their backs, above the guilechan (or small plaid), BUCHANAN (1790) in SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 24.

BREEK, see **Brick.**

BREEKUMSTOICH, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A short thick child in 'breeks.' DICK *Dict.* (1827).

‡**BREEL,** *v. Obs.* Sc. To move with rapidity; to reel; to make a noise.

To breel down the brae; *gen.* appl. to the motion of a carriage, implying the idea of the noise made by it (JAM.). Gall. Fu' gladly they came, And breel'd at the lairdie's bonello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

BREEM, see **Broom.**

BREER, *sb.* Lin. A dike-bank. WHITE *Eng.* (1865) II. 13.

‡**BREESE,** *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Dev. Also written **breeze.** **1.** *sb.* Sand; sandstone or limestone, chippings for strewing the floor. Cf. **brize.**

Sc. (J.Ar.) Ayr. Do the descendants of the Ayrshire folk who made Campbelton still call chappet sand breese? (J.C.) Dev.[3] The farm kitchens and dwelling-rooms . . . were always kept strewn with fine dried sand. . . Locally the fine sand sifted from limestone chippings was called 'breeze' or 'breese.'

2. *v.* To sprinkle the floor with sand, &c.

Dev.[3] The cottagers breesed the floors directly after scrubbing them.

BREETH, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1]

BREETH, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Glo. Dev. A light, open soil, as opposed to one that is stiff and clayey. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 59. Cf. **bree,** *sb.*[4]

BREETHER, *sb.* and *v.* Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* Corn in the seed-leaf. Cf. **braird.** **2.** *v.* Of corn: to appear above ground in the seed-leaf; to germinate.

BREEZE, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.) i.q. **Breeze**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

BREEZE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) A blow, stroke.

I'll win ye a breeze or blow (s.v. Win).

BREEZE, see **Breese.**

‡**BREFLING**, *sb.* Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of apple.

Nature has endued some apple trees . . . with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than others, such as the hagly crab, golden pippin, golden rozet brefling, &c., MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 289.

BREGDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A whale; a sea-monster. i.q. **Brigda.**

SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 122; Sea-folk, . . mermaids, krakens, fins, and bregdies, *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901).

BREIGHAM, see **Braffen.**

‡**BREK**, *v.* Not.[3] [Not known to our correspondents.] To bask, or lie exposed to the sun.

BREME, see **Broom.**

BRENNYER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **brenner, brenna.** A 'haaf' term: the fire. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 25.

BRENT, *adj.* Wm. & Cum.[1]

BRENT, *v.* Bwk. To advance fearlessly.

Wi' frolicksome step i' the morning bright She brent her way to the Merlingdean, CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 318.

BRENT, *v.* s.Wor. See below.

When speaking of this limestone to the quarry-man he told me that he had 'brent' across the field and then he had 'brent' back again (H.K.).

BRENTH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Pem. Also in form **brinth** Ayr. i.q. **Brenth, 1.**

s.Ayr. (M.J.F.) n.Ir. *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 87. I.Ma. If there'd been another brenth of canvas out, it isn here I'd ha' been to tell ye, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 188, ed. 1889. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BRESSES, *sb. pl.* Wor. (E.S.)

BRET, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] Written **brett.**

BRET, *v.*[2] Oxf., w.Brks. (A.H.H.M.) i.q. **Brit**, *v.*[2]

BREUL, see **Broil.**

BREVIT, *v.* Lin. Brks. Also in form **brivet** Brks. **1.** To search restlessly or fretfully; to inquire. se.Lin. (T.H.R.) **2.** To bustle about; to fidget. Brks. (A.W.)

BREVITY, *sb.* Abd. Fine show; display. i.q. **Bravity**, s. v. **Brave, 1** (3).

A gey lot o' theer brevity's peyd for wi' siller drawn on a cash account, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 20, 1902).

BREW, see **Bree**, *adj.*

BREWING-MAIN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A drinking-bout of new ale, after a home-brewing. Cf. **main-brew**, s. v. **Main**, *sb.*[1] **10** (1).

BREWS, *sb.* Yks. Suf. A brewery, brew-house.

e.Yks. You could easy fill a basket wi' corks on t'sands; they coom down t'beck from the Brews (F.P.T.). Suf. (C.L.F.)

‡**BREX**, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] The breast.

‡**BREXIE**, *sb.* e.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A deep pond or pit. (W.W.S.)

BREYDE, see **Bride.**

BRIARD, see **Braird.**

BRICHTIE, *sb.* Sc. [bri'χti.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345. Gall. (J.M.) Kcb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63.

BRICHT-LINTIE, *sb.* Gall. (J.M.) The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Brichtie.**

BRICK, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Oxf. Also in form **breek** Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Brick-kil**, a brick-kiln. Lan. WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 262; (2) **-on-edge-wall**, a wall, a brick in breadth and a brick in length, that is made of bricks put alternately edgeways and lengthways. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Phr. *like a cat on hot bricks*, fidgety, impatient. Oxf. (A.P.)

BRICKY, *sb.* Ken. A brickmaker. (G.B.)

BRIDAL, *sb.* Sc. A wedding. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

BRIDE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lei. Oxf. Also written **breyde** Cum. In *comb.* (1) **Bride-bed**, the bridal bed; (2) **-cake**, (3) **-loaf**, a wedding-cake; (4) **-'s-pie**, see below; (5) **-pot**, liquor drunk a night or two before a wedding by those who have ridden out to give the invitation; (6) **-stool**, see below.

(1) Gall. *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 18. (2) Wm. & Cum.[1] Lei. A custom formerly prevailed in this parish and neighbourhood, of riding for the bride-cake, which took place when the bride was brought home to her new habitation. . . Young men raced for it on horseback, and brought it to the bride, MACAULAY *Hist. Claybrook* (1791) 130. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* (3) Lakel.[2] (4) Lnk. Latterly [at Penny Weddings] the neighbours sent in eatables of various kinds, the bride's friends only preparing one dish, the bride's-pie, the equivalent to the 'bride's-cake' of modern days. As with the cake, so with the pie, every one present received a piece, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 59. (5) Cum. The cheerfu' breyde's pot's drunk, STAGG *Bridewain*, st. 8. (6) n.Sc. The church-door had been opened by the beadle or bellman, who was in attendance to lead the bridegroom to the bride-stool—that is the pew that was set apart for the use of those who were to be married. On no account could the bride and bridegroom meet on the marriage day till they met on the bride-stool. Such a meeting would have been followed by some calamity or series of calamities, GREGOR *Olden Time*, 116.

BRIDE-ALE, *sb.* Lakel.[2]

BRIDES, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. A lace-making term: small strips of thread overcast with stitches. (R.H.H.)

BRIDEWELL, *sb.* Sc. A prison. (A.W.); (G.W.)

BRIDGE, *sb.* s.Dev. A ford.

A man once told me that the water was so deep in a ford near here that I should not be able to 'get across the bridge'—i. e. drive through the stream, which runs across the road (W.C.P.).

BRIDGE-BOARD, *sb.* w.Yks. A game at marbles; see below.

The boys have a board a foot long, four inches in depth, and an inch (or so) thick, with squares; . . . any number of holes at the ground edge, numbered irregularly. The board is placed firmly on the ground, and each player bowls at it. He wins the number of marbles denoted by the figure above the opening through which his marble passes. If he misses a hole, his marble is lost to the owner of the Bridge-board, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 45.

BRIDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Midl. War. Dor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bridle-arm**, the left arm; (2) **-gate**, a gate leading to or across a 'bridle-road'; (3) **-hand**, the left hand; (4) **-road**, (5) **-track**, a road for horses and foot passengers only.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Midl. A bridle-gate opened at the crest of a field, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 158. (3) Sc. (A.W.) (4) Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] Midl. BARTRAM *People of Clopton*, *ib.* War.[3] (5) Sc. (A.W.)

2. The rope fastened to the 'quare-cart,' in which the man stands walking backwards. Dor. (E.C.M.) **3.** *v.* To raise the head scornfully. Sc. (A.W.)

BRIE, *sb.* Ayr. In phr. *to spoil the brie*, 'to upset the apple-cart.' See **Bree**, *sb.*

I trust we hae'na spoiled the brie Wi' oor applause, LAING *Poems* (1894) 101.

BRIE, see **Bray**, *v.*[1], **Bree**, *sb.*[1]

BRIEF, *sb.* Lakel., Lan. (B.K.)

BRIER(D, see **Braird.**

BRIGSTONES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Dur. Also in form **briggiestanes** Sh.I. A pavement of flagstones. See **Brig(g.**

Sh.I. I cam' back agen frae seein' Mr. McLeod oot ower da briggiestanes an' bidin' him gude nicht, *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897). w.Dur.[1]

BRILCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A short, thick-set, impudent person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRILER, *sb.* Abd. A particular kind of marble.

These are giant piggers, often half burnt one cheek, like a ripe fruit, when they get the name of 'brilers,' apparently from the French 'briller,' to sparkle, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

BRILLAMENT, *sb.* Ant. A storm. (S.A.B.)

BRIM, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. The sound of the sea breaking on the shore, especially used when the land was enveloped in fog. Cf. **brimtud.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119.

Hence **Brim-fooster**, *sb.* sea breaking on a sunken rock. *ib.* 120.

BRIM, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Pem. Dev. **1.** *v.* i.q. **Brim**, *v.*[2] Cai.[1] Hence **Brimsy**, *adj.* of a sow: *maris appetens.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **2.** *adj.* Of a sow: *maris appetens.* Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 67.

‡**BRIME**, *v.* e.Cy. (Hall.), Sus. (P.R.) In form **brim** (Hall.). [Not known to our correspondents.] To bring.

BRIMMER, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) i.q. **Brimmer**, *sb.*[2]

‡**BRINDLE**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **brindal.** Cash, money; also in *comp.* **Brindal-brass.**

Abd. For corn, kine, an' brindal brass I's hae fared, Anderson *Poems* (ed. 1826) 20; (Jam.) Rxb. Were my poutch o' brindles fu', I'd buy ane new the day, W. Wilson *Poems* (1824) 42.

BRINDLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

‡**BRINDLED DOWN**, *phr.* Ess.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Thrown down violently.

BRING, *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.* (1) **Bring off**, to say; (2) — **out**, to hatch; (3) — **up**, (*a*) to rear young; (*b*) to stop, bring to a standstill; (4) — **up against**, to charge, accuse.

(1) n.Yks. He browt off that answer (I.W.). (2) Lakel.[2] (3, *a*) Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. To bring whelps up (I.W.). (*b*) Cum.[4] n.Yks. To bring up a carriage sharp (I.W.). (4) Sc. (A.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *to bring home*, to bring to a former condition; to repair; (2) — *it off*, to get married.

(1) Cor.[3] A bicycle is taken abroad when taken to pieces and brought home when it is put together. A door is brought home when closed. (2) Cum. (E.W.P.)

BRINGE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum.[4] **1.** *v.* To rush forward violently. i.q. **Brainge.** **2.** *sb.* A violent rush.

BRINK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A river bank.

In Struther's parks, and Leven's brinks, Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 341.

BRINKIE-BROW, *sb.* Abd. A nursery name for the forehead.

Warm him frae the tae to tappie—Brinkie-brow and nosie-nappie, Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* (1853) 252.

BRINLEY, *adj.* Don. 'Brindled.'

There is a brinley cow ye have, Macmanus *Road to Don.* (3rd ed.) 193.

BRINNAGE, *sb.* Sc. The brunt of a fight.

Dmb. Yield! Never; wi' a right haun' at my side, I'll bide the brinnage here whate'er betide, Salmon *Gowodean* (1868) 91.

BRINTH, see **Brenth.**

BRISH, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

BRISSEL, see **Brussel.**

BRISTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Brks. Hmp. Also written **brisal** Hmp. **1.** *v.* To hurry about. Hmp. (H.R.) i.q. **Bristle**, *v.*[1] **2.** *sb.* An energetic, hard-working person. Brks. (E.G.H.)

BRIT, *sb.* sw.Wal. The brill, *Rhombus vulgaris.* Cf. **brit**, *sb.*[2]

A fishmonger at Aberystwyth affirms that there is no doubt that a brill is called a brit on the coasts of South-West Britain generally. A turbot-like fish was recently served to me at Amroth, on the south coast of Pembrokeshire, and described as a brit. I was told that that fish is known by that name all along the coast of 'little England beyond Wales,' *N. & Q.* (Sept. 14, 1901).

BRITCHED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

A carpenter from Kingston, after putting up some curtains, astonished the good housewife by remarking, 'There now, 'e be britched' (E.C.M.).

BRITCHEN, *sb.* w.Sc. See **Breeching, 3.**

w.Sc. 'Just let me alane the nicht, Davie.' 'Tuts, man; we'll no let ye sit down i' the britchin that way,' Carrick *Laird of Logan* (1835) 161.

BRITHER, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Brither-bairn**, a cousin; (2) **-dochter**, a niece; (3) **-sin**, a nephew.

(1) Cai.[1] Brither-bairns are the children of two brothers. (2) *ib.* (3) Sh.I. Burgess *Tang* (1898) 15. Cai.[1]

BRITTAINER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A queer customer.

Noo he's a bit ov a Brittainer is t'auld horsebrecker; he is ano.

BRITTLE, *v.*[1] **6.** Hmp. (H.E.)

BRIZEL'D, *ppl. adj.* Lnk. Bruised. Graham *Writings* (1883) *Gl.* Cf. brize.

BRIZZLE, see **Bruzzle**, *v.*[1]

BROACH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Sur. Dor. **1.** *sb.* A boring bit. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 23, 1897).

2. *v.* In phr. (1) *to broach a person on a thing*, to open the matter to him; (2) — *the admiral*, to tap a cask of whisky, &c., during its transit by rail or otherwise.

(1) Lnk. I'll tell you what we'll do, I'll hame and broach her the night on't, Graham *Writings* (1883) II. 56. (2) Sc. (A.W.)

3. To put meat on a spit. Sur. (T.S.C.) **4.** To drive; to strike.

Dor. Thee lat I alone—I reckon I'll broach he a couple (E.C.M.).

5. To uncork. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 23, 1897).

BROACH-SPLITTING, *sb.* Nrf. See below. See **Broach**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

This is the process of broach-splitting: First the hazel or ash rod is measured by another to a length of about three feet, at which it is chopped on a block. Next the edge of the bill is set across the end and tapped gently so that it enters the wood. Then it is levered sideways and twisted with the hand until, if there are not too many knots, the rod splits neatly in half. This process is repeated with the severed halfs, so that each rod makes four broaches, while the ends chopped off are used for firing, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1899) 410.

BROAD, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Broad-cheese**, a large Cheddar cheese. Som. (W.F.R.); (2) **-meanings**, broad hints. n.Yks. (I.W.); (3) **-spoken**, speaking vulgarly. *ib.*

BROAD-CAST, *ppl. adj.* and *v.* War. Wor. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Of seed: scattered abroad over the whole land; also used *adv.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) **2.** *v.* To sow seed in such a manner.

Wor. Owing to the unusually wet autumn of 1903 and the land being unfit for, or difficult to, drill, there has been a revival of the demand for men who could broad-cast, and in some parts of the county it has been found that the art is nearly lost among the younger men, *ib.*

BROASEN, see **Brust.**

BROB, *sb.* Der. A prod, poke. i.q. **Brob**, *v.*

I gev him another brob an' he wore satisfied, Gilchrist *Peakland* (1897) 135.

BROCH, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Brugh**, *sb.*[2]

He considered it to be the tail-end of an outlying kjokkenmodding [kitchen midden] of some broch, Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 239.

Hence **Broch-dweller**, *sb.* a dweller in a 'broch.'

Some solitary family contemporary with the broch-dwellers, *ib.* 239.

BROCK, *sb.*[1] Yks. **1.** In *comp.* **Brock-faced**, snip-faced like a badger. Cum.[4] **2.** A stoat, weasel, or ferret. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

BROCK, *sb.*[2] Lan. A fat, unwieldy person. (S.W.) i.q. **Brocky.**

BROCKING, *adj. Obs.* n.Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 61. Hence **Brocking-mungrel**, *sb.* (*a*) a mangy animal; (*b*) a mongrel dog living on table scraps; (*c*) a dog used to bait badgers; (*d*) a miserable horse; (*e*) a hawker who uses a miserable horse. *ib.*

BROCKS, *sb. pl.* w.Dur.[1] Broken ground on fell tops.

BROCKSHAW, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A dial. form of 'braxy' (q.v.).

BROCKY, *adj.* Glo. (H.S.H.)

BROD, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* The lid of a kettle. Cf. **brod**, *sb.*[1]

Sh.I. Notice da kettle, an' if he's boil'd afore I come in lift him aff, bit mind keep on da brod, *Sh. News* (Nov. 13, 1897).

2. *v.* To put the lid on a kettle; to cover with a lid.

Broddin' da kettle, an' settin her doon at Bawby Green's side, *ib.* (Mar. 19, 1898).

BROD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Lin. **1.** *sb.* A thorn; a prick. i.q. **Brod**, *sb.*[2]

Abd. Wee Mary . . . Ye manna . . . scrat your face Wi' brummel brods i' June, Anderson *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 147.

2. Phr. *to give a person a brod*, to jog his memory. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **3.** *v.* To pierce. Lakel.[2]

‡**BROD**, *sb.*[3] Lan. (S.W.) The sea-shore, beach; also in *comp.* **Brod-edge.**

BRÖD, *sb.* Sh.I. Trail, spoor.

What does he spy but the bröd o' dralsie, Spence *Flk-Lore* (1899) 224.

BRODDLE, *v.*[2] Lakel.[2] i.q. **Broddle**, *v.*[1]

BRODGE, *v.* Lan. [brodʒ.] See below.

Only heard in connexion with the game of marbles. If one boy wins the whole of another's marbles the loser is said to be brodged. 'Well, I've often won more marbles before, but it's first time I've brodged anybody' (C.J.B.).

BRODGEL, *sb.* Brks. Also in form **brogdel.** Idle chatter. Cf. **broggle**, *v.*[3]

They ben't given to talkin' brodgel like some, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 204; 'I couldn't bring myself to be a burden on yow.' 'Dwun't 'ee talk sich brogdel! Burden! when I've a got neether wife nor chile to spend my bit o' money on,' *ib. Thatched Cott.* (1902) 290.

BRODGELL, *sb.* Stf. A disorderly gathering; a disturbance, 'row.' *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

‡**BRODGET**, *v.* [A mistake for **brodgle.**] Stf.[1] See **Broggle**, *v.*[3]

BROG, *sb.* Sc. A sprig-bit. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

BROG, *v.* Cum.[4] With *out*: to mark a track across the sands by sticking up branches.

‡**BROG**, *v.* Yks. Lan. To break up; to stop up; *gen.* used with *up.*

w.Yks. Theaw'll brog theysel up iv theaw gooas on a-thatuns (D.L.). s.Lan.[1]

‡**BROGH**, *sb.* Sc. A term for a mussel-bed.

Musselbrogh was a brogh When Edinbrogh was nane, And Musselbrogh 'll be a brogh When Edinbrogh is gane, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 248.

BROGMENT, *sb.* Cum.[4] Refuse thorns or branches. i.q. **Brog**, *sb.*[1]

BROIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Wm. Lin. Also in form **breul** Wm. 1. *v.* To be in a state of violent perspiration.

Sc. (A.W.) Wm. He wad lig e' t'sun, and breul an' sweet (B.K.). s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

2. *sb.* A state of violent perspiration.

Sc. (A.W.) s.Lin. What a swelterin' hot daã, I'm all ov a broil (T.H.R.).

BROKEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Not. Mid. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Broken-breasts**, a disease of women. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-milk**, curdled or churned milk. Lakel.[2]; (3) **-mouthed**, of sheep: having lost teeth through age. s.Not. (J.P.K.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

2. Of milk: churned.

Sh.I. Da men rins free o' wan sair job, an' dat's da kirnin'. My airms is aikin afore da mylk is brokken, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

BROLLOCHAN, *sb.* Arg. A bivalve used for bait.

The Anachan and Brollochan, They love the Mussel-ebb, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 8.

BROOD, *sb.* Sc. Dev. 1. In *comp.* **Brood-sow**, a sow for breeding. Sc. (A.W.) 2. A goose that hatches goslings. Cai.[1] 3. A young shoot from a decayed tree-trunk.

Dev. 'They be naught but broods,' he said, indicating some young saplings that had sprung up from the trunk of a tree which had been cut down some time previous, *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

BROOK, *sb.*[3] Sc.

n.Sc. The crofter who has secured a good stack of 'tangles' in winter, and a big share in a 'brook of ware'.. The wind may change, and the 'brook'—as he calls a drift of weed—if not secured at once, may be carried out to sea again, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1895) 33.

BROOKT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lakel. 1. Streaked with black and white; speckled. Lakel.[2] See **Brook**, *v.*[2] 2. Grimy, tear-stained. Lnk. NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 54.

BROOKY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **bruckie** Sc. 1. *adj.* Flecked, parti-coloured. n.Lan. (W.S.) 2. *sb.* A cow with white hair on her face. Sc. CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 584. Cai.[1]

BROOM, *sb.* Sc. Ken. Sur. Also in forms **breem, breme, brume** Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Broom-bush**, *fig.* a simpleton; (2) **-cow**, a broom or heather brush; (3) **-dash**, or **-dasher**, a person who makes or sells brooms; formerly used of a squatter; (4) **-devil**, an implement for rooting up broom, gorse, &c.; (5) **-duster**, a broom-seller; a careless, slovenly, or dirty person.

(1) Abd. I wantit to ken whether I was . . . sic a breme-buss as I used to be, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 276. (2) e.Fif. Whankin' doon whatever opposed my progress—corn thistles, carldoddies, brume-cowes, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix. (3) Sur. (T.S.C.) (4) Abd. A number of corn and hay forks, graips, a 'breem deevil,' and other articles, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 128. (5) Ken. (G.B.)

BROONIE, *sb.* Sc. A wild bee.

Lnk. There blackies and broonies stored up their sweet gains Frae the gleg glancin' een o' maraudin' schule weans, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 38.

BROOSLE, *v.* Dev. [brū·zl.] With *up*: to be on the point of waking. i.q. **Broodle.**

The chill' was brooslin' up jist now, I zeed (R.P.C.).

BROSE, *sb.* Ayr. An ordinary article of diet; hence used for a diet, a meal.

At singing I was never gude, Nor yet at cracking worth a brose, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 152.

BROSE, *v.* Gall. To toil arduously.

Through ilka morning o' the year I moil and brose awa, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876.

BROSE-CAUP, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The wooden cup in which the ploughman prepared his 'brose'; sometimes jocularly applied to the ploughman himself.

At the feeing market the question was... a common one, 'How are the brose-caups selling the day?' which being interpreted meant, 'How are ploughmen feeing?' HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 96.

BROSELEY, *sb.* War., Wor. (E.S.) 1. i.q. **Broseley.** 2. *Comp.* **Broseley-straw**, a small clay pipe with a thin stem. See **Straw**, *sb.* 4.

BROT, *sb.*[1] Lakel.[2] A broken place in the turf where sheep rub themselves. See **Brot-ground, Peat-brot**, s.v. **Peat**, *sb.*[1] 1 (4).

BROT, *sb.*[2] Cai.[1] In phr. *the Brot*, the Pleiades.

BROTHER-EBENEZER, *sb.* Hmp. A game, see below.

Ebenezer is sent out of the room and the remainder choose one of themselves. Two children act in concert, it being understood that the last person speaking when Ebenezer goes out of the room is the person to be chosen. The medium left in the room causes the others to think of this person without letting them know that they are not choosing of their own free will. The medium then says, 'Brother Ebenezer, come in,' and asks him in succession, 'Was it William?' or Jane, &c., mentioning several names before saying the right one, Ebenezer saying 'No!' to all until the one is mentioned who last spoke, GOMME *Games* (1894) II. 45-6.

BROTHERING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. (JAM., s.v. Sib.) Pretending to confer the liberty of a city by some ludicrous means.

BROTTLET, *sb. Obs.* Per. A little coverlet. Cf. **brot**, *sb.*[1]

A silly fool, as chaste's a dove: Row'd in the brottlet when first seen, And chiefly lo'es his cog sinsyne, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 55.

BROUCH, *v.* w.Yks. To loaf about. (S.K.C.).

BROUGH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bruch.** A town, borough. i.q. **Brugh**, *sb.*[1]

We winna burn the bonny bruch, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861) I. 142. n.Sc. In brough or land, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) II. 162, ed. 1875.

BROUGH-HILL, *sb.* Dur. Lakel. In *comb.* (1) **Brough-hill day**, Sept. 30 or Oct. 1, the day on which the fair at Brough-under-Stainmore is held; (2) **-pony**, the native fell pony, of which large numbers are sold at Brough-hill fair; (3) **-time**, the time of this fair; (4) **-weather**, cold weather.

(1) s.Dur. We're gannin te bar t'maister out an' then we'll git holliday o Brough Hill day (J.E.D.). (2) Cum.[4] (3, 4) Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

BROUSEL, *v.* Hmp. (H.R.) With *about.* i.q. **Brustle**, *v.*[1]

BROUSER, *sb.* Hmp. (H.R.) One who makes a bustle, fuss, or stir.

BROW, *sb.* Sc. I.Ma. Also in form **broo.** 1. The slope of a cliff. I.Ma. (E.G.) i.q. **Brow**, *sb.*[1]

Hence **Broo-lan**, *sb.* steep ground.

Abd. She saw you climbin' the broolan', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 27, 1900).

2. The part of a peat-moss out of which peats are cut. Sc. (A.W.)

BROWN, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in form **broon** Sc. Irel. Cum.[4]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Brown barneys,** ? bread baked with treacle and flour; (2) — **Bess,** a name given to a musket; (3, *a*) **-clock,** the dor-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*; (*b*) the beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*; (4) — **cow,** *obs.*, a liquor jar; (5) — **cow's lick,** see below; (6) — **cream,** spirituous liquor; (7) **-dove,** ? the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (8) **-hawk,** the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*; (9) — **Lenny,** the common linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (10) — **lime,** lime made from burnt lias stone; (11) — **linnet,** see (9); (12) — **primroses,** the common avens, *Geum urbanum.*

(1) **n.Ir.** Hard breid, wheatmeal buns, broon barneys, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 88. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) (3 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Lousy beegle). (4) **Edb.** Withouten fill O' dribbles frae the gude brown cow, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 147, ed. 1785. (5) **ne.Sc.** The hair on one side of the forehead in some children stands nearly erect, somewhat in the shape of the marks cattle make on their skins by licking them. It goes by the name of 'the Broon Coo's lick,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 26. (6) **Der.** He sipped from a big tumbler of what he called 'brown cream,' but what is known in more genteel circles as Jamaica rum, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 64. (7) **Hmp.** *Nature Notes*, No. 3. (8) **Cum.**[4] (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Som.** It is very hard, and has property of resisting wet (W.F.R.). (11) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 32. (12) **Lin.** (I.W.)

2. Phr. *to look too brown,* a miner's term: to look too 'fishy' to deceive one. n.Yks. (I.W.) 3. Absent-minded; 'in a brown study.' Ken. (P.M.)

BROWST, *sb.* Sh.I. An opportunity for drinking; a 'booze.' i.q. **Browst.**

They seized with avidity . . . on every possible occasion that could be made a feasible excuse for having what they called a 'browst,' BURGESS *Folk* (1902) 120.

BROYLI, BRUCH, see **Brulyie, Brough.**

BRUCHTY, *adj.* Sc. Soot-begrimed. See **Brook,** *v.*[2]

Mak your bruchty face clean, SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 82, ed. 1868.

BRUCK, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. A field cricket. (HALL.); (R.O.H.)

BRUCKIE, see **Brooky.**

BRUCKLE-BERRY, *sb.* Ant. The wild rose, *Rosa canina.* (S.A.B.)

‡**BRUDLER,** *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A boy.

That there little brudler tumbled down, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 40.

BRUFFED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Gall. Thickly clothed. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BRUFFLE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A botcher, bungler.

BRUGGLE, *sb.* Glo. A struggle. (W.W.S.) i.q. **Bruggle.**

BRUISE, *v.* Sc. Wm. Also in form **briuse** Wm. 1. In *comp.* **Briuse-wood,** a nickname for a joiner's apprentice. Wm. (B.K.) 2. To crush by pressure, jam, squeeze. Sc. *N.E.D.*

BRUKKLE, *v.* Sh.I. To break. i.q. **Bruckle,** *adj.*

I tocht hit a sin Ta brukkle da sweet ting o flooer, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 5.

BRULYIE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **broyli-** Gall. To make a noisy disturbance. Sc. (A.W.) Hence **Broyliment,** *sb.* a broil, commotion. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 96, ed. 1876.

BRUM, *sb.* Nrf. A Dutch fishing-boat; a 'buss.'

They go for miles and miles with their brums, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 114.

BRUMBLE, *sb. Obsol.* e.Suf. In *comp.* (1) **Brumble-codger,** (2) **-gelder,** an inferior or bungling hedger; one who clears away brambles. (F.H.)

‡**BRUMBLE,** *v.* Sc. Also written **brummel.** 1. To make a hollow, murmuring noise, as rushing water in a pool.

I could hear the sugh of the brumbling pool, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 203 (JAM.); MACKAY.

BRUMBLE-HANDED, *adj.* Nrf. Awkward. (E.M.)

BRUME, see **Broom.**

BRUMELTY-KITES, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Black kites). Blackberries.

BRUMPLE, *sb.* Cai.[1] The viviparous blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus.*

BRUMPLICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A small tusk fish, *Brosmius vulgaris.*

Da lazy man comes draiglan ashore wi' twa tüogs an' twa brumplicks, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 14.

BRUMSTONE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **brun-** Gall. 1. In *comp.* **Brumstone-candle,** *obs.*, a match made of brimstone and paper with which to suffocate bees.

Gall. The smooking them ne'er made him weep, Wi' lowing brumstane can'le, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 94, ed. 1876; *ib.* 97.

2. A term of abuse, esp. used of a bad-tempered woman. See **Brimstone,** 2.

Cum.[4] Wi' mey weyfe neane I gat, But tuik a brumsten gien to drink, ANDERSON *Caleb and Watty*, st. 6.

BRUN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The brow of a hill. (K.) Cf. **brent,** *adj.*[1] 7, **brunt,** *adj.*

BRUNGI-QUEEDIN, *adj.* Sh.I. Breast-white; used *subst.* as a nickname for a man wearing a white vest. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 35.

BRUNSEL, *v. Obsol.* Wm.[1] i.q. **Brunsel.**

BRUNSTONE, see **Bren(n.**

BRUNT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Brunt-crust,** *obs.*, a 'played-out' person; (2) **-rump,** see below.

(1) **Sc.** 'He hasna settled his account wi' my gudeman . . . for this twalmonth.' 'He's but a brunt crust,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv. (2) **s.Lan.**[1] It's like th' kettle co-in' th' pon brunt-rump, 6.

2. Cheated; taken in in a bargain. Cai.[1]

‡**BRUNT,** *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sharp to the taste. (HALL.)

BRUOCIE, see **Brusey.**

‡**BRUSEY,** *sb.* Cum. Also in form **bruocie.** An overgrown female; a coarse, fat person.

A swort o' the revellan bruocies, STAGG *Bridewain*, st. 43; **Cum.**[124]

BRUSH, *v.*[1] Sc. Wm. 1. To beat, thrash; esp. in phr. *to brush a person's jacket.* (A.W.) 2. A marble-playing term: see below.

Wm. Marble-players' calls. 'Brush' entitles the player who so calls out to remove dust, straws, and such slight obstacles in the way of a good shot. This he does with his cap or hand. 'Bar brush' by the other contestant, if uttered first, checks any such action (B.K.).

BRUSHER, *sb.*[1] s.Dev. A beater for a shooting party. (W.C.P.)

BRUSHER, *sb.*[2] Brks. An energetic, hard-working person. (E.G.H.) i.q. **Brush,** *v.*[2]

BRUSS, *sb.* Pem. Dry, dusty hay.

Give me a pipeful of thy tobacca; mine's no better than bruss (J.S.O.T.).

BRUSSEL, *v.* n.Yks.[4] Also in form **brissel.** To hector, swagger; to show off. See **Brustle,** *v.*[1]

BRUSSY-TRADE, *sb.* Cor.[3] Hedge-trimmings, &c. which have rotted into small, dusty pieces. i.q. **Bruss,** *sb.*

BRUST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. i.q. **Brust,** *v.*[1] I. *v.* Gram. forms. 1. *pret.* (1) **Brast,** (2) **Brust.** Sc. (A.W.) 2. *pp.* (1) **Broasen,** Wm. & Cum.[1]; (2) **Brussen,** Sc. (A.W.); (3) **Brust,** Nhb. Dur. (A.B.)

Hence (1) **Brossen-bags,** *sb.* a fat-bellied person. Cum.[4]; (2) **-full,** *adj.* full to repletion. Lakel.[2]; (3) **-hearted,** *adj.* broken-hearted. *ib.*; (4) **-kern,** *sb.* a scornful term for a harvest-home held prematurely. Cum.[4]; (5) **Brussen-breasts,** *sb. pl.* a disease of women. n.Yks. (I.W.)

II. 1. *v.* In phr. *to brust round,* to become cylindrical, as a square leaden coffin where there is no outlet for gas. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. *sb.* A bursting; an outbreak.

Cum.[3] T'oald jolly jist . . . fairly dreav me rantin' mad, an' I dud mak a brust, 11; **Cum.**[4]

3. A contest; a competition, esp. in racing. Cum.[4]

BRUSTLE, *sb.*[1] Ken. (G.B.)

BRUT, *sb.* I.Ma. Thistles.

The brut an' the say-holly were stingin' me mighty as I ran along (S.M.).

BRUTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* n.Cy. Clothes worn to rags. (K.) i.q. **Brat,** *sb.*[1]

BRUZZLE, *v.*[1] Cum.[4] Also in form **brazzle, brizzle.** To press into a crowd. Cf. **bruz(z.**

BRUZZLE, *v.*[2] Cum.[4] To scorch. i.q. **Brustle**, *v.*[2] Hence **Bruzzled-peas**, *sb. pl.* scorched peas scrambled for by boys.

BRYE, *sb.* Arg. Powdered sand used for scouring purposes. Cf. **breeze**, *sb.*[2]

My heart is a' to muilins minched, Brye, smuirach, daps and gum, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 6; (G.W.)

BRYLIES, see **Brawlins.**

BRYNIC, *sb.* Sh.I. A sign in the sky like the end of a rainbow.

Brynics seen on the horizon forebodes squally weather, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* 1899) 115; Dey wir ower monny brynics aboot 'im i' da moarnin' ta be lang guid, *ib.* 245.

BUACHAL, *sb.* Irel. i.q. **Bouchal.**

Mun. A harmless buachal, with his bits of poems and blackthorn verses, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* (1901) 250.

BUB, *sb.* Glo. A wife. (S.S.B.)

BUBBIES, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Also written **bubies** Gall. The breasts.

Sc. Bony bubbies, wi' your nut brown hair, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 47, ed. 1787. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BUBBLE, *sb.* Sc. Snot or secretion from the nose. Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] Hence (1) **Bubbly**, *adj.* snotty. Cai.[1]; (2) **Bubbly-nosed**, *adj.* having a dirty, snotty nose. *Carlop Green* (1817) 171.

BUBBLE-MICE, *sb. pl.* Sur. Water-shrews. SON OF MARSHES *Forest Tithes* (1893) 146.

BUBBLY-BACKED, *adj.* Wor. Of a horse: weak-backed, having something wrong with its spine so that it cannot bear weight, &c. (E.S.)

‡**BUBLICANS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. The marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris. Nature Notes*, No. 9. See **Publican.**

BUCCAR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wgt. A fast-sailing vessel used in the smuggling trade.

Spies were stationed in all directions when a Buccar—a fast-sailing craft—was expected. . . If the Buccar did heave in sight, and he [the exciseman] made a motion to procure assistance, he was pounced upon by marked men, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 36.

‡**BUCH**, *v.* Sh.I. To dash, plunge. Cf. **buck**, *sb.*[4]

Inta da louwin sun Da whirlin starns 'ill buch, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 62.

BUCHAM, *adj.* Ken. Buxom. (G.B.)

BUCHAN, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) In *comb.* **Buchan vittal**, applied to meal consisting of two-thirds of oats and one-third of barley. Also used *fig.* of a person on whom one can place no dependence. (s. v. Victual.)

‡**BUCHT OOT**, *phr.* N.I.[1] An exclamation meaning 'get out!'

‡**BUCHTS**, *sb. pl.* Ant. The roots or stumps of the plants forming a hedge. (W.H.P.)

BUCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Lan. War. Oxf. **1.** *sb.* A male rabbit. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** *Comb.* (1) **Buck-beard**, see below; (2) **-buck**, see **Buck**, *sb.*[1] **8** (2); (3) **-stick**, see *ib.* (9); (4) **-s-and-kids**, a school game, undescribed.

(1) Gall. A kind of hard fog [moss], of a white nature, which is found growing on rocks—often it is seen in the form of a wine-glass, or inverted cone, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Lakel.[2], Oxf. (G.O.) (3) Lan. WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 209. s.Lan.[1] (4) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

3. *v.* See **Buck**, *v.*[1] **11.** War.[3]

BUCK, *sb.*[12] Wor. A radish, esp. the long-rooted kind.

They will be pulling bucks in a fortnight if this weather lasts (E.S.).

BUCK, *v.* n.Yks. Pem. **1.** In phr. *buck out of the park*, a boys' game. (I.W.) See **Buck**, *sb.*[3] **1.** **2.** Of a horse: to jib, esp. at a hill. (J.S.O.T.)

BUCK, *v.*[4] Lnk. Of water: to pour forth, gush out.

Frightfu' hung the jutting rocks; While the burn out owre them buckit, STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* (1838) 12.

‡**BUCK**, *v.* Ken. To fill a basket. (HALL.), Ken.[1]

BUCK, *v.* w.Yks. (S.O.A.) i.q. **Bup.**

‡**BUCK**, *int.* w.Yks.[2] A call used by a carter or ploughman to his horse to 'come here.'

‡**BUCK AND CRUNE**, *phr.* Dmf. (JAM.) See below.

Used to denote the evidences given of the greatest solicitude for the possession of anything. 'Ye needna insist on't, for ye sanna get it, if ye soud buck and crune for't.'

‡**BUCKAW**, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The short game by which a bonspiel (q.v.) or match at curling is *gen.* concluded.

‡**BUCKER**, *sb.* w.Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of whale. *Glasg. Statist. Acc.* V. 535 (JAM.).

‡**BUCKER**, *sb.* e.An.[1] (ed. 1830). A bucket.

BUCKER, *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** A native of Buckie in Banffshire. **2.** A person from the south coast of the Moray Firth. **3.** A boat of an especial build used on the coast of Moray, &c. Cf. **buccar.**

BUCKER, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) See **Buck**, *v.*[3] **5.**

BUCKET, *sb.* Ayr. A cant term for a glass of spirits.

A rest for twa-three minutes, and a bucket the piece wad be acceptable, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 143; We'll gang there an' ha'e anither bucket the piece, *ib.* 144.

‡**BUCKETIE**, *sb.* e.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The paste used by weavers in dressing their webs.

BUCK-HOUSES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Som. Old houses by the side of watercourses formerly used in flax-dressing. (G.S.)

BUCKIE, *sb.*[2] I.Ma.

As red as a buckie, BROWN *Indiaman* (1889) 149.

‡**BUCKIE**, *sb. Obs.* Bnff. The hind-quarters of a hare.

Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs To spice her buckie, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 91; (JAM.)

BUCKIE-FAULIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] Also written **-faalie.** The primrose, *Primula acaulis.*

‡**BUCKIE-INGRAM**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The crab, *Cancer bernardus.*

‡**BUCKIE-TYAUVE**, *sb.* Bnff. (JAM.) A good-humoured struggle or wrestling-match.

BUCKING, *vbl. sb.* **1.** Sur. (T.S.C.)

‡**BUCKISE**, *sb.* and *v.* Abd. (JAM.) **1.** *sb.* A smart stroke. **2.** *v.* To beat with smart strokes.

BUCKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. **1.** *sb.* A tussle, pretended struggle.

Sh.I. Da boys hed a buckle wi' da lasses, bit dey got a kiss . . . afore dey set them down, *Sh. News* (Dec. 10, 1898).

2. *v.* Phr. *buckle the beggars*, see **Buckle**, *v.* **8.**

Uls. 'He was a minister.' 'He was not; he was just an auld buckle-the-beggars,' MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 116.

‡**BUCKLER**, *sb. Obs.* Lin. Written **buklar.** A large beam. (K.)

BUCKRAM, *sb.* s.Lan.[1], Oxf. (A.P.)

BUCK-STICK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The game of rounders played with a 'cat' instead of a ball. See **Buck**, *sb.*[3] **3.**

BUCKY, *sb.*[1] Gall. The sluice of a mill-pond.

I had far better flung't in the dam frae the bucky, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 154.

BUCKY, *sb.*[2] Som. Acidulated honeycombed cheese. (G.S.)

BUD, *sb.*[4] s.Lan.[1] A little boy's term for the male generative organ.

BUD, *sb.*[5] and *v. Obs.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A bribe, gift.

Edb. Nor buds nor bribes can no ways blind him, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 393, ed. 1815.

2. *v.* To bribe.

Sc. It's very like, at others budding, He turn'd his coat for cake and pudding, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) I. 1815; MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (ed. 1868) 144.

BUDD, *sb.* Suf. A parish overseer.

If the budd din't goo an' put in oud Polly Gorst, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 52.

BUDDLE, *v.* Pem. **1.** To be busy over trifles or small things.

s.Pem. I buddles about a bit, and I restés a bit, and then I buddles again (M.S.C.).

2. To disturb the surface of the ground or earth.

Pem. There's no use trying to garden this weather: 'tis only buddling with the earth (J.S.O.T.).

BUDDLE-BACKED, *adj.* Nrf. Of a horse: having a depressed spine. (H.C.M.B.) Cf. **bubbly-backed.**

BUDDY, *sb.* Wm. [bu·di.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* (B.K.)

BUDDY, *adj.* Sur. See below.

When the bark will not come off the branches of a felled tree easily it is said 'to work all buddy like' (T.S.C.).

BUDGE, *sb.*[1] Ken. CARR *Cottage Flk.* (1897) 8.

BUDGE, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Sc. War. Suf. **1.** *v.* To move, move off; to move about briskly. War.[4], Suf. (C.L.F.) **2.** *sb.* A movement. Sc. (A.W.)

BUDGE, *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Butch**, *v.*

BUDGETTY, *adj.* s.Wor. Bulging, large, baggy, capacious.

A budgetty sart ov a baag, filled o' straw or 'ahy (H.K.).

BUFF, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A puff or blast of wind.

Lnk. Even though ye . . . Had buffs could blaw a smiddy or a stell, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 90.

2. *Fig.* A fuss, outcry; an ado.

Abd. There's aye a buff oure muckle said aboot the butter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 8, 1903).

BUFFEL-HEADED, *adj.* Nrf. In *comb.* **Buffel-headed-duck**, the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.* JOHNS *Birds* (1862) *Gl.*, s.v. Morillon.

BUFFET, *v.* Abd. In phr. *buffet the boar*, a boys' game.

When wearied wi' ramblin', we finished the splore, Wi' a game at the 'Bellums' or 'Buffet the Boar,' ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 79.

BUFFET-TEA, *sb.* Wgt. A 'running tea' or tea at which people do not sit down at table but are served from a sort of buffet. (A.W.)

BUFFLE, *sb.* Ess. In phr. *to get the buffle of*, to get the better of; to put in an awkward position.

He's a-going to get his own brass out a' me, I reckon; but I'll get the buffle a' he yet! BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 153.

BUFFLE, *v.* Abd. (G.W.) i.q. **Boffle**, *v.*

BUFFLED UP, *phr. Obsol.* e.Suf. Muffled up. (F.H.)

BUFT, *v.* m.Yks.[1] To fight; to beat. (s.v. Weft.) See **Buff**, *v.*[2]

BUG, *sb.*[1] Pem. A field scarecrow. (J.S.O.T.)

BUG, *sb.*[4] Lnk. In phr. *not to let bug*, to give no sign.

It never let bug it heard him speakin', BELL *Wee MacGreegor* (1903) 36.

BUGAHAG, *sb.* Dor. A scarecrow. (C.W.)

‡**BUGALUG**, *sb.* Suf. Dor. **1.** An effigy, dummy figure; a scarecrow. Dor. (R.B.), (E.C.M.) **2.** An inefficient, good-for-nothing, troublesome person, esp. applied to a labourer. e.Suf. (F.H.)

BUGGER, *v.* Sc. Also written **buggar.** To use vile language in imprecation.

Sh.I. 'Dat be bugger'd!' I said, 'Doo's shürly leein', Sibbie,' *Sh. News* (May 22, 1897). Rnf. M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 21.

Hence **Buggery**, *sb.* in phr. *to play buggery*, to play havoc or the mischief with.

Yon wye 'at dey geng an' buy at private bargains ootside da ring plays buggery. Hit soodna be alloo'd, *Sh. News* (June 11, 1898).

BUGGLE REE, *phr.* Sh.I. See below. See also **Buggle**, *sb.*[1]

There were certain times of the season when storms were specially expected. These were called Rees. There was Buggle Ree, about the 17th of March (O.S.), SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 116.

‡**BUGHULK**, *sb.* Irel. (A.J.I.) A coarse, awkward woman.

BUGLE, *v.* Cai.[1] [bjū·gl.] Of bulls: to bellow.

BUKKER, see **Bikker.**

‡**BULB**, *sb.* Gall. Also in form **bulboch.** A disease among sheep, which causes them to drink water until they swell and burst. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 100, ed. 1876.

BULBER, *v.* Nrf. Also in form **bulver.** See below.

Corn is said to 'bulber' when it has been rained upon and so is easier to be carted, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) III. 169.

‡**BULBS**, *sb. pl.* Sur. Blight, esp. green fly. (T.S.C.)

BULCARD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cor. The blenny, *Blennius ocellaris.* CHAMBERS *Cyclo.* (1788) s.v. Blennius.

BULDER, *v.* Sc. Also in form **buller.** **1.** Of persons: to speak loudly but indistinctly; to stutter in speech. Cai.[1] See **Bulder.** **2.** See below.

Dmf. Applied metaphorically to the quick bursting of buds by heat and rain, and to a great growth, 'Everything's bullering out,' WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345.

BÜL(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Also written **büol.** **1.** *sb.* A stall in a cattle-shed, a byre; a shelter for sheep. See **Buil.**

Hungry sheep in snawed-up büols, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 97.

2. *v.* To shelter, hide. Also used *fig.* Cf. **buil**, *v.*

Da wind gengs roond, whaar da piltiks bül, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 13.

BULFY, *sb.* Abd. A short, fat, pursy fellow; used as a nickname. (A.W.) Cf. **bulf.**

BULGA, *sb.* Sh.I. A dropsical swelling in an animal's throat. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 163.

BULGAN'S DAY, *phr.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Bullion's Day.**

BULGER, *sb.* Cai.[1] [bʉ·ldʒər.] A large marble used in children's games.

BULGRUM, *sb.* Cum.[4] A carbonaceous shale with thin layers or veins of coal.

BULIK, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **buljik.** Nonsense, rubbish.

Yon furriners speak a lot o' bulik, *Sh. News* (Nov. 18, 1899); Lass, doo's spaekin' buljik, *ib.* (Nov. 27, 1897).

BULK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The quantity of herring-nets shot at one time, about fifty yards.

BULK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sur. The stall of a shop.

All buildings, cellers, sollars, bulks, lights, yards, wells, &c., *Local Deed*, 1717 (T.S.C.). [HALL.]

‡**BULK**, *v.* Sc. Irel. To play marbles. N.I.[1], Ant. (S.A.B.) Hence **Bulkie**, *sb.* a game of marbles in which the marbles are placed in a line, and each player has two chances. Wgt. (A.W.)

BULL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Der. Not. Oxf. Dev. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Bull-adder**, a dragon-fly; (2) **-breck-oot**, a boys' game at breaking out of a ring and getting caught; (3) **-bustard**, the oak eggar-moth, *Bombyx quercus*; (4) **-coppy** or **-copy**, the field in which a bull is kept; (5) **-daisy**, a wild orchis; (6) **-dog**, a species of ale; (7) **-dogs**, (*a*) the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (*b*) a kind of pincers placed in the nostrils of cows, &c. to hold up their heads when drink is given to them; (8) **-goose**, a gander; (9) **-land**, see below; (10) **-lowp**, a game; see below; (11) **-segg**, a bullock which has not been castrated soon enough; (12) **-soul supper**, a substantial supper at which the chief item is a bullock's head stuffed with onions, sage, &c.; (13) **-stang**, the injury which a cow may receive in the act of 'bulling'; (14) **-toppins**, tufts of rough grass, &c.

(1) **Cum.**[4], **Cor.** (J.M.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **s.Wm.** (J.A.B.) **n.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900). (5) **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345. (6) **Der.** Dan, anxious to do the lad honour, . . had ordered a twelve-gallon barrel of 'bull-dog,' GILCHRIST *Nicholas* (1899) 79. (7, *a*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (*b*) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (8) **Ir.** LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) viii. (9) **n.Yks.** In nearly every parish in Wensleydale there is what is known as 'bull-land.' It originated in the time when a large tract of unenclosed land was termed the 'town's pasture,' and when the villages had the right to run a cow or more upon it. A portion of this land was fenced in—set apart exclusively for the grazing of a bull, and any one having a right in this large stray had the use of him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900). (10) **Cum.** A boy (the bull) bends down as in leap-frog; the others, wearing their caps loosely on the head, leap over the bull, and in doing so jerk off their caps to the front. Then reversing the direction they jump over the bull's head first, 'taking off' from the spot where their caps fell. It is necessary that the cap shall not fall at too great a distance from the bull, else the return jump may be difficult, or even impossible to do (E.W.P.). (11) **Lakel.**[2] Thoo criuns war ner a bull-segg. **Cum.**[4] (12) **w.Yks.** Very common (B.K.). (13) **Cum.**[4] (14) **Lakel.**[2] (s.v. Bull fiaces).

2. Of horses: a 'roarer.' s.Not. (J.P.K.)

BULL, *v.* Cum. Yks. **1.** See below.

Cum. If, when playing leap-frog, the leaper either fails to leap over, or knocks the other boy down, the latter is said to be 'bulled' (E.W.P.).

2. To vex.

n.Yks. You'll get bulled if yow dean't win some stone out (C.V.C.).

BULL, *v.* w.Yks.[5] See below.

A word in use amongst children, and this only during a fall of snow, when they cry in concert,—'Snaw, snaw, faster; Bull, bull, faster; Owd women picking geese, Sending feathers down to Leeds.'

BULL, *adj.* Chs.[1] In *comb.* **Bull winscutting**, a joiners' term: putting up stumps and rails, lit. 'bull wainscotting.' (s.v. Winscut.)

BULLA, *sb.* Gall. (J.M.) i.q. **Bully**, *sb.*[1]

BULL-BEEF, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *as proud as bull-beef*, proud, conceited.

Frf. Bein' as prood as bull-beef o' the confidence displayed in him by his maister, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 88, ed. 1889.

‡**BULLE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A vessel for measuring oil. *Agric. Surv., Append.* 9 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1]

‡**BULLEN**, *sb.* Sh.I. A heap. S. & Ork.[1]

BULLET, *sb.* Cum. The ball used in the game of 'spell and bullet.'

With shinnies poised, they raced for the bullet, *w.Cum. Times* (Apr. 28, 1900) 3; (E.W.P.)

BULLETOWST, *adj.* e.Yks. In phr. *a bulletowst hog*, a term of abuse; see below.

They called Sammy Spadger a bulletowst hog, A shitwig at's just fit to live iv a bog, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 41.

BULL-FULLOCKING, *sb.* w.Yks. A term used in the game of marbles; see below.

Used in certain games of marbles ('ringy' or 'ring-taw'): to fire or fillip with undue or unfair force, 'bull-fullocking.' Boys exclaim during a game, 'Here! knuckle down: no bull-fullocking.' The unfairness consists in giving the marble added impetus by thrusting in the hand while firing or filliping, instead of keeping the knuckles to the ground (W.W.P.).

BULL-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. Pem. Sur. Also in form **bull's-head** Pem. **1.** Sur. SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 81. **2.** Ayr. (J.M.), Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BULL HUNT, *phr.* Hrf. To surprise, go at without previous warning.

I don't mean to bull hunt 'un, but I mean to dally a bit, and then to court 'un if 'a won't listen to me, *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1899) 559.

‡**BULLIHEISLE**, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **bulliheizilie**. Cld. (JAM.); **bulliehislee** Lnk. **1.** A boys' game; see below.

Cld. A play amongst boys, in which, all having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still and the rest all wind round him. The sport consists in an attempt to heeze or throw the whole mass over on the ground (JAM.). Lnk. The officer is forced to throw it [a cheese] among them, when a bulliehislee ensues, which often ends in a battle, MUIR *Cld. Minstrel* (1816) 13.

2. A scramble, squabble, struggle. Cld. (JAM.)

‡**BULL IN**, *phr.* Lth. (JAM.) To swallow hastily.

BULLING, *prp.* and *sb.* Sh.I. **1.** *prp.* Building or piling peats in small stacks prior to bringing them home. S. & Ork.[1] **2.** *sb.* A small pile or heap of peats.

Betty an' I pat da paets in bullins mair is a ook frae syne, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900).

BULLION, *sb.* Or.I. The female pudendum. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

BULLIWAN, *sb.* Cai.[1] The stalk of a dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*. See **Bulwand**.

BULLJIG, *sb.* Cor. A snail. Also called **Bullhorn**. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

BULL-JOSS, *sb.* Cum. A boys' game; see below.

A game in which a boy bends down with his head resting against a wall and his face downwards; the others then, as many as can, take a run and jump on to his back, remaining there as long as possible and calling out 'Monty kitty, monty kitty, one, two, three'; should the boy be unable to bear them all up until the doggerel is ended, he is obliged to 'make a back' again. Another call is 'Joss of Ireland, great Bull Joss' (E.W.P.).

BULL-NECK, *sb.* Sc. War. An onion that does not form a bulb but grows somewhat like a leek. Cai.[1] Hence **Bull-necked**, *adj.* a term applied to onions that are allowed to grow thick on the neck like a leek. War.[3]

BULLOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Hmp. **1.** *sb.* A cow. Hmp. (H.E.) **2.** *v.* To move about awkwardly or clumsily. Lakel.[2]

BULLOCKING-TIME, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] See below.

The time, usually about five minutes, that the engines and machinery of a factory run before or after the legitimate working hours. As no extra pay is given for this time, the work-people consider that they are 'bullocked,' or cheated in the matter.

BULL-RUN, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Headlong, head-first. Cf. **bull-neck s.**

BULL-SCUTTLE, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Lan.[1] Nonsense; swagger.

BULL-STANG, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. The upright stake in a hedge. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

BULLWORKS, *adj.* Som. Rude, romping. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). See **Bullocking**, s.v. **Bullock**, *v.*

BULLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A tumult, riot, esp. in phr. *to make a bully.* GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) *Horae Subsecivae* (1777).

‡**BULLYART**, *sb.* Lan. The piece of wood, &c. used in the game of 'knur and spell,' or 'shinty.' (S.W.)

‡**BULLY-END**, *adv.* Cum. Headlong, head foremost, rashly. (J.D.) Cf. **bull-neck(s.**

BULLYING, *prp.* Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] Strutting. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

‡**BULLYON**, *sb.* e.Lan.[1] A quagmire, bog; treacherous ground.

BULLYOU, *sb.* Ant. A fool, a man 'having his coat buttoned behind.' (S.A.B.)

‡**BULLYTHRUMS**, *sb. pl.* Chs.[1] Frayed tufts, such as would be seen on a bricksetter's line after much usage.

‡**BULTY**, *adj.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Large.

‡**BULYON**, *sb.* Sc. ? A crowd, collection.

Rive the thrapples o' the hale bulyon o' ye, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 305 (JAM.).

‡**BULYOR**, *sb.* Ant. An uproar, outcry; the shouting of a child when beaten. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BUM, *sb.*[2] **1.** Lakel.[2]

BUM, *sb.*[7] Sh.I. A fishing lugger or smuggler supplying tobacco, gin, &c., to fishing boats.

Der a Dutch Bum apo' da Sooth Wick wi' a flag, *Sh. News* (June 23, 1900); OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 23.

BUM, *v.* Nrf. With *up*: to empty out one's pockets of money; to pay up. (A.P.)

BUMBEE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.), s.Pem. (M.S.C.) Also written **bumbie**, **bumby**.

BUMBLE, *v.*[3] **1.** Wor. (H.K.)

BUMBLEKITE, *sb.* **1.** Lnk. PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 220.

BUMMER, *sb.*[1] War.[4] A lie.

BUMMER, *sb.*[2] Nrf. A man who courts favour by dirty means. (A.P.)

BUMMIE, *sb.* Or.I. A wooden porringer. FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 70.

BUMMY, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Bumbee**.

Abd. Bummies and wasps' bykes, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 31. Frf. REID *Heatherland* (1894) 36.

BUMPERS, *sb. pl.* Glo. The continuations of the shafts of a cart, which project behind and beyond the tail-board and protect it from damage. (E.W.P.)

BUMSHOT, *adj.* *Obs.* Gall. See below.

When any plot gives way with us, we are said to be bumshot, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 102, ed. 1876.

BUMWHUSH, *sb.* Sc. Perdition, ruin; obscurity, annihilation.

Gall. When anything has made a noise for some time, and is then quashed, it is said to have gone to the bumwhush. This is too often the way with people of great popularity; they have their day, then go all to the bumwhush, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 102, ed. 1876. Kcb. ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 30.

BUN, *sb.*[2] Frf. (G.W.)

BUN, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. The bottom of anything; the stump, rump, or tail. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 67. Cf. **bun**, *sb.*[3]

BUN-BREEST, *sb.* ne.Sc. A wooden bed. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) *Gl.*

BUNCH, *sb.* n.Ir. A stout, sturdy calf.

He stud higher, at laste be a half, Than the sturdiest bunch av a Michaelmas calf, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 78.

BUNCH, *v.*[2] **1.** Lakel.[2]

BUNG-AND-HOCKEY, *sb.* Oxf. A game of hockey played with a 'bung' instead of a ball. (G.O.)

‡**BUNGO**, *sb.* Chs. In phr. *under the bungo o' th' morn*, to be in difficulties, 'under the weather.' *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; Chs.[1]

BUNG'S-THE-BARREL, *sb.* Oxf. A boys' game; see below.

Sides are picked in this game. One side goes 'down'—i. e. places one boy as 'belly-buster' against the wall, who acts as a kind of pad for the head of the first boy, who bends down until his back is nearly horizontal, the rest of the side following his example in single file. The other side then leap in turns until the whole are on the backs of the other boys, the last to leap shouting 'Two, four, six, eight, ten, Bung's the barrel and off again.' If he can utter these words without any of the side falling off, that side again leap; but if any should fall off before the words are completed, then it is the turn of those who were 'down' (G.O.).

‡**BUNK**, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A rabbit. (H.J.L.R.)

BUNKER, *sb.*[4] Cor.[3] Small beer.

BUNKER, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Slg. A country dance.

We danc'd barm till daylight, An' twa three kintray bunkers, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 67.

BUNKI(E, *sb.* Sh.I. A small jar or vessel for holding oil. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 34.

BUNK'T, *pp.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Bunkst**.

BUNNINGS, *sb.* Cum. A kind of scaffolding fixed above the heads of the miners in the portion of the lead vein from which the ore has been extracted. WALLACE *Alston Moor* (1890) 140; (E.W.P.)

BUNNON, *sb.* n.Yks.[1] The cow-parsley, *Chaerophyllum sylvestre*. (s.v. Play-pipes.)

‡**BUNNY-HEADED**, *sb.* Sur. A dull, stupid fellow. (T.S.C.)

BUNSHIE, *adj.* Sc. Fat, plump; 'bunchy.'

Lnk. A fine bunshie hen? WATSON *Poems* (1853) 33.

BUNSUCKEN, *adj.* Bnff. i.q. **Bondsucken**.

Edintore being 'bunsucken' to Oldmills, Elgin, the people had to go all that length with their mulctures, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 444.

BUNT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A package.

BUNTED, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Edb. Provided, foraged. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

BUNTIN, *sb. Obsol.* Cum.[4] Trimming for a woman's hat or dress; 'bunting.'

BUNTIN-CRAB, *sb.* Bnff. A crab-apple.

While the tusks munched and crunched these cabbaged [pilfered] buntin-crabs, their intense acidity caused screwed faces, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 160.

BUNTING-LARK, *sb.* Wil. The bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. THURN *Birds* (1870) 26.

BUNXIE, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Bonxie**. COWIE *Sh.I.* (1871) 213.

‡**BUNYOCH**, *sb.* Wxf. The last sheaf to be tied in a harvest field.

The girl or boy who ties the bunyoch will die unmarried, *Old saying* (P.J.M.).

BUOY, *v. Obs.* Edb. With *up*: to rise or swell up.

She wad like to shun the smells That buoy up frae market cells, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 210, ed. 1785.

‡**BUOYREN**, *v.* Wxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To frighten.

BUPPY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A child's word for drink.

BURGES, *adj.* Sc. Also written **burghess** Sh.I. In *comb.* **Burges-thread**, flaxen thread.

Sh.I. Did doo no pit ta preens an' burghess treeds dere? *Sh. News* (Jan. 8, 1898). Cai.[1]

BURIERS, *sb. pl.* Suf. The attendants at a funeral. (M.B.-E.) Cf. **burial**.

BURK, *v.* and *sb.* w.Cor. (M.A.C.) 1. *v.* To cough. Cf. **bark**, *v.*[2] 2. *sb. pl.* A choking cough.

BURL, *v.* and *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

BURLEY-BRACKS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form **burley-brigs** Cum. Wm. i.q. **Barley-break**.

Frf. Play'd burley-bracks Wi' youngsters round about the stacks, ANDERSON *Piper o' Peebles* (1793) l. 61. Cum., Wm. (J.Ar.)

BURLEY-WHUSH, *sb. Obs.* Gall. See below.

A game played at with a ball. The ball is thrown up by one of the players on a house or wall, who cries on the instant it is thrown to another to catch or 'kep' it before it falls to the ground; they all run off but this one to a little distance, and if he fails in 'kepping' it, he bawls out 'burley whush'; then the party be arrested in their flight, and must run away no farther. He singles out one of them then, and throws the ball at him;... then this one at which the ball has been thrown is he who gives 'burley whush' with the ball to any he chooses. If the corner of a house be at hand, and any of the players escape behind it, they must still shew one of their hands past its edge to the 'burley whush man,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**BURLINS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) The bread burnt in the oven in baking.

BURN, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Burn-blades**, *obs.*, a large broad-leaved plant, found growing on the banks of burns; (2) **-can**, a large can used for carrying water; (3) **-sae**, a water-butt slung on a pole and carried on the shoulders by two persons.

(1) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) Cai.[1]

‡**BURN**, *sb.* w.Yks. [bən.] A five-gallon wooden measure with two handles. (S.K.C.)

BURNT TO, *phr.* War.[3] Of milk puddings, potatoes, &c., adhering to the side or bottom of the dish while cooking: slightly caught or burnt, but not sufficiently to taste unpleasantly.

BUR(R, *v.*[2] 4. Lakel.[2]

BURRERBOLT, *sb.* and *v.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) Also in form **burbo't**, **burrerbo't**. 1. *sb.* An inconsiderate person; one who speaks or acts abruptly and thoughtlessly. 2. *v.* To speak or act in an inconsiderate, thoughtless manner.

BURRIK, *sb.* Sh.I. [bə'rik.] A sharp sea or 'tide lump.' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119.

BURSEN, *adj.* Cai.[1] Dainty about food, as if already too full. See **Burst**, *v.*[1]

BURST, *sb.* Irel. The front or breast of a shirt, coat, &c.; a dial. form of 'breast.'

Just open the burst o' your shirt, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) ii.

BURSTIN, *sb.* Cai.[1]

BURTH, *sb.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Birth**.

BURTHEN, *sb.* Gall. Curling term: see below.

Sometimes when they [curling stones] burn or rub rather roughly, they are said to have got their burthen; that is to say, they have got as much of their motion retarded by one stone, as hinders them to damage any more, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**BURTLE**, *v.* Cum.[4] To do anything awkwardly.

BURTON, *sb.* e.Dev. Beer, ale. (J.W.) See **Burton**, *sb.*[1]

‡**BURTON DOG**, *phr.* w.Yks. In phr. *stiff as Burton dog. Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

BURY, *v.* Glo. To shelter. *Gen.* used in *pp.* Cf. **burrow**, *sb.*[1]

A tiler, working on a roof on a windy day, remarked that 'It was so buried round this corner that he could set up his ladder' (H.S.H.).

BURY-BLACKPUDDINGS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular term for the inhabitants of Bury. Also called **Bury-bulldogs**.

BURYING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. Also in form **berrin'** s.Lan.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Burying-biscuit**, (2) **-drink**, see below; (3) **-house**, the house from which the funeral comes.

(1) s.Lan.[1] A small sponge-cake formerly eaten at funerals, and sent out to friends, as wedding-cake now is. (2) *ib.* Warm ale, spiced and sweetened, served to the guests at a funeral in quart mugs with lemon peel twisted round the handles thereof. (3) Lan. WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 87.

BUSGINS, see **Buskins**.

BUSHEL-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. A term of contempt applied to a stupid, clumsy person. (J.Ar.)

BUSH-MAGPIE, *sb.* Wil. An alleged variety of the magpie, *Pica caudata*; see below.

The old myth of the existence of two species—i. e. the 'Bush Magpie' and the 'Tree Magpie,' is still firmly believed in here, THURN *Birds* (1870) 37.

BUSH-ROPE, *sb.* Sc. The rope to which the nets of a drift are attached.

Sh.I. Dusna a' yon hulks o' Scots boats hae bushropes? *Sh. News* (Sept. 9, 1899). Cai.[1] This mode of rigging drift nets is modern and not yet (1898) universally adopted.

BUSK, *sb.*[1] **1.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

BUSS, *sb.*[2] Sh.I.

This spacious bay [Lerwick] was annually visited by not less than two thousand Dutch busses, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 117.

BUSS, *sb.*[4] Cai.[1] **1.** A small skerry or shoal overgrown by tall sea-weed; a clump or tussock of rushes, &c. See **Buss**, *sb.*[4] **2.** A pouting or sulking mouth. **3.** Phr. *to pit on a buss*, to sulk.

BUSS, *sb.*[5] Abd. A cant term for a bursary or scholarship.

He made a shift A bursary to gain. . . Though the buss might hae lightened the pangs o' the past, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 46.

BUSSARD, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Edb. A class of carnation. FORBES *Poems* (1812) 89.

BUSSOCK, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

BUSTARD, *sb.* n.Cy. (B.K.), Lakel.[2] Any night-flying moth; a large moth or artificial bait for fish. See **Buzzard.**

BUSTLE, *v.* Sc. i.q. **Birsle.**

Lth. Bustle your toes at the ingle, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

BUSY, *adj.* War. In phr. *as busy as the devil in a gale of wind*, doing or pretending to do a great deal and making a great fuss about it. (C.T.O.)

BUT AND, *phr.* s.Lan.[1] But only.

If yo'ne but an' wait a bit.

BUTCHER, *sb.* Lan. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Butcher's chips**, butcher's meat. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-timber**, wood from which skewers are made. Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 123.

BUTTER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. War. Oxf. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Butter-cups**, gold money; (2) **-dock**, the broad-leaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*; (3) **-fish**, the fish *Blennius gunnellus*; (4) **-hands**, smooth boards with which butter is finally shaped into pounds; (5) **-luck**, an exclamation used as a charm in butter-making; (6) **-milk gled**, a bird of the falcon tribe; (7) **-salt**, see below.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Lnk.** The leaves were formerly much used for wrapping up butter, from which it obtained the name of butter dock, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 171. (3) **Heb.** SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 250. (4) **War.**[3] (5) **Sh.I.** Geordie cries, Witcha! Butter-luck! Witcha! Tanks ta Gud your koo hüv'd oot her feet da last year. Dat wis hoitana. Da folk 'ill no loss der butter noo, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898). (6) **Gall.** It is of a cream colour, of the size of the common kite, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (7) **Chs.** The unmoulded salt—locally termed 'butter-salt'—is sent away in trucks, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 264.

2. Phr. *worse than dirty butter*, said of anything disagreeable. Oxf. (A.P.)

BUTTERY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **butt'rie.** **1.** A butterfly.

Kcd. The wild bee and butt'rie, JAMIE *Effusions* (1849) 65. **Slg.** FERGUSSON *Vill.* (1893) 125.

2. *Comb.* **Buttery-Willie-Collie**, a nickname for an undergraduate of Aberdeen University. Abd. (A.W.)

BUTTERY-TREE, *sb.* e.Yks. (J.H.) i.q. **Bour-tree.**

BUT-THORRAN, *sb.* I.Ma. A game of 'hide-and-seek' played round stacks. Cp. Manx *thurran*, a stack.

One after another, laak gels playin' at But-thorran, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 30; BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 73, ed. 1889.

BUTTOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **buttick.** **1.** *sb.* A wrestling term: a 'chip' in which one man gets his buttock under that of his opponent and brings him over.

Cum. Here's a parlish good pleaace for . . . a good buttick, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 21. **Wm.** Ah gat t'buttock in an' whang'd him doon (B.K.).

2. *v.* To throw in wrestling by using the hip or buttock. Cum. (H.W.)

‡**BUTTON**, *v.* Irel. In phr. *to have one's coat buttoned up behind*, to look like a fool.

Here comes Paddy from Cork with his coat buttoned behind (G.M.H.). **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

BUTTONS, *sb. pl.* Abd. A boys' game; see below. See also **Buttony.**

Buttons was no less popular [than 'bools'], and keen contests, creating great interest, engaged attention as to who, from 20 or 30 feet distant, would pitch their buttons nearest the 'mote,' which was a little piece of white china or crockery as a mark to be aimed at—somewhat similar to the 'tee' in the game of bowls. When all the players had 'pitched' the one who was nearest the mote gathered them up, and shaking them in his closed hands, threw them in the air, and as they shewed, he got toll from those to whom they belonged, the tails were taken up, and the next player treated them in similar fashion, and so on, till they were exhausted. The buttons had distinctive names and values. Figs were vest buttons, chancers, double and single, were gilt coat buttons, which were worn on blue and olive green, and brown coats, a fashionable dress of the period [1840-]. Bossies were larger, and generally the cast-offs of military or naval uniforms, or livery servants' coats. Four figs were equal in value to 1 chancer, and 2 chancers to one bossie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 23, 1903).

BUTTRESS, *sb.* War.[3]

Now rarely used, having been superseded by the cutting instrument which is drawn over the hoof instead of being pushed as the buttress was.

BUTTS, *sb.* Glo. (H.S.H.) i.q. **But(t**, *sb.*[4] **5.**

BUTTS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] Intimate companions; used of children. Cf. **butty**, *sb.*[1]

BUTTY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. **1.** A fellow workman.

Lnk. Ane boastit owre his butties a' That nane wi' him could big a wa', COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 86.

2. *Comp.* **Butty-shop**, a shop belonging to the proprietor or overlooker of a factory or coal-mine where goods were formerly given on account of wages. s.Lan.[1]

BUTTY, *adj.* s.Wor. Near the 'butt' or root. See **But(t**, *sb.*[2]

Thur's a smart fur ash among them sticks, an' some on 'em be butty tough pieces (H.K.).

BUY, *sb.* Irel. A purchase.

What do you think of my new buy? *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1903) 444.

BUZ, *sb.* Wm. A coach-builder or wheelwright's V-shaped gouge for roughly cutting out the centre of the nave of a wheel. (J.M.)

BUZ(Z, *v.*[1] **3.** nw.Lin. (E.P.)

BUZZARD, *sb.*[1] **1, 2.** War.[3]

BUZZART, *sb.* Lan. A term of familiarity applied to a person; lit. a large moth.

Now then, owd buzzert, where arto? WAUGH *Heather* (ed. Milner) II. 199. **s.Lan.**[1] He's an owd-fashin't buzzart.

‡**BUZZERT**, *sb.* sw.Lan. (H.M.) Inferior coal.

‡**BUZZIES**, *sb. pl.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Flies. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

‡**BUZZLE-HEAD**, *sb.* e.An. A term of opprobrium. Prob. a corruption of 'Puzzle-head.'

Nrf. A fule wi a buzzle-hid like yars, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 68. **e.An.**[1]

BUZZLING, *ppl. adj.* Brks. Of plants, &c.: strong-growing, luxuriant, healthy.

A penny root of wild honeysuckle which, planted beside his cottage door, speedily becomes 'a girt buzzlin' thing' under its changed conditions of life, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 60.

BUZZNACK, *sb.* n.Yks. An old organ, out of order and playing badly. (I.W.)

BUZZNAPPER, *sb.* n.Yks. A cockroach. (E.W.S.)

‡**BUZZYWITCH**, *sb.* Suf. A cockchafer. (M.E.R.)

BY, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Oxf. **1.** *prep.* In phr. (1) *by ocht*, by any conceivable quantity; (2) — *one's time*, at the time fixed; (3) — *random*, at random; (4) — *that*, thereabouts; (5) — *the day*, by natural time; (6) — *the half*, half as much again; (7) — *when*, by the time that.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Wm.**[1] Mind thou's here bi thi time. (3, 4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **s.Lan.**[1] It's hawve-past two bi eawr clock, bu' it's nobbut a quarter-past bi th' day. (6) **w.Yks.** 'Did ta goa as far as t'bridge?' 'Ay, ah went farther bi t'hauf' (J.H.W.). (7) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

2. Used in oaths or expletives.

Ayr. 'Be-go, laddie!' quo' she, 'an' thou's nane blate for thy years,' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 109. **Lnk.** GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 51. **n.Yks.** By Jings (I.W.). **s.Lan.**[1]

3. With regard to. Ant. (S.A.B.) **4.** Of time: during, in the space of. *ib.* **5.** *conj.* Nevertheless. *ib.*

‡**BY**, *v.* e.Lan.[1], Stf.[1] Also written **bey** e.Lan.[1] To hush to sleep.

‡**BY**, *prep.* Nhb.[1] In form **bin** before vowels.

BYACH, *int.* Cai.[1] [bjāχ.] A meaningless exclamation.
'Weel, byach,' 'Ye see, byach,' 'Yes, byach,' &c.

BYACKSIT, *adj.* Sh.I. Contemptible. See **Byack.**
Robbie wis a peerie byacksit objec, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 55.

BY(E, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Pem. 1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **By-blow**, an illegitimate child; (2) **-board**, a side-table; (3) **-hours**, time not allotted to regular work; overtime; (4) **-passing**, in passing by; (5) **-set**, a substitute; (6) **-stand**, a stand-by.
(1) **Sc.** Wha now will our by-blows provide, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1756) 44, ed. 1787. (2) **Abd.** The Kirk is taking the armed-chair and the table-head in Scotland, and God is set down at the by-board, COBBAN *Angel of Covt.* (1898) 139. (3) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Cai.**[1] (4) **s.Pem.** He telt it me now just, by-passing. Call me by-passing, will you? (M.S.C.) 5 **Ayr.** (JAM.) (6) **Sc.** (A.W.)
2. *adv.* In phr. *to lay by*, to finish work. Sc. (A.W.)

BYELESS, *adv.* Ayr. Unusually, extraordinarily.
Ye've been byeless thrang wi' the Holy Buik, OCHILTREE *Out of Shroud* (1897) 22.

BY-FALL, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) The outlet of an artificial race leading from a mill-dam, provided with a sluice to regulate the water flowing through the race to the mill.

BYHOLT, *sb.* s.Pem. (M.S.C.) Land rented by the year, with no house attached; also used *attrib.*
Yon's by-holt land, and not belonging to the farm; by-holt's handy, but the land is never of much account except the landlord looks to keeping it in good heart.

BYKAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Ags. (JAM.) A male salmon.

BYKE, *sb.* Sc. The nose; 'beak.'
On keen cold days they say the wind blaws 'snell,' And when they wipe their nose they 'dicht' their 'byke,' LEIGHTON *Wds.* (1869) 6.

BYKE, *v.* *Obs.* Gall. To whine; to weep and sob.
Which makes me lie, and sab, and byke For Robbin Bell and Robbin Bee, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 411, ed. 1876; *ib.* 105.

BYLE, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

‡BYLE'ER, *adv.* Som. Cor. Just now; lately; a little while ago.
Som. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 71. **Som., Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

BYNALL, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A tall, lame man. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

BYOUTOUR, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **bootyer(t.** A gormandizer; a glutton.

BYSENFUL, *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) Disgusting.

BYSENLESS, *adj.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Worthless; shameless.

BYSFUL, *adj.* Cum.[4] Full of vice or mischief.

‡BYSTART, *sb.* Sc. A bastard; also in *comb.* **Bystart-born.**
Lnk. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 11. **Gall.** Tho' bystart born, that's nought to me, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 9.

C

CAAK, *v.* Cai.[1] [kāk.] To cackle as a hen; to talk clamorously.

CAA-TEE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A great disturbance.

CAB, *v.* n.Ir. To hit on the head with the knuckles. (C.A.W.)

CAB, *v.* Dev. To make sticky. See **Cab**, *sb.*[1]
Taint no use cabbin' lan'. You won't never get it plum, FORD *Larramys* 1897) 101.

CAB, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.) In phr. *go cab*, an imprecation. Cf. **scab**, *v.*[1]

CABAL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A heated argument.

CABALLA-BALL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A kind of ironstone. *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 13.

CABBER, *sb.* Cai.[1] An old lean horse.

CABBOR, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Useless rubbish.

CABE, *sb.* Sh.I. [kēb.] A thole.
Da tow began ta snore heavy upo' da cabe, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 104.

CABEL, see **Cavel**, *sb.*[1]

CABELOW, *sb.* *Obs.* Abd. See below.
Neptune, who was never sparing With cabelow and good Lewes herring, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1723) 134, 6th ed.

CABSHA, see **Scabskew.**

CABSOW, *sb.* n.Lin. The game of 'scabskew' (q.v.). *Flk-Lore* (Dec. 1896) 345; *N. & Q.* (1895) 8th S. viii. 446.

CACHOT, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A prison.
At one corner of the yard an empty cachot stood—a building low and squat, with barred windows and heavy door. Into this, when it was not occupied by a refractory sailor or soldier, the country people went with their boards and baskets, for they were usually stored there between market days. After the folk had sold all their goods, they removed their stalls to the cachot and then departed, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 454.

CACK-FROST, *sb.* s.Lin. A mild frost with thick rime, presaging thaw and rain. (T.H.R.)

CACKTY, *sb.* Pem. A soft, cowardly fellow. (J.S.O.T.)

‡CADDLE, *sb.* Sc. A set of four applied to cherry-stones in the game of 'cherry-pit' or 'papes'; used also of a couple of cherry-stones.
se.Sc. When boys are playing this game they count their cherry-stones or 'papes' by fours, each quartette being known as a 'caddle.' Thus, one boy will ask another, 'How many caddle have you?' and the answer might be 'Thirteen and a half' or 'Twelve caddle and three' (D.M.R.). **Edb.** About Portobello, the forfeits in games were always paid in cherry stones, which were counted not singly but in pairs or 'caddels.' The boy who lost was mulcted in so many 'caddels o' pips.' My informant never heard the word used except in respect of pips (W.A.C.).

CADDLE, *v.* and *adj.* Lnk. 1. *v.* To move violently.
His wame caddled like onny mill trows, and on his puddings crockit like a wheen paddocks in a pool, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 58.
2. *adj.* In a disordered mass.
Tom slips out and mounts the [egg-] cadger's horse, and puts a foot in each creel, and made the eggs all caddle, and then he dismounted and ran, *ib.* 70.

CADDLER, *sb.* Cor.[2] One who potters about a house. See **Caddle**, *sb.*[1]

CADDY-WEAVERS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Gnats; ephemera.

CADE, *sb.* Ess. A faggot. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183.

CADGELL, *v.* *Obs.* Gall. To carry roughly.
A person having got a rough ride is said to have been cadgell'd, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CADGER, *sb.* se.Lin. A butcher who sells diseased meat. (J.T.B.) Cf. **cad**, *sb.*[3]

CADIS, *v.* Dmb. To apply lint to a wound. i.q. **Caddis**, *sb.*[1]
To scrape auld sarks to cadis sic a sair, SALMON *Gowodean* (1888) 9.

CADISH, *adj.* *Obs.* ne.Yks. Gentle. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 210. See **Cade**, *sb.*[3]

CADLING, *ppl. adj.* Som. Insignificant. (M.A.R.) Cf. **caddling.**

CADMAN, *sb.* ne.Lin. A butcher who sells diseased meat. (E.S.) See **Cad**, *sb.*[3]

CADY, *sb.* n.Ir. [kē·di.] A stout boy.
Handed that same till the Cady for waddin', *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 87.

CAEW, *v.* Sc. To knead dough; to mix clay, &c.
'Ye're like a louse, a midge, or a fly, caewin' amo' tar.' Usually a reproof to a lazy workman (G.W.).

CAFF, *v.* and *sb.* Pem. 1. *v.* To entangle. Cf. **caffle**, *v.*[2]
s.Pem. You have gone and caffed it shocking (M.S.C.).
2. *sb.* A tangle. (J.S.O.T.), s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

CAG-HAND, *sb.* Stf. The left hand. *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). Cf. **keck**, *adj.*[1]

CAGMIRE, *sb.* n.Yks. Human ordure. (I.W.)

CAHEE, *sb.* Cum. A noisy and rather rough jollification. (E.W.P.) See **Caheeing.**

CAIK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A stitch, a sharp pain in the side.

CAIKAL, *sb.* Cai.[1] Also in *comp.* **Eating-caikal**; see below.

Those having a depraved desire for frequent eating were supposed to have an intestinal worm which caused the desire. To have an eatan-caikal in one's wame.

CAILLAGH, *sb.* I.Ma. A witch; a hag. i.q. **Cailleach.** That ould caillagh dhu, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 108.

CAIN-AND-ABEL, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] The pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

If a root of the pig-nut is dug up and the tubers placed in water, last year's tuber will float and this year's tuber will sink. The tuber that swims is Abel, the one that sinks, Cain.

CAIR, *sb.* I.Ma. Property.

Cair ! cair ! says Billy, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 29.

CAIRD, *sb.* Cai.[1] A rude, scolding person. See **Card**, *sb.*[1] 6.

CAKER, *sb.* Frf. Fif. A blow from the 'tawse' on the palm of the hand. *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 21, 1899).

CAKESTALL, *sb.* Nrf. A wonder; a matter beyond comprehension.

And so we were imprisoned, waiting for a flowing tide. . . 'It's out of my latitude altogether,' said Jim. 'It's a cakestall,' Emerson *Lagoons* (1892) 69, ed. 1896.

CALEY, *sb.* Heb. Gossip, chat. Smith *Lewsiana* (1875) 130. i.q. **Cailey.**

CALF, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Calf-drukken**, as fond as calves of drinking milk; (2) **-garth**, a birthplace; the place where one's forefathers dwelt; (3) **-hole**, the gallery at the back of a chapel; (4) **-nope**, a rough blow; (5) **-reed**, rennet; (6) **-stick**, a staff used for driving calves or sheep.

(1) **Sh.I.** As mylk an' watter laek as if dey'd been calf-drukken apo' fresh blaedik, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900). (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (3) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (4) **Lakel.**[2] (5) **Gall.** Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824). (6) **s.Lan.**[1]

CALFISH, *adj.* Hrt. Foolish. (E.S.F.)

CALF-OF-HAY, *sb.* Ken. A stack cut through one corner from top to bottom. (G.B.) Cf. **caff**, *sb.*[1]

CALL, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *call me to you*, the heart's-ease, *Viola tricolor*; (2) — *home*, to publish the banns; (3) — *on*, to receive sick pay from one's club; (4) — *out*, to dislocate; (5) — *over*, to abuse; (6) — *round*, to circulate; (7) — *a sale*, to sell by auction; (8) — *up*, see (2).

(1) **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 124. (2) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (3) **Ess.** Burmester *Lott's Alice* (1901) 110. (4) **Abd.** He had heard of people being 'ca'd oot o' the shoother, and being ruggit in again,' W. Watson *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 68. (5) **Ess.** Burmester *Lott's Alice* (1901) 62. (6) **Slg.** For an hour, or may be twa, We'll ca' the bicker round, Wyse *Sngs.* (1829) III. 275. (7) **Cum.**[4] (8) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. To cry out, complain. Wm.[1] **3.** To cry wares for sale in a street. s.Lan.[1] **4.** To publish the banns of marriage. *ib.* **5.** To sound as a stream.

Wm.[1] T'wedder's gaan to change: t'beck caws belaa.

6. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to get a call*, to receive an invitation; (2) *to give* —, to invite a minister to the charge of a congregation.

(1) **Abd.** Macdonald *Malcolm* (1875) II. 57. (2) **Sc.** (A.W.)

7. The noise produced by the leakage of air through an airway that is too small. Cum.[4] **8.** A drove of sheep.

Sh.I. He didna get da hog, bit he took up ower da hill. Sae Arty tought he wid be gaen wi' da rest o' da caa, an' sae he wis, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897).

9. A drive.

Abd. Hae a caw throu' the Sessions-buik, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) 309.

‡**CALL**, *v.* Sur. In phr. *to call to*, to be aware of.

'I ain't called to't,' in answer to the question 'Have you heard anything of the hounds?' (T.S.C.)

CALL, *adj.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Callow.

Sin call wee things we claver'd owr yon steel, Relph *Misc. Poems* 1747-14.

CALLEDIN-O'-THE-BLADE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A slight rain by which the blades of grass were cooled and refreshed. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

CALLER-OFF, *sb.* w.Yks. A railway official; see below.

A railway employé whose duties are to call out the marks and numbers whereby goods are distinguished, so that they may be correctly checked with the entries on consignment notes and invoices, *Bradford Obs.* (Feb. 13, 1897).

CALLET, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lakel. Also written **callat** Lakel.[2]; **callot** Wm.[1] **1.** *sb.* A worthless woman. Wm.[1] **2.** A gossip; a woman given to idle talk. *ib.* **3.** *v.* To gossip. Lakel.[2], Wm.[1]

CALLIFUDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Lan. Also in forms **callifooagle, collifooagle.** **1.** *v.* To cheat, deceive; to plot a mischief. Lakel.[2], s.Lan.[1] **2.** *sb.* A trick, hoax, swindle. s.Lan.[1]

CALLING-SHOP, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] In form **co'in-.** A public-house used as a place of call. See **Call**, *v.*[2]

CALLION, *sb. Obs.* Gall. Anything old and ugly. Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824).

CALLIS, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Oxf. Also written **calis** Oxf. **1.** A calcareous deposit. Wor. (E.S.) **2.** *Comp.* **Callis-sand**, sand for scouring.

War.[3] **Oxf.** Calis sand, famous for cleaning pewter, found at Kingham, Henderson *Three Centuries in N. Oxf.* (1902).

CALLOO, *sb.* Nrf. The curlew, *Numenius arquata.* Emerson *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 304.

CALLUS, *v.* and *adj.* War. Wor. **1.** *v.* With *up*: to swell up; see below.

'My eye is callused up.' Inflamed eyelids much swollen and inclining to close with drying moisture. This use of the word is heard in hospitals (G.S.).

2. *adj.* In phr. *to go callus*, to congeal.

The oil has gone callus, *ib.*

CALM, *sb.* Dev. [kām.] The subsoil. (C.W.D.) See **Cam**, *sb.*[2]

CALVERT-SALMON, *sb. Obs.* Wor. Glo. Also in form **colvert-.** A salmon recently caught and still warm. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Cf. **colver.**

CAM, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] Also in form **caim.** A small peninsula terminating on the beach, and connected with the cliff by a narrow, low isthmus.

CAMBUSLANG-MARBLE, *sb.* Lnk. A calcareous stratum.

In the parishes of Rutherglen and Cambuslang, there is a calcareous stratum, known in the neighbourhood, by the name of Cambuslang Marble. . . The prevailing colour is a darkish grey, sometimes inclining to red, and waved with spots of white . . . produced by a bivalve shell, Patrick *Plants* (1881) *Introd.* 18.

‡**CAMDOOTSHIE**, *adj.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sagacious.

CAMMAG, *adj.* I.Ma. Crooked, twisted. i.q. **Cammock**, *sb.*[2]

Any lame person is said to have a cammag leg. 'Don't give anything to that man with the cammag leg that comes round begging' (S.M.).

CAMP-BED, *sb.* w.Yks. A bed with curtains to close it completely. (J.T.)

CAMPERDOWN, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[4] Also in form **campers.** A thin cotton blue-and-white check made in lengths of twenty-four yards.

CAMPLE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A gossiping conversation. See **Cample**, *v.*[1] Hence **Campling**, *ppl. adj.* gossiping, talkative.

CAMPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Spirited. *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** *sb.* A smart young fellow. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CAMSTARICAL, *adj.* Mry. 'Camsteery.'

Those days o' ruggin' an' reivin', When ilka camstarical chap Would draw out anither man's scantack, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 24.

CAN, *sb.*[1] Stf. A pot made of china or earthenware. (M.F.)

CANAPSHUS, *adj.* Cum.[4] [kanaˑpʃəs.] Ill-tempered, captious.

CANARY-BIRD, *sb.* s.Wor. A jocular term for a large jar for cider. (H.K.)

CANARY-FIT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Sham hysterics.

CANCER, *sb.* ne.Sc. The burying beetle.

[So called] from the belief that its bite produces that terrible disease, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 147.

CANCH, *sb.* Rnf. Cf. **canch**, 3.

3 roods, 27 falls and a canch next Park Wyke, 1 acre 10 falls, HECTOR *Judicial Records* (1876) 323.

CANDLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Wal. Also in form **kennel** s.Lan.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Candle-at-the-nose**, mucus hanging down; (2) **-coal**, coal that burns with a bright flame; (3) **-dance**, see below; (4) **-snot**, the wick of a candle.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) s.Wal. Jacob the miller is going to ask Neddy 'Pandy' to dance the candle dance, and Robin Davies the sailor will play the fiddle for him. Hast ever seen the candle dance? . . 'Tis gone out of fashion long ago, but Jacob the miller likes to keep up the old ways, RAINE *Garthowen* (1900) 119; Ann placed six lighted candles on the floor—four in the centre and one at each end, with space enough between them for the figures of the dance. . . At last, with a trick of his feet he extinguished every light, *ib.* 141-2. (4) n.Yks. (I.W.)

CANDLEMAS, *sb.* War.[3], s.Wor. (H.K.)

CANDLESTICK, *sb.* Irel. Lakel. Lan. Dev. **1.** The child who stands or sits on the centre of a see-saw, to steady the plank. *Uls. Northern Whig* (May 8, 1901). s.Lan.[1] **2.** *pl.* The herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

Dev. The resemblance to candlesticks is striking when you see the pistils with the surrounding sepals when the petals have fallen off, *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

3. The garden cowslip. Lakel. (B.K.)

CANDLESTY, *adv.* Dev. Secretly; a corruption of 'clandestinely.'

He creep'd along so candlesty, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 14.

‡**CANDLING**, *sb.* Dial. unknown. A feast on the eve of Candlemas Day.

A supper given in some parts by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the eve of Candlemas Day. Part of it is a pie, thence call'd a Candling Pie, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

CANDY, *sb.* Abd. (A.W.) Glue.

CANGLE, *v.*[2] Oxf. (A.P.)

CANK, *v.*[1], *sb.*[1] and *int.* Yks. I.Ma. Wor. Also in form **conk** Yks. **1.** *v.* To cackle as geese. s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** To gabble, chatter. *ib.* **3.** *sb. pl.* Chatter.

Yks. Well! yo' lasses will have your conks, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 58, ed. 1874.

4. *int.* The note of the goose.

I.Ma. 'Kank, kank,' says the goose, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 155.

CANKER, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Cum. Oxf. **1.** *sb.* Rust. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **2.** A sore caused by verdigris. *ib.* **3.** Ill-temper. Cum.[4] **4.** *v.* Of plants: to be covered with blight.

Sc. (A.W.) Abd. Th' neeps are some stiff, bit aw think they'll come t' b' a fair crap gin they dinna canker ower sair. . . Aw wis noticin' some neep cankerin' most terrible ae day, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 22, 1903).

CANKERED-WATER, *sb.* Cum.[4] Drainage water coloured with iron.

CANKLING, *ppl. adj.* Lnk. Quarrelsome, wrangling. Cf. **cangle**, *v.*[1]

Heed not yon ootside cankling crew That's plotting a' thegither, HUNTER *Poems* (1884) 29.

CANLIE, *sb.* Crk. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 409.

CANNA-DOWN, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.* i.q. **Canna(ch.**

‡**CANNECA**, *sb.* Fif. (G.W.) The wood-worm.

‡**CANNEL**, *sb.* Brks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] **1.** A stickleback. (W.H.Y.) **2.** A tadpole. *ib.*

CANNIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A kind of 'locker' in a boat.

Jimp i' da cannie, Lowrie, afore ye rin da cappie, an' gie wis da compass, *Sh. News* (Apr. 23, 1898).

CANNOCK, *sb.* Wor. [kaˑnək.] A subscription for liquor to be consumed in common.

'Let's han a cannuck.' This is an invitation to the assembled company to subscribe or, as it is described to me, 'to club together' for the purchase of drink to be consumed by those present (E.S.).

Hence **Cannocking**, *prp.* having a 'cannock.' *ib.*

CANNON, *sb. Obs.* Glo. A stone-mason's term: a high but not wide block of stone. (E.W.P.)

‡**CANNON**, *sb.* Cor. A disease of the eye.

To remove specks from the cornea (which, in the dialect of the country, are called cannons!), HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 407, ed. 1896. ['O Lord, let not thy servant's eyes in torment bide, but send the cannon out of . . . eyes,' *Sunday Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 243.]

CANNY, *sb.* w.Yks.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to be at lang canny*, to be distressed for want of food. 'I's at lang canny for summat to itt.'

‡**CANNYGOSHAN**, *sb.* Lth. [Not known to our correspondents.] One who dwells in the Canongate, Edinburgh.

Green's the sod that haps the grave O' mony a Cannygoshan, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 38.

CANOKES, *sb. pl.* I.Ma. A marble-playing term.

He'd play with us to . . . tops and marbles . . . and knuckle down, and take his canokes, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 73, ed. 1889.

CANT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Not. **1.** *v.* To humour or indulge a child. s.Not. (J.P.K.) **2.** *sb.* An over-indulged child; a pet.

Not. Nay, my little cant, for one to cry and the tother not to cry's no company at all, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 278.

CANT, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] Gall. Pem. **1.** *sb.* A little rise of rocky ground in a highway. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *v.* To move or tilt to one side. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CANT, *sb.*[4] Pem. Mid. **1.** A strip of land running from one end of a field to the other.

w.Mid. So far as I am aware the term is only used in cutting corn by hand, when the reaper works forwards and backwards across his cant, at every return obtaining half a sheaf of corn (W.P.M.).

2. A wedge of cheese. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**CANTATION**, *sb.* Frf. Talk, conversation.

Ae Sunny morn' for recreation Twa hats began a slow cantation, They frae a shelf began to claver, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 1.

CANTERBURY, *sb.* Yks. Ken. In *comb.* (1) **Canterbury Jacks**, the wild hop, *Bryonia dioica.* Ken. (P.M.); — **nonsuch**, a kind of apple. w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Nonsuch).

CANTING, *sb.* se.Sc. A sale by auction. DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 209. See **Cant**, *sb.*[2]

CANTLE, *sb.*[1] n.Cy. Cum. Wor. A share, division, part.

n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Cum.[4] s.Wor. 'Em fetched th' owld cider-mill from Abbit's 'ood ov a timber-wagon, a cantle at a time like; a maade three journeys on it (H.K.).

CANTLET, *sb.* w.Yks. A small piece. See **Cantle**, *sb.*[1]

A cantlet of cold custard-pudding, BRONTË *Shirley* (1849) 472.

‡**CANTLING-STONE**, *sb.* Shr. ? A rocking-stone. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 109, 258.

CANTRIP, *sb.* Cum. Lin. **1.** A trick; an escapade. ne.Lin. (E.S.) **2.** A rollicking fellow. Cum.[4]

CAP, *v.*[1] Sc. (A.W.) To confer a degree at a Scotch University.

CAP, *v.* Ess. (H.H.M.) To toss. i.q. **Kep**, *v.*

‡**CAPELTHWAITE**, *sb.* Wm. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A well-disposed sprite or hobgoblin in the shape of a quadruped, *gen.* a dog.

A man of the neighbourhood persistently assured his wife that he had met the Capelthwaite, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii.

CAPER, *sb.*[1] I.Ma. An absurd idea.

Whatever capers were they takin, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 157, ed. 1889.

CAPER-COUSINS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Great friends. Cf. cater-cousins.

CAPERILLA, *sb. Obs.* n.Sc. The heath pea, *Orobus tuberosus.* PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 283. See **Caperoiles.**

CAPITAL WELL, *phr.* War.[3]

‡**CAPOOCH**, *adv.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to go capooch*, to collapse, die.

That child is going capooch [dying]. The boy made the paper-bag go capooch [burst with a bang], *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 10.

[Prob. a foreign phrase introd. by sailors. Cp. LG.

kaputt (*kaputt*) *gaan*, to die (BERGHAUS); Bremen dial. *he is kaput*, 'es ist aus mit ihm' (*Wtb.*). See SANDERS (s. v. *Kaput*).]

CAPPEL, *sb.* n.Ir. A mare.

He got a young horse that could fly like the wind, An' lave Leitrim's best cappel or garron behind, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 19.

CAPPELL, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To beat, 'leather.' Cf. **capel**, *sb.*[1]

CAPPER, *sb.*[1] **1.** Sc. (A.W.) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

CAPPID, *ppl. adj.* Cai.[1] Fickle, whimsical, unstable.

CAPPIE OUT, *phr. Obs.* Sc. Deep drinking.

Bnff. In Enbrugh Town, the wale o' towns, For cappie out an' funny lowns, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 173.

CAPPIN(G, *sb.* **1.** Gall. Yks. Pem. Bdf.

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). n.Yks. (I.W.), Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Bdf. (J.W.B.)

CAP-SCREEN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The frill or border round a woman's cap.

CAP-STRIDE, *v.* Lnk. *Fig.* To cheat. See **Cap**, *sb.*[2] **2** (4).

Never a ane wad do well that cap-strided the kirk, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 59.

CAR, *sb.*[1] Cum. Lin. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Car-heck**, the board closing the back of a cart. Cum.[4]; (2) **-limmer**, the shaft of a cart. *ib.* **2.** *Obs.* A two-wheeled vehicle with the seats parallel with the wheels. Lin. (E.P.)

‡**CARAVASSING**, *ppl. adj. Obsol.* m.Lin. Restless, wandering. (T.H.R.)

‡**CARB**, *sb.*[2] Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A raw-boned, loquacious woman.

CARBLING, *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc. **1.** *ppl. adj.* Captious. See **Carb**.

Abd. (G.C.) Fif. Ill-natured, carblin', back-biting, fashious, greedy auld carle, HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 60.

2. *vbl. sb.* A wrangling.

Fif. A hurdy-gurdy had been known to put a stop to the 'carbling' of two of the most fluent housewives in the village, SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 127.

CARDER, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

CARDING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1]

CARE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. War. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to take care of*, to refuse.

Abd. A boy was asked a question. He refused to answer, saying, afterwards, 'I'm thinkin' I took care o' her' [I refused to answer her]. A man asks the loan of money and is told, 'I'll tak care o' ye' [I refuse to lend it] (G.W.).

2. *v.* To be afraid of. War.[3] **3.** With the *neg.*: to make no objection. Cum.[4], n.Yks. (I.W.)

CAREERING, *adv.* Sc. Swiftly, cheerfully. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CARE-WEEDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Mourning garments. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CARFUFFLE, *sb.* Lnk. A term of contempt for a person.

Ben'-leather Tammie, Wha jinkit aff and on the dram, aye; A wee carfuffle o' a bodie, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 8.

CARK, *v.* Sc. Lan. **1.** To fret, complain; to be anxious. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** To be careful or diligent. s.Lan.[1]

‡**CARKEEN**, *sb.* Irel. See below.

Put the carkeen on the table, and let us see what she can do, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 27.

‡**CARKERED**, *ppl. adj.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ill-natured. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 106.

CARL, see **Cawl**, *v.*

CARL-DODDY, *sb.* Bnff. The greater plantain, *Plantago major.* GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 286.

CARLE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A tall rustic candlestick. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CARLIN, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. A man; a rough, hearty fellow. i.q. **Carlin**, *sb.*[1]

Peb. The carlin's feckless, frail an' auld, SANDERSON *Sngs.* (1865) 7. Lakel.[2]

CARLING, *sb.*[1] Lakel. In *comp.* (1) **Carling-hemp**, the coarsest kind of hemp. Cum.[4]; (2) **-sark**, *obs.*, a home-spun linen shirt. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

‡**CARLING**, *sb.*[2] Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The name of a fish, prob. the pogge, *Agonus cataphractus.*

CARLIN'S-E'EN, *sb.* Sc. The last night of the year. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895). See **Carol-ewyn**.

‡**CARMUDGELT**, *ppl. adj.* Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Made soft by lightning.

CARNATION-GRASS, *sb.* Stf. **1.** A variety of sedge. *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813) 27. **2.** The leaves of the carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* (T.C.W.)

CARNEYING, *ppl. adj.* Irel. ? Flattering. See **Carn(e)y**.

Remorseless to the timid, carneying to the stubborn, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1903) 437.

CARNOCK-PEAR, *sb. Obs.* Fif. Slg. A kind of pear. WYSE *Sngs.* (1829) III. 42.

CARPET, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. (H.K.), Brks. (E.G.H.)

CARPING-CUSHIONS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wm.[1] A pair of flat wooden boards with teeth for carding wool.

CARREEN, *v. Obs.* Gall. To lean to one side. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CARRGATE, *sb.* Gall. A road across steep rocks. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 397, ed. 1876. See **Carr**.

CARRIAGE-OF-WATER, *sb.* s.Wor. Two bucket-fuls of water carried at one time.

'E gooes hevery marnin' uth a yoke an' two buckets an' fatches 'im a carriage o' waater fro' thur pump (H.K.).

CARROT-HAY, *sb. Obs.* Lei. Hay made from the tops of carrots. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 347.

CARRY, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *carry my lady to London*, a children's game; (2) *to carry a person*, to impose upon him; (3) *carried on*, severely purged.

(1) Gall. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 409. (2) s.Lan.[1] No mon con carry him, 33. (3) n.Yks. 'Ah've been sare carried on i mi insahde,' I've had a very severe bowel complaint (T.S.).

2. Of pasture land: to provide nourishment for stock. Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2] **3.** *sb.* The distance anything has to be carried; the distance the girder of a bridge spans. Inv. (H.E.F.), Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

CARRY, *adj.* Cai.[1] Of oatmeal: ill-baked, raw.

CARRYING-PLOUGH, *sb.* Glo. In hunting: a ploughed field which will carry the scent of a fox.

A 'carrying' plough is not so likely to be met with in October, GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (1898) 125.

CARSES, *sb. pl.* Sc. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale. Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895). i.q. **Carse**, **Kers(e**.

CARSONS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale.* MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Carse**.

CART, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Wor. Oxf. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Cart-linhay**, a cart-shed. nw.Dev.[1]; (2) **-set**, a prop of two legs used to support a cart when the wheel is taken off. n.Yks. (I.W.); (3) **-strake**, or **-streak**, a strip of iron nailed on the felloe of a cart-wheel. s.Wor. (H.K.); (4) **-stower**, the projecting end of a cart-shaft. Lakel.[2]

2. Phr. *at* or *to cart*, engaged in carrying, hauling, &c.

Oxf.[1] We be at barley-cart, &c. We be agwain to harvest-cart to-morra, *MS. add.*

3. *v.* With *on*: to live from hand to mouth.

s.Lan.[1] We're just cartin'-on, an' that's o.

CARVEL-BOARD, *sb.* Nrf. A cover for the hatch-way.

In hoisting the mast Jim knocked over the fore-hatch cover; and Bob asked, 'What's that there?' 'That's the carvel-board now tumbled down,' EMERSON *Lagoons* (1892) 91, ed. 1896.

CASE, *sb.*[2] Wm.[1], Der. (S.B.), Lin. (T.H.R.) A fix; a difficulty; a bad or hopeless position.

CASE, *adv.* Chs.[2] Perhaps.

CASEABLE, *adj.* Sc. Natural.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. 'His peerie boy wis very ill, an' he wis ten a fancy ta see me, so I hed ta geng fir paece.' 'Weel, weel, dat wis bit caseable,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 28, 1900).

CASE-CLOCK, *sb.* Wm. A grandfather's-clock. (B.K.)

CASHIE-NEEDLE, *sb.* Sh.I. A needle for making straw-baskets. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 40. See **Cassie**.

CASION, *v.* Lakel. To solicit money to be spent on ale.

We casioned him fer some looance, but it war neea go, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). Cum.[4]

CASS, *sb.*[2] Cum. A swampy piece of land subject to floods. (E.W.P.)

CAST, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to be cast away,* to perish from starvation or neglect; (2) *to cast a clod at a person,* to reproach him; (3) — *a loop,* to knit; (4) — *a scroo,* to ascertain the amount of grain in a corn-stack; (5) — *scones,* see below; (6) — *the clew,* a Hallowe'en custom; see **Wind, II. 2** (2); (7) — *the cup,* see below; (8) — *stomach,* to vomit.

(1) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (2) **Cai.**[1] 'Ey canna cast a clod at ane anither. (3) **Cum.** As suin as e'er I learned to kest a loup, Warm mittens wap'd thy fingers warmly up, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 16; **Cum.**[4] (4) **Cai.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** Sic castin scones an' bakin, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 98. (6) **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 191. (7) **Sh.I.** Holding the empty [tea-] cup now by the handle, she slowly drained off any remaining drop of liquid, and then proceeded to 'cast' the cup. This consisted of giving it several professional taps on the palm of the left hand,—first the sides of the cup, then the bottom, and last the brim. This was to give fortune the opportunity of arranging the stalks and dots of the tea grounds into hieroglyphic pictures, which only the initiated could decipher, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 47. (8) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.)

2. To lie on the back as a sheep; to overturn sheaves of corn for drying. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). Cum.[4] **3.** Of clothes: to leave off. Lakel.[2] **4.** To place peats on end so as to dry them. Cum. (E.W.P.) **5.** Of animals: to give birth to; of fish: to spawn. w.Cum. (E.W.P.) Cor. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 430, ed. 1896. **6.** Of bees: to swarm. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). Cum.[4] **7.** To vomit. Cum.[4] **8.** To foretell events. Sc. (A.W.) **9.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cast-line,** a fishing-line; (2) **-of-corn,** as many oats as a kiln will dry at once.

(1) **Slg.** Let your cast-lines be knotted true, WYSE *Sngs.* (1829) III. 141. (2) **Gall.** Over all Galloway, this quantity is about six bolls, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

10. The line taken by the sower.

w.Mid. Usually about four yards wide, and extending the length of the field. 'Have you finished sowing Mudlark?' 'All but two or three casts; I shall want about a peck more seed' (W.P.M.).

11. A horse-shoe which has been cast on the road. Cor. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 432, ed. 1896. **12.** A circuit; a digression.

Midl. If I mek' a woide cast round ahind 'em I shall hev to get on the rooad an' p'r'aps stumble over another gang theer, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 188.

13. The earth thrown above the ground by moles, ants, &c. Sc. (A.W.) **14.** The first swarm that issues from a hive. Cum.[4]

‡**CAST,** *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To choke oneself by eating too fast. (HALL.)

‡**CAST,** *v.* War. To groan.

(HALL.); **War.**[4] Be he hurt much? Lawk, how he does cast.

CASTEEL, *v.* Cor. [kæstī·l.] To flog. (J.W.)

CASTEN, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. In forms **cassen, kessen, kesten** Cum.[4]; **kussen** Yks. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Kessen-metal,** cast iron. Cum.[4]; (2) **Kussen-stuff,** earth and rubbish shot down. w.Yks. (B.K.) **2.** Of a sheep: lying on its back. Cum.[4]

CASTER, *sb.* Sc. A peat-cutter.

Abd. On the so-called quick moss being reached the caster set to work with either a half-worn ordinary garden spade or a peat spade, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 88.

CASTICK, *sb.* Sc. Cum. n.Sc. BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 115, ed. 1875. Cum.[4] i.q. **Castock.**

CASTING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Ken. In *comp.* (1) **Casting-shovel,** *obs.,* see below; (2) **-stone,** the stone attached to the 'set' line in a river, by means of which the line is cast into the stream.

(1) **Ken.** A large shovel of ash-wood, which, before the introduction of cleaning-machines, was used in cleaning wheat. The blade and handle were made of the same piece of wood, the former measuring about 1 ft. 3 inches in length by about 1 ft. in width, the latter, about 3 ft. 9 inches in length. The manner of using it was as follows. After threshing (with the flail) the wheat was thrown down upon the 'barn-floor' and a 'spry' was used to sweep off the larger rubbish (such as broken straw, &c.). The labourer, who stood beside one barn-door, having filled his shovel, raised it shoulder-high, and swinging it horizontally, threw the wheat against the wind towards the door on the opposite side of the barn, where the grain fell clean, the wind bringing back towards him all the chaff and dust, &c. (D.W.L.) (2) **Bch.** (G.C.)

CASTLE, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] (s.v. Cat's-cradle). One of the figures in the game of 'cat's-cradle.'

CASTLE, *sb.*[2] Sc. The number four, used by children when reckoning cherry-stones. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CASTLE-CAKE, *sb.* n.Lin. A 'Pomfret cake' (q.v.). So called because they have a castle stamped on them (E.P.).

CASTY, *sb.* Hrt. A corruption of 'causeway.' (E.S.F.)

CASUALTY, *adj.* War.[4], Hrt. (E.S.F.) Of an animal: deformed, unhealthy; also used *advb.*

CAT, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cat-and-dog,** the game of 'tip-cat'; (2) **-and-kittlins,** a child's name for the drooping blossoms of the hazel-tree; (3) **-bar,** a bar which fastens the half of a door which does not contain the lock; (4) **-fish,** the butterfish, *Centronotus gunnellus*; (5) **-gate,** in phr. *to be out of cat-gate,* to be just free of danger, financial difficulties, &c.; of a child: to be no longer dependent on a nurse's care; (6) **-('s-head,** iron-stone nodules; (7) **-kindness,** cupboard love; (8) — **Latin,** incoherent or idle talk; bad writing; (9) **-muck,** see below; (10) **-o'-hell,** an expletive; (11) **-'s-paw,** the mountain cudweed, *Antennaria dioica*; (12) **-pea,** the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (13) **-sherd** [not known to our correspondents]; (14) **-skip,** a leap consisting of one hitch or hop and one jump; (15) **-strand,** a very small stream; (16) **-swallow,** the sandwich tern, *Sterna cantiaca*; (17) **-tails,** (*a*) the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*; (*b*) the catkins of the hazel or willow; (18) **-'s-teeth,** a child's name for a very long stitch made in sewing; (19) **-thighed,** of an animal: having the thighs emaciated through illness; (20) **-whins,** the needle furze, *Genista anglica*; (21) **-wit,** a foolish person; (22) **-wutted,** savage in temper.

(1) **Oxf.** (G.O.) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1897). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cai.**[1] (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Cum.** (E.W.P.); In the days of his youth, just efter he wuz oot o' cat gyat, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas 1898) 2, col. 2. (6) **Cum.** *ib.* (s. v. Catscope). (7) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (8) **Lakel.**[2] (9) **s.Lan.**[1] A cry of derision used by boys when playing at marbles, in the hope of startling their opponents and thus causing them to miss their aim. (10) **w.Yks.** Thah may talk as thah likes—thah hes'nt a cat-o-hell chance (B.K.). (11) **Cum.**[4] (12) **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 64, ed. 1896. (13) **Bnff.** After death the clock was stopped, the mirrors were covered with white cloth, and cats excluded, from the belief that if they should leap over the corpse, the person who first saw the act would become blind with cat-sherd, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 61. (14) **Cum.**[4] (15) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (16) **Cum.**[4] (17, *a*) **Cum.**[4] (*b*) **War.** (G.F.N.) **Ken.** (P.M.) (18) **s.Lan.**[1] (19) **Cum.**[4] (20) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (J.M.) (21) **s.Lan.**[1] (22) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Phr. (1) *atween you and me and the cat,* between ourselves; (2) *rise cat, turn cat, all the way along, and all outs wherever it goes,* a formula used in the game of 'tip-cat'; (3) *to meet the cat in the morning,* to be unsuccessful or unlucky; (4) *to stare like a throttled cat,* to stare hard.

(1) **Elg.** Atween you an' me an' the cat . . . we maunna say muckle aboot it tae the Dominie himsel', BROWN *Round Table Club* (1873) 75. (2) **War.**[2] The usual formula of the batsman—after the cat is cast—is 'Rise cat, turn cat, all the way along, and all outs wherever it goes,' which allows of his placing the cat in any favourable position for the tip, or taking it from any hollow or inconvenient place into which it may fall. Should the one who casts the cat cry 'No rise cat,' &c., this advantage is forbidden (s. v. Tip-cat). (3) **ne.Sc.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 124. (4) **w.Yks.**[5] 4.

3. A hare. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **4.** A small lump of manure. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **5.** *Obs.* A round brass trivet hooked on to the top of a high fender. Ken. (P.M.) **6.** A bit of slate found in coal. Som. (W.F.R.) **7.** *pl.* An exclamation used to scare away cats. s.Lan.[1]

CAT, *sb.*[5] Wor. A salt-making term: a deposit of salt

under a leaking pan. (H.K.) i.q. **Cats**, *sb. pl.* Hence **Cat-path**, a ledge of salt on which the salt squares are deposited for drying. *ib.*

CAT, *adj.* Cum. Small, inferior. (M.P.), (J.Ar.)

‡**CATAMARAN**, *sb.* Dev. Amer. Anything very rickety and unsafe; used contemptuously.

Dev. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 78. [Amer. I feel ashamed to be seen with such a catamaran [of a horse], SAM SLICK *Clockmaker* (1836) 1st S. xv.]

CAT-BANT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Catgut.

CATCH, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Cor. Also written **cach** Cor. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Catch-the-salmon**, a game; see below; (2) **-the-thief**, a constable.

(1) Abd. Two boys take each the end of a piece of rope, and give chase to a third till they contrive to get the rope round him. They then pull him hither and thither in all directions, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 410. (2) Edb. I will gae trigger Nor catch-the-thief, nor the grave-digger, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 31.

2. Phr. *to catch one's jobs*, to finish one's work. See **Catch up, 3.**

Cor. Tradesmen have for the most part 'cacht their jobs,' and the good housewife 'done her churs in season,' on Christmas-eve, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 394, ed. 1896.

3. *sb.* The sneck or hasp of a door. Sc. (A.W.)

‡**CATCHELD**, *ppl. adj.* Bdf. Of thread, &c.: entangled. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128.

CATCH-PIT, *sb.* War.[3] i.q. **Ketch-pit.**

CATCHY, *adj.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** Quick at taking the catch.

Gall. It is said of those expert at this, 'That if they were as keppie as catchie, they would mak gude shepherds' dogs,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 128.

2. Disposed to take undue advantage. Lakel.[2] **3.** Unsettled, uncertain. Sc. *Scotsman* (July 15, 1904).

CATER, *v.*[1] Ken. In phr. *to cater across country*, to 'strike a bee-line'; not to follow a beaten path or track. (P.M.)

CATER-CORNER, *adv.* Lakel.[2] Diagonally. i.q. **Cater**, *v.*[1]

‡**CATERRAMEL**, *v.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] To hollow out. (HALL.)

CATER'T, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Cross-cornered. i.q. **Cater**, *v.*[1]

CATHEADLY-ROCK, *sb.* nw.Lin. Weathered and shattered oolite forming the subsoil of the Lincolnshire limestone and cornbrash strata. (E.P.)

CATLILLS, *sb. pl.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Catill.**

CATMUGGIT, *adj.* Sh.I. **1.** Of an animal: having the belly of a different colour. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 175. i.q. **Katmoget.** **2.** Discoloured.

Baabie wis sittin ower at da side o da kyist . . . whin da first 'at shu felt wis Seemon's airms aboot her neck, an' his girnin', catmuggit face ipun her cheek, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 114.

CAT-O'-THE-NECK, *sb.* Wm. & Cum.[1] The nape of the neck.

CATTAGES, *sb.* Sh.I. The Shorter Catechism.

In my young days, ye see, we learned our Abersay fae da Cattages, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4.

CATTENING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Arduous, rough, tedious. (J.L. 1783.)

‡**CATTERILS**, *sb.* w.Yks. ? Marbles.

Hez ta onny catterils i' thi pocket, lad? *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

CATTISH, *adj.* n.Yks. Bad-tempered.

She hez a cattish temper (I.W.).

CATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. In *comp.* (1) **Cattle-creep**, a low arch or gangway to enable cattle to pass under or over a railway. Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2]; (2) **-gate**, the right of pasturing cattle upon marshes or fells. Cum.[4]; (3) **-man**, a farm-servant who has charge of the cows, &c. Sc. (A.W.)

CATTY-CONJURE, see **Conjury-cat.**

CATTY-TWO-TAILS, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A children's indoor game, resembling 'forfeits.'

CAUCHING, *sb.* Dev. Slops; any medicated mixture. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 79. See **Cauch.**

CAUDER, *sb.* Gall. A slang word for money.

See how he e'es the white money, And pockets up the cauder, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 112, ed. 1876; (J.M.).

CAUGLE, *sb.* Sc. The number four used by children when reckoning cherry-stones. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CAULDRID, *adj.* Per. Chilling.

Nae cauldrid frown deforms her face, She's ever mild and pleasant, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 59.

CAULIFLOWER, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. **1.** *sb.* An agricultural term; see below.

Agricultural term applied to the penultimate stage of defecation in the horse, when the terminal section of the rectum is everted by the action of the recto-coccygeal muscles; the appearance produced is that of a cauliflower head having a pale rose-coloured edge. If the cauliflower expands with a tremulous motion, the horse is considered to be of a nervous temperament. 'He shews the cauliflower' (E.W.P.).

2. *v.* To have this peculiarity. *ib.* Hence **Cauliflowerer**, *sb.* a horse so affected.

A nice likely beast, but wad niver stan' wark; seesta what sic a cauliflowerer he is, *ib.*

CAUMSHELL, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A beautiful piece of white shelly or bony matter, in shape somewhat like a lady's slipper, frequently found on the sea-shore. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CAUPED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Gall. Curved, bending in curves. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CAUP-SNAIL, *sb.* Gall. See below.

The snail which inhabits the black shell, common among old gardens and castles, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CAUSE, *sb.*[1] s.Lin. A Methodist congregation.

It is common to hear Methodist folk, speaking of a given town or village, say, 'We have a flourishing cause there' (T.H.R.).

CAUSE, *conj.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Because; also in phr. *cause why.* Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**CAUTION**, *sb.*[2] Irel. Nhp. A person who is clever or capable in business (*not* conveying the sense of curious or amusing).

Ir. A good housekeeper is a 'caution,' so is a good farmer, or any one else who attends properly to his business, *Flk-Lore Record* (1881) IV. 107. Nhp. It is applied to a person who drives a hard bargain, or is very shrewd over business, and it often gives the idea of dishonesty. Thus: 'Oh, I wouldn't buy a horse, or have anything to do with that man, he's a regular caution' (C.A.M.).

CAVALTRY, *sb.* Pem. **1.** A troop of yeomanry. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Cavaldry.** **2.** A procession of animals.

What should I see but a whole cavaltry of donkeys comin' against me! (*ib.*)

CAVE, *v.*[2] Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also in form **ciave** Lakel. **1.** To walk awkwardly; to tread in mire or dirt.

Lnk. They daud us kaivin' back the road, As gin our heads were licht, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 47. s.Dur. She was keaven' about amang t'muck wi a pair o' new shoon on (J.E.D.). Lakel.[2] *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Obs.* To pull towards one greedily. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783).

CAVE, *v.*[3] **1.** Gall. Written **kave.** NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 137, ed. 1897.

CAVEL, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] Also in forms **cabel, keaval.** A lot drawn by hewers for a working place in the colliery; in lead-mines the bargain made between agent and gang, referring to the payment for the fathoms worked, or the quantity of ore brought to the surface.

CAVIL, *sb.* Sh.I. The place in a boat where the hook is taken out of the mouth of a fish. i.q. **Cavil**, *v.*[2]

Says he ta da boy dat sat ida cavil, 'Boy, hae da fish-staff clair, an' luik oot for a licht,' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 31.

CAVIL, *v.*[1] Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (T.S.)

CAVIN, *sb.* Pem. Refuse of hay or straw. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Cavings.**

CAWD, *adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

CAWD, see **Coad.**

CAWDAH, *sb. Obs.* Gall. Lint. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CAWL, *sb.*[1] s.Wal. Leek broth. Cf. **cole.**

'Have some cawl, Ser!' said Betts, selecting a shining black bowl and spoon, RAINE *Berwen Banks* (1899) 24.

CAWL, *sb.*[2] Pem. The part of a cap which conceals the head. (J.S.O.T.) See **Cowl**, *sb.*[1]

CAWL, *v.* Wm. & Cum.[1], s.Lan.[1] Also in form **carl** s.Lan.[1] To browbeat; to frighten.

CAW-MAG, *sb.* se.Lin. A jeering retort to a verbose or scolding person. (J.T.B.)

‡**CAWSIE-TAIL**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dunce. GROSE (1790).

CAWTY, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Crazy, wild. (J.L. 1783.)

‡**CEDGY**, *adj.* Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] Stiff, and clinging together; see **Cledgy**. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

CEDY-PENCIL, *sb.* Hmp. i.q. **Cedar-pencil**. (H.R.)

‡**CELTER**, *sb.* s.Lin. [se·ltə(r).] A slang word for money. (T.H.R.)

CEMETERY, *v.* Brks. To filter or percolate through. (E.G.H.)

CENSOR, *sb.* Abd. See below.

[His] office in the Aberdeen University... was to keep the register of attendances of the students, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 14; Also at Abd. Grammar School, to call the roll of scholars (A.W.).

CENSURE, *v.* *Obs.* Edb. To take toll of.

The webster sent me to the mill, Of corn I trow to grind a peck, And there the miller held me still, Till time we censured every sack, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 396, ed. 1815.

CERN, see **Sarn**, *v.*

CERTAIN, *adv.* Sc. Yks. In phr. *certain sure*, quite sure. Lnk. MILLER *Willie Winkie* (1863) 67, ed. 1902. e.Yks.[1]

CERTAINLY, *adv.* e.Yks.[1] In form **sahtanlie**. [sā·tənli.] As an interrogative protest: surely?

Sahtanlie thoo's nut boon ti deeah nowt si feealish as that?

CERTY, *adj.* Som. Obstinate, self-willed. See **Certes**.

She war so certy and positive like, there war no sayin' nothin' to 'er (W.F.R.).

CHACKERT, *sb.* Bnff. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*. GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 280. See **Chack**, *sb.*[3]

CHACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Oxf. Som. 1. *v.* Of the teeth: to chatter. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 2. *v.* Empty, idle talk.

Som. His words being the mere chackle of a born fool, good or bad, weighed of no consequence, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 117.

‡**CHA' FAUSE**, *phr.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To suffer.

Abd. Gin he has gane, as doubtless but he has, He'll shortly gar us ane and a' cha' fause, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 35, ed. 1812.

CHAFE, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf.[1] Part of a shoe-buckle. (s.v. Tang.)

CHAFF, *v.*[2] and *sb.* Sc. Wm. Also written **chaaf** Wm.[1] 1. *v.* To chafe; to rub.

Elg. The cloth seem'd chaff'd and bare, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 56. Wm.[1] This recap's chaafin ta bits.

2. To fret, be angry.

Sc. Sanguinians did only laugh, Choleric Melancholians chaff, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 406. Wm.[1] He's nowt bit a miser, he's aulus chaafin aboot his brass.

3. *sb.* ? A rage.

Sc. The Squire replied in a chaff, He grinn'd so that he seem'd to laugh, COLVIL *ib.* I. 1743.

CHAFFER, *v.*[2] Lakel.[2] To argue.

CHAFFLE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] [tʃa·fl.] To chew. See **Chaff**, *v.*[3]

CHAFTY, *adj.* Nhb. Talkative. JONES *Northumberland* (1871) 262. See **Chaft**.

CHAGGY, *sb.* Hmp. [tʃæ·gi.] A pig. (H.R.)

CHAIN-DRAPPER, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Next Chain-drappers—the jewellers in the camp, wha are ready to sell cheap, or half the profits wi' everybody they meet, and wha . . . aye get mair than they gie, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 313.

CHALK, *sb.* Lan. A 'try' at football.

The Swintonians didn't let 'em get a chalk, tho' they fowt very hard, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 43.

CHALK-STONE, *sb.* n.Nhb. A mining term: a soft whitish substance found in some coal-seams. (R.O.H.)

CHALLENGE, *v.* 1. War.[3]

CHALLIES, see **Shallies**.

CHAMBERED OVER, *phr.* n.Yks. Of a stable, &c.: having a room built over. (I.W.)

CHAMIE, *sb.* e.Lth. The game of 'shinty.' *Scotsman* (Dec. 2, 1897).

‡**CHAMLETED**, *ppl. adj.* ? *Obs.* Hrt. Having the appearance of 'chamlet.' See **Camlet**.

Beautiful chamleted and lasting timber, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. 34.

‡**CHAMP**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Quality, stamp, kind.

Ayr. His wife was ane auld indytit witch of the finest champ, spinning wabs oot o' the saun' wi' her rock and wheel, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 253. [Copied by the author from PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 252, for the year 1591.]

CHAMPERS, *sb. pl.* Kcb. Mashed potatoes. See **Champ**, *v.* 2.

A mighty dish of champers, that is mashed potatoes, was set on one end of the table. The ancient custom was that the champers should be taken directly from the pot, each one using his own ram's-horn spoon, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 75.

CHAMPION, *adj.* Frf. Yks. Very good; well in health.

Frf. That's champion. I'm feeling champion (H.E.F.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

CHAMPKIN, *sb.* Ken. [tʃæ·mkin.] A champion. (P.M.)

CHANCE, *sb.* and *conj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Chance-bairn**, an illegitimate child. Sc. (A.W.); (2) **-time**, odd times. Sc. (*ib.*), n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. Phr. *to run chance*, to take the risks. n.Yks. (*ib.*) 3. An illegitimate child. Cum.[4] 4. *conj.* Lest, for fear that. n.Der. (S.B.)

CHANCER, *sb.* Abd. A brass button, gilded and lettered.

His pitcher was sure in the meelick to spin; He had chancers in langels the length of my staff, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 137; A pea-green long-tailed coat with gilded buttons of the size we called three chancers, *ib.* 206; Brass buttons which are gilded and lettered—these were commonly sold on strings by the pound, to dealers in old brass, and were called 'chancers,' *ib.* 137 *note*.

CHANCY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Risky; missing the opportunity. See **Mischancy**.

CHANDERLING, *sb.* Cor. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. (J.W.)

‡**CHANDLER-PINS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Ayr. In phr. *to be a' on chandler-pins*, ? to be elegant and refined in speech.

He was wondrous perjink in his words—a' on chandler pins, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiv.

CHANG, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] Chatter.

CHANGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Pem. 1. *v.* In phr. *to change with a person*, to give him small change.

Lan. Got on my coat, and a penny pot of ale, and offered to pay a penny for it and a penny for hay, but the landlady could not change with me, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 80.

2. Of milk: to turn sour; of meat, &c.: to decompose. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *sb.* In phr. *to give a person his change*, to be a customer in his shop. Cai.[1] 4. *pl.* Underlinen. Sc. (A.W.), s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

CHANGEABLE, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

CHANGY, *adj.* Sc. Fickle, changeable. (A.W.)

CHANK, *v.* Ken. Of a horse: to champ the bit; to spit out food because unable to chew it; of a boar: to gnash the teeth. (P.M.)

CHANNEL, *v.* *Obsol.* Gall. To play at 'curling.' (A.W.)

CHANROCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A channel of round stones. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CHAP, *sb.*[4] Wm.[1] Nrf. EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 305.

CHAPE, *v.* *Obs.* Cld. (JAM.) Also written **chaip**. To escape.

CHAPEL-FOLK, *sb.* Sc. Episcopalians.

Abd. They say he's a kin' o' a Papist, an' tak's up a lot wi' the chapel fouk an' the priest, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 116.

CHAPMAN'S-DROUTH, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Hunger and thirst.

People are said to have this drowth, drought, or thirst about them, when they are not only in need of some fluid to slake it, but food to take with it. It is called chapmen's drowth, because pedlars of a low class . . . complain often that they are drowthy, which means that if they have any food to spare in the pantry, they will not cast out with a cull or piece of it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**CHARIOT**, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A lorry for carrying wood in mines. (J.P.)

CHARITCHER, *sb.* s.Sc. The Shorter Catechism. See **Carritch.**

Here's a penny for ye to buy a charitcher, and ye'll aiblins uphold the doctrines which it contains, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 131.

CHARITY-SERMON, *sb.* Lan. A sermon preached on the Sunday School anniversary. (S.W.) See **Charity**, *sb.*[1]

CHARKE, *adj. Obs.* Glo. Dry, parched, burnt almost to a cinder. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 81. See **Chark**, *sb.*[1]

CHARLEY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] In phr. *to have the Charley on*, to be lazy.

CHARNLE-PINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. In phr. *to miss one's charnle-pins*, to be unable to stand straight, through intoxication. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CHASS, *v.* n.Yks. To hurry. (T.S.)

CHASS-WINDOW, *sb.* Cai.[1] A sash-window.

CHASTIFY, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **chaistifie** (JAM.). To castigate.

Sc. (JAM.) Fif. He was the first wi' aiken staff To chastify freir Tullidaff, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 86.

CHAT, *sb.*[1] **7.** w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

CHAT, *sb.* Abd. A lunch; refreshment. Cf. **chate**, *sb.*[1]

The Cocknies would not let him go Till he partook wi' them a chat, An' Sawny nae great priggin saght. The eatin' over, he retired, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 45.

CHATE, *sb.* Nrf. Sedge.

A scant crop of pin-rush and chate, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 72.

CHATTER, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Wm. Yks. Dev. Cor. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Chatter-basket**, a noisy, talkative child; (2) **-house**, a place for gossip; (3) **-mug**, a chatterbox; (4) **-mugging**, chattering; (5) **-muggy**, talkative.

(1) Wm.[1] (2) Cor. The barber's shop was the men's chatter-house on Saturdays, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 42. (3) e.Dev. JANE *Lordship* (1897) 82. (4) After some chatter-mugging, the whole of us set out for the beach, *ib.* 95. (5) *ib.* 94.

2. *v.* To rattle. Cai.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf. **shatter**, *v.*[1] **4.**

CHATTER, *v.*[2] **1.** Sc. Lakel. Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 374. Lakel.[2]

CHATTERING, *sb.* Glo. A scolding. (H.S.H.)

CHATTERING-BOX, *sb.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* A slang name for a dissenting chapel.

CHAUD, *sb.* Sh.I. A dish of which cod's liver is an ingredient.

If it is ordeen'd I never sall see Da chauds an' da krampies, da oceans o' gree, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179.

CHAUD-MEDLEY, *sb.* Der. i.q. **Chaudmellé.**

His temper was passionate in the extreme—indeed, he had once killed a man in chaud-medley, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 8.

CHAUDY, *sb.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

CHAUTHER, *sb.* Mry. See **Chalder.**

A chauther o' maut the drooth didna droon O' that guest, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 57.

CHAUVE, *v.* Lakel.[2] [tʃōv.] To gnaw.

CHAVEL, *v.* Lakel.[2], Glo. (H.S.H.)

‡**CHAVELING**, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A spoke-shave. See **Shavelin.**

CHAVING-RAKE, *sb.* s.Not. A wooden rake used for gathering the short straws after raking. (J.P.K.) See **Chave.**

CHAW, *v.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Brks. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to chaw one's words*, to speak indistinctly; (2) — *over*, (3) — *upon*, to think over; to brood upon.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) n.Yks. Let him chow that ower a while (I.W.). (3) Abd. We hae eneuch to chow upo' for an aucht days, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 39.

2. To scold; to nag.

Brks. 'Tis narra mossel o' use a-chowin' at 'un, that on'y aggreevates 'un, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 675.

3. *sb.* A bitter and envious disappointment which shows itself in face and eyes. Ayr. DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 165. Hence *to play a chaw on a person, phr.* to cause him such a disappointment.

To play a chaw on young Gourlay by boasting their knowledge of the world, winking at each other the while to observe his bitter anger, *ib.* 166.

CHAWCHLING, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Gall. Eating like a swine. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CHAWL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Glo. Dev. Also in form **chowel** Dev.[3] **1.** *sb.* A pig's cheek. Dev.[3] **2.** *v. Fig.* To repeat an old grievance. Glo. (H.S.H.)

CHAY, see **Shay**, *sb.*[1]

CHEAP, *adj.* Sc. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Cheap-good**, *obsol.*, cheap; a good bargain. Sc. (A.W.); (2) **-trip**, a weaver's term for coarse, ill-paid work. s.Lan.[1]

CHEAPINGS, see **Chippings.**

CHEAT, *sb.* n.Yks. In phr. *cheat will show*, see below.

When a boy is accused of not playing fairly, some one will suggest some test by which he may prove whether he is in the right or wrong; usually one will call out 'Wha deea't ower agaan then au cheeat 'll show' (R.B.).

CHEAT, *int.* Sc. A call to cats. (A.W.)

CHEATERY, *sb.* Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

CHEATS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. Pastry filled with fruit, almonds, spices, &c. (C.A.F.)

CHECK, *v.*[2] Sc. Pem. **1.** In *comb.* **Check-weigher**, or **-weigh-man**, a mining term: the man who checks the weight of the coal on the surface. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** To cast up; to throw in one's teeth.

Pem. Well, you needn't check me about it (J.S.O.T.).

CHECK-BRAT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **Checker-brat.**

CHECKED, *ppl. adj.* I.Ma. Tired; panting.

He wasn much of a load, but I was checked when I came on the mountain road, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 56, ed. 1889; RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 40.

CHECKER, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. The shell of the *purpura lapillus*, used by children in certain games. (T.S.)

CHECKER, *sb.*[3] Som. A young curlew, *Numenius arquata.* (W.F.R.)

CHEEK, *sb.* Sc. Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cheek-aside**, see below; (2) **-rack**, *obs.*, the bridle of the twelve-oxen plough.

(1) Per. She in a swarff fell cheek-aside; Auld Mause she ran and held her Upright that day, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 49. (2) Abd. The only parts made of iron were the coulter and 'sock,' and the 'cheek-rack' or bridle, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) vi.

2. Phr. *to give a person cheek*, to scold him. sw.Lan. (H.M.)

CHEEK, *sb.* Lnk. The side of a loaf of bread.

Hame they came in a croud, and fell to the cheese and cheeks of leaves [loaves] teeth and nail, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 40.

CHEELIE, *sb.* Cum.[4] A young fellow. See **Chiel(d.**

CHEENY, see **China.**

CHEEP, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A friendly gossip.

CHEEP, *v.* Sc. Of grain: to begin to sprout.

At the end of 48 hours the grain, if good, was 'cheepin,' i.e. the sprouts just appearing. . . The 'cheeping' malt was then packed in a straw basket, *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901).

CHEEPER, *sb.* **2.** Wil. THURN *Birds* (1870) 25.

CHEEPOCK, *sb. Obs.* Gall. The female *nymphae.* MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CHEERLY, *adv.* Ken.[1] Cheerfully.

CHEER-SPILLS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] The rails of a chair.

CHEESAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] The receptacle of a thistle when stripped bare.

CHEESE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. War. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cheese-and-bread**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (2) **-band**, a linen hoop for supporting a newly-made cheese; (3) **-bass**, a straw ring used to support the cheese-pan; (4) **-binder**, see (2); (5) **-board**, a shelf on which cheeses are laid to dry; (6) **-bob**, a wood-louse; (7) **-breaker**, an instrument for crushing curd; (8) **-drainer**, a large vessel used to drain the whey from the curd; (9) **-fat**, (*a*) the vessel in which the curd is placed; (*b*) a tin used in pressing cheese; (10) **-loft**, a room in which cheeses are dried; (11) **-pan**, the large vessel into which milk for cheeses was poured; (12) **-press**, a tub for pressing cheese-curd; (13) **-tub**, see (9).

(1) Lakel.[2] (2) Cum.[4] (3) War.[3] The cheese-pan, of brass or copper, was round, and without a rim, at the bottom. It required a support to give it steadiness, and was placed in the cheese-bass (in the hollow of the ring) for this purpose. (4, 5) Sc. (A.W.) (6) Nrf. (B.H.) (7, 8) Sc. (A.W.) (9, *a*) Wm.[1] (*b*) Lakel.[2] (10) Gall. (A.W.) (11) War.[3] (12, 13) Gall. (A.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *as simple as a ha'porth of cheese*, very simple; (2) *cheese and bread and mould ha'pny*, a child's game; (3) *my lord cheese and bread*, a magistrate; (4) *not to say cheese*, to say nothing.

(1, 2, 3) n.Yks. (I.W.) (4) Abd. 'Aw'll waager ye didna tell yer wife 't ye wis h'arknin' a' they said.' 'Na, fegs aw! Aw didna say cheese,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 11, 1903).

CHEETLE, *v.* Slg. [tʃī·tl.] To chirp, pipe. Cf. **cheet**, *v.*

Her auld friends, the piets, sat cheetlin' on a tree, TOWERS *Poems, &c.* (1885) 177.

CHEFT, *sb.* n.Cy. A chop of meat. (HALL.) i.q. **Chaft.**

CHEIK, *sb.* Abd. A brass button. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 137. Cf. **check**, *sb.*[2]

CHELPER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **chelloper.** A noisy, talkative child or person.

CHELTERED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. Clothed, kept warm. (S.P.U.)

CHENY, *adj.* Hmp. Of lambs: mottled, speckled. (H.R.)

CHEP, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [tʃep.] The tip of the nose.

CHEPSTER, *sb.* Chs. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 73.

CHERRY, *sb.* Cum. Ken. Also in form **churr-** Cum.[4] In *comb.* (1) **Cherry-ale**, *obs.*, a drink made of cherries; (2) **-mo'**, the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (3) — **Sunday**, *obs.*, see below.

(1) Ken. (P.M.) (2) Cum.[4] (3) The day on which the neighbourhood formerly assembled at Martindale to pick wild cherries, and make merry at the village inn, *ib.*

‡**CHERRY-FINCH**, *sb.* Dial. unknown. The hawfinch, *Cocothraustes vulgaris.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60.

CHERT, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. 1. *sb.* Anything young. i.q. **Cherts.** Cum.[4] A lal chert of a thing.

2. *v.* Of plants: to shoot; to commence to grow.

Gurse is beginnen ut chert (E.W.P.).

CHERUBIM, *sb.* War.[3] A conqueror of fifty in the game of 'Conkers' (q.v.).

CHESSICKER, *sb.* Not.[3] [tʃe·sikə(r).] An unpleasant surprise.

'Well, that's a chessicker, it is.' Some event which suddenly happens so as to thwart any one.

CHESSIL, *sb.* Som. [tʃe·sil.] Stony, gravelly soil. (W.F.R.)

CHEST, *sb.* Cum. Som. 1. In *comp.* **Chest-bed**, a 'box-bed.' Cum.[4] 2. A coffin. Som. (W.F.R.) Hence **Chesting**, *sb.* the ceremony of putting the corpse into the coffin. Cum.[4]

‡**CHESTER**, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A penny.

CHET, *sb.* w.Cor. A kitten. (M.A.C.) See **Chit**, *sb.*[4]

‡**CHETTOUN**, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. The setting of a precious stone. Fr. *chaton*, the socket in which a stone is set in a ring.

Costly rubies fair to see, In chettoûns of rich filligree, From every vassal of the crown, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 72, ed. 1871.

CHEUGH-JEAN, *sb.* Lnk. A jujube.

He's gie'd me a cheugh jean, an' I've ett it, BELL *MacGreegor* (1903) viii.

‡**CHEURE**, *v. Obs.* Dev. To chide or scold.

GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545.

CHEVERON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A kid glove.

My curse . . . go wi' ye, if ye gie them . . . sae muckle as a black pair o' cheverons, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) viii.

CHEVIN, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Skelly.) The chub, *Cyprinus cephalus.*

CHEVY, *v.* 1, 2. Sc. (A.W.)

CHEW, *v.* Lan. In phr. *to chew at a thing*, to meditate upon it. Neaw then, chew at that, DOTTIE *Rambles* (1898) 8.

CHEW, *int.* Wgt. (A.W.)

CHIBY, *sb.* Cum.[4] An onion. See **Chibe.**

CHICAMY, *sb.* Ken. [tʃi·kəmi.] A children's singing game; see below.

'Chicamy, chickamy, chimey O, Down to the pond to wash their feet; Bring them back to have some meat, Chickamy, chickamy, chimey O.' The children sing the first line as they go round and round. At the second line they move down the road a little, and turn round and round as they end the rhyme, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 67.

CHICK, *sb.*[1] s.Lin. A forward child. (T.H.R.)

CHICKEN, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Chicken-weed**, the chickweed, *Stellaria media.* Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (T.S.) 2. Phr. *chicken come clock*, a form of the game of 'fox and geese.' Ltr. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 410–1. 3. A purple tare. n.Yks. (I.W.) 4. *adj.* Cowardly, timid.

Inv. 'He's chicken,' cried D—, 'friends,' *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9, col. 2.

CHICKER, *v.* Slg. To cluck as a hen.

Then may you cock your tail an' chicker, An' lay your eggs, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 30.

CHICKIDY-HAND, *sb.* Ken. A children's game; see below.

'Chickidy hand, Chickidy hand, The Warner, my cock, Crows at four in the morning.' Several boys, placing their clasped fists against a lamp-post, say these lines, after which they run out, hands still clasped. One in the middle tries to catch as many as possible, forming them in a long string, hand in hand, as they are caught. Those still free try to break through the line and rescue the prisoners. If they succeed in parting the line, they may carry one boy pig-a-back to the lamp-post, who becomes 'safe.' The boy caught last but one becomes it in the next game, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 67.

CHICK-MARLY, *adj.* Sc. A hen grey and black. Used *attrib.*

He pit his best chick-marly hen on them [eggs] and invited his freens tae see them when they cam' oot, WOOD *Farden Ha'* (1902) 272.

‡**CHICK(Y**, *v.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To crouch down. ? A mistake for **Cluck(y.**

CHIFFER-OUT, *sb.* Bnff. A person bearing a tabooed name; see below. See **Chiff**, *v.*

In Buckie there are certain family names fishermen will not pronounce. The ban lies particularly heavy on Ross. Coull also bears it, but not to such a degree. The folks of that village speak of 'spitting out the bad name.' If such a name is mentioned in their hearing they spit, or in the vernacular, 'chiff.' One bearing the dreaded name is called a 'chiffer oot,' GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 200.

CHIG DOG GURSE, *phr.* Cum. Said of a man after a night's spree. (E.W.P.)

CHILCORN, *sb.* n.Ir. A blackhead on the face. (C.A.W.)

CHILDER, *sb. pl.* Lan. War. Children. War.[4] Hence **Childer's-stuff**, *sb.* sweets. s.Lan.[1]

CHILDERN, *sb. pl.* Ken. (G.B.)

CHILIORS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Camperdown). A blue-and-white cotton check exported to Chili and Peru.

CHILL-COLD, *adj.* Bch. Nearly frozen. (G.C.)

CHILPER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A young bird in the nest. See **Chelp.**

CHILTER, *sb.* Ken. [tʃi·ltə(r).] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* (G.B.)

CHIME, *sb.* 1. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CHIME, *v.*[1] Pem. 1. Of corn: to show above ground; of potatoes and onions: to sprout after being stored. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **chimp.** 2. To break off the second growth of potatoes. (*ib.*)

CHIME, *v.*[3] Lakel.[2] With *in*: to take a hand in anything that is going on.

‡**CHIME-HOURS**, *sb. pl.* e.An. Som. Also in form **chiming-** Som. See below.

e.An. I wor born in the 'chime hours,' and can see what other folks can't see, leastways, so they tell me, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 14. Som. A child born in chime-hours will have the power to see spirits, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 152; Some thirty years ago I remember remarking to a Somersetshire person how beautifully the church bells were being chimed, and getting an indignant reply to the effect that the ringers ought to be ashamed of themselves, as it wasn't one of the proper chiming hours! (G.E.D.)

CHIMNEY, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Wil. Dev. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Chimney-doctor**, a person who sets smoky chimneys to rights. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-lug**, a projection on the side of an open hearth. Wm.[1], n.Lan. (W.H.H.); (3) **-root**, a house at the foot of a mill-chimney. w.Yks. (J.T.F.); (4) **-stool**, a seat in the 'ingle-nook.' Cor. HUNT

Pop. Rom. W. Eng. (1865) 26, ed. 1896; (5) -swallow, the swallow, *Hirundo rustica*. Wil. THURN *Birds* (1870) 67; (6) -sweepers, the small round heads of the fox-grass or plantain. s.Dev. (W.C.P.)

CHINA, *sb.* Sc. (G.W.), Cum.[4] Also in form **cheeny** Cum.[4] A boy's painted china marble. See **Cheeny**, *sb.*[4]

CHINBLAIN, *sb.* I.Ma. A chilblain. (E.G.)

CHIN-CHOPPER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A child's name for the chin.

CHINE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Lan. Oxf. Brks. **1.** *sb.* A slice containing the spine cut out of the back of a pig.

Oxf.[1] In the villages it is usually a round piece cut from near the shoulder, *MS. add.* Brks. Smoked in the chimney, and kept dry, hung on the rafters in the kitchen, ready for use at a christening feast (E.M.W.).

2. *v.* To chop a carcase down the back. s.Lan.[1] **3.** To knock down. Aw'll chine thee to th' flooar, *ib.*

CHINEES, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Hot boiled peas, sold in the streets.

CHINEN, *adv.* Wm. [tʃai·nən.] An intensitive.

She's grown a chinen gurt body (B.K.).

CHIN-TREE, *sb.* Dor. The tomtit, *Parus caeruleus*. (L.S.)

CHIOLLAGH, *sb.* I.Ma. A wide fireplace with turf burning on the hearth.

Take your cheer into the chiollagh an' put your feet to the turfs, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 22.

CHIP, *sb.* Abd. Beaver for hats. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 126. See **Chip-hat**.

CHIP, *v.* Lakel.[2] To solicit a gratuity to be spent in drink. 'They chip't maister fer a quart.'

‡**CHIP-CHACK**, *sb.* Sus. The young shoots or leaves of the oak. (J.L.A.) Cf. **chitchat, 2.**

CHIPPINGS, *sb. pl.* Lon. Also in form **cheapings**. A game with peg-tops; see below.

A large button, from which the shank has been removed, or a round piece of lead about the size of a penny, is placed on the ground between two agreed goals. The players divide into sides, each side tries to send the button to different goals, the tops are spun in the usual way, and then taken upon the hand while spinning, and allowed to revolve once round the palm of the hand, and then thrown on the ground on the button in such a way that the button is projected some distance along the ground. Then a boy on the opposite side spins his top and tries to hit the button in the opposite direction. This is continued alternately until one or other side succeeds in getting the button to the goal, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 411.

CHIPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Abd. Touched or affected with liquor.

When he had reached the stage of intoxication variously described as 'haein' a gey skyte,' 'half-on,' or 'a bittie chippit,' W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 6.

CHIRKLE, *v.* Gall. To grind the teeth. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 134. See **Chirk, 2.**

CHIRM, *sb.* Gall. A small or undeveloped thing.

MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); Wee chirms o' pitawtas (J.M.).

CHIRM, *v.* Lakel. Yks. **1.** Of birds: to chirp, sing. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** To speak in an affected, mincing manner. Lakel.[2]

CHIRPER, *sb.* Gall. The cricket. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CHIRT, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To make a grating noise with the teeth. Cf. **chirk.** **2.** *sb.* A grating noise made with the teeth.

CHISEL, see **Schisle.**

‡**CHISELER**, *sb.* s.Not. A severe blow with the fist. See **Chissel, Chizzle.**

Ah gied 'im a chiseler i' th' eye (J.P.K.).

CHISLINGS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Small bran mixed with water for a mash to give to a horse or cow. (J.C.W.) See **Chisel**, *sb.*[2]

CHISLY, *adj.* Wil. Of an apple: crisp, firm. i.q. **Chiselly.**

They [apples] 'd come in half something beautiful, and come to eat them they bit firm and chisly, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 52.

‡**CHISM**, *v.* n.Wil. To take the sprouts from potatoes. (G.E.D.) i.q. **Chissom.**

CHISP, *sb.* Sc. A gap in the woof of cloth. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CHISSEL, *v.* s.Lin. To beat, castigate. (T.H.R.) i.q. **Chizzle.**

CHISSOCK, *v.* s.Lin. To steal. (T.H.R.)

CHIT, *v.* Wor.[3] To break the shoots off potatoes.

‡**CHIT-A-DEE-(DEE**, *sb.* War.[3] The tomtit, *Parus caeruleus*.

CHITTER-CHATTER, *sb.* n.Yks. A vibrating noise. (I.W.) See **Chitter.**

CHITTERING, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Trembling, shivering. i.q. **Chitter.**

CHITTERY, *sb.* Gall. Small, backward fruit; small, bad potatoes. Cf. **chit**, *sb.*[1]

His peelocks will be sweet to eat, And no puir scabbed chittery, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 214, ed. 1876.

CHITTLE, *sb.* w.Yks. A sliver of hand-combed wool. (S.P.U.) Cf. **chitterlings, 5.**

CHITTLE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A large kettle used for brewing. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 87.

CHITTLER, *sb.* Gall. A small bird of the titmouse species. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **chittle**, *v.*[2]

CHITTY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A young girl who assists a power-loom weaver in a cotton factory.

CHITTY-FACED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Dev. Freckled. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 87.

CHITTY-PUSS, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A boys' game.

‡**CHIVELLER**, *sb.* Nrf. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

CHIVY, *v.* s.Wor. See below.

The knives of the lawn-mower being new and covered with paint, it doesn't chivy' the grass off well. The scythe cuts sweet, chivies it off copita' (H.K.).

CHIZEL, *v.* w.Yks. To eat without relish and reluctantly. (S.P.U.)

CHOALT, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A foster-brother.

A youth, the choalt of Allan Cameron, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 247.

CHOCK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Lakel.[2] **1.** *sb.* A square stone used to block the top 'cam' in stone walls where the bottom is broader than the top. **2.** A block of wood on which turners lay their tools. **3.** *v.* To 'scotch' or wedge a wheel.

CHOCK-A-BLOCK, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Lan. Full to repletion; 'chock-full.' See **Chock**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. His back yard's stackit choke-a-block o' well-seasoned sticks, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Mar. 7, 1903). s.Lan.[1]

‡**CHOCKERED**, *ppl. adj.* Dial. unknown. Of sheep: having a swelling under the jaws. *Farmer's Jrn.* (June 29, 1829); LOWSON *Farrier* (1844) 227.

‡**CHOCKY**, *adj.* War. Pert, lively. (J.R.W.)

‡**CHOG**, *sb.* Sus. The soft part of a boiled crab. (F.E.S.)

CHOGS, *sb. pl.* Ken. (P.M.) [tʃogz.] Grains of wheat to which the chaff adheres. Hence **Choggy**, *adj.* of a sample of wheat: having 'chogs.'

CHOICELY, *adv.* Lan. Der. Also in forms **chisely** nw.Der.[1]; **choice** n.Der. Carefully. i.q. **Choysily.**

s.Lan.[1] n.Der. Go as choice as yo' can. Choicely nah, so as none to wakken 'em (S.B.). nw.Der.[1]

CHOIR, *sb.* Hrf.[2] In phr. *to go to choir*, to attend the Cathedral service.

CHOKE-ROPE, *sb.* Not. Ken. Also in form **chock-** Not. A piece of rope, generally with lead at one end, used to remove an obstruction in a cow's throat. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Ken. (P.M.)

CHOLES, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] The jaws. See **Chawl**, *sb.*

CHOO, *int.* Gall. (A.W.)

CHOOP-NOSED, *adj.* Cum. Red-nosed. See **Choop.**

Whees the choop-nwoset chap? ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 111.

CHOOSE-WHEN, *conj.* s.Lan.[1] Whenever.

CHOP, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] In phr. *a chop of work*, a stroke of work.

CHOP, *sb.*[3] Sc. A shop.

Abd. The chapman . . . occasionally worked his way to the

possession of a well-furnished 'chop i' the toon,' ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) xx. Frf. INGLIS *Ain Flk.* (1895) 166.

CHOP, *sb.*[4] Lnk. A chap; a crack. i.q. **Chap,** *v.*[3]

The juice [of *Pinguicula vulgaris*] . . . is used by the country people for curing chops in cows' udders, PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 48.

CHOP, *v.*[1] Lei. 1. A hay-making term; see below.

Lei.[1] It is next hacked or chopped with a quick motion of the rake into winrows (s. v. Hay).

2. To snuff a candle. Cum.[4] See **Choppers.**

CHOP, *v.*[3] Wm. n.Lan. To meet unexpectedly.

A chopt a ma uncle aside t'brig (W.H.H.).

CHOP-MONEY, *sb.* War.[3] ? A middle-man's percentage. See **Chop,** *v.*[2]

He thought the one pound between the price asked and paid for the horse would do for 'chop money.'

CHOPPED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel. In *comb.* (1) **Chopped-taties,** mashed potatoes. Cum.[4]; (2) **-stuff,** in phr. *to stand up to one's chopped stuff,* to face one's fate; to take things bravely. Wm. (B.K.)

CHOPPING-BOY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A stout boy.

CHOPS ME, *phr.* Sc. An expletive. *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 2, 1899).

‡**CHORCE,** *v.* Glo. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To rejoice. (F.H.)

CHORD, *v.* Wor. To harmonize.

A neighbour who mixes with amateur musicians of all classes tells me that the members of local bands use this word in this meaning. 'Your instrument does not chord with mine' (is not in time with it, or of the same pitch). He has ascertained that the word is only used in connexion with vocal or instrumental music, and is not used in the same sense as accord, 'I don't accord with him' (E.S.).

CHORES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. Jobs of work. EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 7. i.q. **Char(e,** *sb.*[1]

‡**CHORK,** *adj.* Nhb.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Saturated or soaked with water.

CHORLEY-CURRANTS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A nickname for the inhabitants of Chorley.

CHOUT, see **Shall,** *v.*[1]

CHOWBENT-SPARROWBILLS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A nickname for the inhabitants of Chowbent.

CHOWL, see **Chawl,** *sb.*

CHOW'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Chove't.) Of linen, &c.: frayed, torn. Cf. **chauve,** *v.*

CHRAISY, *sb.* Edb. A cap or bonnet covering the head and back part of the neck.

Robed in a homely short gown and a pink 'chraisy' on her head, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1876) 40.

CHRISTEN, *v.* Yks. Der. 1. To baptize in church, in contradistinction to a private baptism. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. To name, find a name for. n.Der. (S.B.)

CHRISTMAS, *sb.* Yks. Dor. In *comp.* (1) **Christmas-bough,** the holly. Dor. (E.C.M.); (2) **-can,** a Christmas-box. w.Yks. (M.F.)

‡**CHRISTMAS-TUP,** *sb.* Yks. A character in a party of mummers, got up to resemble a tup. See **Tup,** *sb.* 3.

The Christmas-tup is another amusement, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. w.Yks. (B.K.)

CHUBBED, *ppl. adj.* s.Not. (J.P.K.) Of a hedge: topped. See **Chub,** *sb.*[1], **Chubbins.**

CHUCK, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Glo. A large chip of wood. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 89.

CHUCK, *sb.*[6] *Obs.* Glo. Also in form **chock.** *pl.* The cheeks. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 87.

CHUCK-CHEELD, *sb.* Cor. A young bream.

When he set a boulter, all the chuck-cheelds or young bream between the Lizard and the Land's End seemed to enter into a conspiracy to monopolise the hooks, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 505.

CHUCK-END, *sb.* Ken. The thick, crooked end of a hop-pole. (P.M.)

CHUCK-FULL, *adj.* Ken. (P.M.)

CHUCK-HOLE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A boys' game with marbles. See **Chuck,** *v.*

CHUCKY, *adj.*[3] Oxf. Of soil: dry, lacking in fertility. (J.W.)

CHUDGE, see **Chulz.**

CHUFF, *adj.*[1] n.Yks.[4]

CHUFF, *adj.*[3] Lakel.[2]

‡**CHUFF,** *adj.* Wxf. See below.

For I felt very chuff and uncomfortable, KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* (1867) 106.

CHUFFLE, *v.* Hmp. With *about*: to bandy a person's name about. (H.R.)

‡**CHUGH.** Wxf.[1] Chuff.

‡**CHULZ,** *v.* Hmp. Also in form **chudge.** To coddle. (H.W.E.)

CHUMP, *sb.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* The inferior end of a neck of mutton or veal.

CHUMP, *v.* Cum.[4] To bite up hard food with ease. See **Chomp.**

CHUMP-DOLLY, *sb.* War.[3] A wooden instrument used in washing clothes. See **Dolly,** *sb.*[1]

CHUMPER, *sb.* Sh.I. A wooden shoe.

The majority have their feet encased in sabots, 'clogs' or 'chumpers' of wood, whose shape very much resembles their ships in miniature, COWIE *Sh.* (1871) 133.

CHUMP-HEAD, *sb.* Nrf. MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 24.

CHUMPISH, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Foolish, stupid.

CHUNK, *sb. Obs.* Glo. Also in form **chunch.** A large chip of wood. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 89.

CHUNT, *adj.* s.Lan.[1]

CHUNTER, *sb.* Cum.[4] 1. An impertinent remark. 2. Phr. *to set one's chunters,* to be cheeky or uppish.

Any new chap 'at sets his chunters was dubbed a 'twenty-five minutes fellow' an' what reet hes he to interfere? *Cum. Pacquet* (May 4, 1893) 6, col. 1.

CHUR, *sb.* and *v.* Cum.[4] 1. *sb.* The subdued growl of a dog. i.q. **Churr.** 2. *v.* To growl as a dog.

CHURCH, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Brks. In *comp.* (1) **Church-garth,** a churchyard. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-loft,** the gallery in a church. s.Lan.[1]; (3) **-name,** a Christian name. *ib.*; (4) **-pig,** a wood-louse. Brks. DARTNELL & GODDARD *Gl.* (1893) 198.

‡**CHURCHIL'D MANE,** *phr.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Apr. 16, 1892); w.Yks.[1] A dasent . . . yaud, wi' a churchil'd mane, ii. 303.

CHURCHING, *vbl. sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) Cor. HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 344.

CHURN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Churn-head,** a stupid fellow. Wm. (J.M.); (2) **-pow,** s.Lan.[1]; (3) **-staff,** the staff fitted for working in the old-fashioned hand-churn. Sc. (A.W.), Cum.[4]; (4) **-winning,** a harvest-home supper. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783). 2. *v.* Of a shoe: to be full of water. w.Yks.[1] (s.v. Shoe.)

CHURNING, *sb.* I.Ma. A children's game; see below.

'Churn the butter-milk, quick, quick, quick, I owe my mother a pint of milk.' This game used to be played on the shore, just as the tide went out, when the feet sank easily into the sand. The children turned half-way round as they repeated the words, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 412.

CHURR, see **Cherry.**

CHURRY, *sb.* Oxf. A narrow lane. (J.C.W.) See **Chare,** *sb.*[3], **Tewer.**

‡**CHUTE,** *sb.* I.W. [Not known to our correspondents.] A steep, hilly road. (HALL.)

‡**CHYWOLLOCK,** *sb.* Cor.[3] The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.*

CIAM, *adj.* Lakel.[2] On one side, as a down-trodden shoe, or the contents of a vessel which have been stirred over. i.q. **Cam,** *adj.*

CIAVE, see **Cave,** *v.*[2]

CIDERKIN, *sb.* Hrf. The washings after the best cider has been made. See **Cider** (5).

Thrifty folk throw this 'pommey' [apples from which the juice has been squeezed] into water, and thereby produce ciderkin —a weak kind of tipple, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xi.

‡**CILLINS,** *sb. pl.* Sc. A misprint for **eildins.** See **Eeldins.**

Ayr. We were cillins, and toddled thegither as bairns through his mother's flure, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 25.

CINNAMON, *sb.* Glw. See below.

Jack and the Professor commenced to cast the artificial flies,

whilst the boatmen dapped with blow-lines, their hooks being baited with what they called the 'cinnamon.' *Through Connemara* (1886) 7.

‡**CIPHAX**, *sb.* Der. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fool; a nonentity. ADDY *Gl.* (1891) s.v. Cipher.

CIVILEER, *sb. Obs.* Lnk. See below.

Any person found taking a walk [on the Sabbath-day] ran the risk of being taken to the guard-house by the 'civileers,' who were inquisitors appointed jointly by the Town-Council and the Kirk-Session, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 122.

CLABBY, *adj.* Sc. (A.W.)

CLACK, *sb.* and *v.* Not. Ken. Som. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Clack-piece**, the uvula. Not.[3] **2.** *v.* To clatter. RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) ii. **3.** With *about*: to gossip. Ken. (P.M.)

CLACK, *sb.* Edb. A kind of toffee. (D.M.R.) Cf. **clag(g, 1** (1).

CLACKEN, *sb.* Edb. A wooden hand-bat or racquet used by the boys at the Edinburgh Academy and High School.

The school lay down hill from his home, and he ran off to his task rasping his clacken on the area railings as he went. . . Louis's clacken was only worn by this rasping, BLANTYRE SIMPSON *Stevenson* (1898) 151; The games played with it are 'Hails' and 'Fives.' Hails has nothing of the nature of racquets about it (D.M.R.).

CLACKER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1], Ken. (P.M.) A woman's tongue; also a gossiping woman.

‡**CLADPOLE**, *sb.* Lan. A blockhead; a stupid fellow. See **Clodpole**, s.v. **Clod**, *sb.* **2** (6).

That's reet, owd cladpoo, LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) 48.

CLAES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Claes-beetle**, a mallet for beating clothes in washing; (2) **-stick**, a stick to thrust clothes down when boiling in the pan. A dial. form of 'clothes.'

(1) **Wgt.** I noticed a nail ca't into the back o' the bed, an' a verra big claes-beetle hingin' tae't by a string, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 52. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

CLAGGER, *sb.* Lakel. Also in form **clegger** Cum.[4] A person not easily shaken off or disheartened; anything which adheres closely. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] See **Clag(g.**

CLAGGY, *adj.* **2.** Sc. (A.W.)

CLAIK, *sb.* Cai.[1] The shipworm, *Teredo navalis.* Hence **Claik-eaten**, *ppl. adj.* of wood: bored by the shipworm.

CLAIM, *v.* s.Wor. To claim acquaintance with; to address.

'E come alung the street, an' 'e claimed me, but I didn't knaow who a wuz (H.K.).

CLAM, *sb.*[1] Ken. A double hook for moving hop-pockets; a pair of forceps for drawing samples of hops from the pockets. (P.M.)

CLAM, *sb.*[4] Nrf. A fresh-water mussel; a mollusc with a rough-edged shell. EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 317.

CLAM, *v.*[3] Cai.[1] To stop a hole by pushing some adhesive substance into it; *gen.* used with *up.*

‡**CLAM**, *adj.* Dur. Hard. (R.O.H.)

‡**CLAM**, *v.* e.An.[1] Also in form **clem.** To kill, 'do for.'

CLAMAL, *sb.* Sh.I. Soap-stone. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 48.

CLAME, *v.* Som. Of a mare or cow: to lick the newly-born foal or calf. (W.F.R.)

‡**CLAMISH**, *adj.* Cum. Dry. (J.S.O.)

CLAMJAMPHRY, *sb.* **1.** w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

‡**CLAMMAS**, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To climb. GROSE (1790).

CLAMMER, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Lakel. Dev. **1.** *v.* To climb. Sc. (A.W.), s.Lan.[1] **2.** To walk badly. Lakel.[2] **3.** *sb.* A foot-bridge; a pole laid across a stream. Sc. (A.W.) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1897).

‡**CLAMMIN**, *vbl. sb.* Chs.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Bickering.

CLAMMY, *adj.* se.Lin. Parched with thirst. (J.T.B.) See **Clam**, *v.*[2] **5.**

CLAMMY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Of the weather: moist, warm.

CLAMP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Suf. **1.** *sb.* A small heap of peats. Gall. (A.W.) **2.** *v.* To pile up turf; to heap up potatoes or turnips in a mound. Sc. (A.W.), Suf. (C.L.F.)

CLAMP, *sb.*[5] Cum.[4] A yoke for the neck of a cow to prevent her leaping hedges. See **Clammers.**

CLAMP, *v.*[2] **5.** Sc. (A.W.)

CLAMP, *v.*[4] Lakel.[2] To make a noise.

CLAMPER, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Sc. Wor. **1.** *v.* To make a clattering noise in walking. s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *sb.* A stout, heavy shoe.

Slg. Tho' now nae mair ye're water tight I've seen ye clampers stout an' wight, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 6.

‡**CLAMPER**, *v.* Gall. To fight a thing out.

I'd let the Dutch an' German gentrie, An' French, an' ev'ry ither faction, A' clamper till the resurrection, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 41.

‡**CLAMPHER**, *v.* Ayr. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? To litter, strew in confusion.

[He] tried to settle doon to his books, but the table clamphered wi' his papers, and the room a' reel rall, bore witness to his impatience and anxiety, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 260.

CLAMPS, *sb. pl.* Lon. Ken. Escallops.

Lon. The shells of this man's stock in trade he called 'conks,' and 'King conks.' He had no 'clamps,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 22, ed. 1861. **Ken.** (G.B.)

CLAMSH, *sb.* Cai.[1] A piece of wood with which a thing is clumsily mended.

CLANCH, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An unmannerly person who eats like a pig.

Wull Hullyoch was as big a clanch As ere was kend by ony body, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLANDER, *v.* I.Ma. To talk.

What am I tinkin' on, goin' clanderin on lek this? RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 22.

‡**CLANDESTICAL**, *adj.* Hrf.[2] A corruption of 'clandestine.' 'Live in that dirty clandestical manner.'

‡**CLANG**, *sb.* w.Yks. A number, bevy. (J.T.)

CLANGLUMSHOUS, *adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sulky.

‡**CLANGUM**, *sb.* Oxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A delicious beverage, 'nectar.'

CLANTER, *sb.* Gall. The noise made by walking about a house in clogs. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Clunter**, *v.*[2]

CLAP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Clap-bread**, bread made from unsound flour; (2) **-can**, see below; (3) **-door**, the lower half of a door divided in the middle; a trap-door.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **s.Lan.**[1] A child's name for a small white flower that grows wild in the hedge-rows. (3) **Sc.** (A.W.)

2. To beat the arms for warmth. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** To tell tales.

Pem. Don't go and clap on me, now (J.S.O.T.).

4. With *down*: to set down in writing. Sc. (A.W.)

5. With *to*: to set to work; to lend a hand.

Wm., n.Lan. Cum, cum, you chaps, clap to there! (W.H.H.)

6. With *up*: to put in prison.

Sc. I'll hae ye clapped up as sure's ye're leevin', ye rampaging Edinburgh hallanshakers! *Scotch Haggis*, 30.

7. *sb.* A heavy fall; the sound of a fall.

Per. The first spadefu' that he threw fell on the lid o' the coffin wi' a great thumpin' clap, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 30. **I.Ma.** But some time or other it comes to us all just like a clap of shoot, or a squall, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 2, ed. 1889.

8. Firm dung. Cum.[4] **9.** A talebearer. Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **10.** *Obs.* A tree forming a foot-bridge across a stream. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 91. Cf. **clapper**, *sb.*[2]

CLAPE, *v.* and *sb.* Midl. War. **1.** *v.* To plod, walk heavily. Cf. **claper.**

Midl. I moost claap off back, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 258. **War.**[3] How they clape through the mud.

2. *sb.* A heavy walk. War.[3]

CLAPER, *v.* War. To plaster with mud. (C.T.O.), War.[34] i.q. **Clapered.**

CLAPPER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Ken. **1.** A wooden rattle for frightening birds; in *pl.* Ken. (P.M.) **2.** A door-knocker. Sc. (A.W.)

CLAPPER-CLASH, *sb.* Abd. Gossip.

There's a sicht o' clapper-clash aboot the place, MACDONALD *Donal Grant* (1883) ix.

CLAPPER-CLOWE, *v.* Cum.[4] To give a severe scolding; to beat and abuse. i.q. **Clapperclaw.**

CLAPPITY, *adj.* Lnk. ? Talkative.

Peggy, whose tongue had already become somewhat clappity with the cupful of Miss Jean's doctored milk, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) III. 12.

CLAPSE, *v.* I.Ma. [klaps.] To chide.

She'd clapse, and she'd play the deuce, till the poor thing was gettin all a confuse, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 79.

CLAR, see **Claw.**

CLARET-WINE, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) Claret.

CLARRIED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Gall. Besmeared with mud. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLART, *sb.* Cum.[4] A dung-scraper. i.q. **Claut**, *sb.*[1]

CLARTY, *adj.* n.Yks. 1. Mean, untrustworthy.

n.Yks.[4] Deean't len' him owt, he's nobbut a clarty customer.

2. Paltry, insignificant.

Ah'll not take thee clarty dawm (T.S.).

CLASH, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. 1. *sb.* A talebearer; a great talker. Sc. (A.W.) 2. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Clash-bag**, a person full of low, mean stories; (2) **-ma-claters**, (3) **-ma-clavers**, low, idle, scandalous tales; (4) **-ma-saunter**, a tiresome repeater of stories.

1, 2 Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) Cum.[4] s. v. Clish-ma-clash). (4) Wm. & Cum.[1]

CLASHED-LOOKING, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Dejected-looking, 'down in one's luck.' See **Clash**, *sb.*[1] 17.

CLASHMENT, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) 1. Food or drink of poor quality; unsuitable food; garbage. See **Clash**, *sb.*[1] 2. Gossip, talk.

‡**CLASP-FEET**, *adv.* Suf. Holding the feet closely together. (F.H.)

CLAT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Cum. Oxf. 1. *sb.* Cow-dung; moist, wet earth. Sc. (A.W.), Cum.[4] 2. A mess; a muddle. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *v.* To break up cow-dung. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

CLATTER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Dev. 1. *sb.* A smart blow. Cum.[4], s.Lan.[1] 2. A chatterer; a gossip. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *sb.* and *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Clatter-bag(s**, a chatterer; a talebearer; (2) **-box**, a chatterbox; (3) **-clogs**, a person who walks noisily in clogs; (4) **-vengeance**, ? one who talks 'with a vengeance.'

(1) Twd. The auld clatterbags, as if she cud drive her ain pair faster nor Donal' an' me, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) e.Dev. The captain chucked this mump-headed clatter-box into a duck-pond, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 4. (3) Cum.[4] (4) Twd. I am no clatter-vengeance to tell stories, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 254.

4. *v.* To beat or strike. Cum.[4]

CLATTING, *sb.* Cum.[4] Chattering, talebearing. See **Chat**, *sb.*[2]

CLATTY, *adj.* 3. Sc. (A.W.)

CLAUG, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. 1. *v.* To make a noise.

Up ida air da maas flee roond An claug wi a most melodious soond, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 22; Da kye wir gulbrülin, an' da hens wir claugin' at a most tarble rate, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 57.

2. *sb.* Noisy talk.

Pit hit i' dy ain mooth, man, an' nae mair o' dy claug, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898).

CLAUT, *sb.*[1] 5. Sc. (A.W.)

CLAVE, *sb.* e.Suf. A frame to hold in place a piece of timber whilst being sawn. (F.H.)

CLAVE-STOCK, *sb.* e.Suf. An apparatus used for splitting wood into pales. (F.H.)

CLAVVER, *v.* Lakel.[2] With *at*: to dispute, wrangle with. i.q. **Claver**, *v.*[1]

CLAVVER-BAWK, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Deevlin). The swift, *Cypselus apus.*

CLAVVERS, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Deevlin). The swift, *Cypselus apus.*

‡**CLAW**, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to claw off*, to reprove. (HALL.)

CLAWSCRUNT, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An old tree against which cattle rub themselves. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLAY, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Clay-flop**, see below; (2) **-lane**, (*a*) an unstoned parish road; (*b*) in phr. *to go down the clay-lane*, see below; (3) **-pottie**, a home-made clay marble; (4) **-stick**, a kind of clay used to ornament flagstone, &c.

(1) s.Lan.[1] A lump of moist clay tied to a string and used by boys to get money, etc., up a grating; a piece of moist clay, worked up between the hands, and then thrown down so as to make a noisy report. (2, *a*) n.Yks. (I.W.) (*b*) n.Lin. A tradesman who had anticipated a great misfortune which had been suddenly removed, said to me this morning with great glee, 'We sha'nt hev to go doon th' clay-lane noo' (E.P.). (3) Cum.[4] (4) A softer material is also used, and is made of plaster of Paris and whiting, coloured with Venetian red; this is made into lumps, or rolls about the size of an ordinary sausage, and sometimes called claysticks, *ib.*

2. *v.* With *up*: to bring up.

Gall. Eyes are said to be clayed up when boxing has blinded them, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLAYER, *sb.* Abd. A boy's red clay marble. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904). See **Clay**, *sb.*[1] 4.

CLAZZOM, *v.* s.Wor. To clasp. (H.K.) See **Clossem.**

CLEACH, *v.*[1] Wor. *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 11, 1899).

CLEAN, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Clean-legged**, of branches: stripped of leaves; (2) **-mart**, the pine marten, *Martes sylvestris*; (3) **-off**, (*a*) smart, clever; (*b*) promptly; without a hitch; (4) **-throuwness**, integrity.

(1) Dev. That stuff he's cut be too clean-legged for thatching, *Reports Provinc.* (July 1902). (2) Cum.[4] (s. v. Sweetmart). (3, *a*) Cor. My granfer played'n a clane-off trick wance, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 49. (*b*) Cor.[3] He did it clane off. (4) Abd. Gien we had been to be trustit wi' sae muckle for the safity an' clean-throuwness o' oor sowls, MACDONALD *Warlock* (1882) lxi.

2. Phr. *clean as a whistle*, completely. Oxf.[1] *MS. ada.*

3. Of land: free from weeds. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

4. Of grain: properly winnowed. Sc. (*ib.*) 5. Of a male animal: castrated; of a female animal: spayed. Ken. (P.M.) 6. *v.* In phr. *to clean a person's clock*, to 'do' for him.

Nrf. Old Frank ha' done me out of many an eel—the warmint—but I ha' cleaned his clock now, and I shall get tree bob for him, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 203.

7. Of land: to free from weeds. n.Yks. (I.W.) 8. Of grain: to winnow thoroughly. (*ib.*) 9. With *away* or *out*: to 'clear out.'

I.Ma. He cleaned away (E.G.); Clean out of this house, before I make you go (S.M.).

CLEANSE, *v.* 3. Ken. (P.M.)

CLEANSING, *sb.* Ken. 1. The placenta of cows and sheep. (P.M.) 2. A process which beer undergoes after it is tunned. (*ib.*)

CLEAR, *adj.*, *adv.*, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. I.Ma. Nrf.

1. *adj.* In phr. *clear of all the world*, free from debt. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. *adv.* Free from blame or punishment. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) 3. *v.* In phr. *it won't clear itself*, of a saw, knife, &c.: it will not cut properly. n.Yks. (*ib.*) 4. To prepare.

Sh.I. Efter we wir taen a cup 'at Sibbie clair'd as shüne as da denner wis by, *Sh. News* (July 30, 1898).

5. To 'clear off.'

I.Ma. Shut the door and let us clear to bed, I'm sleepy (S.M.).

6. *sb.* A piece of mown grass.

Nrf. Should you wish to catch one [a marsh-mouse] ... follow the marshman's custom and mow a 'clear' as large as your writing-table, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 331.

7. A piece of water clear of weeds.

He waited till the beast swam into 'a clear,' when he could see the creature fully, *ib.* 342.

8. With the *def. art.*: whisky.

Lth. A good half mutchkin o' the clear, A hearty stoup o' good strong beer, THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 30.

‡**CLEASE**, *sb.* Cum. Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A measure of wool.

Cum. WAUGH *Rambles* (1861) iii. Lan. They all gev him a cleease o' wool, *ib. Tufts of Heather* (ed. Milner) I. 132.

CLEAVE, *v.* ne.Sc. In phr. *to cleave candles*, to make andles of bog fir. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 55.

CLEAVING-BLOCK, *sb.* Ken. A timber framework used in sawing wood. (F.H.)

CLEB, *v.* Cor. To cleave; to adhere.

I'd cleb to un around the nick Like lemput to a rock, DANIEL *Portfolio*, 7; *ib. Budget*, 27.

CLEBBER, *sb.* Sh.I. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 48. i.q. **Kleber**.

CLECK, *sb.* Sc. Pert, idle chatter. See **Cleckin'**.

You may think me vain, and fu' o' cleck, In speaking o' what ye'll ne'er deign to contradect, MITCHELL *Wee Steeple* (1840) 190.

CLECK, *v.* s.Lan.[1] With *up*: to snap up. i.q. **Cleek**, *v.*[1]

CLECKMATOOAD, see **Clickmetoad**.

CLED-SCORE, *sb.* Cum.[4] Twenty-one to the score. See **Cleed**, 3 (2).

CLEED, *v.* n.Yks. To fill.

T'pleeace was cled we fooaks (T.S.).

CLEEKIN, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The last-hatched chicken, or any other bird which is supposed to be the least. (J.L. 1783.) i.q. **Cleckin(g**, *sb.*

CLEERS, *sb. pl.* Pem. The glands of the neck. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Clyre**.

CLEIK, *adj.* Lth. (JAM.) Lively, agile, fleet.

‡**CLEIRO**, *sb.* Sc. A sharp noise; a shrill sound. (G.W.)

CLEMENCING-DAY, *sb.* Stf. See below. i.q. **Clem**, *sb.*

Later came Clemencing Day, or Bite Apple Day. It was November 23rd. . . Clement was the patron saint of all smiths, and such as used the anvil, and if a little powder were left from Gunpowder Plot day, it might be put on the anvil slot, and they could make a row. Then there were apples to bob with and bite, *Chronicle* (Feb. 22, 1901).

‡**CLEMMY**, *sb.* Yks. Hrf. 1. A stone.

n.Yks. Ah threw a clemmy at him (I.W.). **Hrf.** (T.G.A.)

2. *pl.* The testicles. n.Yks. (I.W.)

CLEMSON'S-NEWS, *sb.* Stf. See below.

Persons who gave as something new and fresh what was really old and stale as a matter of news, were said to give 'Clemson's news,' a tale a week old, *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

CLENCH, *sb.* Wor. The wedge of a scythe. (R.M.E.)

‡**CLEP**, *v.* Wgt. To walk or move like a crab. (A.W.)

CLEPE, *v.* 2. e.Suf. In phr. *to clepe a person for a drink, &c.*, to toss him for it. (F.H.)

CLERGYMAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Suf. A parish clerk.

He was told by his gardener that the clargyman would be glad to do any boot-mending for him (C.T.).

CLERK, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Som. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* **Clerks' ale**, *obs.*, see below.

Som. A name given to a festivity formerly kept on Easter Monday at Wick S. Lawrence. Easter cakes and ale were sold (W.F.R.).

2. *v. Obsol.* To do clerk's work; to act as accountant, &c.

Lan. He allowed me a shilling for my clerking for him, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 97; (S.W.)

CLET, *sb.* and *v.* s.Wor. 1. *sb.* A rivet. (H.K.) i.q. **Cleat**, *sb.*[1] 2. *v.* To rivet. (*ib.*)

CLEV, *v.* Cai.[1] [klev.] To make up a fishing hand-line after use.

The 'reel' on which the line is clevved is in the form of the prongs of a fork.

CLEVE, *sb.* Cor. A cliff. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 141, ed. 1896.

CLEVER, *adj.* Inv. Quick, speedy. (H.E.F.)

‡**CLEVICE**, *sb.* Oxf. ? Misprint for 'crevice.'

Had sown a piece of waste at the corner of the clevice with winter carrots, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) ii.

CLIAR, *sb.* Cum.[4] Tubercular pleurisy. i.q. **Clyre**.

CLICK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lan. 1. *sb.* In *comb.* **Click-for-clack**, with ceaseless talk.

Elg. Her spirit's tongue goes click for clack, BLACKHALL *Lays of North* (1894) 54.

2. Phr. *in a click*, in a moment. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *v.* To chatter. s.Lan.[1]

CLICK, *sb.*[2] Wil. A boys' game; see below.

Two Homes opposite each other are selected, and a boy either volunteers to go click, or the last one in a race between the Homes does so. The others then proceed to one of the Homes, and the boy takes up his position between them. The players then attempt to run between the Homes, and if the one in the middle holds any of them while he says 'One, two, three, I catch thee; help me to catch another,' they have to stay and help him to collar the rest, GOMME *Games* 1894 I. 69.

CLICK, CLOCK, CLUCK, *phr. Obs.* I.Ma. A children's singing game. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 70.

CLICKER, *v.* w.Yks. [tli·kə(r).] To chatter.

I niver could bide so mony women all clickering together, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 179.

CLICKETT-STAFF, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A hooked staff.

Children, wherever he went, were very fond of him, and hung on by his clickett staff and coat tails, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 55, ed. 1876.

CLICKING-FORK'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Of sheep: having two triangular-shaped pieces cut out of the ear, one on each side of the point. Cf. **click't**.

CLICKMETOAD, *sb.* Lan. Dev. Also in form **cleckmatooad** s.Lan.[1] 1. A name given to any kind of mechanically moving vehicle, such as a motor-car or traction engine; used also of threshing machines, merry-go-rounds, cycles, &c.

Dev.[3] A boy having returned from Barnstaple Fair was asked what he had seen there; he replied—'Nort but a few ginger-bread stalls and lot's o' clickmetoads all awver the place.'

2. A jocular name for a watch. s.Lan.[1]

CLICK-REEL, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[14] (s.v. Knack-reel.) A reel turned by a handle and giving a click when a certain number of threads had been wound.

CLICK'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Lug-mark.) Of a sheep: ear-marked in a particular way. Cf. **clicking-fork't**.

‡**CLICKY**, *sb.* Sc. A shepherd's staff; a hooked staff. Also in *comp.* **Clicky-stick**. See **Click**, *v.*[2] 1.

Gall. In an honest tulzie with clickies the parish would hear a different tale, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 314; When a pilgrim at any time gets bewildered, he poises his staff perpendicular on the way, then leaves it to itself, and on whatever direction it falls, that he pursues; and this little trait of superstition is termed the Airt o' the Clicky—the direction of the staff, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 11, ed. 1876.

CLICKY, *adj.* Sc. 1. Quick at catching. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 2. Ready to circumvent, or take advantage of another. Cai.[1] Cf. **cleek**, *v.*[1] 6.

CLIEN, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A small heap of stones. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLIERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. Thick saliva which obstructs the windpipe. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLIFTY, *adj.* 1. Cum. (J.Ar.)

‡**CLIMBERS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. Eyes.

w.Yks. 'E can turn 'is climbers oop, w'en 'is moonkey's oop (F.P.T.).

CLIMMER, *v.* Lakel.[2]

CLIMPET, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A sharp, pointed rock. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLIMPIE, *sb.* Gall. A lame person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Climp**, 3.

CLIM-TREE, *sb.* Dor. A name given to one of the tits. (L.S.)

‡**CLINCH**, *sb.* s.Wor. The clinging of a bucket, &c. to the water when being pulled out. (H.K.)

CLINE, *v.*[2] War.[4]

CLING, *sb.* Dor. A hold.

There he'd got the cling o' oy (E.C.M.).

C-LINK, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A link for yoking a plough, shaped like the letter C.

CLINK, *sb.* Lakel. A crack or cleft such as is seen in the surface of limestone rock; a hole in the rock where a fox might live. Cum.[4], s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

CLINK, *adj.* Dmf. Alert.

He was clink at it, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345.

CLINKUM-TOLL, *sb.* Peb. The ringing of a bell.

To Reesty's clinkum-tolls in van, They'll moan, o'er Grumphy's ia', *Lintown Green* (ed. 1817) 86.

CLIP, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. I.Ma. Lin. 1. *sb.* A hook set in a handle for cutting gorse, &c. I.Ma. (S.M.) 2. An instrument for holding dogs.

Abd. It was part of the beadle's duty to put dogs out [of church]. For this purpose in some parishes he kept an instrument

called a clip, of the construction of a smith's tongs, and having long wooden handles with a joint near the point by which, without injury to himself, he could lay hold of the intruding animal and drag him out, PAUL *Abdush.* (1881) 47.

3. *v.* To hold a dog in a 'clip.'

'Canna ye clip him?' 'Na sir, I canna dee't, he's a terrible surly like beast, an' I'm fear't at him,' *ib.* 47.

4. To clasp; to seize. Sc. (A.W.) 5. Of a garment: to fit tightly. ne.Lin. (E.S.)

CLIP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Wm. Ken. Cor. 1. *v.* To speak indistinctly.

Sc. (A.W.) Wm.[1] He began to clip after t'second glass.

2. *sb.* The quantity of wool shorn on one farm in a single season. Gall. (A.W.), Ken. (P.M.) 3. Phr. *just the clip*, just the very thing.

Ken. A day's coursing is just my clip (P.M.). Cor. DANIEL *Muse in Motley* (1867) 11.

CLIP, *sb.*[3] Sc. Irel. A romping, wild girl; a mischievous child.

Abd. Even the girls defying him to his face, led by a 'wild clip of a quene' of sixteen, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 24. Gall. (A.W.) Dwn. He wur the greatest yung clip a iver cum across, but raelly a cud not fin' in my heart tae be angry wi' him, LYTTLE *Robin Gordon*, 28.

CLIPE, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. *v.* To scratch with the nails. 2. *sb.* A scratch made with the nails.

CLIP-IRONS, *sb. pl.* w.Som.[1] (s.v. Wagon.) Stays passing under the axle-cases of a wagon to strengthen the string-pieces, also to hold the arms in their places.

CLIPPER, *sb.*[1] Sc. A sheep-shearer. (A.W.) See **Clip**, *v.*[2] 3 (1).

CLIPPER, *sb.*[2] 1. Sc. (A.W.)

CLIPPIE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A person wearing too neatly cut clothes. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**CLISHAWK**, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To steal.

CLISH FOR CLASH, *phr.* Elg. Ceaselessly talking. See **Clish**, *v.*[1]

For years Nell's tongue gaed clish-for-clash, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 54.

CLITCH, *v.* Som. [klitʃ.] Of grease, &c.: to solidify.

Mutton fat do clitch sooner than beef (W.F.R.).

CLIVIN, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. The tongs.

Sh.I. (A.W.) Or.I. It was a very unlucky thing to tread upon the tongs, which were known under the name of clivin, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 166.

CLIVVERS, *sb. pl.* Not. The front of the plough-beam.

She left the driver to unhook Tidy, Whitefoot, and their unnamed comrade from the chivvers, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 13; (J.P.K.)

CLOBBER, *sb.* Cum.[4]

CLOCK, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Clock-hommers**, the weights of a clock; (2) **-posy**, the seed-tuft of the dandelion.

CLOCK, *sb.*[4] w.Yks. The uvula. (J.H.W.)

CLOCKER, *sb.*[2] 1. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

CLOCKING, *vbl. sb.*[1] se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

CLOCKING-HEN, *sb.* Abd. A sum of money put out to interest in a bank. (G.W.)

CLOCKING-TIME, *sb.* Der. Meal-time. ADDY *Gl.* (s.v. Snap.) See **Clocking**, *vbl. sb.*[1]

CLOCK-SUMMER, *sb.* n.Yks. The vibration seen in the atmosphere on a warm day. (I.W.) See **Clocks**, *sb. pl.*[3]

CLOD, *sb.* Sc. Lan. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Clod-crusher**, a roller. Sc. (A.W.); (2) **-thumper**, see (1). Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (3) **-trap**, a country bumpkin; a foolish fellow. s.Lan.[1] 2. A particular spot of earth.

s.Lan.[1] Home is called 'th' owd clod.' 'Aw'st no' stir off this clod till ten o'clock.'

CLODDER, *sb.* Gall. The man who throws up peats to the builder of a peat-stack. (A.W.)

CLODDOCH, *sb.* Gall. A small heap of stones. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLODDY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A boys' term for a feat of strength, daring, or dexterity.

CLODGY, *adj.* Ken. Of bread or pastry: heavy, underdone. (P.M.) See **Clodge**, *sb.*[1]

CLOFT, *sb.* Cum. The cleft or fork of a tree where the branch joins the trunk. (J.Ar.) i.q. **Cloff**.

CLOG, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Lakel. 1. *sb.* A log of wood. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] 2. A block of wood attached to the leg or neck of an animal to keep it from straying. Sc. (A.W.) 3. *v.* To tie a log to an animal in order to secure it.

CLOG, *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Clog-nose**, the toe of a clog; (2) **-over-leather**, a leather toe-piece to a clog; (3) **-pattens**, clogs with a ring under them; (4) **-toe pie**, a good kicking; (5) **-woods**, the soles of clogs.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Lan. WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 74. (3) n.Yks. (I.W.) (4) s.Lan.[1] (5) n.Yks. (I.W.)

CLOG-BALL, *sb.* Cum.[4] A lump of snow on the heel. See **Clog**, *sb.*[1] 8.

CLOGGER, *sb.* Sc. A maker of clogs. (A.W.) See **Clog**, *sb.*[2] 1 (1).

CLOGGY, *adj.* 1. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CLOGGY-DICK, *sb.* w.Yks. A derisive term applied to a person who wears clogs where they are not commonly used. (B.K.)

CLOMBER, *v.* s.Lan.[1]

CLONK-CLOMPER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A noise such as a person makes in walking in clogs too large for his feet. See **Clank, Clamper**, *v.*[1]

CLONTER, *v.* Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] To work in a dirty manner.

CLONTER, *v.* 2. Cum.[4]

CLOO, *sb.* Slg. A scraper of heavy sheet-iron, riveted on to an ox-hoof, used for scraping scalded pigs. *Cat. Coll. Smith Institute* (1898). See **Cloot**.

CLOO, see **Clow**, *sb.*[1]

CLOOF, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. The palm of the hand. (J.L. 1783.)

CLOOSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [klū·stər.] 1. *sb.* ? A mess.

Kcb. Somebuddy gied Gibson an awfu clooster o' glaur right i'e face, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 347.

2. ? A bang; a heavy fall.

Wgt. Priest, book, and everything cam doon wi' a clooster in the sheuch amang the glaur, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 74.

3. *v.* To besmear, clot. Clooster't wi bluid, *ib.* 53.

CLOOT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A hurry.

CLOSE, *sb.*[1] 2. Ken. (P.M.)

CLOSE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Oxf. Hmp. 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Close-fire**, a method of burning bricks; (2) **-grained**, stingy, close-fisted; (3) **-mouthed**, silent, reticent; (4) **-nieved**, see (2); (5) **-tup**, a tup that has been gelded after arriving at maturity.

(1) s.Lan. This process of burning is termed 'close-fire' because the firing materials are brought into close contact with the bricks (S.W.). (2) s.Lin. (T.H.R.) (3) Hmp. (H.R.) (4) Sc. (A.W.) (5) n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Tup).

2. Stuffed up.

Sh.I. Lookin' apon his pipe—shū wis dat closs 'at he wis juist gettin' what wan could see o' blue reek, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

3. Of bread: heavy, 'sad.' s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* 4. Dark, dusky. Sc. (A.W.) 5. Constant, regular.

Sc. A close attender at the kirk (A.W.).

6. *adv.* In phr. *close to the floor*, down in the world.

s.Lan.[1] They'n gettin very close to th' flooar, 29.

CLOSE, *v.* Dor.[1] (s.v. Haymiaken.) A haymaking term: see below.

In raking grass into double rollers or pushing hay into wales the fore raker . . . is said to rake in . . . and the other to close.

CLOSET, *sb.* n.Yks. A 'close-bed,' q.v. (I.W.)

‡**CLOSH**, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. A boys' game played with stones. (R.B.)

‡**CLOSH**, *sb.*[2] Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pronged instrument, used by whalers.

n.Yks. She glanced towards the compass, the harpoons, the closh, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) vi.

CLOSHACH, *sb.* Abd. A handful. i.q. **Clossach**.

Auld Parkie's said to hae a gryte closhach o' siller, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 81.

CLOT, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Brks. 1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Clot-crusher**, a wooden clod-sledge, a 'scrubber.' n.Yks. (I.W.);

(2) **-mell**, a mallet for breaking clods. *ib.* **2.** *v.* To walk over heavy land.

Brks. I wur clottin' home acrass the fields arter shockettin' about the fold all day, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 238.

CLOTCH, *v. Obs.* Gall. To sit lazily.

There will I wear out life's frail trum Just clotching canny on my bum, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 353, ed. 1876; *ib.* 138.

CLOTCHY, *adj.* Frf. Liable to colds. (H.E.F.)

CLOTTING, *vbl. sb.* Pem. A method of catching eels. (J.S.O.T.) See **Clot, 6.**

CLOUD-BERRY, *sb.* Slg. WYSE *Sngs.* (1829) III. 209.

CLOUT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. In form **cloot.** **1.** In *comp.* **Cloot-hat,** see below. Cf. **clooty-hat,** s.v. **Clouty.**

Cum.[4] A soft bonnet resembling the sunbonnet, but rather more inclined to the old-fashioned 'coal-scuttle' in shape. Generally made of 'sma' laylock pattern stuff,' i.e. lilac-coloured print. Occasionally made of merino, cashmere, jean, or silk, so as to wash well (E.W.P.).

2. A 'haaf' term: the sail of a boat. Sh.I. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28. **3.** See below.

Cum.[4] Five pocknets make one clout of nets, about four yards long, WAUGH *Fisherman* (1807) 26.

CLOUT, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] In form **cloot.** **1.** *v.* To nail. **2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Cloot-nail,** a broad-headed nail used for attaching the iron hoop to the old-fashioned 'clog-wheel.'

CLOUTER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. In form **clooter** Gall. **1.** A clumsy, awkward person or thing. Cum.[4] i.q. **Clouter,** *v.* **2.** The noise made by a badly delivered curling-stone. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CLOUTER, *adj.* Cum.[4] Large.

CLOVERING, *vbl. sb.* Ken. The making of clover into fodder. (P.M.)

CLOVVEN, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. Fat and lazy. (I.W.)

CLOW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Lin. In forms **clew** n.Lin.[1]; **cloo** Cum.[4]; **clowse** Per. **1.** A sluice.

Per. By a conduit, large three miles in length, Serves to make Perth impregnable for strength, At all occasions when her clowses fall, FORD *Harp* (1893) 4. **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Cloor-heed).

2. *Comb.* **Clew-head door,** a sluice-gate.

n.Lin.[1] When there is a Nottinghamshire tide our clew-head doors . . . don't open, sometimes, for a week together (s. v. Nottinghamshire-tide).

CLOW, *v.* Cum.[4] To remove moss from the bark of trees.

‡**CLOWE,** *sb.* Dev. A heap or cock of hay, &c.

The old man came in sight raking up the hay in clowes with two of her brothers behind him, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 27.

CLOWING, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Out of the common in size.

CLUB, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Wor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Club-foot,** a name for the devil. Sh.I. (J.S.); (2) **-hearted,** of plants: 'blind.' s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *v.* Of cabbages, &c.: to branch, form a bulbous malformation. Sc. (A.W.)

CLUCK, *adj.* Pem. Dor. Also in form **clucky** Dor. Of a hen: ready to sit.

Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **Dor.** They do be a contrairy lot be they clucky hens. When tes too late vor to hatch winter layers, you mid find dree on 'em in one box, atop ov a nest egg! C. HARE *Broken Arcs* (1898) 82.

CLUCKING, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A brood of chickens, &c.

CLUDDOCH, *sb.* Ayr. [klʉ·dəχ.] A dry shingly bed at the side of a stream. (F.J.C.)

CLUDGE, *sb.* Ken. (P.M.) Clay, stiff loam. Cf. **clodge,** *sb.*[1] Hence **Cludgy,** *adj.* of bread or pastry: heavy, underdone.

CLUFT-STICK, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A forked stick with the two 'prongs' cut short.

‡**CLUGSTON,** *sb.* Wgt. An amusement among farmers. (J.F.)

CLUKNY, *sb. Obs.* Lnk. A hen; used also as a term of contempt for a human being.

Poor clarty clukny it thou is, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 33; *ib. Gl.*

CLUM, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Cold, heavy soil. i.q. **Clum,** *adj.*[1]

CLUMP, *sb.*[1] **3.** Sc. (A.W.)

CLUMPER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Ken. Also in forms **clumber** Wgt.; **clummer** s.Lan.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Clummer-head,** a blockhead. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *pl.* Thick, heavy shoes or clogs.

Sh.I. You sport an air of pickle And your clumpers make a noise, OLLASON *Marcel* 1901 22. **Ken.** P.M.

3. *v.* To make a noise in walking, as with heavy shoes. Sc. (A.W.) **4.** To daub, as with clay.

Wgt. A funnel-shaped vent hung down from the roof over it [the fire], made of sticks wattled with straw, and clumbered with clay, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 367.

CLUMSEY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Slg. See below.

A clumsey bone is never out of joint, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1804) 18; A bone with plenty of meat never comes amiss. 'Rough' is used in same sense (A.W.).

CLUNCH, *sb.* s.Not. A hunch, as of bread. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 516. See **Cluncheon.**

CLUNCHEON, *sb.* s.Not. A hunk; a large clumsy piece. See **Clunch.**

A huge cluncheon, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 516.

CLUNK, *v.* Hmp. With *off*: to slip away. (H.R.)

CLUNKER, *sb.* Sh.I. A good big glassful.

Hendry cam'' wi his bottle an' gae wis a clunker a piece o' wis, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 112.

CLUNKERTONIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A jelly-fish.

CLUSSOM, *v.* Stf. i.q. **Clossem.** *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1894) 42.

CLUSTER, *sb.* Ant. A half-made article; a shapeless thing. (S.A.B.)

CLUTCH, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] *pl.* The hands; the talons of birds.

CLUTCH, *sb.*[2] **1.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

CLUTTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Ken. **1.** *sb.* A disorderly heap.

Kcb. He . . . swarf't wi' perfect horror an' fell in a cluther in the middle o' the floor, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 306.

2. *Obs.* A piece of bad stone building. Gall. MACTAGGART (1824). **3.** *v.* To fall over anything; to slip; to stumble. s.Lan.[1], Ken. (P.M.) **4.** To make a noise. s.Lan.[1]

CLUTTERBUCK, *sb.* Brks. A noisy child. (E.G.H.)

CLYPIT, *ppl. adj.* Abd. Loose and empty; ill-made. See **Clype,** *v.*[2]

His claes became him fine, Nae clypit duds like yours an' mine, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 367.

CLYTRIE, *sb.* Sc. Tripe; the intestines of animals. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895). Hence **Clytrie-market,** a tripe-market.

CO, *sb.*[2] s.Wm. A cricket term: a ball delivered to a batsman. Give us a cō [bowl me a ball] (J.A.B.).

CO, *sb.*[3] Wgt. See below.

Hugh's wife and mother found him hiding in a Co, as they call St. Ninian's Cave on the shore, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 113; The Co of the Grenman in Kirkmaiden . . . is a narrow oblique opening in a detached rock at the foot of an old craggy heugh on the roadside, *ib.* 128.

CO, *pret.* Sc. (A.W.)

‡**COACH,** *sb.*[2] w.Yks. A small cart for carrying about pieces of wet cloth. (B.K.)

COACH, *v.*[2] Nrf. To coax. (E.M.)

COACH-CHAIR, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] An old-fashioned couch or sofa. See **Couch,** *v.* **6.**

COAG, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Gall. See below.

Shearing the wool from off their necks before the great days of sheep-clipping come on; this is done for the purpose of saving that wool which would otherwise fall off before the season mentioned, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Stf. Lon. Ken. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Coal-bag,** *obs.*, a pinafore, see below; (2) **-jugger,** a small dealer in coal; (3) **-rock,** a coal-rake; (4) **-scoop,** a coal-scuttle; (5) **-scrat,** see (3); (6) **-sill,** the soft clay of the coal measures used for slate pencils.

(1) **Lon., Dev.** A pinafore, an apron without sleeves fastened round the neck, and ty'd behind under the arm-pits of children, in order to keep their clothes clean; in London the garment has close sleeves ty'd at the wrist, and with a collar about the neck, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 96. (2) **Stf.** *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (3) **Cum.**[4] (s. v. Collorake). (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5) **Cum.**[4] (s. v. Collorake). (6) **Cum.**[4]

2. Phr. (1) *a cold coal to blow at*, hopeless work. Sc. (A.W.); (2) *to get drawn over the coals*, to be called to account for a misdeed. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1896). **3.** A lump of coal; a red-hot cinder. Sc. (A.W.), Cai.[1] **4.** *v.* To make wood into charcoal.

Ken. Paid the collier for coleing 8 cord of wood at 3*s.* per cord, *Maylam Farm Accs.* (1807).

COALER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A collier; a canal-boat that carries coals.

COAL-MOUTH, *sb.* Cum.[4] The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

COAL-TITMOUSE, *sb.* Nrf. The cole-tit, *Parus Britannicus.* EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 63.

COAN, see **Cown.**

COARSE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Nrf. **1.** In *comp.* **Coarse-necked**, *obs.*, of turnips: malformed.

Nrf. If the seed be gathered repeatedly from untransplanted roots the plants will become coarse-necked and foul rooted, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 264.

2. Of the weather: rough, stormy. n.Cum. (J.H.H.)

3. Roughly or badly performed.

n.Yks.[2] 'That music's neean-seea cooarse,' not badly performed (s. v. Neean-seea).

‡**COARY**, *adj. Obs.* Hmp.[1] See below.

[About the middle of a field near me there runs a vein of black coary and yet dry earth, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) I. 28.]

COASTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] A resident along the coast of Caithness south of Wick.

COAT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Pem. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Coat-and-jacket**, *obsol.*, a Welshwoman's outer cloth dress. Pem. (J.S.O.T.); (2) **-lap**, a coat-tail. w.Cum. FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1876) 7. **2.** Phr. *to kilt the coats, obs.*, of a woman: to be pregnant.

Dmf. The Laird spake to kimmer for his barren ladie, An' soon gaed my Ladie coats kilted fu' hie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 60.

COAVER, *sb.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Calver.**

COAX, *v.* I.Ma. In phr. *not to want coaxing*, not to wait to be pressed.

Now, don't want coaxin, but fall to your mate, jus' as if you was at home, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 24; I certainly don't want coaxin to eat these cakes (S.M.).

COB, *v.*[1] Cum. (E.W.P.)

COB, *v.*[3] Nrf. ? To wipe down.

We get a wisp of hay and cobbed our scythes down, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 263.

COB, *v.*[4] Gall. To shear the wool off a ewe's udder. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COB, *v.*[5] Cor. To pick over gravel. HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 343. i.q. **Cob(b**, *sb.*[1]

COB(B, *sb.*[1] Nhp. Nrf. **1.** A heap of hay ready for the wagon. Nhp. (E.S.) Hence **Cobbing-rope**, *sb.* a rope made with loops at the end, used to collect hay into 'cobs.' (*ib.*) **2.** A heap of salt herrings. Nrf. (A.P.)

COB(B, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[6] Sc. Lin. **1.** *v.* To strike, beat.

se.Lin. I'll cob you one (J.T.B.).

2. *sb.* A blow. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COBBET, *sb.* Shr. The game of 'cob-nut,' q.v. BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-6) 531.

COBBLE, *v.*[1] Cum. To throw stones into a hole in a river-bed in order to drive the fish out into shallower water.

He could tell that they also had another fish in a hole because they were running up and down cobbling it, *w.Cum. Times* (Nov. 16, 1901) 6, col. 7; (E.W.P.)

COBBLEMENT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Bad, untidy work.

COBBLER, *sb.* Sc. Nrf. Dor. **1.** In *comb.* **Cobbler's-clitch**, cobbler's wax. Dor. (L.S.) **2.** A bungler. Sc. (A.W.) **3.** *pl.* A game. See **Cobbler**, *sb.*[1] **4.** Nrf. EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 54.

COBBLING, *ppl. adj.* s.Wor. Close, confined.

The stable be better than them cobblin' little cots for the sow to be in (H.K.).

COBBLING-HAMMER, *sb.* Cor. A hammer for breaking ore. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 55, ed. 1896. See **Cobble**, *v.*[1]

COBBLIN-STONE, *sb.* I.Ma. A large stone on the beach.

The boat never moored, and grindin her bones to sawdust upon the cobblin stones (S.M.).

COBBY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Used in dispraise of a horse: coarsely-made.

‡**COBBY**, *int.* n.Yks. A call to sheep. (I.W.)

COBEY-KEYS, *sb. pl.* Ken. (P.M.) i.q. **Covey-keys.**

COBHAMS, see **Codham.**

COBLE, *v.* Nrf. Meaning unknown.

'We may as well coble up,' say Joe, arter it was over, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 272.

COBLETEHOW, *adj.* Lnk. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Ironed in a fanciful way.

Comes into the kirk wi' their cobletehow mutches frizel'd up as braid's their hips, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 139; *ib. Gl.*

COBNOBBLE, *v.* Pem. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 334.

‡**COB-SEEDING**, *sb.* Lan. ? A misprint for **cole-seeding.** See below.

Cob-seeding was a time when mirth and good nature prevailed, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 299.

COB-SEIBOW, *sb.* Sc. (JAM., s.v. Scob-seibow.) A young shoot from onions of the second year's growth. See **Scobe**, *sb.*[1]

COBWEB, *sb.* War. A particle of dirt in the inner corner of the eye.

You've got a cobweb in your eye (C.T.O.).

COCK, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cock-a-lilty**, a person acting or talking foolishly; (2) **a-ride-a-rosie**, astride a person's neck; (3) **-a-sheeny**, proud, haughty; (4) **-a-winnie**, see (2); (5) **-bird**, an eccentric character; (6) **-bird height**, infancy, youth; (7) **-bird high**, youthful; (8) **-brambles**, the long suckers of brambles; (9) **-duck**, a good fellow; (10) **-'s-eye**, (*a*) a bright opening in the sky; (*b*) in phr. *no cocks'-eyes out yet*, no great harm done as yet; (11) **-fleuk**, the brill, *Rhombus vulgaris*; (12) **-'s-foot grass**, the dew-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; (13) **-hardy**, the red male three-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*; (14) **-hornie**, the game of 'buck-buck,' q.v.; (15) **-liggy**, the loach, *Cobitis barbatula*; (16) **-loaf**, *obs.*, a loaf prepared for fighting-cocks; (17) **-loft**, an attic, a lumber-room; (18) **-me-dainty**, fastidious; (19) **-nantle**, to domineer; (20) **-o'-crowdie**, a term of commendation; (21) **-o'-th'-North**, (*a*) the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (*b*) the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*; (*c*) *obs.*, a name given to the Dukes of Gordon; (22) **-o'-wax**, a term of endearment for a little child; (23) **-penny**, a gratuitous offer; (24) **-('s-stride**, (*a*) a short distance; (*b*) used *fig.* of the lengthening of days; (*c*) see (2); (25) **-strine**, see (24, *b*); (26) **-tailed horse**, one with the tail rucked; (27) **-tails**, *obs.*, a six-oared boat used by Folkestone smugglers.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **Nhb.** Ee used to sit cock-a-ride-a-roosy on Bell Strutt's shouthers, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 228. (3) **Dev.**[3] I can't abide her, her's too cockasheeny to plaize me. (4) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (5) **w.Yks.** Yon's a cock-bird reight eniff (B.K.). (6, 7) **Sc.** (A.W.) (8) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (9) **s.Lan.**[1] (10, *a*) **Suf.** The southwolders 'great for the cock's eye,' WRIGHT *Fitzgerald* (1904) II. 75. (*b*) **Stf.** *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (11) **Cum.**[4] (12) **Sc.** (A.W.) (13) **Cum.**[4] (14) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (15) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (16) **Cum.**[4] It was made of white flour, eggs, sugar, and other ingredients, but no yeast, baked in an oven and then murled as wanted. (17) **s.Lan.**[1] (18) **Cum.**[4] (19) **Lakel.**[2] Ah'll nut be cock-nantled ower wi' bits o' upstarts. (20) **Dmb.** A bonny cock-o'-crowdie place 'twill mak' Wi' kale before and grosets at the back, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 8. (21 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (*c*) **ne.Sc.** (A.W.) (22) **s.Lan.**[1] (23) **Cum.**[4] JEFFERSON *Hist. Allerdale* (1842) 102. (24, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **Sh.I.** Ye see da day is a gude cock's stride langer, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898). **Cum.**[4] When the days begin to lengthen twenty minutes or so, they say they are longer by a cock's stride. (*c*) **s.Lan.**[1] (25) **s.Not.** It's getting lighter every day; we shall perceive it a cock's strine (J.P.K.). (26) **Cum.**[4] (27) **Ken.** (P.M.)

2. Phr. (1) *cock of the midden*, (2) — *of the mine*, 'cock of the walk'; (3) *too many cocks in the pot to lose*, too much at stake to suffer a thing to become a failure.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.), **Lakel.**[2] (2) **I.Ma.** He wasn takin delight in fightin—no; nor wantin to be cock-o'-the-mine, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 23. (3) **Stf.** *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

3. A particular size of slate. Glo. *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899). 4. *v.* In phr. *to cock (up) the little finger*, to tipple.

Cum. Try a mouthful ov famish Scotch gin ; . . sae cock up lal finger, ANDERSON *Tamer*, st. 1. **s.Lan.**[1]

5. With *over*: to set oneself above another.

Lakel.[2] Thoo'll nivver cock-ower me, seea noo than thoo knows hoo far ta gang.

6. With *up*: see below.

Sc. Used in a contemptuous sense of giving or offering to one any gift, place, or honour which he does not really deserve. Used also of any unwarranted indulgence or extravagance. 'Cock him up with a carriage and pair' (A.W.). **Oxf.** (G.O.)

7. *adj.* Fuddled. Sc. DICK *Dict.* (1827). See **Cocked**, *ppl. adj.*

COCK-ABLE, *adj. Obs.* Edb. ? Of age.

Earl Cribbage, sin' he was cock-able, Has ay been at the gamin' table, LEARMONT *Poems* 1791) 65.

COCKED-HAT, *sb.* Lakel. n.Yks. 1. A kind of sweet. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. An unrounded dressed stone for the top of a wall. Lakel. (B.K.)

‡**COCKER**, *sb.*[3] Rnf. A dram or drink of whisky. See **Caulker**.

COCKERMOUTH, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] A large glass of ale.

COCKERTIE-HOOIE, *sb.* Bnff. Carrying a boy astride the neck. (W.G.)

COCKERTY, *adj.* Per. Unstable, shaky. See **Cocker**, *v.*[3]

Sae cockerty it is, an' cantit, Weel micht this warld be supplantit By something steadier than is, HALIBURTON *Dunbar* (1895) 60.

‡**COCK-HORNS**, *sb. pl.* s.Wor. Horns standing up on the head.

'E 've lost 'e's bes' cow, thot un ov the wide cock-'arns (H.K.).

COCKIE-DANDIE, *sb.* Kcb. A bantam cock ; used *fig.* of a pert, forward youngster.

For sic a cockie-dandie fleein' in the face o' Providence, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 100.

COCKIE-LOORIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A children's name for any showy artificial flower with which they play ; a knot of ribbon or other bright-coloured thing.

COCKIN(G, *vbl. sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

COCKLE, *v.*[2] Cum. Pem. To cackle as a hen ; to sing ; to exult over an opponent.

Cum. (E.W.P.) **Pem.** We did sing most pure-ly, and indeed the little parson 'a cockled up stoutly (J.S.O.T.).

COCKLE, *v.*[3] s.Not. With *over*: to topple over.

Mind that cup don't cockle ower ; it's just on th' edge (J.P.K.).

COCKLE, *v.*[5] Abd. With *up*: to become better in health or spirits.

He wis gay far doon i' the marnin', bit he's cockled up a gweed dell sin' denner time (G.C.).

COCKLE-BROTH, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The liquid exuding from the shellfish cockles when cooking in a saucepan.

COCKLED, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Lin. Cor. Wrinkled ; contracted ; shrunk ; also in phr. *cockled up*. See **Cockle**, *sb.*[2]

s.Lan.[1] **ne.Lin.** All cockled up, like a dead pig's eye (E.S.). **Cor.** With a cold north wind and a cockled sea, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 370, ed. 1896.

COCKLE-EYE, *sb.* w.Yks. A large protuberant eye.

Shoo can turn them cockle e'es up (B.K.).

COCKLER, *sb. Obs.* Lnk. The person who makes a husband a 'cuckold.' GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 116.

COCKLING, *sb.*[2] Der. A young cock.

Theere's twenty couple o' cocklings—th' finest as e'er I reared, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 10.

COCKLY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Wrinkled. See **Cockle**, *sb.*[2]

COCKROW, *sb.* Cum.[4] A row of small hay-cocks formed by raking together the swaths into a windrow and dividing them into small heaps ; also the windrow before dividing into cocks.

‡**COCK-THROPPLED**, *adj.* Lakel. 1. Having the 'Adam's apple' largely developed. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] 2. See below.

Cum. If when cutting a quick fence some branches are laid in to fill up a gap, and parts of the branches stick upwards, the whole is said to be 'cock-throppled' (E.W.P.).

COCKYLEEKIE, *sb.* Irel. Oatmeal gruel seasoned with onions. (A.J.I.)

COD, *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Ken. 1. In *comp.* **Cod-slip**, a pillow-case. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). 2. The scrotum. n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Ken. (P.M.) 3. The penis. Sc. (A.W.)

COD, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Sc. Dor. Cor. 1. *sb.* The middle of a 'sean-net.'

Dor. (E.C.M.) **Cor.** Splashing the water with the edge of his oar to frighten the fish into the 'cod' or centre of the sean, *Good Wds.* (1896) 17.

2. *v.* In phr. *to cod pease*, to pilfer, steal.

Lnk. As I had been coding the piese, suppin the kirn, GRAHAM *Coll. Writings* (1883) II. 42 ; *ib.* 229.

COD, *v.*[4] Cum.[3] In phr. *to cod a plank*, to set it upon a couple of bricks.

CODDLE, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. (A.W.)

CODDLE, *v.*[3] Sc. Lin. Nhp. Ken. 1. To roast apples ; to cook apples in a particular way.

Abd. Apples were being coddled before the fire as part of the Sunday evening's meal, PAUL *Abdush.* (1881) 23. **s.Lin.** To cook apples and serve in a tasty way for table, without crust of any kind (T.H.R.).

2. To dry hops improperly by giving them insufficient draught.

Ken. When coddled they are said to 'smell of the fire' (P.M.).

3. Of milk : to separate into whey and curd by heating over a fire. Nhp. (A.B.C.)

CODDLED, *ppl. adj.* War.[4] Of fruit : not properly ripened.

I be's afeared that arter this hot dry summer all the fruit ull be coddled.

CODDY, *adj.* Lakel.[2]

CODEN, see **Cudden**, *sb.*[2]

CODGER, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] A person who mends clumsily.

CODGER, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] A dodger.

CODHAM, *sb.* Bdf. Also in forms **cobhams, cudlums**. A form of the game of 'Up-Jenkins.' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 412.

CODING-COMBER, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A woolcomber who went his rounds on foot.

CODLING, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.)

CODLIN(G)S-AND-CREAM, *sb.* Lnk. PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 175.

COD-LODGER, *sb.* w.Yks. A lodger who has all the privileges but none of the responsibilities of a husband.

'Is that t'lodger, or is it her husband ?' 'He's t'cod lodger, thah can bet, is yond' (B.K.).

CODNOPPER, *sb.* w.Yks. A foolish fellow. (B.K.) See **Codnop**.

‡**CODNOR**, *sb.* Cor. ? Stewing. (M.A.C.)

‡**CODPIGEON**, *sb.* w.Wor. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A pigeon with a ruff of feathers or a top-knot.

Why, thee's amost as bad as a cod-pigeon, as oona take his bill out till he's had all he wants, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

CODUM, *sb.* n.Yks. The small piece of wood used in the game of 'tip-cat.' (T.S.)

COFFE, *sb.* Twd. In phr. *to give a person coffe*, ? to give him 'one for himself.'

The neist time she gies me siccan a nickname, faigs ! I'll gie her coffe, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 3, 1903).

COFFIN-CLOCK, *sb.* Slg. A grandfather's clock.

If a father presented a son with a coffin-clock as a marriage present, the woman was considered to have made a good marriage, HARVEY *Kennetherook* (1896) 54.

COFFINING, *sb.* Cum.[4] The ceremony of putting the corpse into the coffin. See **Coffin, 8.**

COG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. 1. In phr. *to take a person down a cog*, 'to take him down a peg.' Lakel.[2] 2. A wedge or support for a wheel. Sc. (A.W.) 3. A lump of something soft.

Cum.[4] A girt cog o' Dutch cheese, *w.Cum. Times* (Xmas 1897) 13, col. 1.

COG, *v.*[4] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

COG-AND-SOUP, *sb. Obs.* w.Sc. A portion of food and drink.

Andrew came home to his breakfast, expecting to find his 'cog and soup' set out awaiting him, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 85.

COGBOME, *sb.* Lnk. A small wooden trough. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 68.

COGG, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A flat surface not lying horizontally. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COGGLETE-CARRY, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. The game of see-saw. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Cogglety**.

‡**COGLAN-TREE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large tree in front of an old Scottish mansion-house where the laird always met his visitors. See **Covin-tree**.

The quarters I gat at the Coglan tree, *Old Sng.* (JAM.)

COIL, *sb.*[2] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

COIT, *sb.*[2] Cor. A cromlech. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 328, ed. 1896.

COKE, *sb.*[3] Cum.[4] The dung of the otter.

COLD, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Nrf. Ken. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Cold-blow**, very poor ale. Lakel.[2] (s.v. Blow); (2) **-shouldered**, of a horse: lazy. Lakel.[2]; (3) **-wheat**, wheat out of condition, damp. Ken. (P.M.) **2.** Of land: stiff, clayey, holding the moisture. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Deserted. Nrf. EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 9. **4.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to take the cold*, to catch cold. Sc. (A.W.); (2) *to take the cold off*, to take the chill off. *ib.* **5.** *v.* To cool, chill. Nrf. EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 156. Hence **Colded**, *ppl. adj.* chilled; suffering from a cold. Sc. (A.W.), Inv. (H.E.F.)

COLLAR, *sb.* and *v.* Bck. Ken. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Collar-chine**, part of a pig. Bck. (A.C.) **2.** The movable rest for the beam of a plough. Ken. (P.M.) **3.** *v.* To commence to harness. *ib.*

COLLEGE-FEE, *sb.* Sc. The master's fee for teaching in a school. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 145.

COLLET, *sb.* Hmp. (H.R.)

COLLEY-BALL, *sb.* Nrf. A form of the game of 'Monday, Tuesday,' q.v. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 412.

COLLEY-MAKER, *sb.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* A saddler. See **Colley**, *sb.*[4]

COLLIER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Ken. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Collier-arse**, a term of contempt for a person with large posterior and prone to sit down; (2) **-'s elbow**, a bruised and misshapen elbow, the result of the miner's habit of resting on it; (3) **-'s hearth**, the site on which wood is burnt into charcoal; (4) **-hund**, see (1); (5) **-legs**, short, misshapen legs, the result of following the occupation of a miner.

(1) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (2) **Lan.** *Manch. Even. News* (May 24, 1902) 5. (3) **Ken.** (P.M.) (4) **w.Yks.** He's a reight owd collier hund an' nooa mistack (B.K.). (5) *ib.*

2. A charcoal-burner.

Ken. The wood collier covers his pit or wood heap with a coating of the moistened soil, FURLEY *Weald* (1898) II. 28; (P.M.)

COLLIFOOAGLE, see **Callifudge**.

‡**COLLIRUMP**, *sb.* w.Yks. The oak. (J.T.) See **Rump**, *sb.*[2]

COLLOGUE, *sb.* Cum.[4] A secret conversation.

COLLOP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. **1.** In *comp.* **Collop-tongs**, *obs.*, tongs for roasting slices of meat, &c.

Ayr. Roasting me o'er the low like a laverock in his collop-tangs, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) v.

2. A large piece of anything.

Don. Throw a collop of fir on to the fire, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 200. **n.Yks.** T'horse galloped and threw a collup o' muck i' my eye (I.W.).

Hence **Collopping**, *ppl. adj.* large, heaped up.

Lin. A great collopping plate of meat (E.P.).

COLLORAKE, *sb.* Cum.[4] An iron scrapper; a coal-rake.

COLLOW, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum.[4] Black lead.

COLLY, *sb.*[1] Sc. A line drawn across the ice in curling. *Royal Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1884-5) 332. i.q. **Coll**, *sb.*[1]

COLLY, *sb.*[2] Ken. In phr. *a dish of colly*, a good gossip. (P.M.)

COLLY-MOGGLES, *sb.* s.Lin. A slattern; an easy-going, helpless woman. (T.H.R.)

COLLYTYKE, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A dog of any kind.

We wad hae lain like the thick-nosed collytyke that day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

‡**COLMACE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A coul-staff. (K.)

COLOUR, *sb.* **1.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

COLT, *sb.*[1] Irel. Nrf. Also in form **coult** Don. **1.** A term of opprobrium.

Don. An impudent, good-for-nothin' coult of a dog that hadn't the manners to let a stranger pass the door, but he must be out, barkin' an' bitin' afther them, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 229.

2. A young shoot.

Nrf. I went on cutting o' reed for nigh t'ree month, till the young colts come up, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 101.

‡**COLT**, *sb.*[5] Ant. A piece of gritstone set in wood, used by shoemakers to rub the soles and heels to make them take the black stain. (A.J.I.)

COLTING, *sb.* Cum.[4] A demand for payment of a fee of five shillings by a new member at the Gilsland 'Barony Court' dinners. See **Colt**, *sb.*[1] **12.**

COMB, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Ken. Som. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to bring an ill comb to the head*, to marry unfortunately. Nhb. (M.H.D.) **2.** *v.* To beat down and smooth straw for thatching. Ken. (P.M.), Som. (W.F.R.)

COMBALL, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To cabal; to plot together. See **Comball**. **2.** *sb.* A company of plotters; a cabal.

‡**COMBER**, *sb.* Der. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Fearless of the comber's stroke, FURNESS *Medic.* (1836) 50.

COMBFULL, *sb.* w.Yks. In phr. *to do a person a combfull*, 'to serve him out.' (S.P.U.)

COMBINGS, *sb. pl.* Som. The refuse of the helm straw which is pulled out when it is 'combed.'

In the common phrase 'combings and brat,' combings would perhaps be rather the leaves of the straw, brat the short straws (W.F.R.).

COMBINS, *sb. pl.* I.Ma. The covering of the hatch of a boat.

Says the Captain—'Villyan!' and struck him full, And down on the combins like a bull, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 189, ed. 1889.

COME, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* with *adv.* and *prep.* (1) **Come again**, of hay: to get green again when nearly dry; (2) — **against**, to meet; (3) — **along**, to become; (4) — **at**, (*a*) to come near; to come to; (*b*) to obtain, attain; (*c*) to ascertain; (5) — **away**, of seed: to germinate; to start up after rain; (6) — **by**, to meet with an accident; (7) — **down**, of a river: to be in flood; (8) — **forrad**, a formula of welcome to the fireside; (9) — **in**, (*a*) to shrink in measurement; (*b*) of a cow: to calve; (10) — **into**, to agree to a statement, &c.; (11) — **off with**, to lose, be defeated; (12) — **on**, to follow on, succeed; (13) — **on ahin**, (*a*) to interfere unfairly, or secretly as in bargaining; (*b*) to become security; (14) — **out**, to resign; (15) — **over**, (*a*) to outwit; (*b*) to repeat; (*c*) to hit; (16) — **to**, (*a*) to fit; (*b*) to be ready; (17) — **together**, to be married; (18) — **to rain**, to be about to rain; (19) — **up**, to be invented.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Pem.** Don't you be afeard; I'll come against you (J.S.O.T.). (3) **Dev.** It's coming along cold. The days be coming along short, *Reports Provinc.* (1898). (4, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** We com at a stean (I.W.). (*b*) *ib.* (*c*) **Sc.** (A.W.) (5, 6, 7) *ib.* (8) **Lakel.**[2] (9, *a*) **Cai.**[1] (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10, 11, 12, 13 *a*, *b*) **Sc.** (A.W.) (14) **Lan.** Jabe . . . had made up his mind to 'cum aat at Christmas.' This second resignation made the minister think he smelt a rat, ACKWORTH *Clog Shop Chron.* (1896) 277. (15, *a*) **Cum.**[4], **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*c*) **Cum.**[4] (16, *a*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (*b*) T'early taties comes seaner tea then t'tother, *ib.* (17) **Rxb.** I doubtna Chris and Joan Hetherton 'll come thegither this side o' Candlemas, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 209. (18) **Sc.** (A.W.) (19) **n.Yks.** Them reapers come up about 1851 (I.W.).

2. *Comb.* in calls to animals: (1) **Come about**, a call to a horse to move to one side; (2) — **boys**, a call to sheep; (3) — **e-ba-yah**, a call to a horse to come back to the

wagoner; (4) — **o' th' way**, a call to a horse to turn to the left; (5) — **over**, (*a*) a call to a horse to move to one side, *gen.* used in the stable; (*b*) see (4); (6) — **she**, a call to a cow; (7) — **up**, a call to a horse to go on or move faster; esp. used in starting a team.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (3) **War.**[2] (s.v. Wagoner's words). (4) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (*b*) **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse-language). (6) **s.Pem.** (M.S.C.) (7) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Horse-language). **War.**[3]

3. *Comb.* (1) **Come-along**, a business, 'go'; (2) —**and-be-kissed**, a garden flower; (3) — **day-go-day**, careless, happy-go-lucky; (4) — **from**, place of origin, home; (5) — **here**, a cast in the eye; (6) — **off**, an affair, circumstance.

(1) **Dev.** Well! nif that id'n a purty come along sure 'nough! *Reports Provinc.* (1902). **Cor.** PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 94. (2) **Abd.** I' my grandfather's yard thyme an' marigolds grew. . . Big cossblades an' lillies, an' come-an'-be-kiss'd, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 65. (3) **Cum.** Com' day go day body (E.W.P.). **Not.** PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 108. (4) **Lakel.**[2], **Wm.**[1] **Nrf.** She ain't got no go to, nor come from; she ain't no residence, she ain't, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 40. (5) n.Ir. (C.A.W.) (6) **Cum.**[4]

4. Phr. (1) *come cut and long tail*, without picking or choosing; (2) *not altogether come*, not quite sane; (3) *to come and gang a wee*, to give and take; (4) — *good rid*, to get on well; (5) — *in along with others*, to share equally in a bankruptcy; (6) — *into profit*, of a cow: to come into milk after calving; (7) — *of nought*, to be of mean birth; (8) — *streck with*, to get even with; (9) — *to be*, to become, to be; (10) — *to oneself*, to die; (11) — *to one's time*, of a woman: to be confined; (12) — *wrong*, to come amiss; (13) *when it comes to that for it*, when that is the case; (14) *where one comes*, compared with one.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] Aw con feight o th' lot on yo', come cut an' lung tail. (2) **Abd.** It's her that's deen a' the courtin' for young Parkie, for . . . he's nae near a' thegither come, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 81. (3) **Edb.** BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.* (4) **n.Yks.** He com good rid in walkin (I.W.). (5, 6, 7) *ib.* (8) **Wm.** Ah'll come-streck wi' tha, thoo'll see, aboot yon nag (B.K.). (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Sh.I.** I wrate him . . . ta send me . . . a tushker. I faer dis ane 'ill come ta himsel' [itself] afore A'm oot o' dis twarter dirt, an' dan A'll be at a stand, *Sh. News* (May 19, 1900); (J.S.) (11) **Sc.** (A.W.) (12, 13) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (14) He's nowt where you come, *ib.*

5. Of milk: to curdle; to set. Sc. (A.W.), Ken. (K., s.v. Yrn.)

COME-A-LEE, see **Lee-a-lawly.**

COMEDHER, *sb.* I.Ma. BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 77. i.q. **Comether**, 3.

‡**COMEPTED**, *adj.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Facetious.

COMERS-IN, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Visitors, gossips.

COMFORTSOME, *adj.* Lan. Dev. Comfortable. s.Lan.[1] n.Dev. ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 267.

COMICAL, *adj.* 1. Don. *Pilot* (Dec. 27, 1902). s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

COMICAL-TOMMY, *sb.* Sc. A game of chance; the same as 'Billy-Fairplay,' q.v. (G.W.)

COMING, *sb.* Don. In phr. *ill be one's coming*, ill-becoming.

In throth it would ill be one comin' to thrait the sthranger in that way, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 108.

COMMANDER, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A heavy wooden beetle, used by paviours. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 105.

COMMANDING, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Of pain: severe, disabling. (A.W.) See **Commanding pain.**

COMMENT, *sb.* Cor. ? A drinking party.

I'll never titch a drap o' drink, Nor join a comment or a revel, DANIEL *Muse in Motley* (1867) 7.

COMMERCE, *sb.* War.[3]

COMMISSION, *sb.* Sc. With *def. art.*: the members of the Scotch Churches' general assemblies meeting quarterly for specific business. (A.W.)

COMMON, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Pem. Dor. 1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Common corn**, a kind of oats in which each grain hangs singly on the stalk; (2) — **debtor**, a legal term: the person in whose favour a fund is held by trustees; (3) — **good**, a town or village common.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **Sc.** He, whom they call Common Debtor, alone Has uncommon good luck—he's got off with his own, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 61. (3) **Peb.** The open Green. . . This common-good, the town's resort, Is used in various ways, *Lintoun Green* (1817) 17.

2. Out of health, unwell.

s.Pem. My wife she's very common; I am feeling a bit common myself (M.S.C.).

3. *sb.* In phr. (1) *for common*, for everyday use; (2) *out of common*, unusual.

(1) **n.Yks.** Thease cleas is for common (I.W.). (2) That was something out of common, *ib.*

4. The place where the waste or drainage is put underground. Dor. (E.C.M.) Hence **Common-shore**, *v.* to lay down sewer-piping.

w.Yks. 'Can't ta drive dahn Garden Street?' 'Now, theh'r common-shoring it' (J.H.W.).

COMMONER, *sb.* War.[3] A coloured and glazed clay marble. See **Commony.**

COMMUNION, *sb.* Lan. Ken. 1. *Obs.* The body of communicants.

Lan. He wished me to get it subscribed by the communion, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 98.

2. The chancel of a church. Ken. (G.B.)

COMMY, *sb.* s.Lan. (S.W.) A clay marble. See **Commony.**

COMPRIZE, *v. Obs.* Cai.[1] To value the timber on a farm building at a change of tenancy. Hence **Comprizement**, *sb.*, see below.

Agricultural tenants were formerly bound to keep all buildings in repair, and might make additions. On leaving tenants were entitled to repayment of the present value of all timber in the comprizement, and of that put on by them, but no repayment was made for stone-work.

COMPT, *sb.* Sc. A reckoning; an account. (A.W.) i.q. **Compt**, *v.*

‡**COMREE**, *sb.* Wxf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Trust, confidence.

CON, *v.*[1] n.Yks.[4], s.Lan.[1] To look closely; to observe critically.

CONCEIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Lan. Som. 1. *sb.* In phr. *to have conceit of a person*, to have a good opinion of him. Lakel.[2] 2. A fancy ornament.

w.Sc. Our gudewife with a beautiful umbrella-shaped cap, ornamented with gumflowers and other conceits, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 275.

3. *v.* To suppose, fancy. s.Lan.[1], Som. (W.F.R.)

CONCEITED, *ppl. adj.* War.[4] In good spirits.

My old dad he went off a reapin' this morning quite consated.

CONCERN, *sb.* n.Yks. A great number.

Lyke a consarn o' fooaks (T.S.).

CONCLUDE, *v.* Sc. (A.W.), War.[3]

CONDESCEND, *v.* Kcd. WRIGHT *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 47.

CONDESCEND, *v.*[2] Sc. (A.W.) A legal term: to state one's case. Hence **Condescendence**, *sb.* a statement of one's case.

CONDITION, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Temper, disposition.

Better in health than condition (J.L. 1783).

CONDUCE, *v. Obs.* Edb. To bargain, deal.

I have baith weights that buys and sells, With common folk when I conduce, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 393, ed. 1815.

CONEY-SUCKER, *sb.* Nrf. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* See **Coney**, *sb.*[1]

Their common name amongst the Broadsmen, for they say these birds enter the 'rabbit eyes' in the dunes and suck the milch-does, EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 14.

‡**CONFABULATE**, *v.* Dev. To agree to; to make an arrangement or agreement.

Mor'n wance she confabulated to meet Joe o' a hevenin' when the mune might be a shinin', PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 46; **Dev.**[3] Aw ess, Missus, I confabulate with you there.

CONGLETON-QUALITY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Vulgar persons who put on airs of gentility; stuck-up people.

CONIVERS AND CONOVERS, *phr.* Suf. Strange ways.

I warrant I know a deal along of their conivers and conovers, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 47.

CONJUGGLER, *sb.* Pem. A juggler. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**CONK**, *sb.*[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A collection of people. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). See **Skonk**, *sb.*[1]

CONKERING, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The game of 'conkers,' q.v.

CONNIFOGLING, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Wheedling, persuasive. See **Connyfogle.**

He talk't in a connifoglin' mak o' voice.

CONSPIREATION, *sb.* Lan. A conspiracy.

It's a underhond conspireation among yo to tak th' brade eaut o' poor folks' meauths! CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 54. s.Lan.[1]

CONSUMPTION-DYKE, *sb.* Abd. A temporary wall of stones cleared from the land.

The enormous quantities of stones taken off the surface serving to form 'consumption' dykes, from twelve to sixteen feet thick, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) xiv.

CONTRACT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Pem. Also in form **cantrag** Cai.[1] **1.** *sb.* A formal betrothal before witnesses. Cai.[1] s.Sc. WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 42. **2.** A difficult task.

s.Pem. 'You've a took this farm all dystles! Well, you will have a contract to get it cleared.' 'That child's a contract and no mistake' (M.S.C.).

3. *v.* To be betrothed.

s.Sc. She had been contracted to a brither of the elder's, but he had been ca'ed awa (died) atween the contract an' the marriage, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 42.

CONTRARY, *sb.* n.Yks. In phr. *the rule of contraries*, in opposition. i.q. **Contrairy**, *adj.*

Thoo's allus t'rule o' contraries (T.S.).

‡**CONTRAVESS**, *adv.* I.W.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Quite the reverse.

CONVENIENT, *adj.* Gall. (A.W.)

CONVERSATION, *sb.* Sc. A flat sweet cut into various shapes and stamped with a motto; also in *comp.* **Conversation-lozenge, -sweet.**

Sc. (A.W.), Inv. (H.E.F.) Slg. The centre was occupied by pan-drops, peppermints, conversations, and other sweets, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 41.

COOCH, *sb.* Dev. Any slops or medicated mixture. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 79. See **Cauch.**

COOCHERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *to give one the coochers*, to give one the 'cowardy blow.' See **Coucher.**

Nane wad gie him the coochers, or weet his coat sleeve, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 10th S. 152.

COO-DOVE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A sweetheart.

COOG, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **koog.** To cower.

Doon he coog'd hoopin' 'at da laud widna notish him, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 60; I guid as naur as I could, an' dan koog'd at da back o' a brae, *Sh. News* (Nov. 10, 1900).

COOISH, *sb.* I.Ma. A talk. Cf. **coose**, *v.*

Mus' have a long cooish about him, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 61; (S.M.)

COOLIE, *sb.* Sc. A raised peak in the centre of the foam on home-brewed ale. *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901).

COOMBED ON, *phr.* Hmp. Of tar, cart-grease, or paint: put on too thickly; used also of dust. (H.R.) i.q. **Coom**, *sb.*[1]

COOMBY, *adj.* Ken. Of soil: clayey. (P.M.)

COONYIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A corner.

COOPEY DOWN, *v.* Dor. To crouch from a blow. (E.C.M.)

COOSIE, *sb.* Frf. See below.

All enjoyed giving each other 'fichils' . . . or challenges to difficult feats—the 'brags' of Edinburgh and the 'coosie' of Arbroath, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13.

COOTHERY-OOTHERY, *sb.* Wor. Love-making. See **Coother.**

Some coothery-oothery going on there, I take it (W.B.).

COOTRIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

‡**COP**, *sb.*[4] Wm.[1] A spider.

COP, *v.*[3] Cum. *W. Cum. Times* (Xmas 1903) 4, col. 2.

COPE, *v.*[4] Pem. Ken. To fasten up the mouth of a ferret; to sew up the mouth of a hop-pocket. Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Ken. (P.M.) Hence **Coping-string**, *sb.* a short string for sewing hop-pockets. Ken. (*ib.*)

COPES, *sb. pl.* Dev. Inferior corn thrown out in threshing. Cf. copings.

He keeps the copes for us and the good grain for the others, *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

COPEXY, *sb.* Dor. (A.J.B.) The last apples left on a tree. Hence *to go copexing*, *phr.* to gather such apples.

COPPAT, *sb.* Pem. The covering of a mow of corn or of a bee-hive. (J.S.O.T.) See **Coppat.**

COPPERWORM, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A ringworm.

COPPICE, *sb.* Pem. The flap of a countryman's breeches. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Coppish.**

COPPIE, *sb.*[1] Ken. (P.M.) In form **coopy.**

COP-SEAWKER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A sarcastic name for a weaver; lit. 'cop-sucker.'

CO-RAKE, *sb.* Dor. A manure rake. (E.C.M.) See **Cow**, *v.*[1] **2.**

CORBIE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] (s. v. Scremerston-crow). The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

CORD, *sb.* Ken. Of stone: a cubic yard. (P.M.)

CORDY-MOSH, *sb.* Ken. A fine whipcord used on plough-whips. (P.M.)

CORE, *sb.*[1] Glo. Ken. **1.** The contents of an ulcer; matter, pus. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 105. **2.** The inside of a hay-rick left standing after the outside has been cut away.

Ken. The phrase 'an old core is no sore' expresses the satisfaction a farmer feels at finding he has still some fodder left after having used it all the winter (P.M.).

CORK, *v.*[3] Lan. Ken. **1.** To astonish. s.Lan.[1] See **Corked**, *pp.* **2.** To put out of temper. Ken. (P.M.)

CORKED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] Conquered in a succession of games.

CORKING, *sb.* Cum.[4] A severe beating.

CORKY, *adj.* **4.** Sc. Drunk. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CORMEILLE, *sb.* n.Sc. The bitter-vetch, *Orobus tuberosus.* PATRICK *Plants* (1831) 283.

CORMOREL, *sb.* Nrf. The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.* EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 195.

CORN, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Corn-ark**, a corn-bin in a stable; (2) **-baby**, a bunch of oats in the ear, as an ornament, like grasses; (3) **-clock**, a beetle found amongst corn; (4) **-kist**, a corn-bin; (5) **-waters**, distilled spirit.

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Edb. Peacocks' feathers and corn-babies also peep out here and there, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 9. (3) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) Lakel.[2] (5) Sh.I. Mead, strong beer, various sorts of distilled spirits, particularly one named Corn-waters, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 217, ed. 1891.

2. Phr. *not to bear corn*, to be unable to stand prosperity. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Oats. Cum.[4] **4.** *v.* To feed with oats. Lakel.[2] **5.** Of cereals: to fill out, yield much grain.

Abd. It's gyaun' t' corn winnerfu' weel, aw think, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 29, 1904). n.Yks. (I.W.)

CORN, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Gall. A circular stone for grinding malt. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Quern**, *sb.*[1]

CORNED, *adj.* Lakel.[2]

CORNER, *v.* Abd. Of grain: ? to fill out.

There's a gweed puckle corn corners oot o't for th' book o' th' strae. An' fat's mair it's nae ill grain, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 29, 1904).

CORNERS-CHANGE-CORNERS, *sb.* Arg. A game.

You dare not be playing corners-change-corners with religion as you can with the sword of what the ill-bred have called a mercenary, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 28.

CORNISH-FURZE, *sb.* Cor. The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus.* (J.W.)

CORN-SCROO, see **Scroo**, *sb.*[2]

CORNY, *adj.* Ken. Of green peas: old and tough. (P.M.)

‡**CORP**, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] *Fig.* The mouth, lips.

Crossed my corp, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 45.

CORP-COMING, *sb.* Cum.[4] A funeral. See **Corp.**

CORPSE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** In *comp.* **Corpse-gate**, a lich-gate. w.Yks.[5] (s. v. Lich-gate). **2.** *Obs.* A living body. Edb. FERGUSSON *Poems* (1775) 206, ed. 1785.

CORSICROWN, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A game; see below.

A square figure is divided by four lines, which cross other in

the crown or centre; two of these lines connect the opposite angles, and two the sides at the point of bisection; two players play, each has three men or flitchers; now there are seven points for these men to move about on, six on the edges of the square, and one at the centre, the men belonging to each player are not set together as at draughts, but mingled with other: the one who has the first move may always have the game, which is won by getting the three men on a line, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**CORSING**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Not.[3] Horse-dealing.

COSEY, *sb.* Ayr. A woollen cravat.

I took my cosey frae my craig, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 340.

COSHER, *sb.*[2] Brks. A slang word for 'policeman.' (E.G.H.)

COSHING, *sb.* Lin. A heavy downfall.

A grëat coshin' o' raain caame, an' maade th' groond like a puddin' (M.P.).

COSS, *sb.*[2] Irel. A canister or any other appendage tied to a dog's tail.

You are still an honest sort of chap—Have never robb'd birds' nests, nor ever tied Cosses to dogs or cats, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 157.

‡**COSS**, *sb.*[3] Som. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A mow, a heap of corn. (W.F.R.)

COSSBLADE, *sb.* Abd. A flower of some kind.

Big cossblades an' billies, an' come-an'-be-kiss'd, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 64.

COST, *sb.*[1] **2.** Cai.[1]

COT, *sb.*[3] Glo. *pl.* A marble-playing term.

When five marbles are put into a ring to be shot at, they are called the 'cots' (S.S.B.).

COT, *v.*[2] Pem. With *in*: to go into the sty. Cf. **cote**, *sb.*[1] **7.** Cot in, pigs (J.S.O.T.).

COTE, *v.*[2] Cum. Also written **coat.** A coal-mining term: to put on one side.

(E.W.P.); Bunnings . . . were fixed above the heads of the miners . . . and the refuse or deads coated, that is, placed upon it, WALLACE *Alston Moor* (1890) 140.

COTIS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Ribbons for a horse's tail. (D.W.L.); (E.R.O.) Cf. **caddis**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

COT(T, *sb.*[2] War. Ken. A matted fleece of wool. Ken. (P.M.) Hence **Cotted**, *ppl. adj.* matted. War.[4]

COTT, *v.* War.[4] To break in; to instruct.

Be you a goin' to cott my grandson a mowin' this year?

COTTEREL, *sb.*[2] Lakel. A coin; a sovereign. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] i.q. **Cotterels.**

COTTERT, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] Also written **cottit.** Short-tempered. See **Cotter**, *v.*[2] **7.**

COTTERTY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Entangled, matted. See **Cotter**, *v.*[2]

COTTON, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lan. I.Ma. In *comp.* (1) **Cotton-ball**, a derisive name for a Lancashire operative; (2) **-doffer**, a lad employed in a cotton-mill to remove the full cops or bobbins from a throstle-frame; (3) **-winsey**, a material made of cotton and wool.

(1) I.Ma. He is as rowdy as a cotton-ball (S.M.). (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) Sc. (JAM., s.v. Winsey).

COTTON, *v.*[1] n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Lakel.[2]

COTTONER, *sb.*[2] **1.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡**COTTONIAL**, *adj. Obs.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cotton-like.

Ayr. His stockings were of silk, of a bluish tinge, and a cottonial dimness, the effect of many lavations, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxvi.

COTTREL-CREMASTER, *sb. Obs.* Dev. Cor. A hook on which to hang the pot over the fire. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 107. See **Cotterel.**

COTTY, *sb.* Not. A knot or tangle of hair. See **Cot(t**, *sb.*[2] My hair is all lugs and cotties (H.E.B.).

COUCH, *sb.*[2] **1.** Sc. (A.W.)

COUGH-DROP, *sb.* Dev. A hard lump; a bad sample of wool. *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

COUK, *v.* ? *Obs.* Gall. To sort, arrange. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COULTER, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** In *comp.* **Cooter-snoot**, a long nose. Lakel.[2] **2.** A nose.

Abd. I'm wae I turn'd your coutar, ROBB *Sngs.* (1852) 45.

COUMMIE-EDGE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An edge of bad, ill-polished steel. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

COUN, see **Cown.**

COUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Lan. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to count one thanks*, to show gratitude. Cum.[4] **2.** *sb. pl.* A cloth-making term: the number of threads to an inch. s.Lan.[1]

COUNTER, *sb.*[2] Lnk. In *comp.* **Counter-louper**, a draper's assistant. COGHILL *Poems* (1890) 18.

‡**COUNTER**, *sb.*[4] s.Wor. (H.K.), e.An.[1], Ken. (P.M.) The cutting-knife of a plough.

COUNTRY, *sb.* Yks. Wor. **1.** In *comp.* **Country-cow**, a shorthorn. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** A quarter, region. s.Wor. (H.K.)

COUP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum. **1.** *v.* With *off*: to toss off drink.

That whusky nar three shilling cost; Let's cowpt off, ANDERSON *Mrs. Creake*, st. 11.

2. *sb.* A turnover cake baked on a girdle. Cum.[4]

COUP, *sb.*[5] Dmb. In phr. *coup and creel*, entirely.

When we were coup an' creel in poortith's net, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 9.

COUP-BOARD, *sb.* Cum.[4] The board closing the hinder end of a cart. See **Coup**, *v.*[2] **10.**

COUPEE, *sb.* Peb. Meaning unknown.

Stanhope . . . Appear'd, with stalking slow coupee, Wi's lang chin, legs, and arms, *Lintoun Green* (1817) 10.

COUPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Oxf. Mid. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *a couple of cat snifters*, a very short time. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** A ewe and her lamb. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Hence **Double-couple**, *sb.* a ewe with two lambs. w.Mid. (*ib.*) **3.** *v.* To have one's banns of marriage published.

s.Sc. They're to be coupled i' the kirk, WILSON *Tales* (1836) III. 29.

COUPLE-HICHT, *adj.* Bnff.[1] In a state of excitement or anger. (s. v. Hoose-hicht.)

COUPLIN, *sb.* n.Yks. A thong of raw hide used to join the handstaff and swipple of a flail. (I.W.)

COURANT, *sb.* **2, 3.** Wor. (R.M.E.)

‡**COURGE**, *sb.* Dor. Dev. Guern. A basket hung on the side of a boat, used to keep fish alive in, in sea-fishing.

Dor. We have lively sand-eels towing in the courge as the boat is pulled out clear of the moorings, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 626. Dev. The sand eel or silver launce . . . to keep them alive for use, they are generally hung over the side of a boat in a specially constructed basket known as the 'courge,' *Fishing Gazette* (Oct. 25, 1890) 217, col. 3. Guern. WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* (ed. 1884) 66.

[Fr. *courge*, 'ou gourde . . . une sorte de cruche' (LA CURNE).]

COURSE, *sb.*[1] Yks. Nrf. A layer of sheaves of corn on a cart.

n.Yks. A course, in loading sheaves of corn on a cart, is two sheaves thick; they being laid endways, that is, forwards and backwards for one layer; and then to one side and the other, for another layer (I.W.). Nrf. Arter we'd got two or t'ree courses in, I couldn't see my chummy on the cart, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 146.

COURTING-CAKE, *sb.* w.Yks. A raspberry sandwich. (B.K.)

COUSE, *v.* War.[4]

Yes, he's not in good fettle, he's cousing now.

‡**COUTRIBAT**, *sb.* Slk. A confused struggle, tumult. (G.W.)

COVE, *sb.*[1] Ken. The upper room of a cottage having a sloping roof. (P.M.)

COVENANTER, *sb.* Lnk. A whisky-jar.

Tib, let's tayst a scon; And with't zour covenanter! RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* (Scenary ed. 1808) 721.

COVER, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. Dev. **1.** In *comp.* **Cover-clouts**, spatterdashes covering the insteps. Dev. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 105. Cf. **copper-clouts.** **2.** A covered-in cart or wagon. (I.W.) **3.** A crop that covers the ground.

Sc. A good cover of grass (A.W.).

COW, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cow-beast**, a cow; (2) **-calf**, a female calf; (3) **-chain**, the chain with which cows are fastened in the 'byre'; (4) **-cleaning**, the after-birth of a cow; (5) **-cushions**, dried cow-dung; (6) **-doctor**, a country veterinary surgeon; (7) **-flap**, or **-flop**, cow-dung; (8) **-gown**, the long

linen coat worn when milking; (9) **-grass**, the common trefoil clover, *Trifolium medium*; (10) **-keeping**, the right of pasturage for one cow on common land; (11) **-lad**, a lad entrusted with the care of cows; (12) **-milk**, cow's milk; (13) **-musher**, a large mushroom; (14) **-'s-paps**, the starfish, *Alcyonium digitatum*; (15) **-patch**, (16) **-plat**, (17) **-skitter**, see (7); (18) **-stool**, a milking-stool; (19) **-swat**, see (7); (20) **-tail**, in phr. *to show the cow-tail*, to give signs of cowardice; (21) **-yuck't**, of a horse: having the hind legs bent inwards.

(1) **Don.** MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 312. (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3, 4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **Chs.** (T.R.C.), **Hmp.** (H.R.) (8) **Brks.** The master who puts on a long white linen coat called a cow-gown, to protect his clothes from defilement when busied in the yard among the livestock, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 124. (9) **Nhb.**[1] (s. v. Sookies). (10, 11, 12) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (13) **Hmp.**[1] (s. v. Musher). (14) **Dev.** *Good Wds.* (1864) 278. (15) **s.Lan.**[1] (16) **ne.Lin.** (E.S.) (17) **Cum.**[4] (s. v. Clap). (18) **s.Lan.**[1] (19) **w.Dur.**[1] (20) **Wm.** Nay, min, Ah wadna show t'coo-tail if Ah was thee, nivver give in (B.K.). (21) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. Phr. *till the cows come up*, ad infinitum.

War. I could go on eating that till the cows come up (C.T.O.).

COW, *v.*[3] War.[3]

COWARDLY-BLOW, *sb.* Cai.[1] A blow given as a challenge to fight. See **Coward.**

COWARDY, *adj.* Abd. Also in form **coordy.** In *comp.* (1) **Cowardy-lick**, (2) **-smith**, the 'coward's blow.' See **Coward.**

(1) I began to cry and protest that 'I cudna fecht neen,' whereupon I got the 'courdy lick' from the matter of a dozen who wanted to try me at a fecht. The 'courdy lick' was not a hard blow, but merely a touch with the 'steekit nieve' by way of a challenge, a relic, I suppose, of throwing down the gauntlet in the days of knightly chivalry, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 21. (2) Lest ye meet some herd loon wha may Gie you the coordy smith, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 147.

COWDEN, *v.* w.Yks. A marble-playing term: see below.

Each . . . 'pyes' his taw from the 'ledge,' hits, if he can, and 'gets his hoile,' which, however, if he fails in doing, the 'ligger' takes aim at him from the hole, and, if with effect 'cowden' him and getting his 'hole,' joins the party of 'pyers-off,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1896).

COWK, *v.* s.Lan.[1]

‡**COWK**, *sb.* Dev.[3] A cow's hoof.

COWL, *sb.*[6] s.Pem. Broth made of bacon, onions, and oatmeal. (M.S.C.)

COWLER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A heavy, strongly-made man.

COWLIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Slg. ? A skinner, tanner.

That cowlie had baith wit and skill Wha first of a' ca'f-legs did mill, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16.

‡**COWN**, *v.* Cai. Also in forms **coan, coun.** Of children: to cry, weep aloud.

Ye haena the speerit o' a chicken, sittin' there coanan and groanan, M^cLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 248; Ye always coun ower yer spilt milk, *ib.* 257; HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 187; **Cai.**[1]

COW-NET, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A fishing-net. i.q. **Cowl-net.**

COWP, *sb.* Wgt. A basket for catching fish. (A.W.)

COWP-BARROW, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A wheelbarrow with four sides. See **Coup**, *sb.*[3] **2** (1).

COWT, *sb.* Edb. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) *Gl.*

‡**COW-WIDDOW**, *sb.* Lakel. Also in form **-widdy.** A band made of twisted willow, used for tying up cows and, formerly, for fastening gates. Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.P.)

COXY, *adj.*[2] Cai.[1] Coaxing.

COYDUCKS, *v.* Ken. i.q. **Coy-duck.**

My boy he wouldn't get into no trouble by hisself: 'tis the other chaps as coyduckses him away, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1891) 83.

‡**COZE**, *v.* Lan. To carouse. (S.W.)

COZELY, *adj.* Cum. Kindly, friendly disposed.

It will be said of a man and his wife that they are 'a cozely couple' (E.W.P.).

CRAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Dor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Crab-craigs**, the rocks on which crabs are caught; (2) **-fish**, a crab; (3) **-scar**, the rocky shore on which crabs are caught; (4) **-wilk**, a hermit crab.

(1) **Ayr.** A lang boat . . . cam' scouting out frae the rive in the crab-craigs an' hailed us to lye too, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed 1892) 127. (2) **Sc.** SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 66, ed. 1868. **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

2. A mixture of grated cheese, vinegar, and mustard. Cum.[4]

CRAB, *sb.*[3] and *adj.*[2] Irel. Cum. Lin. Ken. **1.** *sb.* A sour, cross-grained person. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Hence **Crabby**, *adj.* ill-tempered, morose. Ir. FRANCIS *North and South* (1902) 204. Ken. (G.B.) **2.** *adj.* Sour-tempered. Cum.[4]

CRAB, *v.*[2] Cum.[4] To grumble.

CRABBING-CROOK, *sb.* n.Yks. A hook with which to catch crabs. (I.W.)

CRABBIT-HEAD, *sb.* Irel. A small nail used for moderately strong shoes. (P.W.J.)

CRAB-FAIR, *sb.* Cum.[4] A fair held at Egremont, nominally for the sale of crab-apples. See **Crab**, *sb.*[2]

CRACK, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Crack-o'-day**, the break of day. Cum.[4] **2.** A bat or blow. w.Dur.[1] **3.** A kind of whirlwind occurring under certain conditions on Honistir. Cum. (E.W.P.)

4. *v.* In *comp.* **Crack-pot**, a crazy fellow. w.Yks. (B.K.)

5. To break. **s.Lin.** Crack his heäd for him (T.H.R.).

CRACK-A-LOUSE, *sb.* s.Wm. The wood-louse. (J.A.B.)

‡**CRACKEL**, *sb.* n.Cy. Lakel. **1.** The cricket, *Acheta domestica.* n.Cy. (HALL.), Wm. & Cum.[1] ? A misprint for 'cracket.' **2.** A low stool. Wm. & Cum.[1]

CRACKER, *sb.*[1] s.Pem. The sloe, *Prunus spinosa.* (M.S.C.)

CRACKING, *sb.* Sc. **1.** In phr. *cracking of the herrings*, see below.

Sc. By this phrase they mean to denote that a loud sound is heard resembling the crack of a pistol. . . After such sound has been heard the herrings will wholly disappear from that place, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) II. 563.

2. *pl.* A dish made of the strainings of suet or hog's lard, mixed with oatmeal and browned over the fire. Cai.[1]

CRACKLIN(G, *sb.*[1] Lakel.[2] *pl.* Shreds or remains of fatty skin left after lard has been rendered.

CRACKSIE, *adj.* *Obs.* Gall. Talkative. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRACKY-BACK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The beetle, *Athoüs vittatus.*

‡**CRADDOCK**, ? w.Yks.[3] Said of a woman when confined.

CRADLE, *sb.* Lan. Part of a power-loom, generally attached to the change-box-motion for carrying a number of controlling cards. (O.S.H.)

CRAFT, *v.* Wm. To be engaged in some questionable pursuit.

What's them lads craften at aboot t'auld lime kill? They're craften efter t'rabbits, ah'll apode them (B.K.).

CRAG, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Crag-luggs**, the point of a rock; (2) **-mart**, the pine marten, *Martes sylvestris*; (3) **-ouzel**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus.*

(1) **Or.I.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 485. (2) **Cum.**[4] The yellow tinting considered characteristic of the crag mart, MACPHERSON *Fauna* (1892) 25 (s.v. Sweet mart). (3) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Crag starling).

2. The rough, steep face of a mountain; a rocky place.

Cum. Ah spied a fox sneak oot of a crag, *w.Cum. Times* (Mar. 1902) 6, col. 4; **Cum.**[4]

3. Rock which contains unusable slate or none at all. Cum. (E.W.P.) **4.** *pl.* Rock-fishing.

Sh.I. Their mode of fishing was no doubt of the most primitive kind, particularly rock-fishing—craigs, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 32.

Hence (1) **Craiga-soad**, (2) **Craig-sitting**, (3) **-stane**, *sb.* a place on the rocks for fishing.

(1) **Sh.I.** A craig-seat is in Unst sometimes called 'a craiga-soad,' compounded of Scotch craig and Norse *soad*, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 91. (2) It is well known that proprietary rights were claimed in craigsittings,—to which the cup-hole was merely an adjunct. In the memory of the last generation there were even sanguinary encounters to establish the right when it had been invaded, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899). (3) The craigstane or bersit was to the ancient dweller of our islands what the fishing boat is to the modern fisherman, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 34.

CRAGGIN, *sb.* Abd. A jar. See **Crogan.**
The horn-en' fu' o' craggins, quaichs an' caups, MURRAY *Hamewith* (1900) 9.

‡CRAID, *sb.* Sc. The yellow clover, *Trifolium procumbens.* i.q. **Croyd.**
The hare likes the braik, and the craid on the lee, *Greenock Advertiser* (Oct. 9, 1812) (JAM.).

CRAIG, *v.*[2] Sc. To creak. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (ed. 1897).

‡CRAINIE, *sb.* n.Yks. A sea-bird.
Known on the north coast as the 'crainie' or 'lintycock,' LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) xli.

CRAKE, *sb.*[2] War. e.An. **1.** The noise a hen makes before laying. e.An.[1] (s.v. Prate). **2.** In phr. *to be always upon the crake*, to be always grumbling. War.[4]

CRAKE, *v.*[3] **1.** s.Lan.[1]

CRAM, *sb.*[3] n.Lan. An implement for scraping cockles out of the sand. *Pall Mall Mag.* (1898) 133.

CRAM, *v.*[4] and *sb.*[4] s.Not. **1.** *v.* To push behind.
Yer did cram well; a felt no weight hardly (J.P.K.).
2. *sb.* A push behind. Gie uz a cram up this hill, *ib.*

CRAMBLE, *v.* **1.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

CRAMMELS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] Also in form **crummels.** A form of muscular rheumatism in cattle. i.q. **Cramble**, *v.*

‡CRAMMET, *sb.* Hmp. ? i.q. **Crummet**, *sb.*
s.Hmp. He's used to seven meals . . . nammet, crammet, and supper, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi.

‡CRAMMOCK, *v.* Yks. To hobble. (J.T.) See **Crammocky.**

CRAMP, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] In phr. *born with the cramp in one's fist*, naturally stingy. 36.

CRAMP, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. A piece of bent iron to join stones together, or to hold wood while being sawn. (I.W.)

CRAMP, *adj.* **1.** Sc. (A.W.)

CRAMPER, *sb.* Dur. See below.
'A cramper,' he was commonly called, by reason of his caustic wit, his droll anecdotes, his utter contempt of all opinions cherished concerning him, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 129.

CRAN, *sb.*[1] Sc. **1.** An iron tripod for supporting a pot on a hearth fire. Cai.[1], Gall. (J.M.) **2.** *Comp.* **Cran-hooks**, the pair of hooks by which barrels are lifted by their chimes. Cai.[1]

CRAN, *sb.*[4] Cai.[1] i.q. **Crang.**

‡CRANCRUMS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. Dev. Things hard to be understood.
Rxb. Wi' oddlike crancrums [the wheels, &c. of a threshing mill], A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 42. Dev.[3] I can't cypher out thewse crancrums wi'out stidding a bit. I shall git to bottom o' um arter a while if yü lets me bide quiet.

CRANE, *sb.*[1] **5.** Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.[2]

CRANES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. Stilts. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRANE-SWALLOW, *sb.* e.Lth. The swift, *Cypselus apus.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96.

CRANK, *v.*[4] Nrf. With *up*: to hoist a sail.
Terrifier . . . ran as fast as his breath would allow to his wherry and began to crank up the sail. The windlass shrieked when the man, bringing all his vast strength into play, whirled the cog-wheels round. The sail flew up the mast, *Longman's Mag.* (Mar. 1904) 429.

CRANKLY, *adj.* Nrf. Crooked, winding.
Thet shore-boat wouldn't ha' beat me if it hedn't been for tha drain, thet's so crankly, crankly, EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 38.

‡CRANKUM-BOSBERRY, *sb.* Wor. A white badge worn on the hat at funerals. See **Boss**, *sb.*[1] **3**, and **Crancum, 1.**
s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; I think it likely that it should be written Crankum-Bosbury, and that it means 'a whim or fashion prevalent at Bosbury' in Herefordshire, near Ledbury (H.K.).

CRANNIE, *sb.* Sc. The little finger. (A.W.) See **Crannie-wannie.**

CRAP, *sb.*[1] Sc. In phr. (1) *a crap for a' corn*, a person who refuses nothing that is offered him; (2) *the crap of the water*, see below.
(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Per. The 'water' custom of Hogmanay night was to slip from the house when the clock pronounced the doom of the old year, and, pitcher in hand, make for the nearest well in time to secure, before any of your neighbours, what was variously called the 'crap,' the 'flooer,' and the ream of the water for the New Year just begun. The custom was restricted to the women of the hamlet or homestead; in some localities only the young unmarried women. The ream of the well brought good fortune for the year, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 29.

‡CRAP, *sb.*[7] Wil.[1] ? Assurance.

CRAPAUD, *sb.* w.Yks. A stupid, idle fellow. (S.P.U.)

CRAPPIN-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **croppin-** Cai.[1] A stuffed cod or haddock's head. i.q. **Crappit-head**, s.v. **Crap**, *v.*[2]
Sh.I. They wir just poorin' der dinner. I mind it wis crappin heads an' tatties, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 244. Cai.[1]

CRAPPLE-MAPPLE, *sb.* Per. ? A slang word for 'ale.'
First we had creamy crapple-mapple,—It hunger stays and weets the thrapple, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 169.

CRASE, *sb.* I.Ma. The start. See **Creeas.**
Jack'd ha' crase mostly of Harry, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 47.

CRASH, *v.* s.Lan.[1] With *off*: to begin; to set off.

CRASS, *adj.* **1.** Ken. (P.M.)

CRATCH, *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Lin. **1.** A barrow made of rails used to remove the bodies of dead animals. ne.Lin. (E.S.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** A rack for drying oat-cake.
Lan. A large bread cratch crowded with oat-cake hung from the ceiling, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) ii. s.Lan.[1]
3. A hurdle rigged up for temporary purposes. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

CRATCH, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. A quarryman's stool, made with a sloping top and two sides. (W.H.V.)

CRATCHETY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1]

CRATCHIN, see **Kratchin.**

CRATE, *sb.* Ken. (P.M.) i.q. **Creet.**

CRATTLE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **crjuttle.** The sound made by fluid passing through a very narrow opening. (J.I.)

CRAVER, *sb.* Cai.[1] A note demanding payment of a debt. See **Crave, 1.**

CRAVING, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. Anxious, solicitous.
They were varry cravin' for trade (I.W.).

CRAW, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Craw-berry**, the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; (2) **-di'el**, a scarecrow; (3) **-'s-feet**, wrinkles round the eyes; (4) **-flee**, a boys' game; (5) **-foot**, the buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (6) **-'s-purse**, the ovarium of a skate; (7) **-road**, the direct way as the crow flies.
(1) Gall. (J.M.) (2) Ayr. Sae tousy and sae duddy, He'll be the King o' crawdi'els a', RAMSAY *Woodnotes* (1868) 35. (3) Cai.[1] (4) Fif. The usual round of games—'hi-spy,' 'smoogle the gag,' 'tig,' 'craw-flee,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12. (5) n.Yks. (I.W.) (6) Cai.[1] (7) Rxb. He got . . . shelter in a garret for three days and three nights, after which he took the craw road to Stirling, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 78. w.Yks. (J.W.)
2. The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.* Cai.[1]

CRAW, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] Yks. **1.** *v.* To boast, brag, 'talk big.' (I.W.) **2.** *sb.* The crow or cry of a cock. *ib.* **3.** The scout who gives warning to a gang of poachers, pitch-and-toss players, &c. w.Yks. (J.H.W.)

CRAW, *sb.*[5] Tyr. A very small and rudely-built house.
He lives in a poor wee craw of a house (D.A.S.).

CRAW, *sb.*[6] Ant. A tiny man. (S.A.B.)

CRAW-BEAK-FUL, *sb.* Cum. A morsel; a small quantity. (E.W.P.) See **Craw**, *sb.*[2]

CRAWDABS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. Crayfish. (H.R.)

CRAWLER, *sb.* Sur. A viper; an adder.
Roost up all on you! there's a crawler handy,—I hear un, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 62.

CRAWLY-FROST, *sb.* Som. A slight frost. (W.F.R.)

CRAW-PROD, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM., s.v. Prod.) A pin fixed on the top of a gable to which the ropes fastening the roof of a cottage are tied.

‡CRAWS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) In phr. *waes my craws!* used as an expression of great sympathy.

CRAWTT, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A small, insignificant person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRAX, *v.* Sh.I. Also in form **krex.** To clear the throat. i.q. **Crex**, *sb.*[2]

Doo's gaun neesin' an craxin' aboot da hoos laek ane at da hicht o' a mort cauld, *Sh. News* (June 12, 1897 ; *ib.* (Sept. 21, 1901).

CRAZED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Cracked. See **Craze**, *v.* **1.**

Da crazed egg is shüne broken, *Sh. News* (Aug. 7, 1897).

CRAZY, *adj.* **1.** Sc. (A.W.)

CREAK, *sb.*[2] Pem. The crop of a bird. (J.S.O.T.)

CREAK, *sb.*[3] Pem. The Adam's apple in the throat. (J.S.O.T.)

CREAKING-THRUSH, *sb.* Wor. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

So called from the creaking noise it makes when startled (E.S.).

CREAKY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] In form **creeaky.**

CREAM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Cream-pankin**, an earthenware vessel for holding cream. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Phr. *cream of the well*, the first water drawn from a well on New Year's morning. Cai.[1] **3.** *v.* To blow the cream off milk. n.Yks. (I.W.)

CREAMER, *sb.* n.Yks. A cow that gives milk with much cream. T'cow's a good creamer (I.W.).

‡**CREAR**, *v.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To rear.

CREASE, *sb.*[1] Ken. The ridge of a furrow. (P.M.)

CREASE, *sb.*[4] Cor.[3] Also in form **crase.** A tin-mining term: the 'middlings' (q.v.) of a 'buddle.'

CREASE, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1]

‡**CREASE**, *adj.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Loving, fond. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*

CREAWP-ARSED, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Hog-breached.

‡**CRECHE**, *sb. Obs.* e.Yks. The prong or fork of a tree.

Some that have creches will bee for rake-shaftes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 120.

‡**CREED**, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hard. (HALL.)

CREELED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.) In *comb.* (1) **Creeled ball**, a child's ball covered with worsted; (2) — **worsted**, speckled worsted. i.q. **Crewel**, *sb.*[1]

CREELY, *sb.* n.Yks.[3] A nervous child.

CREEM, *v.*[1] Wm. In form **cream.** To squeeze, press down.

FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 174; Ah cream'd o' mi pockets wi apples as full as they wad hod (B.K.).

CREEMING, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A morsel of anything conveyed on the sly. See **Creem**, *v.*[2]

CREEN, *v.* Cai.[1] To hum or sing in a low, plaintive tone; to whine peevishly. See **Croon.**

CREENIE, *sb.* Inv. The little finger. i.q. **Creeny**, *adj.*

D— went, however, one better: 'I'll try ye wi' my creenie,' said he, *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9, col. 3.

CREEP, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Yks. Lan. Dor. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Creep-o'ers**, or **-o'er-t'-steels**, thin oatmeal gruel. s.Lan.[1] **2.** Of land: to slip.

n.Yks. T'hillside creeps where there are mines (I.W.).

3. *sb.* A hole in the wall. Dor. (E.C.M.)

CREEP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Cum. Nrf. **1.** *v.* To drag a river. Nrf. EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 32. **2.** *sb.* The up-heaving of the floor of a coal-pit. Cum.[4]

CREEPING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Creeping-seefer**, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria.* Gall. (J.M.); (2) — **thing**, any unwinged insect. s.Lan.[1]; (3) — **wheat-grass**, the couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* Sc. (G.W.)

CREEPY-DYKE, *sb.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Creepy, 2.**

CREETCH, *sb.* Dor. An earthenware pan. (E.C.M.)

CREG, *v.* w.Yks. To be short-tempered or ill-natured.

This expression is peculiar to Horsforth only, and it is full of meaning. Cragg Hill is a geographical portion of Horsforth, and its inhabitants are rightly or wrongly reputed to be short-tempered, not to say ill-natured. When any one therefore becomes cross-grained or ill-conditioned you hear the remark, 'Hello, he's creggin' agecan' (J.H.W.).

Hence **Cregger**, *sb.* a quarrelsome person. *ib.*

CREIVEL, *sb.* Dor. The cowslip, *Primula veris.* (L.S.)

CRESS, *sb. Obsol.* s.Lan. Fever, heat. (S.W.) ? i.q. **Creas.**

CRESSET, *sb.*[1] Sc. (A.W.)

‡**CRESSY**, *adj.* Sc. Winding, twisting, turning.

A little cressy burn flowed over it in one place to the sea, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xiii.

CRETCHY, *adj.* I.Ma. Querulous. i.q. **Creechy.**

The woman wasn a bad soul ether, only a little cretchy rather—cretchy, or somethin of the kind, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 274, ed. 1889.

CREUTLE, *v.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Crutle.**

CREUZIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dmf. A flat hat worn by women. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 345.

‡**CREYSER**, *sb.* Cor. ? The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* RODD *Birds* (1880) 314. ? A corruption of OCor. *cryssat*, a kestrel (WILLIAMS).

CRIACK, *sb.* s.Lin. Weathered and shattered oolite forming the subsoil of the Lincolnshire limestone and cornbrash strata. (E.P.)

CRIAM, *v.* Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Also in form **creeam** Cum.[4] To rivet a wooden or china vessel with copper wire. See **Crame**, *v.*[2]

CRIB, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] **1.** A stall for sucking-calves. **2.** A pinfold; a gaol.

CRIBBAGE, *v.* w.Yks. s.Lin. To steal; to snatch; to crib. w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

CRICKETING-APPLE, see **Crickling.**

CRIDLING, *sb.* Glo. An apple crippled in its growth and mellow before its time. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 111. Cf. **crickling.**

‡**CRIEST**, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to criest his head.*

s.Sc. The other's criestin his head in a pulpit, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 163.

CRIME, *v.* Dev. To squeeze, crumple. i.q. **Creem**, *v.*[1]

Please not crime 'em too much, *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

CRIMP, *adj.* Sc. Short of measure; tight. See **Scrimp**, *v.*[1]

Sh.I. His waekness for bash hats an' crimp büts wis terrible, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 25. Cai.[1]

CRING, *v.* Sh.I. To tie animals together.

Let me tie dy lambs. We cring'd wir anes, an' wir lasses, wi' da help o 'Taeser,' 'ill be hame wi' dem noo, *Sh. News* (Sept. 7, 1901).

CRINK, *v.* Cor. To twist; to turn up.

She 'crinked up her nose' at the other young men who hung about the gates, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 175.

CRINKLE, *v.* **4.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

CRINKUM-CRANKUM, *sb.* Not. Dev. An odd corner; a crevice.

Not. An agglomeration of nooks, recesses, cup-boards, closets, crinkum-crankums, blind passages with dead lights, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 77. Dev.[3] They there crinkum-crancums be chuck vull o' black-bittles—us must pull down the chimbley-piece avoore us shall git urds aw 'um.

CRINKY, *sb.* Gall. A rod of iron with a hook at the end. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRINNLE, *sb.* Cum. A frame of wood. (E.W.P.)

CRINNY, *v.* Cor. To shiver, tingle.

I crinny all over weth fear now, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 100.

CRIPPLE, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4]

CRISP, *sb. Obs.* Glo. See below.

St. Mary le Crypt in the city of Glocester is commonly pronounced St. Mary le Crispe. Because (like St. Faith's under St. Paul's, London) vaulted over and lying under another building, *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 113.

CRISS-CROSS, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Crosswise. i.q. **Chris(t-cross.**

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, *sb.* Ken. The alphabet. (G.B.) See **Chris(t-cross, 3 (2).**

CRITCHY, *v.* e.Dev. With *away*: to shrink from. (S.H.)

CRJUTTLE, see **Crattle.**

CRO, *sb.* Cai.[1] A disease of cattle affecting their limbs.

CROACHLE, *v.* Ayr. HETRICK *Sngs.* (1826) 80. i.q. **Croighle.**

CROBBACKING, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A severe handling; a stomach-ache. i.q. **Crobbek.**

Ah'll tell thi what, that new yal it dud gie me a crobbacken.

CROCK, *sb.*[1] **1.** Lan. (S.W.) I.Ma. BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 90.

CROCK, *sb.*[7] Cor. A hanging. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1902). ? i.q. **Croak**, *v.*[1] **3.**

‡**CROCK**, *sb.*[8] Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.]

In phr. *no heed of smock or crock.* BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xvi.

CROCK, *v.*[6] Lnk. i q. **Croak,** *v.*[1] **2.**

A' his puddings crocket like a wheen paddocks in a pool, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 58.

‡**CROCKER,** *sb.*[2] Abd. A species of boy's marble. (A.W.)

CROFT, *sb.*[1] Inv. Also in form **crof.** A temporary shed put to various uses during the fishing season. (H.E.F.)

CROFTHEAD, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) i.q. **Croft,** *sb.*[1] **2** (1).

‡**CROFTING,** *prp.* Stf.[1] Walking lame, halting. ? A misprint for 'croffling.' See **Croffle.**

CROFT-TENTER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A man employed to mind a bleach-croft.

‡**CROHEAD,** *sb.* S. & Ork.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Some part of a boat.

CROIGHING-IRON, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A stoking-iron; see below.

A long iron rod with a looped handle at one end and a prong at the other; used by the stoker of a factory boiler to spread the fuel when getting up steam; otherwise known as a stoking-iron. A 'cow-rake,' q.v., is used in conjunction with this tool for raking the fire together when it is too much spread.

CROIL, *sb.* Cai.[1] A frail person or animal; one broken down from age or use. i.q. **Crowl,** *sb.*

CROISIE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. A window.

Immediately inside the windy door . . . was to be seen sixty years ago a small window, with iron stanchions firmly barricading the same, which opened door fashion. This small croisie was the gable window of the shop situated at the extreme north end of the Seaman's Home Buildings, *Sh. News* (Mar. 19, 1898).

CROITTOCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A lameness in cattle. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Hence **Croitoch'd,** *ppl. adj.* affected with this lameness.

What skill has he about a nurrill'd stott, And croitoch'd cloots? *ib.* 476, ed. 1876.

‡**CROKER,** *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A cottage, dwelling.

The village carpenter added two more rooms to the hereditary croker, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 321.

CROMAGS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Cromags-fu',** as much as can be lifted with the points of the fingers and thumb brought together. Cf. **cromack.** **2.** Phr. *to set one's cromags,* to bring together the points of all the fingers and the thumb.

CROME-FORK, *sb.* e.An.[1] *Fig.* A young labourer. See **Crome,** *sb.*

She had no word of encouragement for the 'crome-forks,' as she called the young men working the land, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 77.

CROMPY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Active, full of life and vigour. See **Cramp,** *adj.* **4.**

CROMWELL, *sb.* s.Pem. In form **crummle.** A term of reproach applied to families who sided with the Parliament in the Civil War. (J.S.O.T.)

CRONK, *sb.*[2] s.Not. A little unthriving apple growing in the bunch with larger ones. (J.P.K.)

CROO, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Cum.[4] **1.** *v.* To call, as one black-grouse to another. **2.** *sb.* The call of the black-grouse.

CROO, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Ayr. To hide by crouching.

Ilk ane ran as they coud to . . . Into a newk themsels to croo, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 81.

CROOK, *v.* **16.** Sc. (A.W.)

CROOKED, *ppl. adj.* w.Cy. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Crooked-stick,** a scythe; (2) **— stockings,** in phr. *to have a pair of crooked stockings on,* to be unable to walk straight through drunkenness.

(1) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (2) **w.Cy.** You plainly med zee as every man Had a pair o' crooked stockings an, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) 166.

CROOKER, *sb.* Sh.I. ? A cow's horn.

Twa luckers and twa crookers, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 182.

CROOKS-AND-EYES, *sb. pl.* nw.Dev.[1] The hinges which fasten the parts of a 'drag-harrow.'

CROOKY, *adj.* Irel. I.Ma. Crooked.

Ir. Crooky dark claws makin' grabs in the air, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 86. **I.Ma.** Caught her frock in the gangway—the crooky it was, BROWN *Manx Witch* (1889) 148.

CROON-PIECE, *sb.* ne.Sc. The upper of the two main crop-beams which tie the rafters in the timbering of a house-roof. GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 50. See **Crown,** *sb.* **4.**

CROOSE, *v.* War. To make deeper.

'I'll croose it a bit more'—said by a man making a trench, meaning to dig it a little deeper (C.B.).

CROOTEN, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To bend, make crooked. See **Croot,** *adj.*

CROOVE, *sb.* Sc. (A.W.) A sort of basket for catching fish. Cf. **creeve,** *sb.* **2.**

CROOVIE, *sb.* Gall. **1.** A little snug hut or den. i.q. **Cruive.**

I'll . . . hirsle my body into my ain auld warm croovie, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 30, ed. 1876.

2. *Comp.* **Croovie-skool,** a small or snug cottage school-house. *ib.* 111.

CROP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lin. **1.** *sb.* A potato stem.

Cai. Among the potato drills . . . Lexy Bain broke the crops, or, worse still, cut them right away, MCLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 296.

2. *v.* To yield a crop or harvest. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Hence **Cropper,** *sb.* that which bears a crop. Gall. (A.W.), s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

CROP, *sb.*[3] Ken. A wasp's nest. (P.M.) i.q. **Crup,** *sb.*[2]

CROP, *sb.*[4] Ant. The crow, *Corvus corone.* (S.A.B.)

CROPPED, see **Croppen.**

CROPPED-HEAD, *sb.* Cai.[1] A stuffed cod's-head. See **Crap,** *v.*[2]

CROSLE, *v.* Per. To settle down gently; to 'croodle.'

The airy swift . . . Noo neath the eaves love's tale he weaves An' crosles near his dearie, EDWARDS *Strathearn Lyrics* (1889) 29.

CROSS, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Cross-mark,** a person scarred by burning; (2) **-stick war,** cudgelling; (3) **-sticks,** a variety of the game of rounders; (4) **-tig,** (5) **-touch,** a variety of the game of 'tig.'

(1) **Sh.I.** Kitty Green, whose son was a 'cross-mark,' he having been in early youth burned about the neck and chin, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898). (2) **Lnk.** Unfauld thysel! frae bush or scaur Stap oot, an' gie me cross-stick war, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 12. (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **Ir.** GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 83. (5) **Lon.** *ib.*

2. Phr. *to stand at the cross,* to offer oneself at the hirings as a farm-servant. Lakel. (B.K.) **3.** A pile of stones on a hill-top.

Edb. These piles of stones are often termed, Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c., PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 49, ed. 1815.

CROSSED-EGG, *sb.* Ken. A game. (G.B.)

CROSSING, *prp.* s.Lan.[1] In *comb.* **Crossing-off day,** or **-time,** the reckoning time when a weaver makes up his book for work done.

‡**CROT,** *sb.* w.Yks. A very small part. ? i.q. **Crut,** *sb.*[1]

CROT, see **Crut,** *sb.*[1]

CROTLIN, *sb.* n.Cy. (J.L. 1783), Cum.[4] A crumb; *gen. pl.* of crumbs in large quantities.

CROW, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Lan. Ken. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Crow-bauk,** the main beam in a barn; (2) **-bawks,** an attic under a roof; (3) **-berry,** the berry-bearing heath, *Empetrum nigrum*; (4) **-stone,** a rough stone containing iron ore.

(1) **e.Lan.** *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). (2) **s Lan.**[1] (3) **s.Lan.** WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 36. (4) **Ken.** (P.M.)

2. Phr. *put thy finger into the hole, the crow's gone a-walking,* a boys' game; see below.

n.Yks. The victim puts his finger into the hole between the clasped hands, and gets nipped with the thumb nail, and cries 'crow' (I.W.).

3. The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.* Cum.[4] **4.** A child's name for black mucus in the nostrils. s.Lan.[1]

CROWDY-BUTTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Crowdy,** *sb.*[1] **4.**

CROWISH, *adj.* Cum.

Every cock is crowish on his own dunghill (J.Ar.).

CROWLY, *adj.* Abd. Lame. ? i.q. **Crowl,** *v.*[2]

Foo's that leg? Ye wis gey crowly like fin I saw ye last, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 2, 1904).

CROWN-ENDS-IN, *sb.* Stf. Also in form **crowning-in.** A mining term: a subsidence of the earth's surface caused by under-mining. *Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901).

CROWNFULL, *sb.* Sh.I. A certain quality of herrings.
May the silver-sided crownfulls Weigh your nets at every dip, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 23.

CROWNING-IN, see **Crown-ends-in.**

CROW-ROW, *sb.* Cum. In phr. *always in a crow-row*, in a muddled, confused condition. (E.W.P.) See **Crow**, *v.*[1]

CROWSBY, *sb.* Glo. A cross, fretful child. (H.S.H.)

‡**CROYL**, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Clay indurated with shells. PHILLIPS *Geol.* (1836) II. 28.

CROZE, *v.* Cai.[1] Of an infant: to crow. See **Crose**, *v.*

CROZZIL'T, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Burnt to a cinder. i.q. **Crozzil.**

CRUB, *sb.*[4] Sh.I. A small enclosure where cabbages are grown; also in *comp.* **Crub-dyke.**
I'm just passin' crubdykes, muckle grey stanes, or hill-folk's howes, STEWART *Tales* (ed. 1892) 6; *ib.* 145.

CRUCHLIN, *sb.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 27, ed 1876. i.q. **Croigle, 2.**

CRUCKLETY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Crooked. See **Crookle.**

CRUD, *sb.*[1] **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CRUD, *sb.*[2] s.Wm. An under-sized, ill-shaped thing; esp. used of a small marble or apple. (J.A.B.)

CRUDDLE, *v.*[1] Not. Pem. To curdle. s.Pem. (M.S.C.) Hence **Cruddly**, *adj.* curdled, coagulated.
s.Not. The watter's so hard, if yer wesh in't, it tunns all cruddly (J.P.K.).

‡**CRUDE**, *v.* s.Pem. To brood, as a hen. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

‡**CRUDEN**, *sb.* N.I.[1] A partan crab, *Carcinus moenas.* ? A mistake for Ir. *crúban*, the crab-fish.

CRUELS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. The venereal disease in all its stages. (I.W.)

CRUFT, *sb.* Pem. A small field; a paddock. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Croft**, *sb.*[1]

CRUISING, *prp. Obsol.* War.[3] In phr. *going a cruising*, see below.
In some War. villages it was the practice for the parish bell-ringers after ringing a peal on the day (or next working day) after Christmas Day, to visit all the principal houses in the parish, where they rang peals on hand-bells and received food and drink or money. Usually one of the principal farmers provided at his house a substantial meal for them. If the parish was a large one they would devote two or three days to this purpose. They spoke of it as 'going a cruising.'

CRUIT, *v.* w.Yks. To worry. i.q. **Crout.**
Don't thee cruit theesen (S.P.U.).

CRUIVE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **criv-** Cai.[1] **1.** A cottage garden.
Heb. The 'cruivies,' or cottage gardens, had nothing better than a gap in the feal dyke, as an artless indication of where entrances and exits were to be effected, SARAH TYTLER *Macdonald Lass* (1895) 18.
2. An apparatus for catching salmon in openings in a river dam.
Sc. (A.W.) Cai.[1] This mode of fishing salmon has long been disused, but the remains of the dams still exist, and are called cruives.

CRULKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.
Cows outside in storm or rain stand back to wind, and if it is very cold will stand with a hump on their back, the feet being closer together than usual. This hump is termed a crulkie (J.S.).

CRULZIE, *v.* Abd. To crouch, cower.
Some nichts we're like t' stairve i' wir beds. Nae winner that we crulzie ower the fire t' get ony heit we can, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 9, 1904).

CRUM(B, **3.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

CRUMMELS, see **Crammels.**

CRUMMIE'S-PUNCH, *sb. Obs.* Gall. Grog half water, half whisky.
Crumbie . . . who was once a placed preacher in Kirkcudbright; amongst the many divine things he taught his flock, this species of Punch was one, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRUMMLE, see **Cromwell.**

CRUMMY, *sb.* s.Wor. The head.
'Er's mos' ready to be a safty like, an' off 'er crummy (H.K.).

CRUMP, *v.*[2] **3.** Lakel. (B.K.), Cum.[4]

CRUMPET, *sb.* Not. Lin. A small, abortive apple. See Crump, *adj.*[2]
s.Not. 'E gied me some apples, but they wor on'y crumpets (J.P.K.). se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**CRUMPETS**, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. News, gossip.
When two gossips met they would say, 'Hes ta' ony crumpets?' meaning any bit of spicy or interesting news, from the name of a dainty Yorkshire cake (F.K.).

CRUMPLING, *sb.*[1] **1.** Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) III. Hrt. (E.S.F.)

‡**CRUMPTINS**, *sb. pl.* Cor. Small, deformed apples. A misprint for 'crumpling,' *sb.*[1] (q.v.) THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CRUMPY, *adj.*[2] s.Wor. Cramped, twisted. (H.K.) See **Crump**, *sb.*[1]

CRUMPY, *adj.*[3] Wil. Soft and mealy.
They [apples] 're soft, and when you put 'em in your mouth they seem to bite all crumpy, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 52.

CRUMPY-APPLE, *sb.* se.Lin. A small, abortive apple. (J.T.B.) See **Crump**, *adj.*[2]

CRUPPER-HARNESS, *sb.* Ken. The trace-harness. (P.M.)

‡**CRUPPLE**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To crouch.
He then cruppled deawn, an' wi' a good spring leet plump at th' top o' th' clods, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 26.

‡**CRUPPOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Slk. Meaning unknown.
And some brought flitches o' bacon, And kebbucks and cruppocks enow, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866.

CRUST, *sb.* Lan. I.Ma. **1.** In phr. *to be fond of a crust*, to 'take up with' a worthless sweetheart. s Lan.[1]
2. A frail person.
'Deed, our Juan, even at bes', was navar nothin' batthar till a crus', RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 43.

CRUT, *sb.*[1] Sc. Pem. Also in form **crot.** **1.** A short person. Ayr. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 346. **2.** A lad, not necessarily stunted. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CRUTCH, *sb.*[2] s.Lin. A person of odd, irregular, disagreeable habits. (T.H.R.)

CRUTCHEEN, *sb.* Pem. A cracked jar still in use. (J.S.O.T.)

CRUTCH-PHRASE, *sb.* Cai. See below.
He also possesses two crutch-phrases, 'as it were' and 'so to speak'—picked up at an election meeting, and these he employs with skilful frequency to give himself time for composition, HORNE *Countryside* (1896) 167.

CRUTTING, *sb.* n.Stf. A coal-mining term: a passage cut between two roadways in a pit. (J.T.) See **Crut**, *sb.*[2]

‡**CRUTTLE**, *v.*[2] Nhb. To curdle. (HALL.) i.q. **Cruddle**, *v.*[1]

CRUTTLINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. The refuse of soft food. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CRY, *v.* Cum. Yks. In phr. (1) *to cry out*, of a woman: to be in labour; (2) — *shame on*, to hold up to shame; to blame; (3) — *stinking fish*, to reveal what is to one's disadvantage.
(1) Cum. (E.W.P.) (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) It wasn't likely 'at Ah wad cry stinkin fish [said when offering a dog for sale, and when asked if it was a good one], *ib.*

CRYING, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* **Crying-pipes**, little straw pipes through which children make a noise. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *sb.* A feast given to the neighbouring women a day or two after a birth. Cai.[1]

CRYKE, *sb.* Cum.[4], Lin. (J.T.B.) A creek on the sea shore; a crevice or ravine in the side of a fell.

‡**CUBALD**, *adj.* Nrf. A corruption of 'skewbald.' (E.G.P.)

CUBB, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A droll fellow. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CUBBAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A small basket, *gen.* made of leather for carrying bait or fish. See **Cubbie.**

‡**CUBBY-HOLE**, *sb.* Gall. ? A dog-hutch. See **Cubby, 2** (1).
There's a cubby-hole there you could bide in, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xiv.

‡**CUBIT-FAGOT**, or **-WOOD**, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Meaning unknown.

Suf. More for 49 faggets of cubit-wood 00·03·03, *Litt. Cornard Par. Accs.* (1749); In 1735 the charge occurs 'cubet to the pore 20 fagits' (C.D.). Ken. (F.H.)

‡**CUCKLE**, *v.*[2] Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cuddle.

Applied to children thrusting their heads into the bosom of a mother or nurse (K.).

CUCKOO, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Wor. Ken. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Cuckoo-flower**, (*a*) the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; (*b*) the wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (*c*) the bachelor's buttons; (2) **-lamb**, see below.

(1 *a*, *b*) Ken. (P.M.) (*c*) Lakel.[2] (2) Ken. According to some the term is applied generally to lambs born after one has heard the cuckoo, according to others it is restricted to lambs born in May (P.M.).

2. Phr. *as crazed as a cuckoo*, very angry. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. A large jar for cider. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CUCUMBER-VINE, *sb.* w.Som.[1] (s. v. Vine). The cucumber-plant.

CUD, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Gall. An untruthful young man. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**CUD-BUSH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.[1] An esculent plant.

Hundreds of them for weeks have lived only on oatmeal, water, and cudbush boiled together, *Calendar of State Papers, Dom. S.* (1666).

‡**CUDDIAN**, *sb.* Dev. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*; see **Cuddy**, *sb.*[2] 2.

CUDDIE, *sb.* Cai.[1] In phr. *to dance cuddie*, a play among children in which they sit on their houghs and hop around.

CUDDOM, *v.* Abd. To accustom. i.q. **Cuddum**.

It was better to begin me with short easy lessons, till I was once cuddomed, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 67.

CUDDY, *sb.*[1] Sc. Dur. Lakel. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Cuddy-and-the-powks**, a game; see below; (2) **-hole**, an ass-stable; (3) **-paw**, a left-handed person.

(1) Gall. Two boys join hands and feet over the back of a third, the which creeps away with them on hands and knees to a certain distance, and if able to do this, he, the cuddy, must have a ride as one of the powks, on some other's back, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2 Lakel.[2] (3) Dur. *Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 16, 1902).

2. A left-handed person. s.Wm. (J.A.B.)

CUDDY-BUSTARD, *sb.* Cum.[4] A moth, esp. the buff-tip moth, *Pygaera bucephala*, and the red-currant moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*.

CUDDY-HOOKT, *sb.* Cum.[4] The tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*. See **Cuddy**, *sb.*[2] 6 (2).

CUDDY-LOUP, *sb.* Lth. A boys' game.

Many of their games needed little but swift limbs and good lungs: such as . . . 'Foot an' a half,' 'Cuddy loup,' and 'Tallyho the hounds,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

CUDDY-LOUSE, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Kirk-louse). The wood-louse.

CUDE, *sb.* Frf. [kœd.] A small tub. (W.A.C.) i.q. **Cootie**, **Queed**.

CUDGEL, *sb.* Sur. A form of the game 'cat and dog' (*a*), q.v., s.v. **Cat**, *sb.*[1] 4 (2). GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 84–5.

‡**CUDGY**, *sb.* s.Not. The hedge-sparrow. (J.P.K.) Cf. **cuddy**, *sb.*[2] 3.

CUDLUMS, see **Codham**.

CUE-TURD, *sb.* Cor. Ordure. (M.A.C.)

CUFFA, *sb.* Nrf. A yarn. Cf. **cuff**, *v.* 9.

He'll spin up a rare cuffa along with old Jenks, EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* (1898) 188.

CUFFOCK, *sb.* Abd. See below.

The women of Aberdeenshire wind up their clews in cuffocks; they place one turn of the thread near the other and form cuffocks. This is convenient, because the knitter can pin her clew to her side, and knit till the cuffock is completed and the thread be held by the pin (G.W.).

‡**CUFFUFFLE**, *sb.* Ant. A squeeze; a hug. (W.H.P.)

CUFFUFFLE, *v.*[2] Don. ? To shuffle.

I hauled myself into a red flannel petticoat of Nelly's. I dhrew on me coat an' waistcoat, an' puttin' on my brogues an' socks, I thought to meself that I could manage to cuffuffle about through the house rightly for half an hour, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 157.

CUITING, *sb.* Gall. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A coverlet.

His kind auld lucky glad did seem now, And wi' the cuiting him did hap, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 7, ed. 1876.

CULL, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Pem. Ken. 1. *v.* To pick out inferior animals or vegetables. Ken. (P.M.) 2. *sb.* Inferior sheep. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CULL, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Gall. A lump of hard food.

If they have any food to spare in the pantry, they will not cast out with a cull or piece of it, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 132; *ib.* 154.

CULLERY, *sb.* Cum. A tenure of land.

This tenure is peculiar to Carlisle; the rights of the tenants have now with few exceptions been bought up. The property held under this tenure belonged to the Corporation, and so long as the rent was paid (only a few shillings) the tenant could not be disturbed (E.W.P.).

CÜLLY, *v.* Sh.I. To fondle, caress.

Maikie cam close up till her, an' cüllied aboot her da best way dat he cud, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 34.

CULLYA, *adj.* Sh.I. Polled. i.q. **Cullyat**.

Animals too had names, generally derived from their colour, such as Cullya [polled], SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 176.

CULLY-THUMB, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A marble-playing term; see below.

A boy's term for shooting a marble off the middle of the forefinger instead of off the tip in the usual manner.

CULM, *sb.* Cor. Turf ashes. (J.W.)

CUMBLE, *v.* Sh.I. To turn upside down.

Risin' an' cumblin' da lid o' a pail ower da bowl, *Sh. News* (Apr. 9, 1898).

‡**CUMFETHIS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sweetmeats; 'comfits.'

‡**CUMPUSS**, *adj.* Dev. Clever, '*compos mentis*.'

Very clever, very cumpuss, as you say, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xxviii.

CUMSILED, *ppl. adj.* Cai.[1] Ceiled; see below.

This is usually applied to small houses ceiled with wood, partly on the rafters and collars.

‡**CUMSTRUM**, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Dangerous, quarrelsome. Cf. **custrom**.

Abd. The fox is but a cumstrum guardian to chickens, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1888.

CUNGLE, *sb.* Ayr. A rumpus; a quarrel. See **Cangle**, *v.*[1]

His kimmer may kick up a cungle, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 306.

CUNGLE, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To influence by prayers or charms.

T'spirit c'u'dn't ho'd oot neea langer; an' seea t'parson . . . cungled it doon, 161.

CUNNER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To scold. Cld. 2. *sb.* A scolding; a reprimand, reproof. Fif., Cld.

CUNNIACK, *sb.* Gall. (JAM.) A chamber-pot.

‡**CUNNING**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The lamprey. (HALL.)

‡**CUNNYFAVER**, *v.* Yks. To sneak, curry favour.

Nah! we'll hev no cunnyfavering (J.H.G.).

CUNYO, *sb.* Or.I. i.q. **Cunzie**, *sb.*[1]

I' a cunyo o' the geo he saw a mither selkie, DENNISON *Orcadian Sketches* (ed. 1904) 25.

CUPBOARDY, *adj.* Ken. Of food: musty and stale through having been shut up in a close cupboard. (P.M.)

‡**CUPPEEN**, *sb.* Irel. A spindle.

Tip. As soon as I have this cuppeen filled, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 149; Nelly now having filled the cuppeen, *ib.* 151.

CURCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Pem. Also written **curtch** Pem. 1. *v.* To bend; to curtsy. See **Curchie**.

Lnk. Get's a dale or a barn door to straught her on, for ay when she was cauld she was unco kankert an' ill to curch, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 39.

2. *sb.* A curtsy.

s.Pem. Make a nice curtch to the lady now (M.S.C.).

CURDIDWIN, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) The smallest pig of a litter.

CURDIE, *sb.* Edb. ? A dim. of 'curd.'

They're just as good as pills. . . And dinna cost a curdie, M'LAREN *China-lug* (1881) 27.

CURDY-BUTTER, *sb.* Cai.[1] Curds broken up and mixed with butter and salt.

CURLE, *sb.* Lnk. A curling-playing term: a shot played according to direction. i.q. **Curl**, *v.*[2]

'He's a' the curle!'—the game is ended, McINDOE *Poems* (1805) 57.

CURLY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Pem. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Curly-andrew**, a sweet; see below; (2) **-burly**, a game; see below; (3) **-greens**, cabbages with crinkled tops; (4) **-head-a-craw**, topsy turvy; (5) **-knave**, (*a*) the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (*b*) the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*; (6) **-locks**, a children's singing game; see below; (7) **-murly-nightcap**, the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(1) **Fif.** When the girls played at shops . . . the sweeties were cones of the alder, as it resembled in form the genuine curly andrew or sugared coriander seed, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 11. **Slg.** HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 183. (2) **s.Lan.**[1] A game played by children with a stick set alight at one end. This was waved about in circles in the air, and passed on from one child to another, to a song commencing 'Curly, burly, limber lock,' &c. (3) **War.** (C.T.O.) (4) **Sh.I.** Nickey Smith . . . shived his aer annunder mine, an' I guid back ower curley-head-a-craw i' da fore shott, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 242. (5 *a*, *b*) **Cum.**[4] (6) **w.Yks.** 'Curly locks, curly locks, Wilt thou be mine? Thou shalt not wash dishes Nor yet feed the swine; But sit on a fine cushion And sew a fine seam, And feed upon strawberries, Sugar and cream.' Two children, a girl and a boy, separate from their fellows who are not particularly placed, the boy caressing the girl's curls and singing the verses, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 86. (7) **Gall.** (J.M.)

2. Short-tempered. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

CURLY-MURCHY, *sb. Obs.* Gall. The female *nymphae*, &c. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CURLY-MURCHY, *adj.* Gall. Churlish and ungrateful. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CURR, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To move a thing by a slight touch with the point of anything. **2.** With *at*: to try to effect such a movement. **3.** *sb.* Such a touch.

CURRAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] The forefinger.

CURRANT-CHUCK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Bread made with sugar, eggs, and currants.

CURRBAWTY, *sb. Obs.* Gall. The art of seeking a quarrel. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

CURRIVELL, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] [kərive·l.] **1.** *v.* To squabble noisily; ? a corruption of 'quarrel.' **2.** *sb.* A noisy squabble.

CURROUGH, *sb.* Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 49, ed. 1815. i.q. **Currick, 1.**

CURRYSHANG, *sb.* Cai.[1] An uproar; a broil.

CURST, *ppl. adj.* **2.** Sc. (A.W.), War.[4]

CURTSEY, *sb.* Rnf. i.q. **Curch.**

When I'm clad in my curtsey, I think mysel' as braw As Susie, wi' a' her pearling, *Rnf. Harp* (1819) 72.

CURUNDDOCH, *sb.* Sc. Play among children. *Guid Sc. Dict.* (1895).

CUSHEREL, *sb. Obs.* Dev. A knave, rogue, rascal. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 107.

CUSHIE, *int.* and *sb.*[1] Sc. n.Cy. Yks. **1.** *int.* A milk-maid's call to a cow; also in *comb.* **Cushy-bonny.** Cai.[1], n.Cy. (J.L. 1785). i.q. **Cush**, *int.*[1] **2.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Cushie-cows**, the seeds of the dock. n.Yks. (I.W.)

CUSHIE, *sb.*[2] s.Nhb. n.Dur. The breast.

Wait till aa gi' the bairn its cushie (G.H.H.).

CUSHION-DANCE, *sb.* Der. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 87-9. See **Cushion, 1** (2).

CUSHY, *adj.* Cum. Sickly, delicate. (E.W.P.)

CÜSHY, *adj.* Dev. Awkward; left-handed. (H.A.S.)

CUSHYMALLEY, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. **1.** *sb.* Oily, insinuating talk and manners.

Let's hev nin o' thi cushymalley (B.K.).

2. *v.* To wheedle; to deceive.

Thoo cart cushymalley me aboot seck things as them (*ib.*).

CUSSOME, *sb.* Glo. The bottom or under slate at the eaves of a building. *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899).

CUSTOM, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

CUSTOM-FOWLS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Fowls given as rent. (J.S.O.T.)

CUT, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Cut-lugs**, a crop-eared horse. Edb. PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 342, ed. 1815. **2.** Phr. (1) *cut and come again*, anything done in a great hurry and without a pause; (2) — *near the bone*, said of a greedy person; (3) *to cut near the whistle*, see below; (4) — *one's shoe*, to tread in excrement.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Cum.**[5] (3) **w.Yks.**[5] If we heh to cut varry near t' t'whistle at times it's nowt bud what may be expected, yuh knawah, fur ivvry-body can't be fine fowk, 12. (4) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

3. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cut-lock**, a lock on a canal. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-looking**, the inspection of weavers' work. *ib.* **4.** Phr. *above one's cut*, above one's strength or means. *ib.*

CUT-BILLS, *sb. pl.* Oxf. Also in form **cuts.** Short headless nails used by shoemakers. (J.W.)

CUTCHER, *v.* Ken. To gossip. (P.M.) i.q. **Cotcher.**

CUTTAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A term of reproach for a girl. See **Cutty**, *adj.* **8.**

CUTTER-LEG, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **cutther-leg.** A boy's hoop.

CUTTIE-SHANG, *sb.* Sh.I. Continual bickering.

Da shrag an' cuttie-shang o' her weary weary strife, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 74.

CUTTING, *sb.* Glo. The name of a particular kind of slate. *Stone Trades Jrn.* (Aug. 1900).

CUTTING-OFF-PIECE, *sb.* Cai.[1] The feast of harvest home.

CUTTLE, *sb.*[2] Wil. A state of confusion.

To be 'caught in a cuttle' is to be taken unawares and unprepared; and washing day is often spoken of as 'making everything in a terr'ble cuttle,' TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 48.

CUTTY, *sb.*[1] Cai.[1] A small thick cake of oat-bread.

CUTTY-GLIES, *sb.* Gall. Also in form **-glier.** A short, squat flirt. See **Cutty**, *adj.* **7, 8.**

All the drinkers, floriers, cutty-gliers, and curious folks attend from all parts of Galloway, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 217, ed. 1876; *ib.* 156.

‡**CUYP**, *v.*[2] Nrf.[1] To stick up. See **Coop**, *v.*[1] **5.**

‡**CUZ**, *adj.* and *adv.* Ags. (JAM.) Close.

CWOLEY, see **Coley.**

CYELPT, *sb.* Cor. A species of fish caught in the river Fal. (M.A.C.)

CYMAR, *sb.* Elg. A shroud. See **Seymar.**

A ghastly figure stood close wrapped in a cymar or shroud, BLACKHALL *Lays* (1849) 85.

CYPE, see **Sipe.**

CYPHER-MAN, *sb.* Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A diminutive man. Cf. **sieffer.**

Charlie, the cypher-man, Drink till ye stew dame, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

D

DAACH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A divison of land; see below.

Inv. It is thirty-two merkland, that is, four daachs of land, MAIDMENT *Spott. Miscell.* 1844 5) II. 356.

DAAD, DAAKEN, see **Dad, Dawken.**

DAAK, *v.* and *sb.* Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To doze for a short time. **2.** Of bad weather: to abate for a short space. **3.** *sb.* A short doze. **4.** Of bad weather: a lull.

DAALAMIST, *sb.* Sh.I. Mist in a valley. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 83.

DAAT, *sb.* Cai.[1] A darling. i.q. **Daut**, *v.*

DAB, *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. Lan. Wor. **1.** With *down*: to set down hastily.

s.Lan.[1] Wor. She dabbed herself down in the midst of the road (J.W.).

2. To cut or trim a cock's comb. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

3. In phr. *to let dab*, to make known; to give a hint.

Abd. He never let dab 't th' fire wis his ain, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* July 18, 1903. Cum.[4]

DAB, *adj.*[2] Wor. In *comp.* (1) **Dab-footed**, (2) **-toed**, splay-footed. (E.S.)

DAB-AND-SHELL, *sb.* Yks. The game of 'knur and spell.' n.Yks. (I.W.)

DABBLE-DOCK, *sb.* Gall. **1.** The last candle made at a dipping. See **Dabble**, *v.*[1]

They are dabbled as it were in the dock, hence the name, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. *pl. Fig.* A person with wet, draggled clothes. *ib.*

DACEY-PIG, *sb.* se.Lin. A small pig; used also as a term of affection. (J.T.B.) See **Dacky**.

DAD, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Sc. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **daad** Cai.[1]; **daud** Dur. Yks.; **dead** Cai.[1] **1.** *v.* To strike, tap; to dash.

Cai.[1] s.Dur., n.Yks. I'll daud thi lugs for tha! (W.W.S.)

2. With *about*: to dash about.

Sc. To think of Glenroy's daughter going dadden about the country in a gig! FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) III. iv.

3. *sb.* A dash; a violent stroke. Cai.[1]

DADDER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A tremble; a shiver caused by fear; freq. *pl.* See **Dather**.

DADDLE, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1] To saunter; to depart.

DADDOCKY, *adj.* Glo. Tender-footed. (H.S.H.)

DADDRIL, *sb.* n.Yks. A comic name for a father. (I.W.)

DADDY, *sb.* Cum.[4] In phr. *to be a person's daddies*, to be superior to him.

Denman was oa their daddies eh mair ways ner makken poetry or kipperin owder, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 153.

DADDY-KISS-MAMMY, *sb.* w.Yks. A raspberry sandwich.

Nah we mun hev some daddy-kuss-mammy er else fowk'll think it's nowt ov a do (B.K.).

DADDY-LAMBERT, *sb.* War. See below.

'Where did you get those boots? They look as though they'd been made for daddy Lambert'; or, 'They're big enough for daddy Lambert.' I am told that there was a great fat man named Daniel Lambert last century and beginning of this (C.T.O.).

DADGE, *sb.* Rxb. A bannock. MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 42.

DADJELL, *v.* Gall. To stroll. Cf. **dadge**, *v.*

Here's to the tinklers, wallets, and cuddies, Whilk dadjell ilk year to braw Keltonhill fair, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 68, ed. 1876.

‡**DAFER**, *sb.* Cor. Delicate trifles of lace, &c. (F.R.C.) See **Daffer**.

DAFF-AND-DON, *sb.* Pem. A change of clothes. (J.S.O.T.) See **Doff**, *v.* **2.**

DAFFINS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] The small cords by which herring-nets are fastened to the 'baak-rope.'

DAFI, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for an otter. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27.

DAFT-HEAD, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A foolish fellow. See **Daft**, *adj.* **1** (1).

DAG, *sb.*[1] Suf. Mist on marsh-land. (H.H.)

DAG, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Lan. War. Mid. **1.** *sb.* A clot of dirt attached to the wool of sheep. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) **2.** *v.* To shear; to cut off short; to cut the dirty wool off sheep; to remove clots of earth, &c. from the wool of sheep. s.Lan.[1], War.[4], w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

DAG, *sb.*[6] Glo. The smallest pig of a litter. (J.W.B.)

DAG-BERRY, *sb.* Dor. The fruit of the wild iris. (E.C.M.)

DAGG, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A cut of earth. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DAGGASTÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. A wet wind. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 118.

DAGGLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Pem. **1.** To rain a little. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** To draggle in the mire; to wet; to soil. s.Lan.[1], Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

DAHIE, *adj.* Gall. Of the weather: warm, misty. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 443, ed. 1876. See **Daich**, *adj.* Cf. **taugh**, *sb.*[1]

DAIDLEY, *adj.* Twd. Dawdling. See **Daddle**, *v.*[1]

She was juist a han'less daidley hinmaist, mair bather than she was a' worth, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 24, 1903).

DAILY-MAN, *sb.* Cum.[4] A day labourer.

DAISIES, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Silver money.

DAISY-QUILT, *sb.* Sur. See **Daisy**, **1** (5).

Laid to rest in the quaint churchyards, . . where they lie covered with what the foresters call their 'daisy quilts,' SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 49.

DALDRUM, *sb.* Gall. Also written **dall-**. A state of mental confusion; a foolish fancy. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 120, ed. 1876. See **Doldrum**.

DALLA, *v.* Suf. To cry. (C.L.F.)

‡**DALLARING**, ? *prp.* Lin.[1] Over-dressed in gaudy colours.

DALLION, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A person with large, ill-fitting clothes; a person with an awkward gait. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DALLOCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A flat piece of rich land. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DALLOW, *v.* *Obs.* Gall. To dig with a spade. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DALLY, *v.*[1] **1.** n.Der. (S.B.)

‡**DALLY**, *v.*[2] Lan. To tally; to pair off. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

DALLY, *int.* Hmp. An exclamation of surprise. (H.R.) See **Dal(l**, **1** (1).

DAM, *sb.*[1] Sc. Cum. **1.** The body of water confined by a dam. Cum.[4] **2.** *Comp.* **Dam-ee**, the outlet of a mill-dam. Cai.[1]

DAMASCENE, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

DAMP, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lan. Sur. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to catch the damp*, to injure one's health from reckless exposure. Cai.[1] **2.** *v.* To drizzle, rain slightly. Sur.[1] **3.** With *down*: of smoke: to come from the chimney into the room. s.Lan.[1]

DAMP, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. A fisherman's term for the end of anything. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120.

DAMPER, *sb.* Lakel. Pem. Glo. **1.** In phr. (1) *to give a person a damper*, to shut his mouth. Glo. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 122; (2) *to put the damper on a person*, to 'take him down a peg.' Lakel.[2] **2.** A mug. s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

DAMRAGS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] Rags, tatters, shreds. Cf. **jamrag**.

DAMSEL, *sb.*[1] **1.** s.Lan.[1] Hoo's a bonny damsel, hoo is.

DAMSEL, *sb.*[2] se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

DAMSON-DAFF, *sb.* s.Wor. Damson wine. (H.K.)

‡**DANBERRY**, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cant; delusion, fraud, imposition. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 21, 1883).

DANCE, *v.* Irel. Midl. Dev. In phr. (1) *to dance in the air*, — *upon naught*, or — *without a door under one's feet*, to be hanged; (2) *to see the sun dance*, see below.

(1) Don. He's thinkin' of the day your gran' uncle got invested with the hemp collar—the day he danced double shuffle without a door anondher his feet, ye mind, MACMANUS *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 187. Midl. May ye dance i' th' air atop o' Bethan gaol for 't, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 37; There's summat i' the grain o' him as caant be cured except wi' foive minutes daancin' on nowt, *ib.* 41. (2) Dev. She had looked out of her window [on Easter Day] and had seen the sun dancing beautifully. . . 'Dancing for joy, to be sure, at our Saviour's resurrection. . . There was the sun whirling round and round, and every now and then jumping up,' *N. & Q.* (1863) 3rd S. v. 394.

‡**DANCE**, ? *Obs.* Ken.[2] In phr. *to be dance to any one*, to be a rarity.

DANCING-MAD, *adj.* Sc. Cum. In a towering rage; deranged. Bnff., Cld. (JAM., s.v. Ramp, *sb.*), Cum.[4]

DAND, *sb.* and *adj.* Ken. Dev. **1.** *sb.* A dandy; a lover. (P.M.) **2.** *adj.* 'Swell.'

Dev. Why, I shall look real dand in that! ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 171.

DANDEE-BASKET, *sb.* Sus. A wooden basket used for rough work. (S.P.H.)

DANDER, *v.*[2] s.Wm. To skip about, dance as with pain. (J.A.B.)

DANDGELL, *sb.* Gall. **1.** A large, thick top-coat. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** A clumsy person with large, ill-fitting clothes. *ib.*

‡**DANDRIDGE**, *sb.* Ken. A hand.

Wash your dandridges (H.K.).

DANDY, *sb.*[4] Cum. See below.

A carriage on four wheels which formerly ran on rails between Brampton and the Railway Station now called Brampton; it was drawn by horse-power, and ceased to run in 1890 (E.W.P.); To use part of the old Dandy line, *Carlisle Patriot* (Jan. 29, 1904) 5, col. 1.

DANDY-GREY-RUSSET, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Of a dark, rusty colour. See **Dandy-go-russet**, s.v. **Dandy**, *sb.*[1] **1** (7, *a*).

DANDY-LINE, *sb.* Sh.I. A fishing-line; see below. See **Dandies**, *sb. pl.*[2]

Shoals of herring frequently enter the bays, when they are easily captured by means of dandy lines. These consist of bare white hooks, suspended by pieces of whalebone, which are kept in their proper place by a lead, and attached to a line, COWIE *Shetland* (1871) 136.

‡**DANED**, *ppl. adj.*[1] n.Cy. **1.** Cold, benumbed. (P.R.)

DANED, *ppl. adj.*[2] Lin. Of bread: dough-baked. (P.R.)

DANGEROUS, *adj.* s.Pem. Excessive. (J.S.O.T.)

DANGLEMENTS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Fringes; tassels; hanging ornaments.

DANGLER, *sb.* War.[3] A small piece of meat to roast before the fire.

DANGMENT, *sb.* w.Yks. In phr. *what the dangment!* an oath. See **Dang**, *v.*[2]

Tom . . . puts his head through th' window, an' axes what th' dangment war agate, SUTCLIFFE *Moor and Fell* (1899) 104.

DAN'L MY MAN, *phr.* Ltr. A game; see below.

A little slip of wood or straw is lit and blown out, and while it is red it is passed round from one to another, each man repeating as fast as he can—'Dan'l, my man, If ye die in my han', The straddle and mat is sure to go on.' The man in whose hand the spark dies has to go down on his knees. A chair, or some other article, is held over him, and he has to guess what it is, the others crying out—'Trum, trum, what's over your head?' If he is wrong it is left on him and another article brought, and so on, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 413.

DANNERS, *sb. pl.* Ayr. Clinkers. (F.J.C.)

‡**DANNIOK**, *sb.* Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to take one's danniok*, to be off. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1885) V. 73.

DAP, *sb.*[1] Dev. A method of fishing. See **Dap**, *v.* **3.**

I thought I would like to try a 'dap' under the fall, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 189.

Hence **Dapper**, *sb.* an angler who uses this method.

To teach the local 'dappers' and worm-fishers a few lessons in the new art of dry-fly fishing, *ib.* 189.

‡**DAPPERPY**, *adj.* Sc. ? Cap-a-pie.

O he has pou'd aff his dapperpy coat, The silver buttons glanced bonny, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 76, ed. 1806.

DARDLE, *sb.* e.An. A dolt; a stupid. See **Dardledumdue.**

'Dang me!' says Giles. 'For a great dardle,' adds Mary, getting vexed, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 40.

DARG, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Gall. The noise made by a spade in soft earth. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**DARGLE**, *sb.* Sc. A dell, dingle. ? A 'ghost word.'

Glen nor dargle nor mountain nor cave could hide the puir hill-folk, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi.

‡**DARGLES**, *sb. pl.* Brks. Bashfulness. (J.C.K.) Hence **Dargled**, *adj.* bashful. (*ib.*)

DARK, *v.*[2] Yks. In *prp.*: peering with wide-open eyes.

I overheard a Yorkshire woman say of her infant that was peering with wide open eyes—'Look at her darking,' *Leeds Post* (July 31, 1897).

DARKEROUS, *adj.* n.Yks. Simple; half-witted. (T.S.)

DARKLIN, *sb.* Cum.[4] Evening twilight. See **Darkle.**

DARKLY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Somewhat dark, gloomy.

It had been a darkly day, CLARE *Two Ways*, 52.

DARLING, *sb.* **1.** Hrt. (J.W.B.)

‡**DARR**, *v.* *Obs.* Ayr. Of a blow, stroke, &c.: to fall, alight.

Blaws till then on him but darr'd As touch of Fairly fair, *Hardyknute*, st. xxxii, in RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 232, ed. 1871.

DARREN-SALMON, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A jocular term for the inhabitants of Darwen.

DARRICK, *v.* Cum.[4] To do a day's work. i.q. **Darg**, *sb.*[1]

DARROW-FLY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A moth; see below.

A kind of butterfly or moth having a thick body of a dull drab colour, and short wings—somewhat resembling a hay-moth.

DARTY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Comical.

DASH, *v.* Sc. Lin. Som. **1.** Used as an imprecation.

Cai.[1] Dash ye! **Som.** Dash my wig an' buttons! if cider didn' ought to be plenty to year, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) i.

2. To beat down walnuts with a long pole.

se.Lin. A woman and a walnut tree, the more you dash them the better they are (J.T.B.).

DASHELLED, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Beaten about and wetted by bad weather. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DASHERS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] The inside works of a barrel-churn. i.q. **Dash**, *v.* **13** (3).

DAUCHY, *adj.* Ayr. Also in form **dochy.** A curling term: of the ice, sloppy. (F.J.C.)

DAUD, *sb.* Cum.[4] A dot. i.q. **Dad**, *sb.*[3]

‡**DAUGEON**, *sb.* Rnf. ? A fellow, person, individual.

But that drool daugeon ca'd the deil, Must be a base ill-willie chiel, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 25.

DAUGHT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Gall. Taste, effluvium. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DAUK, *adj.* *Obsol.* Abd. Stupid, doltish. i.q. **Dawk**, *v.*[3] (G.W.); A' chatty chiels, and neither dauk nor scaur, Wha ilka day maintain'd a wordy war On kittle subjects, WALKER *Bards* (1887) 562.

DAUKIN, see **Dawkin.**

DAUM, *sb.* Wor. In phr. *to be all of a daum*, to be in a semi-dazed condition; to be overcome with heat and perspiration. (E.S.) ? i.q. **Dwam.**

DAUR, *sb.* Sc. In phr. (1) *to be in daur of*, (2) *to stand daur of*, to be afraid of. i.q. **Dare**, *v.*[2]

Sh.I. We'll meet dem [sheep], an' dey 'ill shürely staand some daur o' da dugs, *Sh. News* (July 31, 1897). **Per.** Every one respected Sandy, but none of us were in 'daur' of him, and we expressed our opinions somewhat freely, *Sabbath Nights* (1899) 7.

DAVE, *v.*[1] Sh.I. Of pain: to cease. i.q. **Dave**, *v.*[1]

I'm seen 'im [a tooth] 'at he wid a daved, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 21.

DAW, *sb.*[5] Bdf. (J.W.B.) i.q. **Dor(r**, **2.**

DAWBILL, *sb.* Pem. A mason's hammer. (J.S.O.T.)

DAWDERLY, *adj.* n.Yks. Untidy, dirty. (I.W.)

DAWDLY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Dawdling, lazy, idle.

‡**DAWDS**, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] Rags. See **Duds.**

‡**DAWK**, *sb.*[3] Lan. In phr. *to empty a dawk.*

Gie me ony o' these, an' aw'd empty a dawk, LAYCOCK *Billy Armatage*, 2.

DAWKEN, *v.* Cai.[1] Also in form **daaken.** To dawn. Hence **Dawkenin**, *sb.* the dawn.

DAWKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Dev. Also written **daukin**, and in form **dawkum** n.Cy. Dev. A simpleton; a 'feckless' person; a sluggard; a coward. n.Cy. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 123. Cum.[4] Dev. *Horae Subsecivae, ib.*

DAWKY-HANDED, *adj.* Yks. Left-handed; also *fig.* awkward, odd-looking. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

DAWZLE, *v.* Yks. Suf. Also in form **dazzle** Yks. To stun; to hit on the head; to fell.

n.Yks. That bat ower t'head ommust dazzl'd him (I.W.). **Suf.** (C.L.F.)

DAY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Day-a-licht**, daylight; (2) **-dannock**, a day labourer; (3) **-level**, see below; (4) **-man**, see (2); (5) **-set**, nightfall; (6) **-skrike**, (7) **-sky**, daybreak.

(1) **Sh.I.** Ye wir doon at da banks i' da hidmist o' day-a-licht, Arty o' Uphoos says, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **e.Lth.** A more efficient method of drainage was adopted in course of time. . . This was by means of day-levels, that is mines bored

through the rocks regardless of the stratification, to some place lower than the workings, to which the water was carried by gravitation, SANDS *Tranent* (1881) 31. (4) **Cum.**[4] (5) **Sh.I** STEWART *Tales* (1892) 5. **Cai.**[1] Aifter dayset. The period between dayset and bed-time. The time for evening gatherings. (6) **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). (7) **Cai.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *a day and a denner*, a long time; (2) *for the days of everlasting*, continuously.

(1) **Sh.I.** It's a day an' a denner sin ye darkened wir door last, *Sh. News* (May 15, 1897). (2) **Wm.** It leuks like rainin' fer t'days o' iverlastin' (B.K.).

DAY-NETTLE, *sb.* Cai.[1] 1. A name given to var. species of *Lamium*. i.q. **Dea-nettle.** 2. A whitlow.

DAYS, *sb. pl.* Lnk. In phr. *give him days*, a curling term: use every lawful endeavour to keep the stone running.

Gi'e him days, Supe, supe him up, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 56.

DAZE, *v.* 1. s.Lan.[1]

DAZED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Lin. Hmp. Also in form **deezed** Sh.I. Stupid, foolish-looking, silly; stupefied.

Sh.I. Just ta tink me marryin' auld Deezed Willie o' the Linn! STEWART *Tales* (1892) 231. **ne.Lin.** (E.S.), **Hmp.** (H.R.)

DEAD, *adj.*, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Wor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **deeod** s.Lan.[1]; **dyud** Wor. 1. *adj.* and *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dead born**, still-born; (2) — **cold**, chill; (3) — **days**, *obs.*, see below; (4) — **horse**, work for which payment has been received beforehand; (5) — **set**, securely; of a certainty; (6) — **thraw**, in phr. *in the dead thraw*, of fish: not fresh; (7) — **tuck**, see below; (8) — **walling**, walling in a building below the surface of the ground or floor.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **n.Ir.** They shud a tuk the deid cauld aff the watter, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan*, 70. (3) **Gall.** Those days the corpse of a person remains before it is buried; no ploughing, nor opening of the earth in any shape is allowed to go forward, when such is the case in a farm, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **n.Yks.** Ah had t'thief dead-set (I.W.). (6) **Cai.**[1] (7) **Cor.** It is said that a large portion of them was lost by the seiners making a dead tuck. This means, from some cause, allowing the fish to remain so long in the back net that they die, and then the back net gets burst by their weight, *Cor. Telegraph* (Oct. 29, 1902). (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *adj.* In phr. (1) *dead time of year*, mid-winter; (2) *to be dead*, or *dead nuts, on a person*, to be much opposed to him; (3) *to lie dead*, *obs.*, to be unprofitable; to yield no interest.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Rnf.** If you have use for it [money] before then, you may call for it, for it's lying dead at Glasgow, WODROW *Correspondence* (1709–31) I. 129, ed. 1843.

3. Used as an intensitive.

Edb. I gat them a dead bargain, an' ye shall hae them at what they cost me, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 24.

4. Exact.

Dmf. To my thinking the bairn's the dead picture of your ainself, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 109. **Don.** The cow gave them two lovely calves, the dead image of herself, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 81.

5. *sb. pl.* The débris of a mine; heavy clay.

I.Ma. Purra Scotchman on Laxa deads and giv' him a boddle of whisky and a pinch of patent manure and he'll rep a crop urrov it, RYDINGS *Tales* (1895) 34. **Dev.** I mind how the 'deads' or heavy clay which the yard was made of falled in gert lumps at the appointed time, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 80.

6. *v.* To die. s.Wor. (H.K.)

DEAD, see **Dad**, *v.*

‡**DEADER**, *adj.* Irel. In phr. *to make a person twice deader.*

My father often made him twice deader at Dureen, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. 84.

DEADILY, *sb.* Gall. Also written **deadelie.** A boys' game; see below.

Moolie Pudding, [another name for] the game of deadelie: one has to run with the hands locked, and taen [catch] others, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 349, ed. 1876; *ib.* 164.

DEADMAN'S-CREESH, *sb.* Dmf. The water hemlock, *Oenanthe crocata.* WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 346.

DEAL, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Yks. In phr. (1) *a deal to-do*, great trouble; (2) *to have a deal to do*, to take too much upon oneself; (3) *to hire a boat on deal*, to agree to give a certain fraction of the catch as the price of the hire.

(1) **n.Yks.** Efther a deal to dua, we manished (T.S.). (2) **n.Yks.** You had a dēal ti dea, tī dea that (I.W.). (3) **Cai.**[1]

DEAL-YAWL, *sb. Obs.* Ken.[2] A particular kind of boat in use at Deal.

DEATH, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Lakel. Yks. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Death-clock**, the death-watch; (2) **-hamper**, see below; (3) **-lowe**, a ragged piece of wick which glows in the candle-flame with a blue glare; (4) **-shot**, a death-blow; (5) **-sign**, a sudden and transitory improvement in the condition of a person seriously ill; (6) **-stroke**, a switch heard on the roof or window of a dying person's room.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Sc.** In some parts of the Highlands a long basket, made of twisted rushes, was used [for funerals], and called the 'death-hamper.' There were three pairs of loop handles, through which short iron bars were passed for convenience of carriage; and on the grave being reached, it was lowered by ropes, so arranged that it could be turned over and recovered for future use, ANDREWS *Bygone Church Life* (1899) 242. (3) **Cum.**[4] It is always considered to be a presage of death unless the flame be extinguished by immersion of the candle in running water. (4) **Dur.** It'll hev been the court that gev her her death-shot, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 56. (5) **w.Yks.** Whether it was the shock, . . or whether it was the death-sign the doctor could never tell, but a' without warning, t'aald body sat up i' bed, JACKSON *Moor and Mead*, 17. (6) **Lakel.**[2] It is regarded as the final summons.

2. Phr. (1) *to go to death with a thing*, to be quite sure of it; (2) *to look like death on skytchers*, an expression used of a thin, lanky, clumsily-made person.

(1) **Rxb.** You may gang to death wi' 't that what I tauld you is sooth, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 126. (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DEATHER, *sb.* w.Yks. A person who excels in something more or less discreditable.

He's a deather at emptying pint pots. Thah'rt a deather throo bi me (B.K.).

DEAVE, *v.* Sc. (A.W.) Of pain: to mitigate; to deaden. i.q. **Dave**, *v.*[1]

‡**DEAVE-NORT**, *sb.* Dev. ? i.q. **Deaf nut.**

Nor a bent th' worserer nar hot sh' art ter be, th' wapper-eed deave-nort, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i.

DEAWMP, *adj. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] A dial. form of 'dumb.'

DEBATELESS, *adj.* Sh.I. Also written **debaetliss.** Helpless.

Shö's truly been da angel o da Lord ta wis, her pör debactliss paarents, BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 21.

DECANTER, *sb.* Abd. A jug.

Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter in that part of the North, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 40.

DECENCY, *sb. Obs.* Ayr. A respectable way of living.

Means were obtained to maintain me in a decency when I was able to be removed into Glasgow, GALT *Gilhaize* (1823) xxvii.

DECHED, *ppl. adj.* War.[4] [detʃt.] Foul, dirty.

What be you a bringing that deched thing in here? Take it away with yer.

DECRIPPITED, *adj.* n.Yks. Crippled. (I.W.) See **Decrippit.**

DEED, *adj.* Nrf. In phr. *to be deed*, to be sure.

Well, to be deed! that were a pity for yew ta be goin' now and the young pays and cabbidges comin' on so fine, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 229.

DEEDY, *adj.* Pem. Bck. Hmp. 1. Bustling, stirring. Pem. (J.S.O.T.) 2. Close. Hmp. (H.R.) 3. Genuine.

Bck. This is deedy silver (J.W.B.).

DEEDY-LIKE, *adv.* Sur. Carefully.

If ye looks over deedy like, you'll see some on 'em, SON OF MARSHES *Forest Tithes* (1893) 146.

DEEP, *adj.* and *sb.* War. Nrf. Wil. Dor. 1. *adj.* In phr. *as deep as Garrick*, very deep or cunning. War. (C.T.O.) 2. Deeply-rooted, thoroughgoing.

Wil. They was both on 'em terrible deep Chapel women, and they said as 't were angels that I had heerd, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 61.

3. *sb.* Depth.

Nrf. Dig you that side there—dig it down a good deep, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 111.

4. Deep mourning.

Dor. The Widow Griggs clad in her 'deep,' and sobbing in a heartrending fashion, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 39.

DEEPEN, *v.* Sh.I. To take soundings.

Dey deepen'd agen. 'Ninety an' a half, an' far enough,' *Sh. News* (Dec. 9, 1899).

DEEPENS, *sb. pl.* Fif. Depth.

Let's crack about something else; for ye're out o' your deepens, SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 200; When ye've dived into scriptur' never to gang beyond your deepens, *ib.* 249.

DEER-LEAP, *sb.* Wor. (E.S.) i.q. **Deer, 2.**

DEEZED, see **Dazed.**

‡**DEFICIENCY**, *sb.* e.Suf. Sufficiency. (F.H.)

‡**DEFILE**, *v.* e.Suf. To revile. (F.H.)

‡**DELF**, *sb.*[2] Irel. In phr. *by the powdhers o' delf*, a meaningless exclamation or mild oath.

But, be the powdhers o' delf, nothin' barrin' the downright grace o' God, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1839) xii.

DELF, *sb.*[3] Gall. The mark of an animal's foot in soft mud. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DELF-RACK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The shelves on which plates and dishes are kept.

DELIVER, *v.* se.Lin. Of corn, &c.: to put it on boat, rail, or in the granary. (J.T.B.)

DELVE, *v.* n.Yks. To indent. He delved my hat (I.W.).

DEM, *v.* Cum. With *out:* to shut out.

They mewt aw t'hoose aboot Wi' brackens, . . Till t'leet was aw dem't oot, RICHARDSON *Talk*, 1st S. (1871) *Auld Jwohnny*; (E.W.P.)

DEMENTED, *ppl. adj.* Cai.[1] Stupid, nonsensical.

‡**DEMISE**, *v.* w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To refuse.

All tenants that demise to come to the lord's miln.

DEN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form **dend.** Yks. **1.** *sb.* The 'home' or base in boys' games. War.[3] **2.** The forecastle in a decked fishing-boat. Cai.[1] **3.** The place where the scythe is laid into the sned. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) ed. 1876, 429. **4.** *v.* To hide, conceal; esp. used of flat-fish burying themselves in the sand. Cum.[4] Hence **Dended**, *ppl. adj.* of wreckage, &c.: buried in the driven sand. ne.Yks. (W.W.P.)

‡**DENESQUIT**, *v.* Nrf. To potter.

He was denesquittin about, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 14.

DENNY, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) Also in form **tenny.** A variety of the game of rounders, in which the 'in' party do not 'field'; the ball is struck by the hand and not with a stick.

DENSE, *v.* *Obs.* Cum. To pack, crowd.

Not a few, both small and great, all dens'd in boats, THOMPSON *Sentimental Tour* (1798) 274.

‡**DERB**, *sb.* Inv. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Ordinary marble. (H.E.F.)

DERBY-RAM, *sb.* Yks. Der. See below.

w.Yks. The Derby Ram. A crouching actor holds before him a small staff which serves for fore legs, to the top of which a ram's head with large horns is attached, his own head being concealed by a rug or sheet extended over the body. He skips nimbly about and attempts to butt the spectators, singing and chanting a series of uncouth rhymes, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 6, 1883). Der. JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 115-9.

DERELICT, *adj.* s.Wor. (H.K.) Desolate, untidy.

‡**DERN**, *adj.*[3] or *adv.* Sc. ? Daring, fierce, wild.

Lth. Dern they bear their Saxon brands, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 28.

DERREL, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **derl.** A tail, esp. a sheep's tail. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 17.

‡**DESIRING**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Desirous, eager, anxious.

I couldn't stay to know, but I'm very desiring to know, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxx.

[ME. *desirynge*, desirous (CHAUCER).]

DESK-BED, *sb.* *Obsol.* Dur. Cum. A cord-bed which folds up and is enclosed in a kind of cupboard during the day.

Dur. A desk-bed came in handy, and was speedily made ready by the women, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 119. Cum.[4]

DESPARATION-CASE, *sb.* Ant. Anything very bad. (S.A.B.)

DESPISABLE, *adj.* s.Stf. Despicable.

If I'd ha' been the manner o' man you'd ha' liked for a husband, I should ha' been despisable, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 92.

DESS, *sb.* Cum.[4] Also in form **dass.** A pile or heap of hay; a section of a rick too large to be put up all at once.

DETRIMENT, *sb.* War.[3]

DEUG, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A tall, tough man. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Deugle.**

DEUGLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Anything long and tough. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Deug.**

‡**DEUSHT**, *adj.* Yks. Dainty, particular as to food. A misprint. See **Dench.**

w.Yks. You ur sae deusht an varra lal fets, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

‡**DEUTSA**, *sb.* Dev.[4] The seal-flower, *Dielytra spectabilis.*

‡**DEVENSHUN**, *sb.* Cor. An invention. [A mixture of *de(vice)* and *(in)vention.*]

Haive thes wisht devenshun ento the rouling say, *T. Towser* (1873) 56.

‡**DEVER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A tumble, fall; a severe blow. Cf. **deave, 3.**

Lnk. Owre a whin bus he got an unco dever, MUIR *Cld. Minstr.* (1816) 4.

DEVIL, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. War. Pem. Bck. Wil. Cor. Also in form **divvle** I.Ma. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Devil's arse**, in phr. *devil's arse at Peak*, see below; (2) **— birthday**, washing-day; (3) **-butterfly**, the tortoiseshell butterfly; (4) **-dog**, any strange black dog met at night; (5) **-'s garters**, the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus sepium*; (6) **-ghost**, see below; (7) **-gut**, see (5); (8) **-'s guts**, the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*; (9) **-in-a-bush**, the herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*; (10) **-in-the-bush**, see below; (11) **-'s meat**, the cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (12) **-'s metal**, mercury; (13) **-'s milk**, the white milky sap of the dandelion and other plants; (14) **-'s milk-plant**, the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*; (15) **-'s pots-and-pans**, holes worn in a stream-bed by the stones carried down, and 'boiling' in flood-time; (16) **-seeker**, *obsol.*, a term applied by strict Methodists to those who attend Church in the morning and Chapel in the evening; (17) **-'s snuff-box**, the ball fungus.

(1) War. An evasive answer given to an inquiry as to where you have come from or are going to, &c. (C.T.O.) (2) Lakel.[2] (3) Dmf. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 346. (4) Gall. It is... thought by many that the Prince of Darkness trounces through this world in the form of a black dog, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (5) Pem. (J.S.O.T.) (6) Cor. They couldn't lay the ghost no more arter; an' it was a devil-ghost, which is the worstest kind; an' it stuck close to thicky lyin' man an' wouldn' leave en nohow, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 131. (7) ne.Lin. (E.S.) (8) Wil. *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 517. (9) Per. In Perthshire it [Herb Paris] is known as 'Devil in a Bush,' probably because the uncanny-looking black berry is surrounded by four leaves, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 164. (10) Lakel.[2] Grows i' t'garden, used fer pultices when inflamation's aboot. (11) w.Yks. (J.H.W.) (12) Sh.I. He's been swallyin' some o' da Deil's metal oot o' Tammy's aald waddergless, I tink, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 77. (13) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Kcb. Anither wey [of curing warts] was tae rub them for nine days wi' Deil's-milk, an' then they wud come aff, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 125. (14) Kcb. *ib.* 126. (15) Gall. *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 85. (16) Cor. (W.D.L.) (17) War.[3]

2. Phr. (1) *as full of the devil as an egg is full of meat*, full of wickedness; (2) *devil fitch hit*, an emphatic form of negation; (3) *— sit in a person's hands*, (4) *— speed him*, forms of imprecation; (5) *the devil among the dishes*, a children's game; see below.

(1) I.Ma. (S.M.) (2) Sh.I. Diel fitch hit ye can mak o' da tief if ye kent him, *Sh. News* (Oct. 14, 1899). (3) Sh.I. Diel sit i' Willie's haands, hit's no da first o' his tricks apo' me! *Sh. News* (Sept. 7, 1901). (4) Abd. Deil speed him, weel a wyte, for a gryte lear, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* 1903 27. (5) Abd. One player acts as mother, and sends off one of the other players (her daughters) to take a message. She comes back, pretends to be frightened, and says she can't go, as there's something 'chap, chap, chappin'.' The mother sends another daughter with her this time, telling them 'It's only your father's breeks, drap, drap,

drappin'.' These two return in the same way, saying again, 'There's something chap, chap, chappin'.' Another daughter is now sent with the other two, the mother saying 'It's only the ducks, quack, quack, quacking.' They all come back again more frightened saying the same thing. Then the mother and all the others go together to see what the matter is. They come upon another player, who has been sitting apart making a noise with a stone. They all cry out 'The deil's amo' the dishes,' and there is a great chase, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 413.

3. A clod-crusher; a scarifier for breaking up land. Lakel.[2] **4.** An instrument used in the disposal of sewage.

Bck. To taking the devil to Wheatshear Farm, *1s. 6d.*; and fetching it back, *1s. 6d.*, *Daily Telegraph* (Oct. 27, 1898) 11, col. 3.

DEVOKE-WATER-MAW, *sb.* Cum.[4] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

DEVOL, *v.* Frf. (H.E.F.) [divo·l.] To deviate.

DEVONSHIRE-STRIPE, see **Stripe**, *sb.*[1]

DEW, *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) To thaw.

‡**DEWON**, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] White turbary. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

DEW-RIDING, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) The quivering appearance in the atmosphere seen on a hot day.

DEW-WORM, *sb.* Cor.[3] An earth-worm; a slug.

DEWY-FOOT, *sb.* Dor. (H.J.M.) A man having one leg crippled.

D-HANDLE, *sb.* Shr.[1] (s.v. T-handle.) The handle of a spade, &c. which terminates in a loop, resembling the letter D reversed. Cf. **dee**, *sb.*[1]

DHIRUM, *sb.* Don. In phr. *not to say dhirum or dharum*, to say nothing at all.

Neither of them said dhirum or dharum, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 13; Without sayin' dhirum or dharum, she ups with her ·t, *ib.* 153.

DHORKO, *sb.* Irel. A fabulous monster; see below.

If you ask me what is a Dhorko, I will tell you that a Dhorko is an amphibious animal, shaped much like a greyhound, with this one material difference, that the snout of the Dhorko is prolonged, running with a straight hand, very hard, sharp-pointed horn, some two feet or more in length, with which weapon it is enabled to execute fearful vengeance on its foes. This Dhorko was at one time . . . common to all the lakes of Ireland: but at the present time—owing, I presume, to the hostile and intolerant spirit fostered towards him by unbelievers—is to be found only in the numerous lakes in the remote districts of Donegal, as well as, I daresay, of Connemara and parts of Kerry, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 73-4.

DIALOGUE, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cor. **1.** *sb.* A saw, saying.

I've another brave auld dialogue which says: 'When a chap an' a maid do come together, chap shuts his eyes tight; maid aupens hers a bit wider,' LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 73.

2. *v.* To converse.

She don't speak broad. She can dialogue with the quality like a good one, *ib. Cynthia* (1900) 71.

DICE-BOARD, *sb.* Cai.[1] A draught-board; a chess-board.

DICKA, DICKE, see **Thic(k.**

‡**DICKEN**, *sb.* Irel. A decade.

Say a rosary before it, and at the end of every dicken, kiss it once, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1830-3) 339, ed. 1843.

DICKY, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] **1.** An under-shirt or vest. **2.** *Comp.* **Dicky-sark**, an additional shirt-breast.

‡**DICKY**, *sb.*[5] and *adj.*[2] Sc. **1.** *sb.* Filth, ordure. Abd. (JAM.) **2.** *adj.* Dirty. Per. (D.M.C.)

DICKY-HEAD, *sb.* s.Wal. A silly woman.

'No wonder,' she said, shaking the feathers off her apron, 'they call a silly woman a "dicky-head"; hens have no sense,' RAINE *Welsh Singer* (3rd ed.) 98.

DICKY-LURCHER, *sb.* Cum. A 'caution.'

It's a bit of a Dicky lurcher if I'se to git au them sticks put past agean milkin' (J.Ar.).

DICKY-WORKS, *sb. pl.* Nrf. See below.

Having pulled across the stream the old fisherman eased to paddling, working laboriously along the dicky works—a wooden pier that separates the waters of the meeting rivers, EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 15.

‡**DID**, *v.* w.Yks.[1] To hide. A misprint for 'hid,' q.v.

DIDDER-DADDER, *v.* Cum.[4] Also in form **-dither.** To totter, walk tremblingly. See **Dither**, *v.*[1]

DIDDLE, *v.*[2] Brks. (E.G.H.) To dawdle.

DIDDLE, *v.*[3] n.Yks. (I.W.) To dandle.

DIDDLER, *sb.* Per. A person who can hum a tune for others to dance to. See **Diddle**, *v.*[4]

Failing both windbag and catgut, there was the diddler. Anybody could diddle who had good lungs and a sense of rhythm, HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 13.

DIDDY-BOTTLE, *sb.* Lan. A feeding-bottle. TEDDY ASHTON *Sketches*, 8. See **Diddy.**

DIE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also written **di, dye.** A wave; a mark on the surface of the water caused by the motion of the waves.

Hit plays wi da die o da peerie waves, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 14; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 119.

DIE, *v.* e.Suf. (F.H.) In phr. *to make one die*, (*a*) to make one nervous; (*b*) to make one shiver by tickling.

DIED, *sb.* Cai.[1] A meal. See **Diet**, *sb.*[1]

DIEDAPPER, *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Nrf., Hmp., Dor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 216. The little grebe, *Trachybaptes fluviatilis*. See **Dive**, *v.* **II. 2** (2).

DIEN-DONE, *adv.* Abd. In phr. *it's a' dien-done*, it's completely done. (G.W.) See **Doon**, *adv.*

DIG FOR SILVER, *phr.* Kcb. A children's singing game. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 413-4.

DIGGERED UP, *phr.* Dor. Decorated, dressed up. (E.C.M.)

DIK, see **Thic(k.**

‡**DIKARS**, *sb. pl.* Cum. In phr. *the dikars*, a meaningless exclamation or mild oath.

The dikars wad ta! RITSON *Past. Dial.* (ed. 1849) 5.

DIKE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Dike-back**, the back of a hedge; the narrow strip of land too close to the dike to be ploughed; (2) **-broken**, of an animal: given to leaping hedges; (3) **-drawing**, cutting and raking weeds out of a ditch; (4) **-king**, or **-queen**, a game, see below; (5) **-wadings**, grass, reed, &c., cut out of a ditch to cleanse it.

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Wm.** It's nobbut yah faut—it's dike-brokkun (B.K.). (3) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 103. (4) **Abd.** The game [Rax, King of Scotland] is called 'Dyke King' when played by boys and 'Queen' when played by girls. The word 'King' or 'Queen' is called out before each run, according as the game is played by boys or girls, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 106-7 (5) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

2. A detached part of the vein of a coal-mine. Wm. & Cum.[1]

DILL, *sb.*[1] Der. A vetch. (J.W.B.)

DILLIE-DAUNDER, *sb.* Sh.I. A tail.

Twa laavers and ae dillie-daunder, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 182.

DILLING-PIG, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. (J.W.B.) i.q. **Dilling, 2.**

DILLOCK, *sb.* e.Suf. An inefficient housewife. (F.H.)

DILLUPS, *sb. pl.* Hrt. Hills and dales. (E.S.F.)

DILLY-HOUSE, *sb.* w.Yks. A house made by children of toys, &c. (J.H.W.) See **Dilly**, *sb.*[4]

DILLYS, *sb.* Wal. The smallest and weakest of a litter. (A.H.H.M.) See **Dilly-pig.**

DILP, *v.* Sc. To walk with long steps; to stalk.

Frf. He gaed dilpin' like's he had made a grand joke, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1894) 14. **Per.** Fat are ye dilpin thro' the room for? (G.W.)

DILSEE DOLLSIE DEE, *phr.* Cmb. A children's singing game. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 414-5.

‡**DILT**, *v.* w.Yks.[1] To stop up. A misprint for 'ditt.'

DIM, *sb.* Sh.I. Sur. **1.** In *comp.* **Dim-set**, the setting in of darkness.

Sh.I. Ae night we wir harrowin' till dimset, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 248.

2. *pl.* Twilight.

Sur. That queer bird what hollers out so o' nights, an' skims along the ship-walk when the dims come on, SON OF MARSHES *Forest Tithes* (1893) 182.

DIMPSEY, *sb.* Dev. Impudence.

His dimpsey to come here, *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

‡**DINEN'D**, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Dressed. (P.R.) Mistake for 'dizened.'

DING-DOSSEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. A dung-pot. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 127. See **Dorsel.**

DINGE, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Cum.[4]

DINGLE, *v.*[3] Dmf. To jingle.

A hauchty madam, dinglin' wi' gowd chains, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 46.

DINGLE-DANGLE, *adv.* Cai.[1] Moving backwards and forwards, or from side to side. See **Dingle**, *v.*[2]

DINGLUM-DANGLUMS, *sb. pl.* Wmh. Ornaments.

Dinglum-danglums of glass an' chaney, BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 134.

DING-SWEEP, *adv.* Cum. Roughly, suddenly. See **Ding**, *v.*[1]

T'ald tup just knock't him oor ding-sweep (E.W.P.).

DING-WACKING, *sb.* War.[4] A shaking in which the victim is held by hands and feet. See **Ding**, *v.*[1]

‡**DINK**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

e.Sc. She has a bit dink i' the aff hent hoof, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii.

DINK, *v.*[1] Sc. Wor. 1. To bob up and down. Wor. (E.S.) 2. ? To sit down with a bang.

Abd. Janet raised nae objection to takin' the seat, but she dinket hersel' doon awa' frae Archie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 1, 1900).

DINK, *v.*[2] Wor. With *along*: to walk in an affected manner. (E.S.)

DINNER, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

DINNESS, *sb.* Gall. Sallowness. See **Din**, *adj.*

'It's a mercy dinness is na sair,' quoth an eminent wit to a certain auld Lucky wl o had the Ethiopian's skin, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DIP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Der. 1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Dip-and-bore**, see below; (2) **-hole**, the hole in the centre of a dish of 'dip and bore'; (3) **-waltz**, see below.

(1) s.Lan.[1] A dish of mashed potatoes, with a hole in the centre filled with butter, called a 'dip-hole'; a dish of porridge with a similar hole for treacle. These dishes were placed in the centre of the table, round which a family of children sat, armed with spoons. The eaters took a spoonful of the potatoes or porridge, 'dipped' it into the butter or treacle, and 'bored' it into their mouths. (2) *ib.* (3) Der. They danced together the queer old dip-waltz of their youth, GILCHRIST *Nat Milton* (1902) 90.

2. With *in*: to join intermittently in conversation.

Sh.I. Sophia, wha hed been sittin' dippin' in every noo an' dan durin' da foregoin' scene, volunteered an explanation, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 35.

3. *sb.* In *comp.* **Dip-net**, a poacher's net.

Cum. When open this net is almost the shape of a solid triangle. The long top edge is secured to rings, through which a pole eight or ten feet in length is pushed. Thus the bag of the net hangs behind (E.W.P.).

‡**DIPLIN**, *ppl. adj.* Dev. ? Misprint for 'dipping.'

Th' diplin insec's lightly springs, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 22, ed. 1853.

DIPPER, *sb.* War. Pem. 1. A mug. s.Pem. (M.S.C.) 2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* War.[3]

DIPPING, *sb.*[2] Wor. A particular method of fishing. (E.S.) See **Dap**, *v.* 3.

DIPPLE, *sb.* Som. A place by the roadside where stones are deposited previous to being measured and carried out on the roads. (W.F.R.)

‡**DIRDY-LOCHRAG**, *sb.* s.Cai. The lizard, *Lacerta vivipara.* (D.N.)

‡**DIRDY-WACHLE**, *sb.* Cai.[1] The lizard, *Lacerta vivipara.*

DIRECTION, *sb.* 2. War.[3]

DIRL, *sb.* Sh.I. An anxious haste; hurry.

I winna firget dat sam' vaige in a dirl, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 82; BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 30.

DIRREL, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

When a person is in a hurry, or walks off, showing by the motion of his body that he is offended, it is sometimes said, 'Dere's a dirrel upon him,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 17.

DIRT, *sb.* and *v.* s.Lan. Sus. 1. *sb.* In phr. *to have no dirt about one*, to have no false pride. s.Lan.[1] 33. 2. Loose earth or mould. Sus. (S.P.H.) 3. *v.* To dirty. *ib.*

DIRTENALAN, *sb.* Abd. PAUL *Abdnsh.* (1881) 14. i.q. **Dirty-allan**, s.v. **Dirty**, 1 (1).

DIRTER, *sb.* [A misprint.] Abd. (JAM.) Of a mill: a vibrating stick that strikes the large bolter. See **Dirl.**

DIRTY, *adj.* Lan. Oxf. Nrf. In *comb.* (1) **Dirty butter**, anything revolting; (2) — **money**, extra money given when very dirty work has to be done.

(1) Oxf.[1] We be dirty butter ta they (s.v. Wuss). (2) Lan. (B.K.)

2. Phr. *to give a person the dirty kick out*, to jilt him. Nrf. *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 152.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**DISFUGLEMENT**, *sb.* Hrf.[2] Disfigurement.

DISH, *sb.* Sc. Dev. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Dish-nap**, a tub for washing dishes; (2) **-of-want**, no food at all.

(1) Gall. She gat haud o' the dishnap an' startit tae wesh up the supper things, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 72. (2) Abd. Gin they widna tak' their pottich they sid get a dish o' want for a change, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 20, 1904).

2. The bottom of a cider-press.

Dev. Tom Blake flooded the 'dish,' or floor of the press, with cider, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 188.

DISHABILLE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] In form **disabil.** *pl.* Untidy clothes.

DISLOADEN, *v.* Cai.[1] To unload.

DISMAL, *adj.* Cor.[3] Awkward; worn out.

Dismal stiles, awkward stiles; dismal ladder, worn and old; dismal old mangle.

DISMOLLISH, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

DISPLENISHING-SALE, *sb.* Cai.[1] A 'roup' of the whole stock and implements on a farm. See **Displenish.**

DISREMEMBER, *v.* Cum.[4], War.[3]

‡**DISSACT**, *adv.* Lan. Exactly, completely.

I leet dissact o' meh back, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14.

‡**DISTOR**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Distress. (HALL.)

DIT, *sb.*[2] Som. A dot.

Universal among the school children (W.F.R.).

DITHERING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Midl. Also in form **diddrin** Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Dithering Betty**, blanc-mange; jelly; (2) — **weather**, weather cold enough to make one shiver. See **Dither**, *v.*[1]

(1) Lan. 'What can I help you to?' 'Ah'll hev some o' that theer stuff—we co'in it diddrin' Betty' (B.K.). (2) Midl. *Midl. Counties Herald* (Dec. 14, 1899).

DITTANY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

DITTY, *sb.* Or.I. Lan. Oxf. A story; a saying.

Or.I. Dat's de ditty o' Babby Skithawa's windin' sheet, DENNISON *Orcadian Sketches* (ed. 1904) 24. s.Lan.[1] It's allus th' same owd ditty wi' him. Oxf. (G.O.)

DIVE, *sb.*[2] Pem. The stave of a cask. (J.S.O.T.)

DIVE, *v.*[1] Yks. Dor. 1. In *comp.* **Dive-dapper**, the puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* Dor. (E.C.M.) 2. With *into*: to search into, inquire. n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡**DIVICUS**, *sb.* Lakel.[2] (s.v. Drat), w.Yks. (R.H.H.) In phr. *(what) the divicus of land*, an exclamation; a mild oath.

DIVIDUAL, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

DIVOT, *sb.* Cai.[1] A broad, flat necktie.

DIVVY, *sb.* w.Yks. An entry or passage.

He's gooan dahn t'divvy (B.K.).

DIZEL, *v.* Nhb. To deck out.

It wad na dee for a sober man like mysel' tae hae my house dizelled oot wi' sic flarin' colours, JONES *Northumberland* (1871) 100.

DIZZENS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* nw.Dev.[1] (s.v. Shock.) Twelve sheaves, generally of barley, including three for a hat.

D-LINK, *sb.* Lakel. The link which fastens the braces of a plough to the horse. (B.K.)

DO, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. 1. In phr. (1) *to do at*, to do to; (2) — *a bung*, to go at full speed; (3) — *a harvest*, to reap; (4) — *off*, to play a trick on; (5) — *up*, to set stable horses and cattle in order for the night; (6) *to have a deal to do*, to take too much upon oneself.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Nrf. He went down the road, because as soon as we fell out he done a bung arter the egg, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 5. (3) 'You think you can do a harvest?' 'I ha' mowed on the marshes, and I think perhaps I could,' *ib.* 129. (4) Uls.

He did aff Davy about the nicest iver ye hear'd tell o'. McIlroy *Druid's Island* 1902) 23. (5) **Cum.**[4] (6) **n.Yks.** You had a deal ti dea, ti dea that (I.W.).

2. Used as auxiliary to add emphasis.

Tyr., Arm. 'I do be working every day.' 'He does be working too' (D.A.S.).

3. Used with an *inf.* to express the perfect tense.

Per. I did not see you since the Concert night. 'When did you see your mother?' 'I did not see her since '69' (G.W.).

DOABLE, *adj.* Wor.

It ain't a doable job. You must have a new one made (E.S.).

DOAD, *v.* Nhb. In phr. *to doad the lug*, to box the ears. (E.S.)

DOADRIE, *adj.* Nhb. Dowdy, shabby. (E.S.)

DOAGAN, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* I.Ma. A game; see below.

A rude wooden representation of the human form was fastened on a cross, and sticks were thrown at it, just after the fashion of the modern 'Aunt Sally,' Gomme *Games* (1898) II. 415–6.

DOAVER, *v.* Sc. To be in a doze. *Glasgow Herald* (Sept. 2, 1899). See **Dove**, *v.*[1]

DOB, *sb.*[1] Dev.[3] A spot, speck.

DOB, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[5] Sc. Lin. **1.** *v.* To make to stick as a piece of putty or soft clay. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** To peck as a bird. Cai.[1] **3.** *sb.* A peck by a bird. *ib.*

DOBBIE, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Cum.[4] **1.** *sb.* A piece of wood shaped like a potato-masher, and used for barking small branches. **2.** *v.* To use the 'dobbie.'

They used to dobbie sticks, clow trees—that is, clear them o' moss, *Cum. Pacquet* (June 29, 1893) 6. col. 2.

DOBBIE-HAND, *sb.* Cum.[4] An apprentice or tyro. See **Dobby**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

DOBBIN, *sb.*[1] Cum. Lin. Also in form **dobbie** Lin. **1.** An old horse; a child's name for a horse. Cum.[4], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** *Comp.* **Dobbin-horse**, a rocking-horse. se.Lin. (*ib.*)

DOBBIN, *sb.*[3] Lakel.[2]

DOCHY, see **Dauchy.**

‡**DOCK**, *sb.*[4] Ess. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *a dock of coke.*

They burn up like this dock of coke, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 366.

DOCKEN, *sb.* **5.** Cai.[1] In phr. *a day among the dockens*, a day spent over things of little value and with small result.

DOCTOR, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Doctor's-shop**, a doctor's surgery; a chemist's shop. n.Yks. (I.W.), s.Lan.[1] **2.** The beetle, *Aphodius fimetarius.*

Cum.[4] It is a favourite plaything of children, who, placing it on the back of the hand to see if it will bite, say, 'Doctor! doctor! draw blood, Or else I'll kill ye cauld deed.'

3. *v.* To patch, mend. Lakel.[2]

DOCUMENT, *sb.* s.Pem. A warning; an example.

There's that dog been all over my seed-bed again! Ah, Rover, if I could get the chance wouldn't I make a document of you! (M.S.C.)

DOD, *sb.*[3] Ayr. A soft, reddish marble. (F.J.C.)

DODDERKY, *adj.* Oxf. (W.W.F.)

DODDERY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] (s.v. Flothery.) Shaking. See **Dother**, *v.*[1]

DODDLE, *v.*[1] **1.** War.[4], Brks. (E.G.H.)

DODDLE, *v.*[3] Wgt. Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 306. i.q. **Doodle**, *v.*[1] **1.**

DODDY, *adj.* w.Yks. Hornless. (S.P.U.) See **Dod(d,1** (3).

DODE, *sb.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Dad**, *sb.*[3]

DODGER-ME-TROT, *sb.* Not.[3] A small article; used also of children or of undersized persons or animals; *pl.* odds and ends.

DODJELL-REEPAN, *sb.* Gall. The meadow-rocket, *Orchis latifolia.* Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824.) i.q. **Dodgill-reepan.**

DODLE, *v.* Frf. To trouble, bother.

Fykin' an' scutterin' awa amon' triangles. Feech! I wudna be dodled wi' them, Salmond *Man Sandy* (1894) 62.

‡**DOE**, *sb.*[3] Dur. Der. A tug at the hair; part of the schoolboys' punishment of 'cobbing' (q.v.).

Dur. Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i. **Der.** Every new boy at the kilns had to be initiated. As many of the older boys as could get near him took a lock of his hair and kept 'lugging' him whilst the 'nominy' was chanted: 'A rondle! a rondle, a Quaker's horn, A pig t' be shaved i' barley-corn; We-wo, a buck or a doe, A hen or a cock, a goose, or a duck?' The new lad then had to choose one of the things mentioned, of which the 'hen' was worst, as the formula attached to this was 'Begin again.' If, however, the luggee had been previously warned, he chose either the 'goose' ('Leave loose') or the 'doe' ('Let go') (S.B.).

DOE-BELLY'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] A bay or brown horse having flanks and belly of a fawn colour.

‡**DOEY**, *sb.* Yks. A pet, darling; a term of endearment used in speaking to a child. i.q. **Doy**, *sb.*[1]

n.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900). **w.Yks.** 'Na, doey,' is a common way of speaking to a child (S.O.A.).

DOFFIN, *sb.* Cum. Lan. **1.** The place where the miners leave their superfluous clothing. Cum.[4] See **Doff.** **2.** The action of removing the full bobbins and replacing them by empty ones. s.Lan.[1]

DOG, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Dog-dormer**, a dog-fancier; (2) **-'s drift**, ruin; (3) **-foot**, the Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*; (4) **-haw**, (*a*) the fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (*b*) the fruit of the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (5) **-ken**, a dog-kennel; (6) **-mouse**, the field-vole; (7) **-saddle**, a figure in the game of 'cat's-cradle'; (8) **-snout**, a large, hard apple; (9) **-stinks**, the camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*; (10) **-sure**, quite certain; (11) **-trot**, a 'shogging' gait; (12) **-winkle**, the shell-fish, *Purpura lapillus.*

(1) **Not.** You'll fancy him, Ben, being a dog-dormer yourself. A well-bred black retriever, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 248. (2) **Or.I.** Dennison *Orcadian Sketches* (ed. 1904) 3. (3) **Cum.**[4] (4, *a*) **Mun.** (P.W.J.) (*b*) **Cum.**[4] (5) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Padding-can). (6) **Sur.** A dog-mouse, as the rustics call it,—the large-headed, short-tailed field-vole or grass-mouse, which is as large as a half-grown rat, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 186. (7) **Cum.**[4] s.v. Cat-saddle). (8, 9) **Lakel.**[2] (10) **Abd.** We're no jist dogsure o' that, Macdonald *Donal Grant* (1883) vi. (11) **Lakel.**[2] (12) **Sc.** A.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *the white dog bites one*, one is lazy; see **White**, *adj.* **1** (17); (2) *to get the dog on one*, to have a fit of laziness; (3) — *to hold*, to be made a scapegoat.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **n.Cy.** (B.K.) (3) They war o yan as bad as anudder, but he gat t'dog ta hod, *ib.*

3. Weaver's work which is not finished in time for pay-day. s.Lan.[1] **4.** *v.* To watch.

Lan. Like him [an opponent] he began, in Lancashire phrase, 'to dog for the first grip,' Westall *Old Factory* (1885) xvii.

5. With *up*: to pull the ears; to wrangle.

Abd. I never saw the teacher lose his temper, although I have often seen a big scholar 'dog up' on the floor with him, W. Watson *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 26. **Dur.** (I.W.)

DOGGED, *adv.* Som. (W.F.R.)

DOGGER, *v.* Cum.[4] Also in form **dog.** To beggar, make bankrupt; used chiefly in reference to games at marbles. i.q. **Doggered**, *pp.*

DOGGIE-HILLAG, *sb.* Cai.[1] A small hillock with long grass.

‡**DOGLOGARUM**, *sb.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Nonsense.

DOILT, *sb.* Sh.I. A foolish man. i.q. **Doiled**, *ppl. adj.*

Doo needna be blate fir me, a auld married doilt, *Sh. News* (Sept. 7, 1901).

DOING, *prp.* Cai.[1] In phr. *let it be doing*, let matters proceed as hitherto.

DOITCH, *v.* w.Yks. (H.G.) A bowling term: to measure between bowl and bowl. Hence **Doitchers**, *sb.* ? the measurement between bowl and bowl.

DOITED, *ppl. adj.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **Doit**, *v.* **1** (1).

DOLDER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A confused state.

DOLDIE, *sb.* Abd. A big, fat, clumsy person. (G.W.)

DOLDRUM, *sb.* **2.** War.[3]

DOLE, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cum. Lan. War. Also in forms **dale** Cum.; **deal** Cum.[4] **1.** *sb.* A distribution of alms, &c. to the poor. War.[3] **2.** A penny given to every child or poor person who went to a house where there was a funeral. s.Lan.[1] **3.** A field near the house; a croft. Cum.[4] **4.** *Comb.* (1) **Dole-days**, the days of the cotton famine. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-land**, land held in defined but unfenced parcels in an open field, with the ownership changing annually in succession. Cum.[4]; (3) **-'s-man**,

the owner of a 'dole.' Cum. (E.W.P.) **5.** *v.* To distribute. s.Lan.[1], War.[3]

DOLE, *sb.*[3] Ken. An old decayed tree.

A tree of the kind called in Kentish idiom a dole, an old sad thing, looking in this fresh green place as if like Goody Blake it had come into the wood to gather sticks, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) viii.

DOLE, *v.*[2] **4.** Suf.

That due us good to dole about it, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 54.

DOLEFUL-BELLS-OF-SORROW, *sb.* Oxf. The snake's-head fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* (L.S.) See **Dole,** *sb.*[2] **1** (3).

‡**DOLENT,** *adj.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Sharp, clever.

A farmer praising his dog said that he was 'uncommon dolent.'

‡**DOLFISH,** *sb.* w.Sc. A dog-fish or small shark.

Arg. They caught at one setting of 200 or 300 hooks from 30 to 80 cod and ling, besides a variety of scate, eels, dol fish, &c., *Statist. Acc.* X. 407. [Supposed to be an erratum for dog-fish, the name given to the small sharks along the western coast of Scotland (JAM.).]

DOLLAR, *sb.*[2] Abd. A boy's marble. (G.W.)

DOLLOP, *sb.* **5.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

DOLL-PIG, *sb.* Som. (J.W.B.) i.q. **Doll,** *sb.*[2]

‡**DOM,** *sb.* Wil.[1] A door-case. [Probably a mistake for 'dorn.']

DOMINO, *sb.* **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**DOMMIN,** *sb.* Dev. Also in form **dummon.** A woman; prob. a contraction of 'old woman.'

Dev.[2] **e.Dev.** Varmer Jan her had tu wife A dummon as plagued un out of his life, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 13.

DON, *sb.*[3] se.Lin. A small, empty snail-shell. (J.T.B.)

DONALD, *sb.* Per. The last small stack brought from the field to the corn-yard. (G.W.)

‡**DONATE,** *v.* Hrf.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To give as a legacy.

They don't think him 'll get over it this time. I wish as him 'ud donate us sumthing.

DONCASTER-CHERRIES, *sb.* w.Yks. A game; see below.

One boy kneels, holding a long rope, the other end of which is held by another boy; the other players stand round about with handkerchiefs in hands, knotted. The one who holds the rope-end and standing cries out—'Doncaster cherries, ripe and sound, Touch 'em or taste 'em—Down you dogs!' GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 98-9.

‡**DONDER,** *adv.* Irel. Yonder. (D.P.M.)

DONE, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. **1.** *pp.* In phr. (1) *done and better done,* completely finished. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) — *o'er,* overcome, exhausted. s.Lan.[1]; (3) — *to,* attended to, waited upon. *ib.*; (4) *what can be done,* as much as possible. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* **Done-job,** a settled affair. s.Lan.[1]

DONK, *v.* w.Yks. (A.C.)

DONNERY, *sb.* Dmf. A clothes' moth. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347.

DONNICAN, see **Dunnekin.**

‡**DONNY,** *adj.*[1] Hrt. ? Poor, unproductive.

Heath, donny, and other common grounds, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 164.

DONNY, *adj.*[2] Wmh. BULLOCK *Ir. Pastorals* (1901) 149. i.q. **Dawny.**

‡**DONSE,** *sb.* N.I.[1] The devil.

DOO, see **Thou.**

DOODLE, *v.*[1] **1.** Yks., n.Yks. (I.W.)

DOODY, *sb.* w.Yks. A foolish, silly person. Cf. **dowdy.**

What hes yon silly doody agate? (S.P.U.)

DOOL-HILL, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Gall. Also in form **doon-.** A hill formerly occupied by a castle or place of refuge.

[The name] is never given to hills whereon are remains of Roman camps, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DOOMSHAW, *sb.* Dev. ? A spectacle.

What for do 'e want to make a doomshaw of yourself—wearin' two rosettes, like a Merry Andrew? PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 187.

DOON-HILL, DOONIE, see **Dool-hill, Dunnie.**

DOOR, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **deaur** Yks. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Door-board,** the panel of a door; (2) **-creek,** the hinge of a door; (3) **-head,** the lintel of a door; (4) **-sill,** the threshold; (5) **-sporre,** a wooden bar which fastens the door; (6) **-stead high,** a one-storied building; a new building that has risen as far as the height of the doorway; (7) **-stoop,** a doorpost.

(1) **Lnk.** Dinna dae the door-boards wrang, MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* (1873) 44. (2, 3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Abd.** MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1865) I. xxii. (5) **Yks.** (K.) (6) **n.Cy.** It was nobbut a door-steed-hee mack ov a spot (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (*ib.*) (7) **Arg.** They came out and stood hand in hand on the door-stoop, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 188.

2. Phr. (1) *to give the door,* or *the outside of the door,* to turn out of doors; to bid begone; (2) *to put to the door,* to turn out, disown; (3) *to the door,* to the utmost, completely.

(1) **Don.** They'd be afther givin' him the outside of the dure while he'd be sayin' 'thrapsticks,' 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 212. **I.Ma.** RYDINGS *Tales* 1895) 45. (2, 3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

DOOSE, *adj.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Dowse,** *adj.* **2.**

DOPE, *sb.* Cum. A slow, lazy girl. (E.W.P.)

DORMED, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Used as an expletive. TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 119.

‡**DORRAN,** *adj. Obs.* Der.[2] Empty.

DORRITY, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

An idle dancing dorrity like that, FERRIER *Destiny* (1831) II. vii.

DOSHIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A little person neatly dressed. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 245. See **Doss,** *v.*[3] **4** (1).

DOSSAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dosan.** The fore lock.

Inv. Applied usually to horses, and in derision to girls or boys (H.E.F.). **w.Sc.** In the act of touching his towzy dosan, by way of reverence, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 113, ed. 1877.

DOSSENT, *adj.* w.Dur.[1] Foolish.

‡**DOSSYDOSS,** *sb.* Cor.[3] A dog-cart.

Used in my hearing by a carriage dealer, who might have seen it in a catalogue, but could not say more than that he had always heard the word.

[Fr. *dos à dos,* back to back, as opposed to riding *vis à vis.*]

DOT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. **1.** A kind of cricket; see below; also the bit of wood used in the game.

w.Yks. Another game was called 'dot'; a kind of cricket with a short bit of cylindric wood (without points) about four to five inches long, used in place of a ball. Two sticks, after the style of besom shafts, were used instead of bats, and a piece of flagstone in lieu of wickets. The bit of wood or 'dot' was always thrown from wicket to wicket, never bowled (C.C.).

2. Phr. *to go off one's dot,* to lose one's senses. Cum. (E.W.P.)

DOTTED-YARKER, *sb.* w.Yks. Spice-cake. (B.K.)

DOTTLE, *sb.*[1] Ayr. The core of a boil. (F.J.C.)

DOTTLED, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Silly, confused, weak in intellect. FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 40. See **Dottle,** *sb.*[2] **3.**

DOTTLEY, *sb.* Cum.[4] A clay marble, rough-burnt.

DOUBLE, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **dubble** Lakel.[2] **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Double-breasted,** of a word: long, hard to understand; (2) **-cunning,** crafty, over-reaching; (3) **-decker,** see below; (4) **-hatch,** a hay-making term; see below; (5) **-noddin,** see (3); (6) **-whale,** marsh left uncut for two years.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 312, ed. 1876. (2) **Hmp.** (H.R.) (3) **Cum.**[4] A pastry cake baked in the oven, having a layer of currants inside it. (4) **Wil.**[1] (s. v. Hay-making) Grass . . . raked up into lines called hatches, which may be either single hatch or double hatch. (5) **Cum.**[4] (6) **e.An.**[1] (s. v. Whale).

2. *sb.* A baby's body napkin. Lakel.[2]

DOUBLE-CLED, see **Cleed.**

‡**DOUBLE-LIFTS,** *sb. pl.* Lin. Meaning unknown.

The system of double-lifts was introduced, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi.

DOUBLING, *prp.* and *vbl. sb.* Dev. A cider-making term; see below.

We be doubling now. This mock's been through the press once, and we take the first squott and the second squott together in doubling. . . A squott be a pressful of the mock straight, from the mill; but after it has been squeezed once it do fill a smaller compass, and two squotts go to a doubling, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 187.

DOUBY, *adj.* Sus. Stumpy. See **Dub,** *v.*[4] **2** (1).

A douby little tree. These needles are short and douby (S.P.H.).

DOUCH, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *in one's day of douch,* in the prime of one's life. STEWART *Tales* (1892) 11.

‡**DOUCH,** *adj.* w.Yks.[5] Dainty of appetite, particular. [Misprint for **donsh,** q.v.]

DOUGHY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] In form **dooafi.** Easily fatigued, tired, or beaten.

DOUHALL, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. An easygoing man; one who has no objection to being taken as a fool. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DOUP-SCUD, *adv.* Abd. With a heavy fall on the buttocks. See **Doup.**

Grant that in their reclin' fits Doup-scud they winna fa', WALKER *Bards* (1887) 598.

DOUT, *v.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

DOUTH, *sb.* Per. Shelter.

There's no much douth in a wire fence (G.W.)

DOUTHY, *adj.* Nhb. Weary; unwell. (E.S.) Cf. **douth,** *adj.*[1]

DOVE-FLOWER, *sb.* Brks. The monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

Monkshood, called by rustics dove-flower, because 'when the cup is pulled back, you can see Noah's dove as brought 'un the leaf,' HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 65.

DOVEY, *sb.* n.Yks. Gentleness. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

DOW, *v.*[1] Wm. Cum. In phr. *downo cannot,* to have the power but want the will to do anything. (J.Ar.)

DOWDIE, *adj.* Bwk. Fading, withering.

The brackens hing their dowdie leaves, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 63.

DOWDLING, *ppl.adj.* Cum.[4] Moping, spiritless, sulky, retiring.

DOWDY, *sb.*[2] Hmp. The linen bonnet worn by women when working in the field. (H.R.) See **Dowd,** *sb.*

DOWEL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] *pl.* Pieces of iron rod attached to clog-soles to answer the purpose of skates.

‡**DOWER,** *adj.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dismal, depressed; drooping.

Tes no use, net a mite, to sim desmal an' dower, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* 1842 231.

DOWIN, *sb.* Lakel. A small luncheon eaten in the field; a snack. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] Hence **Dowin-time,** *sb.* the time for such a slight meal. Lakel.[2]

DOWKERING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. See below.

Numbers of scoters, the scaup duck, dive over the 'cockle-scaur,' the beds of the young of cockles: 'dowkering,' it is termed about there, *Pall Mall. Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137.

DOWL, *sb.*[3] s.Wor. Part of the 'long-plough.'

To the hindermost end of the throck the master-tail is fixed with wooden dowls (H.K.).

Hence *dowled in, phr.,* see below.

The wrist is fastened to the throck on the off-side, being dowled in with a wooden dowl (*ib.*).

DOWL, *v.*[1] **1.** Cum.

Still doulin' here aleane, RAYSON *Poems* (1839) 4.

DOWL, *v.*[3] s.Wor. To pluck off feathers. (H.K.) i.q. **Dowl,** *sb.*[1]

DOWLY, *sb.* Suf.[1] (s.v. Towley). A towel. i.q. **Dwile,** *sb.*[1]

DOWN, *adv., adj., prep.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** *adv., adj.* and *prep.* In *comb.* (1) **Down-after,** following downwards; (2) **-brow,** a frown; (3) — **by,** down the valley; (4) **-creature,** an animal; (5) **-drawing,** see below; (6) **-gater,** a contemptuous term for an inhabitant of Morecambe; (7) **-house,** a kitchen; a back kitchen; (8) **-lay,** a heavy fall of snow; (9) **-mouthed,** low-spirited; (10) **-spout,** a perpendicular pipe to convey water from a roof to a cistern; (11) **-straight,** downright; (12) — **street,** the lower part of a town; (13) — **town,** down the village; (14) **-worth,** a declivity.

(1) **Sh.I.** In a peeric start I maks hit oot ta be a man comin' slowly doonefter, CLARK *Northern Gleams* (1898) 103. (2) **Dmf.** Despite the down brows of his Leddy, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 60. (3) **Cum.**[4] (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **Sh.I.** During the season the crew of a haf boat had three feasts, viz., the Doon-drawin' at Beltane; the Johnsmas at Midsummer, . . and the Foy at Lammas, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 188. (6) **Lan.** *Daily Dispatch* (June 17, 1902) 7. (7) **n.Cy.** (J.L. 1783). **Wm. & Cum.**[1] (8) **Sh.I.** Da white mist . . wisna ta geng 'ithoot a doonlay o' snaw, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900). (9) **Lakel.**[2] (10) **s.Lan.**[1] (11) **Cum.**[4] (12) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) s.v. Up-street'. (13) **Oxf.**[1] (14) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

2. Phr. (1) *down about house,* thrown to the ground; (2) — *at mouth,* dejected, dispirited; (3) — *in the valley,* (4) — *in yonder meadow,* a form of kiss-in-the-ring; (5) — *the bank,* failing in strength, &c.; (6) — *the country,* Devon and Cornwall; (7) — *the house,* near the door; (8) — *upon it,* see (2).

(1) **I.W.** GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 34. (2) **Cum.**[4] (3) **Nhp. War.** *Nhp. N. & Q.* II. 105, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 99, 100; **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. i. 210, in GOMME *ib.* 100. **I.W.** GOMME *ib.* 99. (4) **Abd., Per.** GOMME *ib.* (1898) II. 417. **Kcb.** *ib.* 416–7. **Dub.** *ib.* 417–8. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Up-country). (7) **s.Don.** 'Up the house' means farther into the house through successive apartments from the door. 'Down the house' is the opposite direction, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) (s.v. Up the house). (8) **Sh.I.** He saw that Aandrew was doon ipun it aboot something, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 21.

3. *v.* To fail; to draw towards evening or autumn.

n.Yks. T' breckins put up i May and downs doon i't back pairt o July. It downs towards neet (I.W.).

DOWN-HEAD-CLOCK, *sb.* Gall. The dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum.* MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DOWNSER, *sb.* Cor. See below.

Moor-dwellers or downsers, a strange folk, living lonely lives apart, with their own speech and customs, distinct from those of the miners to the north, of the fishermen to the south and west, and of the agricultural dwellers in the fertile eastern valleys. A giant in stature, the downser inhabits a hut that would be none too large for a pigmy, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 14.

DOWNWARD, *adv.* Ken.[12] Of the wind: in the south.

‡**DOWZY,** *sb.* e.Suf. A half-witted person. (F.H.)

DOXY, *sb.* **1.** War.[4]

DOYLOCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A crazy person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**DOYST,** *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To fall with a heavy sound; to throw down. Abd. (JAM.) Cf. **dyst.** **2.** *sb.* A sudden fall; the noise made by falling.

n.Sc. (JAM.); SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

DOZE, *v.*[2] Cai.[1] Of straw, hay, wood, &c.: to become spoilt by fungus growths.

DOZZEN, *sb.* Cum.[4] A shapeless lump. See **Dozzle,** *sb.* **4.**

DRAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. The drift of a current. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120. Cf. **draeg,** *v.*

DRABBY-HANDED, *adj.* Glo. Slow, tedious.

I 'ate that drabby-handed business; it looks so awkid, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 232.

DRACHLED, *ppl. adj.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). i.q. **Draigled,** s.v. **Draggle.**

‡**DRACKLED,** *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Draggled, tired by pursuit. See **Draggle,** *v.* **2.**

'My faith, I heard ye weel eneuch,' The drack'led Fox replied, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 318.

DRAG-BAR, *sb.* Cum. The diagonal bar fixed across the horizontal bars of a gate to keep the whole rigid. (E.W.P.)

DRAG-BAT, *sb.* Ken. A heavy two-wheeled cart used for carrying heavy loads of dung, &c., and so constructed that the cart can be canted backwards off the shafts or rods. (P.M.)

DRAG-TAE, *sb.* Sc. A rake; lit. a 'drag to.'

Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 26, ed. 1876. **Kcb.** My thee-banes like mill timmers and my fingers like dragtaes, ELDER *Borgue* (1897) 31.

DRAG-WAYS, *sb. pl.* Suf. Cart-tracks or farm-roads between hedges. (C.L.F.)

‡**DRAIL,** *sb.*[2] Cum. Wm. Land held in defined but unfenced parcels in an open field; a share or an allotment in a common or enclosed land.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* 1864 301. **Cum., Wm.** (J.Ar.)

‡**DRAINTED,** *ppl. adj.* Wil.[1] Of dirt: ingrained. [Prob. a misprint for **grainted** (q.v., s.v. **Grained**).]

‡**DRAITING-FRAME**, *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.
The young women worked at the draiting frames at that time at 7*s.* 6*d.* a week, *Dy. News* (Nov. 17, 1881) 2, col. 5.

DRAKE, *sb.*[3] s.Lan.[1] A thin flat stone, so thrown along the surface of the water as to skip from point to point. Also in *comp.* **Drake-stone.** See **Duck**, *sb.*[2]

DRAKRAIL, *sb.* Cum. The diagonal bar which fixed across the horizontal bars of a gate keeps the whole rigid. (E.W.P.)

DRAM, *v.*[1] Cum. (E.W.P.) Also in form **drem.**

DRAM, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **draam.** To mark a sheep's ear with thread, &c., as a means of identification. See **Dram**, *sb.*[3]
I wis gotten haud apo' da lamb an' draamd him wi' a rid treed i' da right lug, *Sh. News* (May 20, 1899).

DRANE, *v.* **1.** Suf. (M.B.-E.)

DRANJEY, *sb.* Cor. A 'snicket' or narrow passage between houses. Cf. **drang.** *Cornish Teleg.* (Oct. 27, 1904).

DRASHY, *adj.* w.Cy. Dirty, slovenly.
Spittin' about the grate and fire irons. . . I'm not goin' to allow them drashy ways in my house, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 749.

‡**DRATCH**, *sb.* s.Dev. Thatch. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

DRAUGHT, *sb.*[1] Yks. Dor. Also in form **drate** Dor. **1.** The act of drawing; a pull. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *pl.* The end of the shafts close to a wagon. Dor. (E.C.M.) **3.** *pl.* Weights for weighing stone, ten to the ton. *ib.*

DRAUX, *v.* se.Lin. To win, succeed, but with a suspicion of unfair means employed. *Gen.* in *pp.* (J.T.B.)

DRAW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Pem. Dev. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) ‡*to draw a boat*, to pull it up the beach above high water; also used *fig.*; see below; (2) — *the hand over*, to punish, chastise; (3) — *off*, to photograph; (4) — *to*, to approach, come near; (5) — *up a clock*, to wind up a clock.
(1) **Cai.**[1] 'His boat is drawn.' He will not likely have any more children. (2) **Don.** If I have to dhraw me hand over him again, he'll know what it's for, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 5. (3) **s.Pem.** (M.S.C.) (4, 5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)
2. *Comp.* (1) **Draw-day**, pay day; (2) **-home**, an attraction, inducement; (3) **-pan**, (4) **-plate**, a metal 'blower' or plate with a handle put up to the fire to make it draw up; (5) **-well**, see below.
(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Dev.** He always said that a child wor a draw home to folks the like o' hiszulf, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 207. (3, 4) **War.** (C.T.O.) (5) **nw.Lin.** 'Thoo's as clever as the Butterwick man who stole a draw-well.' Said to any one who has done or said a preposterously foolish thing (E.P.).
3. To pull out and arrange straw to be used for thatching. Also in phr. *to draw thack.*
Cum. (E.W.P.) **Midl.** Morris was thatching one of the ricks and I was 'drawing' the stubble and carrying it up to him, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 160. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)
4. Phr. *to draw the hurdles*, to plait and intertwine thorns in the hurdles so as to form a shelter or 'burrow-hurdle.' War.[3] **5.** To infer, conclude, draw conclusions.
Sh.I. As shüne as he said dis, Mr. Editor, I drew wha he wid be, *Sh. News* (July 20, 1901).
6. *sb.* A draught, current of air.
Sh.I. Doo's sittin' i' da draw o' da door, lass, doo'll get dy deth o' cauld, *Sh. News* (June 10, 1899).

DRAWERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Lin. Side lanes. *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1855) 35.

DRAWIL, *sb.* Sh.I. The keel or under edge of a boat. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 244.

DRAWING-PIT, *sb.* w.Yks. Mining term: the shaft through which the coal is raised. (S.J.C.)

DRAWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. **1.** *v.* To soak, saturate, esp. to soak lime and so spoil it. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *sb.* Damp, wet weather. Cf. **drook.**
Kcb. I ga'ed to Balmaghie the day In a' the drawk an' gloom, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 189.

DRAW-MOSS, *sb.* Sc. The sheathed cotton-sedge, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*
Gall. Draw-moss budding on the flowe. Till sheep are fu', *Gallovidian* (1901) II. 145. **Dmf.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347.

DREAL, *v.* se.Lin. To win, with the suspicion that there was not fair play. (J.T.B.) Cf. **drill**, *v.*[2] **2.**

DREAN, *sb.* Inv. The branch of a bramble. (H.E.F.)

DREEDLE, *v.* Slg. To dwindle, decay gradually. Cf. **driddle**, *v.*[1]
It's no sae lang sin' it dreedled oot o' existence, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 142.

DREEN, *sb.* Cum.[4] The gratified note of the cow during milking. Cf. **drone**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

DREEP, *sb.* Per. A term used in the game of marbles; see below. See **Dreep**, *v.* **9.**
'Are you going to play dreep or in fun?' are you to forfeit your stakes or not? (G.W.)

DREEP(E, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. **1.** *sb.* A melancholy tone of voice. Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] **2.** *v.* To speak slowly. Cum.[4]

DREET, *v.* Cai.[1] i.q. **Drite**, *v.*[1]

DREGG-SALT, *sb.* Sh.I. Refuse salt. *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899).

DREM, see **Dram**, *v.*[1]

DRENG, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Also in form **dring.** To pull or draw together; to pull, draw, tug.
We dring his fower feet tagedder, *Sh. News* (Dec. 22, 1900); I held da huik i' mi teeth fil I dreng'd at da hitches, *ib.* (June 1, 1901).

DRENTED, *pp.* Sus. Of coloured clothes in washing: run. (S.P.H.) See **Drent.**

‡**DRESCHEL**, *sb.* Dev. A thistle. (W.W.S.)

DRESS, *v.* s.Lan.[1] In phr. *to dress the knots off*, to scold, upbraid. 27.

DRESSED, *pp.* Cor. In phr. *dressed to death like Sally Hatch*, prov. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

DRESSER-CASE, *sb.* w.Yks. A plate-rack. (J.J.B.)

‡**DREW AT**, *phr.* I.Ma. Drawn by, tightly stretched.
Drew at the sun with a strong sweet strain, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 118, ed. 1889; The skin all drew at her, *ib. Doctor* (1887) 156, ed. 1891.

DRIBS, *sb. pl.* Midl. Som. In phr. *dribs and drabs*, small quantities of anything, little by little, in driblets. See also **Drib**, *sb.* **3.**
Midl. They on'y let he hev' it by dribs and draabs, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 205. **Som.** 'How did the complainant pay you your wages?' Witness: 'In dribs and drabs,' *Weston Paper* (May 17, 1879); (W.F.R.)

DRIDDLE, *v.*[1] **1.** n.Yks. (I.W.) Also in form **dreadle.**

DRIFT, *sb.*[1] **12.** War. Wor. Glo. *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 9, 1904).

DRIFT, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. Gait, carriage, style of walking.
Behowlds doo da drift 'at's apon 'er?. . A lemonade bottle bobbin' aboot atil a jap o' watter, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 10.

DRIFTER, *sb.* Sh.I. Cum. Cor. **1.** A fishing-boat or trawler. Sh.I. *Sh. News* (June 29, 1901). **2.** A fisherman in a drift-boat (q.v.). Cor. PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 37. See also **Drift**, *sb.* **5.** **3.** One who drives a drift in a mine. See **Drift**, *sb.* **8.**
Cum. An accident . . . resulted in the death of a stone drifter, *W. Cum. Times* (July 4, 1903) 5; (E.W.P.)

DRIG, *sb.* Irel. A drink, 'pull,' 'drop.'
Wmh. Take another drig o' the tay an' stop your romancin', BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 57.

DRILL, *v.*[1] **1.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

DRILLING, *prp.* I.W. Dripping, soaking wet. Cf. **dreening**, s.v. **Dreen**, *v.*
They be all a-drillen with wet, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 33.

‡**DRINEN DO**, *phr.* Dor. Meaning unknown.
Ah, Thomas, wish I wer lik you, To always miake sich drinen do, *Eclogue* (1862) 4.

‡**DRINE-VOLD**, *adj.* Wxf.[1] In phr. *to be drine-vold*, to fall into a dry furrow or trench.

DRINGLY, *adj.* Suf. Of the weather: rainy, wet, damp. (C.L.F.) Cf. **dringling.**

DRING-TAIL, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' name for the cat. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 27.

DRINK, *v.*[2] Abd. To shrink, draw together, become shorter.
The day's drinkin' in a gweed bit, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 12, 1903).

DRINKY, *adj.* Yks. Dor. Amer.

n.Yks. He was a drinky man (I.W.). Dor. He do seem to be a bit drinky, FRANCIS *Pastorals* (1901) 236. [Amer. *Cent. Mag.* (June 1883) 190.]

DRIP, *v.* 1. w.Mid. (W.P.M.)

‡**DRIPPLE**, *adj. Obs.* Wor. Weak; rare. (HALL.) Cf. drippling.

DRIPPLING, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks.[4] Weak, small.

DRISHEL, *sb.* Dev. A thrush. Cf. drish.

A yeoman remarked to a friend who, he considered, had not eaten sufficient, 'That isn't enough to keep a drishel,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

‡**DRISTER**, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A daughter. (HALL.)

DRITE, *sb.* w.Yks. A drink; a mouthful of liquid, esp. a stinted, small allowance of drink. (B.K.)

DRIVE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Pem. 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to drive a noise*, to make an uproar or noise; (2) — *a rig*, see below; (3) — *out*, to cart out.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Gall. A person is said to be able to drive a rig when able to reap as well as other reapers, and as fast, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) s.Pem. Muck's all druv out. I have a druv out the muck (M.S.C.).

2. To be pushed or pressed for time; to be driven to extremities, needy. *Gen.* in *pp.* s.Lan.[1], s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

3. To float ashore; to wash up by the tide.

Sh.I. Der as mony o' da knappilds 'at drave twa year frae syne, lyin' apo' da butt laaft, *Sh. News* (July 16, 1898).

4. *sb.* A trap, carriage. Ant. (S.A.B.) 5. A heavy blow.

Gall. He gied him aye the ither drive wi' his nieve, CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* (1898) 294.

DRIVER, *sb.* Peb. A curling term: a stone very strongly thrown; the 'skip' or captain of a curling rink.

Lampand Lowrie, frae the loan, Gart baith [stones], wi's driver, flee Twa ells away, *Lintoun Green* (1817) 39.

DRIVING-GATE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Written droivin'-. A road on a farm used for carting produce or for driving cattle to and from pasture.

DRIVLIN'-BIB, *sb.* Pem. An infant's bib. (J.S.O.T.)

DRIZZEN, *sb.* Abd. A low plaintive sound made by a cow when wanting food. See **Drizzen**, *v.*

I heard a cow give what we call a 'drizzen,' after risin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

‡**DROB**, *v.*[2] Som. To rob. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* (1869) *Gl.*

DRODGE, *sb.*[2] Sus. Also in form drōgy. A squirrel's nest. (S.P.H.) See **Drug**, *sb.*[3]

DROITIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A pipe, 'cutty.'

He took carefully from his pocket an old clay pipe, named locally a 'droitie,' BURGESS *Lowra Biglan* (1896) 57; OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 79.

DROKE, *sb.* Dor. In phr. *to drive a droke*, to make a groove in soft stone. (E.C.M.) See **Droke**.

DROP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Also in form drap Sh.I. Cai.[1] 1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to drop glasses*, an old Halloween custom; see below; (2) — *summat on a person*, to beat, thrash; (3) — *in with*, to meet by chance, come across.

(1) Sh.I. This was performed by dropping a small portion of the white of an egg into a glass of water. The forms assumed prognosticated the future in matters of love, fortune, and death, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 190. (2) Wor. (R.M.E.) (3) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *sb.* Phr. *to have a drop*, said of a house with a leaky roof. Cai.[1] 3. A surprise, esp. in phr. *a proper drop.* Nhb. (R.O.H.)

DROPETTY, *sb.* Cum.[4] The game of 'knur and spell.'

DROPPER, *sb.* Inv. A sudden disappointment; a 'sell.' (H.E.F.) Cf. dreep, *sb.*[2]

DRÖRIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Blood.

To cross witches above the breath, i.e. on the forehead, so as to draw their dröric (blood) with a steel noraleg, deprived them of their power to hurt, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 123.

‡**DROUL**, *sb.* Slk. In phr. *dust and droul*, ? dust and ashes, *fig.* of no account.

She deems the birds on bush and tree As nothing but dust and droul to me, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 343.

DROUTH, *sb.* Frf., e.Per. Drying weather, used with reference to the drying of wet clothes, &c. (W.A.C.)

DROV, *v.* I.Ma. In phr. *drov it!* drop it! say no more about it. BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 36.

DROW, *sb.*[5] Sc. A very small quantity of fluid, a drop.

Sc. My folk, they sal drink, bot ye'se no hae a drow, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) lxv. 13. Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DROW, *v.*[2] Pem. Dev. In phr. (1) *to drow over*, of a doctor: to give up all hope of recovery from an illness, &c.; (2) — *over the pulpit*, to give out the banns of matrimony.

(1) Dev. There's Mary Anne Wort now; they tull me the doctor drawed her over this marning, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 228. (2) Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

DROWN, *v.* Lnk. Used in expletives or imprecations, or as a strong appeal; see below.

Ye silly dog, an he be drown'd to you, how cou'd ye confess sae muckle, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 22; Clap her cheeks and straik her paps, but for your drowning gang nae farther, *ib.* 52.

DROWZLED, *pp.* s.Wor. Wet, soaked, saturated. (H.K.)

‡**DROY**, *v.* Lan. To wipe, clean. (HALL.) [? Pronunc. of to dry.]

DRUBBLY, *v.* Som. To throb. (W.F.R.)

DRUCK, *v.* Som. To press, push as in a crowd. (W.F.R.)

‡**DRUCKY**, *adj.* s.Nhb. Muddy.

A man mending a drain who asked me when I went to the drain-mouth, 'Is't cummin drucky?' (J.Ar.)

‡**DRUG**, *adj.*[2] Gall. Of ice: rough, moist, not suitable for curling. (A.W.)

DRUGGED UP, *phr.* Cor.[3] See below.

A carriage-wheel is drugged up when it is stopped from going round by mud just as if the drag were on.

DRUM, *v.* w.Yks. To turn horse-shoes at the anvil. (B.K.) Hence **Drummer**, *sb.* a blacksmith's striker. (*ib.*)

DRUMB, *v.* Sh.I. In phr. *to drumb two three words out of one*, to speak a few words in a low, drumming way. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 41.

DRUMMER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The wall brown butterfly, *Papilio magaera.*

DRUMMY, *sb.* Lin. A rough fen pasture which has become hillocky and uneven; dry and 'fuzzy' fenland. (J.H.)

DRUMMY, *adj.*[2] Cum. Mining term: giving out a hollow sound when tapped.

The roof had gone rather drummy, *W. Cum. Times* (May 23, 1903).

DRUM-PART, *sb.* se.Lin. The threshing machine as distinguished from the engine. (J.T.B.)

DRUMS, *sb. pl.* Gall. Curved wet lands. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824.) Cf. **drum**, *sb.*[2] Hence **Drummyland**, *sb.* wet land of gentle curves and of cold till bottom. *ib.*

DRUMSET, *adj.* Sh.I. Sulky. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 38. Cf. **troinshket**.

DRUND, *sb.* Sh.I. A moaning sound made by a cow. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 164.

DRUNK, *adj.* Yks. Not. 1. In phr. (1) *drunk as a fiddler*, (2) — *as muck*, very drunk, intoxicated. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. Tired of work, having had enough.

s.Not. I'm drunk o' this any time; it's hard work (J.P.K.).

3. Dazed, stunned, from the effects of a severe blow. *ib.* Cf. **silly**, *adj.* 8.

DRUNKETTING, *ppl. adj.* Brks. Drinking, getting drunk; given to getting drunk.

Thee girt drunkettin' fool, come home with me direckly minnit, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901 676; *ib.* Nov. 1900) 649.

‡**DRUNKILY**, *adv.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

They swam bonilie! Until they cam to the other side, And they wrang their cloathes right drunkily, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 247, ed. 1806.

DRUNT, *v.* Gall. To sulk, take the pet or huff. See **Drunt**, *sb.*

It wad hae been baith a sin and a shame For ony ava to hae drunted ahame, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

DRUSELING, *sb.* Cor. A stupid person. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902). See **Droozlin**, *adj.*

‡**DRUTHER**, *sb.* s.Sc. ? A doubt, misgiving, dread. Cf. **dreddour.**

He had a druther that it wasna a canny creature, WILSON *Tales* (1836) IV. 101.

DRUTTLE, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. A preparation of milk or buttermilk; 'bland' (q.v.).

I'll . . . kirn da tip o' milk, sae dat du gets a aer o druttle i' da pig [jar], SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 239.

DRUTTLE, *sb.*[2] Gall. A useless, good-for-nothing person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **druttle**, *v.*

DRY, *adj.* Irel. Yks. Suf. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Dry letter**, see below; (2) **-shod**, an open shed for cattle to shelter from the rain.

(1) **Ir.** Contained an apology for being a 'dry letter,' which means, in the language of an emigrant, one without a remittance, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 24. (2) **Suf.** (H.O.H.)

2. Crafty, subtle. n.Yks. (I.W.)

DRYBALL, *v.* Wm. See below.

A cruel and coarse prank played most freq. on drunken men who are asleep. It consists of clenching the fist, holding the thumb rigid and driving it fiercely against the hinder parts of the person to be punished. 'Auld Gwordie wad waken him, that he wad, seea he dryballed him an' jamp his thum' (B.K.).

DRYILLA-SKÖVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The common otter, *Mustela lutra.* Also called **Dratsie** (q.v.). SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

DRYING-IRON, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Written **droighin'-**. A long piece of iron with a flat top, heated, and used for drying the warp on a hand-loom, after it has been dressed with 'sowe.'

DRYTLE, *v.* n.Yks. To drawl.

He drytles his wods oot, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

‡**DRYTLEY**, *adj.* Wm. Dry; parched, subject to drought. Also used *fig.* of persons.

He wes raedther a drytley stick in his wae, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 3; Used of a soil that is situated on a bad clay, or limestone foundation, and although it may be sufficiently watered the herbage has the effect of drying up the nature of cattle grazing thereon, and causing the complaint amongst them known as 'cripple.' 'It's nobbut a peur drytly spot, an' wadn't feed a crow.' 'It's nobbut bin what yan wad co' a drytley mak ov a spring.' Very rare (B.K.). **n.Wm.** We speak of the weather as 'drytley,' or of a man as a 'drytley soart of a chap' (M.E.N.).

Hence **Drytlish**, *adj.* inclined to drought.

'It's a drytlish, cauld, snar mak o' wedder—neea growin'.' Very rare (B.K.).

DUB, *sb.*[3] Cum.[4], s.Lan.[1] A heavy blow; a thump.

DUB, *v.*[5] n.Yks.[4] To lower the dignity; to put down.

DUBBACK, *sb.* Inv. A game of marbles in which the 'booler' is forcibly thrown at the others. *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9, col. 2.

DUBBER, *sb.* Dor. A rough stone dressed to uniform thickness. (E.C.M.)

DUBBING, *sb.*[1] n.Yks.[4] A thrashing.

DUBBING, *sb.*[2] Dor. A hammer for dressing stone. (E.C.M.)

DUBBING-SHEARS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Shears for clipping hedges. See **Dub**, *v.*[2]

DUBBLE, *sb.* Gall. Mud, dirt, &c.

Pray walk in, Sir. . . If for dubble ye can win, Sir, KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 74.

DUBLET, *sb.* War.[4] A small quantity.

DUCK, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in form **dyeuk** Nhb.[1] 1. In *comb.* (1) **Duck-and-muffin**, a saveloy eaten with a muffin; (2) **-apple**, a Halloween game; (3) **-bill**, a piece attached to a power-loom in connexion with the loose reed-motion; (4) **-dance**, a children's singing game; see below; (5) **-foot-(harrow**, a kind of harrow, see below; (6) **-hole**, a duck-pond; (7) **-legged**, bow-legged; (8) **-'s-meat**, hardened mucus in the corners of the eyes; (9) **-neb picker**, an instrument for picking turnips; (10) **-walnut**, a walnut with a somewhat pointed end.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) It consisted of endeavouring to take up with the teeth an apple which was floating on the surface of water in a large pail, *ib.* (3) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (4) **Nhp.** A number of little girls join hands and form a ring. They all jump round and sing the verses. The game ends by the girls following one of their number in a string all quacking like ducks, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 113-4. (5) **se.Lin.** With long heavy tines or claws (J.T.B.). **Wor.** The duck-foot harrow has tines, bent forward at the end in a shape somewhat resembling a duck's foot, but more pointed. The ordinary harrow has straight and pointed tines. The scuffle has also duck-foot endings to its tines, but the term duck-foot is apparently applied to the form of harrow which is, in effect, a light scuffle, to distinguish it from the scuffle which has longer tines and is used for heavier work than the duck-foot (E.S.). (6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **War.**[4] To think the little dook-legged man outwalked me. (8) **s.Wor.** Why dooesn't thee get thot duck's-meat out o' yur heyes? (H.K.) (9) **Nhb.**[1] A third form of picker is used for lifting out the shells of turnips which have been eaten hollow below the surface by sheep; it has a point at nearly a right angle from the shank, and is called a 'dyeuk-neb' picker (s.v. Picker). (10) **Wor.** It was the only duck walnut tree in or around Evesham, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 20, 1900).

2. Phr. *to feel like a duck in a stocking*, to feel out of place. Wor. (H.K.)

DUCK, *sb.*[7] Lakel.[2] A small loaf.

DUCKER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. 1. A lad who drops his head when fighting. See **Duck**, *v.*

w.Yks. He's a regular ducker iv he feights, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* Cum.[4] 3. The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.* Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DUCKERY, *sb.* se.Lan. Duckweed. (J.T.B.)

‡**DUCKET**, *sb.*[2] Yks. A cock which runs about the cock-pit.

w.Yks. (G.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

[Cp. *obs.* E. *ducker*, a fighting-cock that ducks its head. A ducker is such a kind of cock as in his fighting will run about the clod almost at every blow he gives, HOLME *Armory* (1688) 252.]

DUCK-HAVVER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis.*

DUCKY, *sb.* Shr. The smallest pig of a litter. (J.W.B.)

DUCK-YOUR-HEAD, *sb.* Per. A boys' game.

Up cam' the boys rinnin' an' cairried him aff tae play 'Dook-yir-heid!' AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 28.

‡**DUD**, *sb.* Ayr. See below.

When he sees the maukin's fud, He gies his frien' a hearty thud, And cries 'halloo'—The limmer's aff—no; see the dud; She's worried noo, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 224.

DU-DAWDLE, *sb.* Nrf. An idle, untidy woman. (B.H.)

‡**DUDDED**, *ppl. adj.* n.Dev. Draggle-tailed. GROSE (1790) s.v. Dugged. A misprint for **duddled**, q.v.

DUDDINGSTON-DINNER, *sb.* Ayr. A sheep's-head and haggis. AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 116.

DUDDLY, *adj.* n.Yks. Foul, muddy.

Throw out this duddly watter (I.W.).

‡**DUDERON**, *sb.* Sc. Also written **dudderon.** A person in rags; a slut; a lazy person; also used *attrib.*

Sc. A morning-sleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a huderon duderon daw, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 14. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

DUDLEY-MUSLIN, *sb.* Stf. See below.

Any roughness of manner, or style, or dress was said to be like 'Dudley muslin.' Dudley muslin was the very coarse sacking of which nail bags were made, in which the wrought nails were sewn up and packed. From this sprang proverbial sayings, 'Dudley muslin, three threads to the armfull,' or 'Dudley muslin, half silk and half leather,' *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

DUE, *adj.* Pem. Complete. A due slave (J.S.O.T.).

DUFFY, *adj.*[2] n.Yks. Soft, spongy, woolly. (I.W.) i.q. **Duff**, *sb.*[1] 2 (1).

‡**DUIB**, *sb.* Cum. A blow. Cf. **dub**, *sb.*[3]

Fast roun' his duibs aye dealin', STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 145.

DULHOIT, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

'He kjust him up in a dulhoit,' or 'he kjust a dulhoit ower him,' is a North Isles expression, and means literally, 'he threw a hiding-hat over himself.' The phrase, which originally refers to magic, is in Shetland generally applied to a person who under some pretence refuses to do anything he is bidden or has promised to do. The hiding-hat thus ironically refers to the person's pretended excuse as a cover over his sulkiness, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 41.

DULLERY, *sb.* Pem. Foolery. (J.S.O.T.)

DUMB, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In

comp. (1) **Dumb-bannock**, a bannock used for fortune-telling; (2) **-chaser**, an imperfectly developed ram; (3) **-mill**, *obsol.*, a cloth-mill where the cloth was milled by wooden hammers worked by a water-wheel; (4) **-motions**, a game; see below; (5) **-nettle**, the yellow nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*; (6) **-piat**, the magpie, *Pica rustica*; (7) **-swaul**, see below; (8) **-wind**, a heavy wind that blows in gusts, each gust being followed by a great silence.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (3) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (4) **Crk.** Two sides are chosen, which stand apart from each other inside the line of their den. One side chooses a trade, and goes to the opposite side imitating working at the trade and giving the initial letters of it. If the opposite side guesses the name of the trade, the players run to their own den, being chased by their opponents. If any of the players are caught they must go to the opposite side. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 117. (5) **Oxf.** *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 52. (6) **Cum.** T'dum piats mead see a noise chatteren I couldn't sleep for them, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6. (7) **Gall.** A swell of the ocean that maketh no noise; commonly these swells are the largest waves that are seen before storms and after them... It is singular to see these large waves, called Dumb-swauls, when there is no wind, when the weather is quite calm, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (8) **Cor.**[3]

‡**DUMBLEDY**, *adv.* Wor. ? Tumbled, blown about.

s.Wor. The kidney-banes be most ready to look dumbledy, the wind being so strung (H.K.).

‡**DUMB NUT**, *phr.* Sc. A 'deaf' nut. (N.E.D.)

DUMDOLLY, *sb.*[2] Cum.[4] A soft, shapeless mass, such as a poultice on a finger.

‡**DUMMACKER**, *sb.* Lan. A sharp, clever fellow.

Because he was a thorough dummacker, *Lancashire Thief*, 8.

DUMMEL-HEADED, *adj.* Brks. (M.J.B.) i.q. **Dummel(l**, 2 (2).

‡**DUMMELLY**, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of endearment applied to a child.

DUMMIL, *sb.* n.Yks. A bricklayer's stick or board to arch over 'centres.' (I.W.)

DUMMON, see **Dommin.**

DUM-NED, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A hard, continuous step in walking. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**DUMPIK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

Shû raise an' cum wi' twartree dumpiks oot o' a auld kishie an' cuttid dem in sheeviks ta gie da gimmer, *Sh. News* (May 7, 1898).

‡**DUMPIT**, *sb.* Dev. A dung-pit, cesspool, ash-pit. *W. Times* (Apr. 22, 1886) 2. i.q. **Dum-put.**

DUMPLE, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Ayr. A breakage. See **Dimple.**

The wally eggs whilk ye sent doun . . . I hae receiv'd baith hale an' soun', Without a dumple, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 112.

DUMPLING, *sb.* Cum. Hay in windrows which has been flattened by heavy rain.

The hay ought to be ready, but sometimes the rain came and made dumplings (E.W.P.).

DUNCH, *adj.* 1. War.[3]

DUNCHING-CAP, *sb. Obs.* Som. A dunce's cap. (W.F.R.) See **Dunch**, *adj.* 2.

DUNDER, *v.*[2] Cum.[4] In form **dunner.** To shake, tremble with an accompaniment of rumbling.

DUNDID, *adj.* n.Yks. Dun-coloured. (I.W.)

DUN-DIVER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The goosander, *Mergus merganser.* See **Dun**, *adj.*[1] 2 (4).

DUNG, *sb.*[1] Lan. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Dung-dapper**, a market garden; a tiller of the ground. Cor.[3]; (2) **-pikel**, a dung-fork. s.Lan.[1]

DUNG, see **Ding**, *v.*[1]

DUN-KITE, *sb. Obsol.* Som. The kite, *Milvus ictinus.* (W.F.R.)

DUNLOP-CHEESE, *sb* Sc. (JAM., s.v. Sweet milk-cheese). Cheese made of unskimmed milk.

DUNNEKIN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

DUNNIE, *sb.* s.Sc. Also in form **doonie.** *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 35.

DUNT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cum. (E.W.P.) 1. *sb.* A blow given by some blunt instrument. 2. *v.* To butt; to strike as with a blunt instrument.

DUNTER, *sb.*[2] Lnk. ? A fuller; lit. a beater.

Jock Galbraith, the blanket dunter, I thinks he'll ne'er get rest ava', NICHOLSON *Kilwinnie* 1895 87.

‡**DUOSTER**, *sb.* Cum. Mistake for 'duster.' Cf. **dust**, *sb.* 10.

Then off their duds these duosters doft, STAGG *The Bridecam* 1808 st. 39.

DURGEY, *sb.* 1. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

DURING, *adj.* Pem. Entire.

There 'a sits in his chair, groaning the during day (J.S.O.T.).

DURTMENT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Anything such as hay, straw, or chaff, that makes a litter in the house.

‡**DUSHT**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Rnf. Mair than ae dusht starn I saw Twinkle on them askance, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 16. Dmf. At e'en We seek the dusht and darksome glen, Weel, if the midnicht's murky screen But hap us frae oor fellow men, REID *Poems* 1894 178.

DUSS, *sb.* Sh.I. A thrown-up heap; a small stack of corn. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 80.

DUSTY-MILLER, *sb.* War.[3] See below.

'Come, go to bed, I see the dusty miller has been round.' Meaning that you are going to sleep over your book or over your game.

DUTCH, *adj.* Sc. Nrf. In *comb.* (1) **Dutch admiral**, a garden plant; (2) **-drops**, see below; (3) **-splay**, a hem seam one side of which only is sewn down.

(1) **Arg.** Her apple-ringie and Dutch Admiral, jonquils, gilly-flowers, and peony-roses throve marvellously, MUNRO *Shoes of Fort.* (1901) 19. (2) **Nrf.** They sold all mander of things . . . dutch-drops, acordions, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 54. (3) **Sc.** JAM., s.v. Splae).

DUTCHMAN'S-NOSE, *sb.* Nrf. A sole. (P.H.E.)

DUTIFUL, *adj.* Cum.[4] Taking interest in one's work and doing as much as or more than the master expects.

‡**DUT-STONE**, *sb.* w.Yks. The game of 'duck' or 'duck-stone,' q.v. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

‡**DUTTED**, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Yks. Closed. See **Dit(t.**

n.Yks. Now staked and dutted forth from the aforesaid orchard, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* IV. 165.

DUTY, *sb.* 3. Yks., Lan., Lin. (E.P.)

DWALLION, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. A dwelling. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) *Gl.*

DWAMLE, *v.* and *sb.* Gall. Also written **dwamel.** 1. *v.* To faint; to look like fainting. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Dwam.** 2. *sb.* A short swoon; a fit of dizziness. *ib.*

DWAMLOCK, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A very sickly person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Dwam.**

DWAMMY-LIKE, *adj.* Cum.[4] Feeling faint. See **Dwam.**

‡**DWARVES**, *sb. pl.* [Dial. unknown.] In phr. *an attack of dwarves*, convulsions.

A cake of the 'thost' of a white hound baked with meal was recommended against the attack of dwarves, BLACK *Flk. Medicine* (1883) 148.

DWIBLES, *sb.* Cum. An ill-thriven person, animal, or plant; a person of bad conduct. (E.W.P.) i.q. **Dwable.**

DWIGH, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Tedious.

Lata is long and dwigh, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 230.

DWINE, *v.*[1] 1. War.[4]

DY, DYE, see **Thy, Die**, *sb.*[1]

DYKE, *sb.* Nhb. An opening in the game of draughts.

There was a great rage for draughts . . . and it was quite common to have carters and cobblers and tailors discussing Single Corner and Dyke . . . and other favourite openings, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 119.

DYLAND, *sb.* se.Lin. A wide drainage channel inside a field; a grassy hollow. (J.T.B.) i.q. **Dyling.**

DYNE, *v.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Darrat).

DYOCH, *sb.* Wgt. A drink. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 264.

DYOD, *int.* Abd. i.q. **Dod**, *sb.*[1]

Dyod, she winna droon; she'll need to be fell't, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* 1903 47; *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1904).

E

EA, *sb.* Lakel. Lin. Wor. Also in forms **eau** se.Lin.; e'e, e'ea Lakel.[2]; **ey** s.Wor. **1.** The channel of a stream; a drainage canal of the largest size. Lakel.[2], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** An island. s.Wor. (H.K.)

EA, EAC, see **One, Oak.**

EACH, *adj.* Lan. Suf. In *comb.* (1) **Each-day**, every other day. Suf. (R.M.B.); (2) **-thing**, everything. s.Lan.[1]; (3) **-where**, everywhere. *ib.*

EAGER, *adj.* Pem. Sharp to the taste, acid. (J.S.O.T.) See **Aigre.**

EAHL, EAK(E, see **Whole, Oak.**

EALINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **eildons** Per. i.q. **Eeldins.** Also used *attrib.* See also **Yealins.**

Per. Her bairn . . . was eildons as wee Randal, TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 13. Ayr. (JAM., s.v. Yealins).

EA-MATH, EAN, EANCE, EAPNS, see **Yeomath, One, Once, Yaspen.**

EAQUAL, *sb.* Shr. i.q. **Hickmal.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 99.

EAR, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Glo. Dev. **1.** In phr. *up in the ear*, in a temper or rage. Glo. (S.S.B.) **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Ear-bitted**, of sheep: marked on the ear, as a means of distinction; (2) **-breed**, the cross-beam or projecting beam at each end of a cart on which the body of the cart rests; (3) **-clipt**, (4) **-cropt**, see (1); (5) **-piece**, the ear; (6) **-ring**, a piece of the power-loom attached to a certain drop-box motion.

(1) Lakel.[2] (2) w.Yks. (B.K.) (3, 4) Lakel.[2] (5) Dev. His ears was 'mazin' cumbrous, bein' more like rashers o' thick bacon than human ear-pieces, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 67. (6) Lan. (O.S.H.)

EARD, EARN, see **Yed**, *v.*[3], **Yearn**, *v.*

EARNING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Paying work, means of livelihood.

Don. The place is terrible backward; there's no earnin' in it, and ne'er a chance for the young people, *Pilot* (June 13, 1903) 567.

‡**EARNOUGH**, *adj. Obs.* Wxf.[1] Comical, droll.

EARRING, *sb.* Nrf. Corn or hay collected in a row or ridge. Cf. **ringe**, *sb.*[1]

We had to go and turn the barley—the lord start first, and turn the earrings over to the right, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 154.

‡**EARTEEN**, *adv. Obs.* Dev. Meaning unknown. ? All at once, outright.

n.Dev. Whot! marry to Earteen? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 496.

EARTH, *sb.* Sc. In form **yerd.** Unploughed land. HESLOP *Gl.* (1893) (s.v. Land).

EARWIG, *sb.* Nrf. Dial. forms: (1) **Ear-wike**, (2) **Ear-wrike**, (3) **Ear-narrowriggle.** (A.G.) *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 31.

EASE, *v.*[1] Sc. War. Cor. Also in form **aise** Sh.I. Cor. **1.** In phr. *to ease the feet, fig.* to die.

m.Cor. I was purty and glad when she aised her feet, for she was a passal of trouble, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof*, 14.

2. To relieve the bowels, to evacuate. War.[3] Hence **Easement**, *sb.* a motion of the bowels. Inv. (H.E.F.)

3. To slacken, abate.

Sh.I. My kep blew aff, but I didna aise, BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 66.

EASE, *v.*[2] n.Yks. To get wet; to ooze, drip. (I.W.)

EASING, *vbl. sb.* s.Lan.[1] Assistance; relief.

EASING-SHEAF, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

EASLE, *sb.* Gall. Also written **eazle.** The eaves of a house. Also in *pl.* See **Easin(g.**

Twa burdies 'neath the easle o' an auld house, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 412, ed. 1876.

EAST, *sb.*[1] w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 17, 1896).

EASTER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] In form **Aister.** In *comp.* **Easter-egging**, going from house to house begging for Easter eggs.

EASTER-BIRTH, *sb.* Or.I. See below.

These tides run with such violence that they cause a contraire motion in the sea adjoyning to the land, which they call Easter-birth, or Wester-birth, according to its course, WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 6, ed. 1883.

EASY, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Yks. (I.W.) **1.** *adj.* Feeble-minded. **2.** *adv.* Gently, softly. Cf. **easily.**

EAT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Dev. Also in form **ait** Abd. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to be fit to eat one*, to be very angry; (2) *to eat* or *be eaten out of ply*, see below.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Sc. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 307. Gall. Some animals are said to be aten out o' ply when they are extremely lean in flesh, although they have been taking a great deal of food. Thus few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply; that is to say, over-do themselves with eating, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 22, ed. 1876.

2. To taste when eaten. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** To harass, worry. n.Yks. It eats me like canker (T.S.).

4. *sb.* A 'feed,' feast. Also in form **eating.**

Abd. Aw ferly like a ait o' berries aff th' busses, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 22, 1903). Dev. PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 40.

EATER-POINT, *sb.* Cum.[4] A mining term: the point formed by the junction of two underground roads at an acute angle.

EATING-CAIKAL, see **Caikal.**

EATTOCKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Dainties, sweets, &c. Cf. **eistack.**

Abd. Dinna spen' yer bawbees on eattocks, noo (G.W.).

EBBEN, *v.* Cum.[4]

‡**EBBER-BRACK**, *sb.* Rxb. Meaning unknown.

Where winds had swept an ebber-brack, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 204.

ECCLE, *sb.* Brks. (E.G.H.) i.q. **Hickwall.**

ECCLES, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] **1.** In phr. *go to Eccles!* go to hell. Cf. **Halifax, Hexham**, &c. **2.** *Comp.* **Eccles-cake**, a sweet cake made at Eccles.

ECHO, *sb.* Sc. Pem. **1.** In *comp.* **Echo-stone**, see below.

Gall. A black hard stone, full of holes, common in meadows and bogs. . . Their cavities make them of a sound-returning nature, hence the name, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 193, ed. 1876.

2. An uproar; a commotion.

Pem. The whole place was in a ēcho (J.S.O.T.).

ECK-BERRY, see **Hagberry.**

EDDERFUL, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Angry, revengeful. Cf. **etherish**, s.v. **Ether.**

EDDERIN, *sb.* Abd. Also in form **etheran.** See below. Cf. **etherin**, s.v. **Edder, 6.**

The 'edderin' or 'etheran' is the most delicate bit of straw rope spinning, and a man has to be an expert who can make it into the cigar-like shape or conical form which is usually adopted for this particular rope, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 31, 1903).

‡**EDDY**, *sb.* Irel. Hrt. Also in form **aiddy** Don. Used *attrib.* in phr. *eddy wind*, a wind coming in gusts or sudden eddies.

Don. The blushes on her come and go like an aiddy wind, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 114. Hrt. The eddy winds . . . discolour our junipers when they blow easterly towards the spring, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

EDGE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Der. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *upon the edge of, fig.* almost, very nearly.

Abd. She was upo' the edge o' aucht an' thirty, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) I. 2.

2. The side.

Lakel.[2] We sat at t'beck edge an' watch't t'trout lowp.

3. *Comp.* **Edge-side**, the side of a hill or range of hills. See **3.**

Der. There was a planting of young spruces on the edge-side, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 159.

4. Appetite. Also used *fig.* inclination, desire.

Lakel.[2] n.Yks. Ah hĕ nea edge o' ma for travellin' (I.W.).

5. Conceit, self-esteem, 'side.' Lakel.[2] **6.** *v.* To shuffle, evade. *Gen.* with *off* or *out.*

Lakel.[2] He wad edge oot as grand as ivver ye saw owt i' yer boorn days. n.Yks. He edged off t'bargain (I.W.).

EDGIE, *adj.* Sc. Quick. Cf. **edgy, 2.**

Rxb. Coup it in, Gavin, and be edgie, for the darkening's upon us, HAMILTON *Outlaws* 1897 136.

EDGLING, *adv.* War.[4] Standing on one edge.

Do yer think that'll stand if yer puts it edgling like that?

‡EDIFY, *v.* Glo.[2] To signify, matter, be of importance.

‡EDIWUT, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **eediwut** Wgt.; **idiwut** Gall. Dmf. An idiot; a fool, simpleton.

Abd. Common (W.C.). Lnk. Ye ought to be lockit up for a doon-right ediwut, GORDON *Pyotshaw* (1885) 41. Gall. The superstitious fears of the 'idiwuts,' as he called them, *Gallovidian* (1900) II. 59. Dmf. PATON *Castlebrae* (1898) 289. Wgt. (A.W.); You gumption-less eediwut, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 146.

E(E, EECE, see **Ye, Yes.**

EEK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **eak** Gall. i.q. **Eik.**

Gall. Eak o' woo', MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Dmf. An eek from his head has stained the pillow, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347.

EEL, *sb.* Cum. Suf. Wil. In *comp.* (1) **Eel-grate**, a kind of trap placed in a mill-race to catch eels; (2) **-stanging**, catching eels with a spiked pole or 'stang'; (3) **-weed**, the long trailing stems of *Ranunculus fluitans.*

(1) Wil. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 525. (2) Suf. To go a eel-stangin' (J.J.R.). (3) Cum.[4]

EEL, EELD, see **Heal**, *v.*[2], **Oil**, *sb.*[1], **Yule, Yield**, *v.*

EEM, *v.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Aim**, *v.*

EEM, *adv.* War.[4] Almost. A dial. form and use of 'even.'

EEM'NIN, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Evening. See **Eem**, *sb.*[1], **Eemin.**

EEN, EENCE, see **One, Once.**

EENY, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Cellular, having small hollows or eyes.

EER, see **Year.**

EEREPI, *sb.* Sh.I. A jocular name for a very small person or child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

EES(E, EESK, EESS, see **Yes, Yox, Yes.**

EESTIK-HEADS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. See below. Cf. **eastick.**

Large masses of white clouds, called in winter snaaie heads and in summer eestik heads, were looked upon with ill favour, as they were sure either 'ta rain aff or blaw aff,' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 116.

EETIM, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *haelty ill eetim*, nothing whatever, 'deil a thing.'

Da men is aye best aff, haelty ill eetim dey hae ta dû bit tak' aff der kjaep [cap] an' set dem til, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898); Common (J.I.).

EFFET, *sb.* Der. i.q. **Evet.**

The lad's limber as an effet! GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 29.

EFFIGY, *sb.* Nrf. Cor. **1.** A portrait, likeness.

Nrf. I went and had my effigy took then, in my best rig, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 53.

2. An eccentric, oddity; used as a term of contempt.

Cor. Wait till he cometh back, th' great effigy! HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 29; Cor.[3]

EGG, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Dor. In phr. (1) *clean off yan's eggs*, mistaken, on the wrong tack; (2) *to crack an egg*, curling term: to play one stone so as to touch another very gently; (3) *eggs and bacon*, the daffodil, *Narcissus incomparabilis.*

(1) Cum. (E.W.P.) (2) Sc. Then merrily we'll crack an egg, Sweep him up or leave [let] him be, *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* (1894-95) 103. (3) Dor. (E.C.M.)

EGG, *v.* Lakel.[2] To roughen; a dial. form of 'edge.'

Sleeas fair egg yan's tongue.

EGGAR, *sb.* w.Mid. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha.* (W.P.M.) See **Haggle**, *sb.*[1]

EGG-BERRY, EGGISTE, see **Hag-berry, Hagister.**

EGGLER, *sb.* Brks. (E.G.H.)

EGSOME, *adj.* Sc. Forward, pushing. See **Egg**, *v.*

Dmb. Far owre gude yoursel' the ways to ken By whilk mair egsome kimmers plague the men, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 44.

EGYPTIAN, *adj.* n.Yks.[2] In *comb.* **Egyptian-day**, an unlucky or unpropitious day; a Friday. (s.v. Unlucky days.)

EIGHT, *adj.* Sc. In phr. (1) *an aucht days*, a short, indefinite space of time, a few days; (2) *aucht-day beef*, see below.

(1) Abd. We hae eneuch to chow upo' for an aucht days or so, MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 39. (2) Abd. They're sellin' gweed auchtday beef at auchtpence th' pun', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 28, 1902).

EIGHTEEN, *sb. Obs.* w.Dur.[1] A grey slate, measuring two feet.

EIZEL, *sb.* Sc. An ass. Germ. *Esel.*

Twa riders, ane ridin an eizel, the 'tither a camel, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xxi. 7.

EKE, ELAM, see **Oak, Haulm**, *sb.*

ELBOW, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. Pem. Also in form **elbah** Pem. **1.** In phr. (1) *to be all arms and elbows*, (2) *to make a lot of elbows*, to be clumsy or awkward; to do anything clumsily or awkwardly. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *Comp.* **Elbow-turn**, an angle. Lakel.[2] **3.** A jutting-out portion of the fence of a field. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

ELDERN-TOPS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Sprays of elder, used medicinally. (J.S.O.T.) See **Eldern**, *sb.*

ELDERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *Elders o' Cowend*, cormorants. See also **Cowe'en Elders.**

Gall. From their black, grave, and greedy appearance, and being common on Colvend shore, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 422, ed. 1876.

ELELEN, *int.* Irel. An exclamation of joy or triumph.

Mun. O'Dwyer's 'Elelen' of triumph may be imagined, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* 1901 103.

‡ELEPHANT BED, *phr.* Sus. A pleistocene formation found just over the chalk.

Found in several parts of Brighton and Hove, and particularly in the cliffs at Kemp Town, and deriving its name from the teeth of elephants occasionally found in it (F.E.S.).

ELF, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Elf-doors**, the openings in a circle or 'elf-ring,' by which the elves are supposed to enter the circle; (2) **-girse**, grass given to cattle supposed to have been injured by the elves; (3) **-ring**, a circle or ring on old pasture land, supposed to be used by elves to carry on their dances, &c.; (4) **-shot**, the Lady's mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

(1, 2, 3) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (4) Gall. Given to cattle for certain complaints said to be caused by the elves shooting at the animals (J.M.).

ELIGOG, *sb.* Pem. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* (E.W.B.N.) See **Eligny.**

ELIZABETH, *sb.* Cor.[3] The Martagon lily, *Lilium Martagon.*

‡ELL, *sb.* Dial. unknown. A shed placed against a building. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*

ELLAM, ELLUM, see **Haulm**, *sb.*

‡ELLER, *adj.* w.Yks.[3] Keen. [? Misprint for **etter.**]

‡ELLOW, *adj.* Sur.[1] See below. Cf. **elenge, 2.**

When a plum-pudding, or such a pudding as they call Pond-butter pudding, has very few plums in it, they say it is 'terrible ellow.'

ELL-STICK, *sb.* Sc. An ell measure, a measuring rod or 'ellwand.'

Ayr. Gingham John, the packman, paid his visits . . . with ell-stick in hand moving from door to door, JOHNSTON *Congalton* (1896) 2.

ELLWAND, *sb.* Gall. In phr. *the Ellwand of Stars*, the three stars in the northern constellation Lyra. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

ELM, see **Haulm**, *sb.*

ELSE, *adv.* Sc. Lakel. In phr. (1) *or else*, used at the end of a sentence to signify an alternative which is well understood without expression; (2) *or else no*, used to imply contempt; see below.

(1) Lakel.[2] Thoo'll be off ta bed er else. Ah war fasht wi' mi rheumatiz, er else. (2) Sc. A bonny impruvement, or else no, FERRIER *Marriage* (1818) I. xxxv.

‡ELTA, *sb.* Sh.I. Anger, passion, excitement, heat. Cf. **ilta.**

Whin da moarnin' cam, da elta haed worn aff o' Robbie; an' he begood to faer at his nicht's wark wid be heard tell o', CLARK *Gleams* (1898) 58.

ELVERS, *sb. pl.* s.Wor. The fry of eels. (H.K.)

EMBER, *sb. Obs.* w.Dur.[1] A grey slate, measuring two feet, two inches.

EMMAL, *sb.* Cum.[4] The common elm, *Ulma campestris*, and the wych-elm, *U. montana.* (s.v. Ome tree.)

EMMUCK-BACK, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Emmet-batch.**

EMPTING, *adv.* Pem. Pouring, in torrents. Cf. **empt.**

It's raining empting (J.S.O.T.).

END, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Pem. **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *end for end*, with the ends placed together; (2) — *over end*, head over heels; (3) *the end of the stick*, suddenly, abruptly; altogether, entirely; (4) *to have the band by the end*, to get hold of an affair; (5) *right upon end*, upright; (6) *upon end*, constantly, without intermission.

(1) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (2) **Lakel.**[2] Doon Ah went, end-ower-end, heedamaneckum inta t'beck. **Cum.**[4] (3) **w.Yks.** Ah couldn't leäve off drinkin' by degrees, ah had to cutt it off 't t'end o' t'stick (F.P.T.). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **n.Yks.**[4] 373. (6) **Abd.** For twenty years he was drunk upon en', ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 42.

2. *v.* With *up*: to sit upright or on end.

Lakel.[2] **n.Yks.** Up end this cask (I.W.).

3. To finish, make an end of. *Fig.* to kill.

Lakel.[2] **n.Yks.** Ah'v ended the starch. They ended t'king's watcher (I.W.).

ENDER, see **Yonder.**

‡**ENDWARE**, *sb.* Lin. A small hamlet. (HALL.)

ENEMY, *sb.* Wil.[1], Dor. (E.C.M.) i.q. **Emony.**

ENGINE-HOUSE, *sb.* Cor. A tall house necessary for the Cornish pumping-engine, the 'bob' or huge pump-handle of which works through an aperture in the wall. (M.A.C.), Cor.[3]

ENGLISH, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **English mocking-bird**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Nightingale's friend.)

2. *sb.* In phr. *the English*, English, in contradistinction to Gaelic.

Per. A fairm lassie that could hardly speak the English, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 12.

3. *v.* To decipher, read, make out.

Lakel.[2] A ca't English sec rubbish as thoo writes.

‡**ENGRAFTED**, *pp.* Suf. Depraved. (HALL.)

‡**ENJAPE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A puny, tiny, undeveloped creature.

I foryat ta tell dee 'at yon enjape o' a shiken [chicken] o' dine wid need ta be noticed. . . Da ting 'at her juist da breath intil. Na, A'll be weel pleased if hit lives, let alaene lays, *Sh. News* (Feb. 12, 1898).

ENKLE, see **Hankle**, *v.*

‡**ENKO**, *adv.* Sh.I. In abundance, plenty.

I sall be best man at dy weddin; an den, as Hill Robbie said, 'I'll get drams an' get kiss o' bride enko!' STEWART *Tales* (1892) 101.

ENT, *sb.* w.Mid. The second of two adjoining furrows, ploughed in opposite directions. (W.P.M.) Cf. **end**, *sb.*[1] **7.**

‡**ENTETIG**, *v.* Ken.[12] To introduce.

ENTIRE, *adv.* Som. Independent, having private means. The old gentleman lived entire (W.F.R.).

ENTRY, *sb.* Lakel. Lan. Lin. Wor. Brks. Also in forms **entany** se.Wor.[1]; **enteny** s.Wor.; **entony** Brks. **1.** A passage, esp. the passage leading from the outer door of a house round the 'hallan' to the fireplace. Lakel.[2], Cum. (E.W.P.) **2.** A narrow court or passage between two houses; a narrow by-street.

s.Lan.[1], **nw.Lin.** (E.P.) **s.Wor.** Still used in Pershore. 'I sin 'e goo' down th' enteny but jus'' (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Brks.** DARTNELL & GODDARD *Gl.* (1893) s.v. Pantony.

ENVYFUL, *adj.* Sc. Envious, full of envy.

Ayr. Thae Macalisters are always so en-vy-fu', DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 97.

ENWESS-AWAY, *adv.* Lakel.[2] For ever, without end; continuously. Cf. **endway(s, 3.**

Ah mak nowt o' fooak at's allus grumlen, an' blacken enwess-away frae daylett ta dark (s.v. Forenwess).

EOWER, EP, see **Your, Hip**, *sb.*[1], *v.*

EPISCOPIAN, *sb.* Gall. An Episcopalian; a clergyman of the Church of England. Cf. **Episcolaupian.**

He was dressed in his gown and bands, like an Episcopian, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 344.

EP'N, *adj.* Not. Handy, convenient; used ironically. See **Heppen**, *adj.*

A knife wi'out a handle; yo can't cut wee't wi'out being cut. An ep'n tool, sure-lye! PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 27.

ER, see **Of, Or**, *prep.*, **Our, Ye.**

ERE, *adv.* Sh.I. Lan. Also in form **eer** Sh.I. In *comb.* (1) **Ere-ever**, *obs.*, before; (2) **-fern-year**, the year before last.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Sh.I.** Du shörly minds eer-fern-yer, aboot dis sam' time? SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 241.

ERNE, *sb. Obs.* Cum. The white-tailed eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla.* (E.W.P.)

ERRANDS, *sb. pl.* **4.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

ERRIF(F, see **Hairif.**

ERRUCTION, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A violent outburst; a 'ruction.'

This minute was a bullierag, And that a blue erruction, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 82, ed. 1876.

ERSIT, *adj.* Kcb. Perverse, contrary.

Deein! Joost like him, the ersit cuddy! If A wantit him dead he wud leeve, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 66; The ersit buddy wudna get better, but dee't for a', *ib.* 119.

ERT, *sb.* Sh.I. In *comb.* (1) ‡**Ert-bile**, a quagmire or quaking bog; (2) **-hyle**, an earth-hole or pit; (3) **-kent**, widely known, of world-wide knowledge. See **Earth**, *sb.*[1]

(1) A hill fou o' yarfs, myres, ert-biles, muiry dubs, an' muckle burns, *Sh. News* (May 29, 1897). (2) Ye needna faer him, if he keeps oot o' a yarf or a erthyle, *ib.* (Mar. 18, 1899). (3) A'm no caring a hair if his lugs wis sholmarkit doon ta da skult, an' if wis as ert kent as da murrit yow o' Hascussay, *ib.* (June 17, 1897).

ERUMPTION, *sb.* Kcb. An outburst, 'rumpus.' Cf. **erruction.**

The erumption on the house riggin began, an' the din inside was something desperate, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 63.

ERVY, *sb.* Sh.I. (J.S.) i.q. **Arvie.**

‡**ESFOSTERINEST**, *adj.* Shr. Meaning unknown.

Described his wife as the 'esfosterinest woman as ever was,' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv.

ESK, see **Yox.**

ESKER, *sb.* Cum. See below.

Some of the low sandy hills or 'eskers' that lie between Aspatria and the Solway (E.W.P.).

ESPANIARD, *sb.* Dev. A species of russet apple.

e.Dev. Twelve [hives] in a row, backed by espaniards (good quarrenders when I was a lad) and fronted by sweet peas, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 163.

ESPIN, ESS, ET, see **Yaspen, Us, Yet**, *adv.*

ESSART, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Perverse, crooked. Cf. **ersit.**

Ye essart crew, ye turn things upside down, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xxix. 16.

ETHER, *sb.* w.Dur.[1], War.[3] An adder.

EUM, *adj.* Or.I. Mad, distraught, beside oneself.

He rins stracht afore him as eum as gin the Trow was at his tail, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 3.

EVEN, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Also in forms **ebben, ebbm** Lakel.[2]; **e'en** Sc. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Even-handed**, on equal terms; (2) **-marras**, exactly like; (3) **-on**, just suitable; (4) **-up-and-down**, straightforward, honest, upright.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah weant swap eaven-handed (I.W.). (2) **Lakel.**[2] That cap's t'ebbm-marras o' oor lad's. (3) *ib.* He's a lad 'at's ebben-on seck a job as that. (4) *ib.* He's ebben up an' doon wi' o' 'at he hez to deea wi'.

2. Phr. *even as a die*, straight as a line, perfectly straight.

Sc. Used by ploughmen of a straight and evenly cut furrow, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 301.

EVEN-ASH, see **Ash**, *sb.*[2]

EVENS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. In phr. *sma' evens*, a small allowance of food, 'short commons.' (J.S.)

EVENS, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [e·vənz.] Even.

Danged if 'tisn't evens bettin' efter aal, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 43. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

EVER, *adv.* Irel. Wor. **1.** In phr. *ever is*, should be. Ant. (S.A.B.) **2.** Continually, constantly.

s.Wor. 'I looks ever I'm ca'd, I fils sah middlin',' I am continually expecting death, I feel so poorly (H.K.).

EVER-LONG, *adv.* Wm. More and more.

He gat iver-lang 'at neea better, nowt seemed ta touch him (B.K.).

EVERY, *adj.* Yks. Oxf. Also in form **ivvery** n.Yks. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Every-day man**, a common man; a neighbour. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **Every-days**, week-days. *ib.* **2.** Phr. *every so often*, at stated intervals.

Oxf. 'Er goes charing at Mrs. Long's every so often (A.P.).

EVER YESTERDAY, *phr.* Wgt. The day before yesterday. Cf. **everyestreen.**

A seen 'im atween and Castle Douglas ever yesterday (W.G.).

EW(E, see **Owe, Who**, *pron.*[1]

EWE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. Also in form **yaw-** Lin. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Ewe-necked**, having a neck like a ewe; (2) **-teg**, a female lamb, after Michaelmas till the first shearday.

(1) **e.Lin.** On the E. coast we possess some 'yawnecked things,' *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 32; (J.C.W.); (G.G.W.) (2) **Nhp.**[1] (s. v. Sheep).

2. The fleece of the second and every succeeding shearing of the female sheep. Nhp.[1] *ib.*

EWK, EWT, see **Yewk, Owe.**

EXACT, *adj. Obs.* Rnf. Expert.

Some persons that were exact in the short-hand . . . wrote all that was spoke at this Assembly, WODROW *Correspondence* (1709-31) I. 115, ed. 1843.

EXAMINE, *sb.* Sc. An examination.

Abd. She had been at ane o' Mister Morison's exaemins, PAUL *Abdush.* (1881) 44. **Lth.** THOMSON *Poems* (1819) 70. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 439, ed. 1876.

EXIDEMIC, *sb.* War.[4] An epidemic.

EXPERIMENTED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Experienced.

Lacke of pylottis experimented vpon the coastis of Scotland, England and Ireland, PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1829) pt. ii. 327; An experimented Captain, MELVIL *Memoirs* (1735) 182.

‡**EXPIGENT**, *adj.* Yks. Good of its kind, superior in quality. **e.Yks.** This furniture leeaks expigent! (I.W.)

EXPOSE, *v.* Irel. To expound, explain.

Uls. Wull ye be likely tae be exposin' a bit o' chapter, think ye? MCILROY *Dwnd's Island* (1902) 28.

EXTINGUISH, *v. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to extinguish a debt*, to pay a debt off gradually. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* (1799) 35.

EX-TREE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Ax-tree**, s.v. **Ax**, *sb.*[1]

EXTREMITY, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] In phr. *to be in an extremity*, to be at the extreme limit of endurance.

Ah war in an extremity o' paain, 374.

EYE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Nrf. Dev. Also in forms **e'e, e'ea** Lakel.[2] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Eye-ful**, in phr. to *take an eyeful out of*, to give a comprehensive or searching glance; (2) **-strings**, eyelids; (3) **-water**, lotion for the eyes; (4) **Eyes-ful**, all one can see.

(1) **Don.** She took an eyeful out of Jack, an' right well plaised she was with his appearance, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 248. (2) **Sh.I.** A'm no firgat . . . in [and] niver will, as lang as me e'e strings is open, *Sh. News* (Aug. 10, 1901). (3) **Nrf.** EMERSON *Wild Life* (1890) 53. (4) **n.Dev.** Cranced forward, curious as village folk, to see their eyes-ful, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 177.

2. Phr. *a drap* or *drappie in the eye*, a small amount of drink, not sufficient to make one intoxicated.

Sh.I. Da drappie in my ee Maks rims aboot da collie [lamp], STEWART *Tales* (1892) 84. **Ayr.** LAING *Poems* (1894) 107.

3. The arch of a bridge; the outlet of a lime-kiln; an opening in a wall, &c. Cf. **ea.**

Cum. Also used by miners in reference to the entrance to the coalpit. 'It was i' t'boddom eye at t'park' (E.W.P.). **Lakel.**[2]

‡**EYNIE**, *v.* Slk. Meaning unknown.

Or eynied of him to make game, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 288; His bed of greine hether he eynit to scorn, *ib.* 287.

EYNIE, *adj.* Wm. i.q. **Eeny.**

Used of bread with a coarse fibre; of a pregnant woman with the eyes staring; of potatoes with large 'eye-holes' where the sprout is (B.K.).

F

FA, see **Who**, *pron.*[1]

FAAVERS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Dainties, delicacies. A dial. use of 'favours.' Cf. **fineries.**

Bearing two kits of faavers (dainty meats) for the patient, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 148.

FACE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Face-plate**, a face.

Lnk. Slapping the sweep's begrimed face-plate with his floury bonnet, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 26.

2. Phr. (1) *to have a face for ought*, to have assurance or impudence for anything; (2) *to put a face in*, to put in an appearance, to appear; (3) *to set a face*, to come to a firm decision and carry it out.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Per.** If yon beadle body puts a face in here th' nicht, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 27. (3) **Lakel.**[2]

3. *v.* With *about*: to have confidence, show a bold face. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FACH, *v.* Sh.I. To work hard, toil; see below.

'A body maun fach as they're forn.' 'Fach' is applied to the cultivation of land that has been cropped with potatoes, the previous year, and is counted hard work, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 207.

‡**FACINGS**, *sb. pl.* Stf. Baptisms, christenings. (I.W.)

FACTORY, *sb.* n.Yks. Canvas. (I.W.)

FADDLE, *v.* **3.** s.Lan.[1]

FADDLES, *sb.* Cum. A person who, though always apparently busy, does not progress with his work; *gen.* applied to a woman. (E.W.P.) Cf. **faddle**, *v.* **3.**

FADGE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To shuffle.

‡**FADING-STROKE**, *sb.* Glo.[1] Paralysis.

FAE, see **Who**, *pron.*[1]

FAEDOM, *sb.* Gall. Witchcraft. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **feydom**, s.v. **Fey**, *adj.*

FAFF, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Faugh.**

FAFF, *v.* n.Cy. To make a vain show.

He faft aboot o' t'efternuin tryin ta yoke t'young nag, an' then he was bet wi't (B.K.).

FAFFLE, *v.* n.Cy. Cum. To waver, hesitate, be uncertain; to handle aimlessly. Cum. (E.W.P.) Hence **Faffling** or **Faughling**, *ppl. adj.* impotent, fumbling.

n.Cy. (B.K.) **Cum.**[4] Said of work which occupies much time, the results not being satisfactory or commensurate with the labour and time expended on it.

FAG, *v.* Som. Of plants, &c.: to droop, flag. (W.F.R.) See **Fag**, *v.*[2]

FAGGER, *sb.* Brks. A reaper with a 'fagging-hook' (q.v.). (J.W.) See **Fag**, *v.*[3]

FAGGOT, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms **fackit** Dev.; **fakket** Som. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *a faggot of wood*, a faggot or bundle of wood. Dev. (R.P.C.) **2.** A slattern.

Sc. An untidy drudge troking about the kitchen . . . was implied in the local vernacular by . . 'fagot,' COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 17.

3. *v.* To make up wood into faggots.

War.[3], **Wor.** (E.S.) **Glo.** He was faggoting and managed to gash his arm with the hook, *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 29, 1899).

4. To tie up into a bundle. Som. (G.S.)

FAIGHLOCHS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Gall. Also in form **faishochs.** Sorry working labourers accomplishing little work. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FAIN, *adv.* Pem. In truth, really.

'Iss fain, 'tis so true as I'm standing here (J.S.O.T.).

‡**FAINTIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. (C.T.O.), Sur. (L.J.Y.), Hmp. (T.L.O.D.) Inclined to faint.

FAIR, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Pem. Mid.

1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Fair-dooes**, (2) **-hornie**, fair play, fair treatment; (3) **-ower**, in fair or exact exchange.

(1) s.Pem. He do bully-rag her awful upon times, but fair dooes, she have got a long tongue too (M.S.C.). (2) Abd. It wisna fair hornie, an' a' 't we hed for't wisna worth, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904). (3) Abd. W. Watson *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 91.

2. Phr. (1) *to be fair with one*, to be in accord or agreement with; (2) *to make a fair fist*, to make a 'good hand,' get on well with; (3) — *a fair offer*, to make a good shot, a successful aim or attempt at anything.

(1) Abd. Aw'm fair wi' ye, Hilly, 't aul' things are nae aye th' warst, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 24, 1903). (2) Don. If she can make a fair fist of the readin' I'll lend her the 'Life of St. Mary of Aigypt,' Macmanus *O'Friel's* (1903) 6. (3) Ir. You'd make a fair offer at anything, I think, but an answer to your schoolmaster, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xv.

3. Of flour: white.

Mid. The finest wheat in the county; . . the flower white, or, as the millers term it, fair, Foot *Agric.* (1794) 22.

4. *v.* With *up*: of the weather: to clear up, become fine. Wm. (E.M.M.)

‡**FAIRFIELD**, *sb.* Lakel.[1] A flat, level sheep-pasture on the top of a mountain. [? Used only as place-name.] (s. v. Far.)

FAIRLIE, *sb.* Irel. A present bought at a fair; a 'fairing' (q.v.).

Don. I took her to another fairlie standing, and bought for my twopence a piece ribbon for her, Macmanus *O'Friel's* (1903) 124.

FAIROCK, *sb.* Abd. See below.

It is somewhat unusual, I think, to see a 'mock sun' on each side of the great orb. When one of these appeared, either before or behind the sun, the old folks spoke of it as a 'fairock,' whatever that may mean. And there was a rhyme about the 'fairock,' which varied with its position in relation to the sun. 'The een it's afore Ye'll hear o' no more, But the een it's ahin' ye'll shortly fin',' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 23, 1904).

FAIRY, *sb.* Irel. Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Fairy-kist**, bewitched, not responsible for one's actions; (2) **-slates**, flat stones on a hillside.

(1) w.Yks. She's fairy-kist. God or the devil looks to sich, they say, an' I mun do th' best for her, I reckon, Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 25. (2) Ir. The hill is all covered with flat stones they call fairy slates, Lover *Handy Andy* (1842) xxv.

FAIRY, see **Vair**, *sb.*[2]

FAITH, *int.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

FAKE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. A sight, vision. Graham *Writings* (1883) *Gl.*

FAKE-RAVE, *sb.* Bdf. The shelving frame affixed to the side of a cart, &c. to increase its size. (J.W.B.)

FALL, *sb.* s.Wor. In phr. *a fall of weather*, a downpour, a fall of rain or snow. Also in *comb.* **Falling weather.** (H.K.)

FALL, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Dev. Cor. 1. In phr. (1) *to fall abroad*, to become fat or stout; (2) — *across*, to come across, to meet; (3) — *in for*, to get, obtain, receive; (4) — *in two*, to be confined; (5) — *over*, to fall asleep; (6) — *together*, to break down in health; (7) — *up*, of the floor in a coal-mine raised by the action of gas: to rise up; (8) — *upon*, to tamper with; to pilfer; (9) — *with*, to go to ruin or waste.

(1) Cor. Hammond *Parish* (1897) 339. (2) Cum. (E.W.P.) (3) n.Yks. He fell in for £100 legacy. He fell in for wark seean (I.W.). (4, 5) *ib.* (6) Dev. It wasn't till after Farmer Burden took the lad on as carter . . . that mother regular fell together, Zack *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 180. (7) Lan. (S.O.A.) (8) Sh.I. 'Wis hit wan ounce or twa [of tobacco]?' 'Wan, Aandrew. A'm faerd ta tak' 'at hit's fa'n apon,' *Sh. News* (Apr. 29, 1899). (9) Abd. (G.W.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Fall-hole**, a pool under a mill-dam; the place where the water falls over the mill-dam. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-over**, a falling of the water at a dam. *ib.*

‡**FALLATIC**, *adj.* Chs. Shr. Paralytic. Chs.[13], Shr. (T.O.)

FALLING, *prp.* Sc. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Falling neive**, a method of cheating in the game of marbles; see below; see also **Neive**; (2) **-post**, the front upright post of a gateway against which the gate falls.

(1) Abd. The summit of dishonesty, however, was reached by that player who employed the 'falling neive.' This style resulted from a lad taking aim and then rising on his toes till he lost balance and almost fell half-way towards the ring before he delivered his marble, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904). (2) n.Yks. (I.W.)

FALLOW-BREAK, *phr.* Cai.[1] Land which has been under grass for two years and is just ploughed up. See **Break**, *sb.*[1]

FALSE-FLOOR, *sb.* s.Not. A floor in the roof; an attic floor. (J.P.K.)

‡**FALSHION**, *sb.* Dev. Fashion.

Tha ne'dst na lewstry i' theckee falshion, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

FALSIFY, *v.* Glo. To give out, become useless.

I allus has a new brush ready case the tothern falsifies (S.S.B.).

‡**FAME**, *sb.* Lin.[1] A surgeon's lancet. [? Misprint for 'fleam.']

‡**FAMH**, *sb.* Sc. 1. A small noxious beast. Gael. *famah*, a mole; see below.

Per. It is asserted by the country people that there is a small quadruped which they call famh. In summer mornings it issues from its lurking places, emitting a kind of glutinous matter fatal to horses, if they happen to eat the grass on which it has been deposited. It is somewhat larger than a mole, of a brownish colour, with a large head disproportionate to its body, *Statist. Acc.* (Jam.)

2. A monster, a cruel, mischievous person. Also called **Famhfhear.** *ib.*

‡**FAMPT DOO**, *phr.* Lan. ? A damned fool.

Well, then, thou'rt a fampt doo, ift' knows what that is, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 234; *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. ii. 356.

FAN, *v.* Oxf. To blow.

Shet one o' them doors, dun't ee see the ashes a fannin' all over the place? (A.P.)

FANCY, *sb.* Yks. Midl. Nrf. A lover, sweetheart, in *comp.* **Fancy-girl, -man, -woman**, &c., an illicit lover.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Midl. A foine laady wantin' we for a faancy man, Bartram *People of Clopton* (1897) 221. Nrf. We allust call our scythes arter our fancy-gels or our wives, Emerson *Son of Fens* (1892) 131.

FAND, *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. A bow, knot.

Hair tied and clubbed in a ribbon fand, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 263, ed. 1876.

FANDANDERING, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Idle, 'good-for-nothing'; see below.

A fandanderin' body—nowther gentry nor common fowk—never did a hand's turn that I mind, and never did ill owther, Graham *Red Scaur* (1896) 245.

FANDANGLE, *sb.* 1. Lakel.[2], s.Lan.[1], Cor.[3]

FANGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. 1. *sb. pl.* Anything new or novel. Lakel.[2] 2. *v.* To entangle; *fig.* to interest. *Gen.* in *pp.* See also **Fankle.**

Cum. A note of such general interest to those who are 'fangled' with dialect, *Penrith Obs.* (Feb. 9, 1904) 4; (E.W.P.)

FANGY, *adj.* Nrf. Of roots, &c.: forked, having fangs or forks.

The carrots . . came very coarse and 'fangy,' *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1899) 226.

FANNY-FLIRT-TAIL, *sb.* Yks. The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.* *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

FANTADDLING, *ppl. adj.* Pem. Finicking. (J.S.O.T.)

FAR, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Also in form **fer-** w.Dur.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Far-lan**, in phr. *to fill up the far-lan*, *fig.* to fill the stomach, take the edge off the appetite; (2) **-learned** or **-larn'd**, learned; well-informed; (3) **-nenst**, opposite to.

(1) n.Ir. A think that them an' the lump o' beef ocht tae fill up the far-lan at ony rate, fur . . . sum o' them boys that's cummin can tak their dinner gie an' hearty, Lyttle *Paddy M'Quillan*, 66. (2) Lakel.[2] Wm. But he'd yance read some far larn'd beuk, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 16. n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) w.Dur.[1]

FARCIE, *adj.* Sc. Righteous.

The sturdy Scottish Protestant replied, 'Farcie in that face,' Cowie *Shetland* (1871) 105; *ib.* 305.

FARDEL, *sb. Obs.* Lakel.[2] The fourth part of a yard-wand.

FARE, *v.* Ess. To feel.

I fare wonderful tewly [sickly] to-day (F.G.B.).

FARE, see **Vair**, *sb.*[2]

FARE-THEE-WELL, *sb. Obs.* w.Dur.[1] A name for a grey slate, 7¼ inches in length, formerly used in Weardale.

FARF-CAKE, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] A cake made of Maslin meal.

FARING, *prp.* Nrf. In phr. *mackerel, &c. faring*, mackerel fishing or seeking.

My old chap was away mackerel faring, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 3.

FARINGS, *sb. pl.* Suf. Also written **fairins**. Pretences, 'airs and graces.' Cf. **fare**, *v.*[2] 5.

'Teddie Todd, for all his fairins'—Teddie Todd being the blacksmith's son was addicted in local phrase to the putting on of parts or giving himself airs—'can't do no better,' BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock-Beggars' Hall* (1902) 199; *ib. Lord of Harvest* (1899) 250.

FARISH-ON, *adj.* 2. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

FARKAGE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A bundle of cordage so entangled that it is impossible to unravel it; a bundle of things in a state of entanglement or confusion.

Lord Burble's stinking carcage, Packed up in coffins ane, twa, three, A most infernal farkage To yird some day, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 265, ed. 1876; She having a farkage of claise about her, they keeped her aboon broe, until she was driven ashore, *ib.* 469.

FARLIN, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **faarlin** Sh.I. The box or trough out of which the herrings are taken by the 'gutters' (q.v.).

Sh.I. Da gutters awa' at Baltasound laft da cran boxes, or faarlins, as dey ca' dem, lipprin' wi' herrin', *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900). Abd. (G.W.); Ilk rigwudy quean frae the farlin' Will keek oot her phiz an' guffa, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 67.

FARMERY, *sb.* Suf. A farmstead, farm.

These farmeries and cots were shut off from the world, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock-beggars' Hall* (1902) 32.

‡**FARRANTLIES**, *sb. pl.* s.Lan. See below.

Don't tell me of your farrantlies, BAMFORD *Traveller* (1844) 42; 'Farrantlies' is simply the adv. 'farrantly' converted into a pl. noun to express scorn in a disparaging or scornful sentence. Very common among people in s.Lan. (S.W.)

FARRANTLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. Also in form **farntley**. Good-looking, handsome; in good health, very well.

Manch. City News (May 31, 1902); Heard occas. in the neighbourhood of Bury. A person on being asked how he was would reply 'farrantley,' meaning very well, *ib.* (June 14, 1902).

FARSPACH, *sb.* Heb. The greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. (R.H.H.)

FARTHER, *adv.* Lakel.[2] In form **farder**. In *comb.* **Farder-ner-narder**, at a standstill. See **Far**.

FARTHING-LAND, *sb.* Or.I. A measure of arable land of varying extent; see below.

Each township or group of small farms goes under the denomination of so many pennylands, farthing-lands, cowsworths, &c. These divisions—indicating no definite extent of ground, and differing even in conterminous townships—corresponded originally perhaps to the amount of land-tax paid at some remote period, FERGUSSON *Rambles* (1884) 148-9.

‡**FARVENT**, *adj.* Nhb. ? A misprint for **farrant** or **farrand** (q.v.).

Betty Kell is an oad farvent body, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 14.

FASH, *v.*[2] Cum. In phr. *to fash one's thumb*, to trouble or vex oneself. (E.W.P.)

FASHION, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Also written **fashin** s.Lan.[1] 1. *sb. pl.* The best way of doing a thing; the utmost to be done under the circumstances.

w.Yks. If he would let him have a little bit of ground by the road side he would show him the fashions on it, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 309.

2. *v.* To resemble. s.Lan.[1] That lad fashins his dad.

FAST, *adj.* and *adv.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. 1. Fastened up, shut fast. s.Lan.[1] 2. Bound by indentures. Lakel.[2] 3. In childbed, confined. n.Yks. (I.W.) 4. Phr. *fast at th' tone-end*, a jocular term applied to hay before it is mown. s.Lan.[1]

FASTEN, *v.* Lakel. Lan. Der. Not. Also written **fassen** Lakel.[2] 1. In phr. *to fasten hold*, to take hold of; to seize, grip. s.Lan.[1] 2. To bind by indentures; to consummate or close a bargain. Lakel.[2]

Hence **Fassen-** or **Fastening-penny**, money with which a bargain is clenched; earnest money. Also used *fig.*

Lakel.[2] Der. He mun wed yo' again at Church wi' parson and clerk—to-day's job bein' but a fas'nin' penny [spoken of a civil marriage before the Registrar], GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 7. Not.[3]

FASTEN'S, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Written **fassens**. Lent.

FASTIBAAND, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **fastabaand**. A wooden band fastening securely the ribs of a boat; a rope or cable attached to a stone anchor. See **Fastie**.

The main division between the rooms [compartments of a sixern] was the fastabaands, or haddabaands, *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899); (J.S.)

FAT, *adj.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Mid. Sur. Dev. Cor. 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Fat-bags**, a corpulent person; (2) **-brose**, i.q. **Yule-brose**, q.v., s.v. **Yule**, 2; (3) **-head**, one who is slow of understanding; a dullard, stupid; (4) **-headed**, slow-witted, stupid, dull.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Sc. *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 692. (3) n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Sur. (L.J.Y.) (4) w.Mid. You must be fat-headed if you can't understand that! (W.P.M.) w.Cor. I'd rather be like I am than travel and come home a fat-headed fool (M.A.C.).

2. Phr. *to give* or *take fat*, to take offence, become unfriendly; see below.

w.Yks. If a playmate take offence at another, he will cross or clasp his little fingers, and, with outstretched hands, will snappishly cry out—'Tak fat an' lean, An' niver speyk to me agean.' The one to whom the remark is uttered then understands that enmity exists between them. A conversation as follows is quite common with school children:—'Aren't ta thick wi' Jimmy Walker?' 'Nowe, he's g'en me fat,' or, 'he ga'e me fat yusterda',' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 29, 1898).

3. Thriving, prosperous.

Lnk. A good fu' fat farmer's son, but ae laigher nor a laird, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 33.

4. *v.* To enrich.

Dev. 'Twill go in part to fat the pocket of a lazy man, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 61.

FAT, *adj.*[2] Lakel.

Lakel.[2] Cum. Likewise in other games of marbles should a wrong stroke be made one of the other players may call out 'fat,' when the player is penalised unless he has been quick enough to call 'Nee fat' first (E.W.P.).

‡**FAT-A-FECK**, *adj.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

The weather's nae that fat-a-feck But summer will be in, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 32.

FATHER, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Also in form **fadder** Cum.[4] 1. In phr. *the father and mother of a blaiching*, a sound beating or thrashing.

Don. For three fardins I would take it from ye an' give ye the father an' mother of a good soun' blaichin', 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 149.

2. *Comp.* **Fadder-dees**, the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*. Cf. **mother-dee**.

Cum.[4] A superstition exists that should a child pick the flowers of the red species it will soon lose its father by death (s.v. Lousy bed).

FATTER, see **Falter**, *v.*[2]

FAUGH, *adj.*[1] n.Yks. In phr. *a faugh field lion*, a sheep. (W.W.P.)

FAUGH-BLUE, *adj.* Gall. Bleached blue. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). See **Faugh**, *sb.*[2]

‡**FAUGHISH**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Nhb. In *comb.* **Faughish derk**, ? twilight, dim, becoming dark. Cf. **faugh**, *adj.*[2]

Just as it begoud to get faughish derk, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* (1846) VII. 137.

‡**FAUGHLING**, *prp.* Wm. & Cum.[1] ? Fumbling, dilatory. [? A form of **Faffle** (q.v.).]

Auld faughlin' deed ye keep now, 205.

‡**FAUGHT**, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To want or fail. (HALL.)

FAULT, *sb.* s.Wor. In phr. *to be at a fault for*, to be in want or lack of.

A shon't be at a fau't fur yur dinners, not if a 'aves to break a windah to get in (H.K.).

FAULTED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. Faulty, unsound. (I.W.)

‡**FAWKY**, *adj.* e.Lin. Tricky, full of tricks. Cf. pawky.

The poäny's gotten so fawky there's no dealing with him (G.G.W.).

‡**FAWN**, *v.* Edb. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? To caress, fondle. Cf. **fawnsome.**

Fu' well ye ken he often faunt ye, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 39.

FAWNS, *sb. pl.* Dmf. Rough wet places on the hills. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347. Cf. **fawn.**

‡**FAXIN**, *sb.* Sh.I. A half-submerged rock over which the waves break. Also used *attrib.*

Over the surf of the deep Baagreen, Over the faxin Kabister Deeps, JUNDA *Klingrahool* (1898) 13; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120.

FAY-DOG, *sb.* Cum.[4] The common tope, *Galeus canis.*

FEAKY, *adj.* Cum. Written **feeky.** Nervously uneasy. Cf. **fike**, *v.*

Refers also to senile decay of the senses. 'Ah was terrible feeky till ah hard thee fit in t'entry an' saw theh pass t'allen' (J.H.); (E.W.P.)

‡**FEARENTLY**, *adv.* Nhb. In fear of, afraid of.

They took their rounds through all the town . . . And fearently either carle or clown Deny'd to give them brass there, WHITTELL *Poet. Wks.* (1815) *Sng.*; Nhb.[1]

FEARSOMELESS, *adj.* Irel. Fearless, without fear, reckless.

Don. Ye're a purty bould, fearsomeless fella, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 55.

FEARTINARSE, *sb.* Yks. The little auk, *Mergulus alle. Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

FEASE, *v.* n.Yks. In phr. *to fease a hedge back*, to cut off the grass and bushes with a sickle. (I.W.) Cf. **fease**, *v.*[2]

FEAST, *sb.* Oxf. (E.M.W.)

FEASY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Impertinent, 'cheeky.'

FEATHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. Lakel. Oxf. Wal. Suf. Also in form **faedir** Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Feather-heeled**, (2) **-legged**, active, stirring, energetic. Lakel.[2] **2.** Phr. *to see neither feather nor bone of*, to see no trace of, nothing at all of.

Suf. I've seen neither feather nor bone of any one from the hall, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 19.

3. A mason's tool for splitting stone. Lakel.[2] **4.** Part of a 'tusker' or peat-cutting spade. Cf. **feather, 7.**

Sh.I. 'Dere doo sees, Sibbie, what laek da tuskir is,' I said as I grippid up da faedir o'm 'at fell apo' da flüer wi' a rattle whin I tried ta stick him aff o' da heft, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

5. *v.* To pluck the feathers from fowls, &c.

s.Wal. The mistress sat feathering in the doorway of the house-place, and the white down from the half-plucked goose which lay across her knee blew about in the light breeze, *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1899) 143.

6. Of apple-trees: see below.

Oxf. 30,000 Feathered Apples, *Nurseryman's Sale Bill.* To feather young apple-trees is to train them for 'standards' by cutting off all the side-shoots at about one inch from the main stem, in order to throw all the strength of the plant into the one stem. Apple-trees are 'feathered' twice a year for three years (J.W.).

FEATHERFEW, *sb.* s.Lan.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**FEATHER OF LAND**, *phr.* Wor. ? A certain quantity of land. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 176.

FEAT-PEAK, *sb.* Per. ? A neat top or finish. See **Feat**, *adj.*[1]

I'll buy a cockernonie fine, She'll plait it wi' a feat-peak, SPENCE *Poems* (1891) 42.

FEAW-DRUNK, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Drunk and quarrelsome. See **Foul**, *adj.*

FEAWLY, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Awkwardly, in an ugly manner. See **Foul**, *adj.* **10.**

FEAZY, *adj.* Cmb. Of a child: troublesome, fractious, fretful. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 45. See **Fease**, *v.*[1] **3.**

FECHTIE, *sb.* Lnk. A fighter; a prize-fighter, boxer. MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 128. See **Fight**, *v.*

FECK, *sb.*[4] Hrt. A cow's stomach. (E.S.F.)

FECK, *sb.*[5] Lakel.[2] Shift, resource, esp. in phr. *to have neither feck nor fend in one*, to be without resource or power. See **Feckless.**

FECK, *sb.*[6] Cum.[4] A state of uneasiness. See **Fike**, *sb.*[2] **7.**

FECKLE, *sb.* Cai.[1] Trouble, anxiety.

‡**FEE**, *sb. Obs.* Dev. In phr. *in fee with*, ? in league with, in the pay of.

The jade's in fee with her mistress, che'll warr'nt her, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 46.

FEEL, *adj.* Cum.[4] Tender, as applied to a hurt or a bruise; smooth.

FEENICK, *sb.* Mun. A call to bring ducks. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) s.v. Wheety.

FEERACH, *sb.* Abd. Vigour, energy, 'go.' Cf. **foorich.**

Their fader wis aye a peer dowie breet, an' th' midder hidna muckle feerach at wark, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 28, 1903).

FEEZE-PIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A screw-pin. See **Feeze**, *v.*

The corn was getting low in the hopper, and he had just put his hand to the feeze-pin to lower the shöe when the mill stopped, *Sh. News* (Dec. 28, 1901).

‡**FEEZY**, *adj.* Not. Stuffy. (J.H.B.)

FEFF, *sb.*[1] See **Theef.**

FEG, *sb.* Dev. i.q. **Fag**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

'Whay, the fegs!' cried Betty, provoked in her turn at her explanations being so ill-received, and it was not for some time that Father made out 'twas tufts of grass she meant, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 35.

FEG, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**FEGGES**, ? *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. In phr. *fegges after peace, prov.* Meaning unknown. RAY *Prov.* (1678) 367.

‡**FEGGY**, *adj. Obs.* Wil. ? Fair.

The Aborigines . . . are phlegmatique, skins pale and livid: . . . their persons are generally plump and feggy, gallipot eies and some black, AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1691) 11, ed. Britton; Wil.[1]

FEIKE, *v.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. To screw, force; *fig.* to abate a legal due under pressure.

If a poor beggar body had a bit wean to chrisen, the deil a doit they feike him o't, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 59.

FEISH, *sb.* Irel. A festival, feast.

When she spoke of this Feish she brightened up, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1903) 343; Mrs. M'Gurk's resolve to attend the Ballytrave Feish sprang and rapidly matured, *ib.*

FELL, *sb.*[4] **9.** Twd.

She fell as if he had gien her a fell, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 10, 1903).

FELLON, *sb.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Som. *Obsol.* (W.F.R.)

FELLOW, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **felly** s.Lan.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Felly-lad**, a 'hobble-de-hoy,' a boy growing fast into a young man. m.Lan. (A.E.L.), s.Lan.[1] **2.** A contemptible person, a sheep-stealer. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FEMALE, *sb.* Dor. See below.

'Female,' it must be understood, is a word of doubtful odour in Barleigh—'She be nothen more than a vemale' conveys the worst of imputations, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 224.

FENCE, *sb.* Cum.[4] A term applied in Borrowdale to distinguish a stone wall on the fellside from a stone or thorn dike in the dale.

FENCING, *sb.* n.Yks. Cut thorns, &c. used to mend a hedge. (I.W.)

FENT, *sb.*[1] **3.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

FENWICK, *sb.* Ayr. In *comb.* **Fenwick twist**, curling term: a twist given in delivering the stone, first or more generally practised by the curlers of Fenwick. *R. Caled. Curl. Club Ann.* (1868) 279.

FERKIE, *v.* Or.I. To struggle, wriggle; to jerk the body about. See **Firk.**

De whall wad ferkie an' wallop wi' his tail, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 6.

‡**FERLESSEN**, *conj.* Hmp. For fear that. (H.E.)

FERRICK, *v.* **3.** Hmp. (H.R.)

FERRY-LOUPER, *sb.* Or.I. A name given by the peasants to all persons not natives of Orkney. VEDDER *Sketches* (1832) 30.

FESCUE-GRASS, *sb.* Glo. A tall, reed-like grass.

Among the sword-flags and the tall fescue-grasses by the bank, GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 19.

FET, *sb.* n.Yks. Plenty, abundance, sufficiency. (I.W.)

‡FET, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Vigorous, eager, full of life and spirit, 'fit.'

Used esp. of horses. 'He wer so fet you couldn't do anything w' een' (W.H.E.).

FETCH, *v.* Yks. Oxf. Dev. In phr. (1) *to fetch a pump,* see below; (2) — *things up,* to mention bygones; (3) *to get fetched in the head,* to become crazy or mad.

(1) **Oxf.** Spoken of a pump out of order so that the water is difficult to get. 'Can ee give I a buckut o' water to fetch the pump.' A bucketful of water poured down it usually 'fetches it' (A.P.). (2) **n.Yks.**[4] 228. (3) **n.Dev.** Arter that he got more fetched in his head than iver, and many there was who thought he wad be safer inside the asylum, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 197.

FETCH-LIGHT, *sb.* Pem. A corpse candle. (J.S.O.T.) See **Fetch,** *sb.*[1]

FETCHT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **feetcht.** A particle, atom, least amount possible, used *fig.* in phr. *sad* or *sorra fetcht o',* nothing at all.

If I stüd ipo my croon Sad fetcht o' peace is wi' 'er, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 94; Hit's ill alaek fir man an' baest, An' sorra feetcht can trive atil it, *Sh. News* (Mar. 30, 1901).

FETTLED, *ppl. adj.* ne.Lin. In *comb.* **Fettled ale,** beer warmed with spice or ginger. (E.S.) See **Fettle,** *v.*[1] **11.**

FEU, *v.* Dmf. i.q. **Few,** *v.*[2] **2.**

'He's feuing well at the mawing.' He's making a good beginning, WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347.

‡FEUDJOR, *sb.* w.Yks. A bonfire, 'feu de joie.' (HALL.)

FEUGGIL, *sb.* Abd. Also in form **figgle.** A small twisted bundle or bunch. (G.W.)

FEUR-DAY, *sb. Obsol.* Cum.[4] Break of day.

FEUT, *sb. Obsol.* Cum.[4] In *comb.* **Feut an arse,** (*a*) the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; (*b*) the guillemot, *Uria troile.*

FEUTTLE, *sb. Obsol.* Cum.[4] i.q. **Feutleth.**

FEWKY, *adj.* Cum. Of the weather: damp, humid, 'muggy.' (E.W.P.)

FEWLA, *int. Obsol.* Cum. A call to geese. (E.W.P.)

FEWTER, *v.* ne.Lin. With *about*: to idle or potter about. Hence **Fewterer,** *sb.* a potterer, trifler, man of small ideas. (E.S.) See **Footer,** *v.*[2]

‡FEY, *v.* n.Cy. To flag or tire. (R.O.H.)

‡FEY, *adj.*[1] n.Cy. Fair. (P.R.)

‡FEY, *adj.*[2] Sh.I. Drowned. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FIARM, *sb.* Hmp. The first furrow struck in ploughing. (H.E.)

FIASEN, *prp.* Lakel.[2] See below.

When a lal 'un hes a berry shag gie'n tult, an' it scowps o' t'preserves off, that's fiasen it. Siam when it licks its plate efter dinner.

‡FIB, *v.* Lan. ? To say, tell.

An' if we goo, some friend ul fib, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 7.

‡FIBS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Five in number at a game of marbles.

Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 12, 1893); Ah'll goa fibs, but tha munnot fullack at ma, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

FICHIL, *sb.* Fif. A challenge to a difficult feat. Gael. *fachail,* strife (MACBAIN). Cf. **brag,** *v.*

All enjoyed giving each other 'fichils' or challenges to difficult feats—the 'brags' of Edinburgh, and the 'coosie' of Arbroath, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 13.

FICK, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To obtain, gain possession of. Cf. **fike,** *v.* He fick'd it i' t'end.

‡FICKALY, *adv.* Sh.I. In order, in proper place. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **fiskalie,** *adj.*

‡FICKANOO, *phr.* Sh.I. I can't do better. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

FID, *sb.*[1] Sh.I. Also in form **fitch.** Low-lying meadow land at the side of water. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 83.

FID, *sb.*[2] Nrf. A hook on a fishing-net. EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 57.

FIDDEE, *int.* m.Cor. Used as an intensitive; see below.

Miners got fiddee ma'azed and ma'ade a riot, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 28; A taable ought to be as white as curd; soap waant do it fiddee, I ben tryin a bit o' growder, *ib.* 122.

FIDDLER, *sb.* **3.** Hmp.

Three fiddlers or pond-skaters . . . came skating into sight on the space of bright water; and to these mysterious, uncanny-looking creatures—insect ghosts that walk on the water, but with very unghostlike appetites—I began tossing some of the flies, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1900) 266.

FIDDLER'S GREEN, *phr.* Irel. See below. See also **Fiddler,** *sb.* **1** (2).

He would as soon go into Squire Egan's house as go to Fiddler's Green. *Note.* Fiddler's Green is supposed to be situated on this (the cooler) side of the regions below, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xii.

FIDGET, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Fitchet(t.**

FIELDING, *sb.* Dial. unknown. A district. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*

FIERCE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lin. **1.** In phr. (1) *as fierce as a blind pig, prov.* able to do anything. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) — *as fivepence,* wide-awake, lively. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** Half-drunk. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Well-dressed. Cum.[4] See **Pearce.**

FIERY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Hrf. Glo. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Fiery bron,** a blazing peat used for signalling, instead of a torch or lantern. Cai.[1]; (2) — **meetin-er,** a comet. Cum.[4] **2.** Applied to partly-made hay when it has many 'fire-leaves' (q.v.) or plantain in it. Hrf., Glo. (E.W.P.)

FIFLER, *sb.* Sh.I. A foolish person. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 70. Cf. **feifle.**

FIG, *sb. Obsol.* Abd. A metal button used in the game of 'buttons' (q.v.). See **Bossie.**

Figs were vest buttons, chancers, double and single, were gilt coat buttons. . . Bossies were larger, and generally the cast-offs of military or naval uniforms or livery servants' wear. Four figs were equal in value to one chancer, and two chancers to one bossie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 23, 1903).

FIG-FAG, *sb.* **1.** Cum.[4] i.q. **Fix-fax,** *sb.*[1]

FIGGLE, FIGMALIRIE, see **Feuggil, Whigmaleerie.**

FIGURE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. War. **1.** *sb.* Resemblance, likeness, esp. in phr. *the very figure of.* War.[3] **2.** *v.* To cipher, reckon, do arithmetic. n.Yks. (I.W.) Hence **Figuring,** *vbl. sb.* arithmetic, calculation. War.[3]

FILE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] In phr. *to file one down,* to scold. **27.**

FILIK, see **Whilock.**

FILJIT, *sb.* Abd. A disreputable vagabond; a tramp.

A wyte it mith 'a' been that filjit o' a chiel ye saw gyaun bye, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 28, 1903).

FILK, see **Whilk.**

FILL, *v.* Sc. Yks. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Fill-basket,** a species of apple; (2) **-fou,** enough drink to make one quite drunk.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Per.** Three fellows who had been bribed with the promise of a fill-fou, FORD *Harp* (1893) 153.

2. To put corn on the 'hopper' of a winnowing machine. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FILL, see **Whilk.**

FILLA-COCK-FAIR, *sb.* w.Yks. i.q. **Filly-fair-day,** s.v. **Filly.**

On Palm Sunday a rowdy element of the youths of both sexes assemble on the grounds surrounding Howley Castle ruins. Rough play is indulged in, and 'gooin ta Filla-cock-fair' is synonymous with scant respect for either self or Sabbath. The custom is disappearing. Well known in Batley, Dewsbury, and district (B.K.).

FILL-HANKS, *sb. pl.* se.Lin. Thongs or chains fastened to the collar of a shaft-horse. (J.T.B.) See **Fill,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

FILLING, *sb.* n.Yks. The pieces of leather put between the sole and insole of a boot or shoe. (I.W.)

FILLINS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Opinion, say, interference.

Thah's nooa need ta put thy fillins in. We'st manage when we're fast baht awther thee er thi fillins (B.K.).

FILSH, *sb.* Abd. A term of opprobrium or contempt. Cf. **filsch,** *sb.*[1] **2.**

I dinna like that filsh comin' sae muckle aboot the place. He's nae a gweed ane that, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 15, 1900).

FILSH, *v.* ? *Obs.* Abd. To faint, flinch, draw back from. Cf. **filsch,** *adj.*

Some may have constancie that wanteth love, The manly pairt may filshing dissaprove [*sic*], WALKER *Bards* (1887) 95.

FILSKA, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

I never kent da laek o' dee i' my life. Man, doo might a been laevin dy filska be dis time, *Sh. News* (Mar. 24, 1900).

FILTHY, *adj.* Oxf. Dev. **1.** Exceedingly bad, outrageous. **Oxf.** I be in a filthy temper (A.P.).

2. Of the weather: wet, foggy, 'dirty.'

Dev. You'm only half a nôtion o' weather till you'm atop of Darteymoor when 'tis filthy, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895) 290.

FIMIS'ID, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. Excited, agitated, flurried. See **Fimis.**

Dey wur sae fearce an' fimis'id 'at deilie bit o' them kent what they were deuan, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 6.

FIMMER, *v. Obs.* Gall. To move the feet quickly in walking or dancing in a graceful manner.

When the pipes play'd up, how they fimmer'd alang, Heels cracking to cheer the bonello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

FIMMLE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To finger in a nervous, twitching manner. Cf. **fimble.**

FIN, see **Whin**, *sb.*[2]

FINCH, *int.* Irel. An exclamation of contempt: Pooh! Nonsense!

Dan lifted it too. But he said: 'Finch! Is that what you call heavy?' BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 43.

FIND, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Cor. Also in form **fin'.** Sc.

1. *v.* In phr. (1) *to find heart*, to make up one's mind; (2) — *one wanting*, to miss.

(1) **n.Yks.**[4] Sha's blinnd, bud Ah can't find heart ti put t'poor au'd critter oot o' t'road. (2) **Cor.**[3] She'll find you wanting, calling while you are away.

2. *sb.* Feel, sensation, feeling.

Abd. I ken by the fin' o' 't, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) iv.

FINE, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Pem. **1.** *adj.* In phr. *to make one a fine lad*, to have one's revenge on a person. Wm. (J.M.) **2.** Of the temperature: mild, warm.

s.Pem. It have a rained all day, but 'tis real fine with it, for all (M.S.C.).

3. *adv.* In *comb.* **Fine certain**, quite certain, as sure as the law. **Lakel.**[2] Ah's ommost fine sarten on't.

4. *v.* To disentangle and free wool from the coarse parts.

Sc. In each parish competent persons were to be appointed to teach the poorer children to fine and spin wool and to knit stockings, COCHRAN-PATRICK *Med. Sc.* (1892) 46. **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 34, ed. 1876.

FINERY, *sb.* s.Pem. The finer articles in the wash, such as collars and neckties.

The cloths is in, and the changes [body-linen], all is there into [except] the finery (M.S.C.).

FINGAUL, *sb.* Wgt. See below.

Traditions . . . that Norsemen . . . came across from Ireland and the Isle of Man, and formed settlements at the Isle of Whithern, the High-end of Kirkmaiden. . . The truth of this tale is to some extent borne out by the fact that distinct races of people, or rather the remains of them, inhabit such places, and they are still called in derision Fingaúls by their immediate neighbours. The inhabitants of the South end of Kirkmaiden, for example, are still called 'Fingauls' by the other natives of the Rhinns. . . The Low-enders will remark—'It's very like the Heehh-enders that—it's naething oot-o'-the way for the Fingauls,' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 17.

FINGERER, *sb.* Cum. A shearer with the sickle; see below.

He would gather as much corn as he conveniently could between the thumb and first finger and then cut; then he would gather between the first and second finger and again cut; the same with the second and third fingers, and with the third and fourth fingers. Thus there would be four separate bundles in the hand, which were then carefully placed on the band. This process was repeated until a sheaf was made up (E.W.P.).

FINNA, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **finnie, funna.** A 'haaf' term for the fire. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 25; (A.W.)

FINNIE, *sb.* Gall. Feel, sensation, feeling. See also **Find**, *v.* **II. 5.**

A feel with the hand . . . which returns with good tidings to the senses: persons purchasing grain, generally estimate the price of it by its finnie, or the way in which it feels, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FIRE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fire-blasted**, said of a tree which loses its leaves owing to some form of blight or disease; (2) **-cat**, a stand formed of three pieces of wood or metal, crossing and uniting in the centre, on which food, &c. is placed before the fire to keep hot; see also **Cat**, *sb.*[1] **6**; (3) **-drum**, a drum beaten to give an alarm of fire; (4) **-engine**, *obs.*, an engine for pumping water from the mines; (5) **-fang't**, over-heated, having a burnt smell or flavour; (6) **-heigh-go**, a virago, termagant; see also **Heigh-go-mad**, s.v. **Heigh**, *int.* **2**; (7) **-house**, the dwelling in contradistinction to the outbuildings; (8) **-penny**, *obs.*, a charge for the use of a steel and tinder-box, paid in kind; (9) **-room**, the sitting-room of a cotter family; (10) **-sconce**, a guard, fire-screen; (11) **-spang**, a quick-tempered person; (12) **-tail Bob**, the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.*

(1) **Oxf.**, **w.Brks.** Prob. from some hazy idea of it having been struck by lightning (A.H.H.M.). (2) **War.**[3] (3) **Sc. A** kind of rub-a-dub-dub, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artizans of a Scotch burgh, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxiv. **Edb.** The noise of a distant drum was heard. . . 'It sounds like the fire-drum.' . . The conjecture was but too true. It was the fire-drum; and a gleam of light to the northward, and a confused noise of voices, shewed that the fire was at no great distance, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1821) 402. (4, 5) **Cum.**[4] (6) **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (7) **Cum.**[4] (8) **Sc.** HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 536. (9) **Cai.** M'LENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. xvi. (10) **m.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Sconce). (11) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (12) **Slg.** The vulgar name of Firetail Bob gives a pretty good definition of its [redstart's] most distinctive character. When on the wing, the fiery chestnut rump of this bird is very conspicuous, SWORD *Bird Collection in Smith Institute* (1894) 151.

2. Sheet lightning.

Cum. There's oft a deal a fire aboot efter a thunderstorm, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6; (E.W.P.)

3. *v.* Phr. *to fire the water*, to catch no fish. Cum.[4] (s. v. Burn t' Beck). **4.** To ring all the bells in a peal at one moment, so as to produce a general crash. See **Slam**, *v.*[5]

Lei.[1] (s.v. Slam), **Nhp.**[1] (s.v. Clam), **War.**[3] **Wor.** The procession [the High Bailiff's Church procession] was re-formed and to the firing of the Church bells returned to the Town Hall, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 2, 1902).

‡**FIRE**, *int.* Dur. A call in games to indicate that one is getting near a person or thing, or getting 'warm.'

'Fire, Kitty! Fire!' cried Dunthorne. . . She knew the voice, and dashing to the point from which it had come, caught a man, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1896) 582.

FIRED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. See below.

Gall. Applied to irritation in a baby's skin through inattention to cleanliness, &c. (A.W.); Milk is said to be so when it gets ill-tasted in sultry weather; also, any part of our skin injured by walking in warm weather is said to be fired, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**FIRE-GRASS**, *sb.* Dial. unknown. The parsley piert, *Alchemilla arvensis.*

In some parts in England it is called Fire Grass, and is found to be highly beneficial in erysipelas, SMITH *Domestic Bot.* in (B. & H.).

FIRPLE, *sb.* Dmf. i.q. **Fipple, 1.** WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 347.

FIRST, *adj.* Cum. Wm. **1.** In *comb.* **First hook**, see below. See **Hook**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

The first heuk in a company of shearers is the leader, the shearer of the first rigg, the leader of the stubble rigg, whom none might pass but with whom all were expected to keep nearly up to (E.W.P.).

2. Next, ensuing. Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm. (E.M.M.)

FISH, *v.* n.Yks. To copy another's sums, &c.; to 'crib.' He's fishin', Ah'll tell t'maister (I.W.).

FISHER, *sb.* Som. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* (W.F.R.) See **Crane**, *sb.*[1]

FISHERMAN, *sb.* Cum.[4] In *comb.* **Fisherman's nightingale**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.* (s. v. Nightingale's friend.)

‡**FISHER'S DOZEN**, *phr.* Bnff. ? Thirteen.

Sicken a muckle faimely: ane, twa, three, four, sax, acht,—aye, a hale fisher's dozzen, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 71.

FISH-GARTH, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Cum. An en-

closure made of stakes and wattles for trapping fish in a river.

Abd. Tenants who live on the banks of a burn sometimes build a fish-garth or dam with an opening to receive a kind of osier basket, or what they call a hose-net for catching fish, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 389 (JAM., s.v. Yair). **Cum.** A 'fixed engine' for catching salmon in the estuaries of rivers. It is built of stakes set upright on a low cobble wall about two or three feet high, the whole being V-shaped with the point seaward. The upper part of the stakes are wattled with branches. The actual point of the V consists wholly of stakes wattled so as to allow of the passage of the receding tide (E.W.P.); In the eighteenth century re-erected the fishgarth in the Esk, FERGUSON *Hist.* (1856) 239.

‡FISH SIDE, *phr.* Sh.I. See below.

I' my day, I wid a laekid till a seen wir factor lattin' wis staand at a widden box foo o' fresh watter, an' taer awa' apo da fish side o' a ling wi' a kiaar brush! *Sh. News* (Nov. 19, 1898).

FISKA-BRODS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. The boards which separate the several compartments of a boat. See **Fiskafeal.**

The various rooms [compartments of a sixern] were separated from each other by fiska brods, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127.

FISSLE, *v.* **4.** Lakel.[2], Cum.[4]

FISTIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A chimney-crook. (A.W.)

FISTLE-PULLERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wor. A kind of shears or scissors used for pulling thistles from the rows of corn shortly before it came into ear. See **Fistle.**

The only pair that I have ever seen are about 3 ft. 6 in. long, in shape much like a pair of garden shears, made of sally for lightness' sake; the blades are scored across, apparently with a hot iron, to give them a tenacious grip; and the handles stand out at a very obtuse angle, so that they may extend beyond the legs of the manipulator on either side (H.K.).

FISTY, *sb.* Slg. A term applied to a left-handed person. Also used *attrib.*

The pupils called him 'Fisty Darumple'—fisty being the term they applied to one who used the left hand in preference to the right, HARVEY *Kennethcrook* (1896) 106.

FIT, *adj.* and *v.* Irel. Cor. **1.** *adj.* Able, capable. N.I.[1] **2.** *v.* To set to, bestir oneself.

Cor. Fit an' take a bit o' relish to your bread, my dear, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 54; Time for John to fit an' look about him, *ib.* 58.

‡FITCH, *sb.* Lin.[1] A very small quantity; a spoonful.

FITCH, see **Fid.**

FITCHETT-PIE, *sb.* Stf. A pie made of apples, onions, and bacon. (J.C.W.)

FITHER, see **Whether.**

‡FITLY, *sb.* Lin.[1] Land from which the sea has receded. [? Misprint for **fitty,** *sb.* (q.v.)]

‡FITS, *sb. pl.* Frf. In phr. *the fits and fors of it,* the details, 'ins and outs,' all about it.

She led police and sojers sic a dance through Thrums as would baffle description, though I kent the fits and fors o't, as I dinna, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) ix.

‡FITTEN, *prp.* Dev.[2] Making a fuss about trifles, fussing, fiddling about. Cf. **quiddle,** *v.*[1]

Look sharp, don't bide there fitten about.

FITTER, *sb.* Irel. See below. Cf. **fitty,** *adj.*[1]

Uls. If the bride turns out a success, the husband is congratulated on having met with a good 'fitter,' *Northern Whig* (May 8, 1901).

‡FITTER, *sb.* w.Yks. The first, soonest.

T'fitter up mun co' t'other (T.T.).

FITTIE, *sb. Obs.* Gall. An imaginary person of a very useless nature; see below. Cf. **footy,** *adj.* **2.**

'Ye're as useless as fittie,' or, Ye can do a certain job, 'nae mair than fittie,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FITTIE, *adj.* Gall. Having good feet, safe enough to walk with. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FITTS, *sb.* Cum. A generic term for a field on the bank of a stream, having rising ground behind it at some distance. Nearly always used in *comb.* with some other word as field-name. (E.W.P.)

FIVE, *adj.* Yks. Suf. Som. In *comb.* (1) **Five-cards,** a game of cards; (2) **-finger Jack,** *obs.,* the polyanthus, *Primula elatior*; (3) **-penny** or **-pin Morris,** the game of 'merrils' (q.v.).

(1) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) (s.v. Old gut). (2) Suf. (M.B.E.) (3) n.Yks.[1] (s.v. Merls).

FIVER, *sb.* Nrf. A boys' name for a peg-top. *Longman's Mag.* (June 1903) 164. Cf. **boxer,** *sb.*[2]

FIZGIG, *sb.* **1.** s.Lan.[1]

FIZZER, *sb.* Lnk. A puzzling question; a 'poser.'

'There's the unknown composition o' the sun.' . . 'Ay, that's a fizzer!' MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) I. 64.

FIZZLE, *sb.* Lan. War. A failure.

s.Lan.[1] He made a fizzle on it. War. The testimonial is a fizzle, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 2, 1899); (E.S.)

FJAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in forms **fjugg, fjusk.** Light, empty, airy stuff, applied jocularly to thin, lean corn. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46.

FJAEDEMUR, *sb.* Sh.I. Bad butter.

In Fetlar bad butter was sometimes called 'fjaedemur,' which really means '[fat] tallow,' JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

FJAEDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for the whale.

The whale was in Unst called 'de fjaedin,' the fat animal, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28; SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 122.

FJAEM, *sb.* Sh.I. (J.S.) i.q. **Fim, Fjim.**

FJANDI(N, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Fiendin.**

Applied jocularly to mean thin and lean corn, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 46.

FJORA, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for limpet-bait. See **Fiorin.**

The limpet-bait was in Foula called 'de fjora,' which is properly the ebb, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 28.

FJÖRCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A jocular name for a very small person or child. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 49.

FJUGG, FJUSK, see **Fjaag.**

FLACHAN, *sb.* Frf. i.q. **Flaught,** *sb.*[1]

Like snawy flachan on the blast, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 58; Like the flachans, let our waes Gang jinkin' up the lum, *ib.* 116.

FLACKIN, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A thin sod pared for the purpose of covering a turnip or potato heap. See **Flag,** *sb.*[2] **1.**

FLAD, *sb.* Dmf. ? A piece, portion, slice. Cf. **fladge.**

A tumbler o' new milk frae Crummie, and a flad o' cake an' butter, PATON *Castlebraes* (1898) 40.

FLADGE, *sb.* Gall. A broad-bottomed person; anything broad. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FLAG-FIRE, *sb.* Suf. A fire made of turf. (H.H.) Cf. **flag,** *sb.*[2]

FLAGGER, *sb.* Irel. A general term for reeds, irises, and other waterside plants. See **Flag,** *sb.*[1]

The sedgy banks whose tall flaggers bow their heads beneath the ripple that eddies from the bow, LEVER *J. Hinton* (1842) xx; The river was much overgrown with flaggers at this point, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxv.

‡FLAGHOOLA, *adj.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Well-to-do, prosperous.

Dressed. . . in her rustling silks, she had, what is called in Ireland, a comfortable, flaghoola look, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) iv.

FLAGIRT, *sb.* Abd. A flapping, flaunting thing, used as a term of reproach.

I'se sweer Baubie Ingram winna come back wi' yon flagirt o' a thing fleein' roun' her lugs again, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 3.

FLAIPER, *sb.* and *v.* Gall. **1.** *sb.* A foolish person, both in dress and manners. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). **2.** *v.* To flash about in foolish clothes. *ib.* Cf. **flap,** *v.*[2]

FLAKE, *sb.*[5] War.[3] In phr. *flake of hay,* an untied portion of hay cut from a rick. Cf. **flake,** *sb.*[2]

FLAKE, *sb.*[6] w.Yks. (S.P.U.) i.q. **Fleyk.**

‡FLAKES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

The hay is either laid down on the mow, or put into flakes, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* 1784–1815 XXVII. 241.

FLAM, *sb.*[6] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

FLAME, *sb.* Pem. In phr. *a flame of rags,* tattered, in pieces.

s.Pem. She borrowed my cross-over, and she've a sent it me back a flame of rags, ach-a-vie! (M.S.C.)

FLAMS, *sb. pl.* se.Lin. Sneers, jeers. (J.T.B.) Cf. **flam,** *sb.*[1]

‡FLAMSHAW, ? w.Yks.[3] Meaning unknown.

FLANCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To flatter, wheedle, cajole. Cf. **flinch,** *v.*[3]

Wgt. He went and made great apologies and excuses, and

flanched and flattered and made love to her, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 225. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 144.

2. *sb.* A flatterer, cajoler, hypocrite.

Wgt. Licks the wife at hame, the smirkin hypocrite; just like ony ither flanch, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 342.

FLANK, *v.* s.Not. To beat, whip, thrash.

Much used by mothers. 'He hed a blether at the end of a string and flanked the lads wee't.' 'Shut up, or a'll gie yer a good flanking' (J.P.K.).

FLANNEL, *sb.* Irel. Lin. In *comb.* (1) **Flannel-backed crow,** the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (2) **-bread,** bread made of coarse maize; see **Flannel, 3.**

(1) n.Lin. (E.P.) (2) Don. All three of us enjoyed a hearty meal, with flannel bread and oat bread well buttered, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 117.

‡**FLANNY,** *adj.* Ess. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Gusty, coming in gusts or sudden squalls.

The wind were flanny, an' the clouds come up as black as slaites, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 19.

FLAP, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. **1.** A squabble in which light blows are given. Lakel.[2] Cf. **flap,** *sb.*[1] **8.** **2.** A slice, portion.

Peb. Ewe-milk cheese in whangs and flaps, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 91.

3. An indefinite quantity of land. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLAP-DANIEL, *sb.* Cum.[4] A careless, untidy person.

FLAPDAWDRON, *sb.* Gall. A tall, ill-clad person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **flap,** *v.*[2]

FLAPPER, *v.* Cum.[4] To make a disturbance; to frighten.

FLAPPETY, *adj.* Yks. Brks. Also written **flapperty** Yks. **1.** Flapping, flopping, fluttering.

w.Yks. Shoo! gang awa, thou flapperty bird! It's always thee! Shoo! Gar aff! DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 96.

2. *Comp.* **Flappety-like,** in a state of excitement or flutter.

Brks. I'm 'mazin' fond on 'ee, Em'ly, meks I feel all flappety-like when I thinks o' t'other chap, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1900) 655.

‡**FLAP-WING,** *sb.* Dial. unknown. The swift, *Cypselus apus.* (N.E.D.)

FLARTING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Gibing, mocking, jeering.

She likes me fine. Div you think I canna see through a' her jeers and flartin'? GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 194.

FLASH, *sb.*[4] n.Wil. A slight sprinkling, a soupçon.

A mixed salad (oil and a flash, as it were, of Worcester sauce) was a horror to him, JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* (1887) 25.

FLASH, *adj.* Brks. In phr. *to talk flash,* to speak like an educated person, not in dialect. (E.G.H.)

FLASH, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Gall. To lavish, spend lavishly.

He attended every spree, and freely flashed his brass, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 165, ed. 1876.

FLASHER, *sb.* Sus. A flavour.

They likes the flasher o' them 'ere varmints, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 193.

FLASICKS, *sb. pl.* Bnff. Small pieces or atoms. (W.C.)

FLASKET, *sb.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

FLAT, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Dur. Cum. Stf. Wor. Nrf. Cor. Also in form **flet** n.Ir. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Flat-bread,** bread made of barley; (2) **-handed,** a term used in wrestling; (3) **-hoe** or **-hoove,** to hoe between corn or vegetables; (4) **-jack,** a kind of cake; see **Flap-jack**; (5) **-poll,** a variety of cabbage.

(1) Cum.[4] Cakes made of barley and called flat-bread . . . are still in *gen.* use, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 149. (2) Cor. You might ha' pitched en flat-handed. An' yet you must needs give en the 'flyin' mare,' 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 107. (3) s.Wor. (H.K.) (4) Stf. A cake in the preparation of which potatoes are used, either mixed in the paste or in a layer (B.K.). Nrf. *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 776. (5) m.Cor. There edden nawthin sweeter than huck-broth; I got flat-poll in it to-day, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 93.

2. *sb.* A conveyance, a lorry or cart without sides.

Dur. Still they came—waggons, and carts, and traps, and flats, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 173.

3. *v.* To flatten, crush.

n.Ir. Ye cud jist tak' a dauner ower the fields, an' flet ivery clod wi' yer feet, LYTTLE *Paddy McQuillan,* 28.

‡**FLAT,** *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A low shoe or sandal.

Flats made of untanned leather graced their feet, PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* (1834) 375 (N.E.D.).

FLATTENER, *sb.* Dor. A rough paving-stone. Also called **Rough flattener.** (E.C.M.)

‡**FLAUCHT,** *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown. [? Misprint for **frauchtit** = carried, conveyed.]

He flauchtit his stacks frae the stooks o' his neebours An' laid in his crap by the licht o' the moon, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 22.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, *sb.* Fif. A boys' game. Also called **Salmon-loup,** q.v., s.v. **Salmon.**

Some of the old herd-boys' sports were kept up, however—such as the flauchter-spade and the fight with feals or divots. The name 'flauchter-spade' would seem to be peculiar to Fife, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 12.

FLAUGHT, *sb.* Bnff. A puff of smoke down the chimney. (D.M.R.)

FLAUP, *sb.*[1] Lakel.[2] **1.** Flattery, wheedling. **2.** *Comp.* **Flaup-pot,** a flatterer, wheedler. (s.v. Flam.)

FLAUP, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Lakel.[2] **1.** *sb.* An untidy woman. **2.** *v.* To go about in an untidy manner. Cf. **flap,** *v.*[2]

FLAW, *v.* Cum. To coax, 'butter.' (E.W.P.)

FLAYT, *sb.* Cum. A timid person. (E.W.P.) See **Flay,** *v.*[1]

‡**FLAZE,** *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Of cloth: to ravel out; to be torn so that the threads become unravelled. Of a razor or sharp instrument: to have the edge turned up. See **Flouse.** Cf. **fluz(z.**

FLEA, *sb.* Wm. In *comb.* **Flee-shitten grey,** a horse of light colour with many dark spots. (B.K.)

‡**FLEAD,** *pp.* Cum. Stood. [? Misprint for **stead.**]

LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 303; *Gl.* (1851).

FLECKING-COMB, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A small-tooth comb.

‡**FLECKTT,** *sb.* Cor. A squall of weather, either of wind or rain. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

FLEE, see **Fly,** *sb.* and *v.*

‡**FLEENURT,** *sb.* Lan. A field-flower of a yellow colour. (HALL.) [? Misprint for **gleenwit** (q.v.) or **flea-wort.**]

FLEERISH, *sb.* Abd. A steel for lighting tinder or match-paper on a flint.

Giving or receiving as 'beet' a fleerish, tobacco box, spleuchan, &c., W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 91.

FLEET, *sb.* Cum.[4] The lot; the whole number or quantity. 'Thou's cap't t'heal fleet o' them.'

FLEETER, *sb.* Gall. A bumper, 'full.' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FLEET-FURROW, *sb.* e.An.[1] A shallow furrow, being the last ploughed before taking the balk up. (s.v. Shoal furrow.) See **Fleet,** *adj.*[2]

FLEG, *v.* Gall. To walk with a swinging step. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **fleg,** *v.*[2]

FLEIÁ, *sb.* w.Sc. A large landing-net used for fowling in the Isle of Skye. MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897) 50.

‡**FLEIGHT,** *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

Flung to his ear a fleight, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 12.

FLEP, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *not to care a flep,* to be quite indifferent to.

I dedden care a flep fur he thoft he ded finely glaze 'pun me, DANIEL *Mary Anne's Christening,* 8.

FLES, *sb.* Sh.I. A flat 'skerry' or rock in the sea above water. JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 103.

FLESHER, *sb.* e.Suf. One who skins hides in a tannery. See **Flesh,** *v.* **5.**

Harley was formerly in the employ of Messrs J. K. and W. H. Garrod as a flesher, but when they closed the tannery some years ago . . . he had to seek employment elsewhere, *e.Suf. Gazette* (Sept. 5, 1899) *Suppl.*, col. 1.

FLESH-MEAT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Butcher's meat.

FLEUP, *v.* and *sb.* Gall. **1.** *v.* To dance without lifting the feet.

They are next taught to fleup through the side-step, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 379, ed. 1876.

2. *sb. pl.* Broad feet. *ib.* 206.

‡**FLEW,** *sb.* Cth. Also written **fliw.** A sharp stroke or blow with the hand; a box on the ear. (W.W.S.)

‡**FLEW**, *sb.* Slk. ? A horn.

He turned his flew to the heavens and he gave a tout so lang, HOGG *Queer Book* (1832) 189.

FLIBBERTY, *sb.* Wm. A delicate young girl.

Nobbut what theer's soomat endearin' i' these young flibberties —ye cannot let em want for owt, WARD *Helbeck* (1898) 393.

FLICHEN, *sb.* Dmf. Anything fluffy and small. See **Flechan**.

Sic wee 'oo'ey flichens are only fit to dicht queels on, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 140.

FLICHER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **flicker** Cum. A sprinkling. Cf. **flichter**, *sb.* **5.**

Sc. Ye'll no tak' a flicher o' meal on the tap o't, father? HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 617. Cum. A flicker o' snow (J.Ar.).

‡**FLICHTENED**, *pp.* Per. Flecked, sprinkled with. Cf. **flechan**, *sb.*

The hill taps a' are flichten'd grey, FORD *Harp* (1893) 385.

FLICHTRIFE, *adj.* Abd. Flighty, fickle. Cf. **flichter**, *v.*

She's no ane o' thae flichtrife haliracket hizzies that are sae common to meet wi' noo-o-days, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 4, 1901).

Hence **Flichtriveness**, *sb.* fickleness, flightiness.

Fortune in her flichtriveness has laid my lot so lowly, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 121.

FLICK, *sb.*[5] Abd. A modicum, small amount. Cf. **fleck**, *sb.*[1]

There was such a flick of truth in what she said that my bewildered buzzing brain was seized with wonder if it was all true, COBBAN *Angel of Covt.* (1898) 379.

FLICK, *sb.*[6] Sur. The casting of a fishing-line. Cf. **flick**, *sb.*[4] **1.**

What d'ye think I'm going to hev a flick for this mornin'? Dace, big uns too, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 243.

FLICK-FLACK, *adv.* Dor. Trippingly, without stop or halt.

My tongue goes flick-flack along, a hundred and fifty words a minute. HARDY *Two on Tower* (ed. 1890) ii.

FLIDDER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A limpet.

‡**FLIG**, *sb.* Cor. A contemptuous term for a child. (F.R.C.)

FLIGGISH, *adj.* Cor.[3] Flighty; given to flirting. Cf. **flig**, *sb.*[1]

FLIGHT, *sb.* Irel. Nrf. In *comp.* (1) **Flight-shooting**, shooting wildfowl on flight; (2) **-sman**, a poacher of wildfowl.

(1) Ir. Myself and the master . . . were out 'flight-shooting' beyond at Lough Gansey, BODKIN *Shillelagh* (1902) 98. (2) Nrf. He would walk down the lane leading to his broad, and pace the marsh walk to and fro, to satisfy himself that on his domain, at least, no crafty flightsman lurked, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 777.

FLIGHTER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. A flighty woman.

Flighters who has gotten a little of the means of Mammon, more silver than sense, more gold than good nature, haughtiness for humility, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 152.

FLIMMER, *v.* Brks. To flicker, cast an unsteady light.

One winter evening the lamp threw 'a lovely white shine' upon the ceiling. 'Twice it flimmered ther' an' then it went away. I sez to myself, "Summat's a-gwine to happen, that light never came for nothink",' *Spectator* (Feb. 1902).

FLIMRIKIN, *sb.* Abd. Also in form **flinrickin**. A flimsy article or thing. *Gen.* in *pl.*

They buy sic flimrikins o' things 't hae nae laist, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904); Jist leuk at th' flinrickins they ca' umbrellas noo-a-days! *ib.* (Oct. 24, 1903).

FLING, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* In phr. *no to fling at*, not to be despised, not to be 'sneezed at.'

Sc. He's no to fling at, gin he want ye, JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I. 311.

2. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fling-bag**, a bag or wallet for the shoulder. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824); (2) **-stick**, a 'rowly-powly' man. *ib.* **3.** Gait, movement, style of walking.

Sh.I. I tought hit wis da fling o' dee as doo cam' up wir toon, *Sh. News* (Nov. 11, 1899).

FLINKING, *prp.* Dor. Running. (E.C.M.)

FLIRT, *v.* and *sb.* Lakel. Lan. **1.** *v.* To move restlessly from one place to another. Lakel.[2] **2.** *sb.* An amusing or exciting event; a bit of fun. s.Lan.[1]

FLIRTER, *sb.* Lakel. The wand or pliable rod of a woodcock snare. MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897) 454. Cf. **flirt**, *v.* **1.**

FLIRTY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Pert, wanton.

FLISH, *adj.* Hmp. Abundant, plentiful, 'flush.' Also used *fig.*

'Not very flish on it' = not very eager for it. 'Not very flish of money' = not got much money (H.R.).

FLISKIE, *sb.* Ayr. A frolicsome girl, a 'romp.' Cf. **flisk**, *v.*

Young Gourlay's mother when she herself was a gay young fliskie at Tenshillingland, DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 175.

FLITCHERS, *sb. pl.*[1] Gall. The 'men' with which the game of 'corsicrown' is played.

Two players play, each has three men, or flitchers, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 142, ed. 1876.

FLITCHERS, *sb. pl.*[2] Gall. Light flying flakes.

If the flitchers be broad it will upple [cease to snow], MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 206, ed. 1876.

FLITTER, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **flittir**. In phr. *to flitter ashore with*, of a fishing-boat: to reach the shore with difficulty, to struggle towards land.

Fader grant 'at dey may get da fill o' da boat neist, as muckle as shû can flitter ashore wi', *Sh. News* (May 18, 1901).

FLITTERS, *sb.* Som. A kind of pancake. (W.F.R.) Cf. **fritter**, *sb.*[1]

FLITTING, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. In *comp.* (1) **Flitting-feast**, see below; (2) **-shaek**, a vibrating sound; see below. Cf. **flitterchack**.

(1) The Flittin'-feast, when the mother [after child-bearing] came to the fire and resumed her duties, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 188. (2) A sound like the ticking of a watch was called a 'marriage shaek,' a vibrating sound or 'flitting shaek,' *ib.* 163.

FLOAT, *sb.* War. A low, deep cart used by milkmen. (C.T.O.) Cf. **float**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

FLOAT, *adj.* Cum. Sus. Applied to fish; see below.

Cum.[4] A float whitling is one that has been in the river all the winter since the previous summer, and is in an unfit condition. Sus. Stocking with pike and perch and float fish, as roach, dace, &c., HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) V. 269.

FLOATERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. Small night-candles floating in oil, used for children. (I.W.)

‡**FLOATING**, *vbl. sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hemorrhage. (HALL.)

FLOGGAN, *prp.* Gall. Walking fast. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). Cf. **fleg**, *v.*[2]

FLONK, *sb.* Pem. The flank or thinner portion of the side of an animal. (J.S.O.T.)

FLONKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Anything very large or outrageous of its kind.

‡**FLOOIT**, *sb.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

Aw'd send mi flooit and rhinder, SENIOR *Jerry Slit*, l. 49.

FLOONCE, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel.[2] **1.** *sb.* A temper, rage. **2.** *v.* To fly out in a temper or rage.

FLOOR, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **flor** Sh.I. **1.** The sea bottom. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 120. **2.** The ground on which wet or new-made bricks are laid to dry. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** A meadow. Dev., Cor. (L.S.) **4.** A house. Edb. HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 335. **5.** Phr. *a floor of joists*, a building term; see below.

w.Som.[1] When the joists reach the entire width of the room they are spoken of as a floor o' joists (s.v. Pame).

FLOPPER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A fall.

FLORING, *prp.* *Obs.* Gall. In *comb.* **Floring mad**, spending time and money on dress, &c., to an extreme degree. See **Flore, Flory**.

His auld scrubbing dad Left him a weighty purse to right, And set him floreing mad, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 165, ed. 1876.

FLORO, *sb.* Shr.[2] In phr. *the case is altered said Floro*, a prov. saying; see below. See also **Plowden**.

'The case is altered quoth Plowden.' . . . With many the origin of the phr. is unknown, and with many more it has been quite changed, and we hear them say instead 'the case is altered said Floro' (s.v. Plowden).

FLORY, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Gall. Also in form **florrie**. **1.** *v.* To flourish about, 'cut a dash,' live extravagantly or riotously. See **Flore**.

He gaed awa To fight and to florrie through wide India, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876; *ib.* 333.

Hence **Florier**, *sb.* a dashing, extravagant person; a debauchee.

All the drinkers, floriers, cutty-gliers, and curious folks attend from all parts of Galloway, *ib.* 217.

2. *sb.* A very dressy, showy person. *ib.* 207.

FLOSSY, *adj.* Sc. Reedy, covered with reeds. See **Floss**, *sb.* **1.**

Roun' by the mossy knowe, Doun' thro' the flossy flowe, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 3rd S. 396.

FLOTHER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A pond. Cf. **flother**, *sb.*[2]

FLOTHERSOME, *adj.* Cum.[4] Of clothing: heavy.

FLOTHERY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Wanting in solidity, jelly-like.

FLOUGHTERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Nhb. Wool-carders. (D.D.) See **Flaught**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

‡**FLOUNDER-LANTERN**, *sb.* Dial. unknown. The common flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.* (N.E.D.)

FLOWER, *sb.* w.Yks. Weaving term: a defective spot or flaw in cloth. Also called **Flake** or **Fleyk** (q.v.). (S.P.U.)

FLOWER, *v.* **8.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLOWERING, *ppl. adj.* Brks. In *comb.* **Flowering withy**, the rosebay or French willow, *Nerium Oleander.*

'Flowering withy,' a Wargrave name, DRUCE *Flora* (1897) 225.

FLOWN, *pp.* Sc. Overcome with drink, muddled, confused.

Twd. Upon a cousin's funeral, being flown with whisky, brought everlasting disgrace upon himself by rising to propose the health of the bride and bridegroom, BUCHAN *Weather* (1899) 102.

FLOWTER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A state of agitation. See **Flutter**, *sb.* **4.**

FLUCHTER, *v.* Gall. To make a great fuss or talking. Cf. **flaughter**, *v.*[2] **2**, **flucht.**

In their bowies wi' barehochs, they plunged their turn, And fluchter'd about the bonello, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 78, ed. 1876.

‡**FLUDDA**, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

I hed ta geng up apo' da fludda ta skroo three or fower score o' pones at I wis shot oot for da twa taties, *Sh. News* (Sept. 3, 1898).

FLUET, see **Flewet.**

FLUKER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Anything large of its kind.

‡**FLUMMIGATORY**, *adj.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

It's [Mesmerism] that flummigatory dodge, by which foak are put to sleep, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 56.

FLUMP, *v.* **2.** Irel.

There! finely you've splashed us. Flumping down that way, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 134.

‡**FLUNGS**, *sb. pl.* Der. The lungs.

I nussed him wi' his confirmation on the flungs, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i.

‡**FLUR**, *sb.* Sc. Fluff. [? Misprint for **flue.**]

The dust and small flur separated from the cotton, *Statist. Acc.* (1845) VI. 146 (N.E.D.).

FLUSHED, *pp.* n.Yks. Of the hand, &c.: blistered or chafed by friction, an insect bite, &c. (I.W.)

FLUSHED, *pp.* Dor. (E.C.M.) i.q. **Flush**, *adj.*[2]

‡**FLUSKERS**, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Porridge.

Oat-cake, fluskers, or braweys like wot we get at hoam, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 55; 'Fluskers' is a term used to denote flour porridge, also known as 'thickens,' or 'lumpy 'uns.' When the meal was being scattered into the pan of boiling water, it sometimes fell in lumps, and when the lads were eating the porridge, these lumps would break, and the dry meal inside would 'flusk' or fly in the mouth. 'Fluskers' was used by the older people twenty years ago in Lower Wharfedale, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900); Heard twenty-five years in Wakefield or Huddersfield, *ib.*

FLUSTER, *v.* se.Lin. With *about*: to flutter, beat the wings, said of a cage-bird, &c. (J.T.B.)

FLUTES, *sb. pl.* Irel. Pistols.

'Where are the flutes? I must look over them.'. . . Dick . . . took up one of the pistols tenderly, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) iii.

FLUTTERED, *pp.* Cum. With *up*: filled up, choked; overcrowded. Also used *fig.* (E.W.P.)

FLUX, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] An excited state of mind.

FLUZACK, *v.* Wm. To flurry, fluster.

'Fluzack him,' a common shout of encouragement or menace at a football match (J.M.).

FLUZ-WOOD, *sb.* Wm. A nickname applied to a clumsy joiner. (B.K.)

FLY, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. (I.W.) In form **flee.** In *comp.* (1) **Fly-cage**, a trap to catch flies in; (2) **-cups**, 'sheep-caps' to protect sheep from flies in the hot weather; (3) **-time**, summer.

FLY, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. War. Dor. Cor. Also in form **flee** Sc. Yks. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to fly one's kite*, to go off on a pleasure expedition; to gallivant; (2) — *out at root*, to break a bargain; (3) — *to*, to depend on, fall back upon; to live on; (4) — *up*, to go to bed.

(1) War. You never find her in; she's always flying her kite somewhere (C.T.O.). (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) n.Yks. We hev nea money seav'd ti flee tea (*ib.*). (4) s.Lan.[1]

2. In *comb.* (1) **Fly-about**, a 'gad-about,' a flighty, unreliable person; (2) **-away**, a veil; (3) **-by-gy-by**, a wanton; (4) **-by-the-sky**, an upstart; (5) **-by-skying**, 'carrying-on,' flirting; (6) **-flap**, the flap or opening of the trousers or breeches; (7) **-up**, a flighty, unreliable person; (8) **-up-in-the-air**, light weight or build, used as a term of contempt.

(1) Dmf. An adherent, I tak it, means ane that sticks by his ain kirk, an' no a flee-about, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 90. (2) Cor. Every wife, So sure as you're life, Was a widow that day, With a crape flyaway, PEARSE *Sngs.* (1902) 104. (3) Der. Lady Golightly's th' name for a fly-by-gy-by, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 31. (4) s.Lan.[1] (5) w.Yks. Tha'rt owd enough to be thinking o' thy own latter end i'stead o' fly-by-skying wi' lasses, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 99. (6) n.Yks. (I.W.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) (7) Dmf. Gin he's a solid, substawntial man, I'll gie him my support, and gin he's a flee-up, I'll no, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 27. (8) Twd. Come on, ye flee-up-i'-the-air, and I'll see if I canna put thae fushionless airms o' yours oot o' joint, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 95.

3. Of the skin: to become rough or 'chapped' with exposure to cold, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Dor. (E.V.G.) **4.** *sb.* The part of a loom that drives the shuttle. s.Lan.[1]

FLYAM, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A large sea-weed tangle, growing round the shore. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FLYER, *v.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Fleer**, *v.*[1] **1.**

FLYING, *prp.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **flee-.** In *comb.* (1) **Fleeing-boggle**, see below; (2) **-boxes**, see below; (3) **-buss**, a whinbush alight or on fire; (4) **-yett**, an unfastened gate.

(1) n.Yks.[2] The fleeing boggle is a kite sent up in the night to scare the neighbourhood, having a lighted lantern at the tail (s.v. Boh-boggle). (2) s.Lan.[1] The machine used at fairs, in which four cars, suspended on axles, are wound round and round perpendicularly, attached to four arms like those of a windmill; the motive power being a man, who, standing on a central platform, works at a crank. Known elsewhere as 'ups-and-downs.' (3) Gall. A rapid burning fire is said to go like a fleeing buss or a whinbuss on fire, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 205, ed. 1876. (4) Kcb. As daft as a fleein' yett, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 53.

‡**FLYING**, *prp.* Cum. In phr. *flying clapbread*, ? tossing clapbread into the air in the process of cooking it before the fire.

She was but a young lass yet, and had her opinions beyond the best way of 'flying clapbread,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v.

FLY-WHIP, *sb.* Mid. A form of the game 'Mount-the-tin,' q.v. GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 438.

‡**FO**, *sb.* Lan. Eight square yards. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107.

FOAL, *sb.* Lakel. Yks. In *comp.* (1) **Foal-mare**, a mare with foal at foot. Lakel.[2]; (2) **-sark**, (*a*) the membraneous covering in which a foal is born. w.Yks. (W.A.S.); (*b*) blistered feet. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 7, 1897). See **Sark**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

FOARRIE, *adj.* Fif. i.q. **Forrow**, *adj.*

If she was neither 'yeld' (in calf but not in milk) or 'foarrie' (not in calf) there was no milk, COLVILLE *Vernacular* (1899) 15.

‡**FOBBLE**, *adj.* Yks. Quadruple, fourfold.

(HALL.), n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. 'Fobbles' is of course 'fourbles.' Children playing rounders cry 'doubles, thribbles, fobbles,' to indicate that two, three, or four may be allowed at the same corner; it is also used in the game of checkers, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

FÖGER, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Faiger.** JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 25.

FOGGING EWES, *phr.* Gall. Old ewes, past the age of lamb-bearing. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 208, 308, ed. 1876.

FOGGY-TODDLER, *sb.* Frf. A species of wild bee. (H.E.F.) See **Foggie.**

FOIL, *v.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **File,** *v.*[1]

FOISONACH, *sb.* Dmf. Waste straw, dried grass, or other refuse of that nature. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 348. Cf. **fushloch.**

FOLD, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Mid. Also in forms **fawd** n.Yks.; **fowt** s.Lan.[1] **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Fold-bar,** a stout iron bar, one end of which is pointed, used for making holes in the ground for hurdles, &c. w.Mid. (W.P.M.); (2) **-yard,** a temporary enclosure or fold for sheep. Nhb. LILBURN *Borderer* (1896) 345. 2. Phr. *to be always in the field when one should be in the fowt,* to be always in the wrong place, never at hand when wanted. s.Lan.[1] 35. **3.** *v.* To impound stray cattle in a pinfold. Cum.[4], n.Yks. (I.W.)

FOLDEN, *sb.* Dor. A higgledy-piggledy arrangement of stone, not in proper seams or courses. (E.C.M.)

FOLLOW, *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also written **folloo** Cai. **1.** In phr. (1) *to follow horse,* see below; (2) — *law on some one,* to go to law with some one.

(1) **Cai.** It was in his choice 'tae follow horse,' the peasant's phrase to indicate a life of farm work, M'LENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) 2nd S. 10. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. To court, woo, pay one's addresses to. Lakel.[2]

3. To escort a corpse to the grave. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

FOLLY, *v.* **1.** s.Lan.[1]

FOLLYFUL, *adj.* Shr.[2] (s.v. Wishful.) Foolish.

‡**FONCE,** *adj.* Lin.[1] Cunning, knowing. [? Misprint for **fauce,** q.v., s.v. **False.**]

FOOGEE, *sb.* Inv. i.q. **Fugie,** *sb.* **4.**

D—— did give him foo-gee and taunted N—— with his little finger and slapped the point of his nose, *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9.

FOOL, *sb.* Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Fool's parsley,** the lesser hemlock, *Aethusa Cynapium*; (2) **-'s stones,** the male and female orchis, *Orchis morio.*

(1) **Bnff.** When eaten in mistake for Parsley it occasions vomiting, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 287. (2) **Or.I.** WALLACE *Desc. Or. I.* (1693) 178, ed. 1883.

FOOLISH, *adj.* Glo. Amusing.

His epithet for anything amusing is 'foolish.' 'Tis a splendid tale, 'tis so desperate foolish,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (ed. 1899) 90.

FOOT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Midl. Ken. Cor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Foot-ale,** an entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a woman from child-bearing; (2) **-fog,** a low, ground fog; (3) **-man,** a walker, pedestrian; (4) **-pad,** (*a*) a pathway; (*b*) an old-fashioned saddle, having the stirrup-irons lined with leather; (5) **-plough,** a plough without wheels; (6) **-weary,** (7) **-worn,** footsore, tired, weary.

(1) **Ags.** (JAM., s.v. Up-drinking). (2) **Midl.** It was a lovely morning, the foot-fog lay in sheets in the near hollows, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 255. (3) **Abd.** His majesty upon foot returned to the Abbey . . . being an able footman as was within the town, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 25. (4, *a*) **Cum.** When Fanny oft the foot-pad sowt, Owre the weyde muir, ANDERSON *Dinah,* st. 1; (E.W.P.) (*b*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (5) **Ken.** MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 423; (H.K.) (6) **e.Sc.** They were that forfouchen an' fit-weary, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 283. (7) **n.Lin.** (E.P.)

2. Phr. (1) *foot to heel,* side by side, contiguous; (2) *to get the length of one's foot,* to completely win another's confidence; (3) *to give the length of one's foot,* to kick; (4) *to take the length of one's foot,* to judge a person accurately; (5) *sure beneath foot, obs.,* absolutely certain from personal knowledge and investigation; (6) pl. *feet up!* an expression used by carters to their horses when they stumble.

(1) **w.Yks.** If our peat-beds lie foot-to-heel wi' yourn, is that to say we'd ower-step the boundary? SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 28. (2, 3) **n.Yks.**[4] (4) *ib.* He'll nut best ma, . . Ah teeak t'len'th o' his foot lang sin. (5) **Lnk.** There being so many remarkable passages that I have frequently heard, but was not distinct nor sure beneath foot, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. *Introd.* 3. (6) **Lnk.** Tak care, feet up, cries lucky J-p,—She might have wyne, gee hup, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 60.

3. *pl.* The bottom rope of a fishing-net or seine.

Cor. There is danger of the 'foots' or bottom rope of the sean being caught, *Good Wds.* (1896) 17.

Hence **Foot-line,** *sb.* one of the ropes of a seine or fishing-net.

Cor. Going out into the yard, he set about tarring a footline in a half-hearted way, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 191.

4. *v.* To go on foot; to walk quickly. n.Der. (H.R.)

5. To track; to trace by means of footsteps. Cum.[4]

6. To place freshly-cut peats on end, leaning against each other, to dry.

Cum. Shift em and turn em, and then a week laater they mud coom and foot em, *Manchester Guardian* (May 3, 1902); (E.W.P.)

7. To establish; introduce.

Lakel.[2] Whia what we'st hev ta fiut ye. **Cum.**[4]

FOOT-AND-HAWVE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A boys' game similar to leap-frog. Also called **Foote-it** (q.v., s.v. **Foot,** *v.* **16**).

FOOTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for a cat. See also **Foodin.**

The cat was, for instance, called: de foodin or footer. . . De foodin (footer) means the light-footed animal, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 26.

FOOTIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A mouse. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121.

FOOTING, *sb.* Cum. **1.** A footprint or mark. (E.W.P.) **2.** A fine paid by a young man when found 'courting' out of his own district. Cum.[4] (s.v. Socketting brass).

FOOZA, *adj.* Nrf. Soft, spongy. Cf. **fozy, 1.**

They prefer a 'fooza bottom,' as the natives say, and love the ebb and flow of the tide—'but for quality those growing on a hard bottom are the best,' EMERSON *Lagoons* (ed. 1896) 41.

FOPPY, *adj.* Nrf. Of soil: sodden, saturated. (M.C.H.B.) Cf. **fobby.**

FOR, *prep.* and *conj.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Cor. **1.** In phr. (1) *for common,* for common use or wear; (2) — *me,* for all I care, as far as I am concerned; (3) — *to do,* a fuss, commotion, 'to do'; (4) — *why,* why.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **s.Lan.**[1] He made so mich for t' do abeawt it. (4) **Don.** An' for why will ye be away two days? MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 131. **Cor.**[3]

2. Used with the *v. to be,* in the sense of to desire, intend, purpose.

Cum. I tell't t'sarvant lass what I was for an' she med dea best she could, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 7. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

3. Used redundantly before an infinitive with the governing prep. *to* or *till.*

Uls. If ye dar for till venthur to hit me, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 43.

4. Towards, in the direction of. n.Yks. (I.W.) **5.** Because of. *ib.*

FORCED, *ppl. adj.* Ken. In *comb.* Forced put.

If it had been a forced putt I would have had nothing to do with it (W.F.S.). [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 79.]

FORCE-PUT, *pp.* Som. Compelled, obliged, forced.

There's rogues 'ull take advantage an' never pay till they be force-put, RAYMOND *Smoke of War* (1895) 88.

FÖRD, *sb.* Sh.I. A find, what is found. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 219.

FORE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Mid. Pem. In *comb.* (1) **Fore-breed,** the front breadth of a petticoat, &c.; (2) **-crop,** the 'cut' between the shoulder and sirloin of a beast; (3) **-head,** (*a*) the innermost part of a working place in a coal-mine; (*b*) *fig.* effrontery, boldness; (4) **-hight,** a promise; (5) **-ladder,** a framework on the front of a cart or wagon, for extending the length or width; (6) **-nighter,** one who spends the evening in a neighbour's house; (7) **-room,** the compartment in a boat, next the 'fore-head' (q.v.); (8) **-singer,** a precentor; (9) **-thigh,** to put new pieces in the trousers downwards to the knee; (10) **-token,** a premonition of death; (11) **-winder,** a leader; one who pushes forward any project.

(1) **Sh.I.** Shū slipped her cot doon, an' shook da stoor aff o' da forebreed o'm, *Sh. News* (July 7, 1900). (2) **Cum.**[4] (3, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) **Lnk.** I thought he would not have had the forehead to [have] said more upon that head, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 340. (4) **Cum.** I wain't mak no fooarhights (E.W.P.). (5) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) (6) **n.Sc.** GREGOR *Olden Time*, 29. (7) **Sh.I.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 127. (8) **Sh.I.** There was no need of any musical instrument. A foresinger or precentor began every verse, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 7. (9) **Cum.**[4] (10) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (11) **w.Yks.** Shoo's one o' t'fūərwinnders at ahr Chapel (B.K.).

FOREBY, *conj.* Suf. Because.

Foreby if he du walk he con't have nothin, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 46.

‡**FOREGATHER,** *v.* Wor. To foretell, conjecture beforehand.

It is impossible to foregather [if wheat will maintain its price in the spring], *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 2, 1897).

FOREIGN, *adj.* and *adv.* Pem. Cor. In form **furren** Pem. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* **Foreign lard,** bought lard as opposed to lard from home-grown pigs. Cor.[3] **2.** *adv.* Abroad. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

FOREIGNEERING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Foreign, not local.

Gall. Such men of Fife as had married foreigneering sluts, CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 70. **s.Yks.** A kind of plant that grows in foreigneerin' countries, FLETCHER *Harvesters* (1900) 145.

FORERIGHT, *adj.* 5. Brks. (E.G.H.)

FOREST, *sb.* Hmp. Open common-land. (J.B.P.)

FOREVER, *adv.* Lakel.[2] Too much. Cf. **forever,** s.v. **For,** *prep.* **1** (14).

Thoo's forivver ower auld ta wed a young thing like that'n.

FORGE, *v.*[2] s.Dev. Of a horse: to over-reach or over-step. (W.C.P.)

FORGRUTTEN, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Tear-stained. (J.M.) See **Greet,** *v.*[1]

‡**FOR IDLE,** *phr.* Lan. For idleness, because of being too idle to do a thing properly.

Daub a lot o' paper on to th' wall for idle to use a whiteweysh brush, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 18.

FORK, *v.*[2] n.Yks. To pitch hay or corn. (I.W.)

FORKEN-EARIG, *sb.* Pem. An earwig. (J.S.O.T.) See **Forkin-robin.**

FORKER, *sb.* e.Suf. An unmated partridge. (F.H.)

FORM, *v.* 7. Cor.[3]

FORM, *v.*[2] Dor. With *out*: to clean out. (E.C.M.)

FORMEL, *v.* Cum. To make, fashion.

Ald Harry Myers' watch kay was formelt oot ov a horse-shoe nail (E.W.P.).

‡**FORMICATE,** *v.* Sus. Meaning unknown. [? To lounge, dawdle along. Cf. **fornicate, 2.**]

An den he laffed, an formicated awa' acrass de gurt tye, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289.

FORN, *pp.* Sh.I. Fed.

A body maun fach [labour] as they're forn, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 207.

‡**FORN,** *pp.* Sc. Fared.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** Sae to me has forn at this tide, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 60 (JAM.).

FORNAGE, *v.* Glo. To go back from a bargain. Cf. **reneague.**

In engaging a servant you give him a shilling handsel that he may not fornage (E.S.).

FORNENST, *prep.* Don. For, corresponding to.

I had a corn on my feet fornenst ivery day of the week, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 147.

FORNICATE, *v.* Der. To fawn, wheedle, cajole. (S.B.) Hence **Fornicator,** *sb.*, see below.

Very common in this district. 'Oh you little fornicator!' spoken of a wheedling child. 'He's an owd fornicator,' said of a whining or canting beggar, &c. (S.B.)

FORRAND, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Beforehand, in advance. Also used *subst.*

A person who has saved money is said to 'ha' getten i' th' forrand.'

FORS, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Force,** *sb.*[1] JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 86.

FORTH, *adv.* Lakel. Lan. Cor. Amer. Also in form **furth** Lakel. In *comp.* (1) **Forth-night,** an annual merry-making; a 'house-warming'; (2) **-putting,** intelligent, precocious; also used *subst.*; (3) **-rightness,** push, ambition, 'go.'

(1) **Lakel.** (B.K.), **Cum.**[4] (2) **s.Lan.**[1] He's getten no forth-putting, 35. [**Amer.** These children are not to know about this. They're too forth-putting now, *Cent. Mag.* (June 1883) 237.] (3) **Cor.** He had taken her forthrightness and left her, in exchange, her dreams, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 311.

FORTY, *num. adj.* Yks. Som. In *comp.* (1) **Forty-feet,** the common milleped. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-weight,** forty pounds. w.Som.[1] (s.v. Hundred).

‡**FORUM-SNORUM,** *adj.* Wil. Boisterous, rude. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

‡**FORWANDERED,** *ppl. adj.* Gall. Lost, strayed.

I saw myself already a poor lost forwandered lad, out on the hungry hill, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii; *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 269.

FORWARD, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **foret** Sc.; **forrat** Cum. **1.** In phr. (1) *to bring forrat*, to give birth to; (2) *to put foret the clock*, to advance or put forward the hands of a clock; also used *fig.*

(1) **Cum.** Theer thy mudder browt the' forrat, theer she browt the' forrat 'at bear the', DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 5. (2) **Sc.** *London Dy. Chron.* (Apr. 3, 1896) 3, col. 2.

2. Fast, in advance of the correct time. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FOSSLE, see **Vustle.**

FOSTER-OATS, *sb. pl.* Cum. A variety of the oak. (E.W.P.)

FOTTYS, *sb. pl.* Lakel.[2] Children's feet.

FOUL, *sb.* 17. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

FOUL-RICE, *sb.* Rut. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea.* (G.C.) Also called **Foul-rush** (q.v., s.v. **Foul,** *adj.* **11**).

FOUNDER, *v.*[2] s.Not. To bestir oneself, show energy; to make haste, hurry.

If you don't founder you'll miss your train. They wain't founder to do oat (J.P.K.).

‡**FOUNDER,** *sb.* I.W. Meaning unknown.

The path by a founder of hammock was shut, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) I. 6.

FOUPE, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To drive sheep, &c., too quickly.

FOUR, *num. adj.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Wil. In *comb.* (1) **Four-crop,** a four-year-old sheep; (2) **-o'-clocks,** a light meal taken by labourers in the afternoon; (3) **-part dish,** an old measure containing the fourth of a peck; (4) **-tooth,** a three-year-old sheep.

(1) **Wm.** The talk of the men of the land is of tup-hoggs, ewe and tegs-in-wool; of four-crops, two-tooths, OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 20. (2) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Gall.** The fu' o' the gude wife's han' of oatmeal frae out the four-part dish, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 35, ed. 1876. (4) **Wil.** (W.C.P.)

FOURS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Hmp. Dev. Also in form **vowers** nw.Dev.[1] **1.** A meal taken at four o'clock in the afternoon. Hmp. (H.R.) **2.** Hands and knees, 'all fours.'

Sh.I. Laand! says da skipper, scramblin' up da cabin stairs upon his fowers, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 80.

3. A shock of four sheaves for barley and oats. nw.Dev.[1] (s.v. Shock).

‡**FOWAT,** *adj.* Yks. Also in form **fowrt** n.Yks.[4] A dial. form of 'fourth.'

n.Yks. (I.W.); 'This is t'fowat tahme Harry's been.' Common, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900); **n.Yks.**[4] 258.

FOWERTY-FRAPPERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Crackers or fireworks of any kind. (E.W.P.)

FOWLS, *sb. pl.* se.Lin. Fat chickens, ready for market. (J.T.B.)

FOWTY, *adj.* Cum. Foolish, childish. (E.W.P.) Cf. **footy, 3.**

FOX, *sb.* Yks. Pem. Cor. **1.** In phr. (1) *fox and geese*, a game resembling 'noughts and crosses,' played on a slate; (2) pl. *foxes of the sea*, a name given to mullet.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Cor.** The fishermen call mullet 'the foxes of the sea.' They are wary and cunning to an extraordinary degree, *Longman's Mag.* (Jan. 1902) 231.

2. *Comp.* **Fox-off,** a boys' game of 'hare and hounds.' n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** A single fine day in stormy weather.

Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **s.Pem.** Ay, to-day's good enough if a'll last, but I doubt he's a fox (M.S.C.).

‡FOYSTER, *v.* w.Yks. ? To feast.

It sumtimes happens t'cat gets parts. If not, t'cook on it foysters, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1896) 7.

FRACT FULL, *phr.* Suf. Full to breaking or to excess. See **Frack,** *v.*

The short dark days were filled, in local phrase, fract full, no time indoors anyhow for laziness, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock-Beggars' Hall* (1902) 242.

‡FRAESTA, *adv.* Rxb. ? Pray thee. ? For all that, notwithstanding. Do sae, fraesta (JAM.).

FRAGE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To fret, trouble. Cf. **fradge,** *v.*

FRAIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A weakling; a delicate animal.

Pick apo' da kirn fil I see if I can rin doon wi' yon fraik o' a grice, *Sh. News* (May 13, 1899).

‡FRAIK, *sb.* Sc. A sea-bird. [Prob. a misspelling for Faik or Falk, the razor-bill, *Alca torda.*]

Scarfs, marrots, fraiks, and other seafowl hatch in the rocks, *Edb. Encycl.* (1830) V. 220 (N.E.D.).

FRAKY, *adj.* Fif. Coaxing, wheedling. (H.E.F.) See **Fraik.**

FRAME, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. Som. **1.** *sb.* A skeleton. Som. (W.F.R.) **2.** *v.* To contrive, manage, bring about.

Suf. I can't frame to say [I can't shape my lips to speak], FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 45.

3. To pretend, feign, make a pretence of.

Suf. She was framin' to be asleep, *ib.* 24.

FRANCACH, *sb.* Irel. A magpie; see below.

Magpies... in some parts of Ireland are still called 'francach,' that is 'French,' or 'foreign,' because of their comparatively recent immigration, *Pilot* (May 30, 1903) 522.

FRAND, *v.* Cum. To talk foolishly. (E.W.P.)

FRANK, *adj.* n.Yks. In phr. *frank and gowdy* [*gaudy*] *like a frog in a dump,* quite free, at liberty. (I.W.)

‡FRANK, *v.* Sc. ? Misprint for **fank** (q.v.), to entwine, entangle.

Slk. The witters o' the twa leisters were frankit in ane anither, an' they couldna get them sindry, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

FRANKENS, *sb.* Irel. The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.* (J.B.P.)

‡FRANNEL, *adj.* Ken. Succulent, plentiful. *Farmer's Jrn.* (Mar. 8, 1819).

FRANZY, *sb.* Dev. A relish or addition to a meal. *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

FRAPE, *sb.*[3] Cor. A rope or 'painter' by which a boat is fastened to land. Cf. **frape,** *v.*[1]

The boy crept down through the moonlit garden to the dinghy which Billy had left on its frape under the cliff, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Oct. 1901) 183.

FRAUCHTY, *adj.* Abd. Not stingy, liberal, hospitable. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 27, 1904). Cf. **fraught.**

‡FRAUZY, *adj.* Lin. Frisky; pettish. (HALL.) [? Misprint for **franzy** (q.v.).]

FREET, *sb. Obs.* Abd. Anything fried, oat-cake, &c. fried with dripping, butter, &c.

As muckle's I cou'd pouch or eat—O' a kin-kin'-loaf; Cakes, an' freet, Beef, fish, an' fowl, ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 19.

FRENCH, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **French butterflies,** common white butterflies; see **French, 7;** (2) **-cream,** brandy; (3) **-gray,** the lesser redpoll, *Linota rufescens*; (4) **-tiggins,** a children's game of 'touch last.'

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Tailor Finish). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

FRESCH, *int.* Dmb. An exclamation of contempt, ? for shame!

Who cries retreat? Fresch! knock him on the head, SALMON *Gowodean* (1868) 51.

FRESH, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Sc. War. Nrf. **1.** *adj.* In phr. *what's fresh with you?* what is the news?

Abd. Fat's fresh wi' ye? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 1903).

2. *sb.* Fresh-running water succeeding heavy rains after a long drought.

War. Should there happen to be a good fresh [on the river] good sport may be looked for, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 8, 1899).

3. *v.* To freshen; to cheer.

Nrf. That'll fresh yer up a trifle, old mate, won't it? *Longman's Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 151.

FRESHEN, *v.* Yks. Lan. **1.** To improve.

n.Yks. She'll freshen up efter t'fever. T'beas is freshen'd in t'pasture (I.W.).

2. With *up*: to get angry, 'flare up.'

Lan. Eh, mon! tha needna freshen up so! Tha mun ha' getten too mooch beer i' thee, ANTROBUS *Wildersmoor* (1901) 4.

‡FRET, *v.* Dial. unknown. Of animals: to render subject to the colic. Cf. **fret,** *sb.*[1] **9.**

The grassland in this district is peculiarly liable to scour ('fret') the young cattle, *Jrn. R. Agric. Soc.* (1856) XVII. pt. ii. 482 (N.E.D.).

FRETCHED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] Of horses: restless, fidgety, refusing to stand still. See **Fratch,** *v.* **1.**

‡FREWER, *sb.* e.An.[1] ed. 1895. A sir-reverence.

FRICKLE, *adj.* Wor. Fickle, uncertain, said of employment. (W.C.B.)

FRIEND, *sb.* **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

FRIG, *v.*[2] Dmf. To 'potter,' do anything slowly and with little progress. (J.M.) Cf. **podder.**

FRIGGICKS, *sb. pl.* n.Ir. Blackheads on the face. (C.A.W.)

FRIGGLE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To struggle, wriggle.

FRIGHTFUL, *adj.* **1.** Irel. Pem.

s.Ir. She's a sweet galloper, but she's very frightful in herself, SOMERVILLE & ROSS *All on the Irish Shore* (1903) 46. **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.)

‡FRILLED-COWBELL, *sb.* War.[3] The winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis.*

FRIMMUCKS, *sb. pl.* Suf. In phr. *frimmucks and kenivers,* queer ways, tantrums. Cf. **frimick,** *v.*

There's no end to their frimmucks and kenivers, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 58.

FRISKY, *adj.*[2] Bck. Dev. Of a shower of rain: sudden, violent; of a fire: burning brightly, bright.

Bck. The fire was not frisky this morning (E.M.M.). **s.Dev.** A frisky scad, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

‡FRITH, *sb.* Dial. unknown. See below.

Aldwick. A term applied to green branches of trees laid between posts, driven into the hard beach, and fastened down by cross pieces of wood nailed thereto, or mortised through them, as a tenon,—twenty sets or so of these making a 'frith-groyne' to arrest the shifting of the shingle over the beach, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 527.

FRITTEN, *v.* Der. To fret, fidget. Cf. **frighten,** *v.* **II. 1.**

Wimmin they'r just like mice; giv' 'em their pleasure easy to come by, they'll nashen and fritten theirselves till they can run aside and gnaw the sackin' of some joy as God and men hev forbid to 'em, OUIDA *Puck* (ed. 1901) vii.

‡FRIZZACK, *sb.* Lan. A rasher of bacon, fried bacon in slices. Cf. **frizzle,** *sb.*[1] **4.**

Or a frizzack o bacon un a pint uv ale, STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 97.

FRIZZY, *adj.* Dor. Rough. (E.C.M.)

FRÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. A wife. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121. Cf. **frow,** *sb.*

FROAD, *sb.* **1.** Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FROCH, *sb.* Pem. Froth. (J.S.O.T.)

FROCK-SARK, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. A loose upper covering or smock frock formerly much used by farm servants and labourers. (M.P.)

FROG, *sb.*[1] Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Frog-fir-tree,** the horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; (2) **-genders,** frog-spawn; (3) **-hopper,** a frog; (4) **-mark,** a birth-mark.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Ir.** To lep like an ould froghopper on wires down the bank, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 104. (4) **Der.** Him wi' the frog-mark on his cheek, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 132.

2. Phr. *small frogs' lettuce,* the pondweed, *Potamogeton crispus.* Cum.[4] **3.** Part of the mechanism of a power-loom, for suddenly stopping the loom. Lan. (O.S.H.) **4.** Fir-trees. Lakel.[2]

FROG, *sb.*[4] s.Wor. In phr. *cutting the frog,* see below.

About fifty years ago there was a custom in this parish [Stoulton] called 'Cutting the frog,' used at harvest-time. Some of the stalks of the last corn reaped, of whatever kind it might be, were plaited together, and this was called 'The Frog.' 'Frog,' I conclude, is another form of 'frock,' and so equivalent to 'neck' in the expression 'Crying the neck,' both 'frock' and 'neck' implying

'plaiting.' 'Cutting the frog' appears to have been used in two senses: (*a*) for cutting or reaping up to the last stalks, or (*b*) for cutting through these stalks after the plaiting had taken place; and the doing of one or both of these was regarded as an honour (H.K.).

FROLIC, *sb.*[2] Uls. A rally, revival.

She was greatly set up by feeling so well yesterday, but I knew rightly it was nothing but a frolic before death, HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 135.

‡**FROLL**, *sb.* Cum. An untidy woman. (J.S.O.), (E.W.P.) Cf. frow, *sb.*

FROM, *prep.* I.Ma. Used *subst.* in phr. *the from*, the source.

Tears is tears, no matter the from, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 158, ed. 1889.

‡**FROMMERING**, *sb.* Chs.[1] A domestic or agricultural implement of some kind, meaning unknown.

FRONT, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* Sc. Cum. Wor. **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *in front of*, before (in point of time); (2) *to put the front*, to set before; to instruct.

(1) **Abd.** Ye'll hardly mind, maybe, on the tenant wha wis here in front of me, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 23, 1904). (2) **s.Wor** Some missuses puts it the front on 'em (H.K.).

2. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Front-breist**, the front seat or pew in a church; see **Breast**, *sb.* **1**; (2) **-name**, the Christian name.

(1) **Abd.** The gallery, where in the 'front-breist' sat a farmer's daughter, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 123. (2) **Cum.**[4]

FROST, *sb.* Sc. Pem. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Frost-candles**, icicles; (2) **-rind**, hoar-frost or rime.

(1) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (2) **Edb.** Whitewashed over with frost rind in the mornings, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Lth., Bwk.** (JAM., s.v. Rind).

2. A 'poor hand at'; an ignoramus.

Lnk. I'm a fair 'frost' in Scripter, MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 92.

FROSTY-WISE, *adj.* Per. Of the weather: looking like frost. (G.W.)

FROTHY, *adj.*[3] s.Wor. Full of sap; wet, sodden.

If th' oats be lodged the straw is mos' sure to get fussocky an' frothy (H.K.).

‡**FROWING**, *prp.* Edb. Meaning unknown.

Gif . . . frowin' to its base or border Rude nature a' Her quagmires—stagnant pools like ordure—Did to us shaw, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 178.

FROWNGY, *adj.* Abd. Frowning, gloomy, lowering.

The weather set up a different tune. It grew 'frowngy,' as the young people say, then scowled, and finally went off in fits of wind and rain, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 22, 1903).

‡**FRUGAL**, *adj.* e.An. Relaxed, not constipated or costive.

e.An.[1] 'Good woman,' quoth the village doctress, 'is your child costive?' 'Costly! Ma'am, no, quite the contrary, sadly frugal indeed!' **Nrf.** (HALL.)

FRUMP, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] A surly, morose old man.

FRUMPS, *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.) i.q. **Frump**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

FRUMPSES, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Ill-humour, sulks. See **Frump**, *sb.*[2] **7.**

He . . . has taen . . . de frumpses, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39.

FRUSH, *v.*[3] Der. To bruise, crush; *fig.* to upset, confuse.

The brist was crushit in—frushed flesh and bone together, OUIDA *Puck* ed. 1901 xlii; *ib.* xlii.

FRUTTISES, *sb. pl.* Lakel.[2] Small cakes baked in a frying-pan. Cf. **frutter.**

‡**FRYETN**, *pp.* Lan. ? Forgotten.

Awd fryetn that too, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740).

FRY-PAN, *sb.* Sur. A frying-pan.

None o' us wud go thru that ere water fur a gowd watch es big es a fry-pan, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 113.

FUBBS, *sb. pl.* se.Lin. In phr. *no fubbs*, a term used in the game of marbles, forbidding the thrusting of the hand forward in shooting the marbles. (J.T.B.) Cf. **fub**, *v.*

FUD, see **Whid**, *sb.*[1]

‡**FUD COURT**, *phr.* Lnk. Meaning unknown.

Ance ilka month I do resort To hear what's done in the Fud Court, MUIR *Clydesd. Minstr.* (1816) 44.

FUDDER, *sb.* w.Yks. A man who deals in 'fud,' q.v. *sb.*[2] (S.P.U.)

FUDDIK, see **Fiddok.**

FUF(F, *sb.* **5.** Lakel.[2], Cum.[4] (s.v. Whuff).

FUGGY, *adj.* n.Yks.[4] First, a term used in the game of marbles. Bags Ah fuggy, bags Ah seggy, thoddy thoddy, 258.

FULBART, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Foumart.**

FULL, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Wor. Wil. **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Full-bitted**, applied to a common spade in contrast to an open spade; (2) **-mouthed**, of a sheep: four years old or more.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1812); (W.C.P.)

2. Phr. (1) *full of cold*, having a great deal of cold; (2) — *of work*, very busy. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Of herrings: in good condition. Cf. *sb.* **18.**

Bnff. They pitched the individual herrings into different heaps, according as they were 'full,' 'spent,' 'matties,' or 'torn bellies,' GREEN *Gordonhaven* (1887) 45.

4. *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Full-mickle**, rather too much; (2) **-out**, slightly. Cum.[4]

‡**FULL**, *conj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] For, because, on account of. (HALL.)

FULLOCK, *sb.*[1] Lakel.[2] A rough blow.

FULLY, *adj.* **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

FUM, *sb.*[3] Ant. A useless person. (S.A.B.)

FUMMELAN, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **fumlin.** In *comb.* (1) **Fummelan-club**, a derisive term for childless couples; (2) **-feast**, see below; (3) **-gang**, see (1). See **Fumble**, *v.*

(1) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (2) **Cum.** A gathering to celebrate the seventh birthday of the youngest child when it was thought there would be no more family, *W. Cum. Times* (Apr. 26, 1902) 3. (3) **Wm.** 'What fam'ly ha'e ye?' 'Nin.' 'Oh! thoos e' t'fumlin gang, Ah hear' (B.K.).

‡**FUMMY**, *sb.* War.[2] A person whose deformed hand is undigitated, save at the thumb. Cf. **thumby**, *adj.*

FUMPER, see **Whimper.**

‡**FUN**, *sb.* n.Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small pitcher. (HALL.)

FUN, see **Whin**, *sb.*[1]

FUNERAL-LETTER, *sb.* Sc. An invitation to attend a funeral. Sc. (A.W.) Gall. CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* (1899) 180.

‡**FUNEUCH**, *adj.* Lnk. ? Pleased, content, satisfied.

Funeuch and fain was I when I ca'd the dear lassock my ain, HAMILTON *Poems* (1885) 66.

FUNG, *sb.*[2] Mry. ? Beer.

Ye'll get it in a pint o' fung, But nae fan 't's flat, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 49.

‡**FUNGALEERING**, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Meaning unknown.

Is this the way people are to be deprived of their dinners, you fungaleering thieves? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (ed. 1843) I. 68.

‡**FUNGERED**, *pp.* Nrf. Meaning unknown.

He nearly fungered me, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 74.

FUNK, *sb.*[5] and *v.*[4] Abd. **1.** *sb.* A term used in the game of marbles: see below.

The force produced by this arrangement is very considerable, and when accelerated by a jerk of the arm (funk) attained a great velocity. The 'funk' was considered much less objectionable than the 'nieve,' which crept gradually forward till well over the stroke, and was thus a mode of cheating other players, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

2. *v.* To jerk the arm and so obtain an unfair advantage in playing marbles. *ib.*

FUNNA, see **Finna.**

‡**FUNNY-JOWL**, *sb.* Mid. Meaning unknown.

If you wants to keep a trifle from 'em, cut both your feet off, and walk upon your funny-jowls, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. viii.

FUP, see **Whip**, *v.*

FURBELOWS, *sb. pl.* Dev.[3] Sea-weed.

‡**FUREL**, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A furnace. (HALL.)

FURMAGE, *sb.* Sc. Cheese. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 55. Fr. *fromage.*

FUR(R, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Yks. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Fur-beast**, (2) **-horse**, the horse which walks in the furrow when ploughing.

(1) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Wi' the han').

2. Phr. *one fur ley*, a single ploughing. Abd. (JAM., s. v. Shiacks.) **3.** *v.* To earth up potatoes with the plough after the tops are grown. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FUR(R, *v.*[2] Hmp. (H.R.)

FURTHIE, *adj.* Sc. Thrifty, managing.

The furthie housewife had nothin 'near' about her hospitality, *Glasgow Herald* (Dec. 23, 1889).

FURZE-PIG, *sb.* Bdf. A hedgehog. (J.W.B.)

‡FUSKET, *sb.* Sh.I. ? A musket, gun.

Da boys wis managed ta mak' oot tree auld fuskets, so we wirna oot o' da wy for want o' gunnin', BURGESS *Sketches* (2nd ed.) 110.

FUSKY, see **Whisky.**

FUSS, *v.* Nrf. *With up*: to furbish up, smarten, do up.

If yer fussed that there dove-grey up with them bits o' white stuff, that 'ud dew for me ter be married in, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1903) 172.

FUSSOCKY, *adj.* Wor. **1.** Full of sap, wet, sodden.

If th' oats be lodged the straw is mos' sure to get fussocky (H.K.).

2. Fat, stout. It's too fat an' fussocky (*ib.*).

FUTTERICK, FUTTERIT, see **Whitrack.**

FUTTLIE, *adj.* Abd. In *comb.* **Futtlie bealin**, a whitlow.

His wife had been haudin' on pottage, some thinkin' that it micht turn oot a futtlie bealin, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 71.

FUTTY, *adj.* Gall. Meaningless, worthless. Cf. **footy, 2.**

In the parliament to gab A futty, feckless story, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 333, ed. 1876.

FUZZLE, *sb.* Edb. Beverage, 'tipple.'

With his accustomed beverage, or what he called his 'fuzzle,' before him, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 136.

FUZZY-GRANNY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A hairy caterpillar.

‡FWOAR-CAWD, *adj.* Cum. Meaning unknown.

Roond t'fwoar-cawd feeld was t'finist gravel gyat, *Borrowdale Lett.* in *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 312.

FY, see **Whey.**

FYACHLE, *v.* Gall. See below.

To work at anything softly; 'to fyachle down,' to fall softly down. 'Fyachling,' moving about in a silly manner, and seeming to work at something in a feckless way, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

FY-BLOTS, *sb. pl.* Cai.[1] The scum which forms on whey when boiled.

‡FY-GAE-TO, *sb.* Slk. ? A disturbance, 'to-do,' fuss.

What's a' the fy-gae-to about? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 366, ed. 1866.

FYLARKINS, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A satirical epithet.

FYSTY, *adj.* **1.** Nrf. (N.W.) i.q. **Fusty.**

G

‡GAACH, *sb.* Irel. A curve, figure.

Cutting gaaches in the air with a carving knife, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 101.

GAB, *sb.*[1] Sc. Lakel. **1.** Impudence, foolish, idle talk. Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.Ar.) **2.** The mouth. Cum. (J.Ar.) **3.** Phr. *well shod in the gab*, very talkative.

Abd. Being weel shod i' the gab . . . she would be layin' aff about every one and every thing connected with the district, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 114.

GAB, *sb.*[3] Abd. In phr. *the Gab of May*, the last days of April, ? a foretaste or anticipation of May. Cf. **borrowing days.**

A blast as from the Arctic swept down upon us on Sunday and Monday [24th and 25th April]. . .People said consolingly that it was the 'Gab o' May,' but that did not lessen the fact that it was bitterly cold, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 30, 1904).

GABBIN-CHAT, *sb.* Abd. A tell-tale; an *enfant terrible.* (A.W.)

GABBLEMENT, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.), Lan. (S.W.) Confused, loud, nonsensical talking.

GABBLE-RATCHET, *sb.* w.Yks. The nightjar, *Caprimulgus Europaeus.* See **Gabriel-ratchet.**

In Nidderdale the country-people say that these birds embody the souls of unbaptised infants doomed to wander for ever in the air, and call them 'gabble ratchets,' i.e. corpse hounds—a name which is equivalent to the 'Gabriel hounds' of other localities—the unseen pack which is heard by night baying in the air, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 98.

GABBOCK, *sb.* Gall. A chattering, talkative person. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 396, ed. 1876. Cf. **yablock.**

‡GABBRIGATE-SWINGERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Lairds, loons, lubberdoons, dogs, skelpers, gabbrigate swingers, &c., RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* 1846 VIII. 201.

‡GABERLILTIE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A ballad-singer. (HALL.)

GABERLUNZIE, *sb.* Gall. A wallet. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

GAD, *v.*[2] Irel. Lin. Suf. Dor. Som. **1.** To go, start off, travel; to call on, visit. Also with *about.*

Glw. Now you will have Marcella to gad to. Don't tell me you haven't wanted to gad, TYNAN *Girl of Galway* (1902) 194. Suf. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 204. Dor. (E.C.M.) Som. Miss Keziah Crane, demoralized by the excitement of Oakleigh, was suffering a restless desire to 'gad,' RAYMOND *Fortune's Darling* (1901) 10.

2. To gallop off, hurry away. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

GADDY, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation or disguised oath. See **Gad**, *sb.*[7]

Gaddy, Peter's hit him hard! RHYS *Fiddler of Carne* (1896) 220.

GADGETS, *sb. pl.* w.Cor. The fidgets. BARON *Rodda's Penzance Alm.* (1904) 20.

‡GADWADDICK, *v.* Nrf. To jaunt, go on a pleasure-trip.

They do stare, these Broadland children, although the novelty of yachtin' and other folk gadwaddickin' on the Broads is wearing off, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 125.

GAEPPIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A horn spoon.

Horn spoons . . . were often termed gaeppies on account of their size, which required the mouth to be widely opened, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 183.

‡GAET, *sb.* Lnk. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to gaet*, ? in rags, pieces, tatters, worn out.

Her shoon were amaist worn to bachels, Her cleedin was gayly to gaet, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 91.

GAFFLETS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Spurs for riding; cock's spurs. (J.S.O.T.)

GAFLACH, *sb.* Pem. A fork. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **gavelock**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

‡GAG, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ess. ? A load, measure. Cf. **gauge.**

Three hundred of bricks and a gag of lome laid in at Sackuses, *Wakes-Colne Overseers' Accts.* (1716).

GAGGLE, *sb.* **1.** Sur.

A farmer's son I knew—rose a gaggle from his father's farmyard pond early one morning, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 21.

‡GAGS, *sb. pl.* Suf. Children's pictures. (HALL.) [? Misprint for **gays** (q.v., s.v. **Gay**, *sb.*[1] **15**).]

‡GAHM, *v.* m.Lan.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To prate or speak in an impudent, harsh, grating voice.

‡GAHUSEY, *sb.* e.An. A comfortable, warm worsted short shirt with sleeves. (HALL.) [Misprint for **gahnsey.** See **Gansey.**]

GAID, *sb.* I.Ma. A rope made of heather, used esp. in phr. *as tough as gaid.* (S.M.)

GAIN, *adv.* War. Wor. Kindly; *gen.* used with *neg.*

War.[3] Wor. 'That does not look very gain'—(on being pushed by another) [i.e. the push had the appearance of being provocative], *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 6, 1900).

GAINER, *sb.* n.Sc. A winner in a game, esp. in the game of marbles.

n.Sc. 'N—— was the gainer,' i.e. had won more marbles, *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9. Inv. (H.E.F.)

GAINER-ROAD, *sb.* Pem. A short cut. (J.S.O.T.) See **Gain**, *adj.* **1.**

GAIN-HAND, *adj.* and *adv.* Lakel.[2]

GAINLY, *adj.* **3.** s.Lan.[1]

GAINSTAND, *v.* n.Yks.[4]

GAINSTRIVE, *v.* n.Yks.[4] To oppose.

Yan caan't gainstrive owt o' that soart.

GAITERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Cattle taken in to graze. Cf. **gate**, *sb.*[2] **12.**

n.Yks. Wanted. Gaiters for Fog land, *Whitby Gazette* (Aug. 10, 1901). w.Yks. (E.L.)

GAKE, *v.* Cum.[4], Wm. (B.K.) i.q. **Gawk**, *v.*[2]

GAKETTING, *prp.* Hmp. Also in form **gauketting.** With *about*: tearing, hurrying, racing.

She come gaketting up the hill (H.R.).

GAKEY, *sb.* Cum.[4] One who loiters and is slow at commencing work, &c. See **Gawk**, *v.*[2]

GALE, *sb.*[6] Cum. Wm. An upland between two separate dales; a narrow ravine at the base of a hill or a lane passing over a hill.

Cum. Not uncommon. 'We emerged at the gale upon the mountain pastures.' 'Upwards to the gale we climbed' (E.W.P.). Wm. (B.K.); A flat place on the side of a hill, on which in some cases houses are built—e.g. on the hill above Ambleside there are some twenty or more houses. This part of Ambleside is called 'The Gale'; not uncommon in that district (S.P.U.); Wm.[1]

GALE, *sb.*[8] Lnk. An afflatus, uplifting.

I never found such a gale upon my spirit in the singing of these lines, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 104.

GALE, *sb.*[9] Pem. Itch or mange. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **gall**, *sb.*[2]

GALET, *sb.* w.Yks. Also written **galette.** A round flat stone; a flat cake. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900).

GALL, *sb.*[2] **6.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GALLACK, *sb.* w.Yks. A left-handed person. (S.P.U.)

GALLIED, *pp.* Dor. Worried, encumbered. (L.S.) Cf. **gally**, *v.*

‡**GALLON-TREE**, *sb.* Rnf. ? A measure.

Whose sma'est quill A twa-pint gallon-tree o' beer Wad scarcely fill, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 14.

GALLOP, *v.*[2] Lin. Brks. **1.** To boil fast. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** To churn very fast; see below.

Brks. The churning alone she delegates to 'the girl,' but maintaining a strict supervision, lest the latter should 'jump' or 'gallop' the cream in order to expedite matters, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 102.

GALLOPING, *ppl. adj.* Cum.[4] In *comb.* **Galloping wedding**, see below.

An ancient custom—when the male friends of the bridegroom used to ride on horseback to church, and on the conclusion of the ceremony, made for home, each anxious to secure the then coveted honour of being the first to reach the house.

GALLOWS, *sb.* **6.** Glo. (H.S.H.)

GALLOWS, *adj.* and *adv.* Stf. **1.** *adj.* Audacious, reckless; smart. *Chron.* (Aug. 23, Oct. 25, 1901). **2.** *adv.* Very, exceedingly. *ib.*

GALLY-FISH, *sb.* Knr. The char, *Salmo alpinus.* Also called **Gallytrough** (q.v.). HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 151.

GALPING, *prp.* Pem. Crying. (J.S.O.T.)

GALSHOCHS, *sb. pl.* Bnff. Unsuitable, indigestible food, such as sweets, unripe fruit. Cf. **galsoch**, *adj.*

Seldom heard now. It was esp. used in speaking of children who had upset their stomachs by eating improper food. 'Some kin' o' galshochs he's been at' (W.C.).

GALUMPUS, *sb.* Uls. A stupid person. *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

‡**GAMAWOW**, *sb.* Per. (JAM.) A fool. Cf. **gamaleerie.**

GAMMERSTANG, *sb.* w.Dur.[1], Lakel.[2]

GAMMO, *sb.* Pem. Fun, 'gammon.' (J.S.O.T.)

GAMMUT, *sb.* **1.** Stf. *Chron.* (Oct. 25, 1901). i.q. **Gammet.**

GAMMY, *adj.* Lin. Wor. Suf. Sus. **1.** ne.Lin. (E.S.), s.Wor. (H.K.), Suf. (R.M.B.) **2.** Of a road: dirty, muddy. Sus. (R.M.B.)

GANCHING, *ppl. adj.* n.Irel. Fretting, repining, 'girning.' See **Ganch**, *v.*

A ganchin' oul' snap-at-the-crust, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 67.

GANDER-MOONING, *prp.* Glo. Wandering about aimlessly. (H.S.H.)

‡**GANDHER-DAGGER**, *sb.* Wxf. Meaning unknown.

As industhrus a gandher-dagger as you'd see, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 305.

GANG, *sb.* **14.** s.Lan.[1]

GANG, *v.* Sc. Cum. In phr. (1) *to gang back to pasture, fig.* to deteriorate. Cum. (E.W.P.); (2) — *with*, to break down. Abd. (G.W.)

GANG-DAYS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Rogation days.

Rogation days (still called in Yorks., as in Alfred's language, gang-days), *Co-operative News* (Oct. 13, 1901) 1231.

GANGREL, *sb.* Cum. A crabbed, crusty old man, rough and churlish. (J.Ar.)

GANT, *v.* **1.** w.Dur.[1]

GAP, *v.* **4.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

GAPE, *sb.* **5.** Lakel. Wil. Dev.

Lakel.[2] Wil. An old woman who had a reputation for curing birds that were suffering from 'gapes,' TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 16. Dev.[3]

Hence **Giapy**, *adj.* of poultry: affected with 'gapes.' Lakel.[2]

GAPE, *v.* Dor. To stare. (E.C.M.), (J.C.M.-P.) See **Gaup**, *v.*

GAPES-NESTING, *sb.* Dev. A waste of time and labour.

'Tis mere gapes-nesting for you to wait for me—a wild-goose chase for certain, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 331.

GAPPER-GINNY, *sb.* Dor. A spectre; see below.

A ghostly dog, which patrols a lane between Ashmore and Tarrant Grenville (E.C.M.).

‡**GARARA**, *sb.* Irel. A gelding. (W.W.S.)

GARDEN-THRUSH, *sb.* Cum.[4] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.* (s.v. Throssel.)

GARLANDS, *sb. pl.* Per. The straw ropes put round the head of the stack. (G.W.)

GARRACK, *adj.*[2] Lakel.[2] Hollow-looking; hungry; lonely.

GARRARD, *adj.* Sus. Of pigs: dappled black and white. (F.W.B.)

GARTERS, *sb. pl.* Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* In phr. *pin your garters to the wall*, a charm.

GARTH ROW, *phr.* Cum.[4] In rotation, from house to house.

‡**GASKIN**, *sb.* Lin. The gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.* (I.W.)

‡**GASTE**, *sb.* Also written **gaist.** A term of contempt.

Ayr. There was Provost Kyte frae Irvine, a pridefu' gaste o' a body, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 26. Lnk. Vile gashan, gapean, gabbin gaist, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 50.

GATHER, *v.* Sc. Yks. Dev. **1.** A butter-making term: to collect, form. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** To collect together sufficient corn to form a sheaf, which is bound by the person following. Also with *to.*

Abd. She's . . . gatherin'. . . My mither wad fain hae a day o' the hairst, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 135; Here Maggy, my doo, come an' gather to Mr. Sutherlan', *ib. D. Elginbrod* (1863) I. 121.

3. To provide for oneself; to appropriate.

Dev. It's all sorts with them—tinkers and tailors and counter-jumpers, and anyone that can gather an old horse, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

GATHEREMUP, *sb.* Irel. A wandering rag-man; lit. 'gather them up.' See **Gatherup**, s.v. **Gather**, *v.* **7.**

As often chanced, it was occupied by Tim Fottrel, the gatherem-up, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 45.

GATHERER, *sb.* Uls. A frugal, saving, thrifty person. *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

GAUCHY, *adj.* Don. Awkward, shy.

A gauchy, dawnie sort of a lad that was good for nothing, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 37.

‡**GAUF**, *v.* Som. To 'go off.' (HALL.)

‡**GAULDRING**, *vbl. sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Drawling. (HALL.)

GAUM, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Nhb. Written **gome** Nhb. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to say gome to*, to pay any attention to, to notice. See *v.*[1] **3.**

Nhb. 'He never said gome to his own mother,' the honest carter indignantly exclaimed as the gig drove off, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 144.

2. *v.* To acknowledge in the sense of curtsy. Lth. (W.B.W.)

GAUMERIL, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Also in *comp.* **Gaumeril-head.**

‡GAUNTIE, *sb.* Abd. ? A pig. [? Misprint for **gruntie** or **grunter** (q.v.).]

Gaen like gaunties in a stye, BEATTIE *Tales* (1813) 32 (JAM.).

GAUSTER, *sb.* **6.** Ken. (H.K.)

GAVEL, *v.*[2] Cum., Wm. (J.Ar.)

GAVELOCK, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. In phr. *as cold as a gavelock,* a *prov.* applied to a draught forcing its way through a chink or cranny into the room. (J.Ar.)

‡GAW, *sb.* s.Cy. **1.** A boat-pole. (HALL.) Cf. **gaul(e.** **2.** A stripe. (*ib.*)

‡GAW-HAW, *v.* Elg. ? To talk or shout loudly.

The trumpet he's blawin', an' the new wheel is gauin', An' the wives are gaw-hawin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144.

GAWKIEING, *prp.* Rxb. Strolling about, wandering to and fro.

It isna mensefu' for a well brought up lass to get daffing and gawkieing wi' sic a foul-lived limb as Chris Armstrong, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 181.

GAWKRODGER, *sb.* Yks. A left-handed person. See **Gawk,** *adj.* *Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 16, 1902).

‡GAWKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Sloes. *W. Times* (May 28, 1886) 2.

GAWN, *v.*[2] Sh.I. To gaze, peer, look intently. OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 80.

GAWPIN-SATURDAY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Whit-Saturday. See **Gaup,** *v.* **1.**

So called in Manchester because of the large influx of country visitors on that day, who go gazing about the city.

GAYBLOCK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Gavelock,** *sb.*[1]

GAYLE, *v.* Glo. To slip sideways, as a ladder or rick-stool. (H.S.H.)

GAZZARD, *sb.* Gall. Gossip, talk.

He kens the gazzard o' the toon, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 160.

GEAR, *sb.*[1] and *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A collection of various articles heaped together. Lakel.[2] **2.** *pl.* In phr. *to take one's gears in, fig.* to give up work; to die. See **5.**

s.Lan.[1] He's ta'en his seed an' gears in at last, 31.

3. *v.* With *up*: to clothe, fit up; to make ready for work.

n.Cy. Ah's nobbut badly geared up aboot t'feet (B.K.).

GEAR, *sb.*[2] Pem. A flaw in stone. (J.S.O.T.)

GEAR-CARLIN, *sb.* Cai.[1] A witch, hobgoblin; an evil spirit; see below.

A fisherman who returns with empty basket is said to go home with the Gear-Cairlin, i. e. to have been bewitched.

GEAT, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Written **giat.**

GEB, *v.*[2] n.Yks. To nod; to shake the head as sheep do when afflicted with the 'staggers.' (I.W.)

GE(E, *int.* Wor. Ken. Hmp. In *comb.* (1) **Gee-again** or **Giggen,** a call to horses to go to the right or off-side; hence **Giggen-beds,** land ploughed by the horses turning to the right at the end of a bout; (2) **-ho** or **-wo plough,** see below; (3) **-wug,** (4) **-wuther,** see (1).

(1) s.Wor. (H.K.) (2) It [the iron plough] is often called a Gee-Ho [Gee-Wo] plough, but the name refers to the mode of driving rather than to the plough itself, for reins are used, and the voice (*ib.*). (3) Hmp. (H.R.) (4) Ken. (D.W.L.)

‡GEE, *v.* s.Don. [Not known to our correspondents.] To run off with the marbles in a ring. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

GEE-FINCH, *sb.* Dor. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* (E.C.M.)

GEEK, *sb.* Glo. The dead stem of a nettle. (H.S.H.) See **Gicks.**

GEG, *v.*[2] n.Yks. (I.W.) i.q. **Gag,** *v.*[1] **1, 4.**

GEG, *v.*[3] n.Yks. Of a horse: to rear or lift up.

T'horse geg'd up his heead (I.W.).

GEG, *sb.* and *v.*[4] Sc. Amer. In form **gigg** Amer. **1.** *sb.* An implement for spearing fish.

Rxb. They poach . . . Wi' their nets and their leisters, their bowats and gegs, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* 1901 10. [Amer. Colonists may have brought the art of spearing fish 'with a harping iron or gigg' from the mother country, *Cent. Mag.* (July 1885) 396.]

2. *v.* To poach a fish by means of a 'geg.'

Rxb. He dreamed he was geggin' a fish off the redd, MURRAY *ib.*

GELD, *v.*[3] Wm. To beat, master, 'go one better.'

While playing whist, an old farmer put down an ace on my king and said 'I'll geld that un' J.W.

GELD, *v.*[4] Stf. To stone raisins in order to prepare them for cooking. Cf. **geld,** *v.*[2] **5.** *Chron.* (Oct. 25, 1901).

GEL-FUR, *sb.* Cum. A water-furrow; a deep furrow made either longitudinally or across the ploughing to carry off excess of water. (E.W.P.)

GELL, *sb.*[3] Abd. A gable. Also used *attrib.* See **Gavel,** *sb.*[1]

A flash o' lichtnin' gaed in at the gell windockie o' Meggie's hoosie an' gaed oot at the ither gell, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 86.

GELL, *sb.*[4] Lakel.[2] Written **gial.** A sudden pang or shoot of pain through the nerve of a tooth. Cf. **geal,** *v.*[2]

GELLED, *ppl. adj.* Edb. Of wood: cracked, split. See **Geal,** *v.*[2] **2.**

The silvery saugh, though auld and gell'd, Sends oot a flourish green, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 3rd S. 399.

GELLY, see **Gill,** *sb.*[5]

GEN, *v.*[2] n.Yks.[4] To find fault with. See **Girn,** *v.* **2.**

Sha's awlus genning an' fliting at yan.

GEND, *adv. Obs.* Sc. Playfully.

The gerron gend, gaif sic a stend, As on the yird him flang, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848; JAM.)

GENDER, *sb.*[1] **1.** n.Yks. (I.W.), War.[3]

GENNAL, *adj.* Suf. (F.H.)

GENTILITIES, *sb. pl.* Kcb. Gentlefolk, gentry.

Gentilities yt keepit him runnin' efter them nicht an' day, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 1.

GENTLEMAN, *sb.* Lakel. Lan. Dor. **1.** In *comp.* **Gentleman tailor,** the pansy, *Viola tricolor.* Dor. (E.C.M.) **2.** Phr. *aw me gentleman,* quite the gentleman.

Lakel. He was sittin wid black balled shore aw me gentleman, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 8, 1904) 4.

3. *pl.* The officials of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Cotton Spinners.

Lan. The Sub-council . . . consists in practice of six 'gentlemen,' as the district officials are commonly called, WEBB *Democracy* (1901) 39.

‡GEOCHACHS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Meaning unknown. ? Ir. *geirseach,* a girl.

He overtook another parcel of young geochachs, KENNEDY *Fireside Tales* (1870) 95.

GEORDIE, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. In *comp.* (1) **Geordie-man,** a term used by railway men to describe a workman, train, engine, &c. belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Co.; (2) **-marrow,** a coal-miner.

(1) n.Cy. (B.K.) (2) Dur. If iviry Geordie-marrow will join the Union, GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 10.

GER, *sb.* Ayr. **1.** An iron hoop. (F.J.C.) **2.** A top. (*ib.*)

GERN, *sb.* Ayr. A boil, tumour. (F.J.C.)

‡GERRICK, *v.* War.[3] Also written **jerrick.** Of medicine, &c.: to disagree with, nauseate.

'I could not take the medicine the doctor gave me, it gerricked me so.' Freq. used in Birmingham.

GESLIN-GREEN, *adj.* Lakel.[2] The colour of a newly-hatched gosling. See **Geslin(g.**

GET, *v.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Brks. **1.** In phr. (1) *to get along,* to grow old; (2) — *away,* (*a*) to die; (*b*) see below; (3) — *beyond,* to control, master, get the better of; (4) — *dead,* see (2, *a*); (5) — *downstairs,* to recover from a confinement; (6) — *money at heeod on an estate,* to mortgage it; (7) — *on,* to set on; (8) — *one's nose in,* to insinuate oneself; (9) — *out,* (*a*) to break up and cultivate waste land; (*b*) used in comparisons to signify the coarsest form of rudeness imaginable; (10) — *over,* to get the better of in a bargain or argument; to puzzle; (11) — *through a husband,* &c., to outlive him; (12) — *a sup,* to be slightly intoxicated; (13) — *the turn,* to recover from illness; (14) — *the ways down,* to go or get down.

(1) Brks. He be gettin' along, an' we can't expect him to be as nimble wi' his tongue an' his thumpin' as a young chap, HAYDEN

Thatched Cottage (1902) 37. (2, *a*) **Uls.** Old age set in and it was time to 'get awa',' M'Ilroy *Druid's Island* (1902) 6. (*b*) **Cum.**[4] 'How get ye away?'—an old form of greeting. (3, 4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (6) **w.Yks.**[1] (s.v. Stone). (7) **War.**[2] If he wants a fight he can get' on (s.v. On). (8) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (9, 10) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (11) When Ah get through my husband Ah'll wed you (*ib.*). (12, 13, 14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. To learn, commit to memory, esp. in phr. *get it off*, or *get it off by heart.* Wm. (M.E.N.) **3.** To begin, set about. se.Lan. (C.J.B.) **4.** To come.

n.Yks.[4] Wa thowt ya warn't gahin ti mannish ti git.

GET-OUT, *sb.* s.Stf. A 'rig-out,' 'get up,' clothing.

He should ha' gien you a pair o' them high collars as he wears, and a cravat, to go along with a get-out like that, Murray *Aunt Rachel* ed. 1889 106.

‡**GETTERS**, *sb. pl.* Cth. A term used by boys in playing marbles. (W.W.S.)

GEUS-CORN, *sb.* Cum.[4] The heath or moss rush, *Juncus squarrosus.* (s.v. Star-bent.)

GEY, see **Gay**, *adj.*

‡**GEYSOME**, *adj.* Lan. ? Lonely. Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 8.

GHOST-CRAMP, *sb.* Or.I. An injury supposed to be due to a visitation of a ghost or spirit.

Sheu wus speerit-b'und, or gotten what some ca' the g'aist cramp, Dennison *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 24.

GHOST-MOTH, *sb.* Sur. A moth, 'howlet' (q.v.).

'I'm gettin' owlets.' As he said this he held up a ghost moth between his finger and thumb, Son of Marshes *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 72.

GIANTIC, *adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡**GIB**, *sb.* Edb. A sweetmeat made of treacle and spices; toffee, candy. See **Gundy.**

I niffered with the gundy-wife for Gibraltar-rock, cut-throat, gib, or bull's eyes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv; In common use about 1860–5 (D.M.R.).

GIBAIN, *sb.* Heb. An oily substance procured from solan geese, and eaten by way of sauce with porridge. Macpherson *Wild-fowling* (1897) 207.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *sb.* War.[3]

‡**GIB-GASH**, *sb.* Sc. ? A fluent talker, one who makes a great talking about nothing. Cf. **gash**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

He [the preacher] is a rare gib-gash, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 93.

GIBLETS, *sb. pl.* Lakel.[2] In phr. *to grease* or *warm one's giblets*, to beat, thrash.

GIBLEYS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Giblets. Hence **Gibley-pie**, *sb.* a giblet-pie.

GIB-STICK, *sb.* Lan. (S.W.) See **Gib**, *sb.*[3] **2.**

GIDDLE-GADDLE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A narrow, crooked lane or passage.

GIDDY, *adj.* Wor. In phr. *as silly as a giddy ship* [*sheep*], *prov.* (E.S.) See **2.**

GIFT, *sb.* Lakel. Oxf. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Gift-again**, a small amount returned on the payment of an account; (2) **-cart**, a cart temporarily placed at the disposal of a person; (3) **-house**, an alms-house; (4) **-plough**, a plough temporarily placed at the disposal of a person by the owner.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Oxf.** (K., s.v. Love-cart). (3) **Cor.** Work your fingers to the bone, an' ef you don't work your head overplush, you'll die in the gift-house, Lee *Paul Carah* (1898) 13. (4) **Oxf.** (K., s.v. Love-cart).

GIG, *sb.*[2] **4.** s.Lan.[1]

GIG, *sb.*[4] Sc. A giddy girl; a prostitute.

By drinking healths to ports and bridges, To whore of Babel and to gigs, Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (ed. 1796) II. 1429.

GIG, *sb.*[6] s.Lan.[1] In phr. *to set o' th' gig*, to set on; to stir up. Cf. **gig**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

GIG, *sb.*[7] s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Gigge.**

GIGGLE, *sb.*[2] Suf. A giggling girl, used esp. in phr. *you've found a giggle's nest and are laughing at the eggs*, saying. (C.L.F.)

GIGGLEBY, *sb.* Abd. A silly, giggling girl.

I'm sure ye can stan' to be studied by a Marischal College professor, let alane by a bit giggleby o' a foreign lassie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Sept. 26, 1903.

GIGHT, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Edb. Meaning unknown.

Up came a chariot, drawn with horses gight, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 299.

GIGID, *sb.* Or.I. A lump, 'whang,' hunch.

A muckle gigid o' cheese on a plate, Dennison *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 10.

GILD, *v.*[1] and *sb.* Sc. Also written **guild.** **1.** *v.* To make a clamour about; to pay court to.

Rxb. They must needs gild around these brutes, and make heroes of them, and weave about them a framework of romance, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 7.

2. *sb.* A clamour, uproar.

Bwk. Through all the land great is the guild of rustic folks that cry, Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 47.

GILGAL, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Sc. A hubbub, commotion, confused noise.

I think I hadna lang to hear the gilgal o' the brailying thrang, *Edb. Wkly. Mag.* (Oct. 28, 1773).

‡**GILL-CLOATH**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown. Cf. **gilling.**

The old gill-cloath taken away by Thos. Barrow, Churchwarden, at the Archdeacon's commandment, *Skipton Par. Registers*, I.

GILLIEGAUPIE, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] i.q. **Gilly-gawpus.**

GILLING, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks. The preliminary operation of wool-combing. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900). See **Gill**, *sb.*[6]

GILL-POT, *sb.* s.Lan. An earthenware drinking-cup holding a gill. (S.W.), s.Lan.[1] See **Gill**, *sb.*[7]

‡**GILMERTON BLUE**, *phr.* Edb. ? A cloth or other material made at Gilmerton.

A single-breasted coat, square in the tails, of light Gilmerton blue, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

GILPY, *adj.* Edb. Of eggs: doubtful, not quite fresh, 'shoppy.' (D.M.R.)

‡**GILTER**, ? *adj.* Sc. ? Lively, light-hearted. Cf. **gilpy**, *sb.*

She's nae gilter jilly, Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 14, ed. 1865.

‡**GIMBLING**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* w.Yks. Harness of some kind; links, hinges. Cf. **gimmal**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

Two swingletrees and other odd ustlements and gimbling, *Inventory* (1759) (J.J.B.).

‡**GIMLAGUE**, *adv.* Yks. In phr. *to ride gimlague*, of a man: to ride with a woman behind on a pillion. (J.Ar.) Cf. **gibligant.**

GIMMELS, *sb. pl.* Kcb. Tools or implements of var. kinds.

Rab aye likit a routh o' gimmels; they cam in handy whun onything brak, Trotter *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 374.

GIMMER, *sb.*[1] **4.** Lakel.[2]

GINGER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Not. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Ginger-headed**, red-haired. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-mushroom**, a poisonous species of *Agaricus.* Not. (B. & H.) **2.** *pl.* Rough, common marbles, made of red, half-baked clay, and partially glazed. Cum. (E.W.P.) See **Pot**, *sb.*[1] **6.**

GINGERY, *adj.* Cum. Of a building, &c.: slightly or flimsily constructed. (E.W.P.)

GING-STICKS, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* w.Cor. Meaning unknown.

Paid for ging sticks for the bells, *Camborne Chwardens' Par. Accts.* (1704).

GINNAGUID, *adj.* Rxb. 'Ne'er-do-well,' disreputable, 'good-for-nothing.'

Yon's a ginnaguid bit hallick, and eh! but she's gaun the black gate, Hamilton *Outlaws* (1897) 15.

‡**GINNY**, *sb.* Lan. In phr. *a ginny to a spark*, meaning unknown.

So th' owd uns had wun it, a ginny to a spark, Collins *Poems* (1859) 47.

‡**GINSHADE**, *sb.* Lan. In *comb.* **Ormskirk ginshade**, ? a corruption or misprint for **ginge-brade**, a particular kind of gingerbread made in small, round disks, for which Ormskirk is noted.

Roast a piece o' pork till it rattles like Ormskirk ginshade, *Tommy Tightshoe* in *Catal. Pearson*, No. 330.

GIN'ST, *phr.* Abd. Than it has.

Thunner an' lichtnin' a hantle waur, I think, gin'st been the day, W. Watson *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 86.

GIPPO, *sb.* Brks. A gipsy.

Left the place fur tramps an' gippoes to walk in, Hayden *Thatched*

Cott. (1902) 95; 'Gippo' is a kind of district slang for gipsy; the word is used freq. here, and is much resented by those to whom it is applied (E.G.H.).

GIPSY, *sb.* Yks. Oxf. In *comb.* (1) **Gipsy-heels**, slender feet or heels. Oxf. (A.P.); (2) **-party**, a picnic where every one provides his own things. n.Yks. (I.W.)

GIRD, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Wor. 1. A sharp pull or jerk.

s.Wor. 'E gen the strap a gird like, an' th' 'arse pu'd too (H.K.).

2. A fit, a contortion of the face caused by some violent effort. Lakel.[2], Cum. (J.Ar.)

GIRDHOLE, *sb.* Cor. A sudden gale of wind; a cyclone.

Large quantities of fish passed through the Stones here on Monday week, but the fishermen were afraid to deal with them because of the girdholes in the Bay. Under certain winds they form themselves, and are analogous to a cyclone in the end. Beginning at Gearer Sand they gradually work down through Whitsand Bay, and woe be to anything that stands in their way. It is said that on occasions a seine was left in the water to ascertain the power of a girdhole, but it threw the anchors, warps, and seine all up together, *Cornish Teleg.* (Oct. 29, 1902).

GIRL, *sb.* Ken. Wil. 1. A sweetheart. w.Wil. (J.U.P.) 2. A very small clothes'-horse. Ken.[1] (s.v. Tamsin).

GIRN, *v.* 5. Hrt. (E.S.F.)

GIRNIE-GIB, *sb.* Rnf. A peevish, ill-humoured person. See **Girn**, *v.* 2.

A grey-beard girny-gib, Sworn wi' ill-nature to keep sib, Like bandowg guards a pontage yett, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 73.

GIRSE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GISSY, *sb.* 2. Cum. (J.Ar.)

GISTRA, *sb.* s.Don. An old-fashioned person. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

‡**GITTSEY**, ? *sb.* Nhb. A term of endearment to an infant. Cf. **gitty**.

Where's the Bayrne Nah lad gittsey, gittsey, gittsey? BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* 1850 13.

‡**GITTY**, ? *sb.* Sc. A term of endearment to an infant. Cf. **get(t.**

A goo and a gitty, my bonny wee tyke, Ye'se noo hae your four-oorics, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* 1890 75.

GIVE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. In phr. (1) *to give again*, to get mellow or ripe; (2) — *off*, (3) — *over*, to cease, stop; (4) — *the grass*, to be dead; (5) — *up the names*, to hand in the names of persons who wish to be 'cried' in church.

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (3) **Stf.** (J.C.W.), **n.Der.** (S.B.), **Wor.** (W.C.B.) (4) **Ir.** *Spectator* (Apr. 25, 1903). (5) **Gall.** MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 225, ed. 1876.

GIVEN, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Cor. 1. *pp.* In phr. *to have a person neither given nor thrown after one*, to hold a person of no account. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Given name**, a fore-name or Christian name; (2) — **rig**, see below.

(1) **Cor.**[3] His name is Rogerson, but I don't rightly know his given name. (2) **Bnff.** There was a rig of uncultivated land called 'The Guidman's Craft,' alias 'The Gi'en Rig,' which was set apart or given to the Diel, to obtain his good will! GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 53.

GIZZEN, *v.*[5] w.Yks. To shiver, feel one's flesh creep; to be moved physically by a strong mental impression.

Seein' yon chap walk on t'tight rope fair made me gizzen (S.P.U.).

‡**GJAEVLE**, *v.* Sh.I. To wriggle, work out of anything.

Deil sit i' his jaws, he's gjaevl'd aff his tedder igen, *Sh. News* (Aug. 12, 1899).

‡**GLABER**, *adj.* Dev. Smooth, slippery. (HALL.)

GLAD, *adj.* Cum. Of a horse: in good spirits. (E.W.P.)

GLAGGER, *v.* Abd. To search or pursue eagerly.

I've been perwherin' tae the middle amon' the water for twa hours glaggerin' for the loon, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 24, 1901).

GLAIGER, *sb.* Ayr. A hard, whitish kind of marble or taw, made of earthenware or jam-pot material. (F.J.C.)

GLAIKIT, *ppl. adj. Obsol.* Abd. Applied to a child too fond of its mother and refusing to be parted from her at any time. (G.C.)

GLAKE, *sb.* Ant. The process of churning. (S.A.B.) See **Glaiks**.

GLAM, *v.* Gall. To clutch at; to eat greedily. (J.M.) See **Glaum**, *v.*[1]

GLAMOROUS, *adj.* Gall. Magic, supernatural. See **Glamour**.

There cam' an awfu' splash, accompanied by a glam'rous flash, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 63.

‡**GLAN**, *sb.* e.Cor. A phosphorescent light or glow.

If you strikes an oar among the fish they'm shine till they'm send a glan on the saie (G.H.).

GLAPE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] In form **glep**. A quick glance.

GLASSACK, *sb.* Inv. (H.E.F.) i.q. **Glassey**.

GLASSER, *sb.* Abd. i.q. **Glassey**.

A collection of lovely 'glassers' numbering a score or two, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

‡**GLASSES**, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *dropping glasses*, an old Halloween custom; see below.

Sh.I. This was performed by dropping a small portion of the white of an egg into a glass of water. The forms assumed prognosticated the future in matters of love, fortune, and death, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 190-91; 'Da lasses said dey hidna wan [egg], mam.' 'Dat's fir drappin' der glaesses. Der gacin' ta haud der Hallo'mas eftir a'' (J.I.). **Abd.** Quite common formerly (A.W.).

‡**GLASTIN**, *sb.* and *adj. Obs.* w.Yks. 1. *sb.* A polish. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). Cf. **glassing**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *adj.* Made of glass. *ib.* Cf. **glassen**.

GLAT, *sb.* 1. Cum. (E.W.P.)

GLAUR, *v.* Abd. To wade or stick in mud.

We glaured in mud when the tide was down, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 11, 1904).

‡**GLAWMEY**, *sb.* Ayr. An ocular deception caused by witchcraft. (J.M.) Cf. **glamour**.

GLAZING SHARP, *phr.* Dev. Keen-eyed, having good sight. See **Glaze**, *v.*[2]

You'm glazin' sharp, my son, but you don't see nought, do 'e? PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 27.

GLEAK, *v.* Don. To look, glance, peer. Cf. **glaik**, *sb.* 8.

He'd be standin' gleakin' over Neil Og's shoulder, *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 476.

GLEAN, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. (I.W.)

GLEDHOW-PINE, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks. A pine-tree.

At Gledhow, near Leeds, may be seen several of these pines, they are there called Gledhow-pine, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 33.

GLEEDISCOUP, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A kaleidoscope. (s.v. Skelly.) See **Glee**, *v.*

GLEG, *v.* and *sb.*[4] Not. 1. *v.* To catch sight of, glance or look at.

The moment I glegged him I reckoned him up, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 18.

2. *sb.* A glance.

Do yo think Tish wouldn't tell the difference? She would at a gleg, *ib.* 335.

GLEMMY, *adj.* War.[3] Of the atmosphere of a room, &c.: stuffy, close.

GLENT-STONE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] A curb-stone. (s.v. Stone.)

‡**GLESSY**, *sb.* Lnk. Meaning unknown.

The scent o' glessy on the fire Cam stovin' up the lum, NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 1895) 154.

GLIB, *sb.*[2] s.Wor. 1. Jelly, smoothness like a jelly; see below. Cf. **glib**, *adj.*

Applied to rotten mangolds, which are soft and have the look of jelly; also applied to the jelly of meat. 'E's mangols be gone rottenified like, 'em's a' ov a glib' (H.K.).

2. The mucus of the nose. (*ib.*)

GLIBLY, *v.* Dor. To walk freely. (E.C.M.)

GLIGG, *sb.* Sh.I. An opening in the roof of a byre or cattle-shed. *Sh. News* (Oct. 21, 1899).

GLIME, *sb.*[1] Lakel.[2] A sullen, sidelong look.

GLIME, *sb.*[2] Wm. & Cum.[1]

GLIMMER, *v.* 1. Cum. (E.W.P.)

GLIMP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. 1. *sb.* A glimpse, glance, cursory look.

Abd. He never had a glimp o' the fause face o' her, MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) II. 228.

2. *v.* To blink.

Gall. Jess, wi' neive at his een, Gaured Jock stan' baith glimpin' an' winkin', SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 89.

GLISK, *sb.* **2.** Lakel.[2]

GLISTER, *sb.*[2] s.Lan.[1]

GLOGGIE, *adj.* Abd. Insipid, unnatural, artificial.

I never likit to hear nane o' them speyk the Erse, it was aye sae gloggie and baneless, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 83.

‡**GLOICE**, *sb.* Gmg. A sharp pang of pain. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222

‡**GLOMMER'T**, *pp.* Lan. Bewildered, mentally confused.

A school . . . wheer one's farely glommert In pikein' th' good fro' th' harm, MELLOR *Poems* (1865) 32. **s.Lan.**[1]

GLOOM, *sb.*[1] Cor.[3] Fog.

GLOP, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A surprised or startled look. Hence **Glopt**, *adj.* startled.

GLOR, *sb.* **1.** s.Wor. (H.K.)

GLORY, *v.* Oxf. With *over*: to exult over. Oxf. (A.P.)

GLORYS, *sb. pl.* Wm. Yks. The eyes. See **Glore**, *v.*

Wm. Thoo may weel oppen thi glooaries, thoo auld slenk (B.K.). **w.Yks.** My word, but he did oppen his glorys when he gate that bill (*ib.*).

GLOSS, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. (I.W.)

GLOURIKO, *sb.* Sh.I. The eye. (A.W.) Cf. **glories.**

GLOUT, *sb.* Cum. A lout, clumsy fellow. (J.Ar.)

GLOWBASON, *sb.* Dor. An ignorant, rough woman, a term of great contempt. (L.S.)

GLUDDER, *sb.* Sh.I. A 'haaf' term for the sun. SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 121. Cf. **glöd.**

GLUE, *sb.* Pem. A glow-worm. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**GLUE**, *v.* w.Yks. In phr. *to let glue*, to throw or strike in a passion, to 'let fly.'

I stood it as long as I could, and then I let glue at him with the hammer (M.N.).

GLUFFACE, *adj.* Or.I. Also written **gluffis.** Light-headed, boisterous. Cf. **gluff**, *sb.* **2.**

The glufface tike fairly flegged the fish, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 3; *ib. Gl.*

GLUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sc. Sulky. Per. (G.W.), Wgt. (A.W.) See **Glumsh.**

GLUNDER, *v.* Dmf. To look sulky or surly.

There's no sense in sitting there glundering that gate, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 253.

GLUNNY, *sb.* Kcb. i.q. **Glundy.** TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 460.

GLUNTOCH, *sb.* Rxb. A surly, sullen person. See **Glunt**, *sb.* **5.**

Was there ever seen such a tongue-tackit gluntoch as this? HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1827) 128.

GLUP, *v.* Cai. To beguile, wheedle; to catch, make a conquest of.

Dinna fash yersel aboot it. If ye glup the auld weyvar, ye'll no ding me, M^cLENNAN *Peas. Life* (1871) I. 261.

‡**GLUST**, *v.* Suf. To look sourly or sulkily. (E.G.P.) Cf. **glusky.**

‡**GLYF**, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A recess in a room.

GNANGNAIL, see **N-angnail.**

GNARLS, *sb. pl.* Uls. i.q. **Knirls, Nirls.**

He may have the 'gnarls' [chicken-pox], the spots being like knots or gnarls in wood, *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

GNARL'T, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Knarled.**

GNARLY, *adj.* s.Wor. Of soil: lumpy, knotty. (H.K.) See **Gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

GNATTERY, *adj.* **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

GNIPE, *sb.* w.Yks.[1], nw.Der.[1] The rocky summit of a mountain. Cf. **knipe**, *sb.*[1]

GO, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **I.** *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Preterite*: *pl.* **Wenten.** s.Lan.[1], Shr.[1] (s.v. On). **2.** *Pp.* (1) **Goned,** (2) **Went,** (3) **Wenten.**

(1) **s.Pem.** (M.S.C.) (2) **Ir.** Francey's went off somewheres wid his gun, BARLOW *Martin's Comp.* (1896) 83. **n.Lin.**[1], **Hrf.**[2] **s.Pem.** 'He have went' is considered 'elegant' for 'He has gone,' but is not used with a neg. (M.S.C.) **Glo.**[1] **Dor.** *Windsor Mag.* (Mar. 1900) 413. **w.Som.**[1] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18. (3) **Nhb.**[1] Still in constant use. 'He should he' wenten hissel.'

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to go again*, to reappear after death; (2) — *against*, to go to meet; (3) — *in*, of the hour: to approach, draw near; (4) — *on to*, to scold; (5) — *round land*, (6) — *to oneself*, to die; (7) *go away back!* or — *away by!* a drover's call to his sheep; (8) — *round them!* an order to a dog to collect together a flock of sheep; (9) — *set!* an exclamation of contempt.

(1) **n.Dev.** How hes Vauther went agen, in shape of a gurt voul theng, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 438. (2) **s.Pem.** How [why] didn't you go against Liz? (M.S.C.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Shr.**[1] Dunna göö on to the child, 'er couldna 'elp it. They wenten on to the young 'ooman shameful (s.v. On). (5) **Cor.** He went round land at las', an' was found dead in his bed, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1893) 132. (6) **Sh.I.** (J.S.) (7) **Lakel.**[2] (8) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (9) **Nhb.** GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 149.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Go-between,** a servant who does part of the work of a housemaid and part of that of a cook; (2) **-bout,** a vagabond, tramp; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vii. 37. (2) **Cor.** Fightin' over me like two tinklers over a go-'bout woman! LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 141.

3. To indicate time, as a clock or watch.

s.Dev. Spoken not only of indication by striking, but by dial at any period of the hour (W.C.P.).

4. *Obs.* To pass, distance. **Wxf.**[1] Th' ball want a cowlee, 88.

5. With *with*: to become of, happen to.

War.[3] What went with his son?

6. *sb.* As much as one can carry at one time.

Don. Fetch in a couple of goes of brasna, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 18.

7. Phr. (1) *the go*, a stir, commotion, bustle; (2) *to be upon the full go*, to move about in a bustling, stirring way.

(1) **I.Ma.** The go that was in the house over the wedding you wouldn' believe (S.M.). (2) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.)

GOAB-FIRE, *sb.* Lth. i.q. **Gob-fire,** s.v. **Gob,** *sb.*[3] **3.**

Checking the progress of a 'goab' fire which has existed in some disused workings in the pit since August last, *Scotsman* (Dec. 5, 1902).

GOB, *sb.*[2] Nhb. Yks. **1.** In phr. *a bat of the gob*, a blow on the mouth. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Conceit, impudence, 'side.'

Nhb. Theor wes the dorg lyin' by the fireside aal biv hissel, an' as full o' gob as could be, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 29.

GOB, *v.*[1] **8.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.), Hmp. (H.R.)

GOBBINGLY, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Foolishly. See **Gobbin,** *sb.*[2]

‡**GOBBLING-GUT**, *sb.* Cth. A game played by boys, with nuts strung on a string for the purpose. (W.W.S.) See **Cobblety-cuts.**

‡**GOBBOCK**, *sb.* I.Ma. ? The piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias.* Also used as a term of contempt.

The Dalby folks are called Gobbocks from their partiality to that fish, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 203.

GOBBY, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.) i.q. **Gobbalew.**

GOBBY, *adj.* Cum. Also in form **gobbly.** Impudent, obtrusively loquacious or talkative. See **Gob,** *sb.*[2] **4.**

Thoo moant be gobby wi' me, meh lad! or Ah'll crack thee lug for theh (E.W.P.).

GOB-MIRE, *sb.* Wor. See below. Cf. **gob,** *v.*[3]

'It wants a channel, it's a regular gob-mire.' Said of the mouth of a drain from a clear spring emptying on to a sloping bank, which, having brought down more water than the land would absorb, had converted the space around the opening of the drain into a slough (E.S.).

GOD, *sb.* Wm. Lan. In phr. (1) *God's plenty*, a surfeit, more than sufficient. Wm. (B.K.); (2) *come o' God's num* or *name*, said of an illegitimate child. s.Lan.[1]

GODFATHER, *sb.* War. The thick root of a tree. (J.R.W.) Also called **Spur** (q.v.).

GODIN, *sb.* Abd. A trace, smallest amount or atom.

Far he hid th' sulphur he hidna a godin o' flee [turnip fly], *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 18, 1904).

GOFFET, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) i.q. **Goffram.**

GOFFMENT, *sb.* Cum. Foolishness, silliness; nonsense. (E.W.P.) Cf. **goff,** *sb.*[1]

GOFFRAMITE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **Goffram.**

Some o' them gurt empty-heeded gofframites, 'at's lowsed his lin-pin (s.v. Empty-heeded).

GOGGLY, *adj.* Som. Giddy, used of sheep. (W.F.R.)

GOGHENDIES, *sb.* Don. Used as an expletive or oath.

Great goghendies! but it's me's the sufferin' man, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 7; By the goghendies there was no sign of anything, *ib.* 230.

‡**GOHAMS**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting panniers, &c. Cf. **hame**, *sb.*[1]

A crook saddle, with a pair of creels and gohams, HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1734) 540 (JAM.).

GOING, *prp.* s.Lan.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Gooing-chair**, a small chair without bottom, and moving on castors, used to support little children while learning to walk; (2) **-in-brass**, admission money to an entertainment or show of any kind; (3) **-off club**, see below.

(3) A club into which factory operatives pay a certain sum weekly through the year, which they draw out at wakes-time to defray the expenses of a trip to the sea-side, and for other purposes.

GOLDEN, *adj.* and *sb.* Wm. Pem. Oxf. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Golden ball**, a golden opportunity; see below; (2) — **chains**, the laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; (3) — **rod**, see below.

(1) **Oxf.** Used in saying, 'The golden ball never goes up but once' (A.P.). (2) **s.Pem.** (M.S.C.) (3) **Wm.** A game played by dirty boys. It consists in a boy being blindfolded and mounted on another boy's back; his golden rod is presented to him by his mates, who first of all smear it in excrement (B.K.).

2. *sb.* The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) See **Goldy**, *sb.* **2.**

‡**GOLDEN-PRIDE**, *sb.* Per. A flower of some kind, prob. a coined word for the *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.*

Mosses and golden-prides mingle and spread, Like silk-tasseled drapery on queen's bridal bed, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 174.

GOLDERING, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Bothering, tiresome, annoying.

Git awa', yew golderin' mawther. . . Doon't yew come where yew ain't noo good, FISON *Merry Suf.* (1899) 19.

GOLDING, *sb.* **1.** Cum. (J.Ar.)

GOLLY, *sb.*[1] Wor. A gosling. (W.C.B.)

GOME, see **Gaum**, *sb.*[1]

GOMERKAL, *sb.* Uls. i.q. **Gomeril(l.** HAMILTON *Bog* (1896) 17.

GOMMEL, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **gommerlin.** i.q. **Gomeril(l.**

Don. Och, ye gommerlin, ye, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 211. **Mun.** If I had the poor gommel between my two hands, BARRY *Wizard's Knot* 1901 70.

GONE, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Or.I. Yks. Wor. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Gone-away land**, 'Hades'; (2) — **dead**, (3) — **over**, dead.

(1) **Or.I.** Gin dey mak' a mock o' ane anither i' the gane-awa land, Best kens, for I ken no', DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 21. (2) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (3) **Cor.**[3] A dying man on his own bed fancied he was not at home, could not be convinced because he was gone over.

2. *ppl. adj.* Of milk: sour. n.Yks. (I.W.)

GONER, *sb.*[2] Edb. A person in bad health and not likely to recover. (J.F.)

GONGOOZLER, *sb.* Lakel. An idle and inquisitive person who stands staring for prolonged periods at anything out of the common. BRADSHAW *Canals* (1904) 473.

GOOATY, *sb.* w.Yks. A term of derision applied to a person brought up on the moors, and not very refined or smart. (B.K.) Cf. **gooad.**

GOOD, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Lan. Dev. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Good-luck**, the common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavadium*; (2) — **place**, heaven; (3) — **stuff**, a child's term for sweets, cakes, &c.; (4) — **Sunday**, Sunday; (5) **-taking**, said of anything good to eat.

(1) **Lakel.**[2] (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **Bnff.**[1] (s.v. Place). (3) **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. War-day). (5) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. Phr. (1) *as good as one can*, as well as is possible. Ir. *Spectator* (Apr. 25, 1903); (2) *good win' to you!* long life to you! n.Ir. (J.S.) **3.** *v.* To increase, become added to by interest.

Dev. That's my Sib's money. It goodied up to a thousand pound, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 28. **Cor.**[3]

GOODLY, *adj.* n.Yks. In phr. *goodly bargains on*, an exclamation of heedlessness or contempt. (I.W.)

GOODLY-BADLY, *adv.* Cum. Said of a sick person whose looks belie his illness. (E.W.P.)

GOODRICH, *sb.* **1** (2). Suf. (J.R.) i.q. **Gatteridge.**

‡**GOODS**, *sb. pl.* Dial. unknown. Lead ore. (W.W.S.)

GOODY, *int.* w.Yks. An exclamation or imprecation expressing surprise, &c. (S.P.U.)

GOOL, *sb.*[2] **1.** s.Lan.[1] Also in form **guild.**

‡**GOOM**, *sb.* Sh.I. ? The fleshy part of the thumb to which the nail adheres.

I cleev'd da face o' me toom [thumb]. . . Yis, A'm laid him [it] open, an' lows'd da nail frae da goom, *Sh. News* May 14, 1898.

GOOSE, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Goose-arsed**, applied to an ill-shaped horse that 'drops' too much at the rump. Wm. (B.K.); (2) **-turd-green**, the colour of goose droppings. Lakel.[2] **2.** Phr. *hunt the goose*, a game; see below.

Ags. A game, still played by young people, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who cry out, 'hunt the goose' (JAM., s.v. Call-the-guse).

3. A large stone used in the game of curling.

Lnk. Tak' ye the goose a gouff 'e cheek, And if ye get a right in-weik Then down the port, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 57.

GOPE, *v.*[2] Pem. To seize, grasp. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **goup**, *v.*[2]

GOPE, see **Gaup.**

‡**GORDLIN**, *sb.* Sc. An unfledged bird, a nestling. [? Misprint for **gorblin(g** (q.v.).]

Or hath the gled or foomart . . . Stown aff the lintie gordlins frae the nest? TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 3 (JAM.).

GORE, *sb.*[1] **1.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.), s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**GORE**, *sb.* Lin. A hay-cock; the hay from a few odd bits of the field, as opposed to a whole 'windrow' or full length of swath. Cf. **gore**, *v.*[2]

Lin.[1] The waggon will hold a gore or two more. **sw.Lin.** (R.E.C.)

‡**GORKEREL**, *sb.* Wal. The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo. N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105.

‡**GORLE**, *v.* s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To devour eagerly. (HALL.)

GORNAL, *adj.* Stf. See below.

A donkey was a gornal cuckoo, and 'gornal long-ears' were donkeys' ears. Stupidity was described as having 'gornal ears' or 'gornal long-ears,' *Chron.* (Oct. 25, 1901).

‡**GO-ROUNDINGS**, *sb. pl.* Oxf. The acts of going the rounds.

And in her go-roundings of no account, for to catch the notice of a man much, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xxi.

GORRETTING, *prp.* Mon. See below.

In order to protect the banks [of the River Usk] from erosion by the stream, the riparian owners drove rows of stakes into the bed of the river, and filled up the space between the stakes and the banks with stones retained by withes worked between the stakes, for the purpose of making a number of tiers, rising step above step, so as to prevent the river from eating away the banks; this was locally termed 'gorretting,' *Law Reports* (1901), 2 Chancery, 406.

‡**GORSEWAGGING**, *vbl. sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

Why then to tell o' true I'r breed with a gorsewagging, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) *Reader* 20, ed. 1811.

GORT, *sb.* Frf. A clot or mass of blood, &c.

Seeing him vomit gorts o' gore She screamed and sank upon the floor, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 76.

GOSLIN(G, *sb.* **6.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

GOSS, *sb.*[5] War. In phr. *as tough as goss*, very tough indeed. (C.T.O.)

GOSSABEED, *int.* Cor. God forbid! see below.

In use in Paul parish. It is never used in a serious sense, nor as a pious and fervent exclamation, but rather as a humorous equivalent of 'Not I indeed, not if I know it,' *Cornish Teleg.* (Oct. 27, 1904).

‡**GOSSHOMM**, *int.* Cor.[2] Also in form **gothhomm.** [Not known to our correspondents.] An expression of contempt. Cf. **gishom.**

GOSSOK, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Wgt. A term applied in derision to an old type of inhabitant of Galloway.

Mixed up with Irish, Gossoks, and other incomers, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* ed. 1878 17; The Fingauls assign to them all the eccentricities attributed to themselves, and derisively call them Gossoks, *ib.* 18.

‡**GOSTLING,** *vbl. sb.* Lan. Bullying. Cf. **gauster.**

They conjurn up poor fellies to appear; And then the gost'ling [gost'ring, ed. 1894], BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 117, ed. 1814.

‡**GOTHARDLY,** *adv.* Dur. Regularly, frequently.

We went as gothardly to pit for six and twenty, and eight and twenty shillings a fortnight then (F.P.).

‡**GOUFE,** *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To stare. (J.L. 1783.) Cf. gauve.

GOUG, *sb.* Heb. A young solan goose. MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897) 207.

GOUGH, *sb.* n.Irel. See below.

In a manner as nate, without pencil or slate, As though he'd been born with the Gough in his breast. *Note.* Gough's 'Young Man's Best Companion,' formerly the high standard of education among the peasantry, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 46.

GOURLOCK, *sb.* Gall. The root of the earth chestnut, *Conopodium denudatum.* (J.M.) Cf. **gourlins.**

GOVY, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A clownish fellow. Cf. **gaby,** *sb.*[1]

GOW, *adj.* Wgt. Petted, spoiled, applied to a pampered dog. (A.W.)

GOWAN, *sb.* Gall. The buttercup, *Ranunculus acris.* (J.M.)

GOWET, *pp.* Abd. Persuaded, induced.

He wis that strong they wur fleyt t' tak' 'im. Bit his fowk got him gowet owre t' gie 'imsel' up, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Dec. 5, 1903).

GOWLANS, *sb. pl.* Lakel.[2] i.q. **Goldens.**

GOWP, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *a gowp in the lift,* a squint or cast in the eye. (G.W.)

GOWST, *v.* Gall. To speak loudly and angrily. (J.M.) [Corr. of Mactaggart's definition.]

GOWTS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Underground pipes, sewers. (J.S.O.T.) See **Gout,** *sb.*[1]

GOZENED, *pp.* Sh.I. Dried in the sun.

Fish for home consumption . . . was reested (dried inside with fire and smoke), blawn (dried in the wind), and gozened (dried in the sun, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 177.

GOZZEN-CHACK, *sb.* Dor., Som. (L.S.) i.q. **Goosen-chick.**

GRAATH, *adv.* w.Yks.[1] In good heart or wind. Cf. **graith.**

GRABBLE, *v.* **1.** s.Wor. (H.K.)

GRACELESS, *adj.* Cum. Wanting in virtue or character. Also used *fig.* See below.

Graceless kail is broth devoid of flavour or strength; a graceless man one wanting in common sense (E.W.P.).

GRACIOUSLY, *adv.* Brks. i.q. **Gracious,** *adv.*

Other [collections] . . . were purely voluntary, the villagers giving 'graciously,' as they themselves would call it, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 160.

‡**GRAEFSTER,** *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *a graefster o' a ebb aboot da shore,* meaning unknown. [? A very low ebb-tide.]

We needna care, fur he [it] was a graefster o' a ebb aboot da shore, *Sh. News* (Sept. 10, 1898).

GRAFT, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Wor. **1.** The depth of a spade in digging. Lakel.[2] **2.** A dug field. Wor. (W.C.B.) **3.** Digging; hard work of any kind.

Lakel. In a facetious sense applied to a man's means of getting a living. 'Ah sud think bi t'way yon laal fellow's putten on 'at he's e fairdecent graft' (B.K.). **s.Wor.** Us Ooster chaaps dooesn't mind a bit o' graft (H.K.).

GRAIN, *sb.*[1] nc.Cum. **1.** *pl.* Used only of oak trees; see below.

Applied to the branches of oak, large enough to be barked, too small for timber, and too big for kindlin' (J.Ar.).

GRAINS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] The dung of the otter. (s.v. Coke.)

GRAITHEN, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] Tools; harness. See **Graith,** *sb.* **6, 7.**

GRAITHIES, *sb. pl.* Pem. The leading harness of a cart-horse. (J.S.O.T.) See **Graith,** *sb.* **6.**

‡**GRAIV,** *sb.* Ant. A 'taste' for. (S.A.B.)

GRALLOCH, *v.* Inv. To disembowel or dress the carcase of an animal temporarily. (H.E.F.)

GRALLY, *sb.* Cum.[4] Disorder, confusion; untidiness. (s.v. Scrowe.)

GRAMMER-GRIGGLES, *sb.* Dor. The wild orchis, *Orchis mascula.* (E.C.M.)

GRAMP, *sb.* Oxf. A nickname applied to a short (not necessarily old) man. (C.T.O.)

GRAND, *adj.* and *adv.* s.Pem. Well in health; nicely, well. (M.S.C.)

‡**GRANDEREL,** *adj.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

He bowt a first class granderel suit for abaht a pahnd, *Pudsey Olm.* (Oct. 1875).

GRANDFER, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. **1.** In *comb.* **Grandfer's beard,** the wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba.* Wil. *Gardener's Wk.* (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76. **2.** The little pig of a litter. Hmp. (H.R.)

GRANNY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Suf. Dor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Granny's bonnet,** the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; (2) **— knot,** a knot that easily comes untied; (3) **-'s mutches,** see (1); (4) **— night-cap,** the monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

(1) **Dor.** (E.C.M.) (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Fif.** WIGGIN *Penelope in Sc.* (1898) 201. (4) **Suf.** BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 13.

2. The caterpillar of the tiger-moth. N.I.[1] (s. v. Step-mother's bairn).

GRASS-ORGAN, *sb.* Sur. A donkey.

The asinus harmonious, grass-organ, thistle-puke, or beesweet—all these names are given to that animal in our rural district, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 24.

GRAUNCH, *v.* Stf. (J.C.W.) i.q. **Granch,** *v.* **1.**

GRAVEL, *sb.* Lakel. Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Gravel-hole,** a gravel-pit. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-rash,** a facetious term for injuries to the skin caused by falling through drink, &c. Lakel.[2]

GRAVEL, *v.* **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

GRAVITY-BAGS, *sb.* Wm. The seat of the trousers. (J.M.)

GRAWNGE, *v.* War.[3] i.q. **Granch, 1.**

GREASE, *sb.* Cum. **1.** In *comp.* **Grease-horn,** (*a*) a horn used by carters or mowers to carry grease. Cum.[4]; (*b*) a term of disgust applied to a dirty person. *ib.*; (*c*) a humbug, flatterer. (E.W.P.) **2.** Flattery, humbug. (E.W.P.)

GREASEHOOD, *sb.* ? Sc. See below. Cf. **grisset.**

Amongst the kitchen utensils the greasehood (for grisset) held a prominent place—this being a long, shallow, iron vessel, resembling an exaggerated ladle used for melting tallow, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1888) 812.

GREASER, *sb.* Cum. A humbug, hypocrite; a flatterer. (E.W.P.)

GREAT, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Pem. In form **greet** s.Pem. **1.** In phr. *no great matter on him,* not worth pitying or troubling about. s.Lan.[1] **2.** Of a river, &c.: swollen with rain. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Familiar, friendly. s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GREAT-DABCHICK, *sb.* Dev. Cor. The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus. Zoologist* (1834) XII. 4255.

GREAWNT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Grewhound.**

GREEANCE, *sb.* Kcd. See below.

The 'Greeance,' the first of the various festivities incident to a fisher's bridal. . . What's a' this crew gaithered in my hoose for? The greeance—the greeance, said ye? There was never ane cam' to the greeance the last time, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 9, 1901).

GREEAVE, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] i.q. **Grave, 3.**

GREEDY, *adj.* Suf. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* **Greedy-grut,** a greedy person. Suf. (M.B.-E.) **2.** Phr. *as greedy as the grave,* very greedy indeed. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

GREEN, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Pem. Oxf. Lon. Som. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Green-back,** the coal-fish, *Gadus virens*; (2) **-bird,** the greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris*; (3) **— cab,** in phr. *fit for nought but a green cab,* a derisive reference to lunacy; (4) **— crop,** a crop of turnips, &c.; (5) **— fallow,** land under turnips; (6) **— fodder,** grass, &c. mown and served to the stock without being dried; (7) **— ginger,** in phr. *the land of green ginger,* a far-off land;

(8) **-gown**, in phr. *to give green-gown*, to smother with hay in the hayfield; (9) — **lonnin**, an unstoned, grassy road or lane; (10) **-side**, the turf on the roadside; (11) — **silk**, a slimy formation on the surface of stagnant water; (12) — **Tables**, the Court of Session; (13) — **victuals**, clover, &c. given to animals in a green state.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Bluffin). (2) **Lon.** MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* (1897) 50. (3) **w.Yks.** If Ah war ta gooa aht in a coit like yond fowk would say Ah war fit fer nowt bur a green-cab (B.K.). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Lan.**[1] (s.v. White-crop). (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **n.Cy.** The buck wheat has been mown for green fodder, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 82. (7) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (8) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (9) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (10) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (11) **Wm.** (B.K.) (12) **Or.I.** The Laird hed business at the Green-Teebles, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 10. (13) **Oxf.** (A.P.)

2. Of a fire: newly kindled.

Arg. To see the fires, not green but at their prime, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 246.

GREENING, *sb.* w.Cor. A kind of fair held on a small scale.

Of course greening was the attraction for all youthful people, *Cor. Teleg.* (Oct. 13, 1904).

GREENSWARD, *sb.* Bck. Grass on a hillside. (A.C.)

‡GREESH, *sb.* Ayr. Meaning unknown.

She made it [a clue of yarn] stot, An' wall'd sae weel her arm, That on the greesh she maist it broke, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 149.

GREEZER, *sb.* Per. Also written **greaser**. A beating, 'licking.'

The Boers hae gotten anither greezer frae General Roberts (G.W.).

GRET, *pret.* Wor. Grieved, sorrowed, mourned.

We gret more for the child than anything else (W.C.B.).

‡GREW, *sb.* Sc. ? Favourable opinion. [? Misprint for **broo.**] Cf. **grah.**

The purchaser had nae great grew of the man he was dealing with, *Caled. Merc.* (June 9, 1823) (JAM.).

GREY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Grey-bob**, the lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*; (2) **-coat**, a nickname for a countryman, wearing a grey coat; (3) **-hound fox**, see below; (4) — **ling**; (5) — **podley**, the coal-fish.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Cum.** Two grey cwoats were down at t'last Whiteheven Show, DICKINSON *Remains* (1888) 223. (3) **Cum.** The old indigenous fox of the wild and hill districts of Cumberland, now nearly extinct. There are said to be still a few of them left near Patterdale, Wreay, and Longtown (E.W.P.). (4, 5) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Seath).

2. *sb. Obs.* A badger. Cum. (E.W.P.)

GREYGROUND, *sb.* Wm. A greyhound.

GRIAP, *v.* Lakel.[2] To catch trout by 'groping.'

GRIB, *sb.* and *v.* War.[3]

GRIBBLE, *sb.* Cor. ? An anchor.

I am one of the scan-boat's crew: and we immediately set to work, fixing tholes, hauling the gribble, and seeing that everything else is in place, *Good Wds.* (1896) 14; We pay out rope as we go, and when we reach land the gribble is taken out and fixed ashore where it will be able to withstand our united strain upon it, *ib.* 18.

GRID, *sb.*[2] and *v.* s.Lan.[1] **1.** *sb.* A gridiron. **2.** *v.* To cook anything on a gridiron.

GRIDDLE, *v.*[3] Cor. To sift, pass through a sieve. See **Griddle**, *sb.* **4.**

We must buck et and cob et and spal et an' griddle et twice, an' then et'll be fitty, HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 343.

GRIDE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To make a harsh scraping or grating noise. He grided on his slate wi' th' slate-pencil.

GRIG, *adj.*[2] Dor. Fretful. KEGAN PAUL *Memories* (1899) 250. See **Grig**, *v.*[2]

GRIM, *sb.* Cum. Brks. **1.** In phr. *Grim the collier*, the broad-leaved hawkweed, *Hieracium boreale.*

Cum. A large and coarse-looking plant, nicknamed 'Grim the collier' (E.W.P.).

2. A severe, forbidding-looking person.

Brks. Don't he look a reg'lar old grim, whoever he is! HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 101.

GRIMES-DIKE, *sb.* Sc. See below.

The same tradition applies to the Grimes-dike—i.e. the ditch made by magic, an appellation common to other works of the same sort, and indiscriminately given to ancient trenches, roads, and boundaries, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 23.

GRIN, *sb.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GRIN, *v.*[2] **II. 1.** s.Lan.[1]

GRINAGOG, *sb.* War. (C.T.O.)

GRIND, *sb.*[3] Sus. A term applied by Bognor fishermen to a long, narrow, wooden breakwater at right angles to the shore. (A.J.W.) See **Groin**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

‡GRIND, *sb.* Sh.I. See below.

Da grind wi' da skoags, da skönes, an' da glaan wir a' laid i' da nabert locker i' da eft room, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 244.

GRIND, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Of a cat: to purr.

Shû tumpid da cat frae whaur shû was sittin' at da fire grindin', wi' hir e'en half close, *Sh. News* (Jan. 19, 1901).

GRINDING, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. In *comb.* **Grinding dry**, dry enough to grind. (I.W.)

GRINDSTONE, *sb.* Abd. In phr. *a tight hand at the grindstone*, said of a hard, close-fisted man.

Robbie wis a ticht han' at the grinstane an' nae mistake. He never ga a penny awa without seein' twa pennies in return, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 16, 1904).

GRIPPER, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A person of a miserly disposition.

‡GRIPPER, *sb.* Irel. A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff. (C.D.)

GRIPS, *sb. pl.* s.Pem. The edges of the material which, in sewing, are turned down when making a seam, or turned in when hemming. (M.S.C.)

GRISKIN, *sb.* **1.** s.Lan.[1]

‡GRISKIN, *sb.* I.W. Meaning unknown.

A griskin on her head bomes, MONCRIEFF *Dream* (1863) l. 40.

GRIT, *sb.*[1] War.[3] In phr. *to put grit into the machine*, *fig.* to interfere, check, thwart.

GRITLEY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Sandy. Cf. **grittle.**

‡GRIZZLE, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) The gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.*

GRIZZLE, *v.*[1] Wor. Brks. **1.** To despond, look forward unnecessarily to misfortune, &c. Wor. (E.S.) **2.** To scold, reprove. Brks. (E.G.H.)

GRIZZLE, *v.*[3] n.Lin. With *about*: to mess about, make in a mess; to soil, dirty.

Men always does dirty things. They grizzle about wi' bacca' an' things (E.P.).

GRIZZLY, *sb.* e.Cum. A term in use at Nenthead for the largest cylinders now in use. (E.W.P.)

GROBBLE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To probe.

‡GROLE, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

The Grole o' the Geerie, The bowmen o' Mar; Upon the hill o' Bennochie The Grole wan the war, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1890) 266.

GRONCIE, *sb.* Abd. A term of admiration, applied to anything large and fine of its kind. Cf. **gurron.**

Na sirs, bit sic a gurron o' a pipe, we've gotten. Ay, man, isna that a gey groncie? *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 8, 1904).

GROOAS, *adj.* Lakel.[2] Hoarse. Cf. **gross**, *adj.*[1] **3.**

‡GROOP, *sb.* n.Cy. Also written **grouppe**. A pen for cattle; a sheep-pen.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). [For payving about the great barne and the grouppe in the lower oxen howse iiijs. iiij*d.*, *Chet. Soc. Publ.* XXXV. 159.]

GROOPIN, *sb.* e.Cum. (J.Ar.) i.q. **Groop**, *sb.* **1.**

GROSER, *sb.* s.Lin. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

GROUND, *sb.* Or.I. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Nrf. Also in forms **greawnd-** s.Lan.[1]; **greund-** Or.I.; **grun-** Wm. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Ground-ivvin**, the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (2) **-master**, a landlord; (3) **-oven**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; (4) **-sel** or **-sill**, the threshold of a house; a stone step or flag under a gate or wicket; (5) **-sweat**, a jocular term for the grave.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Or.I.** De greund-mester first, an' dan de King, teuk law for share o' the Enlie, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 7. (3) **Nrf.** (B.H.) (4) **Wm.** Oor skeul wicket grunsill's worn hollow wi t'barns sharpen ther pencils ont (B.K.). **Hmp.** (H.R.) (5) **s.Lan.**[1] Ther's nowt 'at'll cure him bu' a greawnd-swecot.

2. Phr. *on the ground*, having the shoes worn on the ground. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** *pl.* Allotment gardens; market gardens. Wor. (W.C.B.)

GROUT, *sb.*[1] **4.** *pl.* Cum. (J.Ar.), s.Lan.[1], Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Sur. (L.J.Y.)

GROUT-HEAD, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Written **greawt.**

GROUTS, *sb. pl.* Glo. Oatmeal, porridge.

Oatmeal or porridge is always called 'grouts,' GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* (1898) 84.

GROVE, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. (I.W.)

GROWER, *sb.* w.Yks. A glass-blower. *Leeds & Yks. Merc.* (May 14, 1903).

GROWN-TO, *pp.* War.[3] See below.

Milk puddings, milk, porridge, &c., that burn in cooking and have a disagreeable taste, without necessarily showing that they have been burned, are said to have 'grown to,' or caught.

GROWTHY, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GROWZE, *v.*[2] War.[3]

‡**GROZER-SQUEALS**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Nhb. The outcry of itinerant vendors of gooseberries.

A town of music too for Bagpipes, Fiddles, Herring and Grozer-squeals, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* (1846) VIII. 29.

GRUB, *sb.*[3] War. A blackhead or pimple on the face. (C.T.O.)

GRUB, *v.*[3] **6.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

GRUB, *v.*[4] War.[3]

He is grubbed at not getting the farm. (This means something more than disappointed, it implies annoyance, or a personal grievance, or a little soured.)

GRUDGEONS, *sb. pl.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Grudgings.**

GRUEL, *sb.* and *v.* se.Lin. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to give one gruel*, to chastise, punish. (J.T.B.) **2.** *v.* To give medicine to. (*ib.*)

GRUFF, *sb.*[3] w.Yks. A shallow ravine; a 'clough' (q. v.).

The moors in this district [near Saddleworth] are unusually lonely, and full of ravines, locally known as 'gruffs,' *Dy. Dispatch* (Sept. 11, 1903) 2; They found Uttley's body on the bottom of the gruff, *Yks. Evening Post* (Sept. 29, 1903) 6.

GRUFFER, *sb.* Per. i.q. **Grandfer.**

It is his gruffer's nose and chin the bairn bears, and no other, SARAH TYTLER *Witch-wife* (1897) 40.

GRULCHY, *adj.* Uls. Of the temper: easily aroused, irritable, fiery. *N. Whig* (May, 8, 1901).

GRULE, *sb.* Gall. A mixture of fluid and solid parts, applied to an effusion of blood, &c. from an old wound. (J.M.) Cf. **grool**, *sb.*

GRULTEN, *sb.* and *v.* Ken. **1.** *sb.* Stubble, 'aftermath.' (H.K.) **2.** *v.* To turn pigs, &c. on to stubble or 'grulten.' (*ib.*)

GRUMBLE-GUDGEON, *sb.* Stf. A grumbler, curmudgeon. (J.C.W.)

GRUMONS, *sb.* Gall. Blood or effusion from an old wound. (J.M.)

GRUMP, *v.*[2] Cai.[1]

GRUNDGLE, *sb.* Oxf. A dwarf; an undersized child or animal. (A.P.) Cf. **grungy**, *sb.*[2]

GRUNGE, *v.* Cum. Dev. **1.** To growl. See **Grounch, Grunch.**

Dev. A Totnes woman, native of Cor., educated in Dev., speaking of the cat, exclaimed, 'I heard him grunging and saw he had a bone,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

2. *Fig.* To grumble.

Cum.[4] He's nivver reet; he's grungin, growlin, an' grumblin still, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6.

GRUN-I-SWALLOW, *sb.* Gall. A corruption of 'groundsel' (q.v.). (J.M.)

GRUNTIE, *sb.* Abd. (G.W.) i.q. **Grunter.**

‡**GRUPPER**, *v.* Wil.[1] To give up.

GRUT, *sb.* Nrf. Used *fig.* in phr. *to leave a swede in the grut*, to let alone, leave an old story untold.

Lave that swede in the grut. That yarn's gettin' very near as old as your grandfather, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 138.

‡**GUAD**, *v.* Kcd. Meaning unknown. [? Misprint.]

He never snored for want of breath, Nor try'd to guad when in the graith, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 60.

GUBBIN-HOLE, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.) Also written **gubban-.** i.q. **Gubbarn.**

GUBBLE, *sb.* Glo. A drink.

'Thah ship ull die!' 'A on't, I bet 'ee a gubble' (H.K.).

GUBBY, *sb.*[2] Sus. A hat or cap. (E.E.S.)

GUCKOO, *sb.* Cor. The wrasse, *Labrus variegatus.* Also in *comp.* **Guckoo-fish.** *Pall Mall Mag.* (Dec. 1900) 511.

GUDGER, *sb.* Dor. Cake. KEGAN PAUL *Memories* (1899) 249.

‡**GUERDON**, *sb.* Sc. Protection, safeguard. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

GUGGLE, *v.*[1] War.[3] To laugh inwardly.

GUIDE, *v.* Yks. Nrf. **1.** In *comb.* **Guide-ye-right**, see below.

Nrf. The liquor facetiously termed among us 'guide-ye-right'—because with any amount of it on board you are said to be able to pursue a straight path, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 125.

2. To manage, control. n.Yks. (I.W.)

GUIDER, *sb.* Wm. (B.K.)

GUIDET, *pp.* Abd. Tried, harassed, burdened.

'Jist think fat wye A'm guidet wi' that auld cairt o' mine there,' and she pointed to lang Willie's bed, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 117.

GUILLET, see **Quillet.**

GUILP, *sb.* w.Yks. A noise in the throat when swallowing. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 2, 1900).

‡**GUILP**, *sb.* w.Yks. The scum from porridge.

There, pale t'guilp off, un' then ye'll hae done wi't, BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xiii.

GUINEA-PEG, *sb.* Lan. A game.

The games of quoits, 'guinea-peg,' and football seem to be indigenous to the district, SMITH & SHORT *Hist. Ribchester* (1890) 72.

GULCH, *sb.* Wor. Pem. **1.** A glutton. Also in form **gulchin.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **2.** A rush of water. Wor. (W.C.B.)

GULE, *v.*[1] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

GULF, *v.* **1.** s.Lan.[1] Also written **gulph.**

GULL, *v.*[5] Hrt. Of mud: to ooze up. (E.S.F.)

‡**GULLETS**, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Jacks. GROSE (1790).

GULLOCK, *sb.* Pem. The pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.* (J.S.O.T.)

GULLOOT, *sb.* Per. A big, ugly fellow. (G.W.)

GULLUCK, *v.* e.Mon. i.q. **Gullock.**

Don't give me any more, I can't gulluck it (H.A.E.).

GULLY, *sb.* Shr. i.q. **Gull**, *sb.*[2] **4.**

The village children seek for 'gullies,' there so called, no doubt, from their similarity in colour to goslings, WARTER *Old Shr. Oak* (1886) i.

GULLY, *v.*[3] s.Wor. With *out*: to bulge, protrude. (H.K.)

GULLY-BAG, *sb.* Lakel.[2] A leather pouch in which a butcher carries his knives or 'gullies.'

GULP-COP, *sb.* s.Dev. Also in form **-cup.** A buttercup. (W.C.P.) Cf. **gulty-cup.**

GULPIN, *sb.* n.Irel. A thick-witted, stubborn fellow.

Divil a gulpin or prodistan spulpin But cross'd himself jist like the rest whin he pray'd, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 58.

GULSH, *adv.* e.An.[1] Prone, at full length. (s.v. Swattock.)

‡**GULSHOCK**, *adj.* Ayr. In phr. *a gulshock scoot*, ? a boy's popgun or pea-shooter made out of some hollow-stemmed plant, perhaps the *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Stottin' up the gate like a haw from a callan's gulshock scoot, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 259.

GUM, *sb.*[1] n.Yks. The rheum of the eyes. (I.W.)

GUM, *sb.*[4] ? *Obs.* Rnf. Disturbance, variance.

His moving that he should preach one day, and Mr. Black another, and so *per vices*, . . . increased the gum in the parish, WODROW *Corres.* (1709–31) I. 431, ed. 1843.

‡**GUM**, *sb.* Nhp. Coarseness.

The sheep have 'bones clean from wool, opposed to what is now called gum or coarseness,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 53.

GUMMY, *sb.* Wm. In *comb.* **Ma gummy!** an expletive or oath. See **Gum**, *sb.*[3]

Aw! ah! ma gummy! 'Elp! Murder! Eh! Oh! OLLIVANT *Owd Bob* (ed. 1900) 252.

GUMMY, *adj.* s.Wor. (H.K.)

GUMP, *sb.* Gall. A large piece or portion. (A.W.)

GUN, *v.*[1] Pem. To watch, spy.

'A was gunnin' at me through the hedge all the time (J.S.O.T.).

GUN, *v.*[2] Abd. See below.

Farmers in blasting the rock or boulders in their fields speak of the charge that goes off without splitting the stone as 'gunning.' 'Three o' the charges gunned on me; I'll uphaud this ane winna gun' (G.W.).

GUNDYMAN, *sb.* Ayr. See below.

There were then [1780] three individuals to the plough—a boy who acted as gaudsman, the ploughman, and a 'gundyman,' with a long pole fastened to the beam of the plough (which was then all of wood save 'the metals'), and whose business it was to aid the ploughman by pushing the plough off, or to him, as occasion required. This was considered the hardest work of all, so that it used humorously to be said that the gundyman got three eggs to his breakfast, the ploughman two, and the gaudsman one, *Westminster Gazette* (Mar. 13, 1893).

‡**GUNNER-ROOM**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

I only should come a little to the gunner-room and speak with them, and the boat should be stayed till I should goe back, WODROW Soc. *Sel. Biog.* (1847) I. 180.

GUN-PLUCKER, *sb.* Abd. A kind of fish; see below. Cf. **gundie**, *sb.*

'Fat's that? Oh, it's a gun-plucker,' and a wide-mouthed fish is taken off the hooks in disgust, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 11, 1904).

‡**GUN-SLEEVED**, *adj.* Sc. ? Having sleeves shaped like a gun, wide at the shoulder and tight at the wrist.

No less than a gun-sleev'd linen sark on him, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 53.

‡**GURDASTÖRIE**, *sb.* Sh.I. A rope made of straw, &c.

Winding it may be simmonds or gurdastöries for his maeshies and rivakessies, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179; *ib.* 239.

GURLY, *adj.* Pem. Cross, sour-tempered. (J.S.O.T.) See **Gurl**, *adj.* **8.**

‡**GURNING-BONES**, *sb. pl.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Ill-bred lambs, marked by . . . flat ribs, sharp shoulder-top, round gurning-bones, and twisted legs, *Farm Reports, Sutherland* (1832 69.

GURRON, *sb.* Abd. Anything very fine of its kind.

Na sirs, bit sic a gurron o' a pipe we've gotten. That's een'll haud th' full o' 'er ony wye, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 8, 1904).

GURTHY, *adj.* Fif. *Fig.* Weighty, solid.

I canna agree that it has the fine gurthy sound o' Philosophy, or even the full meaning, SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 41.

GUSHING, *ppl. adj.* Cor.[3] Of wind: rushing, boisterous, high. Cf. **gush**, *sb.*[1]

GUSSET-HOUSE, *sb.* Sc. A house standing at a corner, thus forming a division between two streets. (W.B.W.) See **Gusset**, *sb.* **4.**

GUSSIE, *sb.* Frf. One of the divisions of an orange. (W.A.C.)

‡**GUTLER**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

It happ'd at Plymouth town so fair and sweet, Where wandering gutlers, wandering gutlers meet, . . Bart'ring, like Rag-fair Jews, with one the other, With carrots, cabbage leaves, and breathless cats, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) I. 398.

GUTRICH, *sb.* **1** (2). Suf. (J.R.) i.q. **Gatteridge.**

GUTS, *v.* War. (C.T.O.)

GUTTER, *sb.*[2] Sc. A person who unpacks the 'farlins' or herring-boxes.

Sh.I. Da gutters awa' at Baltasund left da cran boxes, or faarlins, as they ca' dem, lipprin' wi' herrin', *Sh. News* (Aug. 11, 1900). Abd. (G.W.)

GUTTER, *v.*[3] Edb. Of running water: to gurgle, make a noise.

The burn guttered an' gurled an clang An' yattered an' yammered an' chirled alang, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 9th S. 70.

GUTTLE, *v.* **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

GUTTY, *adj.* **2.** Hmp. (H.R.)

GUYLTE, *sb.* Sh.I. A full-grown pig. (J.S.) See **Gilt.**

GUZZUM, *sb.* Glo. Sewage mud. (H.S.H.)

GWAGRER, *sb.* Pem. A sieve-maker. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**GWAM**, *v.* Rnf. To faint, swoon. [Misprint for dwam.]

Syne gwamin' [he] began for to bock, Till reviv'd by the effect o' the bottle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83.

GWITE, *sb.* Dmf. i.q. **Get(t, 2.**

A nurse or twa to wash an' dress an' gang aboot wi' her cock-nosed gwites, PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* (1875) 20.

GYPE, *sb.* Sc. (G.C.) i.q. **Gaup**, *sb.* **5.**

‡**GYTLIN**, *adj.* Sc. Belonging to the fields, rural.

Bch. (JAM.) Abd. Daft gytlin thing! what gypitness is this? TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 119 (JAM.).

H

HA', see **Hall**, *sb.*[1]

HAALER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **haalyin.** A 'haaf' term for a cow.

The word 'hali,' for a cow's tail, is lost, but the fishermen, when at the 'haaf,' used to call the cow 'de haaler' or 'haalyin,' signifying the long-tailed animal, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 16.

HAARY, *adj.* Sc. Foggy, misty. Cf. **haar**, *sb.*[1]

e.Sc. There couldna be a better night, sae haary an' dark, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 115.

‡**HAAS**, *v.* Suf. In phr. *all one can haas one's tongue to*, ? *fig.* all that is possible, to the utmost limit of speech.

e.Suf. He swore and called me all he could haas his tongue to (F.H.).

‡**HAASLIG**, *sb.* Sh.I. The wool on the neck of a sheep. *Sh. News* (Oct. 9, 1897). See **Haslig.**

HABBLE-HOBBLE, *sb.* Sc. A tumult, hubbub; 'rumpus.' See **Habble**, *sb.* **2.**

Kcb. Hoot! what's a' the habble-hobble about? MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 72.

HABBLE-JOCK, *sb.* Sc. A turkey-cock. See **Habble.**

Ags. John swalled himsel' oot juist for a' the world like a habble-jock, REID *Howetoon*, 171.

HACK, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Lakel. Glo. **1.** *sb.* A row of half-made hay. Glo. (S.S.B.) See **Hatch**, *sb.*[8] **2.** *v.* Phr. (1) *to hack and hassle*, to shave with a blunt razor. Lakel.[2]; (2) — *and hew*, to attempt to mow with a blunt scythe. *ib.*; (3) — *dykes*, to mow with a scythe the sides of a field, where the machine cannot go. *ib.* **3.** With *in*: to rake up hay into rows. Glo. (S.S.B.) **4.** To cough in a hard, dry manner, esp. in phr. *hacking and coughing.* Lakel.[2]

HACK, *sb.*[2] War. Wor. Oxf. In *comp.* (1) **Hack-caps**, light frames holding straw arranged like a light thatch, used to cover newly-made bricks while drying on the 'hacks' (q.v.); (2) **-house**, a shed for opening up newly-made bricks to the air. See **Hack**, *sb.*[2] **8.**

(1) War.[3] Wor. The flames reached some hack-caps, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 14, 1902). (2) Oxf. (C.F.H.J.)

HACK, *v.*[2] Sc. Of the stomach: to loathe, turn against. Cf. **hawk**, *v.*[1]

Abd. Gar him live upo' saut herrin' an' frostit taties till the verra guts o'm hack again, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 91.

‡**HACK-A-THRAW**, *sb.* Sc. ? An obstinate, determined fellow. Cf. **hawkathraw.**

s.Sc. Ye're a sneck-drawing dog, A fule, a hack-a-thraw, man, ALLAN *Poems* (1887) 95.

‡**HACKEN-CROOK**, *sb.* Lan. The crook, suspended in a chimney, on which kettles, &c. are hung over the fire. Cf. **reckan-crook**, s.v. **Reckan.**

n.Lan. Mischief will come of it; . . the hacken-crook wagged as I set the pot o' th' fire for th' swine, THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 29.

‡**HACKING**, *prp.* Som. In phr. *hacking and heeling*, throwing up earth in ridges by ploughing or hoeing, and harrowing in the seed. See **Hack**, *v.*[1] **22**, **Heal**, *v.*[2] **4.**

The practice of hacking and heeling for wheat, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784 1815) XXX. 354; (G.E.D.)

HACKLE, *v.* Lakel.[2] To dress, equip, get ready, put in order. See *v.*[1] **7.**

HACKLEY-WALL, *sb.* Lan. A natural wall or division in a mine. *Railway Review* (Sept. 27, 1901) 10.

HAD, see **Hold**, *sb.*, *v.*

‡**HADYEDS**, ? Sc. Meaning unknown.

Ayr. The wanton lamb that plays 'mong hadyeds heather, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 59.

HAE, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to haud a hae an' cry*, to make a fuss, 'to-do,' 'hue and cry.'

Abd. Some foak haud a hae an' cry about smokin' bein' sic a fool nesty custom, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 7, 1904).

HAFFIT-CLOSE, *adv.* Sc. Very close together, as near as possible. See **Haffet**, *sb.*

Arg. Provost Brown with his chair haffit-close against his wife's, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 316.

HAFFLE, *v.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also in forms **hiffle** s.Lan.[1]; **iffal** Wm.[1] **1.** In phr. *iffal and affal*, to prevaricate; to talk in a stammering, uncertain manner.

Wm. I hear thee say Iffal an' affal as thou may, SEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 21.

2. *Comp.* **Hiffle-haffle**, hesitancy; prevarication. s.Lan.[1]

3. To quarrel, dispute, argue.

Cum. When two men are squabbling the one may cease the squabbling by saying 'I will not haffle with you any longer' (E.W.P.).

4. To scold; to worry, annoy; to trouble in mind.

Cum. If thoo dusn't stop that, Ah'll haffle theh (E.W.P.); T'secret startit ta haffle Jwohn, *W. Cum. Times* (1901) 22.

HAGG, *sb.* Not. A hole in a road. Hence **Haggy**, *adj.* full of holes, having many 'haggs.'

s.Not. Tek some stones an' fill up that hag i' th' road. That end o' the lane is very haggy (J.P.K.).

HAGG'D, *ppl. adj.* s.Not. Worn out, tired; harassed. (J.P.K.) See **Hag(g**, *v.*[1] **4.**

HAGGLE, *v.* Lakel.[2] In form **aggle**. In phr. *aggle and jaggle*, to dispute the terms of a bargain; to 'higgle.'

HAGGLED, *pp.* Der. Encumbered and wearied with overloading. (L.S.) See **Haggle**, *v.*[1] **4.**

HAGGY-WIND, *sb.* Chs. A harsh, dry wind common in the spring.

What we wantn is some nice soft showers, these haggy-winds teer things up, 'at dun they (B.K.).

HA-GO, *sb.* Cum. The game of 'high-bo-leep' (q.v., s.v. **High**, *adj.*). (E.W.P.)

HAG'S TAPER, *phr.* Dev. The great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.* See **Hag**, *sb.*[1]

Great mullein—a flower aforetime called 'hag's taper,' and associated with witches and their mystic doings, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 29.

HAH YAUD, *phr.* Twd. (JAM.) A call to a sheep-dog to make a wide circuit round the flock, &c. he is driving. (s. v. Yaud.) See also **Far Yaud**, s.v. **Far**, *adv.* **5.** Cf. **heigh**, *int.* **3.**

HAIL, *v.*[1] Cor. To call after in the street; to jeer at.

They oall beginned to laugh 'pon her, and she's often hailed about it now, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 133; (M.A.C.)

‡**HAIL**, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *to hail a hundred*, a weaving term.

Edb. I ken your warping and your winding, To hail a hundred by the side, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 389, ed. 1815.

HAILE, *sb.* Lakel.[2] Also written **hayle**. i.q. **Hale**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

HAILL, see **Whole.**

‡**HAINI**, *sb.* Lin. A children's word for 'hand.' Cf. **danny.**

Keep howd my haini, and stick to me, BROWN *Neddy and Sally* (1861) 8.

HAINS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Spines of barley or of bearded wheat. (J.S.O.T.)

HAIR, *sb.*[2] Sc. i.q. **Hare**, *sb.*[2]

Wgt. The Hair is the last pickle corn that is cut on the farm, and it is plaited up where it grows, and the harvesters stand up at a distance, and throw their heuks at it, and the one that manages to cut it gets the [Kirn] Doll to carry to the farm house and gets a dram. The Hair is put up above the kitchen door, and then the name of the first man that enters, is the name of the future husband of the woman that cut the Hair; or, if a man cut it, the name of the first woman is that of his future wife, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 356.

HAIRRIET, *sb.* Sc. *Fig.* A robber; something that spoils or impoverishes. See **Harry**, *v.*[2]

Abd. Yer sulphates an' nitrates are a fair hairriet o' th' lan', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 17, 1903).

HAIRST, see **Harvest.**

HAIRY-WORM, *sb.* Cum.[4] The glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca.* (s. v. Tommy's Cannelstick.)

‡**HAIVINGS**, *sb. pl.* Not. Shallows in a river.

Used in that sense at Burton Joyce, Notts. 'We fish for barbel i' the haivings; they like the shaller watter' (J.P.K.).

‡**HALE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A land measure of unknown extent, mentioned in the Amberley Court Rolls. (F.E.S.)

HALF, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. War. Nrf. Dor. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **awf** n.Yks.; **ha'** Dor.; **hauf** Wm. n.Yks. **1.** *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Half-and-half-and-hardly**, (*a*) partly drunk; (*b*) half-witted; (2) **-circle**, a piece in a power-loom connected with the motion for actuating the weaver's shuttle; (3) **-gam**, assisting to accomplish anything; (4) **-jack**, see (1, *b*); (5) **-laf**, unreliable; (6) **-load carts**, see below; (7) **-moon**, a semicircular piece used in the picking motion of a power-loom; (8) **-old**, middle-aged; (9) — **on**, a stage of intoxication; (10) **-roads**, half-way; (11) — **sir**, see below; (12) **-skim cheese**, a cheese made of half-skim milk; (13) — **snags**, shares; (14) **-strain**, underbred; (15) **-thicks**, shoes neither very heavy nor light in make; (16) **-waxed**, half-grown, undersized; (17) **-wit**, a half-witted person.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Twd.** She's half jack at the best, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903). (5) **Dev.**[3] (6) **Nrf.** Half-load carts with three wheels take fewer loads than load carts, but are worse for the horses, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 342. (7) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **Abd.** W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 6. (10) **Abd.** I gat a waukin afore I wis halfroads hame, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 86. (11) **s.Ir.** Mr. Trinder belongs to the class who are known in Ireland as 'Half-Sirs.' You couldn't say he was a gentleman, and he himself wouldn't have tried to say so, SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish Shore* (1903) 113. (12) **Dor.** My missus . . . she was a wonderful hand at the Ha'skim cheeses, FRANCIS *Fiander's Widow* (1901) *Prol.* (13) **War.**[2] It is usual amongst boys to cry 'Half-snags, quarter bits, or some for your neighbours,' when one of the party lights on treasure-trove, lest the finder appropriate the whole (s. v. Snaggs). (14) **Dev.** It's them half-strain people that does it, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18. (15) **Lakel.** (B.K.) (16) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (17) **Don.** 'He wasn't a half-wit born was he?' 'A half-wit born? No, no; . . nor a half-wit bred, neither,' *Pearson's Mag.* (May 1900) 474. [**Amer.** He was so simple and innocent-minded, so ready to do for others what he wouldn't do for himself, that some said he was a half-wit, HARRIS *Tales*, 185.]

2. *v.* To halve. n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡**HALF-BAG-MAUN(D**, *sb.* Som. A basket; see below. See also **Bag**, *sb.* **2**, **Maund**, *v.*

In the western division a 'half bag maun of potatoes' would be a basket containing 80 lbs. weight; in the eastern part, around Crewkerne and Merriott, it would be only 60 lbs. It is an open basket with two handles. The word 'sack' is never used in the lower part of Som. when applied to the measure of apples or potatoes, always 'bag,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 389; Over came the young gardening chap wi' a great basket, ay, a'most so big as a half-bag-maund, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 81.

HALFDEALSMAN, *sb.* Fif. A fisherman who shares in the profits. *St. Andrews Citizen* (Apr. 30, 1904).

HALF-MOON, *sb.* Lan. Part of the machinery of a power-loom. (O.S.H.)

HALGAVE, *sb.* Cor. In *comb.* **Halgave trial**, see below. Cf. **Halgaver court.**

The Squire says very quietly, 'Will we gie un a Halgave trial? we'll hang un first and then try un after'ards,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1861) 713.

‡**HALLAN-SHACKER**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A hare. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HALLICK, *sb.* Sc. A wild, giddy girl. See **Hallock**, *v.*

Rxb. Yon's a ginnaguid bit hallick, and eh! but she's gaun the black gate, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 15.

HALLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. In phr. *to walk by the halls*, of a child: to support oneself while learning to walk. See **Haal.**

Abd. 'Can yer lassie walk yet?' 'Weel, hardly; she began to walk by the halls last week.' Pretty common on Donside (G.W.).

‡**HALPER-POT**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

'To drink the halper pots, or deal at the whole can' is evidently an allusion to some competition in drinking, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 137.

HALSE-LOAF, *sb.* Pem. A cottage-loaf baked without a tin. (J.S.O.T.)

HALTER, *v.* Wm. Yks. Also in form **helter.** **1.** To entangle. *Gen.* in *pp.*

Wm. Ah gat a lot o' taty tops heltered amang me feet (B.K.). n.Yks. Thou's nicely heltered now wi' t'wife (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* To introduce a novice into office, occupation, &c. Also in phr. *to helter a colt.*

Wm. We had in those days what was termed the 'haltering' of new members, *Penrith Times* (July 10, 1900) 7; (B.K.)

†**HALT-WO**, *int.* Nrf. ? Misprint for **hait** (q.v.).

A term used by a waggoner to make his team go from the near to the off side of the road, COOPER *Gl.* (1853) s. v. Gee.

‡**HALVANS**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Inferior ore. (HALL.)

HAMBORO, *sb.* Pem. A black stock, a cravat. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **hamburgh, 4.**

‡**HAMCH**, *sb.* Nhb. The hip-joint. (HALL.) [? Misprint for **hainch** (q.v.).]

HAME, *sb.* Sus. Also in form **ame.** A wasp's nest. (R.H.C.) See also **Hime**, *sb.*[2]

‡**HAMIL**, *sb.* Som. A handle. (HALL.) Cf. **hemmel**, *sb.*[2]

HAMMER, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Also in forms **homber** Stf.; **hommer** s.Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hammer-hand**, the right hand, in phr. *to go to the homber-hand*, to go to the right; (2) **-scapple**, a hammer used to break off the protuberances of stone.

(1) Stf. A nail-shop expression, *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). (2) w.Yks.[1] (s. v. Scapple).

2. Phr. (1) *hammer and pinchers*, the noise made by a horse when trotting, and knocking its hind shoe against the fore shoe. s.Lan.[1]; (2) — *and tongs*, (*a*) see (1). Wm. (B.K.); (*b*) to do anything in a very energetic manner. s.Lan.[1]; (3) *that's the hammer!* that's right! said of anything done well and exactly. w.Yks. (C.C.) **3.** *v.* To thrash, beat. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **4.** To labour, work hard. Also with *on.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

HAM-SAM, *adj. Obsol.* Cum. Dull, humdrum, devoid of spirit or life. w.Cum. (J.Ar.)

HANCH, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.) To cut soil from the sides of a road and leave a sort of ditch. Hence **Hanchings**, *sb. pl.* soil cut away from the roadside; esp. in phr. *hanchings and scrapings.*

HAND, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Pem. Oxf. Suf. Som. Also in forms **haand** Sh.I.; **han** Sc. Irel. Dur. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hand-barrow**, a tray with four projecting handles carried by the hands; (2) **-bolts**, handcuffs; (3) **-dressings**, manure spread by hand; (4) **-gripe** or **-gripy**, to reap wheat, &c. grasping the corn with the left hand as it is cut; (5) **-horse**, the horse that walks next to the shaft-horse in a wagon team; see **Hand**, *sb.* **9**; (6) **-leathers**, a leather covering for the hands of shoemakers, dock labourers, &c.; (7) **-lecks**, mittens; (8) **-money**, *obs.*, ready money, money in hand; (9) **-reel**, an old reel or machine, used for winding and numbering the hanks of yarn; (10) **-running**, in succession; (11) **-shackles**, see (2); (12) **-stroke**, the smallest possible amount of work; (13) **-tied**, very busy, hands fully occupied with work; (14) **-turf**, the sods or little brick-shaped masses of peat, used for burning, made with the hand from half-liquid bog-stuff, and dried; (15) **-wrist**, the wrist; (16) **Hands-in-pocket**, (*a*) the long stalk of the leaves of the horse-chestnut tree; (*b*) the game played with the stalk; (17) **-in-pockets**, doing nothing, standing idle.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Som. (W.F.R.) (3) n.Cy. Rape dust, soot, woolen rags, and other expensive hand dressings, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 42. (4) Som. (W.F.R.) (5) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* 1819) 292, ed. 1849. (6) Cum. A dock labourer . . . in his working clothes, his sleeves being doubled up and his 'hand leathers' in his hand, *W. Cum. Times* (Apr. 30, 1904) 3. (7) Sh.I. (A.W.) (8) Lnk. It will be best for you to block [bargain] with him, when you want hand-money, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 96. (9) Wgt. SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 778. (10) Ir. Mrs. Flannery sat up wid the crathur two nights hand-runnin', BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 181. (11) n.Yks. (I.W.) (12) Ker. 'Em that don't do a han's-sthroke for what they ate an' dhrink, BARTRAM *W. Boy* (1898) 10. (13) Dur. I was thinkin' ye'll be han'-tied, an' I'll relieve ye a little bit if ye'll let me! GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 257. (14) s.Ir. (P.W.F.) (15) Pem. (J.S.O.T.) (16, *a*) Oxf. So called because children flick one another with the stalk, crying as they do so, 'Hands in pocket' (G.O.). (*b*) *ib.* (17) w.Yks. I've heard folk say I do nowt just because they've seen me hands-i'-pockets time an' time, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 118.

2. Phr. (1) *any hand first*, ready and prepared for any undertaking; (2) *in hand*, in charge, going on; (3) *to have a hand in the pie*, to have some concern or interference in the matter; (4) *out of hands*, completed, finished; (5) *to take through hands*, (*a*) to take to task; to punish, beat; (*b*) to take charge of, take a matter in hand and carry it through.

(1, 2, 3, 4) n.Yks. (I.W.) (5, *a*) Ah teeak him through hands for stealing, *ib.* (*b*) T'justices hez t'trial through hands, *ib.*

3. Handwriting, signature. n.Yks. (I.W.) **4.** *pl. Fig.* See below.

Sh.I. We hed da half o' her ta da voar, an' she haed fir her voar-fee tree shillins, twa pair o' rivlins, an' her haands, an' bûst hae her tae four times a-day ower an' abune a' dis, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 247; The servant was allowed so much money and her 'haands,' i. e. the use of her hand for her own benefit during spare time or when not engaged in her master's work (J.S.).

HANDLE, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also in form **hannle** Yks. **1.** In phr. *to make a handle of any one*, to take advantage of any one; to make a cat's-paw of. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Handle-crooks**, the curved handles of a plough; (2) **-tub**, a tub with a wooden handle.

(1) Ir. The plough lay . . . Wid its handle crooks lookin' to feel in the air for the grip that 'ud guide, BARLOW *Ghost bereft* (1901) 46. (2) n.Yks. (I.W.)

HANDPLUSH, see **Amplush.**

HANDY, *sb.* and *adv.* Lan. Pem. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Handy-pandy**, a children's game of guessing which hand contains a certain thing. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *adv.* In phr. *handy by*, close at hand.

Pem. Well, if 'a wasn't there, 'a was handy by (J.S.O.T.).

HANG, *v.* and *sb.* **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hang-a-band**, a bad character. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-lock**, a padlock. n.Yks. (I.W.), s.Lan.[1] **2.** Phr. *to hang together*, to agree, get on well together. Oxf. (A.P.) **3.** *sb.* See below.

Som. A kind of circular hedge made of stakes forced into the sea-shore and standing about 6 ft. above it for the purpose of catching salmon and other fish, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) (s. v. Stake-hang).

HANGERLY, *adv.* n.Yks. Unwillingly. (I.W.) Cf. **hangedly.**

HANGING, *ppl. adj.* Cai. Bdf. In *comb.* (1) **Hanging level**, a regular slope; (2) **-side**, the side of a door to which the hinges are ordinarily attached.

(1) Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 137. (2) Cai.[1] In the old cottages the doors had no hinges, but at the 'hanging-side' had a bit of hard wood affixed, which 'played' in hollows cut in the stone sill and lintel.

HANK, *sb.* Pem. Dealings with, connexion, in phr. *to have no hank with any one.* (J.S.O.T.) See **Hank**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

‡**HANNA-PAGE**, *sb.* Nrf. ? A 'fix,' quandary.

'Give us hold of the string.' 'What did you do with it?' 'I gave it to you, didn't I?' 'No.' 'Well, that's a hanna-page, that is,' EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 250.

‡**HANNIE**, *sb.* Wm. & Cum.[1] Misprint for **hanniel** (q.v.).

‡**HAN-SPAN**, *adv. Obs.* Nhb. ? With alacrity, very heartily.

Nhb.[1] Clam up the shrouds and wrought han span, STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 70.

HANSY-JANZIES, *sb. pl.* Hmp.[1] In phr. *to have the hansy-janzies*, to be in low spirits or sulky. (s.v. Peezy-weezies.)

HAP, *sb.* Sh.I. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Hap-border**, the border of a shawl or wrap; see **Hap**, *sb.*[2] **10**; (2) **-up**, a heavy fall of snow.

(1) **Sh.I.** Shū cam ta da fire wi' her hap-border an' hir waers, *Sh. News* (Feb. 23, 1901). (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

HAP, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To chance. Hence **Hap-chance**, *adv.* by chance; at random.

HAPPEN, *v.* Yks. In phr. *to happen badly*, to have a misfortune.

n.Yks. Thou hez happend badly ti loss thy tools (I.W.).

HARD, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Pem. e.An. Ken. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Hard-bellied herring**, a female herring; (2) — **fruit**, apples and pears; (3) **-nickle down**, a game of marbles; (4) — **path**, a permanent pathway.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Ken.**[1] (s.v. Stone fruit). (3) **Abd.** We all played . . . with the 'bools' at the 'winning ring,' 'kypie,' and 'hard nickle doon,' W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 31. (4) **e.An.**[1] (s. v. Soft path).

2. *sb.* In phr. *in the hard*, hard-worked.

s.Pem. 'Tis churning and hay-making, we're in the hard to day (M.S.C.).

3. Tobacco in a cake. Also used *attrib.*

Ker. Packages of shag tobacco, lumps of sweetened 'hard,' BARTRAM *W. Boy* (1898) 102; A lump of hard tobacco, *ib.* 105.

HARD UP, *phr.* s.Sc. Unwell, in a bad state of health. (J.F.)

HARE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. **1.** In *comp.* **Hare-scar**, a hare-lip. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Phr. *the hare and the hare-gate*, everything connected with the matter. s.Lan.[1] 20.

HARK, *v.* m.Yks.[1] In phr. (1) *Hark, buds!* (2) — *you, buds!* a call to attract attention to what is being said or done. *Introd.* 59.

HARK, *v.* Wm. With *on*: to recapitulate a story time after time. Cf. **harp**, *v.*[1] **5.**

He was harken on aboot what a good dog their auld bawty was efter he'd bin deed ten year (B.K.).

HARKY, *sb.* Sc. A name given to a pig or sow.

Elg. Harky dang me to the wa': It's nae the sow that ye should blame, GORDON *Poems* (1828) 237.

HARLING, see **Whirling.**

HARRIED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Cor. **1.** Hindered. Wor. (W.K.W.C.-C.) **2.** Anxious. Cor.[3] See **Harry**, *v.*[2] **3.**

HARROW, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *under the harrow*, said of any one undergoing a severe illness. Uls. *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

HARROW-FAIR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. An annual fair held in Edinburgh.

That they shall appoint—Harrow-Fair and Trinity-Fair, with the haill small customs, *Blue Blanket*, 134 (JAM., s.v. Sheriff gloves).

HARVEST, *sb.* Yks. Brks. Suf. Ken. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Harvest-bird**, any person or animal born at the time of harvest; (2) **-bunch**, a swelling or lump, esp. prevalent during the harvest or during hot weather; see **Bunch**, *sb.*[1] **5**; (3) **-cake**, a cake made especially for harvest-time; see below; (4) **-day**, a day suitable for the harvest; (5) **-hook**, see below.

(1) **e.Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Ken.** Oh, have you been bitten, mum? It looks to me more like a harvest-bunch (D.W.L.). (3) **Suf.** Harvest cake, that excellent dough cake, well sugared, spiced, and sprinkled with currants, made in the shape of small loaves, and never seen except during the season, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 7. (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Brks.** A harvest-hook, or more properly harvester, is an iron rod about two feet high; one end is sharp-pointed to stick in the ground, while the tip is curved with a hook on which the kettle hangs above the fire. Our people use them when at work in the harvest-fields (E.G.H.); HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 57.

2. Phr. *old harvest*, special home-brewed ale drunk at harvest-time.

Suf. The doling out of the strong, sweet, sparkling old home-brewed now began. . . When the can of 'old harvest' was caught sight of the men knew what the farmer expected, BETHAM-EDWARDS *ib.* 7.

HARVESTER, *sb.* Yks. Brks. **1.** A harvest labourer. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** A reaping-machine. Brks. (E.G.H.) **3.** A 'harvest-hook' (q.v., s.v. **Harvest**). *ib.*

HAS-BIN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A thing of the past, anything formerly serviceable but now worn out. See **Have**, *v.* **III. 3.**

HASHY-HOLEY, *sb.* Fif. A boys' game.

That first vision of him, caught in the staying of an uplifted hand in 'hashy-holey,' MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* (1896) 190.

HASK, *adj.* n.Yks. Of a cough: dry, husky, hoarse. (I.W.) See **Hask**, *adj.*[1] **4.**

HASLET, *sb.* Yks. War. Also written **hacelet** War.[3]; **haselet** n.Yks. **1.** In *comp.* **Hacelet-pie**, a dish composed of the heart, liver, and lights of a pig, baked in a pie. War.[3] **2.** *Fig.* Spirit, pluck.

n.Yks. It's clean above mah plaace To talk like this to you. Waw'd ha' thowt Ah'd got the haselet for it? MUNBY *Ann Morgan's Love* (1896) 9.

HASSOCK, *sb.* Irel. Hmp. Also in form **hassog** Don. **1.** A tuft of coarse grass, *gen.* growing in boggy places.

Don. He stood her upon a hassog and hunkered low himself, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 215.

2. Anything growing in a thick, matted state; a tangled mass.

Hmp. 'It is all of a hassock,' used of a piece of ground, in a garden full of nettles and lilies. Thread gets into a hassock (H.R.).

HAT, *sb.* n.Yks. In phr. *to get in to the hat*, to fall into disgrace; to be disliked. (I.W.)

HATCH, *v.* Chs. To attach, hook on to. (C.J.B.) Cf. **hatch**, *v.*[2]

HATE, *sb.* I.Ma. A race. See **Heat**, *sb.* **5.**

'Let's give him a hate!' says Billy Crow, that was at the helm, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 186, ed. 1889.

‡**HATEN**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Wm. Meaning unknown.

s.Wm. It's a sign o' bad weather when them haten things [porpoises] cum up Sand, HUTTON *Dial. Storth Arnside* (1760) l. 58.

HAUL, *v.* War. Wor. To draw a vehicle; to drag, pull.

War.[3] We must get some one to haul this stuff. Haul the wagon out of the rickyard. **Wor.** (E.S.)

HAULIER, *sb.* Glo. A small feathery cloud. (E.W.P.)

‡**HAUM**, *sb.* Wil. Meaning unknown.

In the flammules of the scarlet-berried haum, KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) ix.

HAUNCH, *v.* Lan. War. Also in form **heawnge** Lan. To lounge about; to go about in a lurching, insolent manner. Also with *about.*

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854); **s.Lan.**[1] **War.**[3] He haunches along like a tramp.

HAUNT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **hant** Yks. **1.** In phr. *to get a haunt of*, to go among.

n.Yks. T'hens is getten a hant o' t'wheeat (I.W.).

2. A notion, queer fancy; a whim.

Wgt. As soon as he was out of the house he took a haunt to tell all about it, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 162; In spite of this queer haunt he was well liked and a good deal respected, for everybody knew he could na help it, *ib.* 163.

HAUST, see **Oast**, *sb.*[1]

HAUT, *sb.* Cum.[4] A mist, mirage.

The mist is still called haut, SCOTT *Bygone Cum.* (1899) 139.

‡**HAUTECKING**, *adj.* Dev. Misprint for **hantecking**, from **Antic** (q.v.).

She began to pour forth . . . insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. v.

HAUVE, *int.* Dur. Yks. In form **half** Dur.[1] In *comb.* **Hauve back**, a call to a horse to turn to the left. Dur.[1], n.Yks. (I.W.)

HAVE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Pem. Suf. In phr. (1) *to have a care*, to take care; (2) — *as lief*, to have as soon, as willingly; (3) — *as liefer*, to have rather, sooner; (4) — *done*, to cease, stop; (5) — *it*, to discuss, talk over; (6) — *off*, to have knowledge of, be acquainted with; (7) — *on for the mug*, to make a fool of; (8) — *over*, to talk over, esp. to discuss the character of; (9) — *the trade back with one*, to master one's trade.

(1) **Suf.** (M.B.-E.) (2, 3, 4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **s.Pem.** A group of men may often be seen in the smithy 'having it' at folk-lore, &c. (W.M.M.) (6) **n.Yks.** He hez a good deal off (I.W.). (7) **w.Yks.** 'Hevvin' him on for t'mug' is going a step further than 'having him on' and making a downright fool of him (J.H.W.). (8)

n.Yks. (I.W.) s.Not. They'll have uz over after we're gone (J.P.K.). (9) Don. This was Jack come home again afther sarvin' his 'prenticeship, and he had the thrade back with him, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 213.

HAVER, *sb.* Sc. Legal term: a person who has in his possession knowledge or writings concerning a case in court. (G.W.)

‡HAVER, *v.* Bwk. To toast before the fire. Cf. **harden,** *v.* **3.**

Haurned or havered, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 66.

HAWK, *v.* War. Wor. Also in forms **howk, ork** War.[3] **1.** To clear the throat violently.

War.[3] A child with whooping-cough, or when vomiting, will be told to 'howk it up,' or to 'ork it up.'

2. To remove with violence.

War.[3] A workman with a fork, or spade, or lever, having inserted the tool under the object, will be told by his foreman, 'Now then, howk it out.' Wor. 'I didn't have gas—he hawked it out.' Speaking of visit to dentist and removal of a tooth (E.S.).

‡HAWK-TREE, *sb.* Wm. Also in form **awk-** Wm.[1] An oak-tree.

Well! but which do you mean? Is it an oak, a bird [?birk], or a hawk tree, *Quarterly Rev.* (1867) CXXII. 378; Wm.[1]

HAWM-BARK, see **Hamburgh.**

HAWSE, *v.*[1] Cum.

'He wur hawsin to shoot summat,' said of a statue, SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 88; Cum.[2]

HAY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Som. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Hay-chat,** the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe,* see **Chat,** *sb.*[4]; (2) **-dash,** the turning and tossing of hay in order to dry it; (3) **-Jack,** the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (4) **-maker,** a term of contempt applied to sailors, a 'land-lubber'; (5) **-mote,** a single stalk of hay free from joints; (6) **-stacks,** in phr. *more mistakes than hay-stacks,* a prov. expression implying that mistakes are very common; (7) **-tea,** an infusion of boiling water and hay, good for calves.

(1) Nhp.[1] (s.v. Chat). (2) Arg. You forget I was but a bairn when we romped in the hay-dash, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 32. (3) Nrf. (B.H.) Nrf., Suf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23. (4) Dev. NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 46. (5) Som. (W.F.R.) (6) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 15, 1889) 8. (7) n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡HAY, *v.* Dev.[1] Meaning unknown.

Why dostn't zee them flies—how they hays, 38

HAZY-DAZY, *adj.* Dev. Careless, haphazard.

e.Dev. Reading the *Pilgrim's Progress* in a slap-dash, hazy-dazy fashion, skipping all the sound reading, JANE *Ever Mohun* (1901) 189.

HE, *pron.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Hmp. **1.** In phr. *neither 'he-said' nor 'she-said,' but God's truth.* s.Lan.[1] 18. **2.** *Comp.* **He-company,** a party or meeting composed entirely of males. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** It. Hmp. (H.R.) **4.** Used of a cow, regardless of sex. s.Pem. (M.S.C.) **5.** See below.

Chs.[1] Not unfrequently a superior will address an inferior in the third person, 'Now he mun tak this letter to Mester —— an' he mun wait for an answer' (s.v. Thou).

HEAD, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **heed** Lakel.[2]; **heid** Sc.; **yud** s.Wor. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Head-butter,** butter made from the first or best cream; (2) **-room,** of ceilings, &c.: sufficient height over head; (3) **-shave,** the sheaf last placed on the top of a stack; *fig.* the crowning point, finishing touch; (4) **-tree,** a lintel, a piece of wood set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit; (5) **-ways board,** an excavation driven in the direction of the cleat, in mining; see below.

(1) Oxf.[1] (s.v. Under-butter). (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) Sc. What put the heidshave on his bewilderment was that he hadna a stitch o' claes on his body guid nor bad, BUCHANAN *Poems* (1901) 181. (4) Cum. The headtree broke first; it was eight inches through, *W. Cum. Times* (Sept. 21, 1901) 2; (E.W.P.) (5) Nhb., Dur. When the coal is very flaky and works tender, it is advantageous, the coals being produced in better condition, to drive the 'boards' (q.v.) in the direction of the cleat, when they are called 'headway boards,' GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888) s.v. Board (wide).

2. Phr. (1) *at the head of,* at the finish or end of; in celebration of; (2) *to take* or *ask for a farm, &c. over a man's head,* to secretly offer a higher price and so dispossess the tenant, when he has not had notice to quit.

(1) Lakel.[2] A merry do amang a lot o' old women at t'heed o' some gurt event (s.v. Hake). n.Yks. They had some drink at t'head on't (I.W.). (2) n.Yks. (*ib.*)

3. The mouth; the stomach.

s.Wor. Uz a'nt 'ad nothin' inside ur yuds a' dahy, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.*

4. The stone over a doorway. Dor. (E.C.M.) **5.** *pl.* The head-ropes of a mackerel seine-net.

Cor. Each is occupied in 'keeping up the heads,' i.e. holding up the head-ropes where, from the pull of the tide or the pressure of the fish, there is a danger of them going under water, *Good Wds.* (1896) 17.

6. Lead-mining term: that part of a 'buddle' nearest the centre and containing the best or heaviest lead. Cor.[3]

7. *adj.* Chief, principal; best, superior, freq. in *compar.* and *superl.*

Brks. The best man at anything is the 'headest man,' and the best tradesman of a kind in a town is the 'headest' grocer, &c. (M.J.B.) Suf. I'll ask a header one than you (S.J.).

HEADOCKS, *sb. pl.* ne.Sc. A children's game of chance, at which the stakes were pins. Also called **Pin-tacks.** GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 163.

‡HEADSET, *sb.* Sc. ? A Highland reel or dance of some kind.

Abd. It was no unusual sight on such occasions [balls and weddings] to witness the Captain and Sandy trying each other's mettle at an old Highland 'headset,' *Deeside Tales* (1872) 185.

‡HEAL-HA'DIN, *sb.* Sc. Salvation. Lit. 'heal-holding.' Also in form **heal-making.**

Heal-ha'din 's wi' the Lord, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) iii. 8; The horn o' my heal-makin', *ib.* xviii. 2.

‡HEARF, *sb.* Som. A dial. form of 'health.' (W.F.R.)

HEARLED, *pp.* I.W. With *up*: perplexed, confused. See **Harl,** *v.* **2.**

I be mis'ble hearled up wi' lies vokes tells, GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 141.

HEART, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Heart-sobbed,** sad, mournful; (2) **-sore,** a trial, sorrow, grief; (3) **-struck,** deeply in love.

(1) Lnk. 'Tis the heart-sabbed coronach Owre some departed chieftain's bier, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 78. (2) Per. In more ways than one they had made themselves a heartsore to decent, kirk-going folk, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 107. (3) Cor. Like's not, Joe weern't any more heart-struck than Joan, PHILLPOTTS *Prophets* (1897) 198.

2. Phr. *to come to the heart of the nut, fig.* to come to the point.

Keb. Ah, but I'm coming to the heart o' the nit now, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 45.

3. The matured wood of a tree. n.Yks. (I.W.) **4.** Condition of soil; state of fertility. s.Lan.[1]

HEARTFUL, *adj.* Lin. Sorrowful, full of mental trouble. (E.P.)

HEARTH-OVEN, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **hearth-yubben.** A brick oven built in the same opening as the fireplace.

Ivvery house hed its hearth oven in them daays, RAWNSLEY *Notebook,* 147; (E.W.P.)

HEARTY, *adv.* s.Lan.[1] Used as an intensive, very.

Hoo's hearty bad-temper't.

HEAT, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. War. Dor. Dev. Also in form **het** Dor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Heat-measure,** a thermometer.

Dev. The heat-measure in his pew shawed little above freezin', PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 60.

2. Phr. (1) *to be in heat,* of a bitch: to desire the dog; (2) *wet or het,* wet or dry; see below.

(1) War.[3] (2) Dor. 8s. or 9s.—'wet or het'—appears to be a very common rate of pay, *Good Wds.* (1870) 99.

3. *v.* Phr. *to heat the awl and burn the thread,* to sew shoes badly. n.Yks. (I.W.)

HEATER, *sb.* Cum.[4] In *comp.* (1) **Heater-bit,** a triangular piece of ground at the junction of three roads; (2) **-point,** the sharp point or coulter of a plough.

HEATHEN, *sb.* Shr. Dev. A very young calf, slaughtered. Also in *comp.* **Heathen-veal.** See also **Slink-veal,** s.v. **Slink,** *v.*[2]

Shr.[1] Wust 'ee mane by 'aithen [heathen] vale, Dick? W'y that cauve never 'eärd the church-bells, I'll swar (s.v. Staggering-Bob). **Dev.** LEIGH *Gl.* (1877) (s.v. Staggering-Bob).

HEATHER-BLEATER, *sb.* Nrf. The snipe, *Gallinago caelestis.* COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50.

‡**HEAUVELESS**, *adj.* Sc. *Fig.* Colourless, meaningless, insincere. Cf. **haveless, hyauve.**

Elg. Nae heauveless, thread-bare, fashion'd cant Oppresses or deceives, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 116.

HEAVE, *v.* Lan. Cor. **1.** To retch, vomit. s.Lan.[1] **2.** Phr. (1) *to heave off*, said of the stalk of a melon when ripe. Cor.[3]; (2) *—out*, to dig up. *ib.*

HEAVE-JAR, *sb.* Sur. i.q. **Eve-jar**, s.v. **Eve**, *sb.*[1]

The poor harmless goatsucker, the heave-jar or fern owl, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 65.

HEAVIERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. ? Cattle taken in to be kept during winter.

Arg. Light-coloured yeld hinds and hornless 'heaviers' (or winterers) the size of oxen, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 98.

HEAVING, *prp.* Pem. Of an animal: dying, breathing its last. I think 'a's upan heavin' [all but dead] (J.S.O.T.).

HEAVY, *adj.* Yks. Pem. In phr. (1) *a heavy hand*, (2) *— handful*, a heavy burden or trial; a hard task or time; (3) *heavy of one's head*, dizzy, muddled in the head; (4) *to be heavy on*, of a physician: to give strong drugs.

(1) **s.Pem.** Her mother and husband sick and all them cows to milk; she've a got a heavy hand (M.S.C.). (2, 3, 4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

HEBBER, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. ? A lover.

Edb. Her fause lief hebber owre the ling Did wale his nichtly way, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 13.

HECK, *v.*[1] Pem. In *comb.* **Heck-step-and-lep**, hop, skip, and jump. (J.S.O.T.) See **Hick**, *v.*[4]

HECK, *v.*[2] Nhb. To feed. Cf. **hack**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

You'll have 'hecked' (he meant fed) already—and you'll come to dinner on Christmas, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 87.

HECKETTING, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. (H.R.) Of a cough: dry, hard, 'hacking.' See **Hacket**, *v.*[1]

HECKLE, *sb.*[1] Glo. The finial or ornamental termination of a thatched roof. (H.S.H.)

HECKLE, *v.* Cum. To scold. (E.W.P.)

HECKLEBIRNIE, *sb.* Sc. See below.

I have heard it said (c. 1886) that Hecklebirnie was 'aucht mile fae Hell, on the thoum-hand side o' the road' (W.A.C.).

HECKLES, *sb. pl.* Hrf. Nettles. (L.W.R.) Cf. **heckle**, *sb.*[1]

HECKTY, *sb.* Pem. An old hag. (J.S.O.T.)

HECKY-OWLA, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A tall, lean, lank person. Cf. **heckabirnie.**

You'm a hecky-owla, an ef you ate up the Mount you'd get no fatter, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 62.

HEDGE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. War. Hrt. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Hedge-back**, the bank on which a hedge grows; (2) **-greens**, a headland of grass around a ploughed field; (3) **-grey**, the common grey linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (4) **-magpie**, the common magpie, *Pica rustica*; (5) **-root**, the bottom of a hedge.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Hrt.** HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 198. (3) **N.I.**[1] (s.v. Thorn Grey). (4) **War.**[3] A magpie that builds its nest in tall thick hedges, and not, as is usual, in trees. It was a popular belief among War. boys that the hedge magpie was a young bird, inexperienced in the ways of boys, and that after losing its eggs in its first year of nesting it afterwards built in trees. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *v.* To hang clothes, &c. on a hedge to dry.

Uls. It's only the lass hedgin' claes, M'ILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 46.

HEEATLING, see **Yetlin.**

HEED, *v.* War.[3]

HEEKED, *ppl. adj.* Pem. Hooked. (J.S.O.T.)

HEEL, *sb.* and *v.*[1] Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. War. e.An. Cor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Heel-dog**, see below; (2) **-end**, the tip of anything; (3) **-iron**, a shoe heel-piece; (4) **-pins**, two pieces of wood driven into the ground, forming a frame for the treddles of a loom; (5) **-ring**, see (3); (6) **-shod**, a piece of iron used to fence a labourer's shoe; (7) **-speck**, the heel of a shoe.

(1) **Lakel.** Sam . . . was heel-dog, i.e. held in reserve to assist in clearing the wider ghylls of sheep, PALMER *Lake Rambles* (1902) 187. (2) **Don.** There's a sucky pig with a bit off of the heel-en' of his tail, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 244. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Lnk.** The heel-pins rotten, The lay hung gleed, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 10. (5) **Frf.** John Morris had a heel-ring that needed fixing, MACKENZIE *Northern Pine* (1897) 48. (6) **Cai.**[1] (7) **e.An.**[1] (s.v. Speck).

2. Phr. (1) *heel and toe work*, step-dancing; (2) *the heel of the evening*, the after-part of the evening; (3) *—of the hunt, fig.* behind; (4) *to heel*, at bottom, 'to the core.'

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] (2) **Uls.** *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901). (3) **Bwk.** To succeed ye maun try to keep pace wi' the times, For if ithers push past ye an' get to the front You'll fin' yoursel' left at the heel o' the hunt, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 260. (4) **Cor.** He's Cornish to heel, and likes his freedom, HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 21.

3. The broad end of a saw. War.[3] **4.** The old wood of a plant, some of which is taken when shoots are cut for planting. Cum. (M.P.) **5.** *v.* With *up*: to tilt a cart up on its end. Uls. *N. Whig* (May 8, 1901).

HEEL, *v.*[2] War.[3] Of potatoes, &c.: to yield.

‡**HEELING**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

Vang this by the coord out o' heelin', wi'out fitchin' of 'un with thy vingers, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) ix.

‡**HEEL-SEAT**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. ? One of the boards over the bottom of a boat. See **Seat**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

Slg. No wet to thole, I shut each hole, And wrought my heel-seat under, GALLOWAY *Lunearty* (1804) 81.

HEELY, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *with the heely*, a state of offence or consciousness of insult.

Inv. She never spoke the whole evening, with the heely she was in (H.E.F.).

HEETIE-KNEETIE, *sb.* Sc. With a *neg.*: nothing, neither one thing nor another. Cf. **eechie nor ochie.** See **Haet**, *sb.* **3.** **Abd.** I never said heetie-kneetie about it (G.W.).

‡**HEFF**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown. ? Opportunity, chance.

Hee Begin ta kainy owt an zee, Detarmind vur ta bide ez heff, Ontil no skiddick awn wiz leff, N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 46.

HEFT, *sb.*[1] Dev. **1.** *Fig.* Strength, stamina.

e.Dev. Though she did not enjoy bad health, yet she was far from robust and of little heft, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 133.

2. Impression, idea.

e.Dev. This description should, I think, be clear enough to let any one get the heft of his looks, *ib.* 3.

‡**HEFTERT**, *adv.* n.Cy. After. (HALL.) [? A contraction of 'hefter it' or 'after it.']

HEG-PEG, *sb.* Glo. The sloe or blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa.* (H.S.H.)

HEIGH, *int.* Lan. War. Wor. **1.** An exclamation to attract attention; an exclamation of satisfaction. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) **2.** Phr. (1) *heigh up.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.); (2) *— ups*, a call to move out of the way. s.Lan.[1]; (3) *— up there*, an intensitive of 'heigh up,' get out of the way sharp! s.Lan.[1], War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

HEIGHEN, *v.* w.Yks.[5] To raise, pull higher. (s.v. Shotten.) Cf. **highen.**

‡**HEINT**, *v.* Irel. *Preterite.* Saw, observed, caught sight of. Cf. **hent**, *v.*[1] **Ant.** He heint him (S.A.B.).

HEIR, *v.* s.Lan.[1]

HELE, *v.* Oxf. Brks. See below. See **Heal**, *v.*[2]

Used by agricultural labourers when drilling or sowing corn. 'It heles in well' or 'it heles in badly,' according to whether it gets covered in well, by the harrows which follow the drill, or badly (A.H.H.M.).

HELIEFU', *adj.* Sc. Proud, arrogant. See **Heely**, *adj.*

Frf. The fowk here awa' are sae heliefu', they'll hardly look at ye (W.A.C.).

HELKITE, *sb.* Sc. A dishonest or 'shady' person. Cf. **hellicat.**

w.Sc. These windbags or helkites of the indirect methods of business life, might, or might not, be giants easy to overcome, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 169.

HELL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Dev. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Hell-hard**, very hard or difficult; (2) **-hot**, as hot as it can be; (3) **-kettle**, an oath; see below.

(1) **Dev.** Waitin', same as this, be hell-hard to a man of my

make, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 277. (2) **Lnk.** The broth was Hell-hot in those days, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 287. (3) **w.Yks.** 'Hah mitch does ta think Ah gate fer yond dog?' 'Ah dooant know, tell us.' '£5.' 'Thah gat hell kettle as lahke' (B.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *to kick up hell's delight*, to make a great disturbance; (2) *to play hell and Tommy with*, to set utterly at variance.

(1) **Cum.** She would kick up hell's delight i' th' house, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 224. (2) **Nhb.** She played fair hell-an'-Tommy wi' Geordie an' Charlie, PEASE *Mark o' the Deil* (1894) 21.

HELLION, *sb.* War.[3] A desperate, audacious person.

HELLO, *sb.* se.Lin. In phr. *to do a thing like hello*, to do with ridiculous ease. (J.T.B.) Cf. **hoorro, hurro.**

HELLYIK, *sb.* Sh.I. A smooth, sloping coast. (J.S.) See **Helyack.**

‡**HELM**, *v.* Edb. To turn, govern, guide.

These organs fine which nature has so kindly given To helm our reason, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 156.

HELM-MOTE, *sb.* Som. A single stalk of hay or straw; a length of stalk free from joints. (W.F.R.) See **Haulm**, *sb.* **4.**

HELTER, see **Halter.**

HELVE, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The handle of a hand-hammer. (s.v. Shaft.)

HEMP-TOW, *sb.* Wor. Som. The short fibres or refuse of hemp.

Wor. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 472. **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. Tow).

HEN, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) In *comp.* (1) **Hen-egg**, a hen's egg as distinguished from a duck's; (2) **-meat**, small, imperfectly-formed grain, used as food for poultry.

HEN, *v.* Sc. To go back from an engagement; to eat one's words. Cf. **cock**, *v.*[1] **11.**

Dmb. 'Ye're henned.' 'De'il the fear o' me. . . I'll tak' the wager,' STRANG *Lass of Lennox* (1899) 234. **Gall.** (A.W.)

HEN-CHEE, *sb.* Ken.[1] (s.v. Chee). A roost.

HENGMENTS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Odds and ends, bric-a-brac, esp. things hanging on the wall.

s.Yks. I talked a bit t'maister about t'pictures and t'little hengments 'at wor here an' theer, FLETCHER *Builders* (1897) 224.

HENNERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A boys' game. See below.

The boys, who were admittedly playing truant, had been amusing themselves by playing 'henners' on the swings, and the ring was jerked off the hook by the pursuer's son jumping off when the swing was in motion, *Scotsman* (Dec. 23, 1904).

HENTINLAAGS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Locks or tufts of wool which a sheep drops in summer.

Dey wirna sae muckle 'oo' lost, or sae mony hentinlaags i' da hill when da sheep wis smear'd wi' tar an' oil, *Sh. News* (Mar. 31, 1900); (J.S.)

‡**HEPPER**, *sb.* ? Wal. A young salmon.

From one to two years old before it . . . has gone to the sea it is known as a . . . hepper, DAY *Fishes* (1885) II. 69 (N.E.D.). [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, . . pink, last spring, hepper, . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109. § 4; SATCHELL (1879).]

HER, *pron.* Irel. Wm. Lin. Used of inanimate objects: it.

Dwn. Applied to a clock or watch, KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **Wm.** Soa I bucklet bo [ball] agaane an swings her off but t'pin diddnt tummle, *Ulverston News* (May 24, 1902) 6; Very commonly used (B.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] (s.v. She).

‡**HERBRY**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. ? A stream.

Inv. About it round are twenty four herbrys, all of which pay this loch the tribute of their water, SPOTTISWOODE *Misc.* (1844) II. 350.

HERN, *pron.* ne.Ken. (H.M.)

‡**HERONIOUS**, *adj.* Sc. ? Wild, careless, reckless; audacious.

Ayr. He was aye a wil' heronious talkin' dyvour, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 227.

HERRING, *sb.* n.Yks. In phr. *as dead as a herring*, quite dead. (I.W.)

HERSTON, *sb.* Dor. In *comb.* **Herston mice**, a nickname given to the inhabitants of Herston. (E.C.M.)

‡**HERTA**, *adj.* Sh.I. Female. [Misread for **hesta** (q.v.).] (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

HERTMÖ, *sb.* Sh.I. A disease in sheep, affecting the heart and causing difficulty in breathing.

'Shö'll be hertmöd, mebbie?' 'Na, dat hit's no. Sheep 'at gengs til a ebb niver get hertmö,' *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900); (J.S.)

HEST, *sb.* Cum.[4] A horse.

‡**HETHORDRAYKIN**, *sb.* Nhb. Meaning unknown.

Dandylyin, lamlaykins an' buttercups, thrussels an' hethordraykins, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 15.

‡**HEUCHS**, *sb. pl.* Sc. ? Hooks, used poetically for hands or claws.

The kelpie grinned an eldrich laugh, And rubbed his heuchs upon his haughs, BEATTIE *J. of Arnha'* (MACKAY).

HEUK, see **Yewk.**

HEUK-BACK, *sb.* Cum.[4] The irregularly-cut stone from which the arch of a bridge springs. (s.v. Pen-stean.)

‡**HEVER**, *sb.* Hrf.[2] Also in form **ever.** The hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* Cf. **eaver**, *sb.*[1]

‡**HEVICAIRIES**, *int.* Sc. ? A contraction of 'have a care of us,' an exclamation similar to 'save us,' 'preserve us,' &c.

Edb. Hevicairies! did ye hear o' my new arrivals? TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 29; Hevicairies—it's a queer thing, *ib.* 103; (F.J.C.

HEWER, *sb.* Cum. A pitman who works coal. (E.W.P.)

HEWHOLE, *sb.* Wil. i. q. **Hickwal.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 251.

HE-YUL, see **Yule.**

‡**HICE**, *int.* Hrf.[2] Keep still! Cf. **husht.**

‡**HICKERTY-PICKERTY**, *int.* Chs. A nonsense formula used by mummers.

'How far hast thou travelled?' Doctor loq.: 'Hickerty-pickerty, Ireland, France, and Spain, Then to the West Indies and back again.' The 'Old Horse's' owner: 'My old horse has travelled hic-hickerty-pickerty, and then he was reckoned one of the finest cart-colts ever travelled,' *St. George Play on All Souls Day* (1892).

HIDDLY, *adj.* Sc. Hidden; sheltered from view or observation, secret, screening. See **Hiddle.**

Frf. Thro' the hiddly brake Timorous beasties bustle, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 36; By hiddly roads, sae dreich an' lang, The hardy bands to worship gang, *ib.* 100.

HIDE, *v.* Twd. Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Hide-i'-the-heather**, a wanderer, tramp; (2) **-silver**, a nest-egg; money put by or hoarded up.

(1) **Twd.** Jock . . . thocht I was aye the same auld hide-i'-the-heather I had been afore, BUCHAN *Burnet* (1898) 192. (2) **s.Lan.**[1]

HIE, *int.* and *v.* War. Wor. **1.** *int.* In phr. *hie on then!* a call to dogs to go after game, &c. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

2. *v.* To encourage a dog to hunt. *Gen.* with *on.*

War.[3] **Wor.** They were hieing the dogs on, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 12, 1901).

HIE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] In phr. *hie thee Jimmy home again*, a sarcastic song, sung to a disappointed bridegroom at a 'jow-fair' (q.v.); a familiar term for a wedding-peal on church bells.

‡**HIERTIEING**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A mocking, insulting, or jeering salutation or greeting.

I did never cast out wi' naebody but lang Pate o' de Pans, and he was a' de wyte o't, it began wi' a hiertieing, and a jamfing me about Sandy, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 233.

HIE-SPY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1], War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

HIGGLER, *sb.* Nrf. A pig-dealer. (B.H.)

HIGH, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Pem. Som. In *comb.* (1) **High-busy**, exceedingly busy; (2) **-cockalorum**, a boys' outdoor game, somewhat similar to 'leap-frog'; (3) **-country**, country beyond the Fens; (4) **-fangled**, odd, peculiar; unsuitable; (5) **-flies**, swings at fairs; (6) **-go-lively**, full of exuberant high spirits; see **High**, *adj.* **7**; (7) **-kept**, highly fed; (8) **-learned**, scholarly, well-educated; (9) **-spry**, neat, dapper; (10) **-surprises**, extraordinary performances; (11) **-up**, aristocratic; see **High**, *adj.* **6.**

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (4) **Som.** The passon was agin the name on the score that 'twas high-fangled, *Pall Mall Mag.* (Aug. 1901) 453. (5) **Slg.** 'High-flies' and 'hobby-horses' were in active business, HARVEY *Kennetbrook* (1896) 149. (6) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.) (9) **se.Lin.** High-spry and up to Dick (J.T.B.). (10) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (11) **Don.** There was a lot of high-up folk being entertained, MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* (1899) 155.

HIGHKY, *adj.* s.Dev. Haughty, proud; aggressively aristocratic. Also used *subst.* *Longman's Mag.* (1901) 38. See **High**, *adj.* **6.**

HIGH-RENT, *sb.* Cor. Ground-rent. HAMMOND *Parish* (1897) 269.

HIGHTY-TIGHTY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1]

HIHO, *sb.* Nhb. (R.O.H.), Chs.[1] Also in form **high-hoe** Nhb. i.q. **Haihow.**

‡**HILDING**, *sb.* Bdt. Meaning unknown. Cf. **hilding**, *ppl. adj.*

People say 'as pale as hilding.' 'Are you ill? You look like a hilding' (J.W.B.).

HILL, *sb.* Sc. Brks. Ken. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Hill-country**, the higher part of Berkshire, excluding the Thames Valley or Vale. Brks.[1] (s.v. Vaayle); (2) **-scrallyach**, (3) **-scrow**, a slight shower such as is common on the hills. Frf. (W.A.C.) **2.** A common moor. Or.I. PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) 5. **3.** Of hops: see below.

Ken. There still stood hills upon hills of these, a hill of hops—three poles or four tied together make a hill—being of those lovely hills up which green grows to their high tops, KEELING *Return to Nature* (1897) xx.

‡**HILLY HO!** *phr.* Per. A hunting or trumpet cry.

Hilly ho! hilly ho! hark the bugle horn, FORD *Harp* (1893) 330.

HILT, *sb.* n.Yks. The cross-piece on the top of the shaft of a spade. (I.W.)

HILVE, *sb.* w.Cor. i.q. **Hilf.**

Pd. Mr. Charles Harvey for shouall and hilve, *Camborne Chwardens' Par. Accts.* (1762).

‡**HIM**, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To believe. (HALL.)

HIMSELF, *pron.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **himsel'.** **1.** In phr. (1) *by himself*, out of his mind; (2) *nought like himself*, very much altered or changed; (3) *well at himself*, well grown or proportioned; (4) *well of himself* or *hissel*, well in general health, notwithstanding some slight ailment.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Sh.I.** He's a weel hoited craeter an' weel at himsel', *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. The head of the house, the husband when spoken of by the wife. Inv. (H.E.F.)

HINDER, *v.* Yks. I.Ma. Pem. To delay; to loiter, waste time. **I.Ma.** Go home straight and don't hinder (E.G.).

Hence (1) **Hinderable**, *adj.* causing delay; (2) **Hinder-toppin**, *sb.* a child or person frequently in the way or causing hindrance.

(1) **s.Pem.** It's not to say wet, but hinderable weather, raining a bit every day. 'Tis main hinderable, a blunt axe (M.S.C.). (2) **w.Yks.** Thah'rt nowt but a hinder-toppin, mun (B.K.).

HINDER, *prep.* Dev. Behind.

Where do the sun go when he rinneth hinder the hills? FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 83.

HINDMOST, *adj.* Irel. Written **hinmost.** In phr. *hindmost of three*, a game played on village greens.

Uls. There was racin' roon the ring, hin'most o' three, blin' man's buff, an' a variety o' ither plays, MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 84.

HINE, *v.* Sc. Also written **hyne.** With *away*: to go off, go away, depart. Cf. **hine**, *adv.*

Abd. He's hynd awa' ower the seas, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 335.

HING, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. **1.** In phr. (1) *to hing folk on so long*, to delay or hinder one, to keep one a long time over a piece of work; (2) — *in*, to court, make love to; hence **Hinging**, *vbl. sb.* a courting, wooing; (3) — *in the gears*, to shirk work like a lazy horse; (4) — *out*, (*a*) to last, hold out; (*b*) to persevere; (5) — *the lugs*, to be taken aback, crestfallen, abashed; (6) — *up aback o' the bar door*, to obtain drink on credit.

(1) **Abd.** It's a rale langsom' job th' hyow [hoe] ony wye, an' fin they're tyeuch and winna redd oot amo' idder, 't hings fowk on s' lang, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 2, 1904). (2) **Abd.** There had been a bit of a 'hing in' between Davie Bruce and Kirsty before she came to Dykeside, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 1, 1903). (3, 4, 5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Cum.** Bob . . . hed been hingin' up, as the sayin' is, aback o' t'bar dooar, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (ed. 1886) 7.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Hing-dringing**, lingering, dwelling tediously; (2) **-leather**, the leather joint of a flail; (3) **-post**, the post of a gateway on which the gate hangs.

(1) **Rnf.** Why on uncas thus hing-dringing, While Time his restless flicht keeps winging? YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 42. (2) **Wm.** (B.K.) (3) **Not.** (L.C.M.)

HINGE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] 33. In phr. *to have no hinge to one's back*, to be independent, free from servility or obsequiousness.

‡**HINNED OUT**, *phr.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

Contract for Provisions, &c. Beef—Marrow-bone pieces, without shins, the bone to be hinned out, *Advt.* in *N. Dev. Herald* (Mar. 18, 1891) in *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

HINNY, *v.* m.Lan. (J.S.)

HIPE, *v.* w.Dur.[1] To grumble. See **Hipe**, *v.*[2], *adj.*

‡**HIP-HOUSE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. A lone house. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

HIPPERLY-TIPPERLY, *int.* Dev. An exclamation of surprise or annoyance; 'highty-tighty!'

Hey! hipperly tipperly! here's a sweet purty maid knaws moar'n her father! NORWAY *Parson Peter* (1900) 154.

‡**HIPSY-DIXY**, *adj.* e.Dur.[1] Of evidence: trumped up, 'faked.' [A corruption of *Ipse dixit.*]

HIRE, *sb.* n.Irel. See below.

Some cows will not give their milk freely unless they get a 'hire,' i.e. a 'white' drink or other form of food, which, as it were, coaxes them to part with their milk (A.J.I.).

HIRE, *v.* n.Yks. Used *reflex.*: to engage oneself as servant. (I.W.)

HIRSLE, *v.* Rxb. With *off*: *fig.* to die. See **Hirsel**, *v.*[2]

If we're to get Sim home We'd best be moving or the man'll hirsle off the while we're talking, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 322.

HIS, *pron.* Oxf. e.An. **1.** Used with the ellipsis of house, &c.: his house or home. Cf. **mine.**

e.An.[1] (s.v. Mine). **Nrf.** RYE *Hist.* (1885) xv. **Suf.** (S.J.), (C.T.)

2. Used after proper names as a mark of the possessive, instead of 's. Oxf. (A.P.)

‡**HISHER**, *comp. adj.* *Obs.* Yks. Also in form **isher.** Higher.

n.Yks. 'Ah's gaein isher up.' Very old (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** Nay, we're fer a lile bit hisher up t'daal, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 259.

HIST, *v.* Yks. To listen, pay attention or heed.

Don't ye hist to my wife's nonsense, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 233.

HITCH, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cum. **1.** *sb.* Mining term: a small dislocation of the strata which does not exceed the height of the coal-seam.

It was a bad seam with a hitch. Stuff was constantly falling off the hitch, *W. Cum. Times* (Sept. 19, 1903) 2; (E.W.P.)

2. *v.* To work in a pit or mine until a 'fault' is come across. (E.W.P.)

HITCH, *v.*[2] se.Lin. To fasten, hang. (J.T.B.)

‡**HITCH**, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil.[1] 229. Monthly agents.

HITHOM-TITHOM, *sb.* Bnff. A dish of sweet and sour sowens. (W.G.)

HIVE, *sb.* Stf. In phr. *to have a hive in one's head*, to be not quite right in one's head, to 'have a bee in one's bonnet.'

s.Stf. Theer's no tekin' note of her Reuben, poor old ooman. Her's got a hive in her head, MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* (ed. 1889) 170.

‡**HIVE**, *v.* Sur. Meaning unknown.

I say, old feller, if we does run up agin one, don't you hive him [a viper]; that 'ere last hivin' job did fur me, SON OF MARSHES *Forest Tithes* (1893) 97.

‡**HO**, *pron.* Cum. Her; he. See **Hoo**, *pron.*

She hae gone to ho master with ho's name in her mouth, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xl.

‡**HO**, *sb.* Sc. Cover. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) See **How**, *sb.*[2]

HOARDING, *ppl. adj.* Hrf. Also in form **hurden.** In *comb.* **Hoarding fruit**, fruit picked carefully and put by to be stored. (H.C.M.), (T.W.G.)

HOARY, *adj.* Pem. Mouldy. (M.S.C.) Cf. **hoar**, *adj.*[2]

HOARY-PITCHER, *sb.* Pem. A species of apple, the Red Brandon. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **hoary-morning** (*a*), s.v. **Hoar**, *adj.*[1]

HOAZE, *v.* Cor.[3] To wheeze; to speak hoarsely or huskily. See **Hooze.**

HOB, *sb.* n.Yks. The iron pin used in the game of quoits. (I.W.)

HOBBACK, *sb.* Pem. An awkward lout or hobble-de-hoy. (J.S.O.T.)

HOBBLER, *sb.* Pem. A bargeman. (J.S.O.T.) See **Hobble**, *v.*[2]

HOBBY-HAWK, *sb.* Dev. ? The hobby, *Falco subbuteo.*

He recalled the day on which he had found his first hobby-hawk's nest, ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 18.

‡**HOBLINS**, *adv.* Wm. & Cum.[1] Meaning unknown. [? A corruption of **ablins** (q. v.).]

The canny aul woman, that's hoblins his deame, 293.

HOCH, *v.* Sc. To throw the leg over a person to express contempt at his small stature. See **Hough**, *sb.*[1]

Abd. He's sic a little creatur' you could easily hoch him (G.C.).

‡**HOCKEDOCK**, *sb.* Cmb.[1] A corruption of 'aqueduct.'

At Elm I heard one labourer ask another where he had been. The answer was 'As fur as the hockedock.'

‡**HOCKER**, *v.* w.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To seek. (J.T.)

HOCKIN, *sb.* Cor. In phr. (1) *like Hockin's cats*, (2) *like Hockin's duck*, see below.

1) One and all like Hockin's cats, *Prov., W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902). (2) Gone, an' left me like Hockin's duck, wi'out mate or fellow, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1893) 290.

HOCKLE, *v.* Brks.

He, who only last summer was sa peart, now hockled about like any old Methusalum, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 38.

‡**HOCKLER-OCKLER**, *sb.* w.Yks. A hawking green-grocer. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 13, 1894).

HOCKLET, *sb.* Irel. A useless person. (S.A.B.)

‡**HOCKSY-VOCKSY**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. A head constable's staff.

A tradesman of Exeter threatened his Cornish debtors with a hocksy vocksy, which he carried about with him in his pocket, which was only the head constable's staff, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HOCKY, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Ken. Cross, peevish, ill-tempered. (J.W.B.)

HOD, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Hood**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

‡**HODLE-MAKENSTER**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. ? Rustling. Cf. **hoddle**, *v.*

Sniveling Kate wi' her hodle-makenster coat, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 139.

HODMANDOD, *sb.* Lan. Brks. Also in forms **hod-madod** s.Lan.[1]; **hud-me-dud** Brks. **1.** A stupid, silly fellow. s.Lan.[1] **2.** A scarecrow.

Brks. The children calls 'im an hud-me-dud fur wearin' on't, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 177.

HODROD, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **oddrod.** The cowslip, *Primula veris.* (E.C.M.)

‡**HODYCOLOONY**, *sb.* Irel. A corruption of 'eau-de-Cologne.' *Paddiana* (1848) II. 120.

HOFFIL, HOFFLE, see **Offal.**

HOG, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Oxf. In *comp.* (1) **Hog-bucket**, a large wooden bucket in which food for pigs is mixed and carried. Oxf. (A.P.); (2) **-house** or **Hoggas**, a piggery or pig-sty. Cum. (E.W.P.); (3) **-saff**, meat from an animal that has died a natural death. Nhb.[1] (s. v. Saf).

HOG-A-BACK, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Blue buttons). The devil's bit, *Scabiosa succisa.*

‡**HOGANSTORE**, *sb. Obs.* w.Cy. Meaning unknown.

A Parochial custom formerly prevalent in (at least) the W. counties —viz. that of providing a fund called The Hoganstore, and of supplying from it Hognor bread, Hogner food, Hoggener's money, &c. (R.P.)

HOGGAN, *sb.* Cor. Anything mean or vile. TRENHAILE *Dolly Pentreath* (1854) 45, *note.*

HOGGET, *sb.* Lei. Brks. **1.** A young sheep after its first shearing. Lei.[1] (s. v. Sheep). **2.** A young sheep in its first year when set aside to fatten. Brks.[1] (s. v. Wether).

HOGGING, *sb.* Oxf. i. q. **Hoggins**, *sb. pl.*

We want a hard, smooth surface, with just enough hogging to fill up crevices, but this is generally washed away by a superabundance of water, *Oxford Times* (May 23, 1903).

HOGGLE, *v.* Ess. With *down*: to tumble, fall suddenly. (A.L.M.) See **Hoggle**, *sb.*

HOGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The fireplace where the peat is burnt.

Tammy had a lighted collie hanging on the baulk and a small peat fire burning in the hogie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 12, 1901); (J.S.)

‡**HOG-PIPES**, *sb. pl.* Chs.[1] Meaning unknown.

Send me . . . one of your hog pipes, which cannot be got anywhere only in Ches., *Lett.* (c. 1780) in *Sheaf*, II. 181.

HOIT, *sb.* sw.Cum. A clumsy person. (E.W.P.)

HOIT-A-POIT, *int.* e.An. A variation of 'hoity-toity.' HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 341, *note.*

HOITERING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Moving in a stiff, clumsy, awkward manner. See **Hoit**, *v.*[1]

Abd. He . . . ran in a clumsy hoiterin' fashion to the thieves, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1904).

HOITLE, *v.* and *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **1.** *v.* To see-saw; to rock. **2.** *sb.* A see-saw.

HOKEY-POKEY, *sb.* e.An.[1] Cheap fruit ice in Norwich.

HOLD, *sb.* Cum. Yks. **1.** In phr. *to give one some hold*, to scold severely. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.) **2.** The lurking-place of salmon in a stream.

Cum. Nearly every house . . . had a salmon hold in the river. This was a space in the edge of the river, about four feet in diameter, *W. Cum. Times* (Nov. 17, 1900) 6.

HOLD, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Sus. Som. Also in forms **had** Nhb.[1]; **haud** Sc.; **hod** Yks.; **oud** Shr.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Hold-again**, a warning, check, sudden pull-up.

Fif. Providence is apt to send you a check or a warning—what Marget calls 'a haud-again,' which I may translate into 'a pulling-up short,' HEDDLE *Marget* (1899) 143.

2. Phr. (1) *to hold a fash*, to give one trouble; (2) — *a tyul*, to cause worry or annoyance; (3) — *on*, to stop, cease working; to pause; (4) — *on with*, of a horse: to keep the chains of a cart, &c., taut, while standing still, as opposed to 'holding back'; (5) — *one ohn kent*, to keep secret from, to conceal from; (6) — *one's feet*, to keep from falling, stand upright; (7) — *out of one's gait*, to keep out of one's way; (8) — *out over from*, to keep away from, have nothing to do with; (9) — *the kail hot, fig.* to encourage, cheer; (10) — *to*, to pay attention to; (11) — *up*, to keep sheep or cattle herded together; (12) *hold thee but!* stay a moment! (13) — *thy wisht!* be silent, hold your tongue! (14) *how do you hold your head?* how are you in health? See **Hold**, *v.* **26.**

(1, 2) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Tyul). (3) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Shr.[1] Oud on, Surrey, till I come up (s.v. On). w.Som.[1] (s.v. On). (4) n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) Abd. To haud her ohn kent 'at she had tint the grup o' 't, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 112. (6) n.Yks. (I.W.) (7) Abd. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 16. (8) Abd. Haud oot ower frae the kissin', *ib.* 132. (9) Bwk. We'd loup owre ditch or yett While words o' cheer the laggards hear, To haud the kail het, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 240. (10) n.Yks.[4] He awlus haffles on that mich, whahl neeabody ho'ds ti owt he sez, 390. (11) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (12) m.Yks.[1] *Introd.* 59. (13) w.Yks. (S.P.U.) (14) Sus. (S.P.H.)

HOLE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A ravine; a small valley. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *v.* To make holes for planting posts, trees, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** To bury. *ib.*

HOLIDAYS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. Parts left untouched in sweeping, dusting, &c. (I.W.)

HOLLEN-TIDE, *sb.* Irel. All Hallows time or tide. See **Hallan**, *sb.*[2]

Wmh. I'll be seventy-five come next Hollentide, so I will, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 59.

‡**HOLLEU**, *sb.* Per. A halloo; a loud shout. See **Hollo.**

Give the spur to the steed, Give the war-cry its holleu, FORD *Harp* (1893) 68; Then holleu! MacGaradh! holleu, MacGaradh! Holleu! holleu! holleu! *ib.*

HOLLO, *v.* Pem. In phr. *to hollo blue murder*, to make a great outcry or commotion.

s.Pem. I heard some one hollering blue murder and run out, and there was Jem, keeping the top noise ever was (M.S.C.).

‡**HOLLY-GALONE**, *sb.* Nrf. Also written **holly-golone.** A corruption of 'eau-de-Cologne.'

I bought . . . holly-galone . . . and lots of things, EMERSON *Son of Fens* (1892) 54; Brendy, holly-golone, hollow-blocks, *ib. Wild Life* (1890) 108.

HOLME DOBBIES, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] A term of reproach applied to the inhabitants of the Holme, especially Holme St. Paul. (s. v. Dobbie.)

HOLT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A game preserve.

HOMER, *adj.* Dev. Used to distinguish that one of two fields called by the same name, which is nearer to the house. (R.P.C.)

‡**HOMI-OMRIE**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A hotch-potch, miscellany.

Ane homi-omrie of fanatique span, Justling by chance, made up the wondrous man, *Lines on the Earl of Crawford* (c. 1690) in MAIDMENT *Pasquils* (1868) 321.

HOMMER-THE-LET, *sb.* I.Ma. The game of 'Colley ball' (q.v.). GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 412.

HONEST, *adj.* w.Yks.[1] Applied to a cow that gives her milk readily, and that does not kick. (s. v. Milker.)

HONEY, *sb.* Sc. Lin. In *comp.* (1) **Honey-bee**, a bee; (2) **-oil**, *fig.* to flatter, 'butter up.'

(1) **n.Lin.** (E.S.) (2) **e.Sc.** Ye wouldna think . . . hoo I saft-sawdered an' honey-oiled that man, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* (1900) 24.

HONOURS, *sb. pl.* Cum. In phr. *to make one's honours*, to touch the cap or pull the forelock, in token of respect. (J.Ar.)

HOODLE, see **Wood-wail.**

HOODY, *sb.* Hmp. The linen bonnet worn by women when at work in the fields. (H.R.) See **Hood**, *sb.*[1] **2.**

‡**HOOF**, *sb.* Lin.[1] An acre. [? Misprint for **hook**, *sb.*[3]]

‡**HOO-FLOO**, *adj.* w.Cy. ? High-flown, above one's station.

w.Cy. If he had been forced to put the money into his farms, instead of being so hoo-floo with his four in hand, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) xix.

HOOFS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Calluses or hard skin on the hands.

HOOK, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To stoop in the back. Cf. **hook**, *v.*[4]

HOONT, see **Want**, *sb.*[2]

HOOP, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. **1.** *sb.* A circular wooden frame put round apples to be stored for the winter; the act of sorting apples and surrounding them with a 'hoop.'

The choicer kinds [of apples] . . . being spread carefully one by one on the ground, each collection finally encircled with hoops, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 70; You've done your hoop and it's nigh on milking-time, *ib.* 72.

2. *v.* To spread apples carefully on the floor and surround them with hoops, in order to store them for the winter.

My maids both a-hooping apples in the apple-chamber, *ib.* 59; *ib.* 67

HOOR, *sb.* Pem. A hoar-frost. (J.S.O.T.)

HOOSEY, *sb.* Cum. The game of 'high-bo-leep' (q.v., s.v. **High**, *adj.*). (E.W.P.)

HOOST, *sb.* Stf. (G.H.H.)

HOOSTID, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **hoostit.** A dial. form of 'worsted.' Cf. **worset.**

‡**HOOT**, ? *sb.* or ? *adj.* Sc. [? Misprint for **hoit**, *sb.*[1]]

Then there's Peggy Bauchals, She gets the name o' hoot; Although she's no a beauty She's buirdly and she's stout, BARR *Poems* (1861) 38.

HOOT, see **Will**, *aux. v.*

HOOT-WUG, *int.* Hmp. A carter's call to his horse. (H.R.) See **Hoot**, *int.*

HOP, *sb.*[1] Yks. Hmp. **1.** In *comp* **Hop clover**, the yellow clover, *Trifolium procumbens.* n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** The trefoil, *Trifolium medium.* Hmp. (H.R.)

HOP, *v.* and *sb.*[2] Yks. Lan. Pem. Som. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Hop-a-di-kick**, the movement of a lame person trying to walk quickly; also used *advb.*; (2) **-flag**, the game of hop-scotch; (3) **-frog**, a frog; (4) **-scouch**, a game somewhat similar to 'scouch' (q.v.).

(1) **w.Yks.** T'owd felly war gooin hop-a-di-kick as fast he could wi' his gam leg (B.K.). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] (3) **Som.** With all the airy lightness and alacrity of a hop-frog, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 59. (4) **w.Yks.** All the play is done whilst hopping. The two 'dens' are opposite each other and the fighting ground lies between. A captured one has to be fetched from the edge of the opponents' den, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 13, 1897) (s.v. Scouch).

2. Of stars: to twinkle.

s.Pem. There will be frost to-night; the stars are hopping (M.S.C.).

3. *sb.* Phr. (1) *as fast as hops*, very fast or quickly; (2) *on the hop*, on the spur of the moment.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **s.Pem.** So soon as she heard it she was off on the hop (M.S.C.).

‡**HOPE**, *sb.* Dev. The name of a short street in Devonport. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

HOPPER, *sb.* Pem. Dor. A small maggot which infests cheese, &c. Dor. (E.C.M.) Hence **Hoppery**, *adj.* of ham or bacon: maggoty, infested with maggots. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

HORLE, see **Whirl.**

HORN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Pem. Oxf. Also in form **hurn** Pem. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Horn-burn**, a mark branded upon horned sheep, &c.; (2) **-gibby**, *obs.*, a spoon made of horn; (3) **-gollochy**, an ear-wig; see **-golach**; (4) **-haft**, a haft or handle of horn; (5) **-mad**, very eager; (6) **-scrapple**, a miniature horn-book about 3½ inches long.

(1) **Wm.** Lost, two Scotch sheep and three lambs, hornburn J. K., *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 12, 1901) 5. (2) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (3) **Frf.** (D.M.R.) (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Oxf.** (A.P.) (6) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

2. Phr. *to blow one's own horn*, to sound one's own praises. Cum.[4] **3.** A formation of cloud, resembling in shape the form of a boat. Cf. **horn**, *sb.* **9**, **Noah's Ark.**

Sc. (JAM., s.v. Purse-moo). **Bnff.**[1]

4. *v.* To make hard or horny.

Edb. Toil horns a man's hands, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 315.

5. To push with the horns; to drench with a **horn.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

HORNAWAY, *sb.* nw.Dev. A boys' game identical with 'Monkey-bean' (q.v., s.v. **Monkey**). (R.P.C.)

HORNEY, *sb.* War.[4] A stick with a curve or angle at the end, used in gathering wild fruit.

HORNIC, *sb.* Sc. The root of the earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.* Hence **Hornic-hunter**, *sb.* a seeker after the earth-nut.

Kcb. Yer heid's ower fu' o' hornics an' bum clocks, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 157.

‡**HORNSHOTTLE**, *adj.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Rnf. His hurdies got siccan a shake, He thought he was a' hornshottle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 83.

‡**HORNSTRING**, *v.* ? Oxf. Meaning unknown. [? Mistake for 'hamstring.']

A gude mind to hornstring that old hosebird of a Dobbin, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1876) xxvi.

HORNY-BUCK, *sb.* Sc. A variety of the game of 'tig' or 'touch last.' See **Horny**, *sb.* **7.**

Wgt. Every one who is touched joins hands to the 'tegger' until all have been caught who are in the game (A.W.).

‡**HORRORSCUP**, *sb.* Lan. A corruption of 'horoscope.'

He says it's parson Hollingsworth's horrors-cup, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 34.

HORSE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Pem. Ess. Hmp. Also in form **hoss** War.[3] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Horse-back**, mining term: a balk or species of hitch in the coal strata; (2) **-fish**, the pearl mussel; (3) **-head**, part of the framework of a power-loom; so called from a fancied resemblance to a horse's head; (4) **-kirn**, a churn worked by a horse; (5) **-man word**, see below; (6) **-marine**, a big, fat, coarse-looking woman; (7) **-mushroom**, a large, coarse mushroom; (8) **-rake**, a hay-rake drawn by horses; (9) **-rigged**, on horseback; (10) **-road**, a highroad, a road for wheeled traffic; (11) **-way**, (*a*) a green lane or track for horses, &c., but not wheeled traffic; (*b*) mining term: a travelling road in a pit for horses.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s. v. Saddle-back). (2) **Cum.** The pearl muscle is not known or spoken of under that name . . . but the fish is locally called (at Drigg) a Horse-fish, JEFFERSON *Hist. Allerdale Ward*

(1842) 107. (3) **Lan.** (O.S.H.) (4) **e.Sc.** To do ony good wi' butter I needed a horse-kirn, STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag net* 1900) 16. (5) **Abd.** She had often heard of it and understood that it referred to some secret which every man who aspired to be a horseman must receive from his fellows before he could become a member of the Horseman Society, and receive the help of his fellows when the training of a refractory animal became necessary. . . 'Jamie, fat's the horseman word?' 'Losh be here, Bauby, fat ever put that i' yer heid? It's a thing 't naebody maun speak aboot 't kens ony thing aboot it ava,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Nov. 1, 1902). (6) **War.** (C.T.O.) (7) **Hmp.**[1] (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **w.Yks.**[5] (s.v. Rig). (10) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (11, *a*) **Ess.** The lane is no longer used even as a horse-way, *Longman's Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 448. (*b*) **Nhb.**[1] The horseway up west, and tramway up north along the westernmost headways, SCOTT *Ventilation of Coal Mines* (1868) 18 (s.v. Ways).

2. A 'groin' or light rail erected on the sea-coast for the protection of the beach. See **Shy**, *sb.*

Ess. He noticed some way further down [the shore], and this time high and dry against one of the shies, or 'horses,' another heap, BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 197.

3. *v.* To lift a barrel on to the frame which supports it. Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **4.** To heave, toss up; see below.

War.[3] 'I hossed him oop.' Used only of the action of heaving up by the leg bent at the knee, as when seeking help to mount an unsaddled horse. A boy desiring to climb a wall would say to his companion 'Hoss me up.' **Wor.** (E.S.)

‡HORSE-CRIPPLE, *sb.* Gall. Meaning unknown.

'And wha has Mary gotten?' . . 'A braw horse cripple.' 'Weel done, Mary!' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 311, ed. 1876.

‡HORSE-HOOD, *adv.* Dev. In kind [*sic*]. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

HOSEBIRD, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **husbird** Hmp.; **oozbird** Sus.; **oozebird** Wil.[1] A term of abuse for a good-for-nothing person; applied also to children. w.Sus. (R.B.), Hmp. (H.R.), Wil.[1] (s.v. Wosbird). See **Wosbird.**

HOSHEN, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Gall. I would hear her come to the door, her 'hoshens,' or wide, loose, house slippers, making a faint rustling on the stone floor, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 329.

HOST-BELL, *sb.* Per. [Not known to our correspondents.] The bell rung to call children into school.

Aye the Host-bell rang too soon for the cluster [of school-children] gathered round her knee, AITKEN *Enochdhu* (1901) 232.

HOT, *adj.* Yks. Lin. In phr. (1) *as hot as hot,* very hot, as hot as can be; (2) *to sew with hot needle and burnt thread,* see below.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **n.Lin.**[1] When sewing is done with brittle thread, or otherwise so badly that it breaks easily, it is said to have been done 'wi' hot needle an' bo'nt thread' (s.v. Sewing).

HOTNESS, *sb.* n.Yks. Heat. (I.W.)

‡HOTTENPOT, *sb.* Irel. I.W. Also in form **hot-in-pot** Irel. A corruption of 'Hottentot.'

w.Ir. Sure that's in the north of Amerikay, where the Hot-in-pots lives, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 532. **I.W.**[1]

‡HOUG, *sb.* Sc. ? A hold of, grasp.

Rnf. Gin ye'll gie me a houg the rake I winna think on't lang, sir, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 32.

HOUGE, *adj.* Wor. i.q. **Howgy, 3.**

ne.Wor. You be despert houge along o' them folks at the Mill (J.B.P.).

‡HOUNDINGS, *sb. pl.* e.An.[1] ? Misprint for **housings** or **houncing.**

HO-UP, *int.* se.Lin. A call used in driving cattle. (J.T.B.)

HOUSE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Som. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **House-druft,** of clothes: dried at the fire in the house, instead of out of doors; (2) **-end,** (*a*) the gable or end of a house; (*b*) used as a simile for anything very large; (3) **-fast,** confined to the house; (4) **-height,** very much, a great deal; used as an intensitive; (5) **-mouse,** an animal much in the house; (6) **-proud,** proud of one's house or home; taking pride in having a nice well-kept house; (7) **-ridding,** changing houses, moving; (8) **-rigging,** the ridge at the top of the roof; (9) **-row,** in phr. *by house-row,* from house to house, taking the houses as they come.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Is it bahn ta rain, think ye?' 'Yus, it lewks lahk hahse druft ageean' (B.K.). (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (3) **Cum.** *Carlisle Patr.* (Mar. 13, 1903); (E.W.P.) (4) **n.Yks.** It stinks house-height, very much (I.W.). (5) **n.Yks.** Our cat's a great house-mouse (*ib.*). (6) **Der.** Theere's no sayin' as hoo weerena haase-praad, GILCHRIST *Nicholas and Mary* 1899 182. **s.Not.** I like a woman to be a bit house-proud (J.P.K.). **Suf.** Alice was as 'house-proud' as only eastern county women can be; exquisitely clean, slaving for her furniture, GURDON *Memories* (1897) 8. (7) **Dor.** Left her, uncall'd at house-riddèn, To bide at Woak Hill, BARNES *Poems* (1869 70 3rd S. 11. **Som.** RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893 35. (8, 9 **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *as big as one end of a house,* said of any one very stout. Oxf. (A.P.) Cf. **house-end** (*c*); (2) *to be up to the top of the house,* to be in a state of great excitement or anger. n.Yks. (I.W.); (3) *to throw the house out of the windows,* to make a great noise or disturbance in a house. n.Lin.[1]

HOUZE, see **Ouse,** *v.*

HOVELLED, *pp.* Nhp.[2] Of wheat, &c.: placed on a 'hovel' or frame for stacking. See **Hovel,** *sb.*[1] **5.**

Wheat-hovel-day = the day on which harvest is concluded, and the corn safely hovelled (s.v. Wheat-hovel-day).

HOVER, *sb.* Sur. Dev. A cover, shelter, esp. a hiding-place for fish. See *sb.* **13.**

Sur. When once a large trout has made his hover in a stream, it takes a great deal to move him, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 166. **Dev.** PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901 173.

HOW, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Dev. Also in form **hoo** Irel. **1.** *adv.* In phr. (1) *how and about,* about, concerning; (2) — *are you coming on?* how are you? (3) — *at* or *that?* how was it that? (4) — *by that?* how is it compared with that? (5) — *by yourself?* how do you act? (6) — *is this,* how; (7) — *many fingers stand up?* a children's game.

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Uls.** Hoo's this it happen't? MCILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 30. (7) **Don.** Here I found Nail an' Mary actually playin' 'How-many-fingers-stands-up?' MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 144.

2. *Comb.* **Howsobe,** however. Cf. **howsumbe.**

Dev. 'Tis that, Intson. Howzobe, you'm vound a better half than me, MORTIMER *W. Moors* (1895 105.

3. Whether, in what way.

n.Yks. Ah didn't know how to believe him (I.W.).

4. *sb.* The reason, reason why.

I.Ma. I happen to know partikkiler! . . never mind the how! BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 31.

5. Phr. *at any how,* at any rate. s.Sc. (JAM., s.v. Ony).

HOWDYFICATION, *sb.* Sc. A confinement, accouchement. See **Howdie.**

Wgt. Doctor McWhirter had been away at a howdyfication about the Cairn, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 97.

HOWEVER, *adv.* Yks. Pem. Brks. Also in form **awivver** n.Yks. **1.** In phr. *however sore,* however much.

n.Yks. Bud awivver, hoo-ivver sair they denied him, they sent a gift (I.W.).

2. At least, at any rate; anyhow, in any case.

n.Yks. Ah mun hev tweea awivver (I.W.). **Brks.** A common question among the men is 'How many bouts hast thee made to-day h'wever?' *Spectator* (Oct. 18, 1902) 363.

3. Why.

s.Pem. However did ye go and leave it out here? (M.S.C.)

HOWF, *sb.* Fif. *Fig.* Liking, desire for.

Philosophy's like onions, grand for a strong digestion, but some folk canna thole them; I've no howf o' them mysel', nor yet o' your philosophy, SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 212.

‡HOWF, *sb.* Sc. A cemetery or burial-ground.

Frf. (W.C.) **s.Sc.** Howking the banes o' the dead Melvilles o' Falconhaugh, frae the side o' the quarry, whar it marches wi' the howf o' the auld house, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322.

HOWK, *v.* Cum. With *in:* to eat with relish and avidity, to 'tuck in.'

They all howked in to the tatie-pot he had provided them, *Carlisle Patr.* (Mar. 13, 1903) 3; (E.W.P.)

HOWKS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.[1] The chaff or husks adhering to corn after it has been threshed. (s.v. Puggens.) Cf. **hulk,** *sb.*[1] **3.**

HOWMER, HOWSE, see **Oumer, Ouse,** *v.*

‡**HOWSTER**, *sb.* Dial. unknown. The knot, *Tringa canutus.*

MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1802) 263, ed. 1833; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 105.

HOWTIE, *adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

HOW-WAY, *int.* w.Dur.[1] Come away. See **How**, *int.*

HOX, *v.* Hmp. To catch. Cf. **hocks**, *v.*

I hoxed my foot in a bramble and over I went (H.R.).

‡**HOX**, *int.* Stf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *hox an' frog*, an exclamation.

s.Stf. Theer, theer. Hox an' frog, hox an' frog, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 156.

HOXES, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Oxf.[1] i.q. **Oxter.**

HOY, *int.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

HOYTE, *v.* Sc. To hoist, raise on to the shoulders.

Rnf. The tailor had to lowse His wark, an' hoyte up in a crack The base auld lurdon on his back, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 55.

HOZLE, *sb.* Cor. The throat; the windpipe. Cf. **hoozle**, *sb.*[2]

I'll clinch tha by the hozle, iss, An' chuck tha like a rat, DANIEL *Muse in Motley* (1867) 18.

HOZZLE-TIMBER, *sb.* Pem. Hazel-wood. (J.S.O.T.)

HUCK, *v.* Brks. Mid. Hmp. Also in form **uck** Mid. **1.** To throw together into a heap, &c.; to move, push.

w.Brks. (A.H.H.M.) w.Mid. Take a fork and uck that rubbish up together. The bullock was a bit wild, and ucked up the ground with his horn. Uck that cinder off the hob (W.P.M.). Hmp. (H.R.)

2. *Fig.* To turn out; to oust.

Brks. They were hucked out o' their house at Michaelmas (E.G.H.).

HUCKLE-BONE, *sb.* Pem. The hip-joint. (J.S.O.T.)

HUDDLE, *v.* Lin. In phr. *to huddle and cuddle*, to kiss, hug; to fondle, embrace. (J.P.F.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**HUDDLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Lei. In phr. *to go in the huddlings*, to run away by night so as to escape one's creditors.

I don't intend to moonshine or go i' th' huddlings, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187.

HUE, see **Whew**, *sb.*[1]

HUERUNT, *sb.* Sc. A heron.

Bwk. Saw the huerunt catching eels Amang the reeds sae rank, CROCKETT *Minstrelsy* (1893) 169.

HUFF, *sb.* Pem. In phr. *huff be to you!* an exclamation of impatience or contempt. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **huff**, *v.*[1] **3.**

HUGEOUS, *adj.* s.Lan.[1]

HUGGAN, *sb.* e.Lan. The bone of the pelvis. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901).

HUGGERT, *ppl.adj.* Sc. Bent with cold, &c., shrunken. See **Hugger**, *v.*[1]

Abd. He's bent and huggert aboot the shoulders, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 25, 1900).

HUGGLE, *v.* War. Pem. **1.** In phr. *huggle and cuggle*, to hug, embrace. War.[3] **2.** To wrap up.

s.Pem. Ain't I just huggled? Mother's a villain for huggling a body up (M.S.C.).

HUIL, HULE, see **Yule.**

‡**HULBIRT**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **halbert.** A heavy, unwieldy body; applied to a tall, masculine-looking woman.

I mind ower weel whin Lusa Laesk de'ed. Doo minds what a hulbirt shü wis, Girzzie? *Sh. News* (Dec. 31, 1898); (J.S.)

‡**HULET**, *sb.* Hmp. A large dark-coloured moth. (W.M.E.F.) See **Howlet**, *sb.* **4.**

‡**HULL**, *sb.* Sus. Meaning unknown.

Dey thaut as de hull hed hatched de egg, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433.

HULL, see **Will**, *aux. v.*, **Whole.**

HULL-SCOOPS, *sb. pl.* Lakel. Holes or hollows in the sands made by boats lying waiting for the tide to move them.

A source of danger to travellers crossing the sandbanks after the tide receded (B.K.); This was one of the dreaded hull-scoops, PALMER *Lake Cy. Rambles* (1902) 96.

HUM, *v.*[5] Hmp. To stink. (H.R.)

HUMAN, *sb.* Wm. Excrement. (B.K.)

‡**HUMBLE**, *v.* Dial. unknown. To humble or humiliate oneself, to demean oneself.

The charities . . . in many cases do not go to the most needy, 'who will not humble to ask for them,' *Dy. News* (Oct. 17, 1891) 3, col. 2.

HUMBUGS, *sb. pl.* Wm. Light grappling-irons used to hold a restive horse, &c. (B.K.)

HUMLIK, *sb.* Cum.[4] Dial. form of **hemlock** (q.v.). (s.v. Umlik.)

‡**HUMLY BUSH**, *phr.* Yks. Meaning unknown; known only in a children's rhyme; see below.

w.Yks. All around the hum'ly bush, All around the weasel, The parson kissed the cobbler's wife, Pop goes the weasel (J.T.).

HUMMEL, *adj.* Inv. (H.E.F.) Of handwriting: plain, without flourishes. A *fig.* use of **hummel**, *adj.*[1]

HUMMER, *sb.* se.Lin. An incredible story. (J.T.B.) See **Humer**, *sb.*[1] **4.**

HUMMIN-ALE, *sb.* Wm. Strong, heady, foaming ale. See **Humming, 2.**

While hummin-ale was drunk frae t'pail, SEWART *Rhymes* (1869) 5.

HUMMING-BUZZING, *prp.* Irel. Making a droning, buzzing noise. See **Hum**, *v.*[1]

A lot of us squattin' together, Hummin'-buzzin' away at our book like the bees in the bloom of the heather, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 91.

HUMMOCK, *sb.* War. Wor. Dev. **1.** A small mound of earth such as that thrown up by a mole or by ants. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) Hence **Hummocky**, *adj.* lumpy, uneven, rough. *ib.* **2.** A hunch.

Dev. Geeve's jus' a hummock o' bread an' a jug o' zyder, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 172.

HUMMY, *adj.* Pem. Musty, going bad with damp. Cf. **humph**, *sb.*[1]

s.Pem. The bacon is gone hummy. This pan smells hummy (M.S.C.); (J.S.O.T.)

HUMOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. War. Wor. Also in form **humebor** s.Wor. **1.** *sb.* A sore, boil. s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *v.* To ease, accommodate a thing to its position. n.Yks. (I.W.) **3.** Of butter: to soften it for use by pressing it with a knife or warming it in front of the fire. War. (C.T.O.)

‡**HUMP**, *sb.* Yks. ? The thigh; ? a hunch.

w.Yks. Shooulders an' humps, *Spec. Dial.* 37.

HUMP, *v.* n.Yks. To sulk, esp. in phr. *to hump and cry.* (I.W.)

HUMPETTY-BACKED, *adj.* Cor.[3] Hunch-backed. Cf. **humpty.**

HUMPY, *adj.* Wil. Depressed, melancholy. Cf. **4.**

The fowls to-day all skeered and humpy, TENNANT *Vill. Notes* (1900) 51.

‡**HUNDEN**, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb.[1] The 'hooding' or leather straps or thongs joining the two sticks of a flail.

HUNDER-STONE, *sb.* Wil.[1] Thunderbolt. [? A misreading of **thunder-stone.**]

Probably either belemnites, or else the concretionary nodules of iron pyrites, called 'thunder-bolts' by the labourers.

HUNGER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Hmp. Dev. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Hunger-physic**, a jocular term for food; (2) **-rot**, see below.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) s.Sc. Some people have been led to consider the rot as of two kinds, viz. the querney, or black rot, proceeding from foul feeding, and the hunger-rot from an absolute deficiency of food of every kind, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 464-5 (JAM., s.v. Querney).

2. *v.* To starve; to withhold necessary food. Cum.[4] Hence (1) **Hungered** or **Hongered**, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* hungry, starved; having a great hunger; (2) **Hunger-'em-out**, *adj.* starved, short of food.

(1) Hmp. I be a hongered (H.R.). n.Dev. A banging, great-hungered, wide-bellied thing, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 13. (2) Cum. Bad-shaped cattle and 'hunger-'em-out' pigs (E.W.P.).

HUNGRY, *adj.* Bwk. In *comb.* **Hungry welcome**, a cold reception; used with a *neg.*

There's rowth o' a' thing ane could want, an' sae Whae'er may ca' There is nae hungry welcome ever gi'en at Day's ha', CALDER *Poems* (1897) 122.

HUNKER, *v.* Sc. 1. *Fig.* To stoop, submit, yield, endure.

We just maun hunker till the day Their help'll no be needit, WATSON *Poems* (1877) 57 (JAM. *Suppl.*); Hunkerin' an' hungin' on's a puir trade, *Prov.* in *Scotsman* (Mar. 19, 1887).

2. To watch in a crouching position so as not to be observed.

I wouldnae be the least surprised if they were hunkering this wood, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) xi.

HUNKERINGS, *sb. pl.* Per. Genuflexions, prostrations; used *fig.*

The superstitions and 'hunkerings' which debased the religion of England were mercilessly exposed, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 100.

HUNKERS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1]

‡**HUNKEY**, *sb.* Sh.I. A lad with a clumsy, ungainly walk; a short, thick-set man. See **Hunksit.**

A news correspondant 'e caad de a donkey, Güd trath du's nedder man ir monkey, His letter truly set de hunkey, *Sh. News* (Feb. 19, 1898); (J.S.)

‡**HUNKIN**, *sb. Obs.* Cor. Meaning unknown.

Ah hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid That you is laughing at a simple maid, 'CORNWALL' *W. Eclogue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287.

HUNT, see **Want**, *sb.*[2]

HUNTER, *sb.* Lnk. In phr. *hunter's beer*, a weaver's treat.

Submit to feast but twice a year, On penny-pyes, and hunter's beer, M'INDOE *Poems* (1805) 11.

HUNT THE HARE, *phr.* Bwk. See **Hunt**, *v.* 1 (5).

What games o' shinty, hunt the hare, An' peerie, ba', or bool! CALDER *Poems* (1897) 240.

HURB, *sb.* Abd. A term of endearment applied to a mischievous child. (J.F.)

‡**HURD**, *sb.* Sh.I. A quantity of 'burstin' suitable for drying in a kettle over the fire.

In a corner of the looder stood a toyeg (a small straw basket), containing as much corn as would be a hurd o' burstin. This was the annual offering to the Water Neugle, in order to insure the good services of his godship, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 172; (J.S.)

HURDEN, *adj.* Wor. See below. See also **Harden**, *v.*

'The lambs look hurden' = they look 'pinched' or 'tucked up' (E.S.).

HURDLE, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.) In *comp.* (1) **Hurdle-reeves**, the twisted loops of hazel or withe that fasten the hurdles together; (2) **-zull**, the stick to which two hurdles are fastened.

HURD-MEAT, *sb. Obs.* Cum.[4] Food given to the 'herd' (q.v.) for tending the village cattle and sheep.

HURDY, *sb.* Frf. *pl.* in phr. *over the hurdies*, over head and heels; used *fig.*

Ower the hurdies amon' debt, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 13th S. 277.

HURK, *sb.* and *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) 1. *sb.* A limp; *fig.* a hesitation in speaking. 2. *v.* To limp. Cf. **hurk**, *v.*[1]

HURL, *sb.*[2] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

HURL, see **Whirl.**

HURLING, *sb.*[1] Wm.

This fish (sc. the perch) possesses certain local or provincial names, as 'barse' in Westmoreland, or if young 'hurling,' DAY *Fishes* (1880–84) I. 4.

‡**HURMS**, *sb. pl.* Lan. Meaning unknown. [Misprint for **hurns** or **horns.**]

A great black Boggart, wi' great lung hurms, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk Lore* (1867) 55.

HURPLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Said of the roots of cabbages and turnips when suffering from the disease of 'finger and toe.' (E.W.P.) Cf. **hirple**, *v.* 2.

HURRISH, *int.* Irel. A call to pigs to come to their food. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1820) s.v. Thyurrh.

HURRO, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **urrow** w.Yks.[3] In phr. *like hurro*, very easily, without any difficulty. Cf. **hoorro.**

n.Yks. He did it like hurro (I.W.). w.Yks.[3] In a race, when one is far ahead, he is said to have beaten his competitor 'lauk urrow' (s.v. Like).

HURST, see **Rust**, *v.*[2]

‡**HURST-RIGG**, *sb.* Sc. A form of 'hairst' or 'harvest-rig.'

A Sc. lassie, when wading a burn, kilts her coats, and when she is employed on the hurst rigg, she breeches them, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 22.

HUSEN, *sb. pl.*[1] w.Dur.[1] The eaves of a house. Cf. **housing**, *sb.*[1] 4.

HUSEN, *sb. pl.*[2] w.Dur.[1] Husks.

HUSH-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. A place where water has been dammed up so as to collect sufficient for 'hushing.' (E.W.P.) See **Hush**, *v.*[2]

HUSHO, *sb.* Irel. A soft, monotonous chant sung by nurses to send their charges to sleep.

The monotonous sound of the churn-dash falling on his ear acted as a husho, and the worried and wearied Andy . . . fell asleep to the bumping lullaby, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xii.

HUSK, *sb.* Wor. The refuse of the ground apples in cider-making. Also called **musk** (q.v.). (H.K.)

‡**HUSSING**, *prp.* Abd. ? Teasing, mocking, bantering. Cf. **hyse.**

Jangling, wrangling, scolding, hussing, wrestling, boxing, kicking, cussing, MESTON *Wks.* (1723) 24.

HUSTLE, *v.* Hmp. To toss, in phr. *pitch and hustle*, pitch and toss. (H.R.)

HUTCHY, see **Whichy.**

HUTOCK, *sb.* Abd. A small stack. Cf. **hattock**, *sb.*[1]

Aifter pitten the hutock o' hay, an' the verra butter new oot o' the churn, an' twa dizzen o' eggs doon yer throat, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 113.

‡**HUTS**, *sb. pl.* Dial. unknown. ? The loppings of trees. (W.W.S.)

HUVVER, *v.* Hrt. With *up*: to lift a swath of hay lightly to let the air get under it. (E.S.F.) Cf. **hover**, *v.*[2] 4.

‡**HWOAZ-IN**, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rosin.

Ne'er a tune was owre an duin But Jonathan caw't for 'hwoazin,' GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 280.

HYAAVE, *adj.* Abd. Also written **hyeave.** Grey; sallow, livid, 'blae.' See **Hyauve.**

Man, ye're surely nae weel, ye're leukin unco hyaave i' the face, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 23, 1904); *ib.* (Nov. 1, 1902).

‡**HYHUMPUS**, *sb.* Lan. A deformed person, a cripple. Cf. **humpy**, *adj.*

Wurno' there a little hyhumpus wi' thee? A chap as aulus walks his ground twice o'er, I meean; climbs on sticks like garden paes, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xxiii.

‡**HYPLOCK**, *adj. Obs.* Gall. Meaning unknown.

My house is fu' baith butt and ben, Of hyplock hamespun gentlemen, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 35.

HYPOCRITE, *adj.* Suf. Crippling, disabling. See **Hypocriting.**

He suffers as a general rule from the rheumatics and the 'browntitus'—both of which, as his wife parenthetically remarks, are 'hypocrite complaints,' GURDON *Memories* (1897) 4.

I

‡**ICEE-WILLEE**, *sb.* Cor.[3] The sandling, *Calidris arenaria.*

‡**ICKET**, *sb.* Yks. Meaning unknown.

As I were going over London Brig I met a load of soldiers, Some in ickets, some in ackets, Some in red and yellow jackets. What were they? A swarm of wasps! *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 325.

‡**IDDLINS**, *sb. pl.* Der.[2] Meaning unknown.

Eating slowly or by 'iddlins' (s.v. Chyzening).

IDIWUT, see **Ediwut.**

IDLE, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Cor. 1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Idle-bones**, an idle fellow, a 'lazy-bones.' w.Yks. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 169. 2. Empty, unoccupied.

Cor.[3] The L.'s are moving and their house will be idle.

3. Of plants: barren, only occasionally producing a good crop. n.Yks. It's rather a ahdle beerer (I.W.).

4. *sb.* Idleness, in phr. *for idle.*

Lan. He cannot, for idle, keep his garden tidy (C.J.B.).

IDLE-BANT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A chalk-line, used by carpenters.

IDLEMENT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Idleness.

IGNORANT, *adj.* Irel. Presumptuous, forward.

She would no doubt have deemed it 'very ignorant' on her part to attempt a more definite explanation. This is another word that has a meaning of its own in Irish-English. . . The term would be considered specially appropriate to those who presumptuously rush in where angels fear to tread . . . and who in general take too much upon them or disregard superior claims, *Pilot* (May 30, 1903) 522.

ILAND, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cmb. Meaning unknown.

24 quarters one bushell and 3 pecks, came all out of the first mow on the right hand in the new barne, and the iland was full of Rye besides (c. 1682-84), in *N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1904).

‡ILILUK, *sb.* Irel. Meaning unknown.

Con. On the shore of MacDara's island there is a stone called the 'Captives Stone,' where, until very lately, women during low tide gathered ililuk, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 259.

ILL, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Brks.

1. *adj.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Ill-begetten,** base-born, of a bad breed; used as a term of contempt; (2) **-bothom't,** bad from the foundation, utterly bad; (3) **-broken,** badly brought up or trained; (4) **-contrivet,** ill-natured, cantankerous; (5) **-convenient,** inconvenient; (6) — **deed,** bad fortune or luck; (7) **-faured,** (*a*) ugly; (*b*) improper; (8) **-gettit,** having bad habits; (9) **-greein',** quarrelsome; (10) **-like,** see (7, *a*); (11) **-nature,** bad-tempered; (12) **-snusket,** cross, snappish in temper; (13) **-spoken,** evil-speaking; (14) **-tricky,** mischievous; (15) — **turn,** a mischief, an injury; (16) **-vandtit,** discontented, unsociable; see **Vandt**; (17) **-vaum'd,** of bad repute or fame; (18) **-will.** in phr. *to have at ill-will,* to dislike, have a spite against; (19) **-willed,** ill-tempered, spiteful.

(1) **s.Lan.**[1] He's a ill-begetten whelp. (2, 3, 4) *ib.* (5) **Brks.** 'Tis ter'ble illconnvanient havin' narra ooman about the 'ouse, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 93. (6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7, *a*) **n.Cy.** As ill-faured looking shapes as ye'll ever set eyes on, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 156. (*b*) **n.Cy.** It 'ill be weel gin there's nae ill-faur'd matter gaen on, *ib.* 82. (8) **Abd.** An ill-gettit, coorse min'et, vicious, cruel vratch o' a craiter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1904). (9) **Abd.** They were 'a caird, ill-greein' pack,' W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 40. (10, 11) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (12) **Sh.I.** (J.S.); JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 39. (13) **n.Cy.** Sic an ill-spoken, cuorous, cantlin' body, aye pickin' holes in her neighbours' garments, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 192. (14) **Sc.** MACKAY (s.v. Willie). (15) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (16) **S. & Ork.**[1] 'An ill-vandtit bodie'—a person disposed to be discontented, unsocial, &c. (17) **Sh.I.** The guidwife would seize a lowin taand, and chase the uncanny visitor out the door, throwing the fire after her, while she exclaimed: 'Twee-tee-see-dee, du ill-vaum'd trooker!' SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 140. (18) **n.Yks.** He had them at ill-will. He'll hod them at ill-will (I.W.). (19) *ib.*

2. Unkind, cruel, harsh.

Abd. Naebody wid be ull tull't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 26, 1904).

3. Bad, severe.

Abd. An ill caul wi' a sair hoast, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 18.

4. Stormy, rough.

Lan. It being late and like for . . . an ill night . . . I thought it prudent to go home, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 101.

5. *v.* To speak evil of, to depreciate, rail at.

n.Yks. He ill'd t'young trees ivver seea (I.W.). **Lan.** Thomas illed our calf, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 74.

ILLEGITIMATE, *sb.* Dev. An illiterate person, one unable to read or write.

'I don't think you can read or write, can you?' 'No, I can't, I'm what they do call an illegitimate' (J.D.P.).

‡ILL-SANTAFIED, *adj.* Sh.I. ? Ill-sanctified, not spiritually improving.

I can dû little mair nor read a shapter i' da Bible, an' dat's bit ill-santafied sometimes, STEWART *Tales* (1892) 4.

ILLYSHIFT, *adj.* Pem. Untidy, shiftless, helpless. (J.S.O.T.)

‡ILOAN, *sb.* Wxf.[1] An island.

IMAGE, *sb.* Pem. An imp, dwarf; an oddity. (J.S.O.T.)

IMPET, *sb.* Nrf. An imp; a spirit, ghost.

He felt his back grown cold. And he looked behind him, and there were a white impet, or summit white, a-follerin them along the road, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 199.

‡IMPISITIN, *sb.* Sur. Meaning unknown. ? Position, state of affairs.

Minester didna meän it . . . or else he be goan wrung in's head-works, that's the impisitin on't, someways, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v.

IMPRESSION, *sb.* Dor. Oppression, esp. in phr. *impression on the chest,* a chest trouble of some kind.

I had the impression on my chest so bad I couldn't eat nothing but chicken, FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 9.

IN, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Not. Lin. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **In-by deputy,** mining term: a deputy or official stationed in a mine, as opposed to the 'top gaffer' (q. v.) at the mouth of the pit; (2) **-calver,** a cow or heifer in calf; (3) — **co,** in partnership or company; (4) **-country,** *obs.*, inland country; (5) **-kneed,** knock-kneed, having the knees turned inwards; (6) — **pig,** big with young; (7) **-room,** an inner room, parlour; (8) **-the-stead,** instead; (9) **-ways,** inwards.

(1) **Cum.**[4] (2) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (4) **Sc.** He likewise held Justice Ayres in the In-country, MELVIL *Memoirs* (1735) 179. (5) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **s.Lan.**[1] (7) **n.Cy.** I heard Jeanie's voice i' the in-room, JONES *Nhb.* (1871) 34. (8) **s.Lan.**[1] (9) **Kcb.** Close-set reg'lar teeth, a' slopin' inweys, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 169.

2. Phr. (1) *in a band,* in league; of the same mind; (2) — *a bit,* presently, soon, in a short time; (3) — *a mistake,* by mistake; (4) — *and out,* out of a straight line; (5) — *fear,* lest, for fear that; (6) — *the way,* near at hand, close by; (7) — *to the fire,* near or towards the fire; (8) — *touch with,* in comparison with; (9) — *with,* friendly with, intimate, on very good terms; (10) — *years,* of human beings: getting old; (11) *to be in him,* to be something internal or mental; (12) *to belong in,* to belong to, have its place in; (13) *that is* or *was in,* there is or was; (14) *well in for,* well supplied with.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **w.Yks.** 'Is ta comin'?' 'Aye, ah'll be theer in a bit' (J.D.W.). (3, 4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **n.Yks.** Ah'll gan, i' fear he dizn't dea 't (*ib.*). (6, 7) *ib.* (8) **w.Yks.** Amy's nut e' touch wi' Ada for nowtiness (B.K.). (9) **s.Not.** I don't like him to be so in with them Smiths (J.P.K.). (10) **Chs.**[1] (s.v. Up i' Yeers). (11, 12) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (13) **I.Ma.** The Doctor was bound to know about all the divilment that was in, BROWN *Doctor* (1891) 38. (14) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

3. *prep.* On.

s.Not. Look! you've dropped it in the floor. She let the beads fall in the path (J.P.K.).

4. *adv.* Of a meeting or gathering: assembled, met together; held, going on. n.Yks. (I.W.) **5.** With *with* and omission of the verb: to put, push, get, &c. **in.** *ib.*

IN, see **One.**

‡INAIRT, *adj.* Sc. ? A corruption of 'inward'; 'through and through,' thoroughly sincere and genuine.

A graun' chiel' Robin; no ane fir show, but a fine inairt man, *People's Friend* (July 27, 1896) 505.

INCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. e.An. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Inch-pieces,** very small fragments. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *v.* With *away*: to retreat or withdraw gradually.

e.An. 'I du love 'ee trewly,' says he desperately. 'And?' says she inquiringly, then inching away, HARRIS *East-ho!* (1902) 42.

3. To live sparingly, in phr. *inching and pinching.*

Sc. Inching and pinching, and grudging to spend, *Good Wds.* (1881) 482.

INCOME, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Income ware,** weeds cast in by the sea, as distinguished from those which adhere to the rocks. (s.v. Ware.) [Corr. of **Income, 6.**]

‡INCOMING GROUND, *phr.* ? Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] The down hill part of a journey. BLACKLEY *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 166.

INDEPENDENT, *adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

INDER, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *an Inder o' money,* the wealth of the Indies. Cf. *as rich as Indee,* s.v. **India.**

Ter hear my man talk when he hain't got the wittles he kinder 'proves on, one 'ud think he gave an Inder o' money ter shop with, *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 1903 226.

INDIGNANCE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Edb. Indignation.

The terrible tale with horror we hear—with indignance review, AIKMAN *Poems* (1816) 125.

INDOOR, *sb.* Yks. An inner porch in a cottage.

w.Yks. 'Wheer's my coit?' 'It hings up e' t'indoor' (B.K.).

INFANT-HARROW, *sb.* Wor. (E.S.)

INFORMATION, *sb.* I.W. GRAY *Ribstone Pippins* (1898) 140.

INGEN, INGEON, INGIN, see **Onion.**

‡**INGLE-SAVE**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Edb. Tabitha wi' her tabby cats Frae round her ingle-save, *Carlop Green* (1817) 176.

‡**INGLIFIED**, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Learned, educated; like an Englishman.

Ir. It was surprising how high-flown and inglified he could speak, WEBB *Tales of Ireland—House under the Hill.* Ant. He's owre inglified for me, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

‡**INISITIJITTY**, *sb.* War.[3] A little, ridiculous person.

INKER, *sb.* Sc. An ink-bottle.

Ang. Inkers, pens, and copy-books, REID *Howetoon*, 46.

INNER, *adj.* Lin. In *comb.* **Inner lass**, a housemaid. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**INNERS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Under-garments.

Sh.I. Shū stöde afore wir bed in her inners, *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901).

INNIN, INNON, see **Onion.**

INNOCENT, *sb.* Pem. A person of weak intellect. (J.S.O.T.)

INPITCHER, *sb.* Sus.[1] Also in form **impitcher.** A man who unloads the corn or hay on a wagon, on to the stack or rick. (s. v. Pitcher.)

‡**INPLAY**, *sb.* Sh.I. Used in prov. *he lauchs in his sleeve that haes the inplay.* SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 228.

‡**INSKIN**, *adj.* Mid. [Not known to our correspondents.] Close, intimate.

You never did think much of [women], Mr. Corny; but you never had no inskin experience, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. iv.

INSTANCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Effort, insistence.

Nor did that Queen make any further instance for his liberty, MELVIL *Memoirs* (1735) 264.

‡**INTAKE**, *sb.* ? Yks. Meaning unknown.

Among the mountains, and the dreary moorland, the 'intake' of the coming winter was a great deal worse to see, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xxxv.

INTENT, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *at the intent*, on the spot, present on the occasion; looking on, superintending.

Abd. Ye maun come, Saun'ers. Aw never yet saw a stack biggit at Cushieneuk bit ye wis at the intent, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 16, 1903).

‡**INTHREATHMENT**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks.[2] Meaning unknown.

Robert Carre holdeth a tenement and lands of William Spencers and the said tenement payeth for some inthreathment yearly, ij*s.* iiij*d.*

INTO, *prep.* Sc. Pem. In form **intae** Sc. **1.** In phr. *to be into a person*, to scold or find fault with any one.

Abd. Hes he been intae ye for sayin' ye h'ard the flails the last twa nichts? W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 74.

2. Except, with the exception of; all but, excepting. See **E'en to**, s.v. **E'en**, *adv.*

s.Pem. Class is all here, into Gwillum (M.S.C.); The boys is all come, into one. I've a sewed all my frock, into this sleeve (E.D.).

‡**INVENTIONARY**, *sb.* ? Sus. An inventory. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1886) xxxiv.

INYAN, INYON, see **Onion.**

‡**INYARY**, *sb.* Sh.I. Diarrhœa. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

IRISH-HOUSE, *sb.* Chs.[1] A bothy for the use of Irish labourers on a farm. (s. v. Paddy-house.)

IRON, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **airn-** Gall. In *comb.* (1) **Iron-fork**, a pitchfork, hay-fork; (2) **-ore well**, a mineral spring; (3) **-soupled**, with links or hinges of iron.

(1) n.Yks. He used to walk wiv a iron fork (I.W.). (2) Abd. (A.W.) (3) Gall. Nae weapon had Geordie . . . But an airn-soupled Galloway flail, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 50.

IRONS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Knife and fork, in phr. *to be a good fist with one's irons*, to have a good appetite. (E.W.P.)

'IS, see **This.**

ISS, *adv.* Brks.[1] (s. v. Eese), Cor.[3]

ISSUE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. The amount of coal agreed upon to be taken from a given pit.

They [the coalowners of the Tyne and Wear] met monthly, and sometimes fortnightly, to fix what was called the 'issue' for the following month, WEBB *Democracy* (1901) 448.

IT, *pron.* Sc. *Possess.*: its.

e.Per. Still fairly common, among the older folks. 'The horse brak it leg.' 'See at the cat pittin up it paw and clawin it head' (W.A.C.).

‡**ITHE-SAY**, *sb.* Der.[2] Dial. pronunciation of the place-name Hathersage.

IT(T, see **Yet**, *adv.*

IVES, *sb. pl.* se.Lin. Eel-traps made of willow wicker-work. (J.T.B.)

J

‡**JAAKE**, *v.* *Obs.* Per. Meaning unknown.

They knit their couples not to jaake To never one they gave a balk, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 9, ed. 1853.

JABBLE, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.) i.q. **Jobble**, *sb.*[1]

JACK, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Wor. Pem. Sur. Sus. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jack ass**, a male ass; (2) **— line**, a strong cord of hemp; (3) **— snipe**, the snipe, *Limnocryptes gallinula*; (4) **— straws**, a children's game resembling 'spellikins.'

(1) n.Cy. A team of six Jack asses for carting, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 197. (2) w.Yks.[2] (s.v. Line). (3) Sur. SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 275. (4) s.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. (1) *Jack and his cart*, the constellation *Ursa major*; (2) — *at a pinch*, one ready on emergency or for the time being; (3) — *o' Bonnock*, a bogey; (4) —*'s alive*, a game of forfeits played round the fire; (5) —*'s case*, a heron; (6) — *with the iron teeth*, see (3).

(1) Sus. (S.P.H.) (2) Wor. I was obliged to employ labour Jack at a pinch, as you may say (H.K.). (3) War.[3] Children run away from a cracker (firework), when it is in action, and jumps about on the ground while exploding, saying that 'Jack o' Bonnock would have them.' (4) w.Cor.[1] Jack's alive and likely to live; If he die in my hand a pawn I'll give (s.v. Robin's alight). (5) Pem. (J.S.O.T.) (6) Der. Jack-wi'-th'-Iron-Teeth's gotten howd o' me an' draggin' me to Hell, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 143.

3. A liquid measure of about a quarter of a pint.

Lan. She offered to give me a half jack of spirits in at it, WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 40.

JACKY-BEATH-SIDES, *sb.* Cum.[4] The 'odd' man in a game when the players are not equal in numbers, who plays first on one side and then on the other.

JACOB, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A round black plum.

‡**JAGE**, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A violent motion. (HALL.)

JAGGEDY, *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Also in form **jaggety.** Jagged, rough at the edges.

Ir. An ould jaggety patch wid green edges, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 84. Nhb. It's like a muckle bason made wi' jaggedy rocks, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 270.

‡**JAGGERS**, *sb.* ? Ess. In *comb.* **By Jaggers!** an expletive or mild oath. Cf. **by Jiggers.**

By Jaggers! where is Phoebe? BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 92.

‡**JAKE-EASY**, *adj.* Sc. ? Willing, having no objection.

Lnk. 'I'll see the price o' that bonnet this vera nicht!' 'Oh, buy't if ye like; I'm jake-easy on't, Betty,' MURDOCH *Readings* (1895) II. 31.

JAKES, *v.* s.Wor. With *in*: to bring dirt into a house, &c. (H.K.) Cf. **jakes**, *sb.*

JAM, *v.*[1] Nrf. With *about*: to idle, loiter.

Edith, Gartrood, Beetruss, found in lively conversation with the frequenters of the spot, 'jammin' about up town,' get the rough side of their fathers' tongues, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 224.

JAM, *v.*[2] Yks. To make believe; to take in, hoax.

e.Yks. He tell'd him he'd a'e ti gan ower t'watther; he jamm'd him wi' that (M.C.F.M.).

JAMB, *sb.* Wor. (E.S.)

JAMBLE, *v.* n.Yks. Also in forms **jammle**, **jaumle**. To shake a liquid in order to mix it; to shake a window as a signal. (I.W.)

JAMENTY, *sb.* Irel. In phr. *by Jamenty!* an oath. Cf. **Gemminy**.

Wmh. Let it out, or, be jamenty, you'll bring the ruck to a head, BULLOCK *Pastorals* (1901) 110.

JAMMI-RAGS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Jam-rag**.

JANGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. **1.** *v.* In *comb.* **Jangle-foot wine**, a name applied to any strong, intoxicating liquor. Cf. **plait**, *v.* **II. 1.**

Some four-penny ale, said to more than equal in strength the plum jerkum, jangle foot wine, and other concoctions of the Vale, *Evesham Standard* (Jan. 9, 1904).

2. *sb.* A gossip; idle talk.

She was having a civil jangle, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 5, 1902).

JANKER, *sb.* Sc.

Immediately beyond Piershill the car collided with a janker coming in the opposite direction, *Scotsman* (Oct. 14, 1904).

JANNOCK, *adj.*, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Stf. Dor. Also in forms **jennock** Gall.; **jonnick** Dor.; **jonnock** Stf. **1.** *adj.* Pleasant, friendly, sociable. sw.Dor. (C.E.P.) **2.** *sb.* Phr. *not to do the jannock with one*, not to behave fairly or rightly.

Gall. God forgive ye, Meg, but ye hae'na done the jennock wi' me. I didna deserve sic treatment at your han', *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 18.

3. *v.* To work together smoothly. Stf. *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901).

‡**JANNOCK**, *sb.* Nhp.[1] A buttress or support against a wall. See below.

Only heard once; when inquiring the road, of a sexagenarian in a neighbouring village, I was directed to 'go down to that theere jannock, (pointing to a buttress in the wall,) and then turn to the right.'

JAR, *sb.* Lin. A glass of liquor.

se.Lin. I paid for jars for him and me. Oh, he takes a jar or two most (Tuesdays) (J.T.B.).

‡**JARGE**, *sb.* ? Yks. A jug.

Bill, go and drah the black jarge full o' yell, BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* (1879) viii.

JARGONING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Chattering, idle talk. Cf. **jargon**, *v.*

Abd. We continued to clink in alternation with laughter and reckless jargoning, COBBAN *Angel of Covt.* (1898) 40.

JARL, *v.* Brks. To quarrel, dispute, 'have words'; to jeer, jest.

I likes you uncommon, though you ud'nt think it, seein' how I've jarled at you, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1901) 679.

JARM, *v.* Sh.I. (J.S.) i.q. **Yarm**, *v.* **2.**

JAR-PIE, *sb.* Brks. The jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. See **Jar(r**, *v.*

Jays (jar-pies the natives call them, in reference to their harsh note and their pied plumage), HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 75.

JARRED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. In *comb.* **Jarred meat**, anything that is served in a pail. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900).

JART, *v.* n.Yks. To dart, make a sudden spring or dart. (I.W.)

JARVIS, *sb.* Wm. A coachbuilder's tool for making the grooves for the reception of a panel. (J.M.)

JASY, *sb.* Irel. A wig. Cf. **jasey**, **jersey**, *sb.* **7.**

A scanty wig, technically called a 'jasy,' LEVER *J. Hinton* (1842) iii.

JAU, see **You**.

‡**JAUK**, *v.* Abd. (JAM.) See below. Cf. **jaup**, *v.*[1]

Shoes are said to auk [*sic*], when from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking.

JAUNT, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] n.Yks. (I.W.) Also in form **jant**.

JAUP, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Sc. Dur. Also in form **jap** Kcb. **1.** *v.* To shake a liquid. w.Dur.[1] **2.** *sb.* Phr. *knocked to jap, fig.* shown to be untrue or groundless.

Kcb. That story has been knockit to jap a dozen times, ARMSTRONG *Kirkiebrae* (1896) 307.

JAW, *sb.* Lan. I.Ma. Dev. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jaw-locked**, suffering from lock-jaw; (2) **-me-tight**, a scolding.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) e.Dev. After a bit more jaw-me-tight the lot of us were released, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 239.

2. Talk.

I.Ma. Then it all come out, and the jaw ould Anthony had, BROWN *Yarns* (1881) 34, ed. 1889.

JEDDERTY-JIDDERTY, *adv.* Cum. Also in form **jiggerdy-jaggerty**. Twisted, entwined, mixed up. Cf. **jedder**.

JEER, *v.* and *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) **1.** *v. trans.* To mock, make fun of. **2.** *sb.* Phr. *a jeer on him*, one of his jeers.

JEG, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.) i.q. **Jag**, *v.* **1.**

JELL, *v.* s.Pem. (M.S.C.) i.q. **Geal**, *v.*[1] **2.**

‡**JELLING**, *adj.* w.Yks. Jovial. (HALL.) Cf. **jelly**, *adj.*

JENNY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. War. Wor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Jenny-horses**, 'galloping horses' seen at fairs, &c.; (2) — **Lind fiddle**, a child's toy; see below; (3) **-pincket**, a 'will of the wisp'; (4) — **Wullock**, *fig.* a woman who gives no trouble in child-bearing.

(1) Wor. Jenny horses and roundabouts, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 29, 1901). (2) s.Lan.[1] It was composed of a hollowed piece of wood upon which a clapper, worked upon a twisted string, produced a loud clapping noise, something like that of a watchman's rattle. (3) Wor. (W.K.W.C.-C.) (4) Ayr. Whyles I was so stawed o't, I wished in bitterness of spirit that auld mother Eve had been a Jenny Wullock, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 156.

2. A she-ass. War.[3]

JEREMIAH, *sb.* w.Yks. A chamber utensil. (B.K.)

JERMINS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Small gingerbread cakes. (J.S.O.T.)

JERN, see **Yearn**, *v.*

JERRY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. In phr. (1) *lively Jerry*, a vivacious, facetious person. se.Lin. (J.T.B.); (2) *a Tom and Jerry shop*, a low public-house. n.Yks. (I.W.)

JESS, *sb.* Dev. An idle, ill-conducted woman.

e.Dev. Withouten such [a beating] a woman having nothing to control her is bound to become a jess, idle and sloven, or else take to mischief, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 243.

JESSUP, *sb.* Stf. (J.C.W.), War. (C.T.O.) Also in forms **jissop**, **jizzup**.

JEW, *sb.* War.[3] In *comb.* (1) **Jew's eye**, in phr. *worth a Jew's eye*; (2) **-'s trump**.

JEZEBEL, *sb.* Nhb. A caterpillar. (E.W.P.)

‡**JIB**, *v.* Dev.[2] To move restlessly.

JIBBER-JAW, *v.* and *sb.* Dev. **1.** *v.* To talk. Cf. **jibber**, *v.*

Why should I want to jibber-jaw—talk, I mean—with he—him, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 294.

2. *sb.* Useless talk, chatter. *ib.* 173.

JIBBET, *sb.* Pem. A girl decked out in shabby finery. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **jibby**.

JICKER, *v.* Sc. To jog along.

Rxb. Yon strae-headit cuttie comes jickering up to Whithaugh Tower on the curple o' Sim's saddle, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 130.

JIFF-JAFFS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A fit of the 'blues'; 'jim-jams.'

w.Sc. The laddie's conduct is something I cannat explain except that he has had a whiff o' the jiff-jaffs, HENDERSON *Our Jeames* (1898) 315.

JIG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **1.** *sb.* An illegal instrument for catching fish. **2.** *v.* To catch fish illegally with a 'jig.' See below.

Wgt. Jigging for herrings . . . is done in this way—Three or four pieces of stout wire, about a foot long, are laid cross ways, and fastened securely together, and from each of the ends is hung a piece of twine, also about a foot long, with from one to three cod-hooks fastened to its extremity. A stout piece of lanyard is then secured to the junction of the wires, so that the whole is evenly balanced, and the lanyard is tied to a short bit of stick, for holding in the hand. Armed with these formidable looking weapons, a lot

of men and boys, and often women too, go out in boats, about the darkening, in the herring season, and take a supply of long peats with them, the ends of which are kept burning in a fire built on a flat stone in the bottom of the boats; . . the fish, attracted by the light, come round the boats, and the people, holding the jigs by the stick, drop them into the tide, and then jerk them suddenly upwards, and in rising through among the herrings, a number and sometimes all of the hooks strike into the fish. . . Captain of a boat 'jigging for scadyins,' SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 278–9.

Hence **Jigger,** *sb.* one who 'jigs' for herrings, &c. *ib.* 280.

‡**JIG,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. ? A measure of yarn; a method of measuring yarn.

Frf. Tell'd ilka cut [of yarn] that they ty'd up, By double-down comes, jig, an' whup, An' scores, an' so forth, as exact As reels can count, that's made to chack, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 7.

JIGGERS, *sb.* Lei.[1] In *comb.* **By Jiggers!** an expletive or mild oath. (s.v. Oaths.)

JIGGERY, *sb.* se.Lin. In phr. *go to jiggery,* 'go to Jericho.' (J.T.B.)

‡**JILLY-WOW,** *sb.* Stf. A witch. (J.K.)

JIM, *sb.* Wm. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Jim-cracks,** (*a*) hare-brained notions; (*b*) anything designed to catch the eye by its novelty, &c.; (2) **-tranks,** knick-knacks.

1. *a* **Wm.** His heed's as full o' jimcracks as an egg's full o' meat (B.K.). *b ib.* He'd a jackylegs knife wi' as many jimcracks in't as ther's days in a year (*ib.*). (2) **w.Yks.** Th' hahse wor dawnd thro' one end ta tother wi' bits o' jimtranks (*ib.*).

JIMMY-RAGS, *sb. pl.* s.Wor. (H.K.) i.q. **Jam-rag.**

JIMP-MIDDLED, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Slender-waisted. See **Jimp,** *adj.*

Rxb. Jimp-middled lasses for men, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 17. **Nhb.** Wi' a jimp-middled Edinburgh lass at your elbow, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* 1896 176.

‡**JIMRIE-COSIE,** *sb.* ? *Obs.* Abd. Meaning unknown.

After she's got her Jimrie-cosie Of well-mull'd till she be tosie, And of good brandy a full dose, MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1723) 55.

JINGLE, *sb.* Irel. Wm. Yks. Cor. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Jingle-bones,** a skeleton; (2) **-jointed,** loosely built.

(1) **n.Yks.** He saw a jingle-beeans in a closet (I.W.). (2) **Wm.** A jingle-jointed man of somewhere about 30 years, *Kendal Sixty Years Ago* (1890) 11.

2. A cart; see below.

s.Ir. I had to drive seven miles in a thing that only exists south of the Limerick Junction, and is called a 'jingle.' A jingle is a square box of painted canvas with no back to it, because, as was humorously explained to me, you must have some way to get into it, and I had to sit sideways in it, SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish Shore* (1903) 109. **m.Cor.** Pedestrians who envied them their jingle, with its nimble pony, PENBERTHY *Warp and Woof,* 62.

‡**JINGLER,** *sb.* Yks. ? *Fig.* A man who lives by his wits.

I' that deep, boundless sea Where many a jingler thrives, *Yule Clog,* 6.

JINGLES, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] The disease, St. Anthony's fire.

JINKS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Frolics, tricks, esp. in phr. *to play high jinks,* to be up to mischief. (E.W.P.)

JINKY, *sb.* *Obsol.* Lan. See below. See **Jink,** *v.*[2]

A jinky was a loose piece of brass or other metal inserted in the heel of the clog, which 'jinked' while the competitor was dancing, *Clarion* (Dec. 16, 1904) 8.

‡**JISSICK,** *sb.* Suf. A tickling cough. [? Misprint for **tissick** (q.v.).] *e.An. Daily Times* (1892).

JITTY JETTY, *v.* n.Yks. To strut. (I.W.)

JIVE, *v.* Yks. Also in form **joive.** Bowling term: of a bowl: to glance off another.

That wood es jived off a't tother. Tha' gat that end wi' jivin' (J.S.C.).

‡**JIZE,** *sb.* Abd. (G.W.) In phr. *jize be here!* a common imprecation or expletive; ? a corruption of 'joys be here.' Cf. **joyse,** *v.*

JOAN, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *that's Joan plain,* used as an intensitive. Cf. **Joan Blunt.**

I wudden live in town agane Fur fifty pound, an' that's Joan plain—I likes the country best, DANIEL *Budget,* 23.

JOB, *v.*[2] s.Lan.[1]

JOBBER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A working mechanic employed at a factory to do odd jobs or repairs.

JOBBIN'-HOLE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A 'jobber's' workshop in a factory.

JOCKEY, *sb.*[1] Sc. In *comb.* **Jockey's ground,** a boys' game.

Abd. We all played in a general way on the playground at such games as 'Chevy Chase,' 'Smuggle the Gig,' 'Jockey's Grun',' W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* 1903 31.

JOCKEY, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. A lively, joking fellow. (I.W.) Cf. **jockey,** *adj.*

JODDLE, *v.* n.Yks. To joggle, shake. (I.W.) Cf. **jodder.**

‡**JOE,** *sb.* Bck. An agricultural implement.

In a catalogue of agricultural implements advertised for sale. . . are the following: 'Lot 1. Bushel measure, Joe, and Strike,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 267.

JOGGLE, *v.* Yks. 1. To shake loose; to overthrow. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. *Comp.* **Joggle-belly,** a facetious term applied to a stout person. w.Yks. (B.K.)

JOHNNY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Glo. Also in forms **Gwonny** Nhb.; **Jonaigh** w.Yks. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Johnny Jokesane's day,** the day after the fair held at Ovingham, in October; (2) — **lingo,** *obsol.,* a children's game; (3) — **stob-needle,** *obs.,* a short thick knitting-needle with which 'rough yarn' was knitted into overalls worn over knee-breeches; (4) — **wainer,** a wood-louse.

(1) **Nhb.** The day after the October Fair [at Ovingham] is called 'Gwonny Jokesane's day,' why so is not known. A Mayor is elected, and carried in procession. On his advancing, his worship begins thus: . . 'If ony man, or ony man's man . . . shall commit a parliament as twarliament, we . . . shall hev his legs an heed tied to the cog-wheel, till he say Yonce, twice, thrice prosper the fair o' Ovingham, on Gwonny Jokesane's day,' *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 26. (2) **Cum.** The following are the words used in the game: 'Whoa's that gaun roond my stony wa'?' (or fold) 'Only to the Johnny Lingo.' 'Mind ye steal nin o' my fat sheep.' 'Only one or two.' 'Tak' one and begone.' Then the thief had to touch the tail-end boy or girl, the leader trying to keep the thief away (E.W.P.). (3) *ib.* (4) **Glo.** (H.S.H.)

2. A fool, butt.

w.Yks. Thah'rt nooan gooin' ta hev me fer t'jonaigh. Very common (B.K.).

JOICE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**JOKIM,** *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown. [? Misprint for **joking.**]

Rnf. Tho' Janet tenty was and waury. The frighted flea was in a hurry; For it got aff without a jokim, Wi' ae leg hale, anither broken, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 162.

JOLE, *sb.* n.Yks. A large quantity of liquid. (I.W.) Cf. **jollment.**

JOMETHRY, *sb.* Irel. Bits, pieces, esp. in phr. *broke to jomethry.* Cf. **geometry, jommetry.**

Any body tumblin' off the top of it would be apt to be broke to jomethry — jomethry means somethin' like a dissected map, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 187.

‡**JOOPIE,** *sb.* Sh.I. ? A quantity of liquid. Cf. **jaup,** *sb.* 10.

Dey wid rin roond lack a mill 'Ithoot a joopie, *Sh. News* (Oct. 30, 1897).

JOSKIN, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

‡**JOT,** *sb.* Wil. ? Whim, fancy.

To say what was his 'jot,' PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 13.

JOTS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Ruts in a road. (J.S.O.T.) Cf. **jot,** *v.*[2]

JOUNCE, *v.* Ess. 1. To rock a child or cradle.

She jounced the babe on her knee (F.G.B.).

2. In gardening: to rake very fine.

I've jounced that flower border all over (*ib.*).

3. *Fig.* To turn out, oust.

You've got round the guv'nor, and jounced a better man nor you out of the billet, BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 79.

JOW, *sb.*[4] Abd. Also in form **jowie.** A fir-cone. (J.S.M.)

‡**JOWEY LINE,** *phr.* Lan. ? Fraud, cheating. Cf. **Jew,** *v.* 4.

He knew the whole 'stud' were a 'downy lot,' and up to a thing or two in the 'Jowey line,' BRIERLEY *Red Wind. Hall,* 44.

JOWLER, *sb.* Lon. A sparrow. *Good Wds.* (1880) 557.

JOWL-MUG, *sb.* n.Stf. A washing-mug made of common red earthenware, glazed black inside. (G.H.H.) See **Jowl**, *sb.*[2]

JUBAL, *sb.* Dev. i.q. **Tubbal.**

William Smith applies for a pair of shoes, shovel, and jubal. Shoes and jubal refused, *Vestry of East Budleigh* (Mar. 22, 1823) in *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

JUDAS-HOLE, *sb.* Cor. A peep-hole.

There was a Judas-hole in the cottage through which one could see the precious spot, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 143.

JUDGMENT, *sb.* s.Wor. Notion, idea, used with *neg.*; see below.

I be deouced middlin', nobuddy niver udn't a' no judgment o' a' as I 'as to suffer (H.K.).

JUD-GUTTED, *adj.* Nrf. Having a large stomach.

She was dark coloured . . . and she was jud-gutted, *Clarion* (Mar. 16, 1901) 82.

JUDY, *sb.* Der. Hmp. A young woman; a term of contempt applied to a woman.

Der. The ooman . . . a reg'lar judy wi' a fat, white face, an' curls grey as a badger, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 123. **Hmp.** (H.R.)

JUGGLER, *sb.* Lan. Part of the machinery of a power-loom.

The term juggler is very appropriate indeed, the part bearing this title cutting most remarkable capers, turning cart-wheels, springing up and down . . . in the due exercise of its appointed task (O.S.H.).

‡**JUGLER**, *sb.* Lei. Meaning unknown.

Pipes, juglers, glasses, everything That makes the jocund table ring, MORDAUNT & VERNEY *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 63.

JUICE, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Suf. **1.** *sb.* Drink, spirituous liquor.

s.Wor. Prob. orig. cider, apple juice. 'A'll beounce [toss] 'ee fur a drap o' bas' juice' (H.K.).

2. Phr. (1) *to let the juice into her*, (2) *to suck a little juice*, of a leaky boat or vessel: to leak.

(1) **Nrf.** She [a wherry] ha' been a lettin' th' juice inter her somewheres for'ard, *Longman's Mag.* (Nov. 1902) 49. (2) *ib.* She dew suck a little juice inter her 'tween wind and water, *ib.* 42.

3. *v.* To drink. **s.Wor.** So a's bin off a juicin agen (H.K.).

JULIAN-BOWER, *sb.* Cum. (J.Ar.)

‡**JUMCTURER**, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) An old term for a great-coat.

JUMP, *sb.*[1] **2.** Der.

A pair of cowskin corsets—'jumps,' she called them, GILCHRIST *Rue Bargain* (1898) 5.

JUMP, *v.* Sc. Yks. Brks. **1.** In phr. (1) *to jump flour*, &c. *in a poke*, &c., to shake it down so that the sack may hold as much as possible; (2) — *up courses*, see below; (3) — *with*, to coincide or tally with.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) To jump up courses of a wall on unlevel ground is to raise them here and there so as to keep a level wall to build on, *ib.* (3) **Abd.** That jumps wi' my ain observations, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) 54.

2. See below.

Brks. The churning alone she delegates to 'the girl,' but maintaining a strict supervision, lest the latter should 'jump' or 'gallop' the cream in order to expedite matters, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 102.

JUMPSOME, *adj.* Dev. Restless, fidgety.

What mak's ee so jumpsome? Sit still, FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 136.

JUNK, *sb.* Cor. A bank of waste granite from a quarry. (J.W.)

‡**JUNKIT**, *adj.* Ayr. ? Stout, sturdy. Cf. **junky.**

I to the alehouse Right doucely repaired, An' drank to thee, Kate, An' thy wee junkit Laird, AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) 327.

JUNKY, *adj.* Sc. Stout, sturdy. Cf. **junk**, *sb.*[1]

Arg. All stout junky men of middle size, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 36.

‡**JU-UM**, *adj.* n.Cy. Empty. GROSE (1790). [? Misprint for **tuom** or **tyum** (q.v., s.v. **Toom**).]

K

‡**KAKER**, *sb.* Per. Meaning unknown.

Confin'd at home, wi' churlish want, The sooty kakers do me daunt, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 38.

KALE, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Kale-brose**, the water in which cabbage has been boiled. Cai.[1]; (2) **-kirk**, the sect of the Glassites; so called from the members dining together after service. Frf. (H.E.F.)

‡**KALTS**, *sb. pl.* Shr.[2] The game of quoits.

‡**KANN**, *sb.* [Misprint for **kam.**] Cor. Fluor-spar. See **Cam**, *sb.*[2]

It combines with calcium to make the fluor-spar the 'Kann' which, in the shape of cubes and octohedrons, the Cornish captains present to the visitors to their subterranean domains, *Standard* (Mar. 26, 1888).

KATH, see **Quoth.**

‡**KATLET**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

I maun hae katlets and patlets And cam'rel-heel'd shoon, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2.

KEACH, *v.*[2] **1.** Som. (W.F.R.)

KEARF, *sb.* and *v.* s.Wor. (H.K.) **1.** *sb.* A large hoe having the blade sloping inwards. Cf. **carf**, *sb.*[1] **2.** *v.* To cut the ground with a 'kearf' or with a breast-plough.

KEAT, *sb.* n.Yks. A hare. (I.W.) i.q. **Katie.**

KEB, *v.*[4] Cum. (E.W.P.) Hence **Kebby-legs**, used of a person who turns in his feet in walking.

KEB, *sb.*[7] s.Lan.[1] To lean against; to turn over or place in a slanting position.

KEBBLE, *v.* Cum. To turn the toes in when walking. (E.W.P.) See **Keb**, *v.*[4]

KECK, *sb.*[4] s.Lan.[1] A term of endearment for a child.

KECK, *sb.*[5] w.Yks. A pocket.

Ah hevvent tuppence i' mi keck (J.H.W.).

‡**KECK**, *sb.*[6] w.Yks. Success, luck.

He seems i' good keck (B.K.).

KECK, *v.*[1] ne.Chs. To balance nicely. (J.W.)

KECK-CART, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A tip-cart. See **Keck**, *v.*[1]

‡**KECKER**, *sb.*[2] [Misprint.] Nhb. An overseer at a coal-mine. (HALL.) See **Keeker**, s.v. **Keek**, *v.* **1** (1, *b*).

KECKERBAR, *sb.* Lan. The bar which holds the body of the tip-cart in position. See **Keck**, *v.*[1]

Mullen was seen to pull out the 'keckerbar' of one of complainant's carts, and causing the tipping up of the cart, *Manch. Even. Chron.* (July 22, 1901).

KECKLE, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1] To gossip.

KECKLE, *adj.* Lan. Also written **ceckle-** s.Lan.[1] Unsteady, liable to be overturned. See **Keck**, *v.*[1]

Now Jane, mind you don't touch that pan on the fire, it's very keckle (C.J.B.). **s.Lan.**[1]

Hence **Kecklety, Keckly**, *adj.* easily knocked over. s.Lan.[1]

KECKY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Also written **cecky.** Unsteady, easily knocked over. See **Keck**, *v.*[1]

KEDLOCK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* Cf. **keddle-dock.**

KEECH, *sb.*[1] Stf. A pastry turnover. (J.C.W.)

KEED, *sb.* N.I.[1]

KEEKER, *sb.* Sh.I. A kink.

I'm ta'en a keeker i' me hench An' canna reach me heicht, OLLASON *Mareel* (1901) 20.

KEEL, *sb.*[1] Cum. The bars forming the sides of the bottom frame of a cart. (E.W.P.)

KEEL, *sb.*[2] Lnk. A mark on the warp to show the weaver where to cut his cloth. MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 18.

‡**KEEL**, *v.*[5] Sc. Meaning unknown.

Dmb. The simple silly flie, Likewise the gaudy butterflie, If in thy web, they ne'er get free, Their thrum keels in, On them thou feeds voraciously, thou cruel thing, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 60.

KEEN, *sb.*[3] War.[3] A knife-sharpener.

KEEP, *v.* Sc. In phr. (1) *to keep before one*, to keep house; (2) — *out of the road*, to keep ahead.

(1) Inv. (H.E.F.) (2) Abd. We're gyaun t' b' sair made t' keep oot o' their [turnips'] road wi' th' hyow, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 18, 1903).

KEEPERS, *sb. pl.* Abd. Store cattle. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 18, 1903).

KEEPING-GRASS, *sb.* se.Lin. Cole-seed, turnips, &c. (J.T.B.)

‡**KEEPS**, *sb. pl.* Frf. Meaning unknown.

We'd just our supper got o' keeps, As we cam' to the Norwich deeps, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 79.

KEERHOGUE, *sb.* Irel. A small beetle.

The bank where we sat 'ud be creepin' wid quare little ants and keerhogues, BARLOW *Ghost-bereft* (1901) 88.

KEESICH, *int. Obs.* Bnff. See below.

When a person entered a room he tapped the man sitting, say, at the fireside on the shoulder and said 'keesich!' Then he was provided with a seat (W.C.).

KEG, *sb.*[3] and *v.*[3] War.[3] **1.** *sb.* A textile roughness caused by contact with some sharp substance; less than a tear. Cf. **skeg**, *sb.*[1] **2.** *v.* To roughen material by such contact.

KEG, *sb.*[4] Cor. Also in form **-buoy.** A sean-fishing term; see below.

The sean is shot. It had lain a huge brown heap in its proper 'room' or compartment of the boat, all ready for shooting, with the keg-buoy on top. . . As soon as we come close to the school of fish the keg is thrown overboard and the sean is rapidly paid out, *Good Wds.* (1896) 17.

‡**KELD**, *v.* Nhb. To thump. (HALL.), Nhb.[1]

KELK, *sb.*[1] Cum. Any hollow-stalked plant; also *fig.* anything tubular, as a flute. (E.W.P.)

KELK, *sb.*[5] Cum. A twist or kink in a piece of rope or wire. (E.W.P.)

KELL, *v.* n.Der. To call loudly. (S.B.) i. q. **Kell**, *sb.*[2]

‡**KELSHIE**, *adj.* Frf. ? Crabbed, ill-humoured, rude. Cf. **calshie.**

This is your cousin, fat and kelshie, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 112.

KELTER, *sb.*[4] n.Yks. Joyousness. (I.W.) Cf. **skelter**, *v.* **4.**

‡**KEMBING**, *sb.* [A misprint.] Lin. A utensil used in brewing. (HALL.), Lin.[1] See **Kemlin.**

KEMP, *sb.*[2] Irel. A meeting of girls for sewing, spinning, or other work, ending with a dance. *Casquet Eng. Lit.* IV. 208.

KEMPS, *sb. pl.* A large variety of potato. Ir. (P.W.J.), Wkl. (H.L.)

KENNEL, see **Candle.**

‡**KENNEN**, *v.* Wxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To know. HALL *Ireland* (1841) II. 161.

‡**KEOSTREL**, *sb. Obs.* Cum.Wm. A karl [*sic*]. NICOLSON (1677) *Trans. R. Lit. Soc.* (1868) IX.

KEOW, *v.* s.Wor. To twist a rope. (H.K.) i.q. **Keow**, *sb.*

KEP, *sb.*[3] **13.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

KEPS-AND-POSSES, *sb. pl.* Cor. Stones used for keeping a rick above ground. LANGDON *Crosses*, 259.

KERL, *sb.* Wgt. A tall candlestick.

Lighting the candle with the Ethther-stane on it, [they] put it on the kerl or long candlestick, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 290.

KERNAP, *adj.* Pem. Short-tempered. (J.S.O.T.)

KERSE, *sb.*[3] Dmf. A cherry. WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) 350.

KERSTEL, *sb.* Nrf. A cluster.

Th' tree be a picter for blow, and ef so be as th' kerstels set, yer may reckon I'll be able to 'blige ye, MANN *Dulditch* (1902) 38.

‡**KESTERN**, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Cross, contentious.

A 'kesternman,' a forward quarrelsome man (K.); (HALL.)

‡**KETT**, *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Lth. They never grudge a hame, To screen from storm when nicht set doun—Wi' freen's to kett the lyart croon O 'Rare Auld Athie Graeme,' LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 167.

‡**KETTLE**, *sb.*[1] Irel. ? Punch mixed with hot water.

He was the hardest-goer either at kettle or screw . . . of the whole grand jury, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. iv.

KETTLE-CAKE, *sb.* Midl. A cake baked under a kettle. GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xiv. See **Kettle**, *sb.*[1] **1** (3).

KEW, *v.* Cor. In phr. *to kew the anchor*, to fasten the rope in such a way that if the anchor jams in the rock a good haul will break the lanyard and bring the anchor up. (T.C.P.)

KEY, *sb.* Yks. The slip of wood used to protect a saw. (E.S.)

KEYS-OF-HEAVEN, *sb.* Lon. A children's singing game.

Children form a ring by joining hands; they dance round. One stands in centre. She chooses another from the ring after singing the words, and the two dance round together, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 437.

KIBBLE, *v.*[5] Cum. To remove ore from lead-mines in buckets. WALLACE *Alston Moor* (1890) 141. i. q. **Kibble**, *sb.*[1]

KIBBLE-LEGGED, *ppl. adj.* ne.Lin. Having thin legs and large feet. (E.S.)

KIBBY-HEEL, *sb.* Pem. A chapped heel. (J.S.O.T.) See **Kibe**, *sb.*[1]

KIBED-HEEL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A chapped or blistered heel. See **Kibe**, *sb.*[1]

KICK, *v.*[1] Sc. In *comb.* (1) **Kick-at-the-benweed**, headstrong, unruly; (2) **-the-block**, a game; see below.

(1) Ayr. What will he say for himself, the kick-at-the-benweed loal that he is? GALT *Entail* (1823) III. 115 (JAM.). (2) Kcb. A small circle is made, and the stone or block is put in it. A boy stands with his foot on the stone and his eyes shut until all the other players are hid. He then tries to find them, and keep his block in its place. If one should come out when he is away from his block it is kicked out, and all the boys that were found hide again, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 438.

KICKING-CAMP, *sb. Obs.* Suf.[1] (s. v. Camp). An ancient form of the game of football, played with a large ball. See **Camp**, *sb.*[3]

KIDDAL, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) A kind of hand-net.

KIDGER, *sb.* Dor. The fat lying over the intestines. (L.S.)

KIDNEY-TALLOW, *sb.* Cor. Suet. HAMMOND *Cor. Parish* (1897) 338.

‡**KIFT**, *sb.* Ayr. ? A 'booze.'

To . . invite them all to that ancient hostelry for a 'kift owre a chappin,' AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (ed. 1892) x.

KIGGER, *v.* Abd. To mess about porridge and other semi-liquid foods with a spoon.

'Noo, Johnnie, dinna kigger your potage that way.' 'It wisna me, it wis Jamie that kiggert them' (G.C.).

KILDOCH, *sb.* Kcb. The herling, *Salmo trutta. Gallovidian* (1903) V. 222.

‡**KILHAB**, *v.* Slk. Meaning unknown.

A lady-manner that wad kilhab the best lord o' the kingdom, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 322, ed. 1866.

KILLHEAD, *sb.* Lnk. A curling-playing term: a large number of stones all lying near the tee. M^c^INDOE *Poems* (1805) 57.

KILLIN-KITES, *sb. pl.* Gall. A name for the inhabitants of Colvend. See **Keeling.**

'Killin kites' = codfish bellies—meaning that this was their chief sustenance (J.M.).

KILN-POT, *sb. Obs.* Gall. A pot in which grain was dried.

Brose porridge and sowens, perhaps made of meagre grain dried in pots and ground in querns with greens, or kail occasionally boiled in salt and water. The old kiln-pots are frequently to be met with in the vicinity of farm houses, but they have now entirely fallen into disuse, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 114.

KILT, *sb.*[4] Heb. Home-made cloth.

'Waulking' a new-made strip of blanketing, or so-called 'Kilt,' as they name the home-made cloth of any or no colour, whether for the trews of the master, or the petticoat or skirt of his dame, SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 52.

‡**KINCH**, *sb.*[5] Frf. See below.

A giant in height twal ell some inches, An' sax between the oxter kinches, BEATTIE *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 32, ed. 1882.

KIND, *sb.*[1] w.Cor. With indef. art.: anything.

She is so selfish when she was with me, altho' I was busy she never put her finger to a kind (M.A.C.).

KIND, *adj.* s.Wil. Of land: free-working; loamy. (C.V.G.)

KINDLE, *sb.*[3] s.Wor. In phr. *all of a kindle*, on fire. (H.K.)

KING-TREE, *sb.* n.Yks. The best tree in a wood. (I.W.) See **King**, **1** (46).

KIPPEN, *sb.* Rxb. A rabbit.

Ye dinna suppose it's corbies or kippens that Angus is shootin' at. HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 303.

KIPPLE, *sb.* **2.** Ant. (W.J.K.)

KIRACHAUNS, *sb. pl.* Mun. Very small potatoes. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

KIRK-WARNER, *sb.* Cum. A churchwarden. CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 61. See **Kirk**, **2** (69).

KIRNSTAFF, *sb.* Gall. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*. (J.M.)

KIRSTY, *sb.* Twd. A whisky-jar.

Lucky Law an' her had had a gude lang crack, an' a gude swull oot o' 'Kirsty' tae weet their thrapples, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903).

KISHY, *adj.* War. Of cast-iron: over-heated. (J.W.R.) See **Kish**, *sb.*[1]

KISSING-STILE, *sb.* Sur. See below.

The name 'Kissing-stile' is bestowed on these rustic structures. William, Garge, or Eddard, when out 'coortin,' claims a kiss from his lady-love as he assists her, with rustic gallantry, over one of these formidable barriers, SON OF MARSHES *On Sur. Hills* (1891) 120.

KIT-AND-CARGO, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Bag-and-baggage. i.q. **Kit**, *sb.*[2]

KITTER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A man who grinds and sells sandstone for sanding floors.

KITTLING, *ppl. adj.* w.Dur.[1] Lively. See **Kittle**, *v.*[1]

KITTLY-FEET, *sb.* Cum. A restless person; one fond of dancing. (E.W.P.) See **Kittle**, *v.*[1]

KITTY-BONNET, *sb.* Dev.[2] A woman's cottage bonnet.

KLYOCK, *sb.* Abd. ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) iii. i.q. **Claaick.**

KLYTE, *sb.* Glo. A wedge of timber; a large piece of bread and cheese. *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 93. i.q. **Cleat**, *sb.*[1]

KNACKED-BAL, *sb.* Cor. A deserted mine. BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* (1868) 419. See **Nack**, *sb.*[3]

KNACKETY, *adj.* s.Wor. Handy. (H.K.) See **Knacket**, **1** (1).

‡**KNAKS**, *sb. pl.* Edb. In phr. *to take the knaks.* Meaning unknown.

Maist gart ye tak' the knaks, ye fool, Ye turn'd sae snell, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 110.

‡**KNALTER**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To know. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

KNANGNAIL, see **N-angnail.**

KNAP, *v.*[2] Yks. Lin. **1.** Of horses: to strike the hind and fore foot together when trotting. n.Lin. (E.S.) **2.** To talk affectedly. n.Yks. (I.W.)

KNAPPING-HAMMER, *sb.* w.Yks. The smaller hammer used in stone-breaking. (S.P.U.) See **Knap**, *v.*[2] **1** (8).

KNAPPY, see **Nappy.**

KNARLY, *adj.* Shr.[2] i.q. **Gnarly**, *adj.* (1), s. v. **Gnarl**, *sb.*[1]

‡**KNAVE**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Lan. To gnaw or bite. (K.)

‡**KNAVE**, *v.*[2] Nhp. Meaning unknown.

How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) 18.

KNAVE, KNAWSE, see **Neive, Newst.**

KNEADING-MUG, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] In form **knayden-**. The earthenware pan in which home-made bread is kneaded.

KNEAF, KNEAVE, see **Neive.**

‡**KNEE**, *sb.*[2] Nrf. Meaning unknown.

His roomy punt, wherein is fastened by a 'knee' a huge gun, lies beside the puny bridge, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 13.

‡**KNERRY**, *v.* Stf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] To nay [*sic*]; ? to neigh.

KNEUL, see **Nool**, *sb.*

KNICKER-KNACKERS, *sb. pl.* n.Wm. Two flat pieces of bone or wood used by Christy Minstrels. (B.K.) See **Knackers**, **1.**

KNICUM, see **Nickum.**

KNIGHT, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (JAM., s. v. Sir John.) A close-stool.

KNIP, *sb.*[2] s.Abd. In phr. *to play knip on*, to strike against.

The first wallop gart 'im dird to the groun' till 's head played knip on a rone, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774.

KNIPPER, see **Nipper.**

KNIT, *v.*[2] Hmp. ? To double up as with cold.

The cold quite knits me up (H.R.).

KNIT-AND-SEAM, *sb.* Cum. The ribbing of stockings, &c. (E.W.P.)

‡**KNITTAL**, *sb.* Abd. See below.

His duds o' breeks are fairly split in twa,—The knittal braks ahin' an' down they fa', WALKER *Bards of Bon-Accord* (1887) 455.

‡**KNOCKIE**, *adj.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

I wat she is a knockie bairn, your wee Mary, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, 6th S. 199.

KNOCKING-STONE, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Creean' trough). A stone trough used for crushing barley into meal. See **Knockin(g**, **1** (7).

KNOOZING, *sb.* Lnk. A beating. See **Knuse.**

I see ye're fear'd ye get a knoozin', MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 50.

KNOP, *v.*[2] n.Yks. (I.W.)

KNOT, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Yks. Nrf. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Knot-porridge**, porridge in which there are lumps of oat-meal. Sc. (A.W.) **2.** Phr. *to have the knots taken off one*, to be thrashed. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. A clod of earth, &c.

Abd. Come awa' up wi' me tae the neep-field, an' brak the knotts o' a midden-slauchter, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

4. *v.* Of plants: to form buds. Nrf. (L.S.)

KNOT, see **Not**, *adj.*

KNOWLEDGE, *sb.* Pem. A small quantity.

I had a hunch o' bread, and just a knowledge of cheese (J.S.O.T.).

KNUCKLE, *v.* Sc. Lei. **1.** To knead.

Dmf. I could bake a bedfu' afore they could knuckle a scone, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 139.

2. With *down* or *up*: marble-playing terms. i.q. **Knuckle**, **7**, **9.** Lei.[1] (s. v. Taw).

KNURL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wor. **1.** *sb.* A knob; a small lump. s.Wor. (H.K.) Hence **Knurly**, *adj.* knotty, lumpy; ill-shapen, rough; also *fig.* testy, cross-grained. Cld. (JAM.), s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *v.* To form into small lumps. s.Wor. (*ib.*)

KNUR(R, *sb.* Der. Lin. Also in form **nor** Der.[1] In *comb.* (1) **Knur-and-spell**, a game. Der.[1], ne.Lin. (E.S.); (2) **-stick**, the stick used in the game. Der.[1]

KNUT, KO, see **Nut**, *sb.*, **Quoth.**

‡**KRACHT**, *sb.* Sc. Wickedness, craft.

For ye lippen'd sae lown till yer kracht, WADDELL *Isaiah* (1879) xlvii. 10; I' the feck o' yer canny-kracht, *ib.* 12.

‡**KRIKKETY**, *sb.* Lan. See below.

I're at a smithy e krikkety abeawt tat time, WALKER *Plebeian Politics* (1796) 37, ed. 1801; I have no doubt this applies to a certain part of Ashton-under-Lyne, known as 'Crickety' (F.E.T.).

KRIVOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A cleft or crevice in a rock. (J.S.)

KRJILL, *sb.* Sh.I. Fragments of broken glass. (J.S.)

KUDGY, see **Queegy.**

KUPP-SIX, *v.* Sh.I. To bow; to lie out of the perpendicular. (J.S.)

KYAWLY, *sb.* Glo. A sea-gull. (H.S.H.)

KYBE, *v.* Cor.[3] To steal pilchards from the 'sean' by means of a small net on a long stick.

‡**KYRST**, *sb.* Oxf. A mistake for 'hirst'; a wood. HOLLOWAY; (HALL.)

KYTLIN, *sb.* Lakel. Strong linen cloth out of which 'kittles' are made.

Hev ye any gay strang checkt kytlin? (B.K.)

KYTOCK, *sb.* Kcb. The belly.

Sorra may care an' my kytock be fu', TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 201.

L

‡LAANGER, *sb.* Sh.I. ? A disease of cows.

'Da koo . . . got some kind o' a cast, an' shü didna aet, sae 'at shü's nae mair is fat.' 'Hit's mebbie da laanger 'at elt her,' *Sh. News* Aug. 4, 1900).

‡LAAVER, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

Four hingers and four gangers, Twa luckers and twa crookers, Twa laavers and ae dillie-daunder, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 182.

LAB, *v.*[3] and *sb.*[3] s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

LABBIGAN, *sb.* s.Pem. A gossip. (J.S.O.T.) See **Lab**, *v.*[3], **Labican.**

LABBY, *adj.* Som. Wet, rainy. (W.F.R.) Cf. **lippy**, *adj.*[2]

LACE, *v.*[1] **4.** s.Lan.[1]

LACK, *sb.* **4.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

LADDISH, *adj.* s.Lan.[1], n.Der. (S.B.)

LADY, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Wm. s.Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Lady-hen**, a lark. S. & Ork.[1]; (2) — **mass**, Lady-day. s.Lan.[1]; (3) — **silk**, a slimy formation on the surface of stagnant water. Wm. (B.K.)

‡LAEGA, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

An' I'd tought dat wis ta be da end o' siccan pritty livers, dey sood made a better laega, *Sh. News* (June 18, 1898); *ib.* (July 3, 1897).

‡LAFT, *v.* Cum. To look for. (J.Ar.)

LAFTER, *sb.* Cum.[4] A large concourse; a quantity.

‡LAG, *sb.* Slg. Meaning unknown.

Fouk gape an' stare in streets an' lags, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 51.

LAGGIT OUT, *phr.* Frf. Tired out, worn out. (H.E.F.)

‡LAIGGEN, *sb.* Sc. See **Laggin.**

Slk. Fock should bow to the bush they get bield frae, but take care o' lying ower near the laiggens o't, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 679, ed. 1866.

‡LAIR, *adj.* *Obs.* Gall. Thick in layers.

There fell an awfu' lair snaw, And smoor'd the sheep, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 429, ed. 1876.

LAIRD-AND-LADY, *sb.* Nhb. An opening in the game of draughts.

There was a great rage for draughts . . . and it was quite common to hear carters, cobblers and tailors discussing . . . Laird and Lady, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 119.

LAITH, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Lan.[1] Ease or rest.

‡LALE, *adj.* Wm. A dial. form of **lile**, 'little.'

Lale good bagged uns, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 68; B.K.); Wm.[1]

LALL-FAFF, *sb.* and *v.* w.Yks. **1.** *sb.* Purposeless and vapid discussion. (B.K.) **2.** *v.* To 'play' with a question.

They should hold to the firm principle and not play 'lall-faff' with it, *Dewsbury Town Council Minutes, Dewsbury Reporter* (Aug. 11, 1900) 2, col. 2.

LAMB, *sb.* Lan. The portion of a power-loom to which the healds are attached. (O.S.H.)

LAMBASTE, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

LAME, *adj.*[1] **2** (2). War.[3]

LAMMAS, *sb.*[1] Sc. Wor. Oxf. In *comb.* (1) **Lammas-plum.** Wor. (E.S.); (2) — **wheat**, winter wheat. Wor. (H.K.), Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*; (3) — **whiting.** Sc. (JAM.); see **Whitling.**

LANCE, *sb.*[1] and *adj.* War.[3]

LAND, *sb.*[1] Sc. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **Land-quhaup**, the curlew; (2) **-schuld**, see below; (3) **-tied**, having pieces of wood nailed on to that portion of a post which is sunk in the ground to form a larger surface; (4) **-trow**, see **Trow**, *sb.*[2]

(1) **Sc.** (JAM., s.v. Quhaup). (2) **Or.I.** The 'scat' being of old distinguished from the 'land-schuld,' or 'skyld,' or 'land-mail,' PETERKIN *Notes* (1822) *Append.* 95. (3) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (4) **Sh.I.** The warlocks of Shetland communed with various demons, known by the name of Sea-trows and Land-trows, HIBBERT *Desc. Sh. I.* (1822) 234, ed. 1891.

LANGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. i.q. **Lengie.** SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 179.

LANG-WAR-DAY, *sb.* Wgt. See below.

'There's a pig of butter for ye, and ye maun keep it for the Lang War Day.' The Lang War Day is the month of March, when butter used to be very scarce and dear, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 172.

LANNIAL, *v.* n.Yks. To beat soundly. (I.W.)

LANT, *sb.*[4] Wm. A sharp blow. (B.K.)

‡LANT, *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

The price of the 'lant' of the forsaken fair was transmitted by her to the rival preferred by her quondam beau, THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 96.

‡LAP, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] To cry. (J.T.)

‡LAPPERTAGE, *sb.* s.Wor.[1] Meaning unknown.

LAPPET, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.) The lap or tail of a garment; hence **Lappetit**, *ppl. adj.* having laps.

LAPPINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. Thin pieces of hazel or briar used for sewing besoms or bee-hives. (I.W.)

LAPPY-COAT, *sb.* w.Yks. A coat having laps. (B.K.)

‡LARCH, *sb.* Dev. See below.

The local rhyme about the cuckoo is as follows:—'In March 'a begin'th to larch; In April 'a zoun'th his bell,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

‡LARE, *adj.* *Obs.* Dor. In phr. *as lare, as lieu* [*sic*] *do so and so.* HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 45.

LARGE-ROBIN'S-EYE, *sb.* Glo. The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.* (G.E.D.)

LARRIKIN, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) A mischievous or frolicsome youth.

LARRY, *sb.*[3] Dor. A tale or story. (E.C.M.)

‡LASAVRAN, *sb.* s.Pem. See below.

Let's bee merrie, let's bee merrie, Lasavran is close, *Wedding Song* (W.M.M.).

LASHER, *sb.* m.Yks.[1] A large-toothed hair-comb.

‡LASHIGILLAVERY, *sb.* n.Cy. A superfluity, esp. of food. (HALL.)

LASS, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) See below.

The word is in quite common use in these counties as a word in comb. of encouragement or caution to a mare while driving or riding, as in—'Come, my lass,' to start; 'Steady, my lass,' if the mare is restless while waiting; 'Whoa, my lass,' to stop, &c., &c. It is rarely used, except in towns, of women or girls. A labourer will sometimes speak of his wife as 'my old lass,' but if used at all of girls it is in the form 'lassie.'

‡LASSY, *adj.* n.Yks. Last in point of order. Cf. **larry.**

LATCH, *v.*[4] s.Lan.[1] To comb; hence **Latch-comb**, a small-tooth comb.

LATCHER, *sb.* w.Yks. A land surveyor. (B.K.) See **Latch**, *v.*[2]

LATH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. See below.

A fish-poacher's term for a small board of light wood, to the lower edge of which a sufficiently heavy strip of lead has been fixed to make it float edgeways up. To this strip are appended four or five hooks on lengths of fine gut or horsehair. The board is floated out so that in its course from shore to shore it will cross the most 'fishy' pools and shallows. The salmon-hooks (*gen.* seven) with the gut are called tippets, and placed three yards apart on the guiding line, getting longer towards the rod-top, so that they all may be in the water when the rod is raised; the lath or jack being strung like a kite works up stream as the line is pulled. It may also be worked from a boat. In w.Cum. the board, which is about one foot square, is made so that it can be folded up at the middle by means of a hinge, when in case of surprise the poacher folds all up, covering it up on the ground with gravel, &c. (E.W.P.) Wm. (B.K.)

LATTER-FAIR, *sb.* Cum. A horse and cattle fair held at Carlisle on Sept. 19. (E.W.P.)

‡LAUGHER, *sb.* Yks. Meaning unknown.

Many of the laughers are getting into the breed, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXVII. 288.

‡**LAUMINK**, *prp.* Chs. Meaning unknown.
They [pattens] munna be . . . too narra laumingk, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 5.

‡**LAVEER**, *v.* Sh.I. To linger, procrastinate. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) Cf. **levier**.

‡**LAVER**, *sb.*[2] n.Cy. The remainder. (HALL.) See Lave, *sb.*[1]

LAW, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Ayr. Lan. 1. *sb.* In phr. *to take the law of*, to take legal measures against.
Ayr. They'll be comin' to consult you anent takin' the law o' me, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxv.

2. *v.* To prosecute. s.Lan.[1]

LAWRENCE, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *as lazy as Lawrence*, said of an idle person. *W. Morning News* (Aug. 22, 1902).

‡**LAX**, *sb.*[3] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A park. (HALL.)

LAY, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In phr. (1) *to lay across*, meaning unknown; (2) — *a spirit*, see below; (3) — *at*, to attack; to work at a thing vigorously; (4) — *away*, to convert arable into grass land; (5) — *from*, of a horse: to kick violently; (6) — *in lead*, meaning unknown; (7) — *money down for*, to pay in advance for a thing; (8) — *off*, to talk volubly.
(1) War. Do you know Mr.——? there ain't one man in a dozen . . . who can tell when German's laid across 'em, *B'ham Daily Mail* (Feb. 3, 1896). (2) Oxf. Troublesome spirits were formerly 'laid' in a pond, &c. by a ceremony performed by twelve clergymen. The spirit never returned when 'laid' unless the pond went dry (A.P.). (3) Cum. (E.W.P.) (4) w.Dur.[1] (5) Abd. The young mear starts to fling, and lays frae 'er like the verra deil in meenlicht, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 75. (6) Sh.I. 'Hit's owin' ta his letter 'at Sibbie is in sic a skaad cairdin'.' 'I wis noticin' 'at shü wis laein' in leead. Is da hosiery up?' *Sh. News* (Jan. 27, 1900). (7) se.Lin. (J.T.B.) (8) Abd. She would be 'layin' aff' about every one and everything connected with the district, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 114.

L-BODDAM, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Tommy loach). The loach, *Cobitis barbatula*.

‡**LEACHT**, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A large-sized kistvaen. (R.H.H.) [Cp. Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone; a tombstone (M. & D.).]

LEAD, *sb.*[1] 4. Cum. (E.W.P.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

LEAD, *v.* 4. s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.) Cor. LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 15.

‡**LEAD-RECORDER**, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown.
Deliv'ed to Henrye Clough 4 lead recorders the 11th of October, *Skipton Par. Ch. Register* (1609).

LEA-LAND, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] See **Lea**, *sb.*[1] 1 (10, *a*).

LEALTY, *sb.* Dmf. Loyalty. See **Leal**.
Just look at the ring and whisper to yourself, 'This is the pledge of lealty that he gave me,' HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 80.

LEA-NEB, *sb.* e.Yks. A handle attached to the shaft of a scythe. (M.C.F.M.)

LEAN UPON, *phr.* Irel. To 'play the mischief with.'
It wasn't the drop I took that did the harm, but I had a blast out of a neighbour's pipe and that leant upon me, MACDONAGH *Life and Char.* (1901) 139.

LEAP, *sb.*[1] 1. s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**LEAR**, *v.*[4] *Obs.* n.Cy. To lean [? misprint for 'learn']. BAILEY (1721).

‡**LEAREN-TUB**, *sb.* w.Yks. The vessel in which meal and water are mingled before being baked into oat-cake.
Sheffield Indep. (1874); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 13, 1894).

LEARY, *adj.* Brks. Empty; starved. (E.G.H.) See **Lear**, *adj.*[1] 2.

LEA-SNIPE, *sb.* Bdf. The common snipe, *Gallinago caelestis*. (W.F.R.)

LEATH-PEAZ, *sb.* Cum.[4] i. q. **Peaz**(z, q.v.

LEAVES, *sb. pl.* Lan. 'Healds,' 'heddles.' (O.S.H.)

LEAVING-TIME, *sb.* se.Lin. May 14th, when the servants' (male and female) year of service ends. (J.T.B.)

LECK, *sb.*[3] Gall. A flagstone. See **Leacht**.
He cam' on a great flat leck as big as a doorstep yt gied oot a hollow soon whun ocht fell on't, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 71.

‡**LECTURE**, *sb.* Wm. w.Yks. ? Hnt. 1. The words in which a warning is given.
He came galloping along shouting 'Fire! fire! Mrs.——'s stack-yard is afire!' that was his lecture; and it roused us all, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 231.

2. An annual holiday, with special religious services, held at Heckmondwike; a week-night church service.
Wm. Thoo mun gah an' git thissel wesht, it's nearly time fer t'lecter (B.K.). w.Yks. Thah mun coom ower at th' lectur. It's Heckmunwahk lectur in a fortnit, mun we gooa? (*ib.*)

LEDGE, *sb.*[1] s.Pem. A swath of corn. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**LEE**, *adj.* *Obs.* Edb. Meaning unknown.
That wad lay your sooty kingdom lee To scauld at men, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 219.

‡**LEEVE**, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.
Wait a leeve, noo, boys, *Sh. News* (Mar. 18, 1899).

LEFT-HANDED, *ppl. adj.* Kcb. i. q. **Left**, *adj.* 2 (3, *c*).
They declarit yt he wus a left-handit son o' aul' Craik's, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 431.

LEG, *sb.* Dor. An upright wooden support in a quarry roof. (E.C.M.)

‡**LEG**, *sb.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.
Gie me ane o' da legs o' da raan [fish roe], *Sh. News* (June 2, 1900).

LEGE, *v.* Lnk. A shortened form of 'allege.'
First time I get ye by the breast Ye'll rue't I lege, MCINDOE *Poems* (1805) 50.

‡**LEGIM**, *adv.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to ride legim*, or — *on legim*, to ride astride.

LENCH, *sb.* s.Wor. See below.
The level land was ploughed up in ridges or lenches for the sake of drainage (H.K.).

LENG-LONG, *adj.* w.Yks. Livelong. (S.P.U.)

‡**LENNOCHMORE**, *adj.* Sc. Gael. *leanabh mór*, a big child.
Our most plessit sohofrain and his lennochmore Prince Charles Stehuart [a Highlander says this], HOGG *Tales* (1838) 279, ed. 1866.

LENT, *sb.*[1] s.Pem. A loan.
Will you let me have the lent of your horse? (M.S.C.); (J.S.O.T.)

‡**LENTEN**, *pp.* Per. Allowed, let.
They micht hae lenten her turn a penny on the bairn, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 64, ed. 1887.

‡**LENTOR**, *sb.* w.Irel. Meaning unknown.
Davey Roe, with stick in hand, Forbidding farther lentor, Stood up in front the dying fire, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 93.

LEPPINGS, *sb. pl.* Der. Leaping-stones. See **Leaping**.
She saw him waiting for her at the 'leppings' of the Milton Brook, GILCHRIST *Peakland* (1897) 95.

‡**LETCH**, *sb.* Ayr. Meaning unknown.
Old jests of Joe his college letch provoke, And, while he doses, struggles for a joke, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 130, ed. 1871.

LETTER-PATCH, *sb.* Cor. A lounger. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

LEVELLERS, *sb. pl.* Gall. See below.
The agricultural labourers saw, or imagined they saw, that when the dykes were reared the employment of their children would be gone. Herding cattle would no longer be necessary. To counteract the threatened calamity the labouring classes formed themselves into bands for the purpose of pulling down all such erections. These 'Levellers,' as they were called, were too powerful for the repressive force at the command of the county, so it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military for the purpose of restoring order. . . The leader of the levellers—Billy Marshall—was a noted character in his day, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 116.

LIBERTY, *sb.* 1. Cor.[3]

LICENT, *ppl.adj.* Frf. Per. [lī·sənt.] Licensed. (W.A.C.)

LICKFALADITY, *adv.* e.Lin. With full force.
The wind comes through them trees lickfaladity (G.G.W.).

‡**LIDDALES**, *adj.* Sh.I. Out of anything, esp. out of provisions. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

LIFE-OF-MAN, *sb.* s.Pem. See below.
The *Tigridia pavonia*, a favourite in the cottage gardens, is called 'life of man,' because the blossoms last but a single day (M.S.C.).

LIFFY, *sb.* Ayr. (F.J.C.)

LIFT, *sb.*[3] 5. Cum. (E.W.P.)

LIFT-FIRE, *sb.* Or.I. Lightning. DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 22. See **Lift**, *sb.*[1]

‡LIFT-HAUSE, *sb. Obs.* Rxb. (JAM.) The left hand.

LIG, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.) i.q. **Lie**, *v.*[1]

LIGGER, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.), Midl. (J.W.) A liar. See **Lie**, *v.*[1]

LIGH, *adj.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

What hath he in his hand? Ligh in leath wand, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 73.

LIGHT, *adj.*[1] Sus. See below.

'A light Christmas, a light harvest.' This saying expresses the belief that if there is a full moon at Christmas there will be a poor harvest in the following year (S.P.H.).

LIGHT-PUDDING, *sb.* War. A delicate kind of pudding made with flour, eggs, &c., and boiled in a bag. (C.T.O.)

‡LIGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. ? 'Ley.' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XXXI. 129.

LIMB-SMALL, *adv.* War. Limb from limb, 'limb-meal.' (C.T.O.)

LIMPY, *adj.* Nhb. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 108. Cor. HARRIS *Wheal Veor* (1901) 165.

‡LIN, *v.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

'Iv ye no heard 'at der a muve among some o' da folk ta tak da Lerrick fashen an' haud da new style?' 'Niver might dey lin. Bairns, is na hit eneugh ta mak' a body pray a ill prayer for some?' *Sh. News* (Dec. 25, 1897).

LINCOLN-PLUM, *sb.* Lin. A sweet, dark purple plum, shaped like a pear. (HALL., s.v. Violet plum.)

LINE, *v.*[4] n.Cy. Midl. Of animals: to impregnate. (J.W.)

LINEN-WINSEY, *sb.* Sc. 'Linsey-woolsey.' (JAM., s.v. Winsey.)

‡LING, *sb.*[4] Irel. In phr. *the ling of one's life*, see below.

Wxf. Any innocent-minded young fellow that works from morning to night at the ling of his life, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 236.

‡LING, *v.* Lan. ? To tinkle, resound.

The fierce wind that made the telegraph-wires above his head 'ling' again, HOCKING *Dick's Fairy* (1883) xi.

‡LINGER, *sb.* Irel. Meaning unknown.

Wxf. Having placed the weapon secretly in the hands of one of the company, he at last cried out 'Use the linger, use the linger,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 74.

LINGET, *sb.* w.Cy. A long, narrow strip of ground; a narrow wood. *Longman's Mag.* (Apr. 1898) 545. See **Slinget**.

LINK, *sb.*[1] **6.** Cld. (JAM.)

LINKS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

Da sheep is at da links o' meesry noo, irna dey, Tamy? *Sh. News* (Mar. 3, 1900).

LINNARD, *sb.*[2] Dor. The green and the red-breasted linnet. (E.C.M.)

LINT, *sb.* **4.** s.Lan.[1]

LINT-BENNELS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. The seed of flax. (JAM., s.v. Bennels.)

LIOOM, *sb.* Sh.I. The smooth appearance of water caused by any oily substance floating on it. (J.S.)

LIP, *v.* **8.** ne.Sc. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903).

LIPPER, *sb.*[1] **1.** Nrf. FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 191.

LIP-SAUCE, *sb.* w.Yks. Impertinence, 'cheek.'

Tha'rt ower owd to gi'e lip-sauce to lusty folk, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 238.

LIST, *v.*[6] s.Pem. Of scales: to incline to one side or other. (J.S.O.T.)

LITHER, *adj.*[1] **1.** e.Suf. (F.H.)

‡LITTER, *adj.* Dev.[1] ? Misprint for 'little.'

'Twas'n for want of a good will the nasty litter legtrapes had'n a blow'd a coal betwext you an me, Bet, 7 (ed. Palmer).

LITTLE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In *comb.* and *phr.* (1) **Little Anthony**, the smallest pig in a litter; (2) *little bit o' bread an' no cheese*, the yellow-ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (3) — **blue-hawk**, the merlin, *Falco aesalon*; (4) — *bread and no cheese*, see (2); (5) — **hundred**, an old-fashioned person or child; (6) — **peggy**, the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (7) — **people**, fairies; (8) — **pitman**, see (1); (9) — **whap**, the smaller curlew.

(1) e.Ken. *Dy. Express* (Dec. 19, 1902) 4. (2) w.Som.[1] (3) Nrf. EMERSON *Birds, &c.* (ed. 1895) 188. (4) Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70. (5) Cor.[1] (s.v. Old Hunderd). (6) Lei.[1] (7) I.Ma. (S.M.) Cor. PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1897) 101. (8) Nrf. I weant to see the owd sow's little pitman that I fed on milk every morning, SPILLING *M. Miggs* (1902) 110. (9) Sc. (JAM., s.v. Quhaup).

‡LÖ, *adj.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

A lö soolpaltie will tak you, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 197.

‡LOAK-HEN, *sb.* Nrf. See below.

In two or more parishes . . . was a custom or modus of paying a loak hen in lieu of tithes of fowls and eggs, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 13.

LOB, *sb.*[4] **4.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡LOBBYSTHROWL, *sb.* Der. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The diseased condition of the neck called 'goitre.' (I.W.)

LOBSIDED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3]

LOB-WURM, *sb. Obs.* Der.[1] The blind-worm.

‡LOCK, *sb.* Lth. Meaning unknown.

As for riches an' daikorations . . . I canna tell ye the wan half o' them. There's to be a grand ane, . . an' anither . . . at the shrubbery, forby locks, an' wraiths, &c., MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 239.

‡LOCKER STRAE, *phr.* Abd. See below.

I was . . . furnished with a Shorter Catechism, and a pointer, or, as Janet called it, a lokerstrae, in order that I might try my skill at spelling and reading, OGILVIE *J. Ogilvie* (1902) 74; ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 1826) 21.

‡LODGE, *adj.* Sh.I. ? A corruption of 'large.'

We got twa turbots—bonnie lodge fish, *Sh. News* (Apr. 13, 1898).

LOGGER, *sb.*[4] Dur. A butterfly. (G.H.H.)

‡LOKKER, *v.* Sc. To curl. BROWN *Dict.* (1845).

‡LONE, *adj.* Nhb. ? A misprint for 'long.'

Gades ryght lone, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* (1846) VI. 148.

LONESOME-FRET, *sb.* Dev. Ennui from loneliness.

Her's got the lonesome-fret, and when folks git that they don't last long, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 162; I ain't been over well lately, suffering maybe from the lonesome-fret and sich, *ib.* 167.

LONG, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In *comb.* (1) **Long beck**, a stone slate varying in size in different localities; (2) — **corn**, in phr. *to give a horse long corn*, to whip it; (3) — **lonning**, a variety of the game of leap-frog; (4) — **mare**, a fall in wrestling; (5) — **merkles**, a stone slate 3 ft. 4 in. long; (6) **-on-wall**, a stone slate, 2 ft. 6¼ in. long; (7) — **segrum**, a stone slate, 3 ft. long; (8) **-tailed chataway**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; (9) **-tongue**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (10) — **wall**, see below.

(1) w.Dur.[1] 10½ in. long. w.Yks. 24½ in. long (H.V.). (2) Lakel.[2] (s.v. Cooarn). (3) Cum. Each boy, after he has jumped, himself bends down and forms a back for the others, the last 'back' becoming a jumper when all have passed over him (E.W.P.). (4) Nhb. The latter considering how it would tell in his favour if he could throw such a heavy man, ducked under his fists and almost managed to get his arm round Billy's hips—the long-mare, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 346. w.Dur.[1] (5, 6, 7) w.Dur.[1] (8) Dor. (H.J.M.) (9) War. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (10) Sc. (G.W.) Lan. The pit was worked on what is known as the long wall principle; that is the coal was cut away at once, leaving the goaf or gob behind, *Railway Review* (Sept. 27, 1901) 10.

LONGING, *sb.* Midl. (E.S.)

LOOBERING, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Lumbering; clumsy.

LOOBY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

‡LOOG, *v.* Sh.I. Meaning unknown.

Hit's a corne o' lambs 'oo' man, an' hit wis awful short, dat's da wye 'at hit loogs sindry, *Sh. News* (Oct. 8, 1898).

LOOM, *v.* s.Pem. To beat, thrash. (J.S.O.T.)

‡LOOMENT, *sb.* Dev. Obscurity.

In the looment of the laight, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xv.

‡LOON, *sb.*[3] Sc. ? A loin, limb.

Ayr. Yet I boud come, though ilka loon O' me did quake, FISHER *Poems* (1790) 65.

‡LOPPENT, *v.* Lan. To leap. ? Used only to rhyme with 'gloppent.'

Grace were so gloppent As through th' [winder] casement hoo'd loike to loppent, *Warri't'n Fair* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 100.

LOPPER, *sb.* Nhb. A mess, muddle.

That prodigal would just get into the same lopper ower again, GRAHAM *Red Scaur* (1896) 350.

‡LORNE, *sb.* Sh.I. ? A shoe, clog.

Whin dey got her pu'd oot den ane o' her lornes wis come aff, *Sh. News* (Dec. 4, 1897).

LOSH, *v.* s.Pem. Of water in a barrel or boat: to roll to and fro. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**LOTHER**, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Meaning unknown.

Waistcoat red as blood and breeches lother, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 56, ed. 1824.

LOTION, *sb.* w.Yks. (J.W.), se.Lin. (J.T.B.) A slang word for 'drink.'

‡**LOUNDSING**, *prp.* Ant. Lingering. (HALL.)

LOUPEGARTHE, *sb.* Arg. A gauntlet. See **Loup**, *v.*[1]

Running the loupegarthe with MacDonalds on the one side of us and Camerons on the other, MUNRO *J. Splendid* (1898) 173.

LOUT, *sb.*[2] Hmp. (H.R.)

LOVE-CAKE, *sb.* w.Yks. A raspberry sandwich. (B.K.)

LOVE-HAUL, *sb.* s.War. Oxf. See below.

s.War. In s.War. within the memory of man, plough land continued to be cultivated in some places on the open-field system. It was then the custom, if temporary misfortune overtook the horse or team of one of the cultivators, for the others to take a team, or teams, and implements and give a day's work to the cultivation of the land, or harvesting of its products. This was called a love-haul (E.S.). Oxf. *Country Life* (July 19, 1902).

‡**LOVE-SPOKEN**, *ppl. adj.* Bnff. See below.

When a person was 'Love-spoken,' a drink was given out of a cog in which was immersed a silver coin crossed with a fasting spittle, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 58.

LOW, *v.*[1] **1.** Dev.[3]

LOW-FRUIT, *sb.* Ken.[1] (s.v. Stone-fruit). Gooseberries, currants, &c.

LOWIE, *sb.* Dur. A lamplighter. (W.H.H.) See **Low(e**, *sb.*[2]

LOWSHOT, *sb.* Nhp.[1] (s.v. Stoop). A fall of water in a river.

LOWTH, *sb.* s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

LOYST, *pp.* Lan. Unfastened. See **Lowse**, *v.*[1]

Fur aw geet um loyst deawn evvuri dey fur o lesson ith A B C, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 7.

‡**LUCKER**, *adj.* Ken. Loose, flabby. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251. See **Locker**, *adj.*

‡**LUCKING-MILL**, *sb.* Ken.[1] Mistake for **tucking-mill**. See **Tuck**, *v.*[2]

LUCKY-HOOD, *sb.* Dev. A caul.

I comed into the world wi' a lucky-hood, if you'll believe it, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 135.

‡**LUCKY-PROACH**, *sb.* Sc. The hardhead or father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis.* Mistake for **-roach.**

Fif. Fatherlasher, or Lasher Bullhead; Lucky-proach, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 9 (JAM).

‡**LUELY**, *sb.* Cai.? or Frf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fray. ? A misprint. See **Tuilyie.**

‡**LUFES**, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The ears of a toad. (HALL.)

LUGGER-BOOBY, *sb.* Glo. A water insect. (H.S.H.)

LUMBER, *sb.* **11.** s.Lan.[1]

‡**LUMSTHROWL**, *sb.* Der. The disease called 'goitre.' (I.W.) Cf. **lobbysthrowl.**

‡**LUNDGATE**, *sb.* n.Yks. Meaning unknown.

A farm with dwelling house, barns, stable, two lundgates, with meadow-lands appertaining, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VII. 276.

LUNGE, *v.*[1] **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

LUNK, *v.* s.Pem. To make a gurgling noise in swallowing. (J.S.O.T.)

LURCHER, *sb.* Som. A mongrel dog.

He spent his Sundays roaming about with evil-looking dogs, commonly known as lurchers, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 46.

‡**LURDER**, *sb.* Sc. An awkward, lazy, worthless person. See **Lurdan(e.**

Let alane maks many a lurder, RAMSAY, in MACKAY *Dict.* (1888).

‡**LURE**, *sb.*[3] n.Cy. Nhb. The palm of the hand. n.Cy. (HALL.), Nhb. (K.) A mistake. See **Loof.**

LURG, *sb.* N.I.[1] i.q. **Lurgan.**

‡**LUSCH**, *sb.* Som. A wish; a desire. Cf. **lescious.**

I ha'int no lusch to live (W.F.R.).

‡**LUSKEE**, *sb.* Rxb. Meaning unknown.

For the luskees there that busk the brae Are the bees that mak' the honey, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 246.

‡**LYERON**, *sb. Obs.* Som. Meaning unknown.

P[d] for a tree for a Lyeron for the Vestry, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 91.

‡**LYLSIE-WULSIE**, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) Linsey-woolsey; also used *attrib.*

‡**LYMPHAD**, *sb.* Sc. A galley.

Our loch ne'er saw the Cawmil lymphads, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix.

‡**LYTHING**, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Softening; soothing.

Abd. Noo-a-days there's nae sic thing As lovin' hearts o' nature's lythin', WALKER *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606.

M

MACHER, *sb.* Heb. Bent-grown, sandy tracts by the sea.

Faery rings are likewise common in the 'macher' near Broad Bay, SMITH *Lewsiana* (1875) 59.

MACKLETY, *adj.* w.Yks. Acting in collusion; equally to blame.

They're macklety—ther's nut mich ta choose on between 'em (B.K.).

‡**MAD**, *adj.* Irel. See below.

Rowlin' one on the other till ye'd seem at the fut of a mad mountain-side, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 29, ed. 1893.

MADE, *ppl. adj.* s.Pem. Quite set up.

'Do you want anything more?' 'No, I'm made now' (M.S.C.).

MAD-HOT, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] In form **-whot.** Boiling hot.

MAEGINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. See below.

We got da very last maegins o' da waast tide as weel, *Sh. News* (Feb. 25, 1899); Da last maegins o' da aest tide, William. He's gaein ta be fedder calm, *ib.* (June 24, 1899).

MAG, *sb.*[1] **1.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

‡**MAGEE**, *sb.* Hrf. [mədʒī·] [Not known to our other correspondents.] A cat. (F.G.A.)

MAGGIN, *sb.* s.Pem. A maggot. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**MAGICAL MUSIC**, *phr.* Suf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A drawing-room amusement or game.

‡**MAGMES**, *sb.* Stf.[1] A mispronunciation of 'manganese.'

MAIDEN, *sb.* Wm. Wor. Hmp. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Maiden-bell**, see below; (2) **-heeds**, a term used to avoid a correct answer to a direct question, when it is also intended to snub the questioner; (3) **-timber**, timber which grows straight from the ground; (4) **-worm**, a worm that has no rings on its body.

(1) Dev. 'Twas a true maiden bell also, wan what had been cast to perfect pitch, an' never needed so much as a chip to the sound bow. A maiden bell, sure enough, wi' a perfect keynote, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 48. (2) Wm. 'What's e yer basket?' 'Maidenheeds' (B.K.). (3) Hmp. (J.R.W.) (4) Wor. (E.S.)

MAIDENING, *sb.* w.Yks. A pettish child's stupidity. (B.K.)

MAIN, *sb.*[3] n.Yks. A dispute; a noise; an uproar. (I.W.)

MAINLY, *adv.* **1.** Som. (J.W.)

MAIRDLE, *sb.* Abd. A lot; an unpleasant quantity.

I hae the parkie oot frae the cornyard to brak up, an' A'm taul' that there's a mairdle o' fix't knablichs o' steens in't, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 74.

MAIRTINS, *sb. pl.* Don. Footless stockings, worn without shoes.

The hottest day in summer never saw the mairtins off him, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 139.

MAKE, *v.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Eng. In phr. (1) *to make a leg*, to bow obsequiously. s.Lan.[1]; (2) — *long arm*, to reach. Cum. (E.W.P.); (3) — *noise*, to find fault. Cor.

(M.A.C.); (4) — *obedience*, to greet, touch the cap. s.Pem. (M.S.C.); (5) — *pot boil*, broth made in a pot. Cum. (E.W.P.); (6) — *one's honour*, to pay honour to one's superiors by a curtsy, &c. *ib.*

‡MALAPEN, *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Abd. I don't inten' to malapen The hares on Bennachie, DAVIDSON *Poems* (1861) 44.

MALAVOGUE, *v.* Slg. (G.W.)

‡MALA-WHOOT, *int.* Hmp. A direction to horses, to bid them stand still. (W.H.C.), Hmp.[1]

MALDER, *sb.* s.Pem. A maltster. (J.S.O.T.)

‡MALICE, *sb.* s.Wor. See below.

I kept the children at home to see [the pig killed]. There's no harm in that, for pigs allis dies without malice, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 24.

MALLARD, *sb.* Dev. A male duck. (R.P.C.)

MALLY, *sb.* n.Yks. s.Pem. In *comp.* (1) **Mally-lamb**, a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb. s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.); (2) **-mawk**, a large grub in manure or soil. n.Yks. (I.W.)

MALS, *sb. pl.* Dur. An abbreviation for 'amalgamateds'; the members of an amalgamated society.

The non-society element and the Mals then formed an ignominious combination, and declined to go any further in the matter, the Darlington branch of the Mals writing our Secretary, WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1901) 119.

MALT, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Malt-tea**, a jocular term for ale; (2) **-worm**, a drunken fellow.

MAMMOCK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] In form **mommick.** A term applied to anything very little.

Aw never seed sitch a little mommick ov a chylt.

‡MANATHER, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

I cut a brave long wattle that I might drive the manather iv a thief, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 181.

MANDRAKE, *sb.* **1.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

‡MANE, *sb.*[2] Sh.I. The top of a sheaf of oats.

I poo'd twa [a few] traikin' rips oot o' da mane o' a shaef, *Sh. News* (Oct. 22, 1898).

MANGLE, *sb.*[2] Dor. (E.C.M.)

‡MANGLE, *sb.*[3] w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

Toke abaht cutlers . . . for twoathry shillins a week, an't owd lass reckon'd in! Aye becos they twain wor one flesh, they wor both cawnted one, accordin' to 't mangle cawnt, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 30, ed. 1881.

‡MANGRIM, *sb.* ?Sh.I. Lameness. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

MANGY, see **Maungy.**

MANLING, *sb.* Gall. A mannikin.

Who are you, my skip-jack manling? CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 180.

MAOIL, see **Mull**, *sb.*[4]

‡MAPPET, *ppl. adj.* n.Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Dame Voord (bless hur mappet chin), ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 47.

MARBLED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. Applied to meat that is composed of fat and lean in layers. HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 355.

‡MARCH-WISHER, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

A March Wisher is never a good fisher, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* (1846) VII. 216.

MARGARET, *sb.* **2, 3.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

‡MARGEN, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Tares in corn, *Vicia hirsuta.* s.Cy. (HALL.)

‡MARLE-THROWING, *ppl. adj.* Gall. Meaning unknown.

Marle-throwing Wull, Leash Sam the Blade, Wi' Jeamy Jirk, the smasher, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 267, ed. 1876.

MARLY, *adj.* Irel. (J.W.) See **Marl**, *v.*[2] **1.**

MARPS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] A boys' name for marbles.

‡MARRET, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A marsh or bog. (HALL.)

MARSH-MALLOW, *sb.*[1] **2** (7, *a*). e.Dev. JANE *Lordship* (1897) 289.

MARY-BOUT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

MARY-BUD, *sb.* War.[3] The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

MARY-LILY, *sb.* Dev. The white lily, *Lilium candidum.*

A great patch of orange lilies growed alongside the hives, an' also Mary-lilies—butivul gold an' silver clumps of flowers, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 141.

MASCAREL, *sb.* Dev. (W.C.P.) Also in form **mascal** (HALL.).

MASH, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] A weaver's term for bad work.

MASK, *sb.*[1] **1.** s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

MASK, *sb.*[2] **1.** Wor. (E.S.)

‡MASK, *v.* To bewilder. (G.E.D.) See **A-masked, masker.**

MASTER, *sb.*[1] **19.** s.Lan.[1]

MASTER-GRAITH, *sb.* Sc. The chain which fastens the harrow to the swingle-tree. (JAM., s.v. Rigwiddie.)

MASTER-POST, *sb.* Cum. The tailpost of a horse-stall. (E.W.P.)

MATCH, *v.* **4.** s.Wor. (H.K.)

‡MATHER, *sb.* Kcb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dish for holding meal.

Michael wi' a mather fu' Crys 'Welcome to the manor,' DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 89.

‡MAUD, *adj.* Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Ill. (W.W.S.)

MAUL, *v.*[2] **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡MAUL, *v.*[4] Nrf. See below.

The old yows mauled their turnips better, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25.

MAUNCH-CAKE, *sb.* e.An. See below. Cf. **manch.**

When I looks up, and sees nothin' but maunch-cake and buttered buns, FOWLER *Fuel of Fire* (1902) 65.

‡MAUND, *sb.*[2] s.Dev. Also in form **mand.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A root. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 337.

MAUND-WECHT, *sb.* Sc. (JAM., s.v. Wecht). See **Maund**, *sb.*, and **Weight**, *sb.*[2]

MAUVERING, *sb.* Rxb. ?Threatening demeanour.

Ye have mairrit a tinkler lass, you, ye splaittering body, because ye were feared at her faither's mauvering, BUCHAN *Lost Lady* (1899) 11.

MAWKY, *sb.* se.Lin. A scarecrow. (J.T.B.) Cf. **mawkin.**

‡MAWSE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **maussie** Abd. Quiet; wary.

Sc. Wi' this curdooin' that's a' the fashion noo we'll hae to be mawse gaun about the toun, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x. Abd. (G.W.)

MAY, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Suf. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **May-ball**, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; (2) **-bird**, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (3) **-shell**, the common cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (4) **-weed**, the wild or stinking camomile, *Anthemis cotula.*

(1) Suf. GURDON *Memories and Fancies* (1897) 42. (2) Cum. (E.W.P.) (3) w.Yks. FERGUSON *Nat. Hist. Redcar* (1860) 8. (4) Dev. PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 65.

‡MAY-BOYS, *sb. pl.* Wxf. See below.

He related some particulars of a long dance and the performance of the May-boys, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 223.

‡MAYBURN, *sb.* Cor.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of bird.

MAY-DOLL, *sb.* Cor. See below.

Within it [a basket], in a bed of fern, lay a May-doll among a few birds' eggs—a poor wooden thing in a single garment of pink calico, 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* (1899) 80.

‡MEA, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pasture.

Common in the higher dales, LEES *Flora* (1888) 792.

MEAD, *sb.*[2] War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

MEADOW-FLOWER, *sb.* Cum. The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* (E.W.P.)

MEAL, *sb.*[2] **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

MEAN, *v. Obs.* s.Lan.[1] Written **meeon.** To go halves.

MEAN, *adj.* **4.** Sh.I.

Wir kye wis niver sae mean at dis time o' year i' my mindin', *Sh. News* (Apr. 20, 1901).

‡**MEARA-GEEKS**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cor.[2] Also in forms **merrasicks, moragiks.** See below.

Those who visited Camborne, to wash in the reputed sacred waters, were 'called by the inhabitants merrasicks, .. by others . . . mearagaks, alias moragiks.'

MEARCE-POT, *sb.* w.Yks. See below.

I think it will be necessary to correct the meaning given to Mearce-pot, vol. IV. p. 72. They were of the 'black-pot' order, and held between a gill and a pint; were brown, and glazed inside and half down the outside. The poorer families used them for the children instead of cups and saucers and pint-pots (C.C.).

MEASE-POT, *sb.* Stf. A pint-pot. (M.F.)

MEAT, *sb.* **4.** Don.

One man likes mait an' another likes mutton, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 17.

‡**MEDDER**, ? *sb.* Chs. One Medder Edder Ware, £0 4s. 0d., *Invent. of John Hulme* (Apr. 6, 1767) in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. Possibly medder may mean measure, and if so a medder edder ware was a basket of coarse wicker-work used as a measure, *N. & Q. ib.*

‡**MEDDY**, *adj.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

A broft it on by hes awn meddy, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 20.

MEEK-HEARTED, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. Sulky, sullen. (J.W.)

MEENIA, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Gall. Meenias 'mang the san'y knowes, HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 60.

MEET, *adj.* **1, 4.** Cor.[3]

MEETH, *adj.*[2] Rxb. Modest.

O-ho! My meeth callant, so that's the way the wind blows, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 130.

‡**MEG**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

Thay cals et tha 'Goose stap,' vur a bit uv a meg, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 45, ed. 1865.

MELODIOUS, *adj.* Wgt. Used as an intensitive. See below.

I carena if the Word o' the Deevil said sae, it's a melodious lee for a', SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 44.

MELT, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Midl. Oxf. To be almost overcome with heat.

Sc. (A.W.) Abd. It's jist het eneuch for me. Aw'm fair meltin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 16, 1903). n.Cy. (J.W.), Midl. (E.S.), Oxf. (A.P.)

‡**MELT(E**, *sb.*[2] Ken. ? Misprint for **mett.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Coal measure: two bushels. (HALL.), Ken.[1]

‡**MENSE**, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Confinement.

He would say . . . 'Weel, Martha! an' hoo's the gudeman? I'se glad to see ye after yer mense,' before beginning the churching, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) i.

‡**MENSE**, *v.* Som. To clear the way. (G.S.)

MERCURY-DOCK, *sb.* Rnf. The Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.* (JAM., s.v. Smear-docken.)

‡**MERLIN**, *sb.* Lth. A mermaid.

The ship's i' the howe o' a roarin' wave, An' thy luve's i' the merlin's cell, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 28; But the merlin he noo maun wed, *ib.* 29.

MERRY-GRIG, *sb.* Cor. See below.

Some people said he was mazed, and th' cheeld of a Merrygrig, which is the seventh cheeld of a seventh cheeld, and has th' gift of second sight, HARRIS *Our Cove* (1900) 94.

‡**METHAM**, *adj. Obs.* ? Cor. With *with*: equal to.

That's metham with all the world (M.A.C.).

METHODY, *sb.* Midl. (E.S.)

METTLE, *adj.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

MEWK, *sb.* s.Pem. A slight sound.

'A never made a mewk the whole time (J.S.O.T.).

‡**MICONOMY**, *sb.* Wil. In phr. *in a miconomy*, in low spirits, in a melancholy mood.

n.Wil. GOLDNEY *Rec. Chippenham* (1889); This book is our only authority for the word (G.E.D.).

MIDDLE, *v.* War.[3] To over-reach; to take advantage of.

MIDDLE-LEG, *sb.* Cum. A prop put under the centre of a head-tree. (E.W.P.)

MIDGERLY, *adj.* se.Lin. Miserly, niggardly. (J.T.B.) See **Midge, 3.**

MID-PLACE, *sb.* Abd. A middle room.

An old-fashioned building—long, low, and thatched—having a but and a ben and a 'mid-place' between, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 5, 1904).

MIG-DROAN, *sb.* n.Yks. A dung-fly. (I.W.)

MILK, *sb.* **4.** Abd.

On higher lands there is only a little moisture or a little 'milk' making its appearance in the grain, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 22, 1903).

MILK-FLOAT, *sb.* Lan. A cart which goes round delivering milk. (E.M.M.)

MILKMAID'S-PATH, *sb.* s.Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

MILK-POKE, *sb.* Rut.[1] (s.v. Poke). The milk-bag of a cow.

MILK-SYE, *sb.* w.Wor.[1]

MILL, *v.* Dor. To move a block of stone straight forward. (E.C.M.)

MILLER'S-THUMB, *sb.* **5.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**MILLVADER**, *v.* Gall. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? To steal.

I wat ye war a crafty boy, And cud millvader fine, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 478, ed. 1876.

MILLY-GET, *sb.* Dor. A young grey mullet. (E.C.M.)

MIMMOCK, *sb.* and *v.* n.Lin. (E.P.)

MIMMY, *sb.* Dor. A minnow. (E.C.M.)

MIND, *v.* **3.** s.Lan.[1]

MINDLESS, *adj.* Dur. Forgetful, regardless. GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* (1900) 235.

MINE-PIT, *sb.* Glo. An iron-ore mine as distinct from a coal-pit. (E.W.P.)

‡**MINNOYT**, *pp.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Bnff. Suppose a chiel wou'd be a poet, An' is na i' the least minnoyt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 8.

MINT-DROP, *sb.*[1] **2** (2, *a*). s.Lan.[1]

‡**MINYAR**, *sb.* Gall. A misfortune; an adverse circumstance.

She'll soon be to oor clachan back, Should nae minyar o'ertak her, HARPER *Bards of Gall.* (1903) 239; (J.M.)

MIRTLE, *v.* s.War. (E.S.)

MISBEGETTEN, *sb.* and *adj.* i.q. **Misbegot.** s.Lan.[1]

‡**MISDIMABLE**, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

It was a gay bit misdimable house wi' a but and a ben an' a fireside, *H. Blyd's Contract*, 5 (JAM.).

MISERABLE, *adj.* **1.** Irel. n.Yks.

Ir. They wouldn't go for to say that Mrs. Dempsey, the crathur, was as miserable as all that come to, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 3. n.Yks. (I.W.)

‡**MISGATE**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A misdeed.

The misgates an' owregaens o' my youth lat be, WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) xxv. 7.

MISHANDLE, *v.* Dor. To bungle, mismanage; to break.

Her be quick as a bird, and doan't never mishandle things, HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 113.

MISHAP, *sb.* War.[3]

‡**MISHWY**, *adj.* War. Also written **mishwe.** Unwell, poorly. Her is feeling very mishwylike (N.R.).

‡**MISLOOIN**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Displeasure. WADDELL *Psalms* (1871) ii. 4.

MISLUCKY, *adj.* Irel. Unlucky.

The divil himself only knows what desthruction I mayn't ha' done on some mislucky body afore I quit a hold of it, BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 193.

‡**MISSET**, *adj.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Not missed.

MISTELL, *v.* Kcb. To misinform.

That minister had a wife o' his ain at hame, if A'm no mistell't; an' they said she wus a tearer, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 68.

'MIT, see **Turmit.**

‡**MITCH-POOL**, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A whirlpool.

MIZ, *sb.* Suf. See below.

'All that's in the miz,' the miz referred to being a go-between,

a half-and-half; a semi-terrene, semi-aqueous envelope keeping the globe together as pastry the ribstone pippin of an apple-jack, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock-Beggars' Hall* (1902) 205.

MIZZY-MOZZY, *adj.* se.Lin. Perplexed. (J.T.B.)

‡**MOARLIE**, *adj. Obs.* Gall. Meaning unknown.

Ye mak' nae odds wi' men that's moarlie, The gude an' gracious nor the worl'ly, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 24.

MOCK, *v.*[1] **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

MOCK-BRAWN, *sb.* e.An.[1] (s.v. Swerd). A kind of brawn; 'pork-cheese.' See **Sward**, *sb.*[1] **3.**

MODGY, *adj.* War.[3] Crushed, bruised. See **Modge**, *v.* **2.**

MOG, *sb.* se.Lin. A dowdily dressed person. (J.T.B.) See **Mog**, *v.*[2]

‡**MOINBÛ**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] An invitation to a funeral transmitted as the fiery cross was of old. S. & Ork.[1]

‡**MOINDER**, *v.* Lan. ? A mistake for **moither**, q.v.

BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) viii.

‡**MOLLION**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A dial. form of 'million.'

Slg. To prop luxuriant recreation, 'Twad tack the mollion Rack'd frae a' corners o' the nation, E'en frae the scullion, GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 41.

MOLLY, *sb.*[2] Chs. Meaning unknown.

A molly of potatoes, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 116.

MOLLY-CODDLE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **mollycot.**

MOLLY-HAWN, *sb.* s.Pem. A hoyden. (J.S.O.T.)

MOMMETY, *adj.* e.Dev. Foolish, silly.

A mommety, flat-chested, platter-footed, mallywallops of a maiden, JANE *Lordship* (1897) 11.

MOMMICK, see **Mammock.**

‡**MONE-DAYS**, *sb. pl.* Glo. The name given to certain-sized slates used in roofing. *Evesham Jrn.* (Apr. 1, 1899); *Stone Trades Jrn.* (Aug. 1900).

MONEY, *sb.* **2** (3). War. (C.T.O.)

MONKEY, *sb.* n.Yks. Dor. **1.** A hod. Dor. (E.C.M.) **2.** A mortgage. n.Yks. (I.W.)

MONK-FISH, *sb.* Gall. The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* CROCKETT *Lochinvar* (1897) 217.

MOO, *v.* **1.** War.[3]

MOON-GRASS, *sb.* w.Yks. See below.

The hares are cropping moon-grass so 'twould make thy old mouth water just to see them, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 148.

MOONY, *adj.* Dwn. Dev. Moonlight.

Dwn. The nicht was unco derk wi' jist yin moony glame, SAVAGE-ARMSTRONG *Ballads* (1901) 197. Dev. His gert wrong grawed, until a climax comed on a moony night in late spring, PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* (1901) 131.

‡**MOOP**, *v.* Lth. Meaning unknown.

Its nose and chin thegether moopit, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 89.

‡**MOOPING**, *sb.* Slk. Meaning unknown.

Where are a' your jinkings and prancings now, your moopings and your wincings? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 313, ed. 1866.

MOOR-GED, *sb.* Dev. See below.

'Drow mun in again, Mr. M'Cuss; 'tes but a moor-ged.' According, the parr, samlet, or whatever the lithesome youngling might have been, was reluctantly returned to the chilly depths of the Old River, *Globe* (Feb. 23, 1895) 1, col. 4.

MOP, *sb.*[1] **9.** s.Lan.[1]

MOP-STONE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] An oblong piece of soft white stone fixed to a long wooden handle, used for whitening a newly-scrubbed stone floor.

MOREOVER, *adv.* (2). War.[3]

MORRIS, *sb.* and *v.* s.Lan.[1]

MORROUGH, *sb.* Gall. ? A merman.

There use't tae be plenty o' baith Mermaids an' Morroughs aboot the shores o' Gallawa, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 427.

‡**MORT**, *sb.*[6] Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Mortal.

w.Nrf. T'war an awesome sight; in a manner of speakin', not fit for any mort to see, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 11.

MORTAL, *adj.* **9.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

MOSS, *v.*[1] Abd. To cut peat. W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 84.

MOSS-CRAWL, *sb.* e.Dev. A caterpillar. JANE *Lordship* (1897) 189.

‡**MOSSICK**, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A little.

Gate-post had given a mossick wi' the hot weather, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 48.

MOT, *sb.*[5] s.Pem. A small girl or thing. (M.S.C.)

‡**MOT**, *conj.* Irel. But.

Wxf.[1] Mot w'all aar boust, 86.

MOTHER-APPLE, *sb.* w.Dor. The name of an excellent sort of apple. (C.V.G.)

MOTY, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Mothy. See **Mote**, *sb.*[2]

MOULD, *v.*[2] **7.** War.[3]

MOULDER, *v.*[1] War.[3]

MOUNGE, *v.* **3.** Dmf.

Perse went mounging about looking as black as a winter cloud, HAMILTON *Mawkin* (1898) 231.

MOUNTAIN-CROW, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Crag-starlin'). The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquatus.*

‡**MOUSE**, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

She cud mouse or tawk, GRAINGE *Dick Skinflint* (1880) 12.

‡**MOUSUNT**, *ppl. adj.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

I . . . yeard . . . o' ghreyt wither o' leawghink ut they set'n hop, obewt th' felle ut wur teed un mousunt hop i'th poke, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 10.

‡**MOUT**, *sb.* Lth. See below.

Some wha for weeks hae been housed wi' mout, Get happit in big coat or raughan grey, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23.

MOVE, *v.* **2.** War.[3]

‡**MOWT**, *ppl. adj.* Lan. ? Mauled.

Th' clog fair crackt by thunner bowt, An' th' woman noather lawmt nor mowt, HARLAND *Sngs. of Wilsons* (1865) 59.

MUCH OVER, *phr.* Dev. Fond of, or proud of. *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

MUCK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Muck-clock**, a beetle found in dung. w.Yks. (B.K.); (2) **-stuff**, rubbish; nonsense. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *v.* In phr. *to muck ducks*, to do very menial work.

s.Lan.[1] 'What's yore Sam doin'?' 'Oh, owt he con get; he's muckin'-ducks an' runnin' slow arrants.'

MUDGE, *v.* s.Wor. To smudge. (H.K.)

MUFFINEER, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) An upright salt-cellar from which salt can be sprinkled like a miniature pepper-castor.

MUG, *v.*[3] **3.** s.Lan.[1]

‡**MUGGENT**, *ppl. adj.* Bch. Meaning unknown.

Nor do I fear his ill-chaft taak, Nor his ill-muggent tricks, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 30.

MULLED, *pp.* Midl. (E.S.)

‡**MULLOCK**, *sb.*[2] w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The stump of a tree. (HALL.)

‡**MUM**, *sb.* Lan. A shortened form of 'mummy.'

Two dead 'mums,' a 'hore hound' an' th' skeleton of a goose, were th' last aw saw, DOTTIE *Rambles and Recollections* (1898) 70.

MUMBLE-PEG, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Also in form **mumblety-.** See below.

A man's outdoor game. The player stands on a mark and throws a pointed iron bar as far as he can; then, from the place where the bar alights fixed in the ground, he throws a second time, and, repeating the process, again a third time. Whoever throws farthest at the three throws wins

MUMBUDGET, *sb.* Abd. Silence.

A mum-budjet in a Hieland mist is naething to your seriousness, laird! COBBAN *Angel of Covt.* (1898) 226.

MUMCHANCE, *adv.*, *sb.* and *v.* s.Lan.[1], War.[3]

‡**MUMPER**, *sb.* Kcb. ? A beggar.

Then down he sat, like ony mumper, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 40.

‡**MUMPIT**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

Stay-bit and breakast, ammot and dinner, Mumpit and crumpet, and a bit arter supper, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 38.

‡**MUNCHEON**, *sb.* Glo. A luncheon; a misprint for **nuncheon.**

The carter boys had gone without their 'muncheon,' so as to leave a larger vacuum, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii.

‡**MUNGUS**, *sb.* War.[3] An old marl-pit.

MUNGY, *adj.* Hrt. (E.S.F.)

MURCHEN, *sb.* Per. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Use his utmost witt and skill Red Deer, Murchens, and Tods to kill, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 99, ed. 1853.

‡**MURKLE**, *sb.* Fif. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of reproach or contempt.

Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan murkle, *MS. Poem* (JAM.).

‡**MURT**, *adj.* Slk. Meaning unknown.

I sees his blue murt fin, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866.

MUSK, *sb.* s.Wor. The refuse of the ground apples in cider-making. (H.K.) See **Mush**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

MUSSELLED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3]

MUSTER, *v.*[1] s.Pem. To move about busily. (M.S.C.)

MUZZY, *sb.* **3.** s.Lan.[1]

N

‡**NAAT**, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *a naat's chaaks*, 'nowts' cheeks.

I could get tew stun o' flour and tew naat's chaaks for eight shillin's, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 11.

‡**NABLE**, *adj.* Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *nable rigs.*

How dat dare was nable rigs, An' merriander's jokes, MASTERS *Dick and Sall* (c. 1821) st. 9.

‡**NABOB**, *sb.* Wor. In phr. *to play nabob*, to trespass.

The cows broke out and played Nabob (H.A.S.); (H.K.)

NACKUZ, *sb. Obs.* Gall. Also in form **naxie.** One who tells a tale pretty sharply. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

NADGE, *v.* Cum. To copulate. (E.W.P.)

NADIUMS, *sb. pl.* Don. Nonsense.

Come, none of yer nadiums, but get up and put on the fire, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 153; They'd put up with none of his nadiums there, *ib.* 213.

NAFF, *sb.* w.Yks. The head; the skull. (J.H.W.)

NAG, *sb.*[2] Cum. (E.W.P.)

NAG, *sb.*[4] Glo. Written **cnagg.** *Horae Subsecivae* (1777) 398.

NAG, *v.* **2.** War.

NAGRAKE, *sb.* Yks. A large rake drawn by a horse.

Ye can be off to t'owd ash-tree and bring the scatterings [of hay] from thar wi' the nag-rake, DYKE *Craiktrees* (1897) 24.

NAKED, *adj.* Oxf. Brks. **1.** In phr. *naked as a robin*, quite naked. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.* **2.** Plain, shabby, poor. Brks. (E.G.H.)

NALLION, *sb.* Don. A bump; a lump.

In the mornin' . . I had nallions on me head the size of yer two fists, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 149.

‡**N-AMEUL**, *sb.* w.Yks. A corruption of 'animal.'

Aw'm not gooin' to have my nameuls disturbed bi thee, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 80.

‡**NANK**, *sb.* Nhb.[1] The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis.* A misprint for **nauk**; see **Naak.**

NANNYBANKS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. In phr. *all a nanny-banks*, all a chance. (I.W.)

NANNY-PET, *sb.* Cum. A pet lamb. (E.W.P.)

‡**NAPER**, *sb.* Edb. [Meaning unknown.] In phr. *wealth of grace seemed in your naper to spare a farl.* LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 54.

NAPKIN-SHAWL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A shawl covering the bust only.

‡**NARGER**, *adj.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Narrower. (HALL.)

NAUNGER, *v.* Der. [nō·ndʒə(r).] To worry, irritate.

He naungered me some sometimes ontil I weere well-nigh distrowt, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 122.

NAXIE, see **Nackuz.**

‡**NAZZLES**, *adj.* Yks. Ill-tempered. (HALL.), s.Yks. (R.S.) See **Nazzy**, *adj.*[1]

NAZZLY, *adj.* n.Yks. Intoxicated. (I.W.) See **Azzald, Nazzle**, *v.*

NAZZY, *adj.*[1] **1.** ne.Lin. (E.S.)

NEAR, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **nee** s.Lan.[1] **1.** In *comb.* **Near-ta'en**, stingy. s.Lan.[1] **2.** Phr. *near the way*, penuriously. n.Yks. (I.W.)

NEAT, *adj.* **5.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

NECESSARY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

NECK, *sb.*[1] Yks. Nrf. In *comb.* (1) **Neck-and-heels**, altogether, completely. n.Yks. (I.W.); (2) **-hankercher**, a neckerchief. Nrf. SPILLING *M. Miggs* (1873) 89, ed. 1902; (3) **-leather**, a dog-collar. n.Yks. (I.W.)

NECKER, *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Nicker**, *v.* **1.**

NEEDLACH, *sb.* Inv. A small, young eel.

Next minute D— was knotting himself on the ground like a needlach, *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9, col. 2.

NEEDLE-CASES, *sb.* Abd. A children's singing game; see below.

'Needle cases, needle cases, in a silver saucer. Who shall I direct it to but Captain ——'s daughter? What will you give to tell her name, tell her name, tell her name? A hundred pound and a glass of wine. What will you give to tell his name? Two hundred pounds and a glass of wine. As I gaed down to borrow a pan, I saw her sitting kissing her man; She's off with the glove and on with the ring. To-morrow, to-morrow, the wedding begins. Clean the brass candlesticks, clean the fire-side, Draw up the curtains and let's see the bride.' All the players but one stand in a circle—this one goes round with a handkerchief, singing the first lines. When the girl's name is mentioned she tells her sweetheart's name to the girl with the handkerchief, sits down in the centre, and covers her face with her hands. The one with the handkerchief goes round again, asking, 'What will you give?' and the ring answers. Her name is then given, and the girl with the handkerchief again asks, 'What will you give to tell *his* name?' The ring answers again, and the sweetheart's name is then given. The girl with the handkerchief goes round again and sings the last lines, the ring singing with her, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 448.

NEEZE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To go birds'-nesting. See **Neezen.**

NEGGLE, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To rattle. See **Neckle**, *v.*[1]

NEIGHBOURLESS, *adj.* Sc. Not matching; not of a pair. See **Neighbour, 6.**

Gall. Murdered . . . by a left-hand straik frae a man wi' neighbourless een, *Gallovidian* (1901) III. 114. Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 357.

NEIVE, *sb.* and *v.* Abd. A marble-playing term; see below.

The funk [jerk of the arm] was considered much less objectionable than the 'neive,' which crept gradually forward till well over the stroke, and was thus a mode of cheating other players. . . The strictly honest boy would neither 'neive,' 'funk,' fall on the ring, nor squabble over a marble being in or out, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

‡**'NELSE**, *conj.* w.Cy. Unless; 'not else.'

Times won't never mend, sir, you'll see, 'nelse the hosses is sarved right, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) xlviii.

NENS, NENST, NENT, see **Anent.**

NEP, *v.* Yks. To peck; to take small bites. m.Yks.[1], w.Yks.[5] See **Knep, Nip**, *v.* Hence **Nepping**, *sb.* grazing.

w.Yks. If there's a drop o' rain this month, there'll be good neppin' for t'lambs (S.K.C.); (A.C.)

NEPLINS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Knaplins.**

‡**NESH**, *adj.*[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] Hungry. Suf. (HALL.)

NESQUAW, *sb.* Mon. The smallest of a litter. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

NETTERY, *sb.* Frf. A spider. See **Attercop.**

Glowered aroond wi' gleggit een Whaur only netterie's wabs were seen, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 124.

NETTLE-CLOTH, *sb. Obs.* Shr. A cloth made from nettles.

In Shrewsbury carters' frocks made of nettle-cloth are exposed for sale. . . Small patches of nettles for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth, HUNTER *Georgical Essays* (1803) IV. 285.

NEVER, *adv.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) In phr. (1) *never go*, an asseveration; if one were never to leave the spot; (2) — *the near*, not to the point.

NEVIS, *sb.* Oxf. [ne·vis.] A wart; a birth-mark. (J.W.)

NEW, *adj.* Yks. Pem. In *comp.* (1) **New-begin**, a fresh start; (2) **-liver**, a new neighbour; (3) **-squat**, a form of the game 'mount-the-tin,' q.v.

(1) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (2) **s.Pem.** I've been seeing the new liver; did ye hear as there's new livers down to Crunts farm? (M.S.C.) (3) **w.Yks.** GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 413.

NEWARK-FROCK, *sb.* Not. A smock-frock. (L.C.M.)

NEWGATE, *sb.* Oxf. In phr. *as black as Newgate*, very dirty. (A.P.)

NEWSBAGGING, *vbl. sb.* Dev. Gossiping. *Reports Provinc.* (1902). See **News, 1** (1).

NEWTBERRY, see **Noutberry.**

NEWTON-BELLE-KEEK, *sb.*[4] Cum.[4] (s.v. Belle-keek). A derisive term for an inhabitant of Long Newton.

NICE FEW, *phr.* se.Lin. A fairly large number. (J.T.B.) See **Nice, 6** (1).

NICK, *sb.*[4] War.[3], s.Wor. (H.K.) In phr. *in good nick*, in good condition.

NICK, *v.*[5] s.Wor. To cheat. (H.K.)

NICK-NACKITY, *adj.* Edb. Precise, punctilious. See **Knick-knack, 2.**

You women bodies are aye sae particular an' nicknackity, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (ed. 1875) 161.

NIDDLE-NODDLING, *ppl. adj.* Brks. In a state of confusion. i.q. **Niddle-noddle.**

Do 'ee want to split arra-one's head? Mine be all niddle-noddlin' a'ready wi' your clatter, HAYDEN *Round our Vill.* (1901) 265.

‡**NIDGELL**, *sb.* Gall. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fat, forward young man; a lover whom no rival can displace. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

‡**NIDY-NOY**, *adv.* Edb. In phr. *to gang donaring nidy-noy.* Meaning unknown.

Nane can nature's charms enjoy, Nor manage well the day's employ, Wha ay gang donarin' nidy noy To houses flisky, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 173.

NIFLING, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1] Fastidious; finical; trifling. See **Nifle, 1** (2).

NIGGLE, *v.*[1] Cum. To castrate. (E.W.P.)

NIGHT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Night-jacket**, a nightdress; (2) **-poultice**, oatmeal porridge taken for supper.

NIMMY, *adj.* se.Lin. Whimsical.

She's a nimmy affected piece of goods (J.T.B.).

NINE, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Dur. 1. *adj.* In phr. *liefer than nine ninepennies*, sooner than anything.

Ir. I'd liefer than nine ninepennies poor Peg was goin', BARLOW *East unto West* (1898) 327.

2. *sb. Obs.* A grey slate 1 ft. 2¾ in. long. w.Dur.[1] 49.

NINEPENCE, *sb.* (1, 2, 5). War.[3]

NINNY-COOM, *sb.* Pem. A gathering round the nail. (J.S.O.T.)

NIP, *sb.*[3] s.Lan.[1] The summit of a hill.

‡**NIP-NAP**, *sb.* Stf. Meaning unknown.

Here, Jack, take a drop of my nip-nap, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 353.

NIPPER, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Lin. 1. A smart, active person. s.Lan.[1] 2. A niggardly person; a miser. s.Lan.[1], se.Lin. (J.T.B.) Hence **Knipper-knatlich**, *adj.* stingy, illiberal.

Abd. Some fowk are awfu' knipperknatlich an' maun gie fowk their due an' naething mair, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 30, 1904).

3. A sharp retort; a 'settler.'

Ayr. That was a nipper to Wilson! DOUGLAS *Green Shutters* (1901) 117.

NIPPER, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To snip, or vandyke the edges of anything.

NIPPY-LUG-FRIDAY, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Pully-lug-Friday). The Friday after Ash Wednesday.

NIPSEY-MONEY, *sb.* Yks. Strike pay.

Important developments regarding the Denaby colliers' strike are expected during the coming week. Strike pay, known as 'nipsey money,' distributed on Friday, showed a substantial decrease, *People* (Mar. 8, 1903). **s.Yks.** *Yks. Post* (Dec. 26, 1902) 6.

‡**NIRB**, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) Anything of stunted growth, a dwarf. Prob. a misprint. See **Knurl, 5, Nirl, 3.**

NIRRUP, *sb.* Hmp. (H.R.)

NIX, *sb.* Cum. See below. i.q. **Nix**, *int.*

The gamins of Carlisle still warn their comrades that 'Nix is coming,' *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 26, 1902) 3, col. 3.

NO, *adj.* Cum. Yks. In *comb.* **No-place, -spot**, or **-town**, ruin; see below.

Cum. 'That's t'geat to neah-toon' implies that a given line of conduct will lead to ruin (E.W.P.). **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

NOG, *sb.*[1] Pem. A peg for quoits. (J.S.O.T.)

NOLLY, *adv.* and *adj. Obsol.* Cum. (E.W.P.) Only.

NONSE, *sb.* se.Lin. A good-for-nothing fellow. (J.T.B.)

‡**NOOCHING**, *ppl. adj.* Glo.[1] Slouching, stooping. [? A misprint for **mooching.**]

NOOR, *adj.* Wxf.[1] Other.

‡**NOR**, *adv.* n.Cy. More. BAILEY (1721). [A mistake of some kind.]

NOR, see **Knur(r.**

NORDEREYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) The Northern Hebrides. PENNANT *Voyage Heb.* 294. Cf. **Sudereys.**

‡**NOR-NE-ME**, *phr.* w.Yks. Not I.

'Cannot you tell her who I am, eh, Joseph?' 'Nor-ne-me! I'll hae no hend wi't', BRONTË *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) ii.

NOSE, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Oxf. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Nose-cold**, a cold in the head. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-paint**, a jocular term for alcoholic drink. *ib.* 2. The portion of the face of a hammer furthest from the workman's hand when the hammer is held head upward. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Peen). 3. The dead blossom on the end of a gooseberry. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

‡**NOSESKIP**, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Elg. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Nasal. In phr. *a noseskip twang.*

Up he lift his voice wi' pith And sang staves thretty twa In Bothwell-brig's right noseskip twang, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) II. 75.

NOTELESS, *adj.* 1. Suf. (R.M.B.)

N-OTHER, *adj.* Wxf.[1] Other.

N-OTTY MAZE, *sb.* Chs.[1] (s.v. Witched). A decline. i.q. **Anatomy.**

The child that she carried on her arm was supposed to be witched, for it went into a nottymaze and died.

‡**NOUGHEL**, *sb. Obs.* Wxf.[1] The knuckle.

NOUGHT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. In phr. (1) *nought at dow*, worthless; (2) — *but*, nothing to hinder that; (3) — *good to*, good for nothing; (4) — *that's ought*, of no good whatever; (5) *to nought*, completely, exactly.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) Ah know nowt bud Ah could come, *ib.* (3) **n.Yks.** (*ib.*), **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **s.Lan.**[1] (5) **w.Yks.** A bonny little lad . . . 'at had his father's nooas an' chin to nowt, HARTLEY *Ditt.* 2nd S. (c. 1873) 126.

NOW, *adv.* Yks. Lan. In *comb.* **Now-and-thenner**, a workman engaged from time to time on odd jobs; an occasional visitor. s.Lan.[1]

NUBBLE, *v.*[2] n.Yks. To mumble; to chew imperfectly. (I.W.)

NUCKETY, *adj.* s.Wor. Nooked. See **Nooket.**

Thur's a lot o' stuff in that nuckety carner as waants shiftin' (H.K.).

‡**NUDGELL**, *sb.* Dev.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A corner.

NUDLENS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. The entrails. (H.R.)

‡**NUNIKIN**, *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

Theer, awl forgie thi neaw hoo sed tuth nunikin, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 50.

‡**NURRILLED**, *ppl. adj.* Gall. In phr. *a nurrill'd stott.* Meaning unknown.

What skill has he about a nurrill'd stott? MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 476, ed. 1876.

NURSE, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **nuss.** The dog-fish, *Scyllium catulus.* (E.C.M.)

NUT, *sb.* Yks. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Nut-crackers,** the greater stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea.* Cor.[3]; (2) **-tree,** the hazel, *Corylus Avellana.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

NUTTYCRACK, *sb.* n.Yks. A dwarf sweet apple smaller than the rest of its cluster. (I.W.)

‡**NUZE**, ?*sb.* Lan. Coughing. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127.

O

OAK, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. Not. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Oak-acorn.** n.Cum. (E.W.P.); (2) **-nut,** an acorn. Kcb. (J.M.), Cum. (E.W.P.) **2.** Phr. *the old oak tree,* the game of 'wind up the bush faggot,' q.v., s.v. **Wind,** *v.*[2] **II. 2** (4).

Lin. Known as 'The Old Oak Tree' in Lincoln, Kelsey, and Winterton. When coiling round the children sing 'Round and round the old oak tree, I love the girls and the girls love me!' When they have twisted into a closely-packed crowd they dance up and down tumbling on each other, crying, 'A bottle of rags, a bottle of rags,' GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 386. Not. In the Anderby and Nottinghamshire version of the game the children often sing 'The old oak tree grows thicker and thicker every Monday morning,' *ib.* 386.

OAKUM-STRAND, *sb.* Pem. Rope yarn. (J.S.O.T.)

OAKY, see **Woky.**

OAM, *sb.* n.Lin. Slight rust caused by damp. (E.P.)

OANDER, OANDURTH, OAN(T, see **Undern, Will,** *aux. v.*

OANT, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.) i.q. **Want,** *sb.*[2]

‡**OASTEED**, *sb.* Cum. [A misprint.] The grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope.* See **Oat-seed bird,** s.v. **Oat.**

'Yellow oasteeds, grey oasteeds.' Birds occurring in the parish of Bewcastle, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 96.

OBEDIENCE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

OCHAL, *sb.* e.Lan. *Burnley Express* (June 1, 1901). See **Houghle,** *sb.*[1]

‡**OCTOAVER**, *sb.* Yks. Meaning unknown.

e.Yks. An awd Cockie Sharrah, Wiv a pair ov octoavers as big as a barra, NICHOLSON *Flk. Sp.* (1889) 39.

ODD, *adj.* Yks. Lan. In *comp.* (1) **Odd-brass,** part of a man's or boy's wages retained for spending-money; also called **Oddies**; (2) **-lad,** to draw lots.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) w.Yks. All t'three on 'em use to odd-lad who'd to sleep i' t'shut-up bed, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 17.

ODDMENT, *sb.* Kcb. HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 126.

ODD-ROD, *sb.* Dor. The cowslip, *Primula veris.* (E.C.M.)

ODDS, *sb. pl.* Wor. The exact opposite of anything, the reverse. Also in phr. *the odds.*

s.Wor. 'E sez 'e an't got no rots. 'E's odds [*or* th' odds] o' e's father an' brother; 'em allas likes t' a' thurn ketched (H.K.).

ODDY, *sb.* Oxf. (HALL.) i.q. **Hoddy,** *sb.*[1] Also in *comp.* **Oddy-doddy,** a river snail.

ODGE, see **Urge,** *v.*[2]

OFF, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dor. Also in form **aff-** Sc. **1.** *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Off-lat,** a temporary respite from work, &c.; a 'let-off'; (2) **-loof,** *fig.* off-hand, without time for reflection, at once; (3) **-on,** off; (4) **-take,** a turning of one into ridicule; a 'do' or 'sell.'

(1) Abd. We're ill mutit an' hauden oot in a' widders, an' ye widna get an aff-lat t' naething, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 18, 1903). (2) Sc. I'm telled they could gie ye aff-loof, day and date for onything i' the Bible, SEATOUN *George Malcolm* (1897) xii. (3) s.Lan.[1] He rive't th' cap fro' off-on her yed. (4) se.Lin. Oh it was a reg'lar off-take (J.T.B.).

2. *prep.* In phr. (1) *off his onion,* off his head, mad; (2) — *the stob,* see below; (3) — *the stot,* wrong, amiss.

(1) w.Dor. (C.V.G.) (2) w.Yks. 'Off t'stob' is another colloquialism. Stob being equal to 'stake' or 'stick,' and is equivalent to 'off t'roll' in other parts. It has its origin in the 'stobs' or short sticks that are used in thatching, around which 'tarband' is securely wound to keep the thatch smooth, and to prevent it from moving. In a long spell of wet weather sometimes the tar is washed out of the band, and it becomes relaxed, losing its grip of the stob, allowing the thatch to move or be blown about; so a man who is out of work, or who is prevented from doing his duty through sickness, is in local parlance termed 'off t'stob,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900). (3) Bwk. There surely maun be something wrang An' awfu' aff the stot, When 'mang our busy workin' hives Grim want is aft their lot, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 244.

OIL, *v.* se.Lin. To punish, beat, thrash. (J.T.B.)

OLD, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Dor. Cor. Also in forms **auld** Sc. Wm.; **owd** w.Yks.[5] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Old Boy,** (*a*) a name given to the devil; (*b*) an old man with juvenile tastes; (2) — **Donald,** see (1, *a*); (3) **-fashioned,** cunning, wily, astute; calculating; (4) **-fashontness,** precocity; (5) — **fool,** a rustic's name for a circus clown; (6) — **Gooseberry,** see (1, *a*); (7) — **iron,** small pilferings of any sort of material entrusted to workmen on a job; (8) — **kirk,** whisky; also called simply 'The auld'; (9) — **man's bell,** the bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (10) — **Sandy,** see (1, *a*); (11) — **sow,** a wood-louse, milleped; (12) — **wecht,** *fig.* having more than one's fair share of wit or brains; (13) — **wife,** a salt-water trout.

(1, *a*) Gall. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (*b*) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Per. MONTEATH *Dunblane* (1835) 50, ed. 1887. (3) s.Lan.[1] Theaw thinks theawrt' very owd-fashin't. (4) Ayr. MACKIE *Vill. Sketches* (1896) 97. (5, 6, 7) s.Lan.[1] (8) Sh.I. 'What'll doo taste?' 'I'll jöst tak a tash o' da Auld' or 'da Auld Kirk' (J.S.). (9) ne.Sc. The bluebell was in parts of Buchan called 'the aul' man's bell,' regarded with a sort of dread, and commonly left unpulled, GREGOR *Flk-Lore* (1881) 148. (10) Kcb. The deil wudna let gae the tail, an' it pairtit at the edge o' the score, an' Auld Sandy gat it an' keepit it, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 253. (11) n.Lin.[1] (s.v. Sow), Lei.[1] (s.v. Sow), Cor.[1] (s.v. Sows). (12) Frf. SALMOND *Man Sandy* (1903) 38. (13) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. Phr. (1) *Old Ever more in a powk,* see below; (2) *an old man's mile,* a very short distance; see below; (3) *the owd Chap,* the devil; (4) *to bring an old house over one's head,* to seek or bring about trouble; (5) *an old woman from the wood,* a children's game; see below.

(1) Gall. The whole of the works of the olden time in a bag; when such would be the case, it is fancied that much stir and commotion would take place in the same bag. So when any one is driving on, and never looking behind, nor to the right or left, it is said he is then going on like 'Auld ever more in a powk,' MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824). (2) Ir. You might tramp the whole of Ireland before you'll come on an auld man's mile, that wants the end in the middle, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1903) 353. (3) w.Yks.[5] (4) Wm. (B.K.) (5) Dor. This [Dumb Motions] is called 'An Old Woman from the Wood.' The children form themselves into two ranks. The first says 'Here comes an old 'oman from the wood,' the second answers 'What cans't thee do?' 'Do anything.' 'Work away.' This the children proceed to do, some by pretending to sew, some to wash, some to dig, &c., &c. If the opposite side guess what they are doing they change sides, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VII. 230, in GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 117.

‡**OLER**, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] See below.

The biggest flood . . . which took my floodgates, oler, and stoop away, *Lett.* (1744) cited in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield,* 395. From the context I doubt the authenticity of this letter.

‡**OLFORD**, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] An orphan.

He's a olford, poor chap! wi'out brothers or zisters, STOOKE *Not Exactly,* i.

‡**OLINK**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown. ? A misprint for 'blink.'

She had aye a bonnie bit olink for the auld man, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) iii.

‡OMBRE, *sb.* Lon. ? A magic-lantern slide.

It is about twenty-six years since the ombres first come out, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 74, ed. 1861.

‡OMER, *sb.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] An allowance, esp. for horses. w.Yks. (C.W.D.)

ONDER, see **Undern.**

ONE, *num. adj.* Yks. Oxf. **1.** In *comp.* **One-handed,** single-handed. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** Phr. *one's none, two's some, three's a little 'underd,* saying. Oxf.[1] *MS. add.*

ONION, *sb.* Lan. Cor. In form **ingun** Cor. In phr. (1) *to warm one's onion,* to punish, chastise; (2) *some like cake, some like onions,* saying: a matter of opinion or taste.

(1) s.Lan.[1] Aw'll waarm thy onion for thee, gentle mon, 30. (2) e.Cor. (M.A.C.)

‡ONRUDE, *adj.* Cor. Rude.

I doant main nawthen onrude, THOMAS *Aunt Keziah's Visit,* xvi.

ONSETTER, *sb.* Cum. Mining term: the man at the pit bottom in charge of the loading and unloading of the cages.

He is responsible for the signals to the pit top, and for the regulations as to the man riding in the cages (E.W.P.); When they got to the bottom the onsetter signalled, *W. Cum. Times* (Oct. 31, 1903) 8.

ONSETTING, *adj.* Sc. Ugly, vicious.

Rxb. There's nae doing naething wi' sic a thrawn onsettin' brute as this, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 315.

ONSTEAD, *sb.* w.Dur.[1]

‡ONTJETH, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **onjeth** (JAM.). A small parcel of ground lately enclosed from the common, and let to a tenant for a money-rent only. *Statist. Acc.* V. 581 (JAM.); S. & Ork.[1] Prob. a mistake for 'outset.'

ONTRON, OOD-ALL, OODLE, OOKY, OOLY, see **Undern, Woodwall, Wood-wail, Woky, Wooly.**

OOMAN, OON, OONA, OONWUTTY, OORAT, OOST, OOT, see **Woman, Wound,** *sb.,* **Will,** *aux. v.,* **Unwitty, Wrat, Will,** *aux. v.*

OOZLE, *v.* Wor. To ooze.

The cider is oozling through the cask. The ice is oozling through the bag (E.S.).

OPEN, *adj.* Wm. Yks. In form **oppen.** In *comb.* (1) **Open for,** a furrow where ploughing is left off, and the earth turned both ways out of it; (2) **-gobbed,** vicious, ready to bite.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Wm. It's an oppen-gobbed un. That stag ran at me oppen-gobbed as ah was gaan through t'pastur (B.K.).

OPEN, *v.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Also in form **oppen** Cum. Yks. **1.** In phr. (1) *to open in,* to open and admit; (2) — *one's mouth,* (*a*) to speak one's mind freely; (*b*) to ask a high price.

(1) Sh.I. 'Open da man in, lass.' 'Yiss, when A'm slippid suntin' apo' me,' *Sh. News* (June 8, 1901). (2) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. With *out*: to begin, make a start; to draw the first furrow in ploughing. sw.Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks. (I.W.) See **Feer,** *v.*

ORANGE, *adj.* Bwk. In *comb.* **Orange fin,** sea-trout fry in the Tweed. (E.W.P.) Cf. **yellow fin,** s.v. **Yellow,** *adj.* 3 (6).

ORCHEN, ORCHUNT, see **Urchin.**

ORDER, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To arrange, manage; to put in order.

ORT, see **Whort.**

‡OSSITING, *prp.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Coughing. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886).

OTCHEN, OTCHIN, see **Urchin.**

OTHER, *adj.* Irel. Yks. Lan. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Other-guess,** of another kind or variety; (2) **-two,** two others; (3) **-ways,** otherwise; (4) **-whiles,** at other times.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) n.Yks. Ah'll gi tha other tweea (I.W.). (3, 4) s.Lan.[1]

2. Phr. *the other morrow,* the day after to-morrow. Cav. (M.S.M.)

OTTER-BOARDS, *sb. pl.* e.Yks. The weighted boards on each side of a trawler.

When he was hauling the trawl they fired upon him. He lost his 'otter boards' and trawl, *Yks. Even. Post* (Nov. 19, 1904).

OTTY-MOTTY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

OUGHT, *v.* Pem. Used after the aux. *have.*

s.Pem. You had ought to have done it. The pie had ought to be hotted up. You hadn't ought to have spoke (M.S.C.).

OULEET, *adj.* Hrf. Also in form **hooleet.** Stupid. Also used *subst.* (J.B.)

‡OUSEL-HUNTING, *sb.* Hmp. A custom used to express popular disapproval of incontinency. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 156. ? A misprint for 'ouset'=**hooset,** q.v.

‡OUSET, *sb.* [? A misprint.] n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cluster of small cottages. (HALL.) Cf. **on-stead.**

OUT, *adv., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Not. Lin. Pem. Dor. **1.** *adv.* and *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Out-ly land,** moorland; (2) **-gang,** expenditure; (3) **-ind,** out of it; (4) **-heidie,** rash, hot-headed; (5) **-steek,** ? a kind of shoe; (6) **-winterers,** cattle which are not housed in winter.

(1) Cum. (E.W.P.) (2) Lakel.[2] (s.v. Ettle). (3) Nhb.[1] (s.v. Tid). (4) Frf. REID *Heatherland* (1894) 121. (5) Rxb. His battered hat, grey topcoat, knee-breeches, blue stockings, and oot-steeks, MURRAY *Hawick Characters* (1901) 1. (6) Sc. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 351.

2. Phr. (1) *out and outer,* anything very superlative of its kind, whether good or bad; (2) *from this out,* from this time onward; (3) *twenty-seven, &c. out,* just turned twenty-eight, &c. years.

(1) se.Lin. (J.T.B.), Pem. (J.S.O.T.) (2) Dor. 'This 'ere establishment 'ull be closed from this out,' says I, FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 87. (3) Dor. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 127.

3. *v.* With *with*: to utter, divulge, speak out.

Not. If I'd meant to say oat again it, I should ha' outed wee't first off, PRIOR *Forest Flk.* (1901) 339.

OUTBY, *adv.* Cum. A mining term: in the direction from the forehead to the bottom of the shaft. Also used *attrib.*

It was a full sett coming out-by, *W. Cum. Times* (Feb. 10, 1900) 8; Witness was about six yards at the out-bye side, *ib.* (Feb. 13, 1904) 3.

OUT-HEAT, *sb.* Cum. A feverish chill often followed, in the case of a beast, by the formation of spots and consequent loss of hair. (E.W.P.)

OUTHERANCE, *conj.* Sc. Either. Cf. **owtherins.**

Rnf. The passer-by . . . Man outherance downa lift his 'ee, Or be at saul a mowdiwart, YOUNG *Lochlomond* (1872) 35.

OUTMARROW, *v.* Sc. To outmatch, out-manœuvre.

Kcb. My love can ootmarrow her father's will, *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 155.

OUTSIDE, *prep.* Dev. In phr. *outside of,* except, with the exception of.

There ain't no person outside o' the master who'd pick his best flowers for a thief, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 46.

OUTWAYS, *adv.* Dev. Abroad.

He married outways, a English girl, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 29.

OVAL, *sb.* Wor. A basket used by fruit-growers.

Plums are sold at Evesham by the oval (48 lb.) (E.S.).

OVEN, *sb.* Lan. Glo. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Oven-builder,** ? the chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus rufus,* or the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*; also called **Underground oxeye** (q.v.); (2) **-door,** a jocular name for a bass-fiddle; (3) **-stopper,** see below.

(1) Glo.[1] (s.v. Underground Oxeye). (2) s.Lan.[1] (3) Dev. A sheet of stout iron, arch-shaped, of a size to cover the mouth of the oven. It always has two iron handles riveted on, by which it is lifted and fixed in position when the baking is going on, *Reports Provinc.* July 1902 No. 19.

OVER, *prep., adv.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Wor. Also in forms **o'er** s.Lan.[1]; **ower** Sc. Yks. **1.** *prep.* and *adv.* In *comb.* (1) **Over-aboard,** overboard; (2) **-bow,** to overdo in business; (3) **-gyaun,** a fault-finding; a thorough discussion of a person's failings or faults; (4) **-head,** upper; (5) **-lie,** to outdo or surpass at telling lies; (6) **-master,** to master; to succeed in an attempt; (7) — **the loine,** partly drunk.

(1) Sh.I. Jemmy bein' dis [thus] suddenly abandoned, shot head-first ower-abûrd, OLLASON *Marcel* (1901) 67. (2) n.Yks. He ower-bow'd his sel wi' building houses (I.W.). (3) Abd. *Abd.*

Wkly. Free Press (June 27, 1903). (4) **Ir.** MacDonagh *Life and Char.* (1901) 332. (5) **s.Lan.**[1] (6) **Lan.** Oh, plague on't! I never shall o'ermaster it—never! Ackworth *Preachers* (1901) 1. (7) **s.Lan.**[1]

2. *prep.* Phr. *in owre*, into.

Abd. Gyaun in owre 's bed wi' 's sharnie beets on, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x.

3. *v.* To go over a matter a second time; to bring up a case again for settlement.

Wor. Defendant said that he and prosecutor had a county court case 'over' a horse and were 'overing' it, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 1, 1900).

OVERRIGHT, *adv.* Glo. Written **uverrite.** Opposite, over against, across. *Cheltenham Examiner* (Feb. 12, 1896) 8. See **Over, 12** (10).

OVERRUNNER, *sb.* Wil. The common shrew, *Sorex vulgaris.*

He gave no heed to the old fables about the overrunner, as the common shrew is called in his county, *Longman's Mag.* (Oct. 1902) 511.

OVERSET, *v.* Not. To get over, recover from.

s.Not. It wain't kill 'er, but she'll niver overset it (J.P.K.).

OVERSTAND, *v.* n.Yks. In phr. *to overstand the market*, to expect too much and thereby lose an opportunity. (I.W.)

OVERSTOCKED, *ppl. adj.* Som. (W.F.R.)

OVERTHROW, *sb.* Hmp. Meaning.

That's the overthrau on't (H.R.).

‡**O-WARPS,** *sb.* Chs.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A landing-place.

OWFTY, *adj.* Yks. Difficult to rip the stitches out of.

n.Yks. This is owfty calico (I.W.).

OWK, *sb.* Hrt. A newt. (E.S.F.)

OX, *sb.* War. Pem. In *comp.* (1) **Ox-roast,** the statute fair held at Birmingham; (2) **-tie,** a chain for fastening oxen to their posts.

(1) **War.**[3] The statute fair or mop is now commonly spoken of as the 'bull-roast,' or the 'ox-roast,' from the practice of roasting at the fair, in the open street, on a temporary spit over a temporary hearth, whole oxen. (2) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.)

OXER, *sb.* Not. An ox-rail.

He . . . cleared the oxer just, to a quarter of an inch, like an old horse who knows himself, Prior *Forest Flk.* (1901) 42.

OX-EYE, *sb.* Cmb. A round opening or unglazed window in a building. (A.F.K.)

OYND, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *an oynd of good nature*, said of a calm, even-tempered person. (J.S.)

OYSTER, *sb.* n.Yks. A forsaken, wretched creature. (I.W.)

P

PAAME, *sb.* Cor.[3] i.q. **Pame,** *sb.* **2.**

PAAMER-SCARF, *sb.* Cai.[1] The cormorant, *Phalocrocorax carbo.*

PACK, *v.* **14.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**PACK-DAM,** *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

A cross from a pack-dam, Russell *Memoirs* (1883) 244.

PACKSHEETING, *vbl. sb.* s.Lan.[1] See below.

A practical joke played upon a young man who is jilted by his sweetheart, or whose sweetheart marries another man. He is tossed in a pack-sheet by his fellow-workmen until he consents to pay for liquid refreshments for them.

PADDEN, *v.* n.Yks. To press down, pack together. (I.W.)

PADDLE, *sb.*[1] **2.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

PADDLE, *sb.*[7] s.Lan.[1] A battledore, used in the game of shuttlecock.

PADDLE, *v.*[2] n.Lin. With *up*: to mark with wet or muddy feet. Also in phr. *to paddle the place up.* (E.P.)

PADDY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. War. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Paddy-ball,** a children's game; (2) **-s' grapes,** a jocular name for potatoes; (3) **-'s lantron,** a jocular name for the moon; (4) **-whack,** to beat; (5) **-whacking,** a beating.

(1) **w.Yks.** A game at ball played with the hands, and hitting it as it rebounds from the wall of a house, &c. (B.K.) (2, 3) **s.Lan.**[1] (4) **s.Not.** I'll paddy-whack yer if yer come near me (J.P.K.). (5) *ib.*

2. Phr. (1) *to come Paddy*, to befool; (2) *to have a bit of Paddy* or *the Paddy in one*, to be given to sharp practices, rather unscrupulous; (3) *to keep the paddy in*, to keep one's temper; (4) *to show the paddy*, to show temper.

(1) **Wgt.** If we had been wan flesh we wud baith 'a fun't alike; na! na! ye canna come Paddy ower me that way! Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 44. (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (3, 4) **n.Cy.** (B.K.)

3. A chimney-sweeper. War.[3] **4.** *adj.* Tricky, sharp, unscrupulous.

Cum. Of a bit of very sharp practice in a deal, or any business transaction, it is very common to say 'It's a paddy-trick' (J.Ar.).

‡**PADDY,** *adj.* Cum. ? Clear, unmistakable.

Paddy hints anew he'd gien, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 84.

PADROAD, *sb.* n.Yks. A trodden way. (I.W.)

‡**PAG-AE,** *v.* w.Cor. To please. Bottrell *Trad.* (1880) 3rd S. *Gl.*

PAIKIE-DOG, *sb.* Wgt. A dog-fish.

'If 'twasna for the paiky-dogs Portnessock folk wad dee.' Paikie-dogs are dog-fish, and nobody eats them, and the rhyme meant that the Portnessock folk were that hard up they were obliged to feed on them, Saxon *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 179.

PAIKING, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. In *comb.* **Paiking showers,** heavy beating showers of rain. (I.W.) See **Paik,** *v.*

PAIR, *sb.* Twd. In phr. *to drive one's own pair*, to walk, go on foot.

As if she cud drive her ain pair faster nor Donal' an' me, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 17, 1903).

PAKES, *sb.* Dev. Dirt. Cf. **pilm.**

Pakes was in the wate (wheat), pellum in the barley, *Reports Provinc.* (July 1902) No. 19.

‡**PALADUM,** *sb.* Glo. Meaning unknown.

When at length stillness settles over the Blue House . . . Dorcas fetches a chair into the door-way and sinks upon it, exclaiming, 'Law! what a paladum it have been, to be sure!' *Longman's Mag.* (July 1899) 273.

PALAVER, *v.* **4.** s.Lan.[1]

PALE, *sb.*[1] **1.** s.Lan.[1]

‡**PALE,** *sb.* Edb. Meaning unknown. [? Misprint for **pate.**]

I'll pour on thy pale, a pot of good ale, Laughing like us, at ev'ry mail, Pennecuik *Helicon* (1720) 66.

PALK, *sb.* se.Lin. A coward. (J.T.B.)

‡**PALLACH,** *v.* Frf. Meaning unknown.

But ye've pallached the snoots o' thae yins, Inglis *Ain Flk.* (1895) 25.

‡**PALLINS,** ? *adv.* Lin.[1] (s. v. Peedins). An intensive.

PALLY, *sb.* Ags. A palsied hand. Also used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Pally hand.**

He . . . was disqualified on account of his being the possessor of a 'pally,' or palsied hand, Reid *Howetoon*, 101.

PALLYWAT, *sb.* Slk. A term of contempt. Cf. **pallawa, 2.**

A yuiseless, peengin' pallywat o' a craiter, Thomson *Drummeldale* (1901) 24.

‡**PALSKE,** *sb.* Wxf.[1] A kind of cake.

Thou ne'er eighthest buskès, whit palskes, 100.

PAMPLE, *v.*[2] ne.Yks. (I.W.)

PAN, *sb.*[5] s.Wor. The share or cutting part of a plough.

This thrust was to get the point of the pan or share into the ground (H.K.).

PANADA, *sb.* n.Irel. Children's food; bread and water. (C.H.W.)

PANCAKE, *sb.* Cum. In *comb.* **Pancake battery**, a boys' game; see below.

Caps are placed in a row (sometimes against a wall); a ball is thrown into one of the caps, when the owner of the cap must get the ball and hit the thrower with it (E.W.P.).

PAN-DROP, *sb.* Slg. A sweetmeat of some kind.

The centre was occupied by pan-drops, peppermints, conversations, and other sweets, HARVEY *Kennetbrook* 1896 41.

PANDY, *sb.*[2] Don. A pot, pannikin.

Boilin' as sthrong a dhrap of tay as iver come out of the black pandy, to rise her heart, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 10.

PANG, *v.*[3] Der. To beat, throb, pulsate.

By this time his heart panged like a pendulum, GILCHRIST *Nicholas and Mary* (1899) 92.

PANKER, *sb.*[2] Hmp. A pig that does not thrive. (H.R.)

PANNEL, *sb.*[1] Glo. (E.W.P.)

PANNIL, *v.* ne.Yks. To pack, press down. (I.W.) Cf. **panel**, *sb.*[1] **1.**

‡**PAPARAP**, *sb.* Mry. Meaning unknown.

Ilka camstarical chap Would draw out anither man's scantack Wi' the prongs o' a stollen paparap, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 24.

PAPER-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. A weak, unreliable person.

'Nea! nea! he's nowt to gan by—a laal päp'reed best end on him.' In common use (J.Ar.).

PAPPY, *adj.*[1] s.Lan.[1] Full-bosomed; full of milk.

PARAPET, *sb.* Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Stf. A pavement, side-walk, footpath.

Lan. Used occas. in or about Manchester but not by dial. speakers, *Manch. City News* (Mar. 5, 1904). **Chs.** (E.H.C.), **I.Ma** (E.G.), **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

PARKLED, *pp.* Wm. Coated, clogged over, 'clarted up.'

An old man in Swindale [1901] told me of a couple who were starved to death, and who were found in a most filthy condition, that they were 'fairly parkled i' ther awn muck' (J.W.).

PARLOUS, *adv.* **2.** Dev.[2]

PARROT, *sb.* e.Yks. (J.N.) i.q. **Parrot-beak**, s.v. **Parrot, 1 (1).**

PARSON, *sb.* War. Dor. **1.** In phr. *enough to make a parson swear* or *swear in his pulpit*, said of anything very irritating or annoying. War. (C.T.O.), War.[2] **2.** *Comp.* **Parson-creepers**, people who run after the clergy. Dor. (E.C.M.)

PART, *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Dev. **1.** In phr. (1) *to part with*, to pass from the bowels or get rid of by vomiting. n.Der. (H.R.); (2) — *with bairn*, to abort, give birth to prematurely. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** ? *Obs.* To depart.

Sc. I was ready to go forward on my journey, she said I should not part till she had seen all the pictures, MELVILL *Memoirs* (1735) 78.

3. To die.

n.Dev. 'Good Lord!' he added sharp-like, looking down at the old sow . . . 'her's parted!' Sure enough, her was dead, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 34.

‡**PAR-TAIL**, *sb.* Slk. ? Bait taken from the tail of a young salmon or 'parr.'

Five score o' hyucks, baited for pike and eel, wi' trout and par-tail, frogs, chicken-heads, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 143. [Trout eat flies, worms, minnows, par-tail, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXV. 93, col. 2.]

PARTIAL, *adj.* Wor. Of a crop: good in some places, bad in others.

Fruit is very partial, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 5, 1902).

PARTICK, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in form **patick** w.Yks. A particular friend; a crony. See **Particular, 7.**

w.Yks. (J.H.W.) **s.Lan.**[1] He's an owd partick o' moine.

PASH, *sb.*[3] ne.Lin. A soft kind of fungus, used esp. in phr. *as rotten as pash.* (E.S.) Cf. **pash**, *sb.*[1] **12.**

PASSING, *sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* A bell tolled at the death of a person.

w.Yks. I came to ask thee to give father a longer passing than his wife is like to have seen to, SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* (1900) 4.

2. *ppl. adj.* In *comb.* (1) Passing-bell, a death-bell. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-day**, *obsol.*, the day before a funeral. Cum.[4]

PASSIONABLE, *adj.* Pem. Passionate, hot-tempered. (J.S.O.T.)

PASS-JACK, *int.* Wm. An apology to company for an eructation. (B.K.)

PASSY, *adj.* Cum. Of land: wet from rain. (E.W.P.) Cf. **pashy**, s.v. **Pash**, *sb.*[1] **10.**

PASTERNIP, *sb.* Pem. A dial. form of 'parsnip.' (J.S.O.T.)

PASTIT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] **1.** A dial. form of 'pasty.'

A 'puff' or 'turnover' of pie-pastry, semi-circular in shape, with fruit or jam within.

2. *Comp.* **Pastit-day**, the annual school-treat of the Park Lane School, Whitefield, when the scholars are regaled with 'pastits.'

PASTURER, *sb.* n.Yks. Of a cow, &c.: a good feeder. (I.W.)

PASTY, *sb.*[2] Dmf. A nickname for a bill-sticker. *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 182.

PASTY-FEET, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Broad, flat feet of the shape of a 'pasty.' (B.K.)

PATCH-WORK-JUMP, *sb. Obs.* Lan. Clothes made of different colours and patterns.

They'n shew ther whelps e' the owd petch-wark-jump, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 17, ed. 1811.

PATS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. The boiled sweetbread of animals sold by butchers. (I.W.)

PATTY-PAN, *sb.* War. A small, round, shallow tin in which mince-pies or small tarts are baked. (C.T.O.)

PAUK, *v.* n.Yks. With *away* or *off*: to walk briskly, move off. (I.W.)

PAUNCH, *v.* **6.** War.[3] Used of rabbits and hares only, not of other kinds of game.

‡**PAUSATION**, *sb.* Dev. A pause. (HALL.)

PAWM, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn. (s. v. Watchman.)

PAWM-PECKLES, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Freckles.

‡**PAWN**, *v.* Sh.I. (JAM.) To move [? misprint for 'to mow'; see **Pawn**, *v.*[2]].

‡**PAWRE**, *v.* Dev.[2] To push.

PAY, *v.* and *sb.* Wgt. Oxf. **1.** *v.* In *comp.* **Pay-wedding**, *obs.*, a wedding where the guests contributed to the cost of the breakfast, &c.

Wgt. There were no 'pay-weddings' when I first mind; they were brought in, I believe, from Ayrshire—and they were considered a great disgrace when they came in first, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 226.

2. *sb.* Parish allowance. Oxf. (A.P.)

PEA, *sb.* Lan. Pem. In form **pay-** s.Lan.[1] In *comp.* (1) **Pea-shale**, a pea-pod. Pem. (J.S.O.T.); (2) **-swad**, a boys' outdoor game similar to 'duck-stone' (q.v.). s.Lan.[1]

PEA-EYE, *sb.* w.Yks. A human being or an animal with only one eye. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900).

PEAK, *sb.*[3] s.Lan.[1] Written **peek.**

‡**PEAK**, *v.* w.Yks. In phr. *to peak the pheasants in the trees*, meaning unknown.

We peak'd the pheasants in the trees, so softly we did talk, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 310.

PEAK'T, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Written **peek't.** Having thin or sharply-defined features. See **Peak**, *v.*[2]

PEAKY, *adj.*[3] s.Lan.[1] Written **peeky.** Irritable, querulous. See **Peak**, *v.*[2]

PEAL, *v.*[1] **1.** s.Lan.[1] **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PEARL-SILK, *sb. Obs.* Cum. Silk material with a small, spotted pattern.

It's as bonny a silk as iver I seed i' my life—pearl silk ivery mossel on't, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) II. 289.

PEASANT, *sb.* Lan. Not. Lin. In phr. *would you know how doth the peasant?* a singing game somewhat resembling 'Oats and beans and barley' (q.v.); see below.

Lan. The leader of this game stands in the middle, the players stand in a ring round him; when there are a sufficient number of players, several rings are formed one within the other, the smallest

children in the inner ring. . . All the children sing the words of each verse and dance round. . . At the end of the first verse they stand still, crook their arms as if holding a basket, and imitate the action of sowing, . . then imitate reaping, &c., &c. . . At the last verse they all march round, clapping hands in time, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 400–1. **Not.**, **Lin.**, *ib.*

PEASE-WEASE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i. q. **Pax-wax**, **1.**

PEAWCH, see **Pooch**, *sb.*[1]

PECK, *sb.*[5] Hrt. A stumble of a horse. (E.S.F.)

PED, *sb.*[2] Abd. In phr. *on the ped*, on the tramp, walking.

Jeannie is still on the 'ped,' selling her brushes, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* June 11, 1904).

PEECHACK, *sb.* Inv. A small-sized marble. *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897).

‡**PEEDINS**, *adv.* Lin.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] An intensitive.

PEEK, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

PEEL, *sb.*[3] **1.** s.Lan.[1]

PEEL, *v.*[3] s.Lan.[1] To strike or beat.

‡**PEENEADLAND**, *sb.* n.Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The urine that escapes from a hare or rabbit after death by shooting. (T.S.)

PEES, *sb. pl.* e.Cum. Small pieces of lead scattered in the limestone. (E.W.P.) Cf. **pea**, *sb.*[1] **5.**

PEET-SWANKY, *adj.* Cum.[4] Used as a term of contempt.

This peetswanky slapeclogs coa's his-sel a guide, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 209 (s.v. Slape-clogs).

PEE-WEET, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A term of contempt for a small person.

PEFFLE, *v.*[3] s.Wor. Also in form **piffle**. To scatter or sprinkle broadcast; to scatter by a hit or throw.

A's piffled the stwones ower the road pretty thick. Thahy bwoys be allas a-thraowin' an' pefflin' at th' opple trees (H.K.).

PEG, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Lan. War. **1.** In *comp.* **Peg-leg**, a wooden leg. War.[3] **2.** Phr. (1) *Peg in the ring*, a boys' game played with peg-tops and marbles. s.Lan.[1]; (2) *on the peg*, angry, vexed. w.Yks. (J.H.W.); (3) *to buy off the pegs*, to buy second-hand clothing. Cum. (E.W.P.)

PEG-DOLLY, *sb.* Wor. (E.S.) i. q. **Peggy**, *sb.*[2] **13.**

PEGGY, *sb.*[1] **2.** s.Lan.[1] Also in *comp.* **Peggy-weggy.**

PEGGY, *sb.*[2] **4.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PEGGY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Piggy**, *sb.*

PEGGY'S LEG, *phr.* s.Irel. A sweetmeat.

The dark complexioned sweetmeat temptingly denominated 'Peggy's leg,' SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish Shore* (1903) 267.

PELLET, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* s.Lan.[1] See below.

A non-intoxicating drink very popular with teetotalers in the forties. It was composed of a decoction of Irish moss and Spanish juice, fermented, and bottled in stone bottles.

PELLEW, *sb.* w.Yks. (B.K.) i.q. **Pillaloo**, **1.**

PELT, *sb.*[1] ne.Lin. In phr. *contrive your pelt!* an objurgation or malediction. (E.S.)

PELT, *sb.*[7] Pem. A sloven, draggle-tail, worthless woman. (J.S.O.T.)

PELTER, *sb.* **6.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PELTER, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To hasten; to run or walk quickly.

PEND, *v.*[3] Nrf. A shortened form of 'depend.'

Pend upon't yer'll be getten' yerself into trouble, *Cornh. Mag.* (Dec. 1902) 777.

PEN-FEATHER, *sb.* **1.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PENK, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i.q. **Pink**, *sb.*[3] **1.**

PENK, *v.*[1] **1.** Cum.

Bob . . . buckles hod o' t'tengs an' t'poker, an' . . . was penkin' away at a whorn pipe, *W. Cum. Times Xmas. No.* 1902 3; This refers to an act done as an accompaniment to some one whistling, &c.; the poker is held by the head between the thumb and a finger, whilst the lower end is caused to strike the hearthstone in rhythm with the tune; when tongs and poker are used the two are made to strike each other (E.W.P.).

PENNY-TAG, *sb.* n.Yks. A boys' game. Also called **Stag-alone-y** (q.v.).

A lad goes into a 'ring' made, and says his 'prayers' with his hands clasped. 'Pennytag, yan, tweca, three; them 'at wean't lake may let it be; warnings, warnings, turn out your pocket linings, Amen.' He then goes out to catch any of his mates by hitting them with his clasped hands. When one is caught they both run into the 'ring' and are liable to be ridden into it by the others. The two come out again, one having hold of the other's hand, and they try to touch any lad to catch him (I.W.).

PENNYWORTH, *sb.* Wm. Yks. War. **1.** In phr. *a pennyworth of ease*, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *pl.* Full value.

Wm. Thoo's hed thi pennorths oot o' them auld shun if thoo nivver puts them o' thi feet again (B.K.).

3. A term used in the game of 'tip-cat'; see below.

War.[2] If the cat fall on the line of the ring, one tip and drive (called 'one pen'uth,' pennyworth) only are allowed: if it fall entirely without the circumference 'three pen'uth'—three tips and three drives—are regular (s. v. Tip-cat).

PEPS, *v.* Hrt. Of rain or hail: to come down in torrents, to pelt. (E.S.F.)

PERK, *v.*[2] s.Not. To smart with a pricking pain. (J.P.K.)

PERKY, *adj.* **3.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

PERLYAAG, *sb.* Abd. Rubbish or bits of all kinds.

They say 't road scrapin's an' a' perlyaag's mixt up th'gidder an' saul' for manure, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 25, 1904).

PERNICKETTING, *prp.* Dev. Being particular or fastidious.

This bain't the time to be pernicketting in choice o' acts, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 110.

PERSECUTE, *v.* Nrf. Dor.

Nrf. Any one who swindles can be persecuted by the police, FORBES *Odd Fish* (1901) 31. **Dor.** FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 88 9.

‡**PERSEEN**, *v.* Wil. To pretend to.

SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**[1] There's Jack White a comin'; I wun't perseen ta know un.

PERTENSE, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.)

PERVERT, *sb.* Stf. (G.H.H.)

PET, *v.* Cum. Wm. In phr. *to take the pet*, said of a cow that will not let down her milk. (M.P.)

PETER, *sb.* Lan. Stf. Oxf. **1.** In *comp.* **Peter-grievous**, a grumbler; an anxious, worried person. s.Lan.[1] Stf. *Chronicle* (Oct. 25, 1901). **2.** Phr. (1) *Peter says* or *Peter says thumbs up*, a game; see below; (2) *St. Peter's fingers*, fossil belemnites.

(1) **Oxf.** The leader says 'Le's 'aa a gyem at "Peter says thumbs up." When I says "thumbs up" you byent to put your thumbs up, but when I says "Peter says thumbs up," you be to put 'em up' (A.P.). (2) **Dor.** DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1860) 168.

‡**PETT**, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **pettit**. [Not known to our correspondents.] The skin of a sheep without the wool.

PETTLE, *v.* **1.** Der.

There were fowk as pettled about him at the last for motives o' their own, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 142.

PETTY-PON, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A small, round, earthenware pan in which mince-pies and other tarts are baked.

PEUCHLING, *sb.* Rxb. A slight fall (of snow). See **Pule**, *v.*[2] **5.**

They reck little of such a peuchling of snow as we had, HAMILTON *Outlaws* (1897) 177.

PHIZ-OG, *sb.* w.Yks. [fi·z-og.] The face, features, physiognomy. (J.H.W.)

PIAST, *sb.* Irel. An amphibious serpent.

At any moment, it was said, the waters of the lough might disclose the hideous writhing of a Piast, that huge amphibious serpent, BARLOW *Shamrock* (1901) 36.

PICK, *v.*[1] **11.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PICK, *v.*[4] se.Lin. In phr. *to pick and pule*, to eat little and mope or fret. (J.T.B.)

PICK, *sb.*[7] Abd. A marble used as a mark or 'jack' in playing. Cf. **pick**, *sb.*[3] **10.**

The way of rolling the 'pick' from a far stance and deciding who shall fire from short distance by the nearness of the various thrown marbles puts one in mind of bowls, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* Apr. 9, 1904).

PICK, *v.* n.Yks. (I.W.) i.q. **Peck**, *v.*[2] **2.**

PICKATREE, *sb.* Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 251.

PICKED, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. (H.R.) i.q. **Peaked** (s.v. **Peaked**, *v.*[2]).

PICKETTY, *adj.*[2] Glo. Of a horse: not having a good coat or having it coming on irregularly. (E.W.P.)

PICKLE, *sb.*[4] Sc. The brain. Lth. (D.M.R.), Edb. (W.B.W.)

PICKSOME, *adj.* Wor. Suf. Dev. Dainty, fastidious in eating; particular, hard to please, critical. See **Pick**, *v.*[4] **II. 7.**

Wor. Don't be so picksome with your food (E.S.). Suf. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 232. Dev. I ain't judging by nater, 'tis only wi' 'ee that I'm so mortal picksome. ZACK *White Cottage* (1901) 27.

PICK-THANK, *sb.* **1.** s.Lan.[1]

PICKWINNA, *sb.* Som. See below.

On the highest mound of the hill above Weston-super-Mare is a heap of stones, to which every fisherman in his daily walk to Sand Bay, Kewstoke, contributes one towards his day's good fishing, *Choice Notes*, 175; Every one used to throw a stone on the heap saying 'Pickwinna, Send me a dish of fish for my dinner' (W.F.R.).

PICT, *v. Obs.* Sc. To cover with pitch.

Ye'll pict her well, and spare her not, And mak' her hale and soun', CHILD *Ballads* (ed. 1882) II. 28; *ib. Gl.*

‡**PICTREES**, *sb. pl.* [Not known to our correspondents.] Ghosts. (HALL.)

PICTURE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Picture-o' butter**, fresh butter impressed with the picture of a cow, &c.; (2) **-shop**, a public-house, an inn.

(2) He conno goo by a pictur'-shop, 25; In allusion to the pictorial signboards, formerly very prevalent.

2. *pl.* A jocular name for the flitches of bacon, &c. when hanging to a ceiling or against a wall.

PIDDLE, *v.*[1] **1.** Hmp. (H.R.)

PIDDLE, *v.*[2] w.Yks. In phr. *to piddle down the back*, to flatter; used derisively. (B.K.)

PIDDLING, *ppl. adj.* Cmb. Of fruit: small in size, not fine. (E.S.F.)

PIE, *sb.*[1] Cum. Yks. Lan. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Pie-beef**, scraps of beef used for making pies; (2) **-pan**, see below; (3) **-water-cress**, the marsh-wort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum.*

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Cum. A flat, round pan, having a lid on which burning peat or wood was piled to increase the inner heat (E.W.P.); A large, hanging, shallow pan in which pies are cooked by being placed partly in water; the crust is baked by placing live peat on the lid (B.K.). (3) Cor. This, under the names of 'water-case' and 'pie water-cress,' is made into pies in this neighbourhood, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 189.

2. Phr. (1) *pie and pie lids*, just enough of anything for the purpose required; (2) *in the pie*, in a plot or confederacy; (3) *to make a pie of one*, to injure, 'cook.'

(1) s.Lan.[1] Wi hanna mitch comin' in, it's nobbo pie-an'-pie-lids at eawr heawse. (2, 3) n.Yks. (I.W.)

PIECER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

PIFF, *v.* Wm. To urinate. (B.K.)

PIG, *sb.*[1] Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Pem. Glo. Also in form **peg** Glo. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Pig-beauty**, good looks, attractiveness; (2) **-'s-cote**, a pig-sty; (3) **-'s foot**, see below; (4) **-'s head**, brawn; (5) **-market**, in phr. *you've been down the pig-market*, see below; (6) **-potatoes**, small, diseased potatoes; (7) **-puddings**, the entrails of pigs; (8) **-tub**, (*a*) a small tub to serve a pig; (*b*) a large tub to hold pig-meat.

(1) Ir. She . . . seemed to have lost the pleasant freshness of colouring which mainly constitutes what the Irish call 'pig-beauty,' BARLOW *East unto West* (1898). (2) s.Pem. M.S.C. (3) Cum. A mysterious growth which nurses and others prophesy will be the result if a trifling sore be neglected. 'Dar! it's got that setten in; if the' dusn't min' it'll be a fair pig's foot afore aw's deunn' (J.Ar.). (4) s.Lan.[1] (5) War.[2] Some say 'You've been down the pig-market': meaning that the person to whom the phrase is addressed might well have spent his time, recently, amongst the dealers, who are generally shrewd of wit, &c. (s.v. You've been in the knife-box). (6, 7, 8) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. Phr. *as dark as a black peg*, or *pig*, *in a lantern*, saying. Glo. (S.S.B.)

PIG, *sb.*[3] Dor. A magpie. (E.C.M.)

PIGGY, *sb.* s.Lan.[1]

PIG-NUTS, *sb. pl.* Pem. Rose-hips. (J.S.O.T.)

PIKELET-STONE, *sb.* War.[3] A circular disk of iron, suspended over the fire, on which pikelets are baked.

‡**PIL**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heavy club. (HALL.)

PILCH, *sb.*[1] **1.** s.Lan.[1]

PILING, *prp.* s.Wor. In felling a tree: planting a stake or pile and attaching to it and the tree a rope, so that the tree may fall in the required direction. (H.K.)

PILL, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[6] Yks. Lan. **1.** *v.* To peel. Hence **Pilling-iron**, *sb.* an instrument for paring the bark off felled timber. n.Yks. (I.W.) **2.** *ib.* **3.** *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.), s.Lan.[1]

PILLOW-BERE, *sb.* War.[3]

PILLYACK, *sb.* Cor. A term of opprobrium.

'A-ah! rogue! varmen! pillyack! A-ah!' she screamed, LEE *Widow Woman* (1899) 213.

PILOCOCHIA, *sb.* War.[3] i.q. **Pilcochia.**

The schoolboy phr. 'I'll give you pilocochia' was once common enough among schoolboys. It literally means 'I'll give you physic,' meaning something disagreeably severe, whether in the form of beating, twisting the ears, pulling the hair, or other form of schoolboy vengeance.

PIMPER, *v.* **1, 2.** s.Lan.[1]

PIMPING, *ppl. adj.* s.Lan.[1]

PIMROSE, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.)

PIN, *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cum. Yks. Lan. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Pin-cap**, a head-covering to keep off fluff or waste, worn when the cotton-weft was being wound on the shuttle-pins. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-cod**, a pin-cushion. Cum.[4] (s.v. Cod). *v.* **16, 17, 19.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

PINCH, *sb.*[4] **8.** n.Yks. (I.W.), s.Lan.[1]

PINCHER, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1]

‡**PINDER**, *sb.* w.Yks. In phr. *a pinder green*, meaning unknown.

Hiz coit wor a soat on a pinder green, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Baursla Ann.* (1838) 16.

PINDER, *v.* **1, 2.** n.Der. (S.B.)

PINDER, *v.*[2] n.Der. To shut up, confine to the house. (S.B.) See **Pind**, *v.* **2.**

PINE, *v.*[1] Nhb. Yks. Lan. To dry; to desiccate; to wither, shrivel up. Nhb.[1] (s.v. Sea-piner). s.Lan.[1] Hence (1) **Piner**, *sb.* a north-east wind, drying up everything in its path. Nhb.[1] (*ib.*); (2) *Pining wind*, *phr.* a strong, blowing, drying wind. n.Yks. (I.W.) See also **Pine**, *v.*[2]

PINE-MART, *sb.* Cum.[4] The pine marten, *Martes sylvestris.*

Crag Mart is used in distinction to the Pine Mart, which is locally supposed to be a darker animal, lacking the yellow tinting considered characteristic of the Crag Mart, and more at home among trees, MACPHERSON (1892) 25 (s. v. Sweet mart).

PINGLE, *v.*[2] Suf. (H.H.) To pine, waste away. Hence **Pingling**, *ppl. adj.* (1) of a child: delicate; (2) of a crop of corn: having small, hardly filled ears.

‡**PINK-PANK**, *v. Obs.* Elg. To make a tinkling noise by twitching the strings of a stringed instrument.

An amateur lift a fiddle, and began modestly pink-panking upon it, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 161.

PIN-LOCK, *sb.* Glo. In phr. *to place under pin-lock*, to put in the pound. (H.S.H.) See **Pind**, *v.*

‡**PINNER**, *sb.* Rnf. In phr. *to take another pinner*, meaning unknown.

Jen laughed then in my face, and said, Tak ye annither pinner, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 8.

PINNY, *adj.* Hmp. Applied to stiff clay on the top of the chalk land. (H.R.) Cf. **pinny-land.**

PINTLE, *sb.* **1.** War.[3]

‡**PIOUS-HIGH**, *adv.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sanctimoniously.

Granty be a churchwarden, and do come to church so reg'lar, and holds up his nose pious-high, AGNUS *Jan Oxber* (1900) 249.

PIP, *sb.*[1] **4.** War.[3]

PIPE, *sb.* Lan. Not. Wor. Written **poipe** s.Lan.[1] **1.** In *comp.* **Pipe-ring**, a framework of iron rings on feet, in which long clay pipes, foul from nicotine, can be placed in the oven, to cleanse them. Wor. (E.S.) **2.** *pl.* Phr. *pipes from the sun*, the rays of the sun striking through

a break in the clouds; considered a sign of wet weather. s.Not. (J.P.K.) 3. *pl. Obs.* A boys' game played with pieces of the stem of a tobacco-pipe. s.Lan.[1]

PIPER, *sb.*[2] Abd. A marble made of pipeclay.

The marbles made of 'greybeard pigs' were and still are designated 'piggers,' and those of pipeclay 'pipers,' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

PIPER-WARNING, *sb.* w.Yks. An imperative intimation that a certain line of action will be adopted. Also called **Scarborough warning** (q.v.).

Ah'll gi' tha piper warnin' we'st be theer (B.K.).

PIPMAN, see **Pitman.**

PIPPIN, *sb.* War.[3] Used only of an apple or pear.

PIRLEWOOT, *sb.* Abd. Marmalade.

My aul' grannie cest t' ca't 'pirlewoot' fin she socht marmalet, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 2, 1902).

PIRN, *sb.*[3] Sc. In phr. *a pirn of ale,* three gallons of ale. *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901).

PISCON-LED, *adj.* Pem. Also written **pisken-.** i.q. **Pixy-led.**

Uncle Day coming up the hill through the fields, and round and round he goes in that field till he felt like one bewitched, for no such a thing could he find a way out; piscon-led they was used to call it, or pisco-led, it might be (M.S.C.); (J.S.O.T.)

PISH-MARSH, *sb.* Nrf. (B.H.) i.q. **Pismire.**

PISS-A-BED, *sb.* Hrt. (E.S.F.)

PISS-ANT, *sb.* War.[3], Hrt. (E.S.F.)

PISSY-MUDDER, *sb.* Cum.[4] The flower of the dandelion. (s.v. Clock.) Cf. **piss-a-bed.**

PIT, *sb.*[1] Lan. Dor. Dev. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Pit-stead,** a pond of stagnant water. s.Lan.[1]; (2) **-turves,** turves of the roots of peat. Dev.[1] (s.v. Turves). 2. A hole in hard stone. (E.C.M.)

PITCH, *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrt. Dor. 1. *v.* In *comp.* **Pitch-halfpenny,** the game of 'pitch and toss.' n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. To pave with small, uneven stones.

War.[3] **Wor.** It was agreed to have the pool cleaned and the mouth stoned or pitched, *Evesham Jrn.* (Aug. 17, 1901).

3. To fall forward. Hrt. (E.S.F.) 4. *sb.* A stone chisel. Dor. (E.C.M.) 5. Goods set out for sale in a market, used esp. of a cheese-market.

Chs., n.Shr. Common. 'At the monthly cheese fair held at Whitchurch there was a big pitch, over 60 tons' (S.W.).

PITCHED AWAY, *phr.* Dor. Become thin. (L.S.)

PITCHER, *sb.*[1] 3. s.Lan.[1], War.[3]

PITCHER, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] Yks. Dor. 1. *sb. pl.* Rough stones used for road-making. Dor. (E.C.M.) 2. *v.* See below. Cf. **pitch,** *v.*[1] 14.

w.Yks. To lay a sound foundation for a road or a railway by placing a course of stones edgeways and slanting, thus draining, at the same time holding firmly the metal above (B.K.).

PITCH-HOLE, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrt. (E.S.F.) See **Pitch,** *v.*[1] 1 (4).

PITCH-PLASTER-MAN, *sb. Obs.* Oxf. See below.

A threat formerly used to children. 'If you goes in that lane the pitch plaster man 'll 'ave 'ee. 'E puts a plaster over childurn's mouths, and puts 'em in his bag and carrs 'em away' (A.P.).

PITH, *sb.* 3. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

PITMAN, *sb.* Suf. Also in form **pipman.** The smallest pig of a litter. Also in *comp.* **Pitman-pig.** Also applied to the youngest child of a family.

Bless the good soul, haven't she the sense of a pitman pig? Betham-Edwards *Lord of Harvest* (1899) 233; (F.H.)

PIZE-BALL, *sb.* Lakel.[2] The game of 'rounders.' (s.v. Bat-i-bo.) See **Pize,** *v.*

PIZIE, *sb.* Abd. A very small marble. Cf. **pizzie.**

Any very small marble is called a 'pizie,' though they are mostly 'stoners' made of a close-grained hard slate, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

PIZZLE, *sb.* Wm. (B.K.), War.[3], Hrt. (E.S.F.) Also in form **pissle** Wm. The male organ, applied *gen.* to an animal.

PLACED, *ppl. adj.* Uls.

Wad ye tak' him to be a place't man or a layceentiate? M'Ilroy *Druid's Island* (1902) 77.

PLAIN-SOLED, *adj.* Rnf. Flat-footed. See **Plain,** *adj.* 2.

Plain-soled Jenny Bullock, As rich as ony Jew, Barr *Poems* (1861) 37.

PLAIT, *v.* Cum. Yks. War. In form **plet** Cum. n.Yks. 1. To cross the legs in walking. n.Yks. (I.W.) 2. Phr. (1) *to plait the knife,* to have a very good appetite; (2) — *the legs,* to become intoxicated.

(1) **Cum.** T'way some o' them pletted their knives was a caution, *Cockermouth Free Press* (Jan. 26, 1904); (E.W.P.) (2) **War.**[3]

PLANCHEN, *adj.* Dev. Made of planks.

That there's a planchen floor, *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

PLANET-RULER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] An astrologer; a person who professes to tell fortunes by the stars.

PLANK, *sb.* 2. s.Lan.[1]

PLANKING, *vbl. sb.*[2] s.Lan.[1] In phr. *one plankin' 's better nor three axin's,* saying, 24. See **Plank,** *v.* 6.

PLANKS, *sb. pl.* Oxf. Flagstones used for cottage floors, &c. 'Av'ee swilled the planks?' (A.P.)

PLANT, *sb.*[1] 3. s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

PLANY, *adj.* Pem. Smooth-tongued. (J.S.O.T.)

PLASHED, *ppl. adj.* Chs.[1] Slightly drunk. (s.v. Splashed.)

PLAT, *sb.*[2] Cum. 1. A dried heap of cow-dung in the field. (E.W.P.) 2. *Comp.* **Plat-brekker,** *obs.,* a coarse wooden rake used for breaking up 'plats'; see below.

This implement consisted of a half-moon-shaped board, inside of which was fastened a long handle; into the straight edge were fixed teeth of wood. It was chiefly used by women to break up the hard and dried heaps of cow-dung which had been dropped during the late summer and autumn. The claps were first broken by the heavy curved side and then spread by the teeth (*ib.*).

PLATTER, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. A splashy mess; a heap of cow-dung. (I.W.)

PLAY, *v.*[2] 1. I.Ma. (S.M.)

‡**PLAYER,** *sb.* Cor. Pleasure.

A fine deal of player, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.* **w.Cor.** Very common thirty years ago, and prob. still used in the country districts. An old nurse would always say 'I will do et weth player' (M.A.C.).

PLEADER, *sb.* Pem. A garrulous impostor.

Not you believe a word she tells you, the old pleader (J.S.O.T.).

PLEASINGS, *sb. pl.* s.Lan.[1] Written **pleessin's.** Choice, selection.

‡**PLECKY,** *sb.* w.Yks. ? A plan or a place. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884).

PLEDGET, *sb.* Lei.[1] A wad or anything stuffed into a crevice, &c. to hold things tight. (s. v. Wadge.)

PLEET, *v.* Or.I. To complain in a low, peevish tone. Dennison *Sketches* (ed. 1904) *Gl.* Hence **Pleeter,** *sb.* a complaint, peevish tone, plaint.

The speerit cried wi' a dolefu' pleeter, *ib.* 22.

‡**PLENE,** *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Full, abundant.

His praise i' my mouthe sal be plene, Waddell *Ps.* (1871) xxxiv. 1.

PLIM, *v.*[2] 1 and *adj.*[2] 3. s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

PLISH-PLOSH, *sb.* n.Lin. A state of wet or slush. See **Plosh,** *sb.*

If you're going oot, Squire, you'll want a pair o' good boots on, for it's all plish-plosh wi' th' snaw goin' away (E.P.).

PLOSH, *sb.* Cor. A swamp of some extent. (J.W.)

PLOUGH, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Oxf. In *comp.* (1) **Plough-sling,** the swivel and hook attachment by which the double-tree is slung from the plough-head or 'bridle'; (2) **-tail,** the handles of a plough; see below.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Sling). (2) **s.Lan.**[1] **Oxf.** 'Brought up at the plough-tail.' Usually said of a man who has risen in position from a labourer, but has not improved in manners. 'What can you expect of a man brought up at the plough-tail?' (A.P.)

PLOWDER, *v.* Lan. To gossip. (A.J.W.)

PLUCK, *v.* 1. s.Lan.[1]

PLUFF, *sb.* 6. ne.Lin. (E.S.)

PLUFF, *adj.*[2] Cor.[3] Weak, frail.

PLUG, *v.*[2] s.Lan.[1] To draw the plugs of the steam-

boilers, thus bringing the machinery to a standstill, a practice resorted to by the unemployed workmen during the bread-riots of the early forties. Hence (1) **Plug-drawers**, (2) **Pluggites**, *sb. pl.* names given to the above-mentioned malcontents.

Lads an' lasses join i' th' sung, Iv yo're mestur takes it wrung, Leeave yo're looms an' come alung, An' let's o goo a-pluggin', *Chorus of the Plug drawers' Song*, 41.

PLUGGED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Of strawberries: having the 'strigs' or stalks removed.

Wanted, 100 tons of strawberries, freshly picked and plugged, for preserving purposes, *Evesham Jrn.* (June 15, 1901).

PLUMPER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Anything large of its kind, used esp. of a falsehood.

PLUM-SWARM, *sb.* Lakel. [Add.] Also used *fig.* to express a high degree of excellence. (B.K.)

PLUNK, *v.*[4] Don. In phr. *to plunk one's foot on it, fig.* to hit the mark, be quite correct.

You've plunked your fut on it, like Phelimy caught the fluke, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 98.

PLY, *v.* Sc. Lan. 1. To bend, comply. s.Lan.[1] 2. With *on*: to work vigorously; to push on.

SIK. They'll want to ply on and get it up afore the rain comes on, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 96.

POACH, *v.*[2] s.Wor. To steal generally, not only game. (H.K.)

‡**POCHIN**, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A hedgehog. (HALL.)

POCKSTONE, *sb.* Lin. Surface-clay baked and burnt by underground fires. HARPER *Holyhead Road* (1902) II. 33.

PODDERGRATTEN, *sb.* Ken. Pease stubble. (H.K.)

PODDLE, *v.* 2. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**PODGE**, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A purge.

POGGLE, *v.* Der. To follow about.

Owd William Brierly o' th' 'Rose an' Crown' poggled after thee like a God-knows whatten, GILCHRIST *Nat. Milton* (1902) 3.

POGST, *v.* Glo. To wrench open, as a gate. (H.S.H.)

POINTING, *vbl. sb.*[2] Cum. A Whitehaven mining term: a working in the coal, driven on the cleat, from one bore into another. (E.W.P.)

‡**POIRE**, *sb.* s.Don. [Not known to our correspondents.] A party, sect, or creed. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

POKE-PUDDING, *sb.* w.Yks.[5] A pudding made in a bag or 'poke.' (s. v. Roll-pudding.)

POKER-HOLE, *sb.* e.An.[1] A dark closet or hole supposed to be inhabited by bogies or other bugbears of children. (s. v. Tom Poker.)

POLISHED, *ppl. adj.* 2. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

POLK, *adj.* Bdf. Brittle, a form of 'spolked' (q. v.). (J.W.B.)

‡**POLL**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

n.Sc. My heart is lighter than the poll, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 193, ed. 1875.

POLLARDS, *sb. pl.* 1. Oxf. (A.P.)

POLL-COW, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A hornless cow. See **Poll**, *sb.*[2] 2.

POLLY, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1] A familiar name for a tea-kettle.

POLLY-CODDLE, *sb.* se.Lin. An effeminate man; a bungler. (J.T.B.)

POLLY-GRUNCHER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A children's outdoor game; see below.

Similar to 'ticky-touchwood.' One child takes the character, and is shouted at and reviled as 'Owd Polly Gruncher' until he or she succeeds in catching another child, to whom the character is thus transferred, after the manner of 'blind man's buff.'

POLLY-SHEE, *sb.* Frf. An upright pole to which is attached a block and rope, fixed to a window, used for drying clothes in Dundee. (H.E.F.)

POLYANT, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i. q. **Polly-ann**.

POM, *sb.* Hrt. In phr. *all of a pom*, said of over-ripe, squashy fruit. (E.S.F.)

‡**POMER**, *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

'Yi!' sed th' pomer, 'un me measter is just gone to fotch one,' PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8.

POMMEL, *sb.*[2] s.Wor. The offspring, whether male or female, of a stallion horse or pony and a she-ass. (H.K.)

POMP, *v.*[1] s.Wor. With *up*: to puff up.

I doesn't 'owld o' pompin' folks up ov thur pride an' nonsense (H.K.).

POMSTER, *v.* 1. Dor. (L.S.)

POND-BAY, *sb.* Ken. Hmp. A dam.

Ken. A most destructive flood occurred in June 1703, which broke down several pond-bays at Cowden and elsewhere, FURLEY *Weald of Kent* (1874) II. 578. Hmp. Valleys watered by a stream which could be so dammed up as to provide convenient motive force. The dams were called pond-bays, CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 173.

‡**PONG**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown. ? Some kind of needlework or embroidery.

She teaches . . . gum flowers; pongs, on silver, silk, and enamel embroidery, TURREFF *Gleanings* (1859) 250.

PONIWRIGGLE, *sb.* Glo. A tadpole. (H.S.H.)

POOCH, *sb.*[3] Dor. A large earthen jar used to collect cream for butter-making. (L.S.)

POOCHLE, *adj.* Abd. Shy, reserved, proud.

The mistress wis a gey poochle body, bit there was nae pride wi' Johnny, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 31, 1903).

POOK, *v.*[1] 2. Cor.[3]

POOL, *sb.* War. (C.T.O.) i.q. **Peel**, *sb.*[4] 2.

‡**POOLE**, *sb. Obs.* w.Yks.[2] ? A bird of some kind. [? Misprint for **poult** (q. v.).]

We killed a large poole and a little blackpool.

POOR, *adj.* Lan. Hmp. In *comb.* (1) **Poor man's cabbage**, the edible wild herb, *Polygonum Bistorta*; (2) — **man's goose**, roast pork stuffed with onions; (3) — **man's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*; (4) — **off**, poor, needy, unprosperous.

(1) s.Lan.[1] Used by country people for putting into broth, the early shoots being boiled and eaten. (2) *ib.* (3) Hmp. The male or scarlet pimpernel, or poor man's weather-glass, *Longman's Mag.* (Aug. 1904 347). (4) s.Lan.[1]

POORISH, *adj.* 1. War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

POP, *sb.*[1] 15. Wm.

Lost, two Scotch sheep and three lambs, hornburn J.K. and pop near hook, *Wm. Gazette* (Oct. 12, 1901) 5, col. 3.

POPE, *sb.*[2] e.Sc. A name given by seamen to the puffin, *Alca Arctica*. (JAM., s. v. Willick.)

‡**POPJOYING**, *vbl. sb.* Brks. Meaning unknown. [? Fishing.]

Between them, after a whole afternoon's popjoying, they had caught three or four small coarse fish and a perch, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) ii.

POPPET, *sb.*[1] 1. Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

POPPIES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. Glass stoppers of aerated water bottles. (B.K.)

POPPLE, *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] Cum. Wm. Yks. 1. *sb.* The muscular effort made in the final stage of evacuation of the bowels. Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm. (B.K.) 2. *v.* To produce the above effect. Cum. (E.W.P.), w.Yks. (J.W.)

‡**POPPOE**, *sb.* w.Yks. A donkey.

One o' my poppoes prov'd hissen equal to Balaam's, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix.

PORRIDGE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] Written **porritch**. In *comb.* (1) **Porridge and rap**, oatmeal porridge without treacle or milk; suggestive of hard times; (2) — **powder**, oatmeal; (3) — **thibble** or **thibbo**, a piece of stick used to stir porridge when boiling.

PORT, *sb.*[4] Hmp. In *comb.* **Full port**, at full speed or run. (H.R.)

PORT-REEVE, *sb.* Sur.[1] (s. v. Woodreve). See **Port**, *sb.*[1] 1 (3, *a*).

‡**PORTUNI**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The name of a demon; see below.

They have in England certain demons, . . or rather shapes of a mysterious and unknown origin—which by the French are called Neptuni, by the English Portuni. It is their nature to affect the simple ways of well-to-do farmers' houses. . . It is further their nature to render services, but never injuries. They have, however, one way of giving a little annoyance, . . the Portuni

will . . . join a rider and . . . lead the horse into some adjacent bog, *Monthly Pkt.* (June 1865) 583.

POSE, *sb.*[1] Hmp.

Now we have many chimneys and yet our tenderlings complain of rheum, catarrhs, and 'poses,' CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 139.

‡**POSIL**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Frf. Firm ay, and steady at his post, He rack'd ta posils, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 41.

POSSER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] See **Poss**, *v.* **3.**

POSSET, *sb.* se.Lin. A preparation of hot ale and spices, given to lambs. (J.T.B.)

‡**POSSILE**, *sb.* Sc. ? A gathering, muster, 'posse.'

Frf. Makin' sae toosled a possile at the end o' the slide that it was utterly impossible to tell which pair o' legs belanged to some particular head, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 74, ed. 1889.

‡**POSTISSER**, *sb.* Brks. Pots. *Gl.* (1852).

POSTMAN'S KNOCK, *phr.* War.[3]

POT, *sb.*[1] Lan. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Pot-delf**, a fixture of shelves fitted up to hold crockery ware in a kitchen; (2) **-lids**, a geological term; see below; (3) **-marvils**, common clay marbles; (4) **-shop**, a crockery shop; (5) **-walloper**, *obs.*, an electioneering term; see below.

(1) s.Lan.[1] (2) Oxf. Bed of loose calcareo-siliceous sandstone called 'Race.' Concretions are frequent in the latter and are called Whim-stones or Pot-lids, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 185. (3, 4) s.Lan.[1] (5) Hrf. At elections. The only qualification they required was to boil their kettle there the evening before, from which they were called 'pot-wallopers,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 168. Cor. HARRIS *Faith*, 22.

2. Earthenware; pottery. Also used *attrib.*

Nhp. (E.S.) War.[3] A 'pot' candlestick is a china or other earthenware candlestick. In my early days the china ornaments which were to be seen in nearly every cottage were spoken of as 'pot' dogs, 'pot' cows, &c., according to the figure or thing represented.

POTATO, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Som. In *comp.* (1) **Potato-cake**, see below; (2) **-dolls**, see below; (3) **-doolie**, a scarecrow; (4) **-onion**, a variety of onion, growing completely under the soil.

(1) s.Lan.[1] A cake composed of potatoes, boiled, mashed, and allowed to go cold, mixed with flour and lard, rolled out and baked. Eaten hot with treacle or sugar and butter. (2) *ib.* Cakes composed of mashed potatoes, treacle, flour, and currants, baked between two thin layers of pastry, cut into fanciful shapes. Sold at fairs. (3) Inv. (H.E.F.) (4) w.Som.[1] (s. v. Underground-onion).

POTTER-FIRE, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] i. q. **Potter**, *sb.*[2] **10.**

POTTERSOME, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Vexing; vexed.

‡**POU**, *sb.* Lan. A pan; a platter. (HALL.) [Misprint for **pon.**]

POUCE, *sb.* Gall. A louse. (S.K.C.)

‡**POUKEN-PIN**, *sb.* Rnf. Meaning unknown. [? A hand-loom term.]

I ruggit at the pouken pin, But couldna mak it pay, BARR *Poems* (1861) 226.

POULT, *sb.* **1.** War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

POUND, *v.*[1] s.Lan.[1] Written **peawnd.** To wager or bet a pound. He's drunken bi neaw, aw'll peawnd yo.

‡**POUSTER**, *v.* Dev.[1] To use quack remedies. [? Misprint for **pounster**, q. v., s. v. **Pomster.**]

T'other day a had a nymphing-gang:—a hath always wan glam or other, and mak'th et worse by his poustering, 20.

POUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **1.** *v.* Of smoke: to pour out in a thick cloud or stream. **2.** *sb.* A thick cloud of smoke.

POW, *v.*[2] s.Lan.[1]

‡**POW**, *sb.*[1] Sc. Meaning unknown.

Edb. I'll ne'er steal a pirn, I'll ne'er steal a pow, O fie! let me down again, I'll steal nae mair frae you, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 289.

‡**POW**, *sb.*[2] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* (HALL.)

‡**POWELL**, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. **1.** *sb.* A fight, contest.

Aw won thee i' fair powell—one toss an no barney, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 144. s.Lan.[1] Aw won it i' fair powell.

2. *v.* To fight. s.Lan.[1]

‡**POWLENS**, *sb. pl.* Dur. Meaning unknown.

If they'd plenty ov powlens te put unther t'needle, they'd bang'd across ez easy ez Ah cud shut up mi oad gingham umbrale, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 15.

‡**PRASE**, *sb.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small common. (HALL.)

PRATE, *v.* **2.** s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

PREEN, *sb.* and *v.* Pem. Cor. **1.** *sb.* A skewer used in catching crabs.

Cor. Sticks of hazel, blackthorn, and furze, afterwards to be trimmed down into 'preens,' the forked skewers used for fixing the bait in the [crab] pots, LEE *Paul Carah* (1898) 174.

2. *v.* To horn; to stick with a horn.

Pem. Well, I believe the cow have a preened 'un (J.S.O.T.).

PREENING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Of water: just at the boiling-point.

The water had to be just at the boiling-point, called preening, when full of bubbles like pin-points shooting to the surface, *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901).

PREJUDICE, *sb.* Cor.[3] A quarrel, contention.

PRESBYTERIAN, *sb.* Dev. A cowl which turns with every wind.

Even if it [a cowl] belonged to the species unkindly called in Devonshire a 'Presbyterian,' because it turns with all winds, it could not hope to escape, *Spectator* (Jan. 25, 1902) 136.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* Nhb. *Yks. Post* (Mar. 3, 1902).

PRETEND, *v.* Cor.[3] To attempt.

'Don't you pretend to get out whatever,' i. e. get out of a carriage.

PRICK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Lan. Chs. **1.** *v.* To copy music in manuscript.

Kcd. Andrew Melville, who refined the Musick at Aberdeen, composed the common tunes, and prickt all the other music, WRIGHT *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 122. s.Lan.[1]

2. *sb. pl.* Sticks used in thatching. Chs.[2] (s. v. Thatch-pricks).

PRICKED, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Of rabbits: a short time gone with young. (M.C.H.B.)

PRICKER, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A thorn, prickle.

PRICKINGS, *sb. pl.* Wm. Eldings or flax-turves; the top turf or sods cut after the ling has been burnt off the fell. (J.W.)

PRICKLYBAND, *sb.* Oxf. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* (B.K.)

PRICKY-HOLLY, *sb.* se.Lin. The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium.* (J.T.B.)

PRIDE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Wor. **1.** *sb.* In phr. *the pride of the morning*, a slight rain early in the morning. War.[3] **2.** *v.* With *out*: to brag, boast, show pride.

Don. Give him the frog's march to the Caman fiel'; then let him pride of the good colour of his blankets there, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 160.

PRIEST, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] In phr. *priest in his pulpit*, a figure in the game of 'cat's-cradle.' (s. v. Cat-saddle.)

PRIM, *sb.*[1] **1.** Hrt. (E.S.F.)

PRIMROSE, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. A slang term for a beverage composed of old and bitter ale mixed. (B.K.)

‡**PRING**, *sb.* Nhb. In phr. *by pring*, meaning unknown. A misprint for *by jing* (q. v., ed. c. 1805).

And turn 'im, and skelp 'im, and batter 'im, His banes sall by pring [by jing, ed. c. 1805] Like a frying-pan ring, *Bonny Geatsiders* in BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 30.

PRINT, *sb.* Cum. The spoor of the otter.

It was the otter's print, as it is called here, RAWNSLEY *English Lakes* (1899) 23.

PRISON, *v.* **3.** s.Lan.[1]

PRIVY, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.)

‡**PROANDER**, *adv.* Cor. Peradventure. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

PRODIGAL, *adj.* **1.** Lan. Pem. Cor.

s.Lan.[1] He's gerrin' very prodigal o' lat'. Pem. (J.S.O.T.) Cor. A prodigal young chap, DANIEL *Muse in Motley*, 35.

PROFANE, *v.* Cor.[3] With *over* or *upon*: to swear at.

PROGGLE, *sb.* **2.** Kcb.

They stick oot a' ower him like the proggles o' a hurcheon, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 230.

‡**PROINER**, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pruner. (HALL.)

PROLOGUING, *prp.* Pem. Discoursing at length, making a long tale. (J.S.O.T.)

PROMISE, *v.* 1. War.[3]

PROOY, *int.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i. q. **Proo.**

PROP, *sb.*[1] 4. s.Lan.[1]

PROPER, *adj.* Cor.[3] Particular, dainty, fastidious.

‡**PROSEYLA'**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

n.Sc. We come to yon little ha'. The kipples were o' the gude red gowd, The reef was o' the proseyla', BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) I. 257, ed. 1875.

PRUGHY, *sb.* Tyr. A very small house or apartment; used as a term of contempt. (D.A.S.)

PUCKER, *v.* Dor. To raise the eyebrows. (E.C.M.)

PUD-A-LEG, *sb.* Dor. A bearer for scaffolding. (E.C.M.)

‡**PUD-DUD**, *v.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pad about. (HALL.) Cf. **pad**, *sb.*[6] 6.

PUDGE, *v.* n.Yks. To exert oneself; to strain.

The man udged and pudged to carry the clown on his back in a bag, and the clown pudged and stretched himself out and troubled the man, and fell out of the bag bottom (I.W.).

PUDJEL, *sb.* Gall. A fat, rotund person. (J.M.) Cf. **pudgel**, *adj.*

PUDLOCK, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

PUFF, *v.* Dor. In phr. *puff and lun*, of the wind: to rise and fall. (E.C.M.)

‡**PUFFINET**, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] The black guillemot, *Uria grylle.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218.

‡**PUG**, *v.* Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] To eat. GROSE (1790), Wil.[1]

PUKE, *sb.* 2. Cum. (E.W.P.)

PULL, *v.* Yks. Lan. Pem. Brks. Nrf. 1. In phr. (1) *to pull shapes*, (*a*) to make grimaces; (*b*) to take a photograph; (2) *the bed pulls*, said when one is not anxious to get up.

(1, *a*) **Pem.** For shame upon you, Lizzie, pullin' them shapes (J.S.O.T.). (*b*) *ib.* Come on; lev' us go and have our shapes pulled (*ib.*). (2) **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

2. *Comp.* **Pull-face**, an ugly mask; a children's term. s.Lan.[1] 3. To gather fruit. *ib.* 4. To prosecute; to summon before a magistrate.

Brks. Tarrify 'un, Jack. Niver mindt if a pulls 'ee, so's thee've had thy money's worth out of 'un, HAYDEN *Thatched Cott.* (1902) 286. **Nrf.** (B.H.)

‡**PULLA**, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pool or lake of standing water. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 58.

‡**PULLAS**, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A pulley.

[Entered in Churchwardens' account-book] Paid for a pullas, 6*d.*, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 248.

PULLY-BEAWL, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Lan.[1] The wheel of a pulley.

PUM, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To ram down, as a paviour when making a road. See **Pum**, *sb.* 5.

PUMMY, *adj.* Hmp. Soft, squashy, used of parsnips. (H.R.) Cf. **pomace**, 2.

PUMP, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

PUNCH, *sb.*[2] Dor. A tool for drawing lines on stone. (E.C.M.)

PUND, *v.* w.Yks. To judge the approximate weight of anything by balancing it on the hand with the arm extended.

'Hah mony doesta think thah can carry?' 'Ah dooant know reight, bur Ah'll fill mi seck an' pund it' (B.K.).

‡**PUNDLE**, *sb.* ? I.W. A short, fat woman; an ill-dressed woman. (C.J.V.) [BAILEY (1721).]

‡**PUNGARLICKING**, *adj.* Rdn. [Not known to our correspondents.] Anxious, troubled. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105. Cf. **pill-garlic.**

PUNISHMENT, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. A repeated attempt to dye a piece of cloth.

Would any of these eleven pieces have taken a navy colour?—That depends upon the punishment they had gone through before, *Dewsbury District News* Dec. 12, 1902 10.

PUNKY, *sb.* Inv. A game at marbles; see below. Cf. **punk-hole.**

One or more shallow holes in the ground being prepared, the opponents try to reach one by gentle throwing; he who reaches it first having the privilege of attempting to strike his opponent's marble (H.E.F.); N —— was playing with D —— at punkies, *Highland News* (Mar. 27, 1897) 9.

‡**PUPETS**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Ess. ? Faggots.

Paid George Orsborn for a hundred of pupets laid in to Thomas Coale and John Eglyn, 1. 0. 0, *Wakes Colne Overseers' Accs.* 1697; Paid for a hundred of pupets and 3 qrt. of a load of wood, *ib.* (1692) in *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 247.

‡**PUP-GALLANTER**, *sb.* Elg. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

I'se gar him triple tax the bar, An' coxcomb pup gallanters, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 182.

PUPPY, *sb.*[1] 1, 2. s.Lan.[1]

PURL, *v.*[2] Sh.I. Also written **pjurl.** To whine. (J.S.)

‡**PURL-HANDED**, *adj.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Get jockey-coats and purl-handed sarks and white-headed staves, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 22.

PURR, *v.* Not. To gaze; to look round, examine thoroughly. (J.P.K.)

PURR(E, *sb.* Suf. (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

‡**PURSELLED**, *ppl. adj.* Edb. Meaning unknown.

Gin your auld purselled mon gi'es utterance to sic another sentence in my hearing, BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* (1869) 267.

PUSS, *sb.*[2] Lan. Lin. 1. In *comb.* **Puss-i'-four-corners**, a children's outdoor game. s.Lan.[1] 2. A hare. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

PUSS, *sb.*[3] Ker. The head.

Say I'm the besht man, or I'll break your puss, BARTRAM *W. Boy* (1898) 40.

PUSSY, *sb.* Dor. The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

Filling her little hands with 'lords and ladies,' and downy tufts of 'pussies,' HARE *Dinah Kellow* (1901) 28.

PUT, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Lan. Lin. Som. 1. In phr. (1) *to put about*, to report, put in circulation; to publish; (2) — *down*, to suffer death by execution; (3) — *off*, to disturb; to cause to move; (4) — *on*, to get along under difficulties; (5) — *out*, see (1); (6) — *to*, (*a*) to harness horses to a carriage; (*b*) to put together for the purpose of propagation; (7) — *to it*, to be embarrassed in circumstances; (8) — *a trick on one*, to puzzle.

(1) **Per.** It came to be put about that the English guager was lacking in 'spunk,' MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 103. **se.Lin.** It was her as put that tale about (J.T.B.). (2) **Ir.** (M.B.-S.) (3) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (4) **s.Lan.**[1] Wi mun put on th' best way wi con. (5) **Inv.** *Highland News* (June 14, 1902) 5. (6, *a*) **w.Som.**[1] (s.v. To). (*b*) **Lakel.** (B.K.) (7) **s.Lan.**[1] Eawr Jem's eawt o' wark an' we're badly put-to-'t. (8) **Abd.** Na, bet ye pit a trick on ma noo. Ye'll need t' spier at somebody wi' a langer heid nor I hae, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 26, 1903).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Put-back**, a drawback, disadvantage; (2) **-off**, an evasion, excuse.

(1) **Sc.** There's sae mony pit backs that ye ken naething aboot in bonnie Scotland, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 23, 1904). (2) **Uls.** A jist know'd there was somethin' th' maitter wi' the wean, in spite of a' their pit-affs, M'ILROY *Druid's Island* (1902) 48.

PUTCHER, *sb.* Wor. See **Putt**, *sb.* 2.

So long as it did not affect the 'putcher' fishermen, *Enquiry into Severn Salmon Fisheries* in *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 22, 1902).

PUTHER, *sb.* and *v.* s.Lan.[1] 1. *sb.* A suffocating cloud of dust. 2. A state of breathlessness or suffocation consequent on exertion. 3. *v.* To gasp for breath in consequence of over-exertion.

PUTHERY, *adj.* 1. s.Lan.[1]

‡**PUTSOM**, ? *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

Zo zour as putsom, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 15.

PUTTER, *sb.*[1] Cum. Also in form **putt'e.** Mining term: a man or boy who drives ponies, hauling the full tubs of coal from the working to the engine lane or haulage road. (E.W.P.)

PUTTING, *prp.* w.Yks. In phr. *only putting on*, very ill

indeed, next door to death. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900).

PUY, *sb.* se.Lin. An oar. (J.T.B.)

PUZLOCKS, *sb.* Cum. Dried cow-dung in the field. (E.W.P.) See **Pushla.**

PYAT, *sb.* Frf. See below.

Johnnie Inglis acted as 'pyat.' When the stacks began to taper towards the top, the 'pyat' perched on the eaves, caught the sheaves from the fork and tossed them to the builder, MACKENZIE *N. Pine* (1897) 18.

Q

QUACK, *sb.*[2] Hmp. A cold in the head; a catarrh. Cf. **pose.**

Smoke was reputed to be a far better medicine to keep the good man and his family from the quack, or pose, wherewith as then very few were acquainted, CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 139.

QUACKY, *adj.* se.Lin. Full of quaint sayings.

He's a quacky old chap (J.T.B.).

QUAIGHT, *v.* Pem. To weigh, esp. in the hand.

Now you take and quaight wan agen the other (J.S.O.T.).

QUALMIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Qualmish, sickly-looking.

Often applied to a girl. 'She look qualmified.' 'Doan't like 'em at all—the mawthers all look so qualmified' (P.H.E.).

QUARTER-STALE, *sb.* Oxf. Also in form **quartered-.** An ash pole cut out of planks and then turned in a lathe, used as a handle for a manure-fork, &c. (J.E.)

‡**QUAT**, *v.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To flatter. (HALL.)

QUEAL, *v.* Dev. i. q. **Queel**, *v.*[1] **1.**

The wind . . . blew so vehemently for six hours, that it . . . quealed all hedges towards the south, YONGE *Diary* (1622) (Camd. Soc., ed. 1848) 63.

QUEERIKENS, see **Wheerikins.**

QUELL, *v.*[2] Dor. With *up*: to coil up. (E.C.M.) Cf. **queel**, *v.*[1]

QUELLED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. With *up*: helpless. (E.C.M.) Cf. **quell**, *v.*

QUENCHED, *ppl. adj.* s.Wor. Of land: dried up, parched. Also with *about.*

Gad, 'ow despret the groun' be quenched about (H.K.).

QUHACK, QUHAM, QUHANG, QUHANK, QUHEEF, QUHEETIE, QUHEZE, QUHID, QUHIG, see **Whack**, *v.*[1], **Wham**, *sb.*[1], **Whang**, *sb.*[1], *v.*, **Whack**, *v.*[1], **Wheef, Wheety, Wheezie**, *v.*[2], **Whid**, *sb.*[1], **Whig**, *sb.*[2]

QUICK, *sb.* Hrt. See below. Cf. **quick**, *sb.* **16.**

The 'quick' (still so called) was a path down the hill, from the church to the road below, arched over with thorns and hornbeam, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1903) 674.

QUICKEN, *sb.* War. The wych-elm, *Ulmus montana.* (J.R.W.)

QUIDDLING, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Over-particular, fussy. (E.C.M.) See **Quiddle**, *v.*[1]

QUIFF, *sb.*[1] Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**QUILLE**, *sb.* Som. ? A corner. See **Quillet.**

A maiden oak which stood in the quille (W.W.S.).

QUILT, *sb.*[3] s.Lan.[1] A blow. See *v.*[1]

‡**QUILT**, *v.* Yks. Der. To run away quickly to avoid punishment for some mischief done. Cf. **scutter**, *v.*

w.Yks. Quilting upstairs for employment, MATHER *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) No. xxiv. st. 5. n.Der. I do not remember to have ever heard it used except in connexion with children. 'Nah, quilt off or I'll gi'e thee a tansellin'.' 'As soon as he'd done it he quilted off as fast as his little legs could carry him.' 'Quilt off upstairs, as soon as thou can, or it'll be worse for thee' (S.B.).

QUILTED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] In *comb.* **Quilted ball.** See **Quilt**, *v.*[3]

QUINCH, *v.* s.Irel. To stop up; to fill.

Sure that was the carpenter's boy that came to quinch a rat-hole, SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish Shore* (1903) 234.

‡**QUINDAM**, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Lan.[1] A fifteenth.

The poor Tax is charged in Dalton by the Lord's Rent—every 3*s.* 4*d.* Lord's Rent pays ¼ g.: at the Quindam—1783 poor Tax 160 Quindams. S. Hunter pays towards the poor Tax 4*s.* 2*d.*, equal to Lord's Rent—my proportion being 1·25 Farth'g at the Quindam, *Walney Church Bk.* As late as 1826 the rate was assessed at 400 Quindams.

‡**QUINEL**, *sb.* Hrf.[2] The wedge or nail fastening the blade to the handle of a scythe. A misprint for **quinet**, q.v.

QUIRK, *sb.*[1] **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

QUIRKER, *sb.* Dor. A grumbler. (E.C.M.) See **Quirk**, *v.*[2]

QUIRL, *sb.* Pem. A shiver, tremor.

I feels all of a quirl (J.S.O.T.).

QUISET, *v.* **1.** Wil. (C.E.H.)

‡**QUISK**, *v.* Hmp.[1], Wil.[2] To complain; *gen.* in *prp.* A mistake for **quirk**, *v.*[2]

‡**QUISTICAL**, *adj.* Ayr. ? Odd-looking, queer, fantastic, whimsical; 'caustical.'

He was a queer and quistical man, of a small stature of body, with an outshot breast, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi.

QUITTER, see **Whitter**, *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

QUIVVY, *sb.*[2] Irel. A quarrel. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 49.

R

‡**RA**, *sb.* e.Yks. The fourth Sunday in Lent

Tid: Mid: Mis: Ra: Carling: Palm and Easter Day, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 149.

RAAK, *sb.* Cum. Also in form **roke.** A line of light, thin, straggly cloud. Cf. **rack**, *sb.*[6]

'It's gahn ta rain, leuk at t'raaks.' 'Aye! it is rayder raakey' (E.W.P.).

Hence **Raaky**, *adj.* of the sky: having 'raaks' floating in the air. (*ib.*)

RAB, *sb.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

RABBIT-HUND, *sb.* w.Yks. A nickname given to a person who is thin and poorly developed. Applied chiefly to children. (B.K.)

RABBLE, *sb.*[2] War.[3]

RACE, *v.*[1] **11.** War.[3]

‡**RACE**, *sb.* Slk. In phr. *to draw a race*, ? to make a rush.

Adamson's choler rising, he drew a race and, running against the gaberlunzie, made him fly heels over head down the hill, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 302. ed. 1866.

RACHAN, *sb.* Frf. A scarf, cravat. (H.E.F.) Cf. **rauchan.**

RACK, *v.*[5] War.[3]

RACK, *v.*[7] Cum. In phr. *rack a midden*, an expression used to induce a child to defecate. (E.W.P.)

RACK, see **Wrack**, *sb.*[1]

RACKABITE, *sb.* Pem. A wrangling, tyrannical person, so called from the supposed intolerance of a Rechabite. (J.S.O.T.)

RACKLE-TONGUED, *adj.* Lnk. Rough-tongued, harsh in speech. See **Raucle**.

Mr. Adamson was a rackle-tongued Saint, WALKER in *Biog. Fresb.* (ed. 1827) I. 345.

RADDLE, *sb.*[2] **1.** Wor.

He identified them by some raddle on the rump, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 15, 1900).

RADDLE, *v.*[1] **6.** Ess.

He intervenes or raddles them, as it is here called, between and on both sides the stakes, as far as their length will admit, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 181.

RADGED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. Silly, idiotic. (I.W.)

RAFFAGE, *sb.* Glo. (H.S.H.)

RAG, *sb.*[1] **5.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

RAGGED, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. In *comb.* **Ragged day**, a day on which there is a small, drizzling rain. (I.W.) See **Rag**, *sb.*[2] **3.**

RAGGLE, *v.*[3] Cor.[3] Small, coarse fish.

RAGGOT, *v.* s.Lan.[1] To live in a degraded manner.

RAGGY, *adj.* se.Lin. Angry. (J.T.B.) See **Rag**, *v.*[3]

RAG-MANNER'T, *adj.* s.Lan.[1] Ill-behaved.

RAGNAILS, *sb. pl.* Cum. The rough, projecting points from the broken band of the nail. (J.Ar.)

RAG-TAG, *sb.* Dor. A tramp on the road. (E.C.M.)

RAID, *sb.*[3] Nhb.[1] The game of 'prisoners' base.' (s.v. Scotch and English.)

RAIL, *sb.*[4] **4.** *Obs.* Cum.

Here's babby laikins, rowth o' speyce, On sta's and rails extended, STAGG *Minstrel* (1821) *Rosley Fair*, st. 29.

RAINIFIED, *ppl. adj.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

RAISE, *v.* War.[3] A knitting term: to 'turn' the heel of a stocking, &c., or the thumb of a glove.

Always called raising the heel. 'When you come to the heel I will show you how to raise it,' or 'I'll raise the heel for you when you come to it,' would be the caution of an experienced knitter to a learner.

‡**RAISE-AN'-DWANG**, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in forms **raise-an'-wand, raising-dwang.** The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry.

Most prob. the term [raise-an'-wand] is a mistake for 'raisin-dwang' or 'raise-an-dwang,' still used (JAM.). Ayr. The wand, it is said, denoted the axis on which the millstone was made to turn, and the raise was used to regulate the motion (*ib.*).

RAKE, *v.*[1] Midl. War. In phr. *to rake a sore place* or *spot*, to recall or dwell on injuries, bitter memories, &c.

Midl. Yer a raaken yer own soore spot, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 70. War.[3]

RAKE-HELL, *sb.* s.Lan.[1] A reckless, profligate fellow. Cf. **rake-ill**, s.v. **Rake**, *v.*[1] **5.**

RAKER, *sb.*[1] Stf. A heavy poker. *Chronicle* (Aug. 23, 1901).

RAKE-SWATHING, *sb.* Suf.[1] The operation of hand-raking between the 'swaths' of barley or oats, to collect loose stalks or ears scattered in the mowing. (s.v. Swathe-raking.)

RALLY, *v.*[3] n.Yks. With *about*: to wander. (I.W.)

RALLY, *v.*[4] Wor. i.q. **Rolly.**

He made the room rally with his song [filled the room with his voice, until the walls almost echoed] (E.S.).

‡**RAMBUNKSHUS**, *adj.* Irel. Amer. Impudent, forward, troublesome, 'rampagious.'

Ir. I never heerd no man accuse you of bein' any way rambunkshus about yer nabor's house, *Cent. Mag.* (Aug. 1899) 623. [Amer. Better grab holt o' the dog. 'Twont do for him to git tew rambunctious, or the fust thing he knows he won't hev no insides in 'im, *ib.* (Mar. 1901) 785.]

RAMES, *sb. pl.*[2] Dor. The wooden frames of a hay-wagon. (H.R.)

RAMESY, *adj.* Hmp. Of an animal: big, large-boned. (H.R.) Cf. **rames, 1.**

RAM-JAM, *adv.* War.[3]

RAMMACK, *v.* ne.Lin. Of bulls, stallions, &c.: to leap. (E.S.)

‡**RAMMEL**, *sb.* Nhp. A kind of real [*sic*]. Nhp.[2] n.Nhp. MORTON *Hist. Nhp.* (1712).

RAMP, *v.*[2] **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

RAMP, *v.*[6] n.Yks. (I.W.)

RAMPART, *sb.* Lan. A side-walk considerably raised from the road level, with a 'ramp' or slope to it. *Manch. City News* (Mar. 5, 1904).

RAMPSE, *v.*[2] s.Wor. In phr. *to rampse and runt*, of cattle: to jump and tear about in a field. (H.K.)

RAM-SAMMY, *sb.* Cor. A family quarrel. *W. Morning News* (Apr. 22, 1902).

RAMSCALLION, *sb.* Nrf. A rascal.

Tryin' ter make out yer sweetheart a kind o' ramscallion o' a thief, *Longman's Mag.* (June 1903) 171.

RAM-SKEERIE, *sb.* w.Sc. (JAM.) A wild, restless romp; a madcap. (s.v. Skeerie.)

RAM-TEG, *sb.* Wil.[1] A male yearling sheep before it has been shorn. (s.v. Sheep.)

RAN, see **Wran.**

‡**RANCE**, *v.* Bwk. Meaning unknown.

They squeel'd and ranc'd, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56.

RANDYBOOSE, *sb.* Ant. A disorderly meeting-place. See **Randivoose.**

A regular randyboose for all the roughs (J.W.B.).

‡**RANG**, *v.* Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? To chaff. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

‡**RANNOCK**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Ooze, lake-weed.

Knr. Why does it [Lochleven trout] sulk, often for a whole season, amongst ooze or rannock at the lake bottom? HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* (1894) 143.

‡**RANNOCK-FLEUK**, *sb.* Fif. A species of flounder; a mistake for **bannock-fleuk.** (JAM.); SIBBALD *Hist. Fif.* (1803) 120 (*ib.*).

RANNY, see **Wran.**

RANT, *v.*[2] **1** and *sb.*[2] **4.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

RANTER, *v.* w.Yks. To fine-draw a rent and then scratch up the nap with a needle so as to hide the rent. (W.W.P.)

RANTIPOLE, *adj.* **5.** Irel.

When the rantipole boy . . . endeavoured to emancipate himself and was countermanded, an outburst of 'Oh brother!' would take place, LOVER *Handy Andy* (1842) xxxix.

‡**RANTY**, *sb.* ? Dev. Meaning unknown.

Spyin' of they ranties, BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) xv.

RAP, *sb.*[6] Cum. Diarrhœa. (E.W.P.)

RAP, *v.*[4] Cum. With *through*: to act vigorously, to get through regardless of all obstacles; *fig.* to be wasteful or extravagant.

She wad rap through owt, she's that wasteful, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6; (E.W.P.)

RAP, *adv.* Pem. Quickly, suddenly, in a very short space of time. (J.S.O.T.)

RAPPER, *sb.*[2] Pem. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* (J.S.O.T.), s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

RAPPER-UP, *sb.* w.Yks. A person who is paid a small sum to go round and awake workpeople early in the morning. (B.K.)

RARE, *adj.*[1] **1** and *adv.* **3, 4.** War.[3]

‡**RAREE**, ? *adj.* Wxf.[1] Choice.

‡**RARNING**, *adj.* w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Of cloth: thin. (HALL.)

RASH, *adv.* **7.** s.Wor. (H.K.)

RASHERS, *sb. pl.* War.[3] In phr. *to cut rashers*, see below.

A boy sliding on the ice, and turning his hinder shoe on to its edge, while in motion, scores (marks) the slide diagonally across its surface at intervals. He is then said to 'cut rashers.'

RASHES, *sb. pl.* Der. A game played by children with rushes.

A relic of the old custom of rush-bearing. A game which consists in joining hands in a circle and going round a heap of rushes singing or saying . . 'They built a house in yonder hill and covered it with rashes.' . . At each repetition of the word 'rashes' they loosen hands, and each picking up a lot of rushes, throw them into the air, so that they may fall on every one in the descent, GOMME *Games* (1898) 452 3.

RAST, RASTLE, see **Wrast, Wrastle**, *v.*[1]

RAT, *v.*[4] n.Lan. To prowl about at night. (R.B.)

RATCH, *sb.*[6] s.Lan.[1] The length of a weaver's warp.

RATE, *v.*[3] Lan. Of earth in a mine: to fall over when disturbed.

Deceased made a move to set a prop, and was coming back with a hammer when the dirt rated over, *Wigan Obs.* (Mar. 28, 1903) 2.

RATHE, *sb.* **1.** s.Wor. (H.K.)

‡**RATHE**, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To choose. *Archaic Wds.* in *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883).

RATHY, *sb.* Abd. Also written **rathie.** A good, quick-growing crop of hay, &c. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 16, 1904). Cf. **routh**, *sb.*

RATTLE, *v.* Lan. Dev. **1.** To scold. s.Lan.[1] **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Rattle-bucket**, a careless hussy that carries her pail so that the milk, &c. is splashed over. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); (2) **-head**, a talkative, silly fellow. s.Lan.[1]

RATTLIN, *adj.* Cor.[3] In *comb.* **Rattlin field**, a field newly ploughed, with the ridges still 'showing strong.'

RAUCHLY, *adj.* Frf. Rough, boisterous. Cf. **raucle.**

Arles o' the fit that's comin' Swith to ding the rauchly cauld, REID *Heatherland* (1894) 32.

RAUGHEL, *sb.* Wgt. A term of contempt.

You red-headed raughel, ye'll no get him, nor the table aither, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 199.

‡**RAUGH-MOONE**, *sb.* Wxf.[1] Also in form **redaughe-**. [Not known to our correspondents.] A change in spring.

‡**RAUGHTY**, *adj.* e.Yks. ? Lustful; greedy.

A man accused of snaring rabbits said in defence—'I'm not a raughty man' (Miss A.); (R.M.L.)

RAUHHEL, *sb.* Wgt. See below.

Potatoes coarsely bruised with a three-toed thing like a graip, they ca't a rauhhel, which was stirred up and down in the pot to break them, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 8.

RAUM, *v.* Lin. Written **rawm.** With *about*: to push about clumsily. ne.Lin. (E.S.) Hence **Rawming**, *ppl. adj.* big, raw-boned. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

RAVSAE, *adj.* Or.I. Dishevelled, rough, disordered. DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) *Gl.* Cf. **rave**, *v.*[2] **1.**

RAW, *adj.* n.Yks. In *comb.* **Red raw**, of a wound: open, unhealed. (I.W.)

RAWKINESS, *sb.* w.Yks. A defect in dyeing cloth; see below. See also **Rauk**, *sb.* **7.**

'What is "rawkiness?"' 'Lines down the piece. There were scarcely two alike in shade,' *Dewsbury District News* (Dec. 12, 1902) 10.

RAWN, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

RAXENS, *sb. pl.* Dev.[3] Also in form **wrexens.** Rushes, esp. meadow rushes. See **Raxon**, *v.*

RAYNE, see **Wren**, *sb.*[2]

‡**RAZE**, *sb.* Dev. A swinging fence set up in a water-course to prevent the passage of cattle. [? Misprint for **rave.**] (HALL), Dev.[1]

RAZZER, *v.* Chs. To break, destroy. (J.W.)

REACH, *v.*[2] War.[3], Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**REACH**, *sb.* Wil. A village festival.

In some recollections of old Wiltshire life, recently published in one of the Devizes papers, 'reach' is the term applied several times to a village festival. Clearly, however, 'revel' is intended. This is a 'ghost word' (G.E.D.).

READER, *sb.* **2.** *Obs.* Shr. (E.S.)

REAMER, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.) Also in form **ramer.**

REAMISH, *sb.* Abd. A noise, disturbance. Cf. **rammish**, *v.*

I soon thocht I h'ard a reamish, an' sat up in my bed, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 69.

Hence **Reamishing**, *adj.* noisy, disturbing. *ib.* 68.

REANED, see **Wreen.**

‡**REAVE**, *sb.* Dev.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A track-line on a moor.

‡**RECK**, *v.* ? Cum. ? To waste away, decline in health. See **Reek**, *v.*[4]

Mine owsen hae been reckan this towmont, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818 x).

RECK, see **Wrack**, *sb.*[1]

RECK-HEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A hen paid as a tax or tithe. See **Reek-hen**, s.v. **Reek**, *sb.*[1]

Every house payes yearly a hen, which we call a tith-hen or reck-hen, NICHOLSON *Tithes, &c. to Rectory of Ousby* in *Penrith Obs.* (Feb. 1, 1898).

RECTION, *v.* Ken. To grow up again.

How them weeds do rection to be sure (D.W.L.).

RED, *sb.*[4] N.I.[1] (s.v. Strip). i.q. **Rid**, *sb.*[2] **2.**

REDACT, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To reduce.

The straits they were redacted to, had compelled them to accept that agreement, MELVIL *Memoirs* (1735) 239. **Lnk.** WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) II. 63.

RED(D, *v.*[1] Wm. (J.W.)

RED-HEADED, *adj.* Kcb. Hot-tempered.

Têts, man! Dinna be sae red-headed about it, MUIR *Muncraig* (1900) 72.

‡**REDIVAL**, *sb.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

The descendant of a respectable family of redivals in this county, *Liverpool Dy. Post* (Sept. 7, 1900).

‡**RED-LOCK**, *sb.* Edb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Justice an' red-locks whyles rin snacks, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 52.

REE, *v.*[5] s.Lan.[1] In phr. *to rap and ree on*, to lay hands on; to get hold of.

He made away wi' o' he could rap an' ree on, 37.

REED-SPARROW, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Bessy-blackcap). See **Reed**, *sb.*[1] **1** (23, *a*).

REEF, *sb.*[1] **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.) In form **riff** sw.Cum.

REEK, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Cum. A house having a chimney; hence, a family. See **7.**

The parish clerk to collect for him yearly the sum of 2*d.* a reek or family about Easter for his wages, *Bks. of Brigham Church* (Apr. 6, 1715).

‡**REEK**, *sb.* w.Yks. In *comb.* **Salted reek**, meaning unknown.

Thah'll not find chap like salted reek, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 65.

REELING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. In *comb.* **Short reeling**, see below.

Short reeling is a particular method of fraud in the cotton trade... Short reeling consists of substituting a yarn of less length and coarser quality than the marking indicates, *Dy. Dispatch* (Sept. 9, 1903) 3.

REFUGE, *sb.*[2] **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**REFUSTICAT**, *v.* Slk. Meaning unknown.

He'll maybe open a vein and gar her refusticat, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 186, ed. 1866.

‡**REGULUS' EYE**, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Why regulus' eye makes men leave breath, COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1796) I. 535.

‡**RELEICH**, *v.* Sc. To enlarge; to release.

I wull rin the wage o' thy commandements, whan thou sallt releich my hairt, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cxix. 32.

‡**REMMAND**, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To disperse. GROSE (1790).

RENEAGUE, *v.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

RENT, *v.*[1] **5.** War.[3]

‡**RENT**, *v.* Lan. To sing or recite; to play a tune. Cf. **runt**, *v.*[2]

Wouldn't that broibe theese trumpeters to rent us off a tune? STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 49.

REPEAT, *v.* **2.** War.[3], Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**RESEPREEVE**, *sb.* Yks. Meaning unknown.

Billy, az gaffer a t'meetin, call'd up a Jim Glib-a-t-tongue ta gie em a resepreeve, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 39.

RESPECT, *sb.* **4** (1). War. Wor.

War.[3] Wor. It remains the custom in all old-fashioned farm-houses never to take a glass of liquor or of wine, when a stranger is present, without prefacing the first drink with the phr. 'my respects' (E.S.).

REST, *v.*[1] Pem. To remain quiet, esp. in imperative, 'be quiet.' Rest, Johnny, will ye (J.S.O.T.).

REST, see **Wrest**, *v.*

‡**REVE**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Dev. ? A tax or rent.

In a case dated October 10, 1806, a payment of 2*s.* 8*d.* is claimed by the lord as chief-rent, but is stated to be due only in respect of a 'reve.' Counsel, in his reply, states that whether the

sum was due as a chief-rent or for the 'rave' is a matter of fact to be settled by a jury, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

REX, *sb.* Sc. i.q. **Rax**, *sb.*[3] Also in *comb.* **Rexa-boxa-king.** Also called **Cock** (q.v., s.v. **Cock**, *sb.*[1] **10**).

Inv. When the players have ranged themselves on the one side of the playground, and the King has taken his stand in front of them, he calls out 'Rexa-boxa-king,' or simply 'Rexa,' when all the players rush to the other side. The rush from side to side goes on until all are captured, GOMME *Games* (1894) 73. **Per.** The weak ones who were never picked for 'Rex' or 'Futba',' MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 59.

REYKER, see **Reacher.**

REYNOLDS, *v.*, *sb.*[2] and *int.* War. Wor. Cf. **randle.**

War.[3] It was a very definite, and a very severe punishment, only resorted to in extreme breaches of schoolboy honour. It was effected by seizing the short hair growing on that very sensitive and tender part of the face, level with, and in front of, the top of the ear, then pulling severely on alternate sides. No pinching or beating was necessary if the 'reynolds' was effectively administered. **Wor.** A schoolmaster would administer it, on one side only, in cases of very badly prepared lessons (E.S.).

‡REZZLE, *v.* n.Cy. To wheeze. (HALL.) [A mistake for **weazle.**]

‡RHINDER, *sb.* w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.

Awd send mi flooit and rhinder, SENIOR *Jerry Slit-Spring*, l. 49.

‡RIBBLIE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Gall. ? A disorderly gathering.

Away with your ribblie, clubs, and conventions, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 96.

RIB-STICKER, *sb.* Cum.[4] Pudding made of oatmeal and lumps of suet.

RICERS, *sb. pl.* Dor. Pea-stickers. (E.C.M.)

‡RID, *sb.* n.Cy. A hollow place where anything is secreted (HALL.). A hollow place in the gravel where salmon deposit their roe, WRIGHT. Cf. **red(d**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

RIDE, *v.* Sc. Ken. In phr. (1) *to ride on one's back*, to harp or dwell on a person's conduct; (2) — *and tie*, see below.

(1) **Gall.** I pity them wha step aside, She on their backs for weeks does ride, She canna let things rest, SCOTT *Gleanings* (1881) 105. (2) **Ken.**[1] The expression 'ride and tie' is commonly interpreted to mean, that when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always tie or keep together; **Ken.**[2]

RIDGER, *sb.*[1] s.Lan.[1]

RIDGE-WITH, *sb.* s.Wor. (H.K.) See **Ridge**, *sb.* **3** (14, *a*).

RIG, *sb.*[1] **1.** Hmp. (H.R.)

RIGHTING-COMB, *sb.* Pem. A hair-comb. (J.S.O.T.) See **Right**, *v.* **19.**

RIGOL, *sb.*[2] Pem. A ring on a cow's horn. (J.S.O.T.)

‡RIKES, *v.* Frf. ? To stretch oneself. Cf. **rax**, *v.* **1.**

Wi' that he rikest aff the rock, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 81.

RIND, *sb.*[1] War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) The layer of salt on the inside of a flitch, accumulated in the process of curing bacon, &c.

RING, *sb.*[1] Stf. Lei. In *comb.* (1) **Ring-taw** or **Ring and taw**, a game of marbles; (2) **Rings to the skip**, broad hoops of iron which are used to hold coal in the baskets while being drawn out of a pit.

(1) **Lei.**[1] (s.v. Taw). (2) **Stf.** HARTSHORNE *Salopia* (1841) (s.v. Squares).

RINKED, *adj.* Oxf. Dismal, dull. (L.S.)

RINNIKIN, *sb.* Glo. A weakling. (H.S.H.) Cf. **rinnick.**

‡RINT, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rinse clothes. (HALL.)

RIP, *sb.*[3] Wor. In phr. *to work by the rip*, to work by the piece or 'great' (q.v.). (E.S.) Cf. **reap**, *sb.* **6.**

RIP, *v.* Lin. Suf. Dev. **1.** In phr. (1) *to rip out*, to quarry stone; to dig potatoes, &c. s.Dev. (W.C.P.); (2) — *up old sores*, to recall old grievances. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

2. To saw or split wood with the grain.

e.Suf. Pales are clived; laths are ripped (F.H.).

‡RIPPLES, *sb. pl.* Per. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to dance the ripples.* Meaning unknown.

Will jumpit higher than the couples, And Bailie Watson danced the ripples, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 88.

RIPPLING, *sb.* Cum. A light furrow. See **Ripple**, *v.* **1.**

When a ploughman is 'setting out,' he first turns over a light furrow, sometimes two, called the 'ripplin',' and afterwards completely 'haps' them with his first heavy furrow; the rippling serves as a support to the furrow, keeping it in its proper raised position (E.W.P.).

RITH, see **Wreath**, *sb.*[1]

RIVOCK, *sb.* Sh.I. A cleft or crevice in a rock. (J.S.)

‡RIZZLE-RAZZLE, *adj.* Dor. Meaning unknown.

You did think we be two vooils ov maids, and you could play your rizzle-razzle tricks with we just as you liked, *Windsor Mag.* (May 1900) 745.

ROADLESS, *adj.* Pem. Shiftless. (J.S.O.T.)

‡ROANS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. Meaning unknown.

There are large mud pits at the roans, near Sheriff Hutton, TUKE *Agric.* (1880) 21.

ROAR, *v.* Suf. With *in* or *out*: to do anything quickly or hastily.

'Come along, Jimmy, and help me to roar out the bread.' Melia loved metaphor, and 'to roar in or roar out' anything meant a hurried, impetuous action, a simulating indeed of the wind in its fury, BETHAM-EDWARDS *Mock Beggars' Hall* (1902) 150.

ROBIN, *sb.* Nhb. Dev. In *comb.* (1) **Robin-run-the-hedge**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (2) **-urdick** or **-hirdick**, a robin redbreast.

(1) **Nhb.**[1] (s.v. Tongue-bluiders). (2) **Dev.** 'As peart as a rabin urdick on Cursmus Day.' This is always the robin's name in the West, for 'Robin Ruddock' of other parts. 'Rabin hirdick and Jenny Wren Be God Almighty's cock and hen,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902) No. 18.

ROCK, *sb.*[1] Cum. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Rock-ray**, ? the striped wrasse, *Labrus variegatus.* Cor.[3]; (2) **-salmon**, the sea bass, *Laprax lupus.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡ROCKIE, *sb.* Nhp. In phr. *to mind one's rockie.* Meaning unknown.

Haud your tongue, lass, mind your rockie, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 204.

ROCKLING, *sb.* War. A term of endearment used to a child.

Such words as rockling, dilling, nesh, and frem are used by rustic War. mothers sometimes as terms of endearment, and not always with a slavish regard to their original meaning, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899).

ROEN, *sb.* Cum. The roe or spawn of fish. (E.W.P.)

‡ROGGLE, *v.* War. Meaning unknown.

I donna know how 'tis, but thee hanna roggled to be such a good wench as you was afore you went to Brookington, *B'ham Wkly. Post* (Apr. 29, 1899).

ROLY-POLY, *v.* **4.** War.[3]

ROMPY, *sb.* Hmp. The game of hockey. (H.R.)

RONGE, *v.* s.Lan. To swell with rage. (S.W.)

ROOD, *sb.*[3] Bdf. An allotment garden. (B.K.)

ROOK-TOLL, *sb.* Ken.[1] A rookery. (s.v. Toll.)

ROOSTER, *sb.*[1] **1.** War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

‡ROOT, *sb.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

I can give these old bones a root, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. v. 326.

ROOT-WOLTED, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. Written **roit-.** Applied to an uprooted tree. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 14, 1899).

ROSLEY-CHESHIRE, *sb.* Cum. A very poor sort of cheese made of skimmed milk.

At these fairs are sold a species of cheese called Whyllymer, or, as some whimsically style it, Rosely Cheshire. It is remarkable for its poverty, and its surface is so hard . . . and its interior substance so very tough that it affords rather occupation to the teeth of a rustic than nourishment to his body, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 200; **Cum.**[4] (s.v. Whillimer).

ROTCH, *sb.* Wor. A bed of limestone. (H.K.) Cf. **ratch**, *sb.*[1]

ROTHERAM-PLOUGH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The old wooden plough with one stilt. Also called **Thrapple-plough** (q.v.).

Scottish Gael (ed. 1876) II. 95-6 (JAM., *Suppl.*, s.v. Thraple).

ROTTLE-DULL, *adj.* Pem. Addle-pated, silly, foolish. (J.S.O.T.)

‡ROUGE, *v.* Som. To gnaw, devour. (HALL.) [Misprint for **ronge.**]

ROUGH, *adj.*[1] and *v.*[1] Sc. Cum. **1.** *adj.* In phr. (1) *a*

rough plate, an untidy plate, a plate having portions of uneaten food on it; (2) — *tea*, a knife-and-fork tea; a 'high' tea.

(1) Cum. Considered a sign of bad manners towards the hostess. 'He was no great shakes, he left such a terrible rough plate' (J.Ar.). (2) Sc. (A.W.)

ROUGH, *v.*[2] Dor. To dig ground left fallow during the winter. (E.C.M.)

‡**ROUGH-BEAR**, *sb.* Bwk. ? A coarse kind of barley. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31.

ROUND, *sb.* **14.** Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**ROUNDY-POUNDY**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

You meet me wheer Butworthy fishing right do end, down in the valley onder the roundy-poundies on the hill, PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* (1900) 400.

‡**ROUNKE**, *sb.* Rxb. Meaning unknown.

Till, as such rounke will oft forebode, A heavy fall of snow came on, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 188.

ROUSE, *v.* Midl. Written **rowse**. To search thoroughly; to rout out.

They ha' rowsed the wood insoide out, BARTRAM *People of Clopton* (1897) 194.

ROUT, *v.*[2] se.Lin. In phr. *to rout about*, to search for. (J.T.B.)

‡**ROUTOUS**, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Noisy, riotous. (HALL.)

ROWDY-RANT, *sb.* s.Wor. A spree, rough jollification. (H.K.)

‡**ROWL**, *sb.* w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

Ah've bowt o' butcher Wood A brisket for a rowl, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 62.

ROWTHER, *sb.* Wm. A coachbuilder's tool for grooving in lines on a chamfered edge. (J.M.)

RUB, *v.* Sc. In phr. *to rub again the hair. Obs. Fig.* to upset, 'rub the wrong way.'

He was a wee toustie when you rubbed him again' the hair, SCOTT *Canongate* (1827) iii.

RUBBER, *sb.* **1.** Hmp. (H.R.)

RUCK, *v.*[1] **3.** Hmp. (H.R.)

‡**RUFF**, *v.* Cum.[1] (s.v. Rift). To belch. [A mistake for **ruft.**] See **Rift**, *v.*[1]

‡**RUG**, *sb.* Dev. In phr. *to bear a rug and a tug*, ? to stand hard wear, to wear or last well.

Ef yū wants inny new shirts, Ned, yū'd best git zome brin; tez 'mazing strong stuff, an' 'tweel bear a rug an' a tug, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 56.

‡**RUGG**, *adv.* Lth. Meaning unknown.

Whyles I . . . a' this tale unravel rugg Anent cremation, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 117.

RUGGET, *sb.* Pem. A rough coppice. (J.S.O.T.)

RUGGLE, *v.*[2] Dor. To wheel a barrow, drive a hoop. (E.C.M.) Hence **Ruggle-buggle**, *sb.* a wheel. (*ib.*)

‡**RUGGY-DUGGY**, *sb.* Lth. ? A rough, boisterous person.

Up wi' a dance! a reel! a reel! A reel, ye ruggy-duggies, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 19; Within late years it occurred in a letter in a great Glasgow 'breach of promise' case. It then got into the newspapers, the pantomimes, &c. (J.M.)

RULES, *sb. pl.* Lon. Cor. In phr. *Rules of Contrary*, a children's game; see below.

Lon. A ring is formed by each child holding one end of a handkerchief. One child stands in the centre and acts as leader. The leader says, 'Here we go round the rules of contrary. When I say "Hold fast!" let go, and when I say "Let go!" hold fast.'.. If he says 'Hold fast' every one must immediately let go the corner of the handkerchief he holds. . . When he says 'Let go,' every one should retain their hold of the handkerchief, GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 79. Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 52, in GOMME *ib.*

RUMMAGE, *sb.* **4.** Nrf.

I never see sich a rummage o' weeds as I do see now in that garden, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 59.

‡**RUMMIN**, *sb.* Nhb. ? A commotion, disturbance; a form of 'rumbling,' used *fig.*

Cummin as hard as they cud drive—God geyhd us! ses Jack, what a rummin theyres meayhd, at sic a teyme, spechelly whare thair's ne occasion fort, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 11.

RUMTY-TUMMER, *sb.* War.[3]

'This is a rumty-tummer, this is,' would be used of unusually large vegetables or fruits, or by schoolboys of a favourite top, taw, or cobbler, &c.

RUN, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Pem. Hmp. Dor. Dev. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *to run against*, to run to meet; (2) — *along*, to become; (3) — *cheese*, to turn milk into rennet; cf. **II. 16**; (4) — *it back*, ploughing term; see below; (5) — *one's country*, to decamp, run away from home; (6) — *the kirk*, ? *obs.*, to leave the church; (7) *when the hay runs after the horse, prov.*, a sign of a severe winter.

(1) s.Pem. (M.S.C.) (2) Dev. A girl said on a wet morning, after several fine days, ''Tis run'd along wet,' *Reports Provinc.* (Aug. 1902). (3) Dor. (L.S.) (4) Hmp When a field is reploughed the ploughmen either 'run it back' by ploughing in the same direction as the old furrows, or 'stour' it by ploughing across the old furrows (H.C.M.B.). (5) s.Lan.[1] (6) Lnk. Many who now admired some ministers would run the kirk when they saw them enter the pulpit, WALKER in *Biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. xxiv. (7) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (July 1902).

2. *Comp.* **Run-the-road**, vagrant, wandering, 'gadabout.'

Gall. A parcel o' run-the-road ne'er-do-wells, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 47.

3. To purge. w.Yks. Ahm run ta deeath varry near (B.K.).

4. *sb.* In phr. *a run of herring*, a shoal of herring or other floating fish. Sh.I. (J.S.)

RUNKLE, see **Wrinkle**, *sb.*[1]

RUNNEL(L, *sb.* War.[3] The dead or nearly dead branches that break off in felling a tree.

RUNT, *sb.* Stf. Lin. **1.** se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** Used as a term of contempt. Stf. (J.C.W.)

RUNT, *v.*[5] s.Wor. (H.K.) To behave in an excitable or noisy manner; see below.

RUPTION, *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

RUSHEN, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**RUTTIER**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

n.Dev. See if he don't tell you over the ruttier as well as Drake himself, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1855) 3, ed. 1889.

S

SACBAUN, see **Seckyban.**

SACE, *v.* Hmp. To beat, thrash. (H.R.) i.q. **Sauce, 10.**

SACK-BARROW, *sb.* s.Lin. A lift with two handles at each end, by means of which two persons lift a sack of flour, &c. on to the back of another. (T.H.K.)

‡**SADDING**, *sb.* Stf.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A firing term.

SADDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Stf. Not. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Saddle-back**, a round drain-pipe, forming half the circumference of a circle or more. Stf. (S.O.A.) **2.** *v.* In phr. *saddle my*, or *the*, *nag*, a boys' game; see below.

Elg. An equal number of players is chosen on each side. Two chiefs are chosen by lot. One of the chiefs takes his stand by a wall, and all his party bend their backs, joined in a line. One of the opposite side leaps on the back of the one farthest from the one standing at the wall, and tries to make his way over the backs of all the stooping boys, up to the one standing. These stooping move and wriggle to cast him off, and if they succeed in doing so, he stands aside till all his side have tried. When all have tried and none succeed in crowning the one standing, the sides change. If one or more succeed, then each such has a second chance before the sides change, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 147. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

SAFFERN, *sb.* War.[3]

SAINT-NOVEMBER'S-DAY, *sb.* s.Irel. See below.

'Tis Saint November's Day, as they call it, a great holiday, and there isn't a ruffian in the coun ry but has come out with his blaggard dog to head the fox, SOMERVILLE & ROSS *All on the Irish Shore* (1903) 117.

SAKE, *sb.*[1] Sc. I.Ma. War. In phr. (1) *dear sakes*, (2) *for all sakes*, (3) *my sakes*, (4) *sake(s alive*, (5) *the sakes*, exclamations.

(1) Slk. THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 18. (2, 3, 4) War.[3] (5) I.Ma. BROWN *Yarns* (1891) 161, ed. 1889.

SALLY-BUSH, *sb.* Shr. A willow. (K.B.) See **Sally**, *sb.*[2]

‡**SALOPCIOUS**, *adj.* Hmp. Delicious. (J.Ar.)

SAM, *v.*[3] Lan. To bang; to 'slam.'

Don't sam that door to (S.W.).

SAMPHIRE, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

SAMPLER, *sb.* se.Lin. (J.T.B.) i.q. **Samphire.**

‡**SANCHING**, *ppl. adj.* Nrf. Slanting. (G.E.D.)

SANDYMAN, *sb.* Dev. See below.

Woman said of a sleepy child, 'Got the sandyman in his eyes.' 'Mr. Sandyman has come,' *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

‡**SAP**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Nrf. ? A silly fellow.

BROWNE *Urn-Burial* (1684) III. 233, ed. Bohn; RAY (1691); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) e.An.[1]

SAPLESS, *adj.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Sweepless). Ignorant. See **Sap**, *sb.*[2] **1** (1).

‡**SAPPLE**, *sb.*[2] Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *as thick as sapple.*

Into his hand, as still as nicht, The warm fluid rins before his sicht, As thick as sapple, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 18.

SAPPY, *adj.*[1] **12.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SAPPY, *adj.*[2] Pem. Soft, foolish. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Sap**, *sb.*[2] **1** (2).

SAR, *v.* s.Wor. (H.K.) i.q. **Sarrow, 3.**

‡**SARASING**, *sb.* n.Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fussy preparation. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

‡**SARG**, *sb.* e.Yks. Lard.

Bald as a bladder of sarg (R.H.H.).

‡**SATTET**, *adj.* Lan. Quiet, settled. (HALL.) [A mistake for **satlet.**]

‡**SATTIE**, *adj.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Matted together. (HALL.)

SATURNDAY, *sb.* Pem. Saturday. (J.S.O.T.)

SAUCY-SCUM, *adj.* w.Cor. A term of reproach.

He said we do buy 'em feet and all saucy-scum (M.A.C.).

SAVAGE-CAMP, *sb.* Suf.[1] (s. v. Camp). A game of football played with the shoes on.

‡**SAVERS**, *sb. pl.* Slg. In phr. *o cross a canal with lusty stroke and savers.*

Proud was the heart o' ony bairn When he, wi' lusty stroke, And savers crossed the auld canal, TOWERS *Poems* (1885) 182.

‡**SAVIOURS**, *sb. pl.* Cth. In phr. *I am saviours*, a marble-playing term. (W.W.S.)

SAW-KERVE, *sb.* n.Yks. The groove or incision made by a saw.

The chattering as of a vibrating splinter on the side of a saw-kerve (I.W.).

SAWNING, *prp.* War. Wor. In phr. *to go sawning about*, to go about in an aimless way. (E.S.) See **Sawney**, *sb.*[1]

SAX, *sb.* **2.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SAY, *v.* Yks. Shr. Som. In phr. (1) *to say*, considering; (2) *won't be said*, (*a*) won't be advised; (*b*) won't take a refusal.

(1) w.Yks. He's done weel to say 'at he's nobbut been agate a year, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 20, 1899). (2, *a*) Shr.[1] (*b*) w.Som.[1]

‡**SCABBLING**, *ppl. adj.* I.Ma. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *some scabbling shift to do a thing.*

I made some scabbling shift to pull her above high-water mark, CAINE *Deemster* 1887 264, ed. 1889.

‡**SCABELOGUS**, *adj.* w.Cor. Shabby, contemptible. (M.A.C.)

SCAB-FLOWER, *sb.* Cum. The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* (E.W.P.)

‡**SCAGGLEY**, *adj.* s.Pem. Selfishly eager. (E.D.) Cf. scadly.

‡**SCALES**, *sb. pl.* Ayr. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *scales and nobs.*

Weel may ye reign, an' seldom fail To weild the Unionist cat-tail On scales an' nobs, LAING *Poems* (1894) 55.

‡**SCALLON**, *sb.* Frf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to hold a liquid but* [*without*] *risk of scallons.*

It hauds within, but risk o' scallons, Twa hunder guid o' porter gallons, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 114.

‡**SCAM**, *v.*[4] Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to get scammed by falling.*

His ho'se fell into ditch, an' got so scammed he ha'n't a-bin able to work un since, RAYMOND *No Soul* (1899) 129.

SCAMBLE, *v.* **3.** Hmp. (H.R.)

SCANT, *sb.*[2] w.Yks.[1] (s. v. Slate). In *comp.* (1) **Scant-fourteen**, (2) **-short**, (3) **-sixteen**, (4) **-skutcheon**, (5) **-twelve**, names for slates of various sizes.

SCANTLE, *sb.*[2] Dev. A model or outline.

The daughter of a yeoman who had accompanied me to a church, where I sketched the font, said, 'She has only taken the scantle of it,' *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

SCANTLING, *sb.*[1] Wm. The first or last plank sawn of a tree, to which a large portion of bark is attached. (B.K.)

SCANTLING, *sb.*[2] s.Wor. (H.K.) An idle, drunken ne'er-do-weel. Hence *to go scantling about*, to go about in an idle, drunken fashion.

SCAR, *sb.*[1] Dor. *pl.* Small, waste stone. (E.C.M.)

‡**SCARE**, *adv.* n.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Scarcely.

Tell scare a ray ov howp iz left, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 31.

‡**SCARGILLED**, *adj.* Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Applied to sheep: meaning unknown. (G.G.W.)

‡**SCARYBAEUS**, *sb.* n.Wil. The figwort. Cf. **squarril.**

So called by the old women, who pound it up with lard, and make eye-lotion of it (G.E.D.).

SCAT, *sb.* w.Cor.[3] A splinter.

‡**SCATCHER**, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus.*

'I say, Dave, what's this bird?' said Dick. The man did not turn his head, but . . . said, in a husky voice, what sounded like 'Scatcher!' FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) i.

‡**SCATTED**, *pp.* Per. With *up*: littered up.

The place is fair scatted up wi' them, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 4; (G.W.)

SCATTER, *v.* Cum. Lan. **1.** In phr. *to scatter the lant*, to urinate. Lan. (B.K.) **2.** To let fall; to throw down. Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SCATTERMOUCH**, *sb.* Gall. An ill-conditioned rascal.

You that are no Egyptians, but scattermouches and unwashed ruffians from the four seas, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlii.

‡**SCAUSE**, *v.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cause.

Scaused her fall in a trance, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* (1846) VI. 256.

SCAVENGER, *sb.* Lan. A factory term: see below.

This [removing empty bobbins] is the task of juveniles who have emerged from the 'scavenger' state, but not yet acquired the status of a piecer, *Manch. City News* (May 30, 1896).

‡**SCAVVEN**, *sb.* w.Yks.[2] ? A scamp.

He does look a scavven!

‡**SCHECH**, *v.* Edb. To search. Cf. **skaigh.**

A cow that was scheching for a meal among some garbage, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) xviii.

SCHEND, see **Shend**, *v.*

SCHOOL, *sb.*[2] **1.** Wm. In form **skeo.**

SCHOPPEK, see **Sheppeck.**

‡**SCHROUGE**, *v.* w.Cy. To press; to rub. (HALL.)

SCHROUGER, *sb.* Ant. A close-fisted person; a miser. (S.A.B.)

‡**SCLATE**, *adj.* Nhb.[1] Shallow. [? Misprint for **sclafe.**]

SCLEM, *adj.* Rdn. Cunning, furtive; esp. used of a thieving cat. (E.M.W.) i.q. **Sclem**, *v.*

SCLUM, *sb.* Dev. The fork used in cider-making.

Tim handled the 'sclum' or fork, and broke up the sweet brown masses of mock fine again for the second crushing, as a man might break ground with a spade, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 187.

SCOB, *sb.*[3] Hmp. A wooden ball perforated to receive a stick to throw at squirrels. (H.W.E.)

SCOBBER, *sb. Obs.* Cum. A dark calico or linen sleeve worn by boys in school to protect the coat-sleeve. (E.W.P.) Cf. **scogger.**

‡**SCOBS**, *sb. pl.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of wild trefoil. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 208.

SCOFF, *sb.* Lan. (B.K.) Food. i.q. **Scoff**, *v.* Hence **Scoff-room**, *sb.* a place in a workshop where the work-people who cannot go home at midday take their food.

SCOGGER, *sb.* Cum. Dark calico sleeves worn by boys in school to protect the coat-sleeves. (E.W.P.) Cf. **scobber.**

‡**SCOGGIN**, *sb.* Irel. and Amer. See below.

Ir. The kind boy that rescued me from them scoggins that were tormenting me, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 95. **Wxf.** 'Purshuin,' says he, 'to all consated scoggins,' *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 113. [**Amer.** There was a fellow abroad that they made a kind o' scoggins out of, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 23.]

‡**SCOMTHER**, *v.* Cum. To scorch severely. [? Misprint for **scowther.**] (HALL.)

SCOOP, *sb.* Pem. A small garden implement for potting out, or planting out. (J.S.O.T.)

SCOP-HOLE, *sb.* Cum. A marble-playing term; see below.

A row of marbles is placed against a wall, a line being drawn at a short distance in front. The player standing about five yards in front throws his marble at the row so as to hit one of the marbles and drive it outside the line, but he must catch (kep) his own marble on the rebound; should he fail to kep, he may no longer aim, no matter how near he approached the objective marbles with his own (E.W.P.).

SCORE, *v.*[1] Nhb. To part the hair in the middle. (E.S.)

‡**SCORPED**, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. In phr. *double scorped*, of sheep: having double hydatids of the nose. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1897).

SCOTCH, *v.*[3] s.Wor. To drive away with a hasty movement. (H.K.)

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Mince. (A.W.) See **Scotch**, *v.*[1] **1** (1).

SCOTE, *v.* Dor. To pull back. (E.C.M.)

SCOUF, *v.* Sc. To swoop; to sweep.

Sc. Scouf't up (G.W.). **Lnk.** On the fields o' brairdin' wheat Comes scouffin' doun the hungry craws, HAMILTON *Poems* (ed. 1885).

SCOWCH, *v.* s.Wor. With *out*: to drive away hastily. (H.K.)

‡**SCOWIE**, *sb.* Per. A shower. [? Misprint for **scrowie.**]

There micht be a scowie afore nicht, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* 1895 280.

SCRAMMY, *adj.* Glo. Left-handed. *Dy. Chron.* (Dec. 16, 1902). See **Scram**, *v.*[3] **4.**

SCRANNY, *adj.*[1] Not. Lin. **1.** Thin. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **2.** Of food: scanty. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

SCRAPE, *v.* **II. 4.** em.Lan. (A.E.L.)

SCRAP-MEAT, *sb.* w.Cum. Broken meat. (J.Ar.)

SCRATCHELS, *sb. pl.* Cum. The fine residue left after the rending of fat. (E.W.P.) Cf. **scratchlings.**

SCRATCH-SCRATCH, *sb.* Lon. The game of cat's-cradle. GOMME *Games* (1894) I. 62. See **Scratch**, *sb.*[2] **1.**

SCRAW, *sb.*[2] Ant. The throat. (S.A.B.) See **Craw**, *sb.*[2]

SCRAWLY, *adj.* se.Lin. Of bacon: streaky. (J.T.B.)

SCRAWN, *v.*[2] n.Cy. Lan. To climb awkwardly, to clamber up. [? Misprint for **scrawm.**] n.Cy. (HALL.) Lan. TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (ed. 1806) *Gl.* s.Lan.[1]

SCREE-DOUP, *sb.* Cum. The heap of stones accumulated at the foot of a 'scree.' (E.W.P.)

SCREEN, *v.* Hrt. To save from trouble or expense.

I who have tried to screen the parish by earning eno' to keep me in old age (J.W.).

SCREW-MOUSE, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Screw**, *sb.*[3]

SCREWY, *adj.* War.[3]

SCRIMP, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SCRINCH, *sb.* **1.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

SCRINK, *v.*[2] Pem. To shrink.

You wouldn't know father, 'a's that altered. 'A's scrunk up to nothin' (J.S.O.T.).

SCRIT, *sb.*[2] n.Dev. A scream. Cf. **screet**, *v.*

The child gie'd a little tittering scrit, and her drawed me closer, ZACK *Dunstable Weir* (1901) 217.

SCROFFY, *adj.* Cor.[3] Worthless. See **Scrof(f.**

SCROVE UP, *phr.* Pem. Shrivelled up.

There, you've 'a left them cakes in the oven all this time; they'll be all scrove up (J.S.O.T.).

SCROYLE, *sb.* Pem. A bramble. (J.S.O.T.) i.q. **Scroils.**

SCRUBBERY, *sb.* Pem. A shrubbery. (J.S.O.T.)

SCRUFF, *sb.*[2] Not. Pem. **1.** Scurf. Pem. (J.S.O.T.) **2.** Refuse. *ib.* **3.** The refuse of society; the rabble. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

‡**SCRUMP**, *v.*[3] ? Edb. To hurry off; to go quickly.

The labourer . . . takes his 'dew-bit'—a mere mouthful, then hurries to the field ('scrumpin'), *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 298. [When I was a boy I used to fraternize with the mowers in the hay season, and learned from them the following doggerel, expressive of their meals: 'Dew-bit and scrumpin, Breakfast and nuncheon, Dinner and scrag, Supper and bed,' *ib.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 524.]

SCRUMPY, *sb.* Hrt. Cider. (T.G.A.) See **Scrump**, *v.*[2] **4** (2).

SCRUNCHY, *adj.* Hmp. Of frozen grass: emitting a crisp, crunching sound when trodden on. (H.R.) See **Scrunch, 2.**

SCRUSH, *v.* Hmp. (H.R.)

SCUFF, *v.*[2] **1.** Hmp. (H.R.)

SCULL, *v.* Pem. To paddle a boat with one oar at the stern. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SCUMBLE**, *v.* ? Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.]

He put his nag at it, and scumbled through, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xxvii.

SCUTCHEON, *sb. Obs.* w.Dur.[1] 49. A slate 11¾ in. long.

SCUTTER, *v.* **1.** Oxf.[1] (s. v. Squitter).

‡**SCYTHE**, *v.* Lnk. To shoot quickly. ? i. q. **Skite**, *v.*

He . . . gave his dinner such a backward ca' that he lost a' but the grit bits scythed through his teeth, GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 14; *ib. Gl.*

SEAR, *sb.*[2] w.Yks. Autumn. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). See **Sear**, *adj.*

SEARCH, *sb.* Bch. Abd. A very fine sieve. (G.C.) Cf. **searce.**

SEAT, *sb.*[1] Wm. A shoe-making term: the final course of leather in a boot-heel. (B.K.)

‡**SEATH**, *sb.*[2] Slg. Part of a plough.

The very pettle, riest an' seath, Are pil'd up for a fiery death, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 8.

SECKY-BAN, *sb.* Kcb. Also in forms **sacbaun, sedgeband.** An apparition.

Whun Pistie wus a lad aboot fourteen he saw the Sacbaun or Sedgeband, as genteel folk ca's it. It maistly rows alang afore a buddy, an' it means a suddent death in the hoose it stops at. However, Pistie's yin hadna been the richt kin', for the Sacban means the White Sack, as ye may see by its name, an' Pistie's yin wus black, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 231.

SECONDER, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Coarse flour or grain. Cf. **Thirder.**

s.Yks. FLETCHER *Harvesters* (1900) 100. Stf. Seconder and thirder refer to qualities of oats produced by a threshing machine. There comes first good corn, then a second quality known as seconder, then almost valueless thirder (T.C.W.).

SECONDS, *sb.* Wor. A skim-cheese; the same as 'two-meals.' MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1818) II. 373.

SEDAN-BREAD, *sb. Obsol.* Wgt. A soda scone.

When flour scons risen with soda and buttermilk first came in

they were called Sedan-bread by genteel people, but the name is seldom heard now, and they are just called Soda-scons again, SAXON *Gall. Gossip* (ed. 1878) 201.

‡**SEDDAR**, *sb.* Ayr. Meaning unknown.

Strings on strings o' seddar's eggs, Wi' mony a creature stuck on pegs, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* 1824, 238, ed. 1876.

SEDGEBAND, see **Secky-ban.**

‡**SEDIMATEESED**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. ? Stopped up with sediment.

A workman, reporting on some choked drain-pipes which he had been told to lift, said, 'Eh bit, Maister Jeems, thae pipes wuz clean sedimateesed,' *Glasgow Herald* (Apr. 3, 1899).

SEEMLY, *adv.* War.[3] In form **simily.**

‡**SERE**, *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

A deed sall be dune, and that fu' sune, That sall sere your souls wi' fright, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 229.

SERGE, *sb.*[2] Pem. (J.S.O.T.) i. q. **Searce**, *sb.*

‡**SERT**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Let 'em grin and sert if they will—them laughs that wins, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xvii.

‡**SERVIE-BARGAIN**, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.]

'Twas a 'servie bargain,' didn't cost me but half a crown and as good as new, rockers and all, O'NEILL *Dimpses* (1893) 102.

SET, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** *v.* In phr. (1) *set yourself!* a command to a cow to put her leg in position for a milkmaid to milk her; (2) *to set gobs*, to make faces; (3) — *set on*, (*a*) to attack; (*b*) to employ; to give work to; (*c*) ? to do well by; (4) — *out*, (*a*) to array oneself for conquest; (*b*) to run away.

(1) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (2) **Wm.** Ah'll nut hev thi setten-gobs at fooak at's aulder ner thisel (B.K.). (3, *a*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (*b*) **se.Lin.** (J.T.B.) (*c*) **Abd.** There's nae mony fowk noo-a-days 't wid think themsel' sair set on wi' sic a sober diet, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 29, 1904). (4, *a*) **Slk.** A young man who was reported to be coortin' his maister's dauchter, and to be 'settin' oot'; which latter phrase meant that Jock was arraying himself for conquest, THOMSON *Drummeldale* (1901) 3. (*b*) **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

2. To plant. se.Lin. (J.T.B.) **3.** *sb.* A slip; a shoot. n.Der. (S.B.) **4.** *pl.* Rough horseplay such as is common at fairs. Cum. (E.W.P.)

SETTEN TO, *phr.* Cum. Of milk: burnt and sticking to the pan. (E.W.P.)

SETTING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Pem. Hmp. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Setting-step**, a step in the sword dance; (2) **-stick**, a dibble.

(1) **Sc.** The next eight beats are for the 'setting step,' which is done by springing up from the first position, placing the heel of the left foot against the ball of the right toe; then by springing up and placing the right against the left, again repeating the left against the right, and lastly the right against the left, the time being repeated twice for this step, *Sh. News* (Mar. 2, 1901). (2) **Pem.** (J.S.O.T.)

2. A charcoal-burner's term: see below.

Hmp. 'Twas piece work—so much a settin'. Old So-and-so got me to go [charcoal] burnin' with 'n down at Calverley for a week. And we burnt six settin's that week, *Cornh. Mag.* (Sept. 1903) 376.

SEVEN, *num. adj.* Irel. Cor. In phr. (1) *seven sorrows of the world*, great sorrow; (2) — *year's love*, the hedge-lily, *Convolvulus sepium.*

(1) **Don.** I've fetched the seven sorras o' the wurrl' on me thryin' for to rear up this vagabone o' mine, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 4. (2) **Cor.**[3]

SEWALL, *sb.* Wm.[1] A slate of a rough, heavy kind.

So named after a well-known clergyman and schoolmaster of Ambleside of the early part of last century. The term is used only in the locality of Ambleside and neighbouring valleys.

SEWER, *sb.*[1] se.Lin. A main ditch for draining land. (J.T.B.)

SEWER-GIRL, *sb.* s.Pem. A sempstress of any age. (M.S.C.)

SEYNE, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.) **1.** With *over*: to make an assignment or transfer. **2.** Phr. *to seyne ower to mucky Billy*, to give in before every effort has been made.

‡**SFETTLE**, *v.* w.Yks. To infect; to convey infection.

You'll sfettle me with your cold. The farmer was sfettled by his own beästs, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 276.

SHACKLE-NET, *sb.* Cum. A poacher's net; see below. See **Schackle**, *v.*[2] **2** (6).

It consists of a bag-net of two-inch mesh, divided internally by a partition of small mesh, considerably larger in dimensions than is the large-meshed net, so that it hangs in folds inside the bag; the whole is suspended on a pole and is pushed by the wader (E.W.P.).

SHADE, *sb.*[6] **4.** n.Cum. (J.H.H.)

SHADE, *v.*[1] n.Der. To take shelter from rain. (S.B.)

SHAEL, *sb.* Sh.I. A hen-roost or coop in a byre.

Efter da night A'm hed grovlin' ower da shael i' da dark byre, *Sh. News* (Oct. 15, 1898).

SHAKE, *sb.* Hmp. In phr. *jaminy shakes alive*, an exclamation. (H.R.)

SHAKY-DODDER, *sb.* Wm. In phr. *to be all of a shaky-dodder*, to be trembling with fright or cold. (B.K.)

SHALLOONS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. A worsted material.

They were . . . about the first to start the worsted business, . . the principal make being shalloons and wildbores, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 330.

SHAME, *v.* Cum. In phr. *to shame of*, to be ashamed of. (E.W.P.)

‡**SHANKS**, *sb. pl.* Dur. Slates. (HALL.) [? Mistake for the pins made of sheep-bones, which were formerly used to fasten slates and called 'shanks.' (R.O.H.)]

‡**SHAP**, *sb.*[2] Rnf. See below.

He'll brag . . . That peaches grow at dykeside shaps, By ditch and rail, BARR *Poems* (1861) 234.

SHAVE, *v.*[1] Cor.[3] In *comb.* **Shave-the-wind**, a niggard.

SHEAF-HELL, *v.* Pem. To thatch loosely and temporarily.

I'm thinkin' we 'ld better sheaf-hell the rick, master; it looks main watery to-night (J.S.O.T.).

SHEAR, *sb.*[2] Sc. Not. Nrf. **1.** *pl.* A ploughshare.

Nrf. 'Twud brak a shears to plough up that there gr'und; 'twud, so 'twud, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 60.

2. The supports of a 'spile-tree' (q. v.).

Bnff. (JAM., s.v. Spile-tree), **Bnff.** (*ib.*)

3. Phr. *three shear*, &c., applied to sheep that have been shorn thrice, &c. Not.[2]

SHED, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[5] Cum. Lan. **1.** *v.* To separate a sheep from the rest of the flock. Cum. (E.W.P.) **2.** To part the hair; to part the wool on a sheep's back with the fingers. *ib.* **3.** Of ground: to slope. Lan. (H.M.) **4.** *sb.* In phr. *to put in the sheds*, *obs.*, to part the wool on a sheep's back with the fingers and spread salve on the skin. Cum. (E.W.P.)

SHEDDLE, *v.* **3.** n.Lin. (E.P.)

SHEEP, *sb.* Cum. Lin. In *comb.* (1) **Sheep's-crottels**, sheep-dung. Cum.[4] (s. v. Crottels); (2) **-trey**, a hurdle. se.Lin. (J.T.B.)

‡**SHEERWORT**, *sb.* Dor. ? The wall-cress, *Arabis thaliana* and *A. deltoidea.*

On my taking a small piece from my own garden to show to the Dorsetshire man . . . he at once said, 'That is what we call sheerwort,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 332; *ib.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 57; An intelligent old man who has passed a long life in Dorsetshire . . . said he knew it well, described it accurately, and told me that it was common in the above county and eaten by the gypsies as salad, *ib.* 115.

‡**SHEGGAN**, *sb.* Sc. ? A reed.

The burnie neath the sheggan plays, An' a' is blythe an' cheerie, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets*, XII. 341.

SHEPHERD, *sb.* Bck. Dor. In *comb.* (1) **Shepherd's-clock**, (2) **-joy**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.*

(1) **s.Bck.** *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 52. (2) **Dor.** (E.C.M.)

‡**SHERB-CORN**, *sb.* e.An.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.]

SHIFT, *sb.* **13.** n.Der. (S.B.)

SHIFT, *v.*[2] Hmp. In phr. *to shift a person's ear*, to give him a box on the ear. (H.R.)

SHILLER DOON, *phr.* Sh.I. ? A noisy disturbance or amusement.

Der a shiller doon o' a raant aside Gibbie da night, *Sh. News* (Jan. 20, 1900); A regular shiller doon o' a rant at nicht, *ib.* (Jan. 29, 1898).

SHIMMY, *sb.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SHIMYLICK**, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **schmylick** S. & Ork.[1] A gun, a fowling-piece. (JAM.), S. & Ork.[1]

‡**SHINE**, *adv.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Entirely, utterly. (HALL.)

‡**SHINERS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. ? A candlestick.

Da nine, da brazen shiners: Da eight, da holy waters, SPENCE *Flk-Lore* (1899) 142; STEWART *Tales* (1892) 89.

‡**SHIRLING**, *sb.*[1] Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

The shy shirling sat snug in her corner, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866.

SHIRLING, *sb.*[2] Lakel. Loose stones at the base of a mountain.

The banks of débris . . . are best known as scree or shirling, PALMER *Rambles* (1902) 7.

SHLUIST, see **Slust.**

SHLUSTER, *v.* Per. To swallow ungracefully. (G.W.)

SHOAT, *sb.* n.Yks. An animal that does not thrive; a sheep-dog that has to be hounded on to work, or that is intractable. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900). See **Shoot**, *sb.* **6.**

SHOCKELL, *sb.* War. In phr. *to be on the shockell*, to neglect one's work through beer. (J.A.K.)

SHOD-TOOL, *sb.* n.Lin. (E.P.) i. q. **Tool, 2.**

SHOE, *sb.* Der. Pem. **1.** In *comb.* **Shoes-and-stockings**, the dog-violet, *Viola canina.* s.Pem. (M.S.C.) **2.** A boot. n.Der. (S.B.)

‡**SHOMPOL**, *adv.* Pem. Exceedingly.

s.Pem. Oh, 'tis cawld shompol to-day, 'tis enuff to make one stiff (W.M.M.).

SHONK, *adj.* **2.** Pem.

'How are you, neighbour?' 'Well, main shonk, considerin'' (J.S.O.T.).

SHONKIN, *sb.* Pem. Small beer. (J.S.O.T.)

SHOOL, *sb.* **1.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SHOO-ME-LONG, *sb.* Dor. The asparagus kale. (E.C.M.)

SHOPPING, *sb.* War.[3]

SHORE, *sb.*[1] ne.Sc. Inv. A quay; a wharf; houses or land near the wharves. (H.E.F.)

SHORT, *adj.* and *sb.* Dur. Ess. w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **shourt** Dev. **1.** *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Short beck**, a slate, 8¾ in. long; (2) **-coated**, short-tempered; (3) **— merkles**, a slate, 3 ft. 2 in. long; (4) **— on well**, a slate, 2 ft. 6¼ in. long; (5) **— segrum**, a slate, 2 ft. 9 in. long.

(1) w.Dur.[1] 49. (2) Ess. That her sister should describe him to her husband, later in the day, as having been wonderful 'short-coated,' BURMESTER *Lott's Alice* (1901) 126. (3, 4, 5) w.Dur.[1] 49.

2. *sb.* In phr. *can't make a short of naught*, finds a difficulty in doing anything. w.Cy., Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

‡**SHORT-CUTTER**, *sb. Obs.* War. Meaning unknown.

Joseph Dicken, of Burminghim, co. Warwick, Short cutter, *Will* (1722) in *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 247.

SHOT, *sb.*[4] **1** (3). War.[3]

SHOT, *sb.*[5] Cum. A road or lane 3 ft. wide cleared through Dubmill Scaur.

The principal shots run in a straight line from the shore seawards, some of them as near and as parallel as the lines of a railway. Those running parallel with the beach are called cross-shots. When soft bait was used the lines were propped up on large stones eighteen inches high, but when whelks, &c. were used the lines were laid on the gravelly surface of the shot. Each fisher-family had in the old days what was called a shot in which to set their long lengths of cod-fish line, *W. Cum. Times* (Nov. 29, 1902) 8, col. 5.

SHOTTERY, *adj.* s.Pem. Shaky, tottering.

Mother's bad; she've had a fit, and she have been real shottery ever since (M.S.C.).

‡**SHOWS**, *sb. pl.* Lan. Refuse and cinders. Cf. **show**, *sb.*[1]

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . It must, therefore, have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of shows (refuse and cinders; the same name with the same meaning is still in use in northern kitchens in the shape of scow-rake for raking up ashes) would naturally give a name to the place. The natives also describe it as Th' Scows, that is The Scholes, FOLKARD *Industries of Wigan* (1889) in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 255.

SHRAIL, *sb.* Nrf. The mesh of a fish-net. (M.C.H.B.)

SHRIKE, *sb.* Chs. The sandwich tern, *Sterna cantiaca. Pall Mall Mag.* (Sept. 1901) 137.

SHROUD, *sb.* **2.** War.[3], Wor. (E.S.), Wil. (G.E.D.)

SHUDDERY, *adj.* s.Not. Shuddering, shivering. (J.P.K.) See **Shudder, 1.**

‡**SHURT**, *v. Obs.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.]

The twa walk out to shurt themselves, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 16.

SHUTE-TROUGH, *sb.* Dev. A sink. *Reports Provinc.* (1902). See **Shoot**, *sb.* **3** (1).

SHUTTLE-FOOT, *adj.* s.Don. Having awkward feet, turned outwards. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) s. v. Splayfoot.

SHY-WIDOWS, *sb. pl.* War.[3] The common fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.*

‡**SIAVE**, *v.* Dor.[1] Meaning unknown.

Siave the hây wi' the mâidens [cover them over with hay in play].

SICKLE-HEADED, *ppl. adj.* Hrt. Of wheat: ready for reaping. (E.S.F.) See **Sickle**, *sb.*[1] **1** (2).

‡**SIDDLE-SIDDLE**, *adv.* Per. With a sidelong movement. Cf. **sidle, 8.**

The hen-taed snabs cam' siddle-siddle, STEWART *Character* (1857) 44.

SIDE-CAST, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Kest). Any swarm from a bee-hive after the first.

‡**SIDE-LIKE**, *adj.* n.Cy. Such-like. [? Misprint for **sikelike.**] (HALL.)

‡**SILKASIDE**, *v.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To ride aside. THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109.

SILLIFIED, *ppl. adj.* **1.** s.Not. (J.P.K.)

SILLY-LOVERS, *sb. pl.* Som. The lords-and-ladies, *Arum maculatum. Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 53.

‡**SIMEN**, *sb.* n.Cy. A mispronunciation of 'salmon.' (HALL.)

SIMIE, *sb.* **2.** w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

SIMMER, *v.* **2.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SIMPLE**, *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown.

Men, like goats, did simple on the rock, Men did outlive the eagle and the oak, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 21.

SING, *sb.* Chs., n.Der. (S.B.) **1.** A concert. Chs., n.Der. **2.** The effect of a blow on the head; a blow, esp. a blow on the head. n.Der.

SINGING-THRUSH, *sb.* Der.[1] (s. v. Throstle). The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus.*

SINKER, *sb.* Cum. War. Wor. **1.** A miner. Cum. LONSDALE *Upshot*, st. 10. **2.** *pl.* The heavy substances which sink to the bottom when coal, coke, or 'breeze' is being washed. War., Wor. (E.S.)

SISKIN, see **Sniskin.**

SIT-FAST, *sb.* Cum. A whitlow. (E.W.P.) See **Sit, II. 3** (1, *b*).

‡**SITH**, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *oh sith!* an exclamation of sorrow. DONALD *Poems* (1867) 81.

‡**SITTIE-FITTIE**, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sea-bird.

SITTING-DOWN, *sb.* Cum. A settlement, esp. a marriage settlement. *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6. See **Sitting, 1** (2, *b*).

SIXTEEN, *sb.* w.Dur.[1] 49. A slate, 1 ft. 10 in. long.

SIZABLE, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SIZEING OFF, *phr.* Wor. Of fruit: not all growing to maturity, but with smaller ones dying and falling off. (E.S.)

SIZZLE, *v.* Ant. To make a hissing sound. i. q. **Sissle**, *v.*[1] Water sizzled as it fell on the hot stones (S.A.B.).

SKAG, *sb.* **1.** Dev.[3]

‡**SKAIN**, *adj.* Lan. Meaning unknown.

He looked onywhere between six an' twelve, oather fain or skain, just as aw liked to tak it, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895).

SKATCH, *sb.* Lakel.[2] (s. v. Askatch). See below.

One who stands with his feet apart, or walks with them well set out, has plenty o' 'skatch.'

SKEER, *v.* Wm. & Cum.[1]

‡**SKEERISH**, *adj.* Som. Scarce.

Osses wool be skeerish when they've to work begun, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 75.

SKELBIN, *sb.* Abd. A splinter, thin piece; used *fig.* See **Skelb.**

Frae the crood there stappit forrit a wee thin skelbin o' a mannie, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

SKELLY, *sb.*[3] n.Irel. A cast in the eye. (C.A.W.)

SKENNER, *sb.* w.Yks. A circular piece of cardboard or thin wood which children throw edgewise in the face of the wind. (B.K.)

SKEPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Abd. Having the hat tilted over the eyes and nose from behind. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Oct. 8, 1904).

SKETCH, *sb.*[2] Ant. Partial knowledge; ability to do certain things. (R.M.Y.)

‡**SKETTERISH**, *adj.* ? e.Yks. ? Unsteady.

Neaver gain no fear at aw' o' crackin' o' the setties: fairm, fairm they be, thoo sketterish o' their lukes, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

SKIFF, *sb.*[1] **8.** s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

SKILLET, *sb.* Pem. A brass preserving-pan. (J.S.O.T.)

SKILT, *sb.* Dmf. A contemptuous name for a girl. i.q. **Skilt**, *v.*[2]

I wadna be bothered wi' thae skilts o' hizzies noo-a-days, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 139.

SKIME, *v.*[1] **2.** Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 137.

SKIME, *v.*[3] Pem. Of cattle: to break out; of persons: to wander the country at random.

Yes; she's a main tidy cow, but very bad to skime (J.S.O.T.).

SKIMMINGTON, *sb. Obs.* Glo. See below.

Burning the Skimmington was a custom formerly carried out in Upton St. Leonards. The idea was to ridicule a man beaten by his wife. The effigy of the offender was first placed under pinlock; if paid for it was released and then burnt (H.S.H.).

SKIN, *v.* Sc. In phr. (1) *skin the louse*, a term of contempt for a niggard; (2) — *the ring*, a marble-playing term; see below.

(1) Kcb. TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 315. (2) Gall. His marble performed the notable feat of 'skinning the ring.' It knocked off all the three marbles that lay around, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 187.

‡**SKIRMISH**, *v.*[2] Edb. Meaning unknown.

Tinklers skirmishing the edges of brown plates they were trying to make the old wives buy, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi.

‡**SKIVE**, *v.*[2] Bwk. ? To move quickly.

Owre the brae we'll sune gang skivin'. Ca' your gird, CALDER *Poems* (1897) 219.

SKLYTER, *sb.* Abd. A term of reproach.

A muckle, sweer, eeseless, auld-wife sklyter, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 100.

SKONKE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Part of a fishing-net.

Both trains [of nets] are tied together by the back rope and sole or skonke, HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) II. 571.

‡**SKONKLES**, *sb. pl.* Cor. In phr. *skonkles in the klonker*, an obstruction in the throat. (J.M.)

SKOO, see **School**, *sb.*[2]

‡**SKOOPACKS**, *sb.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sheep. S. & Ork.[1]

SKOWFF, *v.* Abd. To drink or toss off.

Mary hed a sair leg, an' she eest t' seek a sup fusky t' rub it wi'. Fin she got it she wid skowff it aff, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 12, 1903).

‡**SKRUNT**, *v.* Rnf. Meaning unknown.

Without e'er list'ning to a motion For skruntin' to the land o' Goshen, FINLAYSON *Rhymes* (1815) 20.

SKUG, *sb.* Dor. Also in form **skugger**. The magpie, *Pica rustica*. (E.C.M.)

‡**SKUTE**, *sb.*[3] I.Ma. Meaning unknown.

I remember him since he was a wee skute in his mother's arms, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 141, ed. 1889.

SKWELKIN-KEN, *sb.* e.Yks.[1] A brothel.

SLAB, *sb.*[1] Pem. (J.S.O.T.), Cor.[3] The outside cut of a balk of timber.

SLABBERY, *adj.* Pem. Slippery. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SLADE**, *sb.*[2] Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A long, narrow spade, with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peat.

The peat is cut from the bog in brick-shaped blocks by means of a peculiar spade known as a 'slade,' HUXLEY *Physiography*, 234 (C.D.).

SLAGGERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Dark calico or linen sleeves worn by boys to protect their coat-sleeves when in school. (E.W.P.)

SLAKE, *v.*[1] Cum. To scamp work. (E.W.P.)

SLAM-BANG, *adv.* Cor.[1] (s. v. Stram-bang). Quickly.

SLAMP, *v.* **2.** War.[3]

SLANT, *sb.*[1] Pem. An idle time. (J.S.O.T.)

SLAVER, *sb.* **6.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

SLAY-ROOF, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **slee-**. A 'lean-to' roof. *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

SLEDGE-ROAD, *sb.* Lakel. An unmade track used for, and fit only for sledges. (B.K.)

‡**SLEEAS**, *sb. pl.* Yks. ? Misprint for **cleeas**, clothes.

Thoo's awlus kept back cash and sleeas, And forc'd me to hard workin', *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 29.

‡**SLIEPER**, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sly, deceitful fellow. (J.L. 1783.) Cf. **sliper**, s. v. **Slipe.**

SLIM, *v.*[1] **5.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

SLIMMY, *adj.* Cum. (E.W.P.) See **Slim**, *adj.* **1** (*b*).

SLIMSY, *adj.* Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SLING, *sb.*[2] War.[3]

SLINGY, *adj.* Pem. Long-limbed and supple. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SLINK**, *v.* Dev. Meaning unknown.

To folly full as great, some imp may lug her, And bid her slink in Filch, and Abel Drugger, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) I. 21.

SLIPE, *sb.* **20.** Ess. (E.M.M.)

SLIT, *sb.* Cum. Of sheep: a lug-mark. (E.W.P.)

SLITHY, *adj.* Gall. Slippery. *Gallovidian* (1902) IV. 71.

SLOUCH, *sb.*[1] **4.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SLOUGH**, *sb.*[6] Sc. See below. Cf. **slug**, *sb.*[2]

Dmf. Surely you keep good fires at Scotsbrig? Surely you wear the new Hawick sloughs? Jane finds hers very warm and nice, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1844) in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) 677.

SLUBBER, *v.*[1] **5.** Hmp.

He slubbereth up the service, and cannot read the humbles [Homilies], CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 147.

SLUE, see **Slew**, *v.*

SLUT-COVER, *sb.* w.Cor. A clean apron or pinafore put on to cover a dirty frock. (M.A.C.)

SMALL FROG'S LETTUCE, *phr.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Watter Caltrops). Pondweed, *Potamogeton crispus.*

‡**SMARMER**, *sb.* ? Ken. Meaning unknown.

The pond by Holtye Common, nearly twenty acres in extent, used to be full of fish and 'smarmers,' *Fishing Gazette* (Nov. 22, 1890) 271, col. 2.

SMART, *sb.*[2] Oxf. A third swarm of bees. (J.W.)

SMASHER, *sb.* Wor. The large, solid, stone wheel revolving in a circular trough, used for crushing apples in making cider. (E.S.)

SMITTABLE, *adj.* Gall. Infectious. See **Smit**, *sb.*[1]

Whatna a trouble did ye say the laddie had on him? Is't smittable, think ye? CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 197.

SMOKE-FARTHING, *sb. Obs.* Hmp. See below.

Each [parish] had to send its contribution yearly at Whitsuntide to maintain the altar lights and incense in the Cathedral Church. The dues were called by the quaint name of 'Smoke farthings,' and boxes were kept in which the parishioners deposited their coins, CAPES *Rural Life* (1901) 34.

SMOTHER, *sb.* Lakel. Foam on the edges of a flooded river. (B.K.)

‡**SMOUKIE**, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of bird of prey. FRANCISQUE-MICHEL *Lang.* (1882) 135.

‡**SMOWE**, *v.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stink.

My wounds smowe, an' ar corrup, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xxxviii. 5.

‡**SMUCKS**, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Fuel of some kind. See below.

The fag ends and débris of Thomas' sawed-off timbers were improvised as fuel over and above the usual twopenny sound kishie of smucks, *Sh. News* (Feb. 5, 1898).

‡**SMURGE**, *v.* Wm. To sneer; to jeer. Cf. **smudge**, *v.*[3]
Tebay folk smurged at Orton folk (J.M.).

‡**SNABLIN**, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? 'Snaffling'; a term of contempt.
Getten oot, ye snablin' cur, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlvii.

SNAG-SHEARS, *sb. pl.* Wm. A pair of shears having one short strong blade, and the other in the form of a loop into which the former fits. (B.K.)

SNAKES'-EYES, *sb. pl.* Dor. The wood-anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa.* (E.C.M.)

SNAP-CAR, *sb.* Cum. A light cart having the body separate from the shafts. (E.W.P.)

SNAPER, *sb.* Cum. A snub. (E.W.P.) See **Snape**, *v.*

‡**SNAPMAKER**, *sb. Obs.* Sc. ? Pistol-maker.
Edb. Maister Duncan, lorimer and snapmaker to my lord, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 236.

SNARBLED, *ppl. adj.* Gall. ? Pinched, shrivelled.
Ye peetifu', wee, snarbled craitur, CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* (1902) 103.

‡**SNARE**, *v.* Cum. Wm. To call in a dog. NICOLSON (1677) in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. ? A mistake for **snape**.

SNARLY, *adj.* **3.** Wor. (E.S.)

‡**SNATTER**, *v.* Sc. Meaning unknown.
Abd. We're snattering and swimming overhead and ears in talk, COBBAN *Angel of Covt.* (1898) 144.

SNEAK, *sb.* Pem. A slug (not a snail). (J.S.O.T.) See **Sneak**.

SNICKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Lakel. Yks. Lin. e.An. **1.** *sb.* A slip-knot. See **Snickle**.
e.An.[1] Tie it in a snickle, not in a tight knot.
2. *pl. Fig.* Difficulties; wiles.
n.Yks.[2] They gat him into their own snickles.
3. *v.* To snare; to catch in a snare or noose.
Lakel.[2] He could snickle eels.
4. To smother. Lin.[1] **5.** With *up*: to pucker, wrinkle up.
Lin. So long as it [a caul or silly-hood] keeps, he is well, but if it 'snickles up' he is dead, *Lin. N. & Q.* 169. n.Lin.[1] That paaper's gotten raain'd on, an' is all snickl'd up. Th' ohd dog 'll bite yĕ if yĕ doan't mind; he's snicklin' up his noäse noo.

SNIDY, *adj.* Cmb. Of apples: shrivelled, wizened. (W.W.S.)

‡**SNIF-NICK**, *sb.* Lakel.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] A game played in St. John's.

‡**SNIP**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.
For nae gear would I boon your snips, It was unlucky, PENNECUIK *Coll.* (1787) 14.

‡**SNIPILT**, *v. Obs.* Slk. Meaning unknown.
Rinnin' snipiltin' after the bits o' wenches! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 238, ed. 1866.

‡**SNISH**, *adj.* Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Quiet, silent.
When hearing of any news not for publicity, you are requested to be snish about it (M.C.H.B.).

‡**SNITER**, *sb.* Lei.[1] A piece of wood used for levelling a measure.

SNOOK, *v.* **6.** War.[3]

SNOT, *sb.*[1] **3.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SNOTTIES**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Bnff. The nostrils.
Tho' sair I work your bread to win, Yet little thank ye do me cun; Pox o' your snotties An' i' your coatties, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25.

SNUFF, *sb.*[1] **3.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SNYITHE**, *adv. Obs.*, Wgt. ? At once. ? A misprint for **swythe**.
Bad hir snyithe pack hir furthe harlot Lowne, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 392.

‡**SNYST**, *sb.* Sc. Meaning unknown.
Ye wad . . blaw i' the lug o' Sathan, an' . . haud him up in snysts an' birsles till the maw o' him's as fu's a cout amang clover, *St. Patrick* 1819 II. 191 (JAM.).

‡**SOAMEDY**, *adj.* w.Yks. Also in form **soamdy**. So many.
Like soamedy sheep in a field, BINNS *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); Ther'd be soamdy i' one side, an' soamdy o' t'other, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1897).

SOCK, *sb.*[7] Kcb. A socket.
He cut it an' gaed back rejoicin', an' fittit it intae the sock o' the leister, TROTTER *Gall. Gossip* (1901) 467.

SODE, *v.* Pem. To face with sods as a newly-made fence. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SOE**, *sb.*[2] Cor. A friend. Cf. **soce**.
Our poor vanished soe is either lying down there in aal they stones and ashes, or he is not, WOOD *Edina* (1876) pt. I. xvi.

SOFT, *adj.* Sc. I.Ma. **1.** In *comp.* **Soft-dud**, a weakling; one who cannot stand cold or wet without injury. Cai.[1] **2.** Of the weather: damp. I.Ma. (E.G.)

SOG, *sb.*[3] Pem. A stupid, semi-comatose condition, the result of drink or disease.
I don't know rightly what's the matter with father. A's like in a sog all his time (J.S.O.T.).

‡**SOIL**, *v.*[5] Irel. To smile. (M.B.-S.)

‡**SOKE**, *sb.*[2] Slk. Meaning unknown.
A light soke is easily worn an' a light yoke is easily borne, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 281, ed. 1866.

SOLE, *sb.*[1] Cum. Nrf. In *comb.* (1) **Sole-end**, the backward continuation of a cart, which serves to protect the end-board as well as the back-bar when the cart is cowped; (2) **-'s-socks**, in phr. *to give a person sole's-socks*, to beat him; (3) **-tree**, see below.
(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (2) **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) (3) **Cum.** They had props under the lump standing on the sole-tree, *W. Cum. Times* (May 23, 1903) 3, col. 1.

‡**SOLE**, *sb.*[5] Chs. In phr. *no sole sib'd*, nothing akin. GOUGH *MS.*

SOLEMN, *adj.* Cor.[3] Serious.
'The heart is a solemn thing,' said of a woman who had attacks of the heart.

‡**SOLEMNCHOLY**, *adj.* Fif. Solemn, sober; in *gen.* slang use.
He's a very solemncholy youth, Will'am Oliphant, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 67.

SOLING, *sb.* Nrf. In phr. *to give a person a soling*, to beat him. (M.C.H.B.)

SOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. Wor. Pem. **1.** *adj.* Great in quantity. Wor. (E.S.) **2.** *adv.* Somewhat, slightly. Lan. WALKDEN *Diary* (ed. 1866) 68. s.Pem. (M.S.C.)

‡**SOMER**, *adj.* Glo. ? Summer.
A man is recorded to have died suddenly at 'a solemn somer meeting, wherein his son was to be a cheese-stickler,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 245.

‡**SOMPAN**, *sb.* Lan. An example.
I'll mak thee a sompan, AXON *Flk. Sng.* (1870) 16.

SONG, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *nothing to make a song of*, 'no great shakes.' (JAM., s. v. Things.)

‡**SONSE**, *v.* Der.[2] [Not known to our correspondents.] To eat.

SOOK, *v.* Or.I. To throw with violence.
Sheu up' wi' a hard paet, an' sookid hid on him wi' a velleye, DENNISON *Sketches* (ed. 1904) 22.

SOOLY, *adj.* Lan. Of metal, &c.: dull, not bright. (S.W.)

SORE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. In *comb.* (1) **Sore-heady**, a cake; see below; (2) **-working**, hard-working.
(1) **Abd.** A small, round, or cylindrical penny cake wrapt in buttered paper, so called from its supposed resemblance to a person with a 'sair heid,' who thinks to get relief by wearing a light bandage round the head (A.W.). (2) **Don.** Playin' off yer natural thricks upon an oul' man and a sore-workin' wan, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 35.

SORRY, *adj.* s.Pem. In phr. *sorry after*, sorry for the loss of.
I shall be real sorry after him. I was really sorry after her (M.S.C.).

SOST, *ppl. adj.* w.Yks. Bemired. i. q. **Soss**, *sb.*[1]
We are almost sost with plother (E.L.).

‡**SOTH**, *adj.* Sus. Of hay. Meaning unknown.
Ya may lay down in dat dere pen among dat good soth hay, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 38.

‡**SOTTE**, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A stoat. (HALL.)

‡**SOUGH**, *sb.*[5] w.Yks. Meaning unknown.
After findin talla an sough an hugd it ta t'warehas, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 62.

‡**SOUTHY**, *adj.* Cum. Ample, plentiful, free in giving, hospitable. A mistake for **fouthy**.
Southy [fouthy, ed. 1805] crops o' beans an' bigg, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 65. ne.Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SOVEREIGN-WOOD**, *sb.* Ess. A plant; ? the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.
A wall fragrant with sovereign wood, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 117.

SOWEN, *sb.* and *v.* Abd. **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Sowen's-night**, Christmas Eve, O.S.
Christmas or Auld Yule was then held on the fifth day of January, and the night preceding was 'Yule Even' or 'Sowens Nicht.' Sowens Nicht, however, was fixed by arrangement, so that we had the young people of two or three families to share our sowens, bread, cheese, and ale, and we in turn went and shared theirs, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 95.
2. *v.* To smear with 'sowens.'
It was then quite a common [Christmas] practice to go with a pailful of sowens, and with a whitewashing brush 'sklaich' the doors and windows of dwelling-houses after the inmates had retired to their beds. The houses selected for 'sowening' in this way were usually those of the near-b'gyaun and unsociable folks, who never gave nor accepted of invitations for 'Yule Sowens' . . . I once accompanied my sister . . . to 'sowens' the door of an old maid in the vicinity, *ib.* 96.

‡**SOWLY**, *adj.* Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Hot, sultry. (HALL.) [(K.)]

SPACK, *sb.* Dor. The wooden lever put in the capstan to which the horse is attached for drawing up the 'quare'-cart. (E.C.M.)

‡**SPAIRK**, *v.* Dmf. Meaning unknown.
Speranza, thou spairkin Goody! Hope, my little lassie! CARLYLE *Lett.* (July 24, 1836).

‡**SPANIEL**, *sb.* s.Cy. A fetter for binding an animal's legs together. [A mistake for **spancel**.]
Qu. if not the S. name for N. 'langholds.' Langholds, spaniels upon horses' feet, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); HUNTER *Hallamshire Gl.* (1879) 123.

SPAWLDROCHIE, *sb.* Abd. A long-legged fellow.
He being a spawldrochie of six and a half feet, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 105.

SPEAK, *v.*[1] Per. To bespeak.
I'll mebbe gang in masel' to speak a new pair o' boots, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 25.

SPECK, *sb.* Dor. The lavender, *Lavandula spica.* (E.C.M.)

‡**SPELLYCOAT**, *sb.* n.Cy. A ghost. (HALL.) [A mistake for **shellycoat**.]

‡**SPIFFINS**, *sb. pl.* Dur. [spi·finz.] In phr. *as sure as spiffins*, quite sure. (I.W.)

‡**SPIG**, *sb.* Gall. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A spigot; a tap.
The bodies, loes a spig, for a' their phrase, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 60.

‡**SPIGGANS**, *sb. pl.* Cor. Elves. [Mistake for **spriggans**.]
In Cornwall the spiggans or elves meet, it is said, at the bottom of deep mines, *Yks. Illus. Mthly.* (Jan. 1884) 101.

SPILE, *sb.* **4.** War.[3], Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

SPILL-ROOT, *sb.* Dev. A tap-root. *Reports Provinc.* (1902).

‡**SPINK**, *sb.*[5] Don. Meaning unknown.
Considherin' to meself what was most like a stone on Barnesmore spink, MACMANUS *Bend of Rd.* (1898) 248; It's walk into kingdom-come I'd do, either by way of a bog-hole or a spink, *Harper's Mthly.* (Oct. 1899) 739.

‡**SPIRNLINGS**, *sb. pl.* Gall. ? Small burn trout. MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824).

SPITTLE, *sb.*[1] Cum.[4] (s. v. Cuckoo Spit). Frothy matter seen on plants in early summer.

SPLODGE, *v.* War.[3]

‡**SPLORE**, *adj.* Lnk. Meaning unknown.
Despite the bigot crew Who stand aback, ne'er dreaming, as they fling Their little splore pearls on him as the dew, WARDROP *J. Mathison* (1881) 54.

‡**SPONK**, *sb.* Pem. Fits and starts. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

‡**SPONSHEES**, *sb. pl.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] Meaning unknown.
Such sponshees as he made over ditches and rivers, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 148.

‡**SPOOM**, *v.* s.Sc. Meaning unknown.
A hungry stane hawk spooming down the quarry after some ravens, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 323.

SPRACKEN, *v.* Glo. (H.S.H.)

‡**SPRAP**, *v.* Shr. To prop up, support. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876) s. v. Sprag.

‡**SPRIG**, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A spot or clot of blood.
I ruttle wonnerful, and raise little doddy sprigs o' blood, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

SPRINGLE, *sb.* **3.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SPROUT**, *sb.*[2] War. A struggle. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 17, 1893); War.[1] ? A mistake for **sprunt**.

‡**SPUNT**, *v.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To give way. w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

SPURGAW, *v.* Sc. To apply spurs; to gall with spurs; also used *fig.*
Lnk. If I were uppermost again, I shall ride hard and spurgaw well, WALKER in *biog. Presb.* (ed. 1827) I. 59. Gall. They had spurgawed me over too sorely with their catechisms and testimonies when I was young, CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 319.

SPURS, *sb. pl.* s.Dev. The pieces of bent stick by which the hay-bands of a thatch are secured. (W.C.P.)

‡**SQUALLOP**, *sb.* Dev. Meaning unknown.
He's a poor slack-willed squallop at the best, ZACK *On Trial* (1899) 214.

SQUANDER, *v.* Pem. (M.S.C.)

‡**SQUILT**, *v.* Lan. Meaning unknown.
Squilting like a duck in thunder, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 193.

SQUIRCH, *v.* s.Wor. To drive away hastily.
Thay pigs be i' the gorden, squirch 'em out (H.K.).

‡**STAG**, *adj.*[2] w.Yks. Applied to a penknife; meaning unknown.
If they'r stag they want heftin, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 34.

‡**STALE**, *sb.*[5] n.Irel. ? The butt of a stack.
Sweep the board, or rake the stale, and kieve the bin, *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 37.

‡**STANG**, *sb.*[3] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A cider-making term.
The cider was of the finest strain, 'three stang three,' as they called it, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

STANG-END, *sb.* Cum. The bumper or backward continuation of a cart which serves to protect the end-board as well as the back-bar when the cart is cowped. (E.W.P.) See **Stang**, *sb.*[2]

‡**STARTH-OWL**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Meaning unknown.
The starth-owl, worst of all prodigious fowls, MAIDMENT *Ballads* (1868) 25.

‡**STCHIVEN**, *sb.* N.I.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of sea-wrack on which pigs are sometimes fed.

‡**STEARY**, *sb.* Nhb. ? A noisy person, one who makes a commotion. Cf. **steer**, *v.*[2]
She laid on whisky-whasky and held like a steary, ALLAN *Coll. Sngs.* (1891) 13; Nhb.[1]

‡**STEED**, *sb.* Wxf. In phr. *to clap steeds to one's horse*, meaning unknown.
So I clapped steeds to my horse, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 162.

STETCHES, *sb. pl.* Cmb. Stilts. (W.W.S.)

STICK, *sb.*[1] Cum. In phr. *off the stick end*, 'on the spur of the moment'; promptly.
Wilson med a sang aboot t'parson. He med it reet off o' t'stick en', WAUGH *Fisherman's Defence* (1807) 41; He went reet to wark off t'stick en' (E.W.P.).

STICK-FROG, *sb.* Shr. A blunt, clumsy-looking knife. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

STICKY, *adj.* Dev. In phr. *to have sticky fingers*, to be dishonest.
He've got sticky fingers where money's the question, PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 28.

‡**STIDDLE**, *v.* Lnk. To straddle.
Specs without e'en shanks On his nose to stiddle, MILLER *Willie Winkie* 1863) 29, ed. 1902.

‡**STILE**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Edb. Meaning unknown.
Sometimes I dwelt in the Border, With outlaws, and these stubborn stiles, Before your Lordships took good order, PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1715) 395, ed. 1815.

‡**STILKY-CLOGS**, *sb. pl.* Dmf. Meaning unknown.
Poor brute, it cannot help being supple and riding as with stilky-clogs at his feet, CARLYLE *Lett.* (1842) in *Atlantic Mthly.* (Oct. 1898) 458.

STILL-BORN, *adj.* Ess. Of children: unbaptized. (J.W.)

‡**STIME**, *sb.*[2] Wil. Work done by the piece. (J.W.) Cf. **stem**, *sb.*[3]

STING-NETTLE, *sb.* Dor. The stinging-nettle, *Urtica dioica.* (E.C.M.) See **Sting**, *v.*[1] **1** (4, *b*).

STINKING-WEED, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Dead-nettle). The purple dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum.*

STINTAGE, *sb.* Nhb. Land on which only a limited number of sheep or cattle may be pastured. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 27, 1900). See **Stint**, *v.* **5.**

STIRABOUT, *sb.* War.[3]

STITCH, *v.* s.Wor. To put beans together tied at the top. (H.K.) i.q. **Stetch**, *sb.*[3]

‡**STITCH**, *sb.*[3] Slg. Meaning unknown.
He's but a clumsy careless b—ch, That couldna clink a hammer stitch, MUIR *Poems* (1818) 25.

STITCH-STARK, *adj.* n.Cy. Naked.
As God made me is good enough for me...And that's just stitch-stark, OLLIVANT *Danny* (1903) 267.

STOAT, *sb.* **1.** Dor. (E.C.M.)

STOCK, *sb.* **5.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

STOCK-HOLE, *sb. Obsol.* e.Sus. A hollow in the masonry at the back of an open fireplace in which tinder, matches, &c. were kept. (A.F.K.)

STOCKING, *sb.* **2.** n.Lan.[1]

STOKE, *v.*[3] Pem. To grub up furze, &c. (J.S.O.T.)

STONE, *sb.* Som. Cor. **1.** In *comb.* **Stone-chatter**, the stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.* Cor.[3] **2.** The weight, usually of iron, used with a beam and scales. w.Som.[1] (s.v. Weight-stone).

‡**STONGA**, *adj.* Nrf. Of the weather: hot, clear, and calm. (P.H.E.)

STOOP, *v.*[2] Pem. To bend down the head of a beast by means of a rope. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**STOOP**, *v.*[4] Dev. ? To commence cutting.
'Twon't do to stoop a poun' a budder in marnin' and finish'n by night, PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* (1842) 144, ed. 1871.

STOOTER, *v.* Abd. To stumble.
Fin wir heids are fite an' wir feet some stooterin', *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 12, 1903).

STOP-DOG, *sb.* Hmp. A deer-hound held in leash. WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 19, ed. 1904.

STOPPING, *sb.* Lth. *Scotsman* (Dec. 5, 1902).

STOPPLE, *sb.*[2] Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**STORT**, *sb.* Der. War. In phr. *none of thy storts*, meaning unknown. Der.[2], War. (J.R.W.)

STOT(T, *v.*[1] **4.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

STOTTY, *adj.* Dev. Of dough or porridge: lumpy. (R.P.C.)

‡**STOUGH**, *v.* Gall. Meaning unknown.
Wi' supper in his kyte weel fed, Composed o' unco mixie maxies, Whilk stough thegether waur than braxies, MACTAGGART *Encycl.* (1824) 189, ed. 1876.

STOUND, *v.*[2] and *sb.*[4] **1, 6.** Pem. (J.S.O.T.)

STOUT-CHEESE, *sb.* Som. A large Cheddar cheese. (W.F.R.)

STRADDLE-LEGS, *adv.* War. In phr. *to sit straddle-legs*, to sit astride like a man. (C.T.O.)

STRAKE, *v.*[6] Wm.[1] To throw a marble against a flat surface, such as a door, so that it rebounds within a span of a previous player's marble.

STRALER, *sb.* Cum. A sheep that has gone astray on the fells. (E.W.P.)

STRANGER, *sb.*[2] n.Yks. A brick or tie-stone going through the entire thickness of a wall. (I.W.)

STRENGTH, *sb.* **2.** War.[3], Wor. (E.S.)

‡**STRICKLE**, *sb.* Dev. A tool used by thatchers. (R.P.C.)

STRIFFS, *sb. pl.* w.Nrf. The death-struggle. (M.C.H.B.)

STRING, *sb.*[1] Pem. The after-birth of a cow. (J.S.O.T.)

STRING, *v.* Abd. See below.
Of late the want of genial showers has been telling on the young [turnip] plants, and many of them have gone off after 'stringing' in the drills, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (June 18, 1904).

STRIP, *v.* **6.** Wor. FRANCIS *Manor Farm* (1903) 236.

STRIPEY, *sb.* Sc. A red and yellow worm used for bait. MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 289.

‡**STRODE**, *pret.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Threw. (HALL.)

STROLL, *sb.*[1] Dev. (W.C.P.) Of hay: a long roll. Hence **Strolling-rake**, *sb.* a rake for putting hay into 'strolls.'

STUB, *sb.*[2] Dor. A small stick for driving a donkey or horse. (E.C.M.)

‡**STUE**, *v.* n.Sc. Meaning unknown.
I'll lea' to you my bonny nib That used to stue the corn, BUCHAN *Ballads* (1828) 266, ed. 1875.

‡**STUGUE**, *sb.* Wxf. In phr. *to fall in a stugue*, meaning unknown.
He began to think that his inside would be all gone, and that he'd fall in a stugue on one of the big diamond-shaped flags of the floor, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 337.

STUGUE, *v.* Wxf. With *up*: meaning unknown.
[To] beg some good Christian to give him a drink of could wather or he'd stugue up, *ib. Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 353.

‡**STULTITIOUS**, *adj.* Lei.[1] Sulky, ill-tempered.

STUNT, *adj.* **3.** e.Yks. (J.W.)

STUPE, *sb.* **2.** War.[3]

‡**STYAM-NAK'D**, *adj.* Dur. Destitute of all covering. [? Misprint for **styan-naked.**] GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

‡**SUBSET**, *v.* Yks. To underlet. See **Set**, *v.* **33.**
Subsetting, underletting or assigning over the lease to a third person at the pleasure of the lessee or tenant, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 362.

‡**SUCCUBATION**, *sb. Obs.* N.Cy.[2] In form **succulation** (HALL.). The pruning of trees.

SUDSMAN, *sb.* Lakel. A dealer.
He was also sudsman (dealer), brewer, harvester, wager, ditcher, &c., DE QUINCEY, quoted in *Dy. Dispatch* (Aug. 5, 1904) 7.

SUE, *v.*[2] Hrt. Of mud: to ooze up. i.q. **Sew**, *v.*[2] **2.**
To describe mud oozing up, it is said 'it sued and gulled up' (E.S.F.).

SUGAR-SPOONS, *sb. pl.* Pem. A kind of shell. (J.S.O.T.)

‡**SULFUR OF COLD**, *phr.* Cum.[4] A cold that is difficult to get rid of. (s.v. Surfeit.)

‡**SUMA**, *sb.* e.Som. A small cup made of blue and white stone-ware. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

SUMMER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Cum. War. Wor. **1.** *sb.* In *comp.* **Summer-queening**, an early-ripening apple of a delicate flavour and streaked with red. War., Wor. (E.S.) **2.** *v.* In phr. *to summer and winter*, to know a person long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with his character. Cum. (E.W.P.)

‡**SUMPLE**, *sb.*[2] Edb. A fool, simpleton. Cf. **sumph.**
Gang hame to your ain bitch and stapp her tongue, ye puir sumple, BEATTY *Secretar* (1897) 155; Haud your tongue, you sumple, *ib.* 258.

SUMP-WASP, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Gutter-wasp). A fly resembling a wasp, often seen on the edge of water in a ditch.

SUNDAY-NIGHT, *sb.* w.Yks. Hmp. A children's singing game; see below.
The children stand in a row with backs against a wall or fence, whilst one stands out and stepping backwards and forwards to the tune sings the first verse. Then she rushes to pick out one, taking her by the hands and standing face to face with her, sings the other verse. Then the two separate their hands, and standing side by side sing the first verse over again, taking another girl

from the row, and so on again, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 221–2. [For rhymes see GOMME *ib.*]

SUN SHINES, *phr.* Abd. A children's singing game; see below.

'The sun shines above and the sun shines below, And a' the lasses in this school is dying in love I know, Especially (girl's name), she's beautiful and fair; She's awa wi' (a boy's name) for the curl o's hair. In comes (girl's name) mother, with the glass in her han', Says—My dearest daughter, I'm glad you're gettin' a man, I'm glad you're gettin' a man, and a cooper to trade, And let a' the world say he is a rovin' blade.' All sing to 'especially,' boy chooses girl, and then the two whirl round, and all sing to the end, GOMME *Games* (1898) II. 222.

‡SUPPLE, *sb.* Dmb. Meaning unknown. Cf. **swipple,** *sb.*[1]

Canty Johnnie, as he gaed hame, Near Charlie's waefu' turn, His supples cam' against a stane, And tumbled in the burn, TAYLOR *Poems* (1827) 15.

‡SURCHTE, *sb.* Wxf.[1] A piece of writing; a letter, note; a bill.

SURELY, *adv.* **1** (2), **2.** War.[3]

‡SUSE, *pron.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] She. (HALL.); HOLLOWAY.

‡SUSKET, *sb.* Per. Meaning unknown.

Her sae sickened wi' a susket Sent frae the muzzle o' a musket, SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 183.

‡SUTE, *adj.* Stf.[1] Cunning. ? Misprint for **cute.**

SWADDLINS, *sb. pl.* Per. MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 203.

SWANAGE, *sb.* Dor. (E.C.M.) In *comb.* (1) **Swanage-rat,** an inhabitant of Swanage; (2) — **Turk,** a quarryman.

SWANSEA-RAIN, *sb.* Pem. Rain from the south-east (J.S.O.T.)

‡SWAP, *sb.* Lnk. A manufactured article of some kind.

Gorbals—the place was famous for manufacture of fire-arms, drums, spinning-wheels, cuckoo-clocks, and swaps, J. MUIR *Glasgow Streets* (1899) 40.

‡SWARTH, *sb.*[5] w.Yks. Meaning unknown.

Some among them will be capt at this poaching, for I think the swarth has been kept on it by all that have heard it hitherto, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xix.

SWASHMENT, *sb.* Cum. Any poor weak beverage. (E.W.P.) See **Swash, 7.**

SWATHE, *sb.* and *v.* **1, 5.** War.[3]

‡SWAYBLADE, *sb.* w.Yks. ? A misprint for **tway-blade,** *Listera ovata.* LEE *Flora* (1888) 432.

‡SWAYGE, *v.* Cor. To wring the hands. [Misprint for **swayze.**]

His wife came out swayging her hands, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

SWEEP, *sb.*[1] Wm. A hurdle into which thorn-boughs have been interwoven, used to brush grass before mowing. (B.K.)

SWEEPING-BRUSH, *sb.* s.Pem. A hair or carpet-broom. (M.S.C.)

SWEERTY, *sb.* Abd. A fit of laziness. See **Sweart.**

Lots o' things like ploos an' that maun blaud stannin' aboot fae a'e 'ear's en' till anidder, an' nae pitten inside for sweerty t' dee't, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (May 9, 1903).

SWEET, *adj.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Sweet-heap,** (2) **-heat,** home-brewing terms; see below. ? i.q. **Sweat.**

(1) The malt was spread out evenly on the barn floor . . . till the grains 'could chalk the nail.' . . It was then ready for the 'sweet heap,' *Scotsman* (Aug. 20, 1901). (2) When it had reached the proper point of 'sweet' heat it had to be kiln-dried at once, *ib.*

SWEET-BETSY, *sb.* Oxf. The plant London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* (J.D.)

SWEETEN, *v.* **2.** War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) **4.** Gall. (A.W.)

SWEETHEART, *v.* Cum. (E.W.P.) To seduce.

SWEETIE, *sb.* Abd. A considerable sum.

Aw'm thinkin' it cost them a sweetie t' bide at the Strath, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 8, 1903).

‡SWIB, *v.* and *sb.* Dur. Meaning unknown. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

‡SWICKER, *v.* Sc. Of a stream: meaning unknown.

The burnie brattled an' bickered And birled an' swirled an' swickered, EDWARDS *Mod. Poets,* 9th S. 71.

SWIGGEN, *sb.* Pem. A drink made of sour oatmeal. (J.S.O.T.)

SWIME, *sb.* and *v.* s.War. (H.K.) i.q. **Swim,** *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] **1, 4.**

SWINBAR, *sb.* Cum. The diagonal bar fixed across the horizontal bars of a gate to keep it rigid. (E.W.P.) See **Swin.**

SWING, *adj.*[2] Dev. Meaning unknown.

You'm gettin' so fast an' so swing an' so hairy, there b'ain't no doin' nothin' with 'ee! FORD *Postle Farm* (1899) 212.

‡SWIRMY, *adj.* Sus. Meaning unknown.

He cum in dat roupy an swirmy as de mistus ge a skreel, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389.

T

TAB, *sb.*[1] Cum. Wm. **1.** *pl.* The lappets on a child's dress; the ends of braces. e.Cum. (E.W.P.) **2.** Ribbon for tying short sleeves on the shoulder. n.Cum. (E.W.P.) **3.** A long, narrow field or enclosure; the narrow end of a field, &c.

Wm.[1] Gan en put beease in to tab end i' t'girt meeda.

TABLE-MAID, *sb.* Cum. A parlour-maid. (E.W.P.)

TAG-LAG, *sb.* Cum. Of a farm crop: great plenty, an *embarras de richesse.* (E.W.P.)

TAH, *v.* War.[3]

TAHTLE, *v.* **1.** Cum. (E.W.P.) Also written **tartle.**

TAIL, *sb.* Cum. Dor. Cor. **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Tail-post,** the stout post at the foot of a cow-stall, into which the ramp, forming with the boards the divisions between the stalls, is tenoned. Cum. (E.W.P.); (2) **-rackle,** wanton; lacking prudence. *ib.* **2.** Phr. (1) *to have a bit switch with the tail,* said of a woman of loose character. Cum. (E.W.P.); (2) *to keep the tail in water,* to prosper. *ib.* **3.** A skirt. Dor. (E.C.M.) **4.** Mining term: the name given to the contents of a 'buddle' containing the earthy matter and refuse with but a very small percentage of tin ore. Cor.[3]

TAKEN, *pp.* Cum. In phr. *taken up at* —, found at.

Often seen in advertisements. 'Taken up at —. Will be returned to the owner on paying expenses' (M.P.).

TALLY-IRON, *sb.* War.[3]

TANNY, *adj.* Sc. Dark-complexioned, tawny.

Per. SINCLAIR *Simple Lays* (1813) 19. Dmf. A plump, ripe weane, A tanny, din, or half a cane, KENNEDY *Poems* (1823) 68.

‡TANTERWALLUPS, *sb.* Dur. Meaning unknown.

As Laird Forster was riding alang the sands, As he, or ony other gentleman might dee, Spottee cam out, his tanter-wallups did flee, His horse teuk the boggle, and off flew he, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1784) 52, ed. 1834.

‡TANTING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. ? Stormy, squally.

Send us not a ranting, tanting, tearing win', but a thuddering, duddering drying one, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 163.

TAPLY, *adj.* Dev. Suitable, appropriate, fit.

The old woman asked sternly 'if it was a taply moment for sich a quandary as thact?' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

TAP-WEES, *sb.* Wil. (K.) i.q. **Tap-ooze** (q.v., s.v. **Tap,** *sb.*[2]).

TARGE, *sb.*[2] Cum. A lunge.

He was shoving me along . . . and then he made a 'targe' at

me, and got the handcuffs on, *W. Cum. Times* (Mar. 12, 1904) 5; (E.W.P.)

TAR(R, *sb.* **3.** n.Der. (S.B.)

TASH, *sb.*[3] n.Yks. A horse's halter. (I.W.)

TASH, *v.* **1.** Der.

If thet isna Miss Thorpe's new body slip as yo've dizened yorsen out in. For shame's sake, Priscilla, go and get it off afore yo' tash it any worse, GLAISER *Tales* in *Co-operative News* (May 16, 1903) 567.

TATHIL, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A table. Cf. **taffel.**

TAUF, *sb.* Ken.[1] (s.v. Caving), e.Ken. (P.M.) i.q. **Toff**, *sb.*[2]

TEA, *sb.* Lan. In *comb.* (1) **Tea-grain pie**, a pie made of the leaves of infused tea, currants, and raisins; used as a synonym for a thrifty use of everything. (B.K.); (2) **-grains**, the infused leaves of tea. (*ib.*)

TEAM, *sb.*[1] Oxf. A wagon and horses. (A.P.)

TEELIE, *sb.* Abd. A small job or piece of farm-work, &c.

Looking out for the 'herd-loonie' some 'licht bit teelie' that exactly suited my size and strength, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 19, 1904).

TEELY, *v.* Abd. With *back*: to restore, recover; to coax back. See **Teal**, *v.*[2]

It took hard rubbin', a double dose o' punch, an' het bottles an' blankets tae nae en', tae teely back his senses, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 28, 1903).

TELL-TALE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* War.[3] See below.

A mechanical apparatus connected with clock movements in an upright case, placed in manufactories in which night watchmen were employed. The mechanism was so arranged that the watchman, each time he passed it, was required to record his movements on it, and the time of the second was automatically marked.

TENDER, *adj.* **2.** n.Yks. (I.W.)

TENT, *v.* and *sb.*[3] Cum. Wor. **1.** *v.* s.Wor. (H.K.) **2.** *sb.* **12.** Cum. (E.W.P.)

TEO-BOY, *sb.* Don. A spoilt, ill-mannered boy.

It was small wondher her own son was comin' up the teo-boy he was, when that was the way she thraited wan who come in with a civil complaint again' him, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 185.

TERRIER, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* War.[3]

TESTIFICATE, *sb.* Cor.[3]

‡**THADY BROGUE**, *sb.* Irel. See below.

There are but a few variations of the brogue, such as the long and the short, the thady brogue and paddy brogue, EDGEWORTH *Bulls* (1802) 199, ed. 1803.

THATCHING, *ppl. adj.* War.[3] In *comb.* (1) **Thatching-Jack**, see below; (2) **— put**, an instrument for pushing in the ends of straw when thatching houses or ricks.

(1) A frame in which the yelms for thatching were placed to keep them together in proper arrangement for carrying to the roof of the rick. In its earlier, and home-made form, it consisted of a pliant rod inserted in a small stand, the rod being then split in its upper portion. In its manufactured form it consists of two upright rods fastened into a stand.

THEE, *v.* s.Wor. To treat or address haughtily; to speak in a patronizing manner.

A superior speaking to an inferior, a master to his servant, &c., would be said to 'thee' him, if he spoke sharply, angrily, or haughtily. 'The men on't work for im', nar 'a' nothin' to do uth 'im: 'e thees 'em, an' waunts to be master an' more' (H.K.).

THEIRN, *poss. pron.* sw.Lin.[1] (s.v. Yourn).

‡**THIBBS**, *sb. pl.* Lan.[1] The shafts of a cart. Misprint for thills.

THICK-NECK, *sb.* Wm. Goitre. (B.K.)

THIN, *adj.* Wm. In *comb.* (1) **Thin drink**, home-brewed beer; (2) **— drink nights**, *obs.*, see below.

(1) (B.K.) (2) The thin drink nights meant special gatherings which were held, and the evenings passed in . . . the public-houses, NICHOLLS *Hist. Rowen Stonedale* (1877) 97.

THIRSTY, *adj.* War.[3]

THIRTOVER, *adv.* Dor. Upside down. (E.C.M.) Cf. **thwartover.**

THISN, *dem. pron.* Suf.[1] (s.v. Youan).

THISTLE-TANGS, *sb. pl.* Cum.[4] Tongs for pulling up weeds. (s.v. Cleps.)

THREEPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Also in form **tripple.** **1.** *v.* Of flowing water: to murmur, make a purling sound.

Burds was singin' and t'beck gaan threeplan doon, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 1, 1904) 6.

2. *sb.* An incessant, monotonous sound; the gentle sound made by a flowing stream. (E.W.P.)

THREMMEL, *v.* Abd. To squeeze, wring, extract forcibly.

Fae a' Aw hear, they ken th' wye to thremml th' bawbees oot o' folk, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Sept. 17, 1904).

THRIVELESS, *adj.* Lakel. Not thriving, in bad health or condition. (B.K.)

THROW, *sb.* Don. In phr. *a throw of money*, a sum, fortune.

Well, and doin' well, only not makin' a big throw of money, MACMANUS *O'Friel's* (1903) 316.

THUMB-BUMPER, *sb.* Cum. Written **thoom-.** See below.

One who closing his fist firmly, but with the thumb sticking out, fiercely drives it against the buttocks of another (B.K.).

THUMBER, *sb.* Cum. Written **thoomer.** See below.

One of the two classes of shearers with the sickle. He gathered into his hand a quantity of corn and then cut; then gathered in more and again cut, repeating the process until he had a handful all in one lot in one grasp. A thumber was not considered to be so good as fingerers, and the sheaves did not dry as well. 'Thoom-bumpers' was a nickname for these men (E.W.P.).

THUNDER, *sb.* Don. In phr. *thunder and thumps*, an expletive, oath.

Thunder and thumps, I had a corn on my feet forenenst every day of the week, 'MAC' *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 147.

TILT, *sb.*[1] **1.** War.[3]

TIPE-STICK, *sb.* n.Yks. (I.W.) See **Tipe, 5** (2).

TITHE-BARN, *sb.* War.[3], Wor. (E.S.) See **Tithe**, *sb.* **1** (1).

TITHER-THORNS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. In phr. *to be on tither-thorns*, to be tremulously anxious. (J.W.)

TOD, *sb.*[5] **3.** War.[3]

TODDIEL, *sb.* Cor. The tomtit, *Parus caeruleus.* (J.W.)

TODLER-TYKE, *sb.* Sc. A kind of bumble-bee.

The todler tyke has a very good byke, And sae has the gairy bee, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 203.

TOME, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To go towards. (HALL.)

TOOTH-HOOK, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. Written **teuth-heuk.** A sickle. (E.W.P.)

TOTTLE, *adj.* Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Warm, snug. Cf. **tottie**, *adj.*

TRASHMENT, *sb.* Cum. (E.W.P.)

TREACLE-LEAF, *sb.* Cum. The tutsan, *Hypericum Androsaemum.* (E.W.P.)

TRIB-TREE, *sb.* Cum. The bar which by its centre is attached to the plough, whilst at its ends are attached the swingle-trees. (E.W.P.)

TRINITY, *sb.* w.Yks. An annual feast at Kirkburton and district, held on Trinity Sunday and the two days following. (B.K.)

‡**TURCHIE**, *adj.* Per. (JAM.) Short and thick, squat.

TUSSOCK, *sb.* **1.** Lakel. (B.K.)

‡**TUT**, *v.*[3] Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] To pull, tear. (HALL.)

TWADLING-STRING, *sb.* Cor. See **Toddle**, *v.* **1** (3).

But worst of all, with the force of the fall, My twadling-string burst asunder, HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1865) 399, ed. 1896.

TWANGEY, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A tailor. (HALL.)

TWAUM, *sb.* Per. A pet, temper. (G.W.)

TWITCHELL, *v.* n.Der. To go quickly with short steps. Used only in connexion with children. (S.B.)

TWIZZLE, *sb.* Lan. In dancing: a kind of ankle movement of the foot in a semicircle, whereby a rhythmic continuation of taps is brought about. *The Clarion* (Dec. 16, 1904) 8.

U V

UKE, ULE, UL(L, see **Yewk, Yule, Will,** *aux. v.*

‡UMSHY, *sb.* Abd. A bump, lump.

Some o' the chiels gaed hirplin' hame Wi' umshies on their head, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (ed. 1867) 186.

UNDER, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] In phr. *at an under,* beneath the real value, undervalued.

UNDERSET, *v.* Cum. To support a wall by building below its foundation. (E.W.P.)

‡UNDUNCH, *adj.* Yks. Upset.

w.Yks. Mrs. Jackson were quite undunch, and she cried, and Ellen cried (E.L.).

‡UNOORAMENT, *adj. Obs.* Cai., Frf. (JAM.) Uncomfortable, unpleasant.

UNSENSIBLE, *adj.* Cum. Senseless.

If he had stolen the meat it would have been an unsensible thing to walk through the streets with it, *W. Cum. Times* (May 2, 1903) 2; (E.W.P.)

UNT, see **Will,** *aux. v.*

UP, *adv.* and *adj.* Pem. Som. **1.** *adv.* In phr. *up in one's sitting,* in a sitting posture, sitting up.

s.Pem. He's in his bed, he cannot come from there, but he is up in his sitting now, whatever (M.S.C.).

2. *adj.* Complete, full, esp. in *comb.* **Up dozens.**

Som. 'Chimies an' drawers, an' all, all up dozens an' made o' the best.' . . 'Mark 'em up dozens.' 'An' number 'em off up dozens —zo she do,' RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* (1898) xi.

UPCAST, *sb.* Cai.[1] A temporary clearing up of the weather, as between showers.

UP-END, *v.* Sc. Irel. **1.** To set upright.

Abd. His neighbours up-ending him when he fell on his way home, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 106.

2. To turn upside down.

Don. Up-ending his glass to see that he has drunk it clean, 'MAC *Road to Donegal* (3rd ed.) 192.

‡UPPABRAK, ? *adj.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Wearying; thinking long. S. & Ork.[1]

‡UPPADOGA, *adv.* Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Everywhere, over all. S. & Ork.[1]

UP-RISE, *sb.* Dev.[2] In phr. *on the up-rise,* springing up, growing.

UPSTORE, *sb.* Dev. Uproar, disturbance. Cf. **up-stir,** s.v. **Up, 1** (76, *a*).

What's the upstore for, you li'l fule? Be 'feared of thunder? PHILLPOTTS *Good Red Earth* (1901) 105.

UP-TAIL, *v.* Abd. To bolt, run off, 'turn tail.' *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Aug. 1, 1903).

UPWARD, *sb.* Cor.[3] England out of Cornwall.

UR, *sb.* n.Yks.[4] i.q. **Ewer.**

URRA, *adj.* Hrf. (E.L.C.) i.q. **Ever a.**

VRACK, VRAN, VRAT, see **Wrack,** *sb.*[1], **Wran, Wrat.**

VRECK, VRINKLE, see **Wrack,** *sb.*[1], **Wrinkle,** *sb.*[2]

W

WADDY, *sb.* Cum. A grandfather. (E.W.P.)

‡WAFFERED, *pp.* Wor. Also in form **weffered** s.Wor. In phr. *waffered up,* of the eyes: stuck together, dimmed by sleep.

My eyes be regular waffered up in a morning (W.C.B.). s.Wor. Mah heyes be thot waffered ower o' wax an' tack marnins till a con't see nothin' 'ordly (H.K.).

WAFFLE, see **Wuffle.**

‡WAFRON, *sb.* Dev. A cloud, vapour.

Lock-a-daisy, mistress? look up at th' pil'm yonder. Es chudd'nt be a wafron, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv.

WAGONER, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s.v. Gurmaw). The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.*

‡WAINNESS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lnk. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Much less . . . can I think of having a conformist in my family who w^d either be a spie in it, or thorow fear might tempt to a sinfull superplus of wainness, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 514, ed. 1828.

‡WAITH, *sb.* Edb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A misprint for **walth.**

Doctors, wi' hocus-pocus faith, Gie poison, an' swoop aff your waith, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 180.

WAKE, *v.* War.[3] In phr. *to wake the fire,* to rouse into active burning a fire which is smouldering.

‡WALCH, *adj.* Brks. Cut through. (W.H.Y.)

WALKING-WAY, *sb.* s.Hrf. A pavement on the edge of a pool whereby cattle obtain access to the water without breaking down the banks. (E.W.P.)

‡WALK-WATER, *sb.* Cum. See below.

'Walk-water' implies a blank time when country folk found it difficult to make out the 'Bill of Fare' satisfactorily, when guests had to be entertained and when game was out of season (J.Ar.).

WALL AND BAND, *phr. Obs.* e.An. The leather used in spinning.

e.An.[1] Suf. She straight slipp'd off the Wall and Band And laid aside her Eucks and Twitches, BLOOMFIELD *Rural Tales* (1802) 3.

‡WALLOWED, *pp. Obs.* Sc. ? Turned over.

He has wallow'd it, he's wallowed it, He's wallowed it again, KINLOCH *Ballads* (1827) 84; CHILD *Ballads* (1882–98) *Gl.*

WALLY-KWITE, *sb.* Abd. A top-coat, great-coat. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (July 23, 1904).

‡WARGANG, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A pennon.

Nine wargangs beiring braid and wide, AYTOUN *Ballads* (ed. 1861 I. 16.

WARTH, see **Wraith,** *sb.*[1]

WASH, *v.* Cum. With *up*: of flannel: to shrink when washed. (E.W.P.)

WATCHED, *pp.* Hrf. Watchmaker's term: cleaned, repaired, put in order.

The clock was so badly watched by the last person who had it that it is no wonder that it would not go (E.W.P.).

WATER-CROW, *sb.* Cum.[4] (s. v. Bessy-dooker). The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*

WATER-GATE, *sb.* Wm.[1] Written **watter-geeat.** A watercourse; the direction of a stream or spout of water.

Git oot et wattergeeat er thoo'll be drooned, thoo lile maapy!

WATTLE, *sb.*[1] **2.** Ant. (S.A.B.)

WAUGH, see **Wug(g.**

‡WAUM, ? *sb.* Der.[2] nw.Der.[1] [Not known to our correspondents.] Want.

WAUMISH, *adj.* Sc. Uneasy, uncomfortable, squeamish.

Frf. I began to be akinda waumish, . . the kind o' a' ower kittlie feelin' that's like to garr you screech, ye dinna ken hoo, SALMOND *Man Sandy* (ed. 1903) 101.

WAYFARING-TREE, *sb.* Ant. The guelder-rose *Viburnum Opulus.* (S.A.B.)

WEAR, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *all the wear,* all the fashion. (A.W.)

WEAR, *v.* Sc. To long for or desire earnestly. See **Weary,** *v.* **9.**

Per. Haste ye back! I'll be wearin' t' hear the news, MACGREGOR *Souter's Lamp* (1903) 300.

WEASAND, *sb.* Lan. Nhp. War. Shr. Cmb. Also in forms **weazen** Cmb.; **wisen** Shr.[1]; **wissand** ne.Lan.[1]; **wizzen** Nhp.[1] War.[3] **1.** The gullet, throat, windpipe. ne.Lan.[1], Nhp.[1], War.[3], Shr.[1] **2.** The male organ of generation in animals. Cmb. (W.M.B.)

WEASEN, WEAWGH, see **Wizzen**, *v.*[1], **Wow**, *v.*[1]

WEEA(H, WEEASAN, see **Who**, *pron.*, **Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

WEE FREES, *phr.* Sc. See below.

The funds must be handed over to the remnant of the old Free Church—the 'Wee Frees,' as Scotland nicknames them, *Times* (Dec. 31, 1904); The successful body now known as 'Wee Frees,' *ib.* Jan. 12, 1905).

WEEGLE, WEEKIN, see **Wiggle, Wyking.**

WEERDIE, *sb.* Sc. ? A queer, uncanny person. Cf. **weird, wierd**, *adj.*

Fif. 'He's awa without his curran' loaf.' 'He's a weerdie,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 101.

WEER-STANES, ? *adv.* Dmf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In a state of hesitation. See **Weer**, *sb.* WALLACE *Schoolmaster* (1899) *Gl.*

WEEST, see **Wisht.**

WEET, *v.* Wor. Of a dog: to whine.

s.Wor. I 'eard the dog weetin' (H.K.).

WEETY, *adj.* Abd. Wet.

In a dry 'ear . . . an awfu' lot o' mair corn . . . nor in a weety 'ear, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Mar. 5, 1904).

WEEZEN, see **Wizzen**, *v.*[1]

‡**WEEZWAI**, *sb.* Som. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A bridle.

WEIGH, *v.* Cum. To understand. (E.W.P.)

WEIRLING, *sb.* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.*

When the weirling shrieks at night, Sow the seed with the morning light, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 58.

WEIRS, WEISEN, WEISLE, WEISTY, WEIZE, WEIZL(E, see **Wiers, Wisen, Wyzle, Wisty, Wise**, *v.*, **Wyzle.**

WENTED-MILK, *sb.* Wm. Stale, sour milk. (B.K.)

WEW, *sb.* n.Lin.[1] The cry of a cat. (s. v. Wow.)

WHIG-MIG-MORUM, *sb.* Sc. The name of a tune; *fig.* party politics; see below. Cf. **whip-meg-morum**, s. v. **Whip**, *v.* 1 (9).

Abd. Let Whig and Tory all agree, To drop their whig-mig-morum, SKINNER *Amusements* (1809) 55; (JAM., s. v. Whip-meg-morum).

‡**WHILKING**, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Complaining. Cf. **whilk**, *v.*[1]

s.Sc. Ye hae forgotten the bit whilking lassie, nae doot, that drave oot yer worthy faither's stirks, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 220.

WHIM-ME-GARY, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? Whimsical. Cf. **whigmaleerie.**

Edb. His late prais'd taste is whim-me-gary; His wife's an ugly clatt'ring goose, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 403.

WHITE, *adj.* Cum. Cor. **1.** In phr. *to be white under the lug*, to be pale, out of health. (E.W.P.) **2.** *Comb.* **White-finch**, the hen chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cor.[3]

WHITIES, *sb. pl.* Kcb. A species of sea-trout, prob. the *Salmo trutta.* Cf. **whiting, whitling.**

The fact of the people from Penigham being taken to a ford by Richard M'Chesney looks uncommonly like a planned raid on the 'whities' and 'kildochs,' for it would be just the season at which these fish are most plentiful in the Penkiln burn, *Gallovidian* (1903) V. 222.

WHITNECK, *sb.* w.Cor. A weasel. (G.F.R.)

WICK-THING, *sb.* Der. A term applied to all insects, &c., esp. those whose correct names are unknown. (H.R.) See **Quick**, *sb.* 15.

WIDDERMINT, *sb.* Sh.I. A pest, nuisance; a term of disgust.

Tak' up yon dokkin, da[a] evil widdermint! I dünna ken what da Loard made dokkins an' hoes for, *Sh. News* (Apr. 8, 1899).

WIDDERSHIN(S, see **Withershins.**

WIFE, *sb.* Cum. In phr. *wife's tea, obs.*, see below. See also **Wiving.**

On a suitable day after a confinement, as soon as the mother was strong enough, the matrons of the 'laitin'' were invited to tea; they brought with them presents of tea, sugar, and butter. On this occasion all had to be regaled with tea, bread, and sweet butter. This was called the 'wife's tea' (E.W.P.).

WIFFIN, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A moment; the same as **Weavin** (q.v.).

WIG, *sb.* s.Ayr. Slang word for a penny. (M.J.F.)

WILD-MYRTLE, *sb.* Cum. The creeping willow, *Salix repens.* (E.W.P.)

WILLY, *sb.* Lakel. **1.** The male organ; a slang name for a child's penis. Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm. (B.K.) **2.** *Comp.* **Willy-coat**, a child's flannel petticoat. Wm. (B.K.) Cf. **wylie-coat.**

WINNING, *ppl. adj.* Abd. In *comb.* **Winning ring**, a game of marbles. See **Win-and-loss** (s.v. **Win**, *sb.*[1] 11), **Winnie.**

We all played . . . with the 'bools' at the 'winning ring,' 'kypie,' and 'hard nickle doon,' W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903 31.

WITCHES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Som. **1.** In *comb.* **Witches' flower**, the greater celandine, *Chelidonium majus.* Som. *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 46. **2.** Round, red, clay marbles. Abd. *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Apr. 9, 1904).

WITCH-PAP, *sb.* Wm. (J.M.) See **Witch**, *sb.*[1] 1 (32).

WITHY-WIND, *sb.* s.Bck. The great bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium. Cornh. Mag.* (July 1903) 50.

WITLING, *sb.* Sc. A fool, simpleton, 'dunderhead.' Ayr. (J.F.)

WOLVER, *sb.* Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] ? A kind of jelly-fish.

Masses of collapsing jelly-fish, fierce little 'wolvers' throwing out their inky, fan-shaped stings in a fine rage, and startled crablets, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVI. 184.

WORK-STOT, *sb.* Abd. Written **wark-**. A work-ox, an ox used for ploughing.

The beens o's legs wid mak' a pair o' gran' haims for his wark-stot, W. WATSON *Auld Lang Syne* (1903) 90.

WOSTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in form **wuster.** A struggle, scuffle, 'scrimmage.'

Ayr. He had sair personal wusters wi' the deevil in his study-room when getting up his sermons, HUNTER *Studies* (1870) 49. Gall. I dout that after sic a woster, His lads did mak a doncie muster, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 40.

‡**WRENKLY**, *adj.* Dur. [Not known to our correspondents.] Holy. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

WREXENS, see **Raxens.**

WRING, *v.* Cum. With *up*: to twist, fold, or curl up, as a worm does when touched. Also used *fig.*

Carel badgers are monstrous sad fwok, The silly peer de'ils, how they wring up! ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 8; (E.W.P.)

Y

YAGHIES, *sb.* Bnff. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy body. 'He cam doun wi' a yawfu' yaghies.'

YAMPH, *adj.* Sc. Hungry, ravenous.

Abd. Gin they widna tak' their pottich they sid get a dish o' wan for a change. Aw'll promise they wid be yamph aneugh, gin they cam' back at denner time, *Abd. Wkly. Free Press* (Feb. 20, 1904).

YARD, *sb.* Cor.[3] Eighteen feet of stone hedging.

YELLOW-BELLY, *sb.* n.Cy. Lin. Ken. A frog; a slang term of derision applied to dwellers in marshy districts.

n.Cy. A derisive term for a native of Lincolnshire (B.K.). Lin., Ken. The term is given to the Fenmen around Boston, Lincolnshire; and the word is also known in Romney Marshes, Kent. There is an old saying: 'Margate magpies, Ramsgate skinflints, Sandwich yellow-bellies.' To call a marsh-dweller a 'yellow-belly' appears to be equal to calling him a frog. A gentleman once fell into a dike, whereupon his companion, who was a churchwarden, inquired, 'What! are ye goin' to make a yellow belly of him!' (D.W.L.)

YERL, *sb.* Fif. In *comb.* **Long-necked yerl**, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.* See **Earl-duck**, **Harle**, *sb.*

Up from the end rock came a croaking protest from a 'long-necked-yerl,' and the screechy mocking laughter of gulls invisibly hovering the waves of the incoming tide, SETOUN *Skipper of Barncraig* (1901) 278; (E.W.F.)

YETHERT, *adj.* Dmf. Heather-clad, covered with heather.

Dmf. Yon hill, athort its yethert broo, Yet woo't the glint sae wae tae lea', REID *Poems* (1894) 58.

YOUS, *pron. pl.* Nrf. You.

He will not say whether he will work for yous or no, RHYS *Diverted Village* (1903) 14.

YUKKED OUT, *phr.* Yks. Of dikes, ditches, &c.: cleaned out, dragged. Cf. **huck**, *v.*[3]

e.Yks. He had acres of potatoes under water, 'all because the authorities had not seen that the dykes had been yukked out,' *Yks. Even. Post* (Oct. 13, 1903) 4.

CORRIGENDA

ABBY, *sb.* Read **Arby, Arby-root.**

ABLACH, *sb.* Delete *Obs.* See **Aploch.** See Suppl.

ABOARD, *adv.* **1.** *Read* In phr. *to have summut(s aboard*, to be drunk or intoxicated.

ATHOL BROSE, *sb.* Delete *Obsol.*

BANDOLEER, *sb.* **3.** *For* spring *read* string.

BAT, *sb.*[2] Delete Edb. quotation and insert under **Bats**, *sb. pl.* **1.**

BAWKEN, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

BENON, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

BESETMENT, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

BIKE, *sb.*[1] **5.** Delete *Obs.*

BILDERT, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

BLICKER, *sb.* Read **Blicher.**

BLIND, *adj.* **3** (3). For *blind-merry-mopsey* read *blind-nerry-mopsey.*

BLOACH, *v.* and *sb.* Delete Wm.

BLUBBERED, *ppl. adj.* Delete *Obs.*?

BOURT, *v.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

BUNTER, *sb.*[3] *For* A dun cow *read* A dun crow.

BURGOO, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

CATILL, *v.* and *sb.* Read **Catlill.**

CAUSE, *sb.*[1] **3.** Read **Cause-house**, the house in which there is a dead body.

CLEACH, *v.*[1] Delete *Obsol.*

CLINE, *v.*[2] Delete [not known to our correspondents].

COBBILILTY, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

CODNOP, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

CONNIVER, *v.* *Read* To scheme or endeavour to accomplish anything.

COUSE, *v.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

CROWISH, *adj.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

CRUB, *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1] Delete **2.** *v.* &c. and insert in **Crub**, *sb.*[3] after **2.**

CUDDY, *sb.*[2] **2.** *For* Hence **Cuddle-bum**, *read* Hence **Cuddie-bum.**

CURN, *adj.* *For* Nhb. *read* se.Sc.

DEUGIND, *adj.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

DEWGS, *sb. pl.* Delete *Obs.*

DOSS, *sb.*[3] *For* tightening poops *read* tightening hoops.

DWAM, *sb.* **2** (1). For *a dram of drink*, read *a dwam of drink.*

EXPIRY, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

FRENCHED, *ppl. adj.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

GALE, *sb.*[6] Delete [not known to our correspondents].

GESTER, *v.* Delete *Obs.*

GILL, *sb.*[7] **1** (1). Read **Gill-sipper**, a tippler.

HACK, *sb.*[1] **12.** Delete Hence (1) **Hacelet-pie**, &c.

HURLING, *sb.*[1] **1.** Delete Cum. (E.W.P.)

KEMP, *adj.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

KEN, *v.* **1** (2). Delete **Ken-kind**, a species, genus.

KUNK, *sb.* Read **Knuk.**

MEDNART, *sb.* Read **Meduart.**

PACE, *sb.* **2** (1). Delete 'worn at Easter.'

PAMPLE, *v.*[2] Delete *Obs.* [not known to our correspondents].

PLAT, *sb.*[1] **7.** Hence **Plat-brecker**, *sb.* read *Obs.* An implement used for breaking up cow-plats.

RAFFISH, *adj.* **2.** Delete Wor. and quotation.

RAM-SAMMY, *sb.* Delete [not known to our correspondents].

REBAGHLE, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

SHANK, *sb.*[1] Delete **12.**

STOKE-PAN, *sb.* Read **Stope-pan.**

SUMP, *sb.*[1] **13.** Insert In *comp.* **Sump-wasp.**

SWEAR, *v.*[1] **II. 1** (1). Delete *to swear a bonny stick.*

TESTIFICAT(E, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

THRUFF, *sb.* Delete *Obs.*

YELLOW, *adj.* **1** (5). For **-berries** see **-bellies**, *Suppl.*

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S.T.S. = The Scottish Text Society.

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A query (?) inserted before the title of a work indicates that the dialect is uncertain or unreliable.

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Green, K. M. [Wil.]
Greene, W. H. [Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Greenwood, E. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Greenwood, J. [Nhb.]
Greg, E. M. [Chs.]
Gregg, J. C. [Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Gregor, W. [Bnff.]
Gregory, M. [w.Yks.]
Grierson, H. J. C. [Or.I.]
Griffin, C. A. [Oxf.]
Griffith, J. [Hrt.]
Gunn, G. [s.Sc.]
Gunn, J. [Or.I.]
Gurney, A. [Nrf.]

Hall, F. [Suf.]
Hall, F. [n.Yks.]
Hall, O. S. [Lan.]
Hall, R. [Glo.]
Hallam, T. [nw.Der.]
Hallward, J. T. [Hrt.]
Hamilton, C. W. [w.Yks.]
Hankinson, G. H. [Chs., s.Der., Stf.]
Hann, J. [Dor.]
Harbottle, J. [Nhb.]
Hardy, J. [Nhb.]
Hardy, T. [Dor.]
Harris, M. D. [War.]
Harris, W. [Not.]
Hart, H. C. [n.Ir.]
Hartland, E. S. [Glo.]
Hartley, J. [w.Yks.]
Haswell, G. H. [Nhb., Dur.]
Hawell, J. [Cum.]
Hawes, S. P. [Ess.]
Hayden, E. G. [Brks.]
Haylock, J. F. [Lan.]
Healey, T. H. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Heckley, W. [n. and e.Yks.]
Henderson, F. L. [Cor.]
Hepworth, S. C. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Heseltine, B. [Nrf.]
Hesketh, W. [s.Nrf.]
Heslop, R. O. [Nhb., n.Dur.]
Hewett, S. [Dev.]
Hey, H. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Hill, A. D. [Winch. School.]
Hill, J. [n.Yks.]
Hill, T. A. [Not.]
Hillenne, H. J. [Nrf.]
Hills, W. H. [Wm.]
Hoare, A. [Nrf.]
Hobhouse, C. E. [Wil.]
Hodgson, J. [n.Cy., var. dial.]
Hodgson, J. H. [n.Cum.]
Hodson, C. F. [Hrt.]
Holderness, T. [e.Yks.]
Hole, R. [MS. additions to Grose.]
Holland, R. [Chs.]
Holmden, W. [Var. dial.]
Holmes, H. [Suf.]
Hooper, J. [Nrf.]
Hooper, J. W. [Var. dial.]
Hope, G. [Cor.]
Hope, R. C. [Der.]
Hopkins, G. M. [Ir.]
Howard, R. H. [Yks.]
Hudson, J. C. [Lin.]
Hudson, J. K. [Lan.]
Huskinson, W. L. [Not.]
Hussey, A. [Ken.]
Hutton, A. H. D. [e.An.]
Hutton, H. S. [Glo.]

Inkster, J. [Sh.I.]
Irvine, K. [Sh.I.]
Irwin, A. J. [Ir.]

Jackson, G. F. [Shr.]
Jackson, W. [n.Yks.]
Jakobsen, J. [Sh.I.]
Jephson, J. M. [Ess.]
Johnston, C. F. H. [Oxf.]
Jones, J. [Glo., m.Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Jones, J. S. [Not.]
Jones, T. K. [Flt.]
Jowett, J. S. [w.Yks.]
Joyce, P. W. [s.Ir.]
Just, — [Wm.]

Kelly, G. [I.Ma.]
Kennett, W. [*MS. Gl.* c. 1700.]
Kermode, S. A. P. [I.Ma.]
Kewley, J. [Der., Stf.]
Kewley, W. [Cum.]
Kidson, F. [Yks., Lan.]
King, J. C. [Brks.]
Kingsford, H. [Wor.]
Kipling, T. [Yks.]
Kirby, S. A. [Var. dial.]
Kirk, J. P. [s.Not.]
Kirkby, B. [n.Wm., w.Yks.]
Kirkpatrick, A. F. [Sus.]
Knight, A. L. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Knowles, W. J. [n.Ir.]

Lach-Szyrma, W. S. [Cor.]
Lancaster, J. [w.Yks.]
Langford, J. A. [Stf.]
Larcombe, F. W. [Sus., Som.]
Latham, H. [w.Yks.]
Law, A. [Wil.]
Law, A. E. [em.Lan.]
Lawley, G. F. [s.Stf.]
Lawrence, T. [Lan.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Laws, E. [s.Pem.]
Lawson, R. [Wor.]
Lawton, D. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Lea, E. [Var. dial.]
Leach, R. E. [Dur.]
Lee, J. [Lan.]
Lee, J. N. [w.Yks.]
Lee, M. [Shr.]
Lee, P. F. [Min. terms, Yks.]
Leech, R. E. [Suf.]
Lees, F. [s.Lan.]
Leonard, G. H. [Var. dial.]
Leonard, R. M. [Var. dial.]
Lewin, D. W. [Ken.]
Lewis, J. S. [Mtg.]
Littledale, H. A. [w.Yks.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Lloyd, E. [w.Yks.]
Lloyd-Price, W. [Dev.]
Lowry, W. D. [Cor.]
Lowsley, B. [Brks.]
Lupton, F. M. [w.Yks.]
Lyall, L. K. [Som.]
Lysons, S. [Glo.]

McCall, P. J. [Ir.]
McEwen, K. [Or.I.]
McGuilay, J. [Ant.]
McLaren, J. W. [s.Sc.]
Maclaren, J. S. [n.Sc.]
MacRitchie, D. [Edb., Lth.]
Madden, F. [MS. additions to Grose.]
Mains, J. H. [Dor.]
Malan, E. C. [Dor.]
Manley, H. [Var. dial.]
Mansel, G. [Dor.]
Mansel-Pleydell, J. C. M. [Dor.]
Markham, C. A. [Nhp.]
Mason, J. [Nhb.]
Mason, J. [Wm.]
Mathwin, H. [Ken.]
Matthew, E. [Nrf.]
Matthews, A. H. H. [Bck., Oxf., and misc. agriculture.]
Matthewson, J. [Gall.]
Maude, Col. [w.Yks.]
May, E. [Wor.]
Mayhew, A. L. [Var. dial.]
Maylam, P. [Ken.]
Mayor, J. E. B. [Yks.]
Mellor, H. [w.Yks.]
Meredith, Miss. [Glo.]
Merrick, W. P. [Mid.]
Metcalfe, J. [w.Yks.]
Miller, G. [War.]
Miller, L. [Oxf.]
Millett, F. W. [Cor.]
Milligan, J. [Ess.]
Milroy, H. [Gall., Nhb., n.Yks.]
Minchin, H. H. [Ess.]
Mitchell, J. [Sc.]
Moon, M. S. [Cav.]
Moore, A. [Ken.]
Moore, H. C. [Hrf.]
Moore, R. W. [Wor.]
Morison, S. [I.Ma.]
Morris, E. R. [Mtg.]

Morris, M. C. F. [n.Yks.]
Morris, W. M. [s.Pem.]
Morrison, H. [n.Sc.]
Mortimer, H. [e.Yks.]
Moule, H. J. [Dor.]
Mulcahy, D. P. [Ir.]
Munby, A. J. [Var. dial.]
Murison, W. [Abd.]
Murray, E. [Ir.]
Murray, J. [e.Sc.]
Musters, L. C. [Not.]
Myers, J. [Tech. terms, Yks.]

Newboult, F. J. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Nicholl, S. [w.Yks.]
Nicholson, J. [e.Yks.]
Nicolson, D. [Cai.]
Nixon, J. [m.Cum.]
Noble, M. E. [n.Wm.]
Nodal, J. H. [Lan.]
Norris, F. L. [Glo.]
Northall, G. F. [War.]
Northorp, M. [w.Yks.]
Norton, C. H. B. [Nrf.]

Oddie, J. W. [Cum.]
O'Laverty, Rev. Father. [Ir.]
Onions, C. T. [War.]
Orger, E. R. [Ken.]
Ostle, J. S. [Cum.]
Ostler, G. [Oxf.]
Owen, E. [Mtg.]
Owen, H. [Pem.]

Palgrave, F. [Dur.]
Palmer, A. S. [Dub. and var. dial.]
Palmer, Miss. [Ker.]
Parish, W. D. [Ken.]
Parker, A. [Oxf.]
Parker, G. [Chs.]
Parkin, W. W. [Yks.]
Partridge, J. B. [ne.Wor.]
Patterson, A. [Nrf.]
Patterson, G. [Nfld.]
Patterson, Miss. [Ir.]
Patterson, W. H. [n.Ir.]
Paul, C. K. [Dor.]
Peachey, G. C. [Brks.]
Peacock, E. [n.Lin.]
Peacock, M. [nw.Lin.]
Peek, C. E. [Dor.]
Peel, R. [Lan.]
Pegge, S. [MS. additions to Grose.]
Pengelly, W. [sw.Dev.]
Peter, T. C. [Cor.]
Petrie, G. [Or.I.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Phillpotts, E. [Dev., Cor.]
Phipson, E. A. [War.]
Pickthall, C. L. [Suf.]
Pigott, E. P. [Var. dial.]
Pilling, A. [Lan.]
Pinnock, T. [s.Stf.]
Piper, A. M. F. [Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Plenderleath, W. C. [Wil., Dev.]
Plummer, C. [Hmp.]
Pope, A. [Stf.]
Porter, C. [Cum.]
Powell, J. U. [Wil.]
Powell, K. [Shr.]
Powles, R. F. [Hmp.]
Powley, J. [Cum.]
Powley, M. [Cum.]
Prevost, E. W. [Cum.]
Prickman, J. D. [Dev.]
Priestley, J. [w.Yks.]
Punchard, E. G. [Nrf., Suf.]

Quiller-Couch, A. T. [Cor.]

Radcliffe, J. [Lan.]
Radcliffe, P. [Var. dial.]
Rait, R. S. [Abd.]
Ram, F. [Suf.]
Rawnsley, H. D. [Wm.]
Raymond, J. T. [Wor.]
Raymond, W. [s.Som.]
Rayner, F. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Rhodes, J. [w.Yks.]
Richards, D. M. [Wal.]
Richards, T. H. [m. and s.Lin.]
Richings, L. W. [Hrf.]
Ridgway, M. [w.Yks.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Ridley, R. B. [sw.Nhb.]
Robertson, J. D. [Var. dial.]
Robinson, C. C. [Yks.]
Robinson, C. J. [Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Rodgers, G. F. [Cor.]
Rogers, C. F. [Cor.]
Rope, H. J. L. [Suf.]
Rope, M. E. [Suf.]
Rose, N. [War.]
Rose, W. F. [Som.]
Ross, M. H. [Dev. and var. dial.]
Rowbottom, H. [Der.]
Rowland, M. A. [Oxf., Ess.]
Rowntree, J. S. [Yks.]
Roy, N. [Sc.]
Rudd, R. H. [w.Yks.]
Rundle, S. [w.Cor.]
Rutherford, W. G. [Sc.]
Rycroft, E. H. [Hmp.]
Rye, W. [e.An.]
Ryland, J. W. [War.]

Salisbury, J. [Wor.]
Salmon, J. [Ir.]
Sanders, F. [Chs.]
Sandys, W. [Cor.]
Satterthwaite, W. [n.Lan.]
Sawyer, F. E. [Sus.]
Scandrett, R. A. [Dwn.]
Scot, S. A. [Or.I.]
Scott, J. [w.Yks.]
Scott, R. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Sephton, J. [sw.Lan.]
Shadwell, B. [Cor.]
Shadwell, J. E. L. [Dor.]
Shadwell, L. L. [Winch. School.]
Sharman, L. [Nhp.]
Shaw, W. F. [Ken.]
Shepherd, H. F. [w.Yks.]
Shuffrey, W. A. [w.Yks.]
Simmons, D. A. [Ir.]
Singleton, J. S. F. [Glo., Som.]
Skeat, W. W. [Var. dial.]
Skyrm, L. M. [w.Yks.]
Slingsby, W. C. [w.Yks.]
Sloane, E. J. [Lei.]
Slow, E. [Wil.]
Smith, C. [I.W.]
Smith, E. [War.]
Smith, W. H. [Yks.]
Snowden, J. K. [w.Yks.]
Southall, M. L. [Shr., Hrf.]
Spence, J. [Sh.I.]
Stead, R. [e.Yks.]
Steen, J. [Ir.]
Stephenson, T. [n.Yks.]
Stevenson, W. H. [Not.]
Stock, J. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Stokes, J. [w.Yks.]
Street, E. E. [e.Sus.]
Strong, H. A. [Dev.]
Strong, W. A. [Wor.]
Sugars, J. E. [Cum.]
Sutcliffe, H. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Sutton, C. W. [Lan.]
Sutton, E. [n.Lin.]
Sutton, T. S. [Wil.]
Sweeting, W. D. [Nhp.]
Sweetman, G. [e.Som.]
Sword, J. [Per.]
Sykes, W. [Var. dial.]

Tate, T. [w.Yks.]
Taylor, F. E. [s.Lan.]
Terry, C. [Suf.]
Thompson, C. [w.Yks.]
Thompson, F. P. [w.Yks.]
Thompson, G. H. [Nhb.]
Thornton, W. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Thorpe, D. [Mining terms, Yks.]
Tombs, J. S. O. [Pem.]
Tomes, R. F. [Wor.]
Tomline, G. H. [s.War.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Tomlinson, J. [Wm.]
Treloar, J. P. [Cor.]
Turner, J. [Tech. terms, Yks. and mining terms, Stf.]
Turner, W. B. [w.Yks.]
Tweddell, G. M. [n.Yks.]
Twistleton, T. [w.Yks.]
Tyson, M. [e.Ken.]

Unwin, S. P. [w.Yks.]

Vernon, C. J. [I.W.]
Vint, W. H. [Quarry terms, w.Yks.]

Waddell, C. H. [Dwn.]
Waddington, G. W. [n.Yks.]
Wagstaff, T. B. [Wor.]
Walker, G. A. [w.Sus.]
Walker, G. B. [w.Yks.]
Walker, G. G. [e.Lin.]
Walker, H. [Cum., Not.]
Walker, J. T. [Yks.]
Walmsley, E. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Walter, J. C. [Lin.]
Walton, E. [n.Stf.]
Wansbrough, N. [Nrf.]
Warburton, S. [Lan.]
Ward, T. [w.Yks.]
Waring, T. P. [Ir.]
Warrack, A. [Sc.]
Warrington, T. C. [Stf.]
Washbourne, J. K. [Glo.]
Watson, C. [w.Yks.]
Watson, J. [Per.]
Watson, M. [Oxf., Ess.]
Watt, J. W. [Dmf.]
Waugh, E. [Lan.]
Weaver, F. W. [Som.]
Wedge, F. E. [War.]
Westlake, J. [w.Cor.]
White, R. [Not.]
Whiteside, J. [Wm.]
Whitworth, A. R. [Dor.]
Wilkinson, Miss. [Var. dial.]
Wilkinson, I. [n.Yks.]
Wilkinson, J. H. [w.Yks.]
Williams, G. [Sc.]
Williams, W. P. [Som.]
Williamson, C. A. [Ir.]
Williamson, L. [Sh.I.]
Wilson, A. G. [Lan.]
Wilson, J. [Hrt.]
Wilson, J. B. [Hrf.]
Wilson, J. C. [Stf.]
Wilson, W. B. [Edb., Lth.]
Wilson, W. B. R. [Ayr., Clc.]
Winn, H. [Lin.]
Wise, J. R. [War., Hmp.]
Woodcock, L. [Der.]
Woodhouse, R. [Hrf.] *Coll.* L.L.B.
Woodruffe-Peacock, E. A. [Lin.]
Woodward, F. W. M. [sw.Wor.]
Woolward, E. [Lan., Lin.]
Wordsworth, C. [Dor.]
Wraith, H. [Der.]
Wrathmell, T. [Chs.]
Wright, E. M. [Hrf., w.Yks.]
Wright, J. [w.Yks. and var. dial.]
Wrigley, R. [n.Cum.]
Wroot, H. E. [e. and w.Yks.]

Young, R. M. [n.Ir.]
Young, W. H. [Brks. and var. dial.]

THE ENGLISH DIALECT GRAMMAR

COMPRISING

THE DIALECTS OF ENGLAND, OF THE SHETLAND AND ORKNEY ISLANDS AND OF THOSE PARTS OF SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND WALES WHERE ENGLISH IS HABITUALLY SPOKEN

BY

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'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;
Vieles Reden thut es nicht'

HENRY FROWDE
OXFORD, LONDON, EDINBURGH
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1905

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PREFACE

THE scope of this grammar is briefly indicated on the title-page, but those who consult it must not expect to find each and every dialect treated with that minuteness which ought to be given in a grammar dealing with one single dialect. My endeavour has been to bring out as far as possible the main characteristic features of all the dialects.

At one time I intended to base my material for the Phonology of the grammar chiefly upon non-literary words, as there can be no doubt that such words are far less likely to have been influenced by the literary language than ordinary words which are in use both in the literary language and in the dialects. But on further consideration it became clear that such a plan would not prove satisfactory, because very few genuine dialect words extend over a large area, and also because such words would not throw much light upon the phonology of the literary words: and it is in the elucidation of the literary language that the chief value of a dialect grammar lies. I therefore decided to base my material for the most part upon words which occur both in the literary language and in the dialects. This plan has at least the great merit of helping to clear up many obscure points connected with the phonology of literary English, but its great drawback is the difficulty of distinguishing in each case between the genuine dialect development and the cases where the dialect pronunciation has been influenced by the literary language. How strong this influence has often been may be seen, for example, in the great number of abnormal forms in the Scotch dialects in regard to words which contained ā in Old English (see § 122). Here too there is the difficulty of finding words which extend throughout all or most of the dialects. This applies especially to the preterite and past participle of strong verbs, e. g. in the majority of the dialects for *blew* we find *blowed*; for *brook* sb. we find in different localities totally different words, as *beck*, *burn*, &c.; or again, the word *girl* is not often used: it is replaced by *wench*, *lass*, &c.; for *son* the words *boy*, *lad* are mostly used; and similarly for many other words.

Some philologists and others interested in the subject would doubtless have liked to find in the Introduction to the grammar a classification of the words of which our 'folk speech' is composed. It was part of my initial scheme to collect the words under the headings: English, French, Scandinavian, and so on with all the foreign elements, but I found after making considerable lists that this would have occupied more space than I could afford to devote to the subject.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar, I have generally started out from Old English, which in the present state of Middle English scholarship is the only satisfactory plan. The dialects prove conclusively that many vowel-sounds, which are generally supposed to have fallen together in Middle English, were in reality kept apart, and have remained so in some dialects to the present day. In the treatment of the French element I have in most cases started out from the present pronunciation of literary English, because the French words have come into the dialects at various periods and through various channels. When the vowels in the French words have had the same development in the dialects as those in the native words, a cross-reference is given to the paragraph where the corresponding development is treated in detail.

I have not here attempted to trace the various stages of development of the consonant- and vowel-

sounds in passing from Old English to the modern dialects, as it is my intention to treat the subject fully in an entirely different book bearing upon the philology of the English tongue, in which I shall also endeavour to show the light thrown by the dialects on the historical development of literary English.

In writing a grammar it is usual to compile the index last of all; but the material for this grammar was so great that it was found expedient to compile and print the index first, and then to write the grammar chiefly from the material contained in the index. When only a few dialect forms of a word occur in the index it generally means, either that the word is not used in other districts or that it has no other by-forms. The preterite and past participle of strong verbs have not as a rule been included in the index and phonology, because in many cases these forms are not normal developments from Old English, but are new formations due to levelling, &c. Some idea of the great labour involved in the compilation of the index can be formed when it is stated that it contains 2,431 words, 15,924 dialect forms, and over 90,000 references to counties or parts of counties. I have spared neither time nor trouble in trying to make the index as accurate as possible, but in dealing with such a vast amount of material it cannot be expected that it is free from inaccuracies.

The difficulties involved in collecting and sifting the material for a grammar of this kind can only be appreciated to their full extent by people who have attempted a similar piece of work. Some years ago I wrote a pamphlet containing instructions how to write down accurately the dialect pronunciation of words through the medium of a phonetic alphabet specially devised for the purpose. At the end of the pamphlet I gave two lists of words of which the exact dialect pronunciation was required. The first list contained 2,080 native words, and the second list contained 315 French loan-words. Copies of the pamphlet were sent to over 1,200 people in the various parts of the United Kingdom, but, as was to be expected, only a comparatively small number of these persons were able to furnish me with the required information, chiefly owing to their never having had any previous experience in dealing with a phonetic alphabet. For some reason, whether political or racial I cannot say, I found it extremely difficult to obtain helpers in Ireland and Wales. Another point of difficulty is that the people who supplied the material were not always natives of the locality from whence they collected it. And even the pronunciation of natives differs considerably in the same district according to their social rank, for the working classes have their social scales, just as the upper classes. Great divergences can arise, too, according to the age of the dialect speaker—the age of my helpers varied from twenty-five to eighty. This accounts for some of the differences in the pronunciation of the same words in the same district; see for example § 43.

As I did not learn to read until I was practically grown up, the knowledge of my own dialect—uninfluenced by the literary language—has been of considerable use in the writing of this grammar, and has enabled me to avoid mistakes which would certainly have been made by any one who had not spoken a dialect pure and simple in his youth. The working classes speak quite differently among themselves, than when speaking to strangers or educated people, and it is no easy matter for an outsider to induce them to speak pure dialect, unless the outsider happens to be a dialect speaker himself. An excellent example of this came before me the other day in a Westmoreland village. A man said to me: **ðə rǫdz ə dəti,** and I said to him: **duənt jə sē up iər ət t'riadz əz muki?** With a bright smile on his face he replied: **wi diu,** and forthwith he began to speak the dialect in its pure form. Again, it is certain that dialect speakers in extreme old age revert to the dialect as it existed in their youth. Two years ago I visited an old woman in a Yorkshire village, whom I had known intimately for forty-eight years, and for at least half of that time had been in daily intercourse with her. I found that whereas she formerly said **deə, uəm** for *day, home,* she now said **dē, ōm,** and some of her other vowel-sounds had been changed in a similar manner.

There can be no doubt that pure dialect speech is rapidly disappearing even in country districts, owing to the spread of education, and to modern facilities for intercommunication. The writing of this grammar was begun none too soon, for had it been delayed another twenty years I believe it would

by then be quite impossible to get together sufficient pure dialect material to enable any one to give even a mere outline of the phonology of our dialects as they existed at the close of the nineteenth century.

Over 500,000 slips were got together from various sources, each slip containing a literary English word with its dialect pronunciation and district. But many of these slips proved to be valueless, especially such as related to dialects spoken within twenty-five miles of London. In these regions the dialects are hopelessly mixed and are now practically worthless for philological purposes. Still, in spite of all these difficulties in collecting, sifting, and assorting, a great mass of really valuable material was collected for me by various helpers. I owe a great debt of gratitude to all the people who have rendered me assistance either in collecting material or in answering queries. A complete list of such persons will be found on pp. 60–62 of the Bibliography to the Dictionary. In this Preface I have not room to repeat all the names, but I must specially mention the following:—H. F. Abell, Esq. (se.Ken.); W. M. Anderson, Esq. (Lth.); J. Avery, Esq. (n.Nhb.); the Rev. A. M. Baylay (Not.); Miss A. Berkley (Dur.); W. H. Bracher, Esq. (e.Som.); S. Bradbury, Esq. (n.Der.); R. Brash, Esq. (n.Lan.); G. Clark, Esq. (Abd., Buchan district); J. Clarke, Esq. (s.Lan.); J. Cocks, Esq. (s.Nhb.); A. J. Coles, Esq. (Dev.); the Rev. J. H. Copleston (Dev.); W. A. Craigie, Esq. (w.Frf. and e.Per.); the Rev. R. D. Ellwood (nw.Lan.); M. J. Finlayson, Esq. (s.Ayr.); J. Foster, Esq. (Ayr.); Dr. H. E. Fraser (Frf.); the Rev. J. S. Goldie (Peb.); E. Goodwin, Esq. (I.Ma.); R. O. Heslop, Esq. (se.Nhb.); T. H. Hodgson, Esq. (n.Cum.); W. L. Huskinson, Esq. (m.Not.); B. Kirkby, Esq. (w.Wm.); W. J. Knowles, Esq. (Ant.); Miss A. E. Law (Lan.); G. F. Lawley, Esq. (s.Stf.); F. Lees, Esq. (s.Lan.); D. MacRitchie, Esq. (Edb. and m.Lth.); the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell (Dor.); Dr. J. Mason (Wm.); J. Matthewson, Esq. (Gall.); J. Nixon, Esq. (m.Cum.); Miss M. E. Noble (n.Wm., Haweswater district); J. R. Pairman, Esq. (Edb.); Miss M. Peacock (nw.Lin.); J. U. Powell, Esq. (Wil.); W. B. Ridley, Esq. (sw.Nhb., Hexham district); the Rev. J. Sephton (sw.Lan.); Miss E. J. Sloane (Lei.); E. E. Street, Esq. (e.Sus.); G. Sweetman, Esq. (e.Som.); J. S. O. Tombs, Esq. (s.Pem.); E. Walton, Esq. n.Stf.); S. Warburton, Esq. (Lan.); Miss M. Watson (sw.Oxf.); the Rev. G. Williams (Slg.); the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson (Ayr. and Cle.); W. B. Wilson, Esq. (Edb.)

A complete list of the books consulted in writing the grammar will be found in the Bibliography to the Dictionary. Those books which have been especially helpful are mentioned again on page ix below. But a mere place in a list would not adequately express my great indebtedness to the monumental work of the late Dr. A. J. Ellis, *On Early English Pronunciation*, which I have found invaluable for checking and supplementing my own material.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. G. Ostler, the press-reader, for the most excellent manner in which he has read the press-proofs of all the Dictionary, Supplement, Bibliography, and Grammar; to Miss E. Miller, who with such skill and scholarship helped to systematize and tabulate the masses of material for the grammar, as a worthy finish to six years of able and devoted work as my assistant; and in conclusion to my wife, the value of whose practical help and sympathy no words of mine can fitly express.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
September 1905.

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ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

adj.	= adjective.	indic.	= indicative.	nnw.	= north-north-west.	sb.	= substantive.
adv.	= adverb.	inf.	= infinitive.	nom.	= nominative.	Sc.	= Scotland.
aux.	= auxiliary.	Ir.	= Irish.	nw.	= north-west.	s.Cy.	= south country.
cj.	= conjunction.	Irel.	= Ireland.	obj.	= objective.	se.	= south-east.
Cy.	= country.	lit.	= literary.	obs.	= obsolete.	sing.	= singular.
cons.	= consonant.	m.	= mid.	obsol.	= obsolescent.	sm.	= south-mid.
cp.	= compare.	masc.	= masculine.	OE.	= Old English.	sn.	= south-north.
e.	= east.	ME.	= Middle English.	O.Icel.	= Old Icelandic.	snw.	= south-north-west.
e.Cy.	= east country.	me.	= mid-east.	O.Ital.	= Old Italian.	sw.	= south west.
E.D.D.	= English Dialect Dictionary.	Midl.	= Midlands.	pers.	= person, personal.	sw.Cy.	= south-west country.
em.	= east-mid.	Mod.	= Modern.	pl.	= plural.	v.	= verb.
en.	= east-north.	ms.	= mid-south.	pp.	= past participle.	w.	= west.
Eng.	= England.	n.	= north.	poss.	= possessive.	Wal.	= Wales.
es.	= east-south.	n.Cy.	= north country.	pres.	= present.	w.Cy.	= west country.
esp.	= especially.	ne.	= north-east.	pret.	= preterite.	wm.	= west-mid.
fem.	= feminine.	nm.	= north-mid.	pron.	= pronoun.	wn.	= west-north.
Fr.	= French.	nne.	= north-north-east.	rel.	= relative.	ws.	= west-south.
gen.	= generally.	nn.	= north-north	s.	= south.	ww.	= west-west.

LIST OF COUNTIES, ETC., IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Abd. = Aberdeen.
Agl. = Anglesea.
Ags. = Angus.
Ant. = Antrim.
Arg. = Argyll.
Bch. = Buchan.
Bck. = Bucks.
Bdf. = Bedford.
Bnff. = Banff.
Brk. = Brecknock.
Brks. = Berks.
Bte. = Bute.
Bwk. = Berwick.
Cai. = Caithness.
Cdg. = Cardigan.
Chs. = Cheshire.
Clc. = Clackmannan.
Cld. = Clydesdale.
Cmb. = Cambridge.
Cor. = Cornwall.
Crm. = Cromarty.
Crn. = Carnarvon.
Cth. = Carmarthen.
Cum. = Cumberland.
Der. = Derby.
Dev. = Devon.
Dmb. = Dumbarton.
Dmf. = Dumfries.
Dnb. = Denbigh.
Don. = Donegal.
Dor. = Dorset.
Dub. = Dublin.
Dur. = Durham.
Dwn. = Down.
e.An. East Anglia.
Edb. = Edinburgh.
Elg. = Elgin.
Eng. = England.
Ess. = Essex.
e.Yks. = East Riding of Yorkshire.
Fif. = Fife.
Flt. = Flint.
Frf. = Forfar.
Gall. = Galloway.
Glo. = Gloucester.
Gmg. = Glamorgan.
Hdg. = Haddington.
Hmp. = Hampshire.
Hnt. = Huntingdon.
Hrf. = Hereford.
Hrt. = Hertford.
I.Ma. = Isle of Man.
Inv. = Inverness.
Ir., Irel. = Ireland.
I.W. = Isle of Wight.
Keb. = Kirkcudbright.
Ked. = Kincardine.
Ken. = Kent.
Knr. = Kinross.
Lakel. = Lakeland.
Lan. = Lancashire.
Ldd. = Londonderry.
Lei. = Leicester.
Lin. = Lincoln.
Lnk. = Lanark.
Lnl. = Linlithgow.
Lon. = London.
Lth. = Lothian.
Ltr. = Leitrim.
Mer. = Merioneth.
Mid. = Middlesex.
Midl. = Midlands.
Mng. Monaghan.
Mon. = Monmouth.
Mry. = Moray.
Mtg. = Montgomery.
Myo. = Mayo.
Nai. = Nairn.
Nhb. = Northumberland.
Nhp. = Northampton.
n.Ir. = North Ireland.
Not. = Nottingham.
Nrf. = Norfolk.
n.Wal. = North Wales.
n.Yks. = N. Riding of Yorkshire.
Or.I. = Orkney Isles.
Oxf. = Oxford.
Peb. = Peebles.
Pem. = Pembroke.
Per. = Perth.
Rdn. = Radnor.
Rnf. = Renfrew.
Rs. = Ross.
Rut. = Rutland.
Rxb. = Roxburgh.
Sc = Scotland.
Sc.I. = Scilly Isles.
Sh.I. = Shetland Isles.
Shr. = Shropshire.
s.Ir. = South Ireland.
Slg. = Stirling.
Slk. = Selkirk.
Som. = Somerset.
Stf. = Stafford.
Sth. = Sutherland.
Suf. = Suffolk.
Sur. = Surrey.
Sus. = Sussex.
s.Wal. = South Wales.
Twd. = Tweeddale.
Uls. = Ulster.
Wal. = Wales.
War. = Warwick.
Wgt. = Wigtown.
Wil. = Wiltshire.
Wm. = Westmoreland.
Wor. = Worcester.
Wxf. = Wexford.
w.Yks. = West Riding of Yorkshire.
Yks. = Yorks.

LIST OF COUNTIES, ETC., IN THE ORDER QUOTED

SCOTLAND

Shetland Isles = Sh.I.
Orkney Isles = Or.I.
Caithness = Cai.
Sutherland = Sth.
Cromarty = Crm.
Ross = Rs.
Inverness = Inv.
Moray = Mry.
Nairn = Nai.
Elgin = Elg.
Banff = Bnff.
Buchan = Bch.
Aberdeen = Abd.
Angus = Ags.
Kincardine = Ked.
Forfar = Frf.
Perth = Per.
West Scotland = w.Sc.
Argyll = Arg.
Bute = Bte.
Fife = Fif.
Kinross = Knr.
Clackmannan = Clc.
Stirling = Slg.
South Scotland = s.Sc.
Clydesdale = Cld.
Dumbarton = Dmb.
Renfrew = Rnf.
Ayr = Ayr.
Lanark = Lnk.
Linlithgow = Lnl.
Lothian = Lth.
Edinburgh = Edb.
Tweeddale = Twd.
Haddington = Hdg.
Berwick = Bwk.
Peebles = Peb.
Selkirk = Slk.
Roxburgh = Rxb.
Dumfries = Dmf.
Galloway = Gall.
Kirkcudbright = Keb.
Wigtown = Wgt.

IRELAND

North Ireland = n.Ir.
Ulster = Uls.
Antrim = Ant.
Down = Dwn.
Londonderry = Ldd.
Donegal = Don.
Dublin = Dub.
South Ireland = s.Ir.
Wexford = Wxf.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Northumberland = Nhb.
Durham = Dur.
Cumberland = Cum.
Westmoreland = Wm.
Yorkshire = Yks.
Lancashire = Lan.
Isle of Man = I.Ma.
Cheshire = Chs.
North Wales = n.Wal.
Flintshire = Flt.
Denbighshire = Dnb.
Carnarvonshire = Crn.
Anglesea = Agl.
Merionethshire = Mer.
Staffordshire = Stf.
Derbyshire = Der.
Nottinghamshire = Not.
Lincolnshire = Lin.
Rutlandshire = Rut.
Leicestershire = Lei.
Northamptonshire = Nhp.
Warwickshire = War.
Worcestershire = Wor.
Shropshire = Shr.
Montgomeryshire = Mtg.
Herefordshire = Hrf.
Monmouthshire = Mon.
South Wales = s.Wal.
Cardiganshire = Cdg.
Radnorshire = Rdn
Brecknockshire = Brk.
Glamorganshire = Gmg.
Carmarthenshire = Cth.
Pembrokeshire = Pem.
Gloucestershire = Glo.
Oxfordshire = Oxf.
Berkshire = Brks.
Buckinghamshire = Bck.
Bedfordshire = Bdf.
Hertfordshire = Hrt.
Middlesex = Mid.
London = Lon.
Huntingdonshire = Hnt.
East Anglia = e.An.
Cambridgeshire = Cmb.
Norfolk = Nrf.
Suffolk = Suf.
Essex = Ess.
Kent = Ken.
Surrey = Sur.
Sussex = Sus.
Hampshire = Hmp.
Isle of Wight = I.W.
Wiltshire = Wil.
Dorsetshire = Dor.
Somersetshire = Som.
Devonshire = Dev.
Cornwall = Cor.

INTRODUCTION

§ 1. This grammar treats of the dialects of England, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and of those parts of Scotland, Ireland and Wales where English is habitually spoken.

Any one who has ever attempted to classify the modern dialects of a country, knows but too well how difficult and how unsatisfactory the task is. Although the material got together for this grammar is very considerable, yet it is often insufficient to enable me to give the exact geographical area over which many of the grammatical phenomena extend; hence the boundaries, given in the classification of the dialects, are more or less arbitrary. If we possessed about three hundred detailed grammars of the principal English dialects spoken in the United Kingdom, and could find hundreds of competent people willing to answer queries about difficult or doubtful points, it might be possible to furnish a classification of our dialects, which would be tolerably accurate for all practical purposes. But this ideal state of things is never likely to be realized. On the one hand our dialects are rapidly disappearing even in country districts owing to the spread of education and modern facilities for intercommunication, and on the other hand there is a great dearth of people interested in the serious study of English philology.

In the classification of the dialects given below I have in a great measure followed the one given by Dr. Ellis in his monumental work on *Early English Pronunciation*, vol. V.

I. Sh. & Or.I. and Sc., which are subdivided into nine groups:

(1) Sh. & Or.I.

(2) Cai.

(3) ne.Sc. including e.Crm. Nai. Elg. Bnff. Bch. Abd.

(4) sn.Sc. including e.Frf. Kcd.

(5) nm.Sc. including w.Frf. e. & se.Per. nw.Fif. w.Slg.

(6) sm.Sc. including s.Ayr. w.Dmf. Kcb. Wgt.

(7) wm.Sc. including se.Arg. s.Bte. e. & s.Dmb. Rnf. n.Ayr. Lnk.

(8) em.Sc. including Fif. (except nw.Fif.) Knr. Clc. Lnl. Edb. Hdg. Bwk. Peb.

(9) s.Sc. including in Eng. a strip of n.Cum. and the northern slopes of the Cheviot Hills. In Sc. Rxb. Slk. e. & m.Dmf.

Note.—**a** has a tendency to become **à** before a single nasal. OE. æ (a) in originally open syllables and OE. ā have fallen together. OE. æ (a) in originally closed syllables has become **à** in s.Sc. **e** has been labialized in the combination **we** in such words as *dwell, wedge*. **i** has not been diphthongized in the combination **i+nd**. **i** has become **ʉ** when preceded by **w**. OE. **i** and **y** when followed by **nd** are still kept apart. For the peculiar development of OE. **i** see § 68. OE. **o** in originally open syllables and OE. ā are still kept apart. **o** in closed syllables has a tendency to become **à** in wm.Sc. **u** has become **ʉ** as in the lit. language. OE. **u** has not been diphthongized before a following **nd**. In s.Sc. OE. ī has become **ài** when final and before voiced spirants, in other conditions it has gen. become **ei**. OE. ū has gen. remained, but in s.Sc. it has become **ʉu** when final. In Sc. the vowels are gen. medium long and when lengthened they are much longer than the long vowels in the dialects of Eng., especially when final and before voiced spirants. Long vowels retain their quality when shortened, thus ē becomes **ê** not **e**, and ī becomes **ì** not **i**, as would be the case in the dialects of Eng.

Initial **ð, þ, þr** have become **d, t, tr** in Sh.I. The old spirant **χ** has remained in such words as *high, laugh, dough*. In Sc. (except s.Sc.) medial **d** has disappeared after **n** in such words as *cinder, wonder*. Initial **ð** has disappeared in Cai. in such words as *them, that*. Initial **gn** has remained in Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. Initial **h** before vowels is never omitted. Initial **hw** has become **f** in ne.Sc. and also occasionally in Cai. sn. & nm.Sc. Initial **kn** has been preserved in Sh. & Or.I. and ne.Sc. Final **l** has gen. disappeared after a guttural vowel. **r** is strongly trilled in all positions of a word. OE. **sc** has become **s** in *shall, should*. Intervocalic **s** has become **ʃ** in such words as *gusset, mussel*. **s** has become **ʃ** especially after **l, n, r** in s.Sc. in such words as *grilse, mince, farce*. Intervocalic **t** (**tt**) followed by **l** or **r** in the next syllable has become the glottal catch in such words as *battle* (**ba:əl**), *better* (**be:ər**) in wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Initial **wr** has become **vr** in ne.Sc. & s.Frf., and has remained in Sh. & Or.I. and the other parts of Sc.

Nouns ending in **f** retain **f** in the pl. and take **s** (except *leaf, life, thief, wife* in s.Sc.). The pers. pron. of the second pers. sing. is in gen. use in Sh. & Or.I., but it is almost extinct in Sc. The unemphatic pron. **em** (**əm**) *them* is never used except in Cai. The emphatic form of *us* is **hʉz**, which is the only word in the Sc. dialects containing an 'inorganic' **h**. **at** is used as the rel. pronoun. **yon** (**jon**), **thon** (**ðon**) are used for *that* and *those*. South of the Grampians **thae** (**ðē**), **thir** (**ðir**) are used for *these* and *those*. In ne.Sc. *this* and *that* are used for the sing. and plural. Most Sc. dialects preserve the old distinction between the pres. participle and the verbal substantive.

II. Ireland.—Consisting chiefly of Uls. Dub. and Wxf.

Note.—OE. **i** has not been diphthongized before a following **nd** in Ant. OE. **u** has gen. become **ù**.

The guttural spirant **χ** has remained in such words as *high, laugh, dough*. Initial **h** has remained before vowels. Final **l** has disappeared after a guttural vowel. The **r** is strongly trilled in all positions of a word. Initial **tr, str** have become **tþr, stþr** or **þr, sþr**. Medial **tr** has become **tþr** or **þr**.

at is used as a rel. pron. **ðē, ðir** are used for *these* and *those* in Uls. **jon** (**yon**), **ðon** are used for *that* and *those*. **ðik** (**thick**) is used for *this* and *that* in Wxf. It will be seen that the dialect of Uls. has much in common with the Sc. dialects, and that the dialect of Wxf. has much in common with the dialects of the sw. of England.

III. England and Wales.—Consisting of the Northern, Midland, Eastern, Western and Southern divisions.

1. The Northern division consists of Nhb. Cum. (except n.Nhb. and n.Cum. which belong to s.Sc.) Dur. Wm. the n. and e. Ridings of Yks. with the hilly district of the w.Riding, n.Lan.

This division is subdivided into three groups:

(1) n.Northern including Nhb. except the northern slopes of the Cheviot Hills, a small portion of n.Cum., n.Dur.

(2) w.Northern including s.Dur. w. & m.Cum. Wm. and the hilly parts of the w.Riding of Yks., n.Lan.

(3) e.Northern including the n. and e. Ridings and a small portion of the w.Riding of Yks.

2. The Midland division consists of sw. & s.Yks. s. & m.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Lin. Not. War. (except s.War. which belongs to the Southern division) n.Wor. ne.Shr. Flt. Dnb.

This division is subdivided into ten groups:

(1) Border Midland including Lin.

(2) sn.Midl. including se.Lan. ne.Chs. and nw.Der.

(3) wn.Midl. including s.Lan. south of the Ribble.

(4) nn.Midl. including m.Lan. I.Ma.

(5) en.Midl. including s.Yks. (comprising the great industrial centres of Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Sheffield and Rotherham on the west and south, with the county towns of Wakefield, Pontefract and Doncaster on the east).

(6) wm.Midl. including nearly the whole of Chs., a small portion of nw.Der., nearly all Stf. lying north of a line drawn nearly east and west through Stone.

(7) em.Midl. including Der. south of the line which divides the North from the South Peak, with the exception of the peninsula between Stf. and Lei.

(8) e.Midl. including Not.

(9) ws.Midl. including Flt. Dnb. and a small portion of n.Shr. and of w.Chs.

(10) es.Midl. including Shr. east of Wem and the Severn, Stf. south of Stone, a slip of n.Wor., the greater part of War., the south portion of Der., Lei.

3. The Eastern division consists of Bdf. Bck. Cmb. Ess. Hrt. Hnt. Mid. Nrf. Suf. Rut. Nhp. (except sw.Nhp. which belongs to the Southern division).

This division is subdivided into five groups:

(1) n.Eastern including Cmb. Rut. ne.Nhp.

(2) m.Eastern including most of Ess. and Hrt., Hnt. Bdf. m.Nhp.

(3) e.Eastern including Nrf. and Suf.

(4) w.Eastern including most of Bck. and a small portion of Hrt.

(5) s.Eastern including Mid. se.Bck. s.Hrt. and sw.Ess.

4. The Western division consists of Shr. (except ne.Shr. which belongs to the Midland division), Hrf. (except e.Hrf. which belongs to the Southern division), e.Mon. e.Brk. Rdn. and a small portion of Mtg.

This division is subdivided into two groups:

(1) n.Western including the greater part of Shr., and a small portion of Mtg.

(2) s.Western including e.Mon., nearly all Hrf., the greater portion of Rdn., e.Brk., and a narrow slip of s.Shr.

5. The Southern division consists of sw. & s.Pem., parts of Gmg., s.War. sw.Nhp. e.Hrf. Wor. (except n.Wor. which belongs to the Midland division), Oxf. Glo. Brks. Wil. Sur. Sus. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

This division is subdivided into ten groups:

(1) s. & sw.Pem. and parts of Gmg.

(2) wm.Southern including Wil. Dor. n. & e.Som., most of Glo., sw.Dev., and small portions of w.Brks. and w.Hmp.

(3) em.Southern including most of Hmp., I.W., a large portion of Brks., s.Sur. w.Sus. and a small portion of w.Oxf.

(4) n. border Southern including n.Glo., most of Wor., s.War. n.Oxf. sw.Nhp.

(5) m. border Southern including most of Oxf., and a small portion of Brks.

(6) s. border Southern including extreme se.Brks., ne.Sur. and nw.Ken.

(7) e.Southern including nearly all Ken., and e.Sus.

(8) nw.Southern including w.Som. and a small portion of ne.Dev.

(9) sw.Southern including most of Dev., and e.Cor.

(10) ww.Southern including w.Cor.

§ 2. For practical reasons I have often found it desirable to deviate considerably in the grammar from Dr. Ellis's classification of the dialects of Eng. This is especially the case when a grammatical point extends over a large area. Thus

1. When I use the expressions n.Cy., the northern counties or the northern dialects, I mean thereby Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. (except sw. & s.Yks.), and the northern portion of Lan.

2. The n.Midland counties or the n.Midland dialects means sw. & s.Yks., the southern portion of Lan., I.Ma. Chs. n.Wal. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr.

3. The s.Midland counties or s.Midland dialects means Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Mon. s.Wal. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Hnt.

When a grammatical point extends over the n. and s.Midland counties, I simply say the Midlands, the Midland counties, or the Midland dialects.

4. e.Cy., the eastern counties, or the eastern dialects means Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess.

5. s.Cy., the southern counties, or the southern dialects means Ken. Sur. Sus. Brks.

6. sw.Cy., the sw.counties, or the south-western dialects means I.W. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

Notes:—1. n.Cy. OE. **i** has remained before **nd**. **i** in the combination **wi** has become **u** in parts of Nhb. Cum. Wm. OE. **i** and **y** when followed by **nd** are still kept apart. Old **u** has gen. remained, and also when followed by **nd**. OE. **æ** (**a**) in originally open syllables and ME. **ai, ei** have fallen together with OE. **ā**. OE. **o** in originally open syllables and OE. **ā** are still kept apart. OE. **ū** has gen. remained.

h has remained before vowels in Nhb. and perhaps in parts of n.Dur. and n.Cum. Initial **hw** does not gen. become **w** in the n.Cy. Final **l** has gen. disappeared after guttural vowels. Final vocalic **n** has become vocalic **ŋ** after gutturals, as **brokŋ** *broken*, **spokŋ** *spoken*.

r is uvular in Nhb. and parts of n.Dur. OE. **sc** has become **s** in *shall* and *should*. Initial **tr, str** have become **tþr, stþr**, or **þr, sþr** in Wm. e. & se.Yks. Medial **tr** has become **tþr** or **þr** in n.Cum. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks. n.Lan. Initial **þr** has become **tr** in snw. & m.Yks.

Omission of sign of genitive when one noun qualifies another. **it** is used for **its**. **as** is sometimes used as rel. pron. in Dur. Wm. and nw.Yks., but the rel. pron. is generally **at** in the n.Cy. **thae** (ðē), **thir** (ðir), without distinction in meaning, are used for *these, those*. **yon, thon** (ðon), without distinction in meaning, are used for *that, those*. **at** used as sign of the infinitive in Cum. Wm. n.Yks. n. & ne.Lan., but it is now obsolescent. **I is** (=**ai iz, aiz, az**) is used for *I am*.

2. n.Midlands. OE. **a** has become **e** before **g** in w. & sw.Yks. and parts of em. & sw.Lan., as **deg** *dag*. OE. **a** has become **ai** before **g** in sm.Lan., as **draig** *drag*. OE. **a** in the combination **ak** has become **e** in parts of w. & sw.Yks. OE. **a** in the combination **ak** has become **ai** (**ài**) or **ei** in em. sm. & s.Lan. n.Der. Germanic **a** has gen. become **u** (**ù**) or **ʊ** before **ŋ** in such words as *among, long, wrong*. OE. **a** has frequently become **ai** (**æi, ei**) before **ʃ** in Lan. OE. **æ** (**a**) in originally open syllables and ME. **ai, ei** have gen. fallen together. OE. **e** in originally open syllables, Germanic **ǣ**, and OE. **ǣ** (=**i**-umlaut of **ā**) are still kept apart in several dialects. OE. **e** has become **ai** (**ei**) before **ʃ** in parts of Lan. ME. **ē** and **ę̄** of whatever origin have often become **ei** in Stf. and Der. Old **i** has remained before **nd** in Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Lin. OE. **o** in originally open syllables and OE. **ā** are still kept apart in w. sw. & s.Yks. m. & s.Lan. OE. **u** has become **ù** over a great part of this area. In the northern portion old **u** has remained before **nd**. OE. **ū** has remained in n. & nw.Lin.

Final **d** has become **t** after **l, n, r** in monosyllables in Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der., as **tʃàilt** *child*, **bant** *band*. Final **l** has often disappeared after a guttural vowel. Final **ŋ** has become **ŋg** in m.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Lei. Shr. OE. **sc** has become **s** in *shall* and *should* in the northern portion. Initial **ʃr** has gen. become **sr** especially in the southern portion. Final **t** has become **d** in monosyllables with short stem vowel, especially when the next word begins with a vowel in Lan. Chs. Shr., as **ged** *get*, **wod** *what*. Initial **tr, str** have become **tþr, stþr** or **þr, sþr**, in e. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Medial **tr** has become **tþr** or **þr** in e. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Initial **þ** has become **t** in n.I.Ma. The gemination of **p, b, t, d, m, k, g** when preceded by a short vowel in pres. participles and words ending in **ə(r), əl**.

Omission of sign of genitive when one noun qualifies another in the northern portion. **hoo** (**ū**) is used for *she* in parts of sw.Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. **it** is used for *it's* in Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. The dis-

junctive poss. pronouns **hisn** (izn), **hern**, **yourn**, &c. are in gen. use. **as** is gen. used as a rel. pron. except in Yks. Lan. Der. and a small part of Lin. where **at** is gen. used. **yon** is used for *that* and *those* in Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. First pers. sing. pres. indic. often ends in **en**, **n** in **han** *have*, **liven** *live*, **bin** *be*, **shan** *shall*. In s.Chs. and gen. in all counties south of it *be* is used for all persons of the pres. indicative. The pres. pl. of verbs ends in **en** (ən) in se. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf., nearly the whole of Der., Shr. The pl. of *have* has **n** in nearly all the Midland counties. The pres. participle has the prefix **ə** (ʊ) in s.Stf. Lin. m.Rut. Lei. n.Shr. The pret. pl. sometimes ends in **en** (ən) in Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr.

3. s.Midlands. Germanic **a** has become **u** (ù) or **ʊ** before **ŋ** in such words as *among*, *long*, *wrong*. OE. **a** has become **ā** before **sp**, **ss**, **st**. OE. **æ** (a) in originally open syllables and ME. **ei**, **ai** are still kept apart. OE. **æ** (a) in originally closed syllables has become **e** in se.Bck. s.Hrt. Mid. OE. **i** has gen. become **e** before **ŋ** or **ŋk** in Glo. OE. **u** has become **ù** in many of the s.Midl. dialects. ME. **ē** and **ę̄** of whatever origin have become **ei** in parts of Nhp. ME. **ai** (OE. **æg**), ME. **ei** (OE. **eg**), appear as **ai** (ei).

Initial **ð** has become **d** in Pem. Initial **f**, **s** have become **v**, **z** in e.Hrf. Pem. and parts of Glo. Final **ŋ** has become **ŋg** in War. and Wor. Reverted **r** is used in parts of Hrf., s.Pem. Glo. and parts of Oxf. The insertion of 'euphonic' **r** is common in all the s.Midlands, as *idear of it*.

Initial **ʃr** has become **sr**. Initial **þ** has become **ð** in e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Initial **þr** has become **dr** in e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. The gemination of **p**, **b**, **t**, **d**, **m**, **k**, **g** when preceded by a short vowel in pres. participles and words ending in **ə(r)**, **əl**.

en (ən) is used for *him* in Hrf. Pem. Glo. Hrt. *her* is often used for *she*. The disjunctive poss. pronouns **hisn** (izn), &c. are in gen. use. **as** is gen. used as rel. pronoun. **thack** (ðak) is used for *that* in Glo. **thick** (ðik) is used for *this*, *that* in Wor. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. *be* is used for the whole of the pres. indicative. The pl. indic. often ends in **en** (ən, n) in Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf., this is especially the case with *have*. The pres. participle has the prefix **ə** (ʊ). The past participle has the prefix **ə** (ʊ) in War. Wor. Pem. Glo. Oxf.

4. e.Cy. OE. **a** has become **ā** before **sp**, **ss**, **st**. OE. **æ** (a) in originally open syllables and ME. **ei**, **ai** are still kept apart. OE. **y** has become **e**. OE. **ȳ** has become **ī**. ME. **ai** (OE. **æg**) and ME. **ei** (OE. **eg**) appear as **ai** (ei).

The insertion of 'euphonic' **r** is common, as *idear of it*. Initial **þr** has become **tr** in Nrf. and Suf. Initial and medial **v** has become **w** in Nrf. Suf. and Ess.

as is used as a rel. pronoun. The disjunctive poss. pronouns **hisn** (izn), &c. are in gen. use. *be* is used for the whole of the pres. indicative. The pres. participle has the prefix **ə** (ʊ).

5. s.Cy. OE. **æ** (a) has become **ā** before **sp**, **ss**, **st**. OE. **æ** (a) in originally open syllables and ME. **ai**, **ei** are kept apart. OE. **æ** (a) in originally closed syllables has become **e** in parts of Ken. OE. **or** in the combination **or**+consonant has become **ā**. OE. **y** has become **e** and OE. **ȳ** has become **ī** in Ken. and e.Sus. ME. **ai** (OE. **æg**) and ME. **ei** (OE. **eg**) appear as **ai** (ei).

Initial **ð** has become **d** in Ken. and Sus., as **dem** *them*. Initial **f** and **s** have become **v** and **z** in w.Brks. The **r** is reverted in this division. The 'euphonic' **r** is common. Initial **þ** has become **ð** in se.Ken. and Sus. Initial **þr** has become **dr** in w.Brks. se.Ken. Sus., as **drī** *three*. Initial and medial **v** has become **w** in Ken. and e.Sus.

Adjectives, denoting the material of which a thing is made, are freely formed from nouns by adding **en**. **en** (ən) is used for *him*. The disjunctive poss. pronouns **hisn** (izn), &c. are in gen. use. **ðē** is used for *those*. *be* is used for the whole of the pres. indicative.

6. sw.Cy. OE. **æ** (a) has become **ai** (æi, ei) before **ʃ** in Wil. Som. Dev. OE. **æ** (a) has become **ǣ** before **sp**, **ss**, **st**. OE. **æ** (a) in originally open syllables and ME. **ai**, **ei** are still kept apart. OE. **e** before **ʃ** has become **ai** (ei) in parts of Wil. OE. **i** has gen. become **e** before **ŋ** or **ŋk** especially in Wil. and Dev. OE. **or** in the combination **or**+consonant has become **ā**. OE. **ȳ** has become **ī** in Dev. and Cor. ME. **ai** (OE. **æg**) and ME. **ei** (OE. **eg**) appear as **ai** (ei).

A **d** has been developed between **l—r**, **r—l**, **n—r**, as **pāldə(r)** *parlour*, **mādl** *marl*, **taildə(r)** *tailor*, **kāndə(r)** *corner*. Initial **f** and **s** have become **v** and **z** in native words in Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. **r** has frequently undergone metathesis. Reverted **r** is in gen. use. This reverted **r** causes a following **t**, **d**, **l**, **n** to become reverted. The 'euphonic' **r** is in common use, as *idear of it*. **sp** has often undergone metathesis. Initial **þ** has become **ð** in sm.Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. e.Cor. Initial **þr** has become **dr**. Initial **wr** has often become **vr** in w.Som.

Adjectives, denoting the material of which a thing is made, are freely formed from nouns by adding **en**. **en** (ən) is used for *him*. **ə(r)** *her* is often used for *she*. The disjunctive pronouns **hisn** (izn), &c. are in gen. use. **as** is gen. used as rel. pronoun. The dem. pronouns **thack** (ðak) = *that*, **thick** (ðik) = *this*, *that*, and **ðē** = *those* are in gen. use. The periphrastic form *I do love*, &c. for *I love*, &c. is in gen. use. The form *be* is gen. used for the whole of the pres. indicative, but *am* in combination with a pers. pronoun is used for *are* in Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor.

Among the older generation of dialect speakers the third pers. sing. and the pl. of the present indic. often end in **ð** in Som. and Dev.

In Som. and Dev. the inf. of intransitive verbs gen. ends in **i** (written **y**). The pres. and past participles have the prefix **ə** (ʊ).

PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I

PRONUNCIATION

A. THE VOWELS

§ 3. The vowel-system given below represents all the vowel-sounds employed in the grammar. From a strictly phonetic point of view, it must not be assumed that the system contains every shade of vowel-sound which occurs in all the dialects. If I had attempted to construct a vowel-system with such minuteness of detail as is given in Dr. Ellis's *Early Eng. Pronunciation*, vol. V, pp. 78*–87*, this grammar would have been of little use to students of English philology. In fact my own system would have served its purpose equally well for philologists, had I not attempted to make so many distinctions in the first element of several diphthongs. This applies especially to the diphthongs **ei** and **ėi**; **ȯi** and **ui**; **ȯə** and **uə**; **ai**, **ʊi**, and **əi**; **au**, **ʊu**, and **əu**. It is not easy for an untrained ear to distinguish these diphthongs with perfect accuracy, and I now feel sure that some of my helpers wrote, for example, **ȯi**, **ai**, **au** when the sounds were really **ui**, **ʊi**, **ʊu** and vice versa.

In the phonetic alphabet compiled for my helpers, a distinction was made between the mid-front-wide and the low-front-narrow vowel, the former being written **e** and the latter **è**. But when I came to work out my material, I found it would have led to much confusion and inaccuracy had I tried to keep up the distinction, because it would have been impossible to give the exact geographical area over which each of these sounds extends, owing to the mixing up of the sounds on the part of my helpers. It is however certain that most dialects have the low-front-narrow vowel and not the mid-front-wide vowel which is used in lit. English. In like manner I distinguished between the low-back-wide-round and the mid-back-wide-round vowel, the former as **o** and the latter as **ò**, but here again I found it advisable to give up the distinction and content myself with merely stating that **o** is mid-back-wide-round in many dialects. The giving up of the distinction between **e** and **è**, **o** and **ò** naturally led me not to make a distinction in the first element of diphthongs containing these sounds, such as **ei** and **èi**; **eu** and **èu**; **oi** and **òi**; **ou** and **òu**; **oə** and **òə**.

In parts of Nhb. Cum. Wm. and in some Midland dialects what I have given as **ī**, **ū** are really **ij**, **uw**, where **ij** is like the **ee** in feed, and **uw** like the **oo** in food, as pronounced by educated people in the south of England.

In the Sc. dialects the vowels are generally medium long, and when lengthened they are much longer than the long vowels in the dialects of England, especially before voiced spirants and when final. In the Sc. dialects long narrow vowels remain narrow when shortened, thus **ē**, **ī** become **ė**, **i̇**.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs, given in the table below, have the stress on the first element. The first element of diphthongs varies in the different dialects from medium long to long. It is generally medium long and stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the vowel in **fīt** *feet* does to **fit** *fit* or **sīk** *seek* to **sik** *sick*.

TABLE OF VOWEL-SOUNDS

Short vowels	**a**	**à**	**æ**	**e**	**ė**	**i**	**i̇**	**o**	**ȯ**	**u**	**ù**	**ʊ**	**œ**	**ü**	**ə**
Long „	**ā**	**ȧ**	**ǣ**		**ē**		**ī**	**ǭ**	**ō**	**ū**		**ʊ̄**	**œ̄**	**ǖ**	**ə̄**
Diphthongs	**ai**	**ài**	**æi**	**ei**	**ėi**	**ia**		**oi**	**ȯi**	**ua**		**ʊi**			**əi**
						ie				**ui**					
	au	**âu**	**æu**	**eu**		**iu**		**ou**	**ȯu**	**uȯ**		**ʊu**	**œu**		**əu**
						iʊ									
	aʊ					**iü**							**œü**		**əü**
	aə		**æə**	**eə**	**ėə**	**iə**		**oə**	**ȯə**	**uə**					
Triphthongs	**aiə**	**àiə**	**æiə**	**eiə**		**iau**		**oiə**				**ʊiə**			**əiə**
	auə		**æuə**	**euə**		**iuə**		**ouə**				**ʊuə**			
						iʊu									

NOTE. To these must be added **l**, **m**, **n**, **ŋ** in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 233, 265, 269. And the rising diphthongs and triphthongs **ja**, **jā**, **jæ**, **je**, **jē**, **jeə**, **ji**, **jia**, **jiə**, **jʊ**, **jʊu**, **jə**; **wa**, **wē**, **wiə**, **wo**, **woə**, **wǭ**, **wȯ**, **wȯə**, **wō**, **wu**, **wuə**, **wʊ**, **wə**, which are very common in the dialects. In most cases they have arisen through the shifting of the stress from the first to the second element of a diphthong.

§ 4. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the above vowel-system. And for this purpose I have mostly adopted the notation as given in Dr. Sweet's *Primer of Phonetics*.

§ 5. **a** (mid-back-wide) like the **a** in German Mann. Common in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. and the n.Midl. dialects in such words as *cap*, *gabble*, *shadow*, &c. (§ 21). In the s.Midl. e. s. & sw. counties the **a** in these and similar words is more advanced, approaching to **æ**.

ā (mid-back-wide) like the **a** in lit. Eng. father, dark, alms.

ai=**a**+**i** like the **ei** in North German mein, and the **i** in lit. Eng. mine, fine.

au=**a**+**u**. Common in some dialects in such words as *cow*, *house*, *mouse*. In acoustic effect it closely resembles lit. Eng. **ou** (**ow**) in these words.

aʊ=**a**+**ʊ**. Common in s.Lan. in such words as *knife*, *side*, &c.

aə=**a**+**ə**. Common in many dialects in such words as *cart* (**kaət**), *lard* (**laəd**).

aiə=**ai**+**ə**. Common in such words as *riot* (**raiət**), *fire* (**faiə(r)**).

auə=**au**+**ə**. Common in some dialects in such words as *our*, *shower*, *tower*.

§ 6. **à** (low-back-wide) like the **a**, **â** in French pas, pâte. Common in the dialects of s.Sc. in such words as *man*, *pass*, *ant*, *castle*. English people often mistake it for **o**.

ȧ (low-back-wide), the long vowel corresponding to **à**. Common in the dialects of s.Sc. and n.Ir. in such words as *land*, *stand*. English people often mistake it for **ǭ**.

ài=**à**+**i**. Common in the dialects of s.Sc. in such words as *cry*, *size*, *five*, that is when the diphthong is final or stands before a voiced spirant. Common also in the Midland dialects in such words as *find*, *child*, *night*. This diphthong is often mistaken for **oi** by dialect writers.

àu=**à**+**u**. Common in s.Sc. in such words as **làux** *to laugh*, **sàux** *a willow*.

àiə=**ài**+**ə**. Common in the Midlands in such words as *iron*, *spire*, *wire*.

§ 7. **æ** (low-front-wide) like the **a** in lit. Eng. man, bat, fat. See § 23.

ǣ (low-front-narrow) like the **è** in French père, and the vowel-sound in lit. Eng. *air* without any vanish.

æi=**æ**+**i**. Common in some dialects in such words as *day*, *way*, *maid*.

æu=**æ**+**u**. Common in some dialects in such words as *bold*, *bolster*, *gold*.

æə=**æ**+**ə**. Common in the south-western dialects in such words as *calf*, *half*; *call*, *fall*.

æiə=**æi**+**ə**. Common in the south-western dialects in *hail*, *tail*, and similar words ending in **l**.

æuə=**æu**+**ə**. Common in some Midland dialects in such words as *our* (**æuə(r)**), *shower*, *tower*.

§ 8. **e** (mid-front-wide) like the **e** in lit. Eng. men, bet, net. In most dialects the **e** is low-front-narrow, the short of **ǣ**.

ei=**e**+**i**, like the diphthong in lit. Eng. *fate*, *say*, *eight*.

eu=**e**+**u**. Common in the southern and some of the midland dialects in such words as *house* (**eus**), *mouse* (**meus**); also common in some northern dialects in such words as *few* (**feu**, lit. Eng. **fiu**, **fjū**), *dew* (**deu**, lit. Eng. **diu**, **djū**).

eə=**e**+**ə**, like the diphthong in lit. Eng. *care*, *fare*. Very common in the dialects in such words as *name* (**neəm**), *day* (**deə**).

eiə=**ei**+**ə**. Common in s.Chs. and elsewhere in such words as *fear*, *there*.

euə=**eu**+**ə**. Common in some southern and south-western dialects in such words as *our* (**euə(r)**), *shower*, *tower*.

§ 9. ė (mid-front-narrow) like the é in French été. Common in the Sc. dialects.

ē (mid-front-narrow) like the ee in German See and French fée. Common in Sc. and n.Cy. in such words as *say* (sē), *day* (dē).

ėi=ė+i. Common in Sc. dialects in such words as *pipe* (pėip), *wife* (wėif).

ėə=ė+ə. Sometimes in s.Sc. in *own* (ėən).

§ 10. i (high-front-wide) like the i in lit. Eng. bit, sit, it.

ia=i+a. Common in m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. and nw.Lan. in such words as *cake, dale, tame; boat, bone, loaf.*

ie=i+e. Common in n.Cum. and occasionally in Nhb. in such words as *cake, dale, tame; boat, bone, loaf.*

iu=i+u. Nearly like the ew in lit. Eng. *few, new* with the stress on the first element of the diphthong, thus fiu, niu, not fjū, njū.

iü=i+ü. Common in Nrf. Suf. Sus. and parts of Dev. in such words as *fool, boot, food.*

iə=i+ə, like the diphthong in lit. Eng. *beard, ear, fear.* Common in many dialects in such words as *name* (niəm), *tale* (tiəl); *stone* (stiən); *fool* (fiəl).

iau=i+au, heard in sn.Sc. in *few* (fiau).

iuə=iu+ə, like the triphthong in lit. Eng. *cure, fewer* with the stress on the first element, thus kiuə(r), fiuə(r), not kjuə(r), fjuə(r).

iʊu=i+ʊu, heard in ne.Sc. and some of the south-western dialects in *few* (fiʊu).

§ 11. ì (high-front-narrow) like the i in French si. Common in Sc. dialects in such words as *seek* (sìk), *feet* (fìt), *feast* (fìst).

ī (high-front-narrow) like the ie in German Biene. Common in the dialects in such words as *eat, sea, feed, freeze.*

§ 12. o (low-back-wide-round) like the o in lit. Eng. *dog, pot.* In many dialects the o is mid-back-wide-round like the o in German Stock, French propre, bonne.

ǭ (low-back-narrow-round) like the vowel-sound in lit. Eng. *fall, law, saw.*

oi=o+i, like the oy in lit. Eng. *boy, toy.*

ou=o+u, nearly like the diphthong in lit. Eng. *know, low, go, so.*

oə=o+ə, like the diphthong (the southern pronunciation of educated people) in *more, soar.* Common in some dialects in such words as *talk* (toək), *all* (oəl).

oiə=oi+ə. Common in some dialects in such words as *hire* (oiə(r)), *fire* (foiə(r)).

ouə=ou+ə. Common in some dialects in such words as *lower* (louə(r)), *four* (fouə(r)).

§ 13. ȯ (mid-back-narrow-round). Common in some dialects in such words as *coal* (kȯl), *foal* (fȯl), *throat* (þrȯt), and also in the final syllable of such words as *fellow, window.*

ō (mid-back-narrow-round) like the o in German Bote, so. Common in many dialects in such words as *boat* (bōt), *toe* (tō).

ȯi=ȯ+i. Common in some northern and midland dialects in such words as *food* (fȯid), *fool* (fȯil).

ȯu=ȯ+u. Common in some dialects in such words as *both* (bȯuþ), *stone* (stȯun).

ȯə=ȯ+ə. Common in many dialects in such words as *boat* (bȯət), *toe* (tȯə).

§ 14. u (high-back-wide-round) like the u in lit. Eng. bull, full, put.

ū (high-back-narrow-round) like the u in German gut. Common in Sc. and n.Cy. dialects in such words as *now, house, mouse.*

ui=u+i. Common in many dialects in such words as *fool* (fuil), *mood* (muid).

uȯ=u+ȯ. Common in me.Wil. in such words as *stool* (stuȯ), *tool* (tuȯ).

uə=u+ə, like the ewe in lit. Eng. brewery. Common in many dialects in such words as *bone* (buən), *toe* (tuə).

§ 15. ù. A sound formed with the lips more open than for u. Acoustically it somewhat resembles an o sound. It is common in the midland counties in such words as *bull, full; come, up; long, song, wrong.* See §§ 32, 98.

§ 16. ʊ (mid-back-narrow) like the u in lit. Eng. but, cup, nut.

ʊ̄ (mid-back-narrow). Common in many dialects in such words as *bird* (bʊ̄d), *birch* (bʊ̄tʃ), *earth* (ʊ̄þ), *learn* (lʊ̄n).

ʊi=ʊ+i. Common in many midland and southern dialects in such words as *bite* (bʊit), *five* (fʊiv).

ʊu=ʊ+u. Common in many midland and southern dialects in such words as *cow* (kʊu), *down* (dʊun), *old* (ʊuld).

ʊiə=ʊi+ə. Common in the south-western dialects before a following l in such words as *mile* (mʊiəl), *while* (wʊiəl), and in many dialects in such words as *fire* (fʊiə(r)), *hire* (aiə(r)).

ʊuə=ʊu+ə. Common in many midland and southern dialects in such words as *cower* (kʊuə(r)), *tower* (tʊuə(r)).

§ 17. œ. Common in Sc. and the south-western dialects in such words as *food* (fœd), *good* (gœd). It varies in the different dialects between mid-front-wide-round like the ö in German Götter and mid-front-narrow-round like the eu in French peu.

œ̄ (mid-front-narrow-round) like the ö in German schön. Common in Sc. in such words as *do* (dœ̄), *too* (tœ̄), and in parts of Som. and Dev. as the normal development of old long ō. See § 162.

œu=œ+u. Common in parts of s.Chs. e.Stf. ne. & e.Der. nw.Lei. in such words as *book, foot, took.*

œü=œ+ü, heard in e.Suf. in *few* (fœü).

§ 18. ü. Common in Sc. and the south-western dialects and parts of e.An. in such words as *broom* (brüm), *spoon* (spün). It varies in the different dialects between high-front-wide-round like the ü in German Mütter and high-front-narrow-round like the u in French pur.

ǖ (high-front-narrow-round) like the ü in German grün. Common in Sc. and the south-western dialects and parts of e.An. in such words as *do, shoe, too; drew.*

§ 19. ə varies in the different dialects between mid-mixed-wide like the er in lit. Eng. better and mid-mixed-narrow like the e in German Gabe. It occurs in stressed and unstressed syllables, as bəri *bury*, fərə *furrow*, spərit *spirit;* borə *borrow*, bitə(r *bitter.* The quality of the ə in words ending in ə(r varies considerably in the different dialects, especially in the south and south-western dialects where the reverted r has exercised a great influence upon the ə, so as almost to give rise to a new series of mixed vowels.

ə̄ (mid-mixed-narrow) or (low-mixed-narrow) like the vowel-sound in lit. Eng. *bird, curd, herd, word.*

əi=ə+i. Common in Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. e.Dor. and perhaps elsewhere in such words as *bite* (bəit), *tide* (təid).

əu=ə+u. Common in Glo. ne.Nrf. and perhaps elsewhere in such words as *cow* (kəu), *down* (dəun).

əü=ə+ü. Common in parts of Dev. in such words as *do* (dəü), *too* (təü); *cloud* (kləüd), *house* (əüs).

əiə=əi+ə. Common in such words as *fire, hire* in those dialects which have əi (see above) as the normal development of old ī.

B. THE CONSONANTS

§ 20. The consonant-system consists of:

b χ d dz ð f g h hw j k l m n ŋ p r s ʃ t tʃ þ v w z ʒ.

The consonants b d f k l m n p t v have the same or nearly the same values in the dialects as in lit. English, and therefore need no further remarks. The remaining consonants require a few explanatory notes.

χ like the ch in German ich, nach, noch, which is

palatal or guttural according as the preceding vowel is palatal or guttural. It is common in Sh. & Or.I. and Sc. in such words as *bright, fight, night, daughter, enough.*

dʒ like the j and dg in lit. Eng. judge, and the g in such words as gem, age, charge.

ð like the th in lit. Eng. then, there, this; father, gather; booth, smooth.

g like the g in lit. Eng. get, gold; dagger, stagger; dig, dog.

h like the h in lit. Eng. hand, head. In Sc. h is very strongly pronounced and almost sounds like χ in most dialects.

hw is a voiceless w. In the Sc. dialects it is χw or nearly so. It occurs in such words as *whether, which, when, white.*

j like the y in lit. Eng. yellow, yield, you.

ŋ like the ng in lit. Eng. sing (siŋ), song (soŋ), and the n in drink (driŋk), drunk (drʊŋk).

r. In Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and the greater part of Irel. r has a strong trill formed by trilling the point of the tongue against the gums.

In Nhb. and parts of n.Dur. it is a uvular r formed by the trilling of the uvula against the back of the tongue. This r has a peculiar labializing effect upon a preceding or following vowel. It is often called the Nhb. burr.

In s.Pem. Glo. and parts of Hrf. Oxf. and in all the southern and south-western dialects it is a reverted or retracted r formed by the under surface of the tip of the tongue being turned to the hard palate, and the trill being indistinct and less sharp than for the Sc. r. This r exercises a great influence upon a preceding vowel and causes a following t, d, l, n to become reverted, especially in the south-western dialects.

In the remaining parts of Eng. r is practically the same as in lit. English. See §§ **258–263.**

s is always voiceless like the s in lit. Eng. sit, speak, rust, house.

ʃ like the sh in lit. Eng. ship, fashion, wash.

tʃ like the ch in lit. Eng. cheese, church.

þ is always voiceless like the th in lit. Eng. thin, bath, nothing.

w like the w in lit. Eng. wet, wait; dwindle, twice.

z like the z sound in lit. Eng. zeal, freeze, wise.

ʒ like the s in lit. Eng. measure, vision.

Chapter II

THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY

THE VOWELS OF ACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ **21.** In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e.g. OE. **dæg** *day,* **helpan** *to help;* and those which were originally in open syllables, e.g. OE. **dagas** *days,* **etan** *to eat.* When through inflexional endings the æ (a), e, o were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the dialects have mostly generalized the vowel of the open syllable. When the æ (a), e, o were originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r, the development of these vowels in the dialects has been similar to that in lit. English; that is the vowels have in some words remained short and in other words have been lengthened.

1. THE SHORT VOWELS

a

§ **22.** West Germanic a (=West Saxon æ (a), ea, and ǫ before nasals) in originally closed syllables. The principal words belonging here are: *after, apple, arrow, bath, cap, cat, clap, fathom, gabble, glad, gnat, happen, harrow, lad, lass, marrow, path, sad, shadow; back, black, slack, thatch; axe, axle, flax; ass, brass, glass, grass, castle, fast, fasten; ash (tree), ash (of fuel), smash; clasp, hasp, wasp; wag, waken, wander, want, wash, watch, what; fallow, gallows, tallow; draught, slaughter; drag, hag, rag; can* sb., *can* v., *man, pan; bond, brand, candle, gander, hand, land, stand; anchor, ancle, rank, thank; answer; along, among, hang, long, monger, sang, song, strong, thong, throng, tongs, wrong; ark, arm, barley, cart, darn, earn, hard, harm, harvest, park, sharp, spark, warm, warn, wart; balk, calf, chalk, half, salve, talk, walk; all, call, fall, gall, small, wall; halter, malt, salt; bald, bold, cold, fold, hold, old, sold, told.*

§ 23. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. æ (a) in originally closed syllables is:

a Sc. but s.Sc. à, em.Sc. frequently e, Uls. but Ant. frequently e, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor., Shr.+æ, Nrf., Glo.+æ, Oxf. Bck., Brks.+æ, Bdf. Hnt.

à Peb. s.Sc.

æ Shr. Glo. Brks.+a, e.Cy., Ken.+e, Sus. Hmp. I.W. sw.Cy. This æ represents a sound which lies between the low-front-wide vowel (like the a in *back* as pronounced by educated southern people) and the mid-back-wide vowel (like the a in *back* as pronounced by dialect speakers in the northern and north-midland counties). This accounts for the fluctuation in the spelling of the words on the part of my helpers.

e em.Sc. Ant.+a, Mid. se.Bck. s.Hrt. sw.Ess. and parts of Ken.

But à occurs in *bath* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *cat* Inv. Kcb., *clap* Lth., *fathom* Lth. Edb., *gnat, lad, lass* n.Ayr. wm.Sc.

æ in *after* nm. & s.Sc., *bath* Dub., *path* s.Sc.

e in *after* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin., *arrow* Or.I. Bch. Abd. Ayr., *cap* Sc. se.Ken. nw.Dev., *cat* Lon. se.Ken., *glad* Sh. & Or.I. Abd. nm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *happen* Ayr. n.Cum., *harrow* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb., *path* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. me. & se.Nhb., *shadow* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb.

ė in *apple* Inv. Bch. Abd. Frf. n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc., *narrow* Sc.

o in *apple* s.Stf. s.Wor. m.Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.Suf., *gabble* m.Cum., *lad* nm.Sc. ne.Shr.

ā in *after* s.Lin. Rut. Lei. n. & nw.Nhp. e.War. n.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Lon. Nrf. Suf. Ess. se.Ken. e.Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev., *bath* Inv. sn.Sc. Ayr. Wm. nnw.Yks. I.Ma. Lei. Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. e.Som. Dev., *cat* Lth. Edb. Ant. n.Nhb., *lad* n.Ayr. Lth., *lass* Lth. Edb. se.Ken., *path* Ayr. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. I.W. Som. nw.Dev.

ǣ in *after* s.Lei. n.Ken. sm.Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. e.Som., *bath* Glo. Wil., *craft* me.Wil., *glad* s.Sc., *arrow, gabble, lad, marrow* se.Ken., *path* nnw.Yks. Glo. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw.Som.

ē in *after* n. & m.Bck. e.Dor., *apple, arrow* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *glad* ne.Sc., *path* n.Ayr.

ǫ in *lad* sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

§ **24.** a in the combination a+k has gen. had the normal development, but it has become e in parts of w. & sw.Yks.,

ai (àì) in sm. & s.Lan. n.Der., and **ai** (ei) in em.Lan. Examples are *back, black, slack,* &c. **e** occurs in *shackle* in Sc. n.Cy. n.Der.

§ **25.** **a+ks.** In this combination the **a** has mostly had the normal development, but it has become **ai** in sm.Lan. and **e** (ē) in many dialects, especially in the Sc. Examples are:

e in *axe* Inv. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em.Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Som. nw.Dev., *axle* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. sw.Nhb. em.Lan. s.Oxf. se.Ken. nw.Dev., *flax* se.Lan. Ken. w. & s.Som.

ė in *axe* Bch. Abd. s.Sc.

ē in *axe* Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *axle* Frf. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur.

§ **26.** **a** in the combination **a+sp** (from older **ps** by metathesis), **ss, st,** has gen. had the normal development in the northern and north-midland counties, but in the south-midland, southern, and eastern counties it has gen. been lengthened to **ā**, and in the south-western counties to **ǣ**. In Sc. it has mostly become **e**, s.Sc. **æ**. The principal words belonging here are: *ass, brass, castle, clasp, glass, grass, fast, fasten, hasp, wasp.*

ā occurs in *hasp* s.Oxf. se.Ken., *wasp* Lth. Edb. se.Ken., *ass* n.Ayr. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.War. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. nw.& e.Dev., *brass* I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev., *glass* nw. & s.Oxf. nw.Hrt. se.Ken., *grass* ms. & s.Lan. s.War. nw. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. I.W., *castle* Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. sw.Dev., *fast* Ayr. Lth. Edb. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Som. e.Dev., *fasten* Ayr. Lth. Edb. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

à in *ass, castle* Lth. Edb.

e in *hasp* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. ne. & em.Lan. Not. Lin., *wasp* w. & sw.Yks., *ass* s.Lin., *glass* Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *grass* wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. ne. m. se. & es.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. n. ne. nw. e. & w.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. n. & ne.Shr., *fast* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. nw. & es.Yks. se.Lan., *fasten* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb. es.Yks. se.Lan.

§ **27.** **a** followed by **sc** (Mod. Eng. **sh**), as in *ash* (*of fuel*), *ash* (*tree*), *smash, wash,* &c. The **a** in this combination has gen. had the normal development in most dialects, but in some dialects it has been diphthongized to **ai** (æi, ei), especially in Lan. n.Der. Wil. Som. Dev., and in many dialects it has become **e** (ē) and in s.Sc. **æ**. See below.

ai occurs in *ash* (*of fuel*) n. & e.Dev., *ash* (*tree*) s.Lan. w.Wil., *smash* sm. & s.Lan. Som., *wash* w.Yks. sm. & s.Lan.

ā in *ash* (*of fuel*) s.Ayr., *ash* (*tree*) I.Ma. Lei. Som. e.Dev., *wash* se.Ken. Sus.

à in *ash* (*of fuel*), *ash* (*tree*) Lth. Edb.

æi in *ash* (*tree*), *smash, wash* me. & w.Wil.

ǣ in *ash* (*tree*), *wash* Dor.

e in *ash* (*of fuel*) Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. Shr., *ash* (*tree*) Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. m.Not. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Som., *smash* s.Ayr. e. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & nw.Lin., *wash* sm.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. se.Wor. Shr. Hrf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. sw. & s.Dev.

ei in *ash* (*tree*) nw.Lan., *wash* snw. & m.Yks. n. em. sm. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Wil.

ē in *ash* (*tree*) ne.Sc. Ayr. m.Nhp. Glo. m.Bck. s.Sur. w.Sus. e.Som., *ash* (*of fuel*) Bch. Abd. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. n.Ken. e.Dor., *smash* se.Ken., *wash* e.Som.

oi in *wash* ms.Lan.

And similarly in such words as *clash, dash, lash, pash.*

§ **28.** **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by a consonant, which has influenced the vowel, has mostly remained in the dialects. In some dialects it has become **o** as in the lit. language. **w** followed by **ar** or **ear**+cons. has rarely influenced the vowel. In this combination the **ar** or **ear** has gen. become **ā** in Eng. and **ār** in Sc., not **ǭ** as in the lit. language. The chief words with initial **w** are: *wander, want, wash, watch, wasp, what; warm, warn, wart* (§ 37).

But **o** occurs in *want* sw. & s.Yks. m. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Lei. e.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Suf. n.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. Som. n.Dev. Cor., *wash* I.Ma. wm.Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor., *wasp* Yks. n.Stf. War. s.Wor. Oxf. nw.Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. s.Som. Dev. Cor., *watch* sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som.

ā in *wander* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Dor., *want* Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Shr. e.Oxf. Sus. Dor. sw.Dev., *wash* se.Ken. Sus., *wasp* Lth. Edb. se.Ken.

ǭ in *want* Lei. m.Bck. Bdf. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp., *wash* Lth. w.Som., *wasp* Lth. Edb. se.Ken. w.Som., *watch* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

aə in *warm, warn, wart* em.Lan. n.Der. n.Stf.

ǣ in *warm* nnw.Yks. sw.Lan. e.Som., *warn, wart* sw.Lan.

ǭ in *warm* m.Nhp. s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus., *warn* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Stf. s.Oxf. Sus., *wart* n.Stf Sus. Dor. w.Som. Cor.

ə̄ in *warm, warn, wart* sm. & s.Lan.

§ **29.** When the **g** in the combination **a+g** has remained in the dialects, the vowel has gen. had the normal development in such words as *drag, hag, rag, wag.* But the **a** has become **ai** in sm.Lan., and **e** in w. & sw.Yks. and parts of em. & sw.Lan.

§ **30.** **a** (OE. **a** and **ǫ**) before a single **m** or **n** has gen. had the normal development in such words as *can, ham, man, pan, stamp.* But the vowel has been lengthened to **ā** in *can* sb. Ayr. n.Nhb. I.Ma., *man* Lth. Edb. m.Bck. e.Sus., *pan* Lth. Edb., to **à** in *man* Uls., to **ǣ** in *man* se.Ken. It has gen. become **à** in Sc.

But **o** occurs in *can* sb. s.Lan. s.Chs., *can* v. m. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. e.War. m.Shr., *ham* se.Lan. s.Chs., *man* e.Dur. n.Cum. n. sw. & ms.Yks. Lan. Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. Nhp. e. w. & s.War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. n.Wil., *pan* m. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. Stf. ne.Der., *stamp* se.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Glo. Oxf. Sus.

§ **31.** **a** (OE. **a** and **ǫ**) followed by **nd** has gen. had the normal development in such words as *bond, brand, candle, gander, hand, land, stand, wander.* But as will be seen below the vowel has often been lengthened.

ā occurs in *brand* n.Nhb., *candle* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb., *gander* Bch. Abd., *hand* Sh.I. sn.Sc. s.Ayr. I.Ma. nw.Hrt. se.Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus., *land* Sh.I. ne. sn. & em.Sc. Ayr. I.Ma. Bdf., *stand* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. I.Ma. Sus., *wander* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Dor.

à in *brand* Per. Peb., *candle* Inv. Peb. s.Sc., *hand* Peb. Kcb., *wander* s.Ayr. Kcb.

à in *brand* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *gander* Lth., *hand* Inv. Ayr. s.Sc. Uls., *land* Inv. s.Sc. Uls., *stand* Inv. Ayr. s.Sc. Uls. n.Nhb.

ǣ in *brand, land* se.Ken.

e in *candle* se.Ken., *gander* s.Ayr. Ant. se.Ken.

ē in *gander* s.Sc.

o in *bond* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. e. & s.Som., *candle* Per. wm.Sc. s.Lan. n.Stf., *gander* n. sm. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Stf. n.Der. War. n.Hrf., *hand* nm.Sc. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. & e.Der. Lei. w.War. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf. n.Bck., *land* se. sw. & ms.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Lei. w.War. Glo. n.Bck. ne.Nrf., *stand* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der.

ǭ in *bond* Inv. w.Som., *candle* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *hand* Edb. s.Sur. w.Sus., *land* wm. & sm.Sc., *stand* Lth. Edb.

§ **32.** **a** (OE. **a** and **ǫ**)+**ŋ** has given rise to a large variety of developments in the various dialects.

a occurs in *among* Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Uls. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan., *hang* Sc. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb.

w.Wm. snw. m. sw. & s.Yks. em. sm. & sw.Lan. Chs. n. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.Dor., *long* Or.I. ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. nm. m. & se.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan., *sang* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & se.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Dor. n.Dev., *song* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *strong* Sh. & Or.I. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & e. Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *thong* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Ir. Nhb. e.Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & m.Yks. n.Lan. Not. Lei. n.War. Suf., *throng* Sc. n.Ir. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. nw. se. & s.Lan., *tongs* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. m.Cum. nnw. snw. & m.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan., *wrong* Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. w. & s.Chs. Dnb. n. ne. & nw.Der. n.Shr. Glo. e.Dor. n. & sw. Dev. e.Cor.

ā in *hang* Ant., *long* w.Frf. e.Per., *sang* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *strong* Lth. Edb., *tongs* Ayr. Lth. Edb.

à in *along* wm.Sc., *among* s.Sc., *hang* s.Lan., *long* nm. & s.Sc., *song* s.Ayr. s.Sc., *thong*, *tongs*, *wrong* s.Sc.

à̄ in *among* Lth. Edb. n.Nhb., *sang* Ayr. s.Sc. Nhb., *strong* s.Sc.

æ in *among* Sh.I. w.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *hang* m.Nhp. Glo. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. n. & se.Ken. sm.Hmp. nw. Wil. Dor. Som. n. & e.Dev., *long* Sh.I., *sang* e.Dev., *throng* m.Bck., *wrong* Sh.I. m Shr. w.Som. e. & s.Dev.

e in *along* sw.Yks., *among* sw. & ms.Yks., *hang* sn.Sc. sw. & ms.Yks. em. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Der. Sus. s.Dev., *sang*, *strong* sw.Yks., *thong* n.Ir. se.Nhb. n. ne. & sw.Yks., *throng* sw.Yks., *tongs* Sh.I. sn.Sc. se.Nhb. Dur. Wm. ne. snw. e. se. & sw.Yks., *wrong* sw.Yks.

ē in *tongs* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.

iə in *thong* s.Sc. n.Yks., *tongs* s.Sc. me. sw. & s.Nhb.

o in *along* e.Oxf. nw. & me.Wil., *among* ne.Sc. Frf. Per. se. & es.Yks. m.Lin. s.Lei. n.Wor. e.Hrf. n. & m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Sus. w.Wil. e.Dev. w.Cor., *hang* se. & sw.Lan., *long* sw. & es.Yks. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. nw. m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w. & s.War. n.Wor. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor., *sang* w.Wil., *song* sw. & es.Yks. em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Sur. me. & w.Wil. Dor. n. e. & w.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *strong* ne. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw. & es.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *thong* Inv. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. me. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Chs. Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *throng* es.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *tongs* Inv. es.Yks. se. & s.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *wrong* n.Cum. es.Yks. m.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. em. & s.Stf. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. se.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. me. se. & s.Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som. sw.Dev. e. & w.Cor.

ǭ in *long* wm.Sc. Dor. w.Som., *song* se.Ken., *strong* e.Suf., *thong* Ant., *wrong* e.Hrf. e.Suf. n.Ken.

u in *among* n.Cum. m.Not. s.Lin. Rut. Bdf., *long* sw.Yks. Rut., *monger* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei., *song* s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der., *strong* em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der., *throng* s.Stf. n.Der. Lei., *tongs* em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin., *wrong* n.Lan. Dnb. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut.

ù in *along* s.Stf. ne.Der., *among* sw.Yks. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. War. ne.Shr., *long* em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. War. Wor. ne. & se.Shr., *monger* sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma., *song* sm. sw. & ms.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei. War., *strong* se. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. em. & wm.Stf. nw.Der. w.War., *thong* sm. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. w.War., *throng* sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. ne. & nw.Der., *tongs* sm. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw. & w.Der. w.War. n.Shr., *wrong* em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Nhp. e.War. Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr.

ɐ in *along* e.Hrf. nw.Dev., *among* Bch. Abd. Ayr. n.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. e. & s.Som., *long* m.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Bdf. nw.Dev., *monger* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som., *song* m.Shr. n.Hrf., *strong* m.Shr. Bdf. nw.Dev., *thong* m.Shr. n.Hrf., *throng* m.Shr., *tongs* n.Bck. Bdf., *wrong* m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Bdf. n.Cmb. n.Dev.

§ **33**. **a** (OE. **a** and **ǫ**) followed by **ŋk** has gen. had the normal development in such words as *anchor*, *ancle*, *rank*, *thank*, &c. It has been lengthened to **ā** in *anchor*, *ancle* n.Ayr. e.Dev., *rank* Lth. Edb., *thank* n.Ayr. Lth. Lei., and to **à̄** in *anchor*, *ancle* Lth. Edb. In some dialects the **a** has regularly become **e**.

e occurs in *anchor* Ant. sw.Yks. em.Lan. Dor., *ancle* Ant. sw.Yks. em.Lan. me.Wil. Dor., *rank* Ant. sw.Yks., *thank* sm.Sc. Peb. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. & s.Cum. Yks. n. se. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n. & nw.Lin. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. I.W. w.Wil. nw.Dev.

o in *ancle* s.Stf., *rank* se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Brks. w.Som.

§ **34**. In the dialects of Sc. Ant. n.Nhb., the vowel in OE. **camb** *comb*, **wamb** *womb*, has had the same development as old **a** in open syllables (§ **43**). For the dialect forms of *comb* in the dialects of Eng., see Index. The vowel in *lamb* has gen. had the normal development of old **a** in closed syllables (§ **23**), but it has become **o** in Lei. Glo.

§ **35**. The **a** in *fallow*, *gallows*, and *tallow* has gen. had the normal development (§ **23**). It has become **o** in *fallow* Lei. Oxf. e.Hrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. nw.Wil., *tallow* ne.Nrf. Sus.

§ **36**. The development of **a** (**ea**) before **ht** has given rise to various forms, especially **a**, **ā**, **ǭ**.

a occurs in *draught* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. e. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. e.Dev., *slaughter* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Ant. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan.

au in *draught* Lth. Edb., *slaughter* sw.Nhb.

ā in *draught* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. I.Ma. Glo. Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. w. & s.Som., *slaughter* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. se.Ken.

ǣ in *draught* s.Lei. me.Wil. Dor.

ǭ in *slaughter* Ayr. Lth. Edb. em. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil.

For the dialect forms of *eight* see Index.

§ **37**. The combination **ar** (=OE. **ear**)+cons. The **ar** has gen. become **ar** (**er**) or **ār** (**ēr**) in Sc. and Uls., **ar** (**ār**) in the n. parts of Nhb. and Cum. I.Ma. In the remaining parts of Eng. the **ar** has gen. become **ā**, but in em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. **aə** is common and in sm.Lan. **ə̄**.

ar occurs in *ark* Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma., *arm* Uls. Dub. I.Ma., *barley* ne.Sc. s.Ayr. me.Nhb. I.Ma., *cart* sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *darn* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. n.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *earn* sw.Nhb. n.Wm. I.Ma., *hard* s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm. I.Ma., *harm* Inv. Uls. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *harvest* s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *park* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *sharp* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *spark* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls. sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *warm* Sh.I. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls. se.Nhb., *warn* Kcb. Ant., *wart* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

aə in *ark* sw.Nhb. Som., *arm* em.Lan. s.Som., *barley* s.Lan. e.Som., *cart* w.Wm. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. Som. e.Dev., *darn* w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Stf. e.Dev., *hard* em.Lan., *harvest* em.Lan. s.Lin., *park* w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Stf., *spark* em.Lan. n.Stf. e.Dev., *warm* em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der., *warn*, *wart* em.Lan. n.Der.

ā in *ark* s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Dev., *arm* s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev., *barley* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. & m.Shr. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. s.Som. n. & e.Dev., *cart* n.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & m.Lan. em. & s.Stf. nw. & m.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Hnt. se.Ken. Sus. w.Som. nw.Dev., *darn* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor., *earn* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne.Yks. n.Der. Lin. s.Nrf. Sus. Dor., *hard* n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. m. & se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som. Dev., *harm* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *harvest* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. nw. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. s.Oxf. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *park* Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *sharp* s.Nhb. m. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & se.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som., *spark* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & se. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som., *warm* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. n. nw. se. & s.Lan. Chs. s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. e.Oxf. Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. I.W. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. Dev., *warn* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. Lin. se.Ken. Dor., *wart* s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. Lin. s.Stf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dev.

ār in *barley* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. n. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *darn* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Ayr., *hard* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Wm., *warm* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *warn* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *wart* Bch. Abd.

àr in *barley* Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *hard* Inv. s.Sc., *warm* s.Sc.

ær in *darn, spark* s.Sc.

ǣ in *arm* s.Dur. sw.Lan., *barley* nnw.Yks. sw.Lan. Lei., *cart* m. & sw.Lan., *darn* sw.Lan. Lei., *hard, harm, harvest* sw.Lan., *park* sw.Lan. s.Lei., *sharp* sw. & ms.Lan., *spark* sw.Lan., *warm* nnw.Yks. sw.Lan. e.Som., *warn, wart* sw.Lan.

er in *arm* Abd. Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Sc. Ant., *darn* wm.Sc. Peb., *harm* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant., *harvest* sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. Ant., *sharp* Inv. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

eə in *arm* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Yks. Bdf., *barley* Rut. n.Bck. e.Dor., *cart* s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Som., *harvest* n.Bck., *park* ne.Yks.

èr in *ark* Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *cart* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Sc., *earn* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *park* Peb. s.Sc., *sharp, warn* s.Sc.

ē in *arm* e.Yks. Lei., *darn* nw.Der., *harvest* Lei.

ēr in *arm* Sh.I. ne. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb., *cart* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant., *earn* em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *harm* nm.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *harvest* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Edb. Peb., *warn* Lth.

iə in *arm* Dor., *cart* e.Hrf., *earn* s.Oxf. n.Ken. Dor.

or in *warm* me.Nhb., *warn, wart* I.Ma.

ǭ in *barley* Glo., *cart* s.Wor., *park* Glo., *warm* m.Nhp. s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus., *warn* n.Stf. s.Oxf. Sus., *wart* n.Stf. Sus. Dor. w.Som. Cor.

ǭr in *barley* n.Ayr., *darn* Lth. Edb., *warn* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

ə in *barley, cart* sm.Lan., *earn* n.Stf. s.Lei. se.Ken. Som., *hard, harm, park, sharp, spark* sm.Lan., *warm* sm. & s.Lan., *warn* sm.Lan., *wart* sm.Lan. s.Oxf. s.Som.

For initial j in *arm, earn* see j, § **248**. For the dialect forms of *beard, fern*, see Index.

§ **38.** In the combination **al** (OE. **eal**) + cons. the **l** has disappeared in all the dialects, in *balk, calf, chalk, half, salve, talk, walk*. The normal development of **al** in this combination is gen. **ā** or **ǭ**.

a occurs in *calf* Inv. ne. sm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Nhp., *half* Or.I. Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls. me. & s.Nhb. n.Cum., *walk* me.Nhb. sw.Lan.

ā in *balk* w.Frf. e.Per. Fif. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Dor., *calf* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. n.Dur. I.Ma. n.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. n.Wor. s.Oxf. Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor. Som., *chalk* Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. me.Wil. Dor., *half* ne.Sc. Ant. I.Ma. Rut. me. & sw.Nhp. n.Wor. s.Oxf. Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev. w.Cor., *salve* n.Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb. Rut. Som., *talk* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Wm. nm.Yks. n.Ken. nw. & me.Wil. Dor., *walk* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. nnw.Yks. Rut. Lei. w.War. se.Ken. nw.Wil. Dor. n. & sw.Dev.

à in *balk* Bch. Abd. Per. em.Sc. Kcb. n.Nhb., *calf* Ayr. Kcb. Dub., *walk* s.Sc.

æə in *calf* nw.Wil. Dor. e.Dev., *half* nw.Wil.

ǣ in *calf* Glo. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. nw.Som. w.Cor., *half* n.Shr. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Cor., *talk* Glo. w.Wil., *walk* e.Som.

eə in *calf* n.Bck., *half* Lin. n.Bck., *walk* m.Bck.

oə in *balk* n.Wm. w. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. e.Dev., *calf* m.Cum. m. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan., *half* n.Cum. m. se. & sw.Yks., *chalk* sw.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan., *salve* sw.Yks., *talk* n. & m.Cum. m. nm. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. e.War. se.Hrt. e.Dev., *walk* n.Cum. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan.

ǭ in *balk* Ayr. sw.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. Som. Dev., *calf* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & e.Yks. Lan. Chs. Dnb. Stf. n. & ne.Der. Lin. Lei. e. & w.War. s.Wor. n. & m.Shr. n.Hrf., *chalk* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e.An. se.Ken. Sus. Som. e.Dev., *half* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut., *salve* em.Sc. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin., *talk* Ayr. n.Nhb. n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. nm. & ms.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. n.Lei. Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. Suf. se.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w.Som., *walk* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. me.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.

ō in *calf* se.Nhb. e. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan. e.Der., *half* se. & sw.Nhb. e.Yks. nw.Lan., *chalk* s.Lan. nw. & e.Oxf., *salve* sw.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm., *talk* sw.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. Wm. sw. & s.Yks. nw.Lan., *walk* se.Nhb.

§ **39.** **al** (OE. **eal**) + **t**. In this combination the **l** has remained in some dialects and has been absorbed in others.

1. With the retention of **l**.

al occurs in *malt* s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur.

āl in *malt, salt* w.Som. nw.Dev.

æl in *salt* Dor. e.Dev.

ol in *malt* sw.Yks. I.Ma. nw.Lin. Lei., *salt* sw.Yks. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Ken.

ǭl in *malt* me.Wil. Dor. Som., *salt* se.Ken. me.Wil.

2. With the absorption of **l**.

ā occurs in *malt* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. n.Nhb., *salt* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. Sus.

à in *malt, salt* Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.

o in *salt* m.Lan. s.Stf.

oə in *malt, salt* n.Cum.

ǭ in *malt* Ayr. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus., *salt* em.Sc. Ayr. m.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr.

ō in *malt* sw.Nhb., *salt* Nhb. Cum. Wm.

halter has gen. had the same development as *malt* and *salt*, but in some dialects it has **e**, the i-umlaut of **a**, especially in Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb.

Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lin. Cf. ME. heltir, heltere ; see Index.

§ 40. **al, all** (OE. eal, eall). In this combination the l (ll) has remained in some dialects and has been absorbed in others.

1. With the retention of l (ll).

al occurs in *all* ne.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. ne. nm. m. & sm.Yks. n.Dev., *call* Inv. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. e.Oxf. w.Som., *fall* Inv. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Glo. w.Som. n. nw. & e.Dev., *gall* w.Som., *wall* me. & s.Nhb.

aəl in *all* w.Som., *call* Glo.

āl in *all* me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. & nm.Yks. e.Stf. m.Shr. n. & nw.Hrt. e.Ken. e.Sus. Dor. w. & s.Som. nw. & s.Dev., *call* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. & nm.Yks. Glo. Sus. Dor. Dev. w.Cor., *fall* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. se.Ken. e.Dor., *gall* Ant. n.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Dev., *small* Dor. w.Som. nw.Dev., *wall* se.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. Glo. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. n. & nw.Dev.

àl in *all* Uls. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Wor. se.Ken., *call* Uls., *fall* Uls. I.Ma. Dor. sw.Dev., *wall* Uls. w.Wil. sw.Dev.

æəl in *call, fall* nw.Wil.

ē̞l in *all* Glo. Wil. nw. & e.Som., *fall* me. & w.Wil. w.Som., *call* Glo. me. & w.Wil. w.Cor., *gall* me.Wil., *small* me.Wil. e.Dev.

eəl in *all* nm. & m.Yks., *gall* w.Som.

ol in *all* s.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. m.Bck. e.Dev., *call, fall* m.Shr., *wall* e.Som.

oəl in *all* ne. e. sm. w. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Rut. m.Nhp. w.Som. e.Dev., *call* nm. m. sw. ms. & s.Yks. nw. & em.Lan. s.Lin., *fall* sw.Yks. Rut., *gall* sw.Yks., *small* w. & sw.Yks., *wall* sw.Yks. em.Lan. Rut. Sus.

ǭl in *all* n. w. & s.Dur. Cum. n. nw. snw. e. w. sw. & s.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. s.Wor. Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. e.An. Ess. n. & e.Ken. Sus. sm. Hmp. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. Cor., *call* ne. snw. nm. & ms.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. wm.Stf. e. & s.Der. Not. nw. & m.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. War. n.Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.An. Ess. Ken. sm. Hmp. Som. sw. Dev., *fall* n.Ayr. n.Wm. snw. & se.Yks. I.Ma. em.Stf. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Dor. Som., *gall* Inv. Ayr. s.Dur. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken. s.Som., *small* I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *wall* snw. se. & sw.Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. m.Shr. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus. me.Wil. w. & s.Som.

ōl in *all* sw.Nhb. ne. e. w. sw. & s.Yks. n.Dev., *call* sw. & s.Yks. ne.Der., *fall* sw.Yks. e.Som., *gall* sw.Nhb.

uəl in *fall, wall* m.Yks.

2. With the absorption of l (ll).

a occurs in *all* ne.Sc. s.Ayr., *call* Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb., *fall* ne.Sc. s.Ayr.

ā in *all* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. n. & w.Wm., *call* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Wm., *fall* Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. me.Nhb. n.Lan., *gall* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *small* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. n.Cum., *wall* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Peb. Ant. me.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw.Yks. n. & ms.Lan.

à in *all* Frf. s.Ayr. Peb., *fall, gall, small* Kcb.

à̄ in *all* Inv. sn.Sc. n.Ayr. s.Sc. n.Nhb., *fall* Peb. s.Sc. n.Nhb., *wall* s.Sc.

o in *all* nw.Fif. ne.Nhb. nw.Yks. nw. & m.Lan. Chs. Der.

oə in *all* n.Cum. nw. & w.Yks. em.Lan., *call* n.Cum. snw.Yks., *fall, wall* n.Cum.

ǫ̣ in *all* nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Nhb. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. n. ne. nw. & snw.Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. ne.Shr., *call* em. & wm.Sc. n.Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. e. & w.Der. n.Lin. s.Lei. ne. & se.Shr., *fall* nm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. ne. & nw.Der., *gall* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Sus., *small* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. Sus., *wall* wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. & snw.Yks. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. ne.Shr.

ō in *all* me. se. & sw.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. n. e. & m.Wm. nnw. nw. w. & sw.Yks. nw. sm. ms. & s.Lan. ne.Chs. Der., *call* sw.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. Wm. Lan. n. ne. & e.Der., *fall* se. & sw.Nhb. nw. em. sm. & s.Lan. ne.Der. ne.Shr., *small* sw.Nhb. em. & sm.Lan., *wall* se.Nhb. n. nw. sm. ms. & s.Lan.

§ 41. **al** (OE. eal) + **d**. In this combination the l has remained in some dialects and has been absorbed in others.

1. With the retention of l.

al occurs in *bald* Frf. Kcb. Ant. me.Nhb., *bold* ne.Sc., *cold* ne.Sc. nnw.Yks., *fold* nnw.Yks., *old* ne. sn. & sm.Sc.

aul in *bold* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw.Yks. nw.Lan. se.Ken., *cold* Ant. Dub. s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. se.Ken., *fold, hold* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Ken., *old* Ant. s.Nhb. I.Ma. m.Nhp. e.War. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. w.Oxf. Ess. se.Ken., *sold* Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma. se.Ken., *told* wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. Glo. w.Cor.

āl in *bald* n. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Som., *bold* Or.I. Abd. sn.Sc. Per., *cold* Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn. wm. & s.Sc., *cold* Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn. wm. & s.Sc. snw.Yks. nw.Lan., *fold* ne. & sn.Sc. nw.Lan., *hold* sw.Wm., *old* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. s.Sc. w.Cum. m. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. w.Wil., *sold, told* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc.

àl in *bold, cold, fold, old* Kcb.

à̄l in *bold* Peb. s.Sc., *cold* Peb. s.Sc. sw.Wm., *fold* Ayr. Peb. s.Sc., *hold, sold* s.Sc., *told* ne. & s.Sc.

æl in *bald* s.Sc.

el in *bald* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm.Sc. Edb. n.Cum.

eul in *bold, cold, hold, old, sold, told* Uls.

ēl in *bald* ne.Sc.

oul in *bold* Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Som., *cold* me.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. ne. & m.Nhp. w.Oxf. nw.Hrt., *fold* n.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. w.Oxf., *hold* I.Ma., *old* I.Ma. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. Glo. w. & s.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Cor., *sold* se.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma., *told* n.Dur. I.Ma. m.Nhp.

oəl in *bald* w. & sw.Yks., *bold* n.Cum., *fold* m. & se.Yks. s.Oxf. nw.Wil., *sold* n.Cum. s.Oxf.

ǫ̣l in *bald* sm.Sc. Lth. m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor., *bold* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Brks., *cold* nm. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm., *fold* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wm., *hold* n.Ken., *old* nm. em. & wm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. n.Hrf. s.Pem. Gmg. Brks. nw.Hrt., *sold, told* (occ.) wm.Sc.

ȯl in *bold* Inv. s.Sc. n.Wm., *old* s.Cum. s.War. Sus.

ȯul in *old* n.Der. m.Lin. m.Nhp. n.Wor.

ȯəl in *bold* s.Som. e.Dev., *cold* m.Shr. s.Oxf., *old* e.Sus. w.Som. n.Dev., *told* e.War.

ōl in *bold* Bch. Abd. Ayr. e.Yks. s.Stf. Lei. e.Suf. nw. w. & s.Som. n.Dev., *cold* n.Cum. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. e.Dor. w.Som., *fold* Inv. Uls. n.Cum. Lei. m.Bck. Dor. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *hold* Uls. e.War. Glo. Oxf. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. Ess. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. n. & nw.Dev., *old* Inv. me.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. m.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. nw. & e.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. se.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Som. n. sw. & s.Dev. e.Cor., *sold* Uls. Rut. Lei. Dor. w.Som. nw.Dev., *told* Uls. e.Hrf. sm.Hmp. Dor. w.Som. n. nw. & s.Dev.

uəl in *bold* s.Lin. w.Wil., *cold* n.Ken. w.Wil. e.Som., *fold, hold, sold* w.Wil., *told* w.Wil. e.Dor.

ʊul in *bold* s.Chs. n.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess. me.Wil., *cold* n.Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess. nw. & me.Wil., *fold* ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil., *hold* e.Hrf. nw. & me.Wil., *old* w.War. e.Hrf. se.Brks. n.Bck. nw. me. & w.Wil., *sold* ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil., *told* m.Bck. ne. & s.Nrf. w.Wil. sw.Dev.

əul in *hold* Glo., *old* Uls. e.Hrf. Glo., *told* Uls.

wol in *old* s.Dev., *told* n.Ken.

woəl in *bold* Dor. s.Som., *old* s.Dev., *told* n.Ken.

wōl in *bold* Dor., *cold* Dor. s.Som., *fold, hold* Dor., *old* w.Dor. s.Som., *sold* e.Som.

wɐl in *old* e.Dor. e.Som., *told* e.Som.

2. With the absorption of l.

a occurs in *cold* me. se. & s.Nhb., *fold* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *hold* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & sm.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.

au in *bold* n.Dur. s.Lan., *fold* se. & s.Lan., *hold* se.Lan. n.Der., *old* em. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. m.Shr., *told* em. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. Ess.

ā in *cold* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan., *fold* n.Nhb. nnw.Yks., *hold* Or.I. n.Dur. nnw.Yks., *old* me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. snw. & nm.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *told* Or.I.

à in *hold* s.Sc.

ǡ in *cold* sw.Wm., *old* n.Nhb.

o in *cold* e.Yks., *fold* ne.Yks., *hold* s.Sc. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Lin.

ou in *bold* s.Dur. m. se. & sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *cold* snw. & sw.Yks. n. em. sm. & s.Lan. n. wm. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Wor. ne.Shr., *fold* snw. & sw.Yks. em. sm. & sw.Lan. ne.Der. nw.Lin. ne.Shr., *hold* sw. ms. & s.Yks. Lan. n. & wm.Stf. n.Der. Not. nw.Lin. e.Hrf., *old* n.Cum. snw. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. Lan. Stf. ne.Der. nw.Lin. sw.Nhp. ne. & se.Shr. se.Hrt. Bdf. Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf., *sold* n. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. ne.Shr., *told* Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Not. nw.Lin.

oə in *bold* m.Yks., *cold* n.Cum. m. & se.Yks., *fold* m.Yks., *hold* n.Cum. n. & nm.Yks., *old* n.Cum. e. m. nm. & se.Yks.

ǭ in *bald* Wm. nnw.Yks. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Sus., *cold* wm.Sc. ne. e. & se.Yks., *fold* wm.Sc. s.Dur. Wm., *hold* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. ne.Wm., *old* wm.Sc. s.Dur. n.Wm. ne. & se.Yks. e.Hrf.

ȯu in *cold*, *sold* m.Lin., *told* n.Der.

ō in *bold* n.Lin., *cold* se. & sw.Nhb. s.Stf. n. & s.Lin., *fold* se. & sw.Nhb. e.Yks. s.Stf. s.Lin. Ess., *hold* se.Nhb. n. & s.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *old* se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. nm. e. & es.Yks. s.Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. n.Wor. e.Suf. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *sold* s.Stf. s.Lin. e.Suf. Ess., *told* s.Stf. e.Suf. Ess.

ɐ in *hold* Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb.

ɐu in *bold* ms.Lan. nw.Der. m.Shr., *cold* s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. & e.Stf. Der. Not. Lei. w.Wor. Shr. ne.Nrf., *fold* ms.Lan. nw.Der. m.Shr., *hold* ms.Lan. Chs. n. & e.Stf. Der. n.Lei. e.Hrf. s.Nrf. w.Suf., *old* m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. Der. Not. n.Lin. Lei. Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Suf., *sold* ms.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw. e. & s.Der. m.Shr. ne.Nrf., *told* ms.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. n.Stf. Der. Not. Lei. w.Wor. m. & se.Shr. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Suf.

§ **42.** OE. **æ, a (ea)** in originally open syllables. The principal words belonging here are: *ache, acorn, acre, adze, ale, bake, bane, bathe, behave, blade, blaze, cake, crane, dale, frame, game, gape, grave, graze, hazel, knave, lame, lane, late, made, make, mane, mate, name, raven, sake, sale, same, shade, shake, shame, shape, shave, take, tale, tame, wane, wave; bare, care, fare, hare, share, stare; father, gather, rather, water; hammer; cradle, ladle, saddle, bramble; brain, day, daisy, fain, fair, hail, lay* pret., *maid, main, may* v., *nail, pail, slain, snail, tail; claw, draw, gnaw, law, maw, saw* sb.; *awl, dawn.* For the dialect forms of *gate, last, herring, many, Saturday,* see Index.

§ **43.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **æ, a (ea)** in originally open syllables is:

ai Hrt. Lon. Ess. se.Ken.

æ̃ ne.Nrf. + ē.

ei Ant. m.Nhp.

eə n.Cy. + ē, iə (but n.Cum. **ie**, m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan. ē + **ia**), Midl. counties + ē, iə (but Chs. ē + ī, m.Nhp. **ei**, Glo. **iə** + ī), e.Cy. + ē (but ne.Nrf. ē + æ̃), s.Cy. ē, iə (but se.Ken. **ai**), sw.Cy. + ē, **iə**. In those counties where **eə** and **iə** fluctuate the younger generation use **eə** and the older **iə**.

ē Sc. but s.Sc. **iə**, Uls. but Ant. **ei**, n.Cy. Midl. counties e. s. & sw.Cy. + **eə**, **iə**.

ia m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.

ie n.Cum. + **eə**, **iə**.

iə s.Sc., n.Cy. Midl. counties e. s. & sw.Cy.

ī Chs. + ē, Glo. + **iə**.

But **ai** occurs in *ale* w.Wor., *blaze* e.Dor., *crane* Dor., *lane* e.Hrf. w.Suf. e.Dor., *mane* Dor., *name* m.Nhp. Glo. Brks. w.Suf., *shame, take* Brks., *tale* w.Wor. e.Dor.

ā in *acorn* Bch. Abd., *bathe* sn.Sc., *crane* n.Ayr., *make* sm.Sc., *whale* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.

æ̃ in *bathe* nnw.Yks. me.Wil., *crane* I.Ma. e.Dev., *frame* n.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Lan., *gape* me. & w.Wil. e.Som., *grave* Wm. n.Lan. e.Dev., *lame* Peb. m.Nhp. e.Dev., *lane* n.Nhb. m.Cum. ne.Shr., *make* s.Dev., *mane* n.Lan. Sus. Som., *mate* sw.Dev., *name* sm.Hmp. s.Som.

ei in *bake* n.Ayr. ne.Nrf., *bane* Bch. Abd. Sus., *blade* s.Lei. Sus., *cake* sm.Lan. (normal), n.Stf. Lei., *knave* Ayr. s.Lei., *lane* nw.Hrt. nw.Nrf. Ess., *made* m.Bck., *make* se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess., *mate* s.Stf. e.War. n.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. Ess., *name* s.Stf. Lei. n.Bck. nw. & ne.Hrt. Hnt. Ess., *sake* Rut. ne.Nrf., *sale* Lei. Sus., *same* s.Stf., *take* s.Stf. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf., *tale* ne.Nrf., *wave* Lei. In almost all the above words the **ei** is probably due to the influence of the lit. language.

eə in *blade, lame* Ant., *name, tale* em.Sc.

ė̄i in *tale* Cai. Bch. Abd.

ē in *lane, name* Glo., *mate, same* s.Sc.

ia in *name* n.Dur. e. & w.Cum.

ie in *bake* me. & se.Nhb., *cake, dale* me.Nhb.

iə in *name* nm.Sc.

ī in *adze* Inv. Frf. Ayr., *bake* Dnb., *bathe* e.Suf., *blaze* ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. ne.Yks. (the **ī** in this word points to an OE. form blæ̃se), *frame* Lei., *grave* se.Lan. ne.Shr., *graze* e.Suf., *hazel* n.Ken., *late* ne.Shr., *make* ne.Shr. sm.Hmp., *mane* Lei., *name* Or.I. nm.Sc. sw.Nhb. Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. ne.Shr., *shake* n.Stf., *tale* wm.Stf. ne.Shr.

oi in *lane* sw.Yks. s.Lan. m.Nhp.

ǭ in *lame* se. ms. & s.Lan., *shame* se.Lan. n.Der.

ō̃ in *lane* Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sm. se. sw. & ms.Lan. n.Chs. n. ne. & nw.Der.

uə in *lane* sw. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. e. nm. & se.Yks. n. m. sw. & ms.Lan.

wuə in *lane* n. m. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.

§ **44.** The falling diphthong has often become a rising diphthong.

1. In *behave* and words beginning with a vowel.

ja occurs in *acre* Wm. n.Lan. s.Som., *adze* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *ale* Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lan.

jā in *acorn* s.Som., *hare* nw.Lan.

jæ in *acre* Wil.

je in *ache* nw. & e.Som., *acorn* sw.Nhb., *acre* s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Som., *ale* wm.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Shr. Glo. e.Som., *behave* se.Nhb. Sus.

jeə in *ache, acorn, acre* Dor.

jē in *behave* n.Der. ne.Nrf.

ji in *ale* Per. s.Ayr. Kcb.

jiə in *ale* ne.Shr. Glo., *behave* m.Yks.

jɐ in *ale* Ayr.

jə in *ale* m.Shr.

2. In words beginning with a consonant.

ja occurs in *bake* ne.Sc., *cake* ne.Sc. Wm., *gape* nw.Lan.

jā in *cake* Bch. Abd., *gape* e.Oxf.

je in *bake* se.Nhb., *cake* s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Nhp., *gape* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *gather* Kcb. s.Chs. n.Der. ne.Shr., *made, make* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *mane* se.Nhb., *mate* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *name* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *sake* se.Nhb., *same, shame* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *take, tale, tame* se.Nhb.

jē in *bake* n.Dur., *cake* em.Stf. n.Der. Not. ne.Nhp., *gape* n. & nw.Der., *shame* w.Oxf.

care is **kjæ̃(r)** in ms.Lan. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s.Der., **kjeə(r)** s.Wm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & w.Der. m.Lin. Nrf., **kjiə(r)** m.Lan., **kjɐ(r)** e.Oxf., **kjɐə(r)** sw. & ms.Lan., **kjɐ̄(r)** sw.Lan., **kjə̄(r)** sm.Lan.

§ **45.** Many words have undergone shortening at different periods. The forms with **a** are earlier shorten-

ings than those with **e**, **ė**. Thus OE. æ, **a** became **ā** in ME. in open syllables and then at a later period it became **ę̄** through the intermediate stage of **ǣ**. The forms with **a** are shortenings of **ā** and those with **e** are shortenings of **ę̄**. The forms with **ė** show that **ę̄** became **ē** before the shortening took place in the Sc. dialects.

a occurs in *acorn* Inv. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. Lei., *adze* Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. s.Oxf., *bake* se.Yks., *bathe* sw.Yks., *crane* em. & wm.Sc., *game* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Der. Lin., *grave* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp., *hazel* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der., *late* sw.Yks. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & ne.Der. Lei., *made* ne.Sc., *make* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. Der. Lin. n.Lei. e.War. Shr., *sake* se.Yks. n.Lin., *same* Sh. & Or.I., *shake* Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An., *shame* s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Bck., *shape* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. ne.Der. Wil., *take* Sc. n.Ir. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Sur. Hmp.

à in *crane* Peb. Ayr. s.Sc., *take* em.Lan.

æ in *adze* Ayr. s.Lei. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev., *hazel* Dor., *make* Sh.I.

e in *acorn* Sus., *adze* Abd. Per. Lth. Edb. Peb., *bake* ne. & wm.Sc., *behave* Rut., *blade* n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Ant., *cake* e. & s.Som., *dale* n.Nhb. s.Lan., *game* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Cum. Wm., *grave* Sh.I. Bch. Abd., *hazel* Lth. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. & s.Lan. Sus., *knave* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *made* ne. & wm.Sc. e. em. & s.Lan. Sus. e.Som., *make* Kcb. n.Ir. Cum. n. & s.Wm. n. m. em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. s.Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. War. Shr. e. & w.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *mate* wm.Stf. nw.Nrf. n.Dev., *name* Sh.I. Inv. ne. & nm.Sc. m.Shr., *sake* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. ne.Nrf., *same* Inv. ne. & wm.Sc. Sus., *shake* Nhb. Cum. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Dev., *shame* Sh.I. ne. & wm.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Oxf. e.Som., *shape* Nhb. Cum. Rut., *shave* Oxf., *take* Cum. e.Yks. Lan. wm.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. War. ne.Shr. Brks. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

ė in *ale* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *bane*, *bake* Lth. Edb., *blade* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *dale* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *gape* Inv., *knave* wm.Sc., *lame* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., *lane* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *late* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., *made* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *mane* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., *mate* w.Frf. e.Per., *name* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb., *raven* s.Sc., *sake* Inv. s.Ayr., *sale* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *shame* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *shape* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *tale* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *tame* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb.

i in *ale* ne.Shr., *behave* ne.Sc., *sake* wm.Sc., *take* Dor.

ì in *adze* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *made*, *name*, *tale* Or.I., *mate* Sh.I.

§ **46.** OE. **ær** (**ar**) has gen. become **eə** or **iə** in Eng. and **ēr** in Sc. in such words as *bare* adj., *care*, *fare*, *hare*, *share*, *stare*.

aə occurs in *bare* nw.Lan. n.Stf. Shr., *fare* se.Hrt., *share*, *stare* e.Oxf.

ā in *bare* ne.Nrf., *care* nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Lin. n.Lei. n.Shr., *hare* snw.Yks. n.Shr. Oxf., *share* m.Shr., *stare* n.Stf. Rut. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

ǣ in *fare* n.Lan. se.Ken., *hare* n.Wm. nnw.Yks. s.Lan. nw.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dev.

eir in *bare*, *hare* Ant.

eə in *bare* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. nw.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *care* nnw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. n.Wm. nm. m. sw. & s.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. ne.Der. Not. n.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Wor. e.Hrf. m.Bck. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. sm.Hmp. me.Wil. Dor. n. & e.Dev., *fare* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. m. & sw.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. w.Suf. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *hare* s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *share* s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Dor. Som., *stare* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som.

eər in *bare* Ant., *care* Inv. Uls. se.Nhb. n.Cum., *fare* Abd. Ayr., *hare* Inv. Uls. sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *share* Inv. Ayr. sw.Nhb., *stare* Inv. Ant. sw.Nhb.

ėr in *bare* Lth. Edb., *care* wm.Sc., *fare*, *hare* s.Sc.

ēr in *bare* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. me. & se.Nhb. Wm., *care* Sc. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm., *fare* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. w.Wm., *hare* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. me.Nhb. w.Wm., *share* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Wm., *stare* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.

ia in *care*, *hare* sw.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan.

iə in *care* s.Dur. m. se. & s.Wm. nnw. & nm.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. Not. e.War. ne.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Ess. Sus. Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev. w.Cor., *fare* Dor., *hare* ne. & nnw.Yks. Sur. Dor. nw.Som., *share* s.Lan. ne.Shr. Oxf. Sus. nw. & me.Wil. w.Som.

iər in *bare*, *care*, *fare*, *hare*, *share*, *stare* I.Ma.

ə̄ in *bare* em. & sm.Lan., *care* em.Lan. s.Stf., *fare* em. & s.Lan. s.Stf., *hare* em. & sm.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. w.Wil., *share* sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf., *stare* em. & sm.Lan. s.Stf.

§ **47.** **æ** (**a**) followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l**, **m**, **n**, or **r**. In this combination the vowel has sometimes remained short, and sometimes it underwent early lengthening and then gen. had the same further development as ordinary **æ** (**a**) in originally open syllables (§ **43**).

a occurs in *ladle* m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan., *saddle* Inv. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *bramble* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Lin. s.Oxf., *hammer* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Oxf., *father* Inv. ne. sn. & sm.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. nm. e. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & sm.Lan. m.Lin. m.Shr. Bdf. w.Suf. e.Som., *gather* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. n.Cum. sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken., *rather* I.Ma. Rut., *water* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. ne. & e.Der. Lin. Rut. w.Wor. w.Sus. sw.Dev.

ai in *cradle* se.Ken. Dor., *ladle* se.Ken.

ā in *hammer* se.Ken., *father* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me.Nhb. ne. & ms.Yks. I.Ma. s.Chs. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. s.War. Glo. e. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n. & se.Ken. e.Dor. Som. Dev., *rather* nnw.Yks. n.Lin. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *water* me.Nhb. s.Chs. w.War. Glo. Bck. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. n.Dev.

à in *bramble* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *water* s.Sc.

æ in *cradle* s.Sc., *saddle* se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *father* m.Bck. Dor., *gather* s.Sc. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *rather* ne.Nrf., *water* nw.Dev., *hammer* se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

ǣ in *bramble* se.Ken., *father* Sh.I. em.Sc. n.Cum. se.Shr. Glo. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor., *rather* nw. & e.Der. e.War. w.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor.

e in *cradle* em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. m. & em.Lan. nw.Lin., *saddle* Inv. s.Ayr. em.Lan., *bramble* em.Lan., *father* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sm.Sc. nne. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum., *gather* Inv. ne. nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. ne. e. & sw.Yks. n. e. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & w.Chs. s.Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Shr. Glo. Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *rather* Sh. & Or.I. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. Lei. m.Nhp. e.Wor. ne.Shr. m. & e.Oxf., *hammer* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

ei in *ladle* Ant. s.Lei. s.Oxf., *father* se.Lan. n. & em.Stf. nw.Lin., *rather* n.Stf.

eə in *cradle* n.Cum. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Som. e.Dev., *ladle* sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *father* ms.Yks. s.Stf. Lin. n.Lei. s.War. n.Wor. e.Sus., *rather* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. n. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Lin. e.Dev., *water* n.Wor. n.Hrf.

ė in *ladle* s.Sc., *saddle* s.Ayr. s.Sc., *father* em. & s.Sc., *rather* ne. wm. & s.Sc., *water* s.Sc.

ē in *cradle* Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & sw.Nhb. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *ladle* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Sus. me.Wil., *saddle* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *father* Sh.I. Cai. ne. nw. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. me. & se.Nhb. n.Dur. e. se. sw. es. & ms.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. m. & s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. n. & s.Wor.Shr. Hrf. s.Pem. Bck. I.W. nw.Wil. e.Dor. nw.Som., *rather* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Flt. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Shr. Bck. Cmb. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus. nw.Som. n.Dev., *water* em.Sc. me.Nhb. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n. ne. nw. & s.Der. m.Nhp. n. & s.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem.

i in *bramble* e.Som. nw.Dev., *father* n.Dur., *gather* ne.Sc. Wm. w.Yks. n.Lan.

iə in *cradle* n.Ken., *father* n.Dur. m. & nm.Yks. s.Stf. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. s.Wor. Glo. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. w.Wil., *rather* m. & se.Yks. w.War., *water* e.War. s.Wor. nw.Oxf.

ī in *cradle* Glo. ne.Nrf., *father* Chs. Flt. ne.Shr., *rather* s.Chs., *water* Chs. Flt. Dnb. ne.Shr.

o in *gather* w.Wor., *rather* s.Stf. Lei., *water* sw.Yks. s.Lin. s.Nrf., *hammer* sm. sw. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. War. s.Wor. nw.Oxf.

ǭ in *hammer* Lth. Edb., *water* Lth. Edb. Nhp. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. me.Wil. nw. & e.Som.

ʊ in *bramble* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., *rather* s.Oxf. e.Suf. sw.Dev.

ə in *cradle* Per., *father, rather, waiter* Uls.

§ **48.** ME. **ai** from OE. **æg** has given rise to a great diversity of forms in the modern dialects. The principal words belonging here are : *brain, day, daisy, fain, fair, hail, lay* pret., *maid, main, may* v., *nail, pail, slain, snail, tail,* in which are included a few words where the vowel was originally in a closed syllable. ME. **ai** from OE. **æg** has fallen together with ME. **ei** from OE. **eg** in all the dialects. See § **64.** **ai** (**ei**) is especially common in the s.Midland, e. s. & sw. counties. **ē** (**eə**) is the development which is spread over the largest area.

ai occurs in *brain* s.Stf. s.Wor. s.Pem. Lon. se.Ken. Wil. e.Dor. w.Som., *day* m. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. w.Oxf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ken. sm.Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. s.Som., *daisy* se.Ken. s.Som., *fain* sw.Lan. Glo. se.Ken. Dor. s.Som., *hail* Ess. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *lay* pret. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *maid* s.Pem. Glo. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som., *main* s.Pem. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som., *may* v. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. s.Pem. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. s.Dev., *nail* n.Wor. s.Pem. Glo. ne.Nrf. Ess. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *pail* Ess. se.Ken. Dor., *slain* Glo. se.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor., *snail* ne.Yks. s.Lin. s.Pem. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *tail* s.Pem. Glo. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som.

aiə in *fair* s.Pem. Glo. nm.Brks. Wil., *hail* e.Dor. w.Som., *nail* e.Dor. w.Som., *pail* w.Som. e.Dev., *snail* e.Dor., *tail* e.Dor. w.Som.

aə in *fair* e.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Som.

ā in *fair* m.Shr. Oxf. ne.Nrf.

æi in *day* m.Nhp. e.Dor., *hail* m.Nhp., *maid* m.Nhp. e.Dor. s.Som., *main* w.Wil., *may* m.Nhp. e.Som.

æiə in *hail* w.Wil., *tail* Ess.

ǣ in *brain* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw.Yks., *day* sn.Sc. Uls. se.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. nnw.Yks. n.Lan., *daisy* m.Cum. Wm. n. & s.Lan. e.Dev., *fair* n.Dur. Wm. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. nw.Der. se.Ken. Sus., *lay* m.Cum., *may* m.Cum. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Der., *hail* nnw.Yks., *nail* Uls. nnw.Yks. n.Lan., *slain* nnw.Yks., *snail* Sh.I. w.Dor., *tail* Sh.I.

ei in *brain* Bch. Abd. s.Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *day* ne. & nm.Sc. Lth. Ant. em. & s.Stf. Lei. Nhp. n.Wor. n.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Hrt. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Som. n.Dev., *fain* Sh.I. sw.Nhb., *fair* Bch. Abd., *lay* s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Dev., *hail* se.Lan. s.Lei. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus. n. & e.Dev., *maid* Ant. Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n. & sw.Dev., *main* Ant. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus., *nail* Ant. s.Lei. n.Wor. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus. n.Dev., *pail* s.Lei. Bdf., *slain* s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken., *snail* Ant. nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Wor. se.Brks. m.Bck. e.Suf. n.Dev., *tail* Ant. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. n.Dev.

eə in *brain* ne.Sc. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. m. e. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *day* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt. e.Suf. e.Dev., *daisy* sw.Nhb. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Dor. e.Dev., *fain* Sh.I. sw.Nhb. sw.Yks., *fair* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Yks. nw. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. n.Ken. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *hail* Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., *lay* n.Stf. w.Hrt., *maid* e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. Bck. s.Sur. Sus. sw.Dev., *main* ne.Sc. sw.Nhb. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf., *may* sw.Nhb. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt., *nail* ne.Sc. se. & sw.Nhb. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. w.Cor., *pail* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ess. n.Ken. Sus., *slain* ne.Sc. se. & sw.Nhb. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt., *snail* se. & sw.Nhb. nnw. m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & s.Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil., *tail* ne.Sc. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. Ess. n.Ken. e.Sus. w.Wil. w.Cor.

ė in *brain* Abd. s.Sc., *fair, maid, main, slain* s.Sc., *hail* Bch. Abd. s.Sc. n.Cum. nnw.Yks., *pail* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *snail* s.Sc. n.Cum.

ėi in *snail* ne.Sc., *tail* Bch. Abd.

ē in *brain* Sc. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der. Rut. n.Ken., *day* Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nw. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. em. & wm.Stf. n. ne. nw. & e.Der. Not. m. & s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. Nhp. War. s.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. n.Cmb. Nrf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev. w.Cor., *daisy* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil., *fain* Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. m. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der., *fair* Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm., *hail* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. n. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. & sw.Dev., *lay* Sc. Nhb. Dur. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut. m.Bck., *maid* Sc. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. n.Ken. e.Cor., *main* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Som., *may* Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Rut. Lei. n.Shr. m.Bck. n.Ken. Sus. w.Wil., *nail* Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. & se.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut., *pail* Inv. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der., *slain* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. Lan., *snail* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp., *tail* Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. n. me. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. e.Chs. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Sus.

ia in *snail* nw.Lan., *tail* ne.Wm.

iə in *brain* s.Lan., *day* nm. & m.Yks. se.Hrt. w.Wil., *fair* n.Cum. se.Lan. I.Ma. ne. Shr. Dor., *maid* n.Yks. I.W., *main* s.Dur., *may* m.Yks., *nail* nw.Lan. w.War., *pail* n.Ken. *slain* ne. m. & se.Yks., *snail* e. & m.Yks. w.War., *tail* se.Nhb. n.Cum. m. & se.Yks. se.Lan. w.War. n.Ken.

ī in *brain* s.Lan. wm.Stf. Lei., *day* Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. e. & m.Stf. Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. Glo. e.Sus. e.Dor., *hail* s.Chs. Lei. ne.Shr., *lay* se. & s.Lan. nw.Der., *maid* s.Chs., *main* s.Chs. Lei., *may* m. & s.Chs. Lei. Glo. ne.Nrf., *nail* se.Yks. w. & s.Chs. wm.Stf. Lei. ne.Shr., *snail* e. & se.Yks. wm.Stf. n.Lin. Lei., *tail* se.Yks. m. & s.Chs. e. nm. & wm.Stf. e. & w.Der. Lei. ne.Shr.

ā in *fain* em.Lan., *fair* em. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf., *main* s.Chs. Lei.

§ **49.** ME. **au** from OE. **ag, aw** has gen. become **ā** or **ǭ**. The principal words belonging here are: *awl, claw, dawn, draw, gnaw, law, maw, saw* sb.

a occurs in *saw* sb. Inv. Kcb. Ant. snw.Yks., *awl* Frf. s.Ayr. s.Nhb.

ā in *claw* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. e.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev., *draw* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. & sw.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & nm.Lan. I.Ma. s.War. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Ess. Wil. Dor.Som. n.Dev., *gnaw* ne. & sn.Sc. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. s.War. e. & s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. n.Dev., *law* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Wm. nnw. snw. & nm.Yks. nw.Lan. s.War. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Wil. e.Dor. e.Som. n. & s.Dev., *maw* Abd. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Bdf. Dor., *saw* sb. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. me. se. & s.Nhb. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.War. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w.Wil. Dor. Som., *awl* ne. & sn.Sc. Per. Peb. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks., *dawn* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. m.Bck. se.Ken. Dor.

à in *draw, gnaw, law, dawn* Kcb.

ǎ in *claw* Kcb. s.Sc., *law* Uls. w.Dor., *maw* Kcb., *saw* s.Sc., *awl* Bch. Abd., *dawn* Bch. Abd. s.Sc.

ǣ in *claw* ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil. Dor., *draw* w.Wil. e.Dev., *gnaw* me.Wil. e.Dev., *law* sm.Hmp., *saw* me. & w.Wil., *awl* me.Wil.

eəg in *gnaw* sw. & ms.Yks. s.Lan., *maw* sw.Yks., *saw* sw.Yks. s.Lan.

ēg in *saw* (obsol.) w.Wm. s.Lan.

oə in *claw* m. & sw.Yks., *draw* m. & sw.Yks. Rut. Lei., *gnaw* m.Yks. Rut. se.Ken., *law* snw. m. & sw.Yks. Rut., *saw* sb. n.Cum. m.Yks. Rut. e.Ken., *awl* m. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. e.Dev., *dawn* m. & sw.Yks.

ǭ in *claw* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. Bdf. se.Ken. w.Wil. w.Som., *draw* wm.Sc. m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm. snw. e. & se.Yks. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. e. & w.War. s.Oxf. Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. n.Dev., *gnaw* wm.Sc. Ayr. m.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. ne.Nrf., *law* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. e. nm. se. es. & ms.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. n.Wor. Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor. e.Dev., *maw* Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. m.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf., *saw* sb. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. e. & es.Yks. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. e. & w.War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. n. & e.Dev., *awl* Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *dawn* Ayr. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. & se.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Som. e.Dev.

ō in *claw* s.Nhb., *draw* se. & sw.Nhb. es.Yks. n. nw. em. & sm.Lan. n.Stf., *gnaw* se. & sw.Nhb., *law* se. & sw.Nhb. e.Cum. s.Yks. nw. em. & ms.Lan., *maw* se.Nhb. em.Lan., *saw* sb. se. & sw.Nhb., *dawn* sw.Yks. ms.Lan.

e

§ **50.** In the modern dialects there is no longer any distinction between West Germanic **e** and the OE. **e** which arose from the **i**-umlaut of **a** (**o**).

e (=old **e** and the **i**-umlaut of **a** (**o**)), **eo** in originally closed syllables; and also when **e** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l, m, n, r**.

The principal words belonging here are: *bed, eleven, leg, best, nest, chest; edge, egg* sb. (O.Icel. **egg**), *egg* v. (O.Icel. **eggia**), *fetch, hedge, nettle, sedge, set, step, stretch, wretch; elm, helm, help, seldom, self; bell, chill, fell* inf., *smell; bellow, bellows, belly, belt, else, felloe, kill, sell, shelf, tell; field, yield; fresh, thresh; dwell, swallow* v., *twenty, well* sb., *west; twelve, web, wedge, whelk, whelp; yolk; den, hen, men, pen; bench, drench, wench, went; bend, end, send, spend; England, sling, string, think, wing; length, strength; yon, ayont, beyond, yonder; blight, bright, right, straight; fight, light* sb., *light* adj.; *barn, farm, stern* sb. (ME. **sterne**); *bark* v., *barm, dark, dwarf, earnest, earth, far, heart, hearth, learn, smart, star, starve, sword, work* sb., *worth*. For the dialect forms of *yearn, yeast, yesterday, yet*, see Index.

§ **51.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **e** in originally closed syllables is:

æ in s.Sc. se.Ken., e. & sw.Cy. + **e**.

e in Sc. but s.Sc. æ, Ant. n.Cy. Midl., e. & sw.Cy. + **æ**, s.Cy. but Sus. frequently **i**.

But **a** occurs in *edge* n.Dev., *egg* sb. Dor., *fetch* s.Chs. Flt. e. & s.Stf. n. & w.Der. War. se.Ken., *hedge, sedge* n.Dev., *step* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Dor. w.Som., *stretch* e.Hrf. e.Dor. w.Som., *wretch* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Der. se.Ken. w.Som.

à in *wretch* s.Sc.

ei in *bed* s.Som. e.Dev., *eleven* Bch. Abd. Ant. nnw.Yks., *edge* Ant. e.Suf., *egg* sb. e.Suf. se.Ken., *hedge* e.Suf., *stretch* se.Lan.

i in *eleven* em.Sc. Kcb. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Yks., *nest* m.Shr. Oxf., *chest* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. e.Suf. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *edge* m.Yks., *egg* sb. m.Yks. e.Som. e.Dev., *hedge* m.Yks. ne.Nrf., *nettle* Bnff. Abd. m.Yks. e. & w.Som. n.Dev., *sedge* m.Yks., *stretch* Kcb. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. m. & nm.Yks.

iə in *eleven* ne. snw. m. & se.Yks., *best* Glo. e.Dor., *nest* n.Bck.

ì in *eleven* w.Frf. e.Per. Fif. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *stretch* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.

o in *fetch* w. & sw.Yks. Lan. Chs. n. & nw.Der. Glo. nw.Oxf.

ǣ in *bed* e.Som., *best, nest* I.Ma., *edge* Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc., *egg* sb. s.Sc., *hedge* s.Sc. w.Wil.

ē in *bed* w.Frf. e.Per. se.Ken. w.Som. sw.Dev., *eleven* ne.Sc. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus., *leg* w.Frf. e.Per. e.Suf., *edge* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. me.Wil. e.Dev., *egg* sb. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Bck. w.Som. sw.Dev., *hedge* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *sedge* Kcb. me.Wil.

ī in *eleven* Sh.I. wm.Sc. Peb. me.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum., *stretch* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant.

§ **52.** **e** in the combination **el** + cons. other than **d** has gen. had the normal development. But **a** occurs in *bellows* sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. Dor., *belly* Cum. e. sm. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. n.Der. War. Shr. Dor., *felloe* se. & s.Wor. Hrf. Glo.

à in *belly* em.Lan.

i in *felloe* Cai. s.Pem. Wil., *help* ne.Sc., *seldom* Ant. s.Chs. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Som. nw.Dev., *self* Wxf., *chill* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin.

s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som. e.Dev., *smell* Wil. nw.Dev., *bellows* m.Yks. me. & w.Wil. e.Som. nw.Dev., *belly* m.Yks., *belt* Bch. Abd. Per., *else* Bch. Abd., *kill* s.Ayr. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. s.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. nw.Wil. e.Dev., *melt* Abd. Bch. Som. nw.Dev., *sell* n.Hrf. nw.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *shelf* Bch. Abd. s.Chs. m.Shr. Oxf. w.Som. nw.Dev., *tell* m. & nm.Yks., *whelk* Inv. Abd. Bch. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. s.Stf. Sus.

iə in *chill, kill* w.Som., *else* nw.Wil.

ji in *kill* Kcb. n. & nw.Der. nw.Nrf.

ʊ in *chill* n.Ayr. e.Dev., *elm, help, smell* w.Som., *self* w.Som. e.Dev., *bellows* w.Som., *else* Dor. w.Som., *shelf* e.Dev., *tell* e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *twelve* w.Som. e.Dev.

ə in *bell, bellow* Per. em.Lan., *chill* Per. Ayr., *elm* n.Stf. n.Oxf., *self* n.Ir., *bellows* Peb. em.Lan., *kill* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. n.Nhb., *shelf* n.Nhb., *tell* n.Lan.

In a few cases the **l** has been absorbed, as **sāf** *self* n.Ken., **oum** *elm* se.Yks., **ǫm** s.Dur. Wm. ne.Yks., **ōm** e. & se.Yks. For the dialect forms of *yolk* (OE. **geoloca, geolca**) see Index.

e was lengthened at an early period before **ld**, as in *field, yield*.

ei occurs in *field* s.Chs. n.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr., *yield* nw.Yks.

ē in *field* ne.Shr., *yield* Lei.

i in *field* s.Stf. m.Shr. Hrf. nw.Oxf. nw.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sus. n.Dev., *yield* s.Chs. nw.Der. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

iə in *field* s.Nhb. n.Dur. w. & s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *yield* m.Yks. se.Lan. nw.Der. Lin. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.

ì in *field* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. s.Sc., *yield* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb.

ī in *field* Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. n. & sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. em.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Brks. sw.Dev., *yield* Inv. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. em. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som.

§ **53.** **e** followed by **sc** (Mod. Eng. **sh**), as in *fresh, thresh*, has gen. had the normal development, but in parts of Lan. and Wil. it has been diphthongized to **ai** (**ei**).

a occurs in *thresh* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. n.Cum. se.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. Sus. I.W. Dor. e.Som. n.Dev.

ai in *thresh* s.Lan. w.Wil.

ā in *fresh* w.Som.

ǣ in *fresh* I.Ma., *thresh* se.Ken.

ei in *fresh* em. sm. & s.Lan., *thresh* em. sm. & s.Lan. me.Wil.

o in *thresh* m.Shr. e.Hrf. m.Bck.

§ **54.** In such words as *dwell, swallow* v., *swell, twenty, wed, well* sb., *west, twelve, web, wedge, whelp*, the **w** has often caused the **e** to go into **a**, especially in the Sc. dialects.

a occurs in *dwell* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *swallow* v. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. n.Ir. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. n. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. I.W. Dor., *well* sb. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *west* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., *twelve* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb., *web* w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Dor., *wedge* ne. & sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Peb. m.Shr. Dor. n.Dev., *whelp* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.

ā in *wedge, west* Lth. Edb., *swallow* Sus.

à in *dwell, well, west, twelve, web, wedge* Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.

o in *swallow* Cum. sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Som. e.Dev., *twelve* Peb., *web* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *wench* w.Som., *whelp* ne.Sc.

ǫ in *swallow* Lth., *well, twelve, whelp* Lth. Edb., *wedge, wench* w.Som.

ʊ in *dwell* Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *twenty* ne. & em.Sc., *twelve* w.Som. e.Dev., *web* w.Som., *wedge* s.Sc., *wench* em.Sc.

For the influence of **w** in such words as *dwarf, work* sb., &c. see § **56**.

§ **55.** **e** (i-umlaut of **a**) followed by **n** or **n** + cons. has gen. had the normal development. When followed by **ŋ** it has gen. become **i** as in the lit. language, but *length* and *strength* rarely have **i** in the dialects, because these two words gen. have **n** not **ŋ** in the dialects.

ai occurs in *string* Ant.

e in *bench, length, strength, string, wing* s.Sc.

ei in *den* se.Ken. e.Dev.

eə in *den, drench* e.Dev.

ė in *drench* s.Sc., *wench* sm. & s.Sc.

ē in *den, pen* w.Som., *hen* w.Som. e.Dev., *men* e. & w.Som., *bend, send, spend* w.Som., *end* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. e.Dev., *length* sw.Dev.

i in *hen* Nrf. me.Wil., *men* m.Yks. I.Ma. ne.Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. e.Dor., *pen* m.Shr. e.Suf., *bench* sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Ant. m.Cum. n. & nw.Lin. w.Wil. w.Som., *drench* wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. e.Suf. w.Wil. e.Dor. nw. & e.Dev., *wench* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. m.Yks. I.Ma., *twenty* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., *length, strength* e.Som., *went* m.Yks., *end* m.Yks. nw. & s.Oxf. Brks. e.Suf. w.Som.

ī in *hen* e.Sus., *end* se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Der. Bdf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. nw.Dev.

ə in *drench* Peb., *sling, string, wing* Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.

ə̄ in *end* em.Lan.

ayont, beyond, yon, yonder gen. have **o** as in the lit. language, but

a occurs in *yon* se.Ken., *beyond* Dub. s.Stf. s.War. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Som., *yonder* s.Chs. Flt. em. & s.Stf. m.Nhp. War. s.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. e. & se.Ken. e.Sus. m.Hmp.

æ in *beyond* n.Hrf. m.Bck., *yonder* n.Hrf. nm.Brks. w.Sus.

ǣ in *yonder* sm.Hmp.

i in *yonder* m.Bck. nw.Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf.

ʊ in *ayont* sn.Sc., *beyond* Ess. e. & w.Som., *yon* w.Som., *yonder* ne.Nhp. se.Cmb. nw.Nrf.

§ **56.** **eor** in the combination **eor** + cons. has gen. become **ĕr** (**ar**) in Sc. but s.Sc. **ær**, and **ā** in England. The principal words belonging here are: *bark, barm, dark, dwarf, earnest, earth, far, heart, hearth, learn, smart, star, starve, work* sb.

ar occurs in *bark* Or.I. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. sw.Nhb. n.Wm. I.Ma., *barm* Bch. Abd. Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma., *dark* Or.I. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. n. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *dwarf* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb., *earnest* me. se. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *earth* me.Nhb. I.Ma., *far* Abd. sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. me.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *heart* Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *hearth* s.Ayr. Ant. Kcb. me. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *learn* s.Sc. Uls. me.Nhb. I.Ma., *smart* sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *star* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. me. & sw.Nhb. w.Wm. I.Ma., *starve* Sh.I. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *work* sb. Sh. & Or.I. ne. nm. wm. & sm.Sc. Edb. Ant. me. & se.Nhb.

aə in *bark* s.Lan. Som., *barm* e.Som., *dark* w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Der. s.Som. e.Dev., *dwarf* em.Lan. e.Dev., *far* n.Dur. sw.Yks. em.Lan., *heart, hearth* em.Lan., *learn* n.Stf. *star* sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf., *starve* em.Lan. n.Stf. e.Dev., *work* sb. em.Lan. This **aə** differs slightly, if at all, from **ā**.

ā in *bark* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & nw. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev., *barm* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev., *dark* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & ms.Lan. Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *dwarf* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Wil. Dor. s.Som., *earnest* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. se.Yks. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Shr. Brks. Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess. Sus. I.W. e.Som. e.Dev., *earth* s.Nhb. Dur. n. & e.Yks. sw.Lan. m.Lin. ne.Shr. n.Bck. e.Suf. Ess. Som. e.Dev., *far* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum.

n. & w.Cum. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *heart* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., *hearth* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. se. & es.Yks. n. se. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som. s.Dev. Cor., *learn* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. e m. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. em.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. w. & s.War. Shr. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev. Cor., *smart* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. Dev. w.Cor., *star* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Flt. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. n.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *starve* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & m.Lan. Flt. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor., *work* sb. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw.Wm. Yks. Lan. ne.Der. nw.Lin. e.Suf.

ār in *bark* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb., *barm* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant., *dark* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., *dwarf* Ant. I.Ma., *far* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Wm., *learn* se.Nhb., *star* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. se.Nhb.

àr in *barm* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *dark* Dub., *dwarf* n.Ayr., *star* Kcb., *work* sb. Peb. s.Sc.

ær in *bark, dark, far, heart, hearth, smart, star, starve* s.Sc.

ǣ in *barm* sw. & s.Lan., *dark, earnest, heart, learn, starve* sw.Lan., *dwarf* sw.Lan. s.Lei. Glo., *earth* n.Dev., *hearth* sw.Lan. Lei., *smart* sw.Lan. nw.Som.

ǣr in *far* s.Sc., *learn* Lth. Peb. Uls. n.Cum., *starve* sm.Sc.

er in *bark* Inv. Lth. Peb., *earnest* Uls., *earth* Sc. Uls. Wxf. n.Cum., *heart* Or.I. nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *hearth* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. sm.Sc. se.Nhb., *learn* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & sm.Sc., *smart* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant., *starve* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant.

eə in *barm* s.Lan., *dark* n.Dur., *earnest* n.Bck. ne.Cmb., *earth* n.Dur. Bdf. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Som. sw.Dev., *far* m.Shr., *hearth* m.Yks., *learn* n.Dur. e.Yks., *star* m.Shr., *starve* m.Yks. n.Bck., *work* sb. Rut.

eər in *dwarf* sw.Nhb., *learn* Ant. sw.Nhb.

ėr in *earth* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc., *heart* Bch. Abd.

ē in *earnest* nw.Der., *earth* nw. & s.Dev., *learn* se.Yks. s.Chs. ne. & nw.Der.

ēr in *earnest* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb., *earth* Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb., *learn* Sh.I. Inv. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. se.Nhb., *starve* se.Nhb.

iə in *earnest* se. & sw.Yks. s.Lan., *earth* m.Cum. se. sw. & ms.Yks. s.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. w.Cor., *learn* s.Dur. n.Cum. Yks. Dor.

iər in *earth* s.Sc., *learn* s.Sc. sw.Nhb.

ǭ in *barm* s.Stf. s.Wor., *dwarf* Stf. s.Oxf. Ken. Som., *far* s.Lan., *starve* Glo.

ǭr in *dark* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *dwarf* Lth. Edb., *far, star* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

ɐ̄ in *bark, barm* nw.Dev., *dark* n.Ken. nw.Dev., *earnest* me.Wil., *earth* Lei. Bdf., *learn* wm. & s.Stf. ne. & m.Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & e.Hrf. nw.Nrf. n.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev., *star* Brks., *work* sb. sw.Nhp. e. & w.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor.

ər in *far* ne.Wm., *heart* n.Cum., *learn* Uls.

ə̄ in *bark, barm, dark, heart* sm.Lan., *dwarf* s.Nhb. n.Dur. sm.Lan., *earnest* Wm. n.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil., *earth* w.Wm. m. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Rut. s.Lei. s.Sur. Sus. se.Ken. w.Wil. Som., *far* se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. s.Som., *hearth* sm.Lan. w.Wil., *learn* sm.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp., *smart* sm.Lan., *starve* em. & sm.Lan.

In *earnest, earth,* and *hearth* the falling diphthong has often become a rising diphthong beginning with **j**. See Index.

§ **57.** The OE. combinations **eht, eoht** have gen. had the same development as ME. **iht,** treated in § **77.**

The principal words belonging here are: *bright, fight, light* sb., *light* adj., *right, straight.*

a occurs in *straight* Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc.

ai in *bright* se.Yks. n.Lin. n.Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som. e.Dev., *fight* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. s.Stf. m.Shr. w.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. n. & e.Dev., *light* sb. Sh. & Or.I. m.Lin. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. e.Som. n. & e.Dev., *light* adj. s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Lin. Som. e.Dev., *right* Sh. & Or.I. s.Oxf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. n.Dev. e.Cor., *straight* Dur. ne.Wm. nw.Lin. s.Wor. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. w.Oxf. Brks. Cmb. Nrf. Ken. e.Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. Dev.

ā in *right* sw.Yks., *straight* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Kcb. Lth.

ài in *bright* em. & s.Lan. w.Chs. s.Stf. e.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War., *fight* em. & s.Lan. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. ne.Shr. Sus., *light* sb. em.Lan. s.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. ne.Shr. nw.Oxf. Sus., *light* adj. em.Lan. s.Lei., *right* em.Lan. s.Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. s.War. ne.Shr. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. w.Suf. Sus., *straight* Not. n.Hrf. Ess.

æi in *fight, right* s.Sc. n.Cum., *light* sb. s.Sc., *straight* s.Sc. nw.Oxf. Ess. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som.

e in *bright* Cai. ne. sn. & em.Sc. n.Ayr. sm. & s.Sc., *fight* Or.I. ne. sn. nm. wm. em. & sm.Sc. Uls. n.Cum., *light* sb. ne. & nm.Sc. n.Ayr. sm.Sc. Uls., *straight* sn. nm. & em.Sc. Kcb. Rut. e.War.

ei in *bright* Inv. ne. & s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. snw. nm. & se.Yks. I.Ma. s.Chs. e.Stf. ne. & s.Der., *fight* ne.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. n. ne. nw. & s.Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. s.Wor., *light* sb. Inv. ne.Sc. Uls. Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. ne.Der., *light* adj. s.Nhb. I.Ma. n.Stf., *straight* Sh.I. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. n.Lin. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. w.Oxf. se.Brks. n.Bck. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Ess. ne.Dev. For *right,* see Index.

eə in *straight* n.Cum. n.Stf. m. & s.Lin. m.Nhp. e. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.Sus.

ė in *bright* Abd. wm.Sc., *light* sb. wm. & sm.Sc., *right* wm.Sc.

ē in *fight* w.Som. nw.Dev., *light* sb. w.Som., *right* m.Lin. w.Som., *straight* ne. se. & es.Yks. nw. & se.Lan. n.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. m.Nhp. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. m.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. I.W. e.Cor.

i in *bright* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Lan. n.Der., *light* sb. Abd. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. m.Yks. nw.Lan., *light* adj. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *right* nm. em. & sm.Sc. Ant. m.Yks. nw. m. ms. & s.Lan. Flt. n.Shr.

iə in *bright* nm.Yks. s.Dev., *light* sb. sw.Dev., *straight* n.Cum. m. & nm.Yks. s.Lin. se.Hrt.

ī in *bright* s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n. ne. nw. & e.Der., *light* sb. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. w. & s.Chs. n. ne. nw. & e.Der., *light* adj. sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. e.Stf. n.Der., *right* me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nw. e. & se.Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. n. ne. & nw.Der. n.Shr., *straight* m. & w.Cum. e.Yks. It is remarkable that a form **fīt** *fight* does not occur in any of the dialects.

oi in *bright* Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. e.War. Bdf. se.Hrt. se.Ken. e.Sus., *fight* se.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. se.Ken. e.Sus., *light* sb. n. & s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. Glo. Bck. Bdf. Lon. se.Ken., *light* adj. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor., *right* n. & s.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. se.Cmb. Ess. e. & se.Ken. e.Sus., *straight* nw.Hrt. se.Cmb.

ǭ in *straight* sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

ɐ̄i in *bright* e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *fight* s.Oxf. Wil. e.Dev., *light* sb. s.Oxf.

w.Hrt. me. & e.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev., *light* adj. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor., *right* I.Ma. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. w.Hrt. Nrf. n.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *straight* se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Sur. w.Sus. sw.Dev.

ə in *bright* Ayr. Lth. Edb., *light* sb. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *light* adj. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb., *right* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. See § 68.

əi in *bright* e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. I.W., *fight* Uls. ne.Nrf. I.W., *light* sb. Uls. ne.Nrf. I.W., *right* m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. I.W. e.Dor.

§ 58. Short **e** in originally open syllables. The principal words belonging here are: *bead, eat, fret, heave, knead, leak, meal (flour), meat, pea, scream, speak, stead, steal, tread, wean, weave; breach, break; kettle; even, heaven, reckon, seven; better, feather, leather, weather, wether; heavy, penny, nephew, beg; bear* sb., *bear* v., *mare, pear, scare, shear, swear, tar, tear* v., *wear; aneath, beneath; ail, away, blain, laid, lain, lay* inf., *play, rain, sail, say, way, weigh; ewe.* For the dialect forms of *besom, fever, get, give, wick, yellow,* see Index.

§ 59. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **e** in originally open syllables is:

ǣ Dor.

ei w. & sw.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. Nhp.

eə e.Suf.

ē Uls. but Ant. ī, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. Der., Lei. + ī, Shr., s.Midl. but s.Oxf. iə, e.Cy. but e.Suf. eə, Glo. Hrf. Mon., sw.Cy. but w.Wil. iə, Dor. ǣ.

iə n. & e.Yks. nw. em. & se.Lan. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.

ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Not. Rut., Lei. + ē, s.Cy.

But **ai** occurs in *weave* ne.Sc.

ā in *weave* Lth.

ei in *eat* n. em. & se.Lan. s.Stf. ne. & e.Der., *meal* Ant. em.Lan., *meat* Ant. nnw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. s.Stf. e.Der. w.War. m.Bck., *pea* s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. s.Stf. e.Der. Sus., *speak* ne.Sc. Ldd. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Stf. e.Der. Rut. nw.Oxf. n.Bck. Hnt. w.Sur., *steal* em.Lan., *tread* n.Nhb., *wean* Ant., *weave* Ldd. n.Nhb. nnw.Yks. em.Lan.

eiə in *weave* s.Chs.

eə in *bead* n.Stf. Dor., *eat* n.Stf. me.Wil. e.Dev., *fret* nw.Wil., *meal* se.Lan. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev., *meat* ne.Sc. e.Yks. Rut., *scream* w.Hrt. Sus., *speak* n.Stf. n.Lin. nw.Wil., *steal* w.Som., *wean* s.Lan. e.Dev., *weave* e.Yks. m.Bck.

ē in *bead* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Nhb., *eat* Or.I. s.Lan., *heave* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *meal* nm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb., *meat* Sh.I. sm.Sc. se.Lan. Rut. s.Sur. Sus., *scream* ne. & sn.Sc. s.Sur. w.Sus., *speak* Or.I. Cai. es. & s.Yks. se.Lan. Not. Rut. ne. & sw.Nhp. sm.Hmp., *tread* Inv., *wean* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. em. & s.Lan., *weave* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. se.Lan.

ia in *knead* n.Lan., *meat* nw.Lan.

iə in *bead* Ant. s.Lan. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *eat* sw.Nhb., *fret* sw.Yks., *heave* s.Nhb. Dur., *knead* sw.Wm., *meal* ne.Sc. se.Ken., *meat* Wm. nw.Oxf. Bdf. Hnt., *pea* sw.Nhb., *scream* s.Dur. n.Cum. sw.Wm. sw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. s.War., *speak* n.Cum. m. & sw.Wm. n.Lei. e.Hrf. se.Hrt. e.Dor., *stead* sw.Yks., *steal* n.Stf., *tread* sw.Wm., *wean* s.Sc. n.Cum., *weave* sw.Wm. Dor.

ī in *bead* Lan. e.Som., *eat* w.Der. w.Oxf. Cor., *fret* se.Lan., *heave* se.Lan. s.Oxf. e.Dor., *knead* se.Yks. em.Lan. n.Wor. s.Oxf. e.Dev., *meal* n.Lan. e.Dor., *meat* se.Yks. n. & em.Stf. ne. & w.Der. ne.Shr. n.Hrf., *pea* em.Stf. e.Der. s.Oxf. Ess., *scream* s.Lan. ne. & nw.Der., *speak* se.Yks. Chs. Stf. ne. & s.Der. Nhp. e.War. ne. & se.Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Hnt. nw. & s.Nrf. Ess. e.Dor., *tread* s.Chs. ne.Nrf., *wean* se. & es.Yks. m.Bck. e.Dor., *weave* m.Bck.

The falling diphthong has become a rising diphthong in **jet** *eat* m.Shr. e.Oxf., **jət** Glo. e.Hrf.

§ 60. Many words have undergone shortening at different periods. The forms with **i**, **ĭ** are shortenings of ī from older ē.

ǣ occurs in *knead* s.Sc., *tread* s.Sc. Dor.

e in *knead* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma., *leak* Ayr. n.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der., *speak* Sh.I., *stead* ne.Sc. Ant. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *tread* ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n.Cum. em.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. n.Ken. me.Wil. s.Som.

ė in *eat* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb., *knead* ne. & wm.Sc., *meal* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *meat* Abd., *scream, steal, wean* w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *eat* Wm. n.Lan. e.War., *fret* m.Cum., *stead* n.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. s.Chs. s.Stf. Sus., *tread* Sus.

ì in *bead* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *eat* Or.I. ne.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc., *meal* n. & s.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *meat* Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *scream* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb., *speak* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Cum., *stead* s.Ayr. Kcb., *steal* ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *tread* Sh.I.

§ 61. *breach* and *break* have a great diversity of forms.

a occurs in *break* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. Per.

ai in *break* Brks. se.Ken. s.Som.

ā in *break* Sh.I.

ǣ in *break* I.Ma.

e in *breach* Oxf., *break* Inv. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw.Der. Lei.

ei in *breach* sw.Yks. sw.Lan. s.Stf. e.Dev., *break* nnw. & sw.Yks., sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der. s.Lei. e.Sus.

eə in *breach* s.Oxf., *break* se.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. m.Bck. s.Oxf. Dor. e.Dev.

ė in *break* Kcb.

ē in *breach* n.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma. n.Der. w.Som. e.Dev., *break* n.Dur. se.Yks. Der. Rut. Lei. Shr. me.Wil. e.Som. nw.Dev.

i in *breach* sw.Nhb. Sus., *break* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. nnw.Yks. nw.Lan.

ia in *breach* Cum.

iə in *breach* em.Lan. nw.Lin., *break* ne. snw. & se.Yks. em. & s.Lan. n.Lin. Brks. w.Wil.

ì in *breach* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.

ī in *breach* Bch. Abd. Per. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. n.Lan. s.Lei. se.Ken. e.Dor. e.Som., *break* s.Dur. n.Cum. ne.Wm. ne. & se.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. Lei. War. ne.Shr. Glo. s.Nrf. n.Ken. I.W. sw.Dev.

ə in *break* Uls. n.Nhb. nw.Lan.

§ 62. In *kettle; even, heaven, reckon, seven; better, feather, leather, weather, wether; heavy, penny; nephew; beg,* the stem-vowel has gen. had the same development as short e in a closed syllable (§ 51).

But **a** occurs in *kettle* se.Ken., *reckon* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. m.Cum. sw.Wm. I.Ma. Sus. Dor., *better, feather, leather* I.Ma., *weather* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Ayr. Ant. I.Ma., *wether* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma., *beg* Glo. I.W. Dor. n.Dev.

ȧ in *weather* Kcb. s.Sc.

ǣ in *beg* s.Sc.

e in *kettle, heaven, heavy* s.Sc.

ei in *even* n. & s.Stf., *heaven* ne. & nnw.Yks., *seven* Abd., *heavy* sm. & sw.Lan., *beg* sm.Lan.

eə in *better* s.War., *leather* Ant.

ė in *even* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., *heaven* sn.Sc. n.Ayr., *seven* ne. & sn.Sc.

ē in *even* ne.Sc. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *seven* ne. & sm.Sc., *feather* w.Frf. e.Per., *heavy* w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. se.Lan., *nephew* wm.Sc. Kcb., *beg* w.Frf. e.Per. e.Suf.

i in *kettle* m.Yks. n.Lei. e. & s.War. n.Wor. e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Brks. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Lon. Nrf. Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. sw.Hmp. I.W. Wil. e.Dor. Som. Dev., *even* Wm. m.Yks. s.Lan., *heaven* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Kcb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. ne.Wm., *seven* me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. & se.Yks., *feather* sm. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. ne. & m.Shr., *leather* (obsol.) s.Sur., *weather* Bch. Abd., *heavy* Bch. Abd. s.Nhb. ne.Wm., *nephew* m.Yks.

iə in *even* m.Yks. nw.Lin., *heaven* snw. & se.Yks., *seven* ne. snw. m. & se.Yks., *leather* se.Yks.

ì in *heaven* Sh.I., *reckon* n.Cum., *seven* nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.

ī in *even* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *heaven* em. wm. & sm.Sc. Dur. ne.Nrf., *seven* Sh.I. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Kcb. sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum., *heavy* e.Suf., *nephew* sn.Sc.

ɐ in *kettle* w.Som., *seven* e.Som., *better, feather, weather* ne.Nrf., *leather* ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., *wether* s.Sc. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

ə in *kettle, heaven, seven, weather* Uls.

§ 63. In *aneath* and *beneath* (OE. **beneoþan**) the development has been as follows:

ǣ in *aneath* s.Sc.

e in *aneath* Sc., *beneath* Lth.

eə in *beneath* em.Lan. Dor.

ē in *beneath* wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls. Lei. s.War. n.Shr. ne.Nrf. nw.Som. sw.Dev.

ie in *aneath* s.Lan., *beneath* snw.Yks.

iə in *beneath* ne. e. m. & se.Yks. n.Lan. Lin.

ì in *aneath* Or.I., *beneath* Edb.

ī in *aneath* s.Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Wm., *beneath* Inv. wm.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. s.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der. Rut. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Som.

§ 64. ME. ei from OE. **eg** has had the same development as ME. **ai** from OE. **æg** (§ 48). The principal words belonging here are: *ail, away, blain, laid, lain, lay* inf., *play, rain, sail, say, way, weigh.*

ai (ei) is especially common in the s.Midland, e. s. & sw. counties. ē (eə) is the development which is spread over the largest area.

a occurs in *blain* ne.Sc.

ai in *ail* e.Dor., *away* s.Wor. Hrf. nm.Brks. s.Nrf. Ess. sm.Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. w.Som., *blain* se.Ken. e.Dor., *laid* se.Ken. w.Som. e.Dev., *lain* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. se.Lan. m.Shr. Glo. se.Ken. e.Dor., *lay* s.Wor. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *play* ne.Sc. s.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *rain* sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. n.Hrf. w.Oxf. se.Hrt. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Hmp. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som., *sail* se.Ken. Dor. e.Som., *say* m.Nhp. s.Wor. m.Shr. Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. w.Oxf. nm.Brks. Lon. s.Nrf. Ess. Ken. sm.Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. e.Dor. Som., *way* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. w.Oxf. ne. & s.Nrf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e. w. & s.Som., *weigh* Sh.I. ne.Sc. ne.Nrf. w.Wil. e.Som.

aiə in *ail* w.Som., *sail* e.Dor. w.Som.

aə in *away* ne.Sc.

ā in *away* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. & em.Sc. s.Nrf., *way* s.Nrf.

ȧi in *blain* Dor., *lain* sm.Sc. nw.Der.

ȧ in *away* sn.Sc.

æi in *away* m.Nhp. e.Dor., *rain* m.Nhp. w.Wil., *say* m.Nhp. nw.Oxf. Ess. e.Dor., *way* nw.Oxf. w.Dor.

ǣ in *away* Uls. Cum. n.Wm. Suf. w.Wil., *laid* Peb. m.Cum. n.Lan. w.Wil., *lain* m.Cum., *lay* n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. w.Wil. Dor., *play* m.Cum. nnw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. w.Wil., *rain* Uls. n.Nhb. nnw.Yks. n.Lan., *sail* nnw.Yks., *say* Sh.I. sn.Sc. Uls. se.Nhb. Cum. n. & s.Wm. ne. nnw. & se.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & nw.Der. e.War. ne.Nrf. Suf. w.Wil. Dor., *way* e. & w.Cum. n. & sw.Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. n.Lan. e.Suf. w.Wil., *weigh* w.Wil.

e in *laid* Sus. nw.Wil., *rain* w.Frf. e.Per., *sail* sn.Sc., *say* sm.Lan.

ei in *ail* Rut. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *away* s.Stf. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. nw.Oxf. Bck. se.Hrt., *blain* s.Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Som., *laid* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *lain* wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb., *lay* Ant. s.Stf. Rut. s.Lei. s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess., *play* Ant. s.Stf. e.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. n.Dev., *rain* Ant. s.Stf. Lei. Nhp. s.War. se.Shr. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Sus. n.Dev., *sail* Ant. Rut. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., *say* ne. & nm.Sc. Ant. em. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.War. Wor. nw. e. & w.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus. sw.Dev., *way* s.Dur. em. & s.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. s.Wor. n.Hrf. e. & s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. w.Sus. n. & sw.Dev., *weigh* s.Sc. me.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw. & sm.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. n. & m.Lin. Rut. m.Shr. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

eə in *ail* e. & sw.Yks. Lin. e.Sus., *away* nm. & sw.Yks. m.Lin. se.Hrt. e.Suf., *blain* e. se. sw. & ms.Yks. nw.Lan. Lin. Sus. s.Som. e.Dev., *laid* e. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *lain* m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & s.Lin., *lay* n.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. ne.Shr. w.Hrt., *play* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. e. m. & se.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. n.Wor. w.Hrt. e.Sus., *rain* sw. & s.Nhb. e. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. n.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. e.Sus., *sail* sw.Nhb. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Sus. w.Wil., *say* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. ne.Shr. w.Hrt., *way* me.Nhb. n.Cum. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. m.Bck. w.Hrt. e.Sus.

ė in *blain* Lth. Edb., *laid* s.Ayr., *sail* Inv. s.Sc.

ėi in *lain* Kcb., *way* Or.I. Inv. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc.

ē in *ail* ne. wm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. nw. & e.Yks. sm.Lan. nw.Der. Rut. Lei., *away* w.Bwk. Rxb. se.Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. nw.Der. Not. n. & m.Lin. n.Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. War. s.Oxf. Bdf. nw.Hrt. se.Cmb. s.Nrf. w.Cor., *blain* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf., *laid* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. se. & sw.Nhb. Wm. se.Yks. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. w.Wil., *lain* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. sm.Sc. sw.Nhb. Wm. es.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der., *lay* Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. es.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. ne. & nw.Der. w. & s.War. nw. & e.Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken., *play* Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Rut. ne.Nhp. War. n.Ken., *rain* ne. sn. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Rut. Nhp. e.War. em. se. & s.Shr. nw.Oxf. Hrt. s.Nrf. sw.Dev., *sail* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei., *say* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. em. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. n. & se.Shr. Oxf. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Cmb. nw. & s.Nrf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Som. n. sw. & s.Dev. Cor., *way* sm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. w. & s.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. & es.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. em. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & se.Shr. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Sus. w.Som. Cor., *weigh* Uls. es.Yks. s.Lan. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Bdf.

ia in *blain* w.Wm.

ie in *sail* n.Cum.

iə in *blain* s.Dur. e. & se.Yks., *laid* se.Yks., *lain* n.Cum. m.Yks., *lay, play* m.Yks., *rain* n.Cum. m.Yks. sw.Lin. ne.Shr. se.Hrt. e.Sus., *sail* m.Yks. n.Ken., *say* m.Yks., *way* ne. n. & m.Yks.

ī in *ail* s.Chs. Lei., *away* Chs. n.Stf. Der., *blain* s.Chs. Lei., *laid* m. & w.Chs. Lei., *lain* s.Lan. Lei., *lay* se.Lan. w. & s.Chs. wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. e.War., *play* Chs. Dnb. m.Stf. e. & w.Der. Lei. ne.Shr., *rain* m. w. & s.Chs. Dnb. n. e. nm. em. & wm.Stf. ne. & e.Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. n.Ken., *sail* s.Chs., *say* Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. & wm.Stf. ne. e. w. & s.Der. ne.Nhp. e.War. ne.Shr. e.Dor., *way* Chs. Dnb. n. e. em. & wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr., *weigh* wm.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. w.Der. Lei.

je in *lain* se.Nhb.

jeə, jə in *ail* m.Yks.

oi in *way* nm.Brks. se.Hrt., *weigh* w.Som.

ǭ in *away* wm. & sm.Sc.

§ 65. er not followed by another consonant has gen. become iə or eə in Eng. and īr or ēr in Sc. in such words as *bear* sb., *bear* v., *mare, pear, scare, shear, swear, tar, tear* v., *wear.*

ar occurs in *bear* sb. ne.Sc., *scare* Ant. I.Ma., *tar* Inv. s.Ayr. Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.

aə in *mare* Shr. e.Oxf., *scare* se.Yks., *tar* sw.Yks. n.Stf., *tear* v. e.Oxf.

ā in *bear* v. w.Wor. m.Shr., *mare* Flt. n. & m.Shr. Oxf. ne.Cmb., *scare* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hmp., *tar* s.Nhb. m.Cum. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *tear* v. m.Shr., *wear* w.Wor.

ār in *tar* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Uls. w.Wm.

àr in *tar* Ayr. Kcb.

ær in *scare, tar* s.Sc.

ǣ in *bear* sb. s.Nhb. m.Cum. e.Der. Dor., *bear* v. e.Stf., *mare* nw.Der. se.Ken., *scare* se.Ken., *swear* nw.Der.

eir in *bear* sb. n.Ayr

eiə in *mare* nnw.Yks.

eə in *bear* sb. nw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Som. e.Dev., *bear* v. s.Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Wor. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *mare* s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Wor. s.Oxf. Hnt. e.Suf. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *pear* se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. Bdf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *scare* s.Nhb. s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. e.Suf., *shear* se.Lan. n.Stf. Sus., *swear* se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. nw. & s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *tear* v. sw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *wear* sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

eər in *bear* sb. Ant., *swear* Uls.

ėr in *bear* sb. Lth. Edb., *pear* w.Frf. e.Per.

ēr in *bear* sb. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. n.Nhb. n.Wm., *bear* v. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *mare* Sh.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. me.Nhb., *scare* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *shear* w.Frf. e.Per., *swear* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me.Nhb., *tear* v. w.Frf. e.Per., *wear* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me.Nhb.

ia in *mare* m.Cum.

iə in *bear* sb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. n.Lan. nw.Lin., *bear* v. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Lin. ne.Shr. s.Nhp., *mare* s.Nhb. Dur. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. wm.Stf. ne.Shr. Sur. e.Dor. nw.Som. sw.Dev., *pear* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s.Nrf. Sur., *scare* s.Dur. e.Yks. Rut. Sus. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *shear* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. em. & sm.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *swear* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. se. & s.Lan. Lin. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus., *tear* v. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. & sw.Yks. Lan. Lin. Not. Lei. w.Som., *wear* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. se. & s.Lan. Lin. ne.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Cor.

iər in *bear* sb. sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *bear* v. Abd. Per. n.Ayr. Peb. Ant. n.Wm. I.Ma., *mare* s.Sc. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma., *pear* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma., *scare* I.Ma., *shear* Ayr. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma., *swear* s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *tear* v. sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *wear* s.Sc. I.Ma.

ìr in *bear* v. Lth. Edb., *mare* Ayr. s.Sc., *pear, swear* Kcb.

īr in *bear* sb. w.Wm., *bear* v. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. sw.Nhb. w.Wm., *mare* ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Edb. Peb. Ant. se. & sw.Nhb., *pear* Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant., *scare* s.Ayr. se.Nhb., *shear* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. w.Wm., *swear* ne. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. se. & sw.Nhb., *tear* v. ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *wear* ne. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. se.Nhb.

ǭr in *tar* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.

ə̄ in *bear* sb. em.Lan., *bear* v. em. & sm.Lan. s.Stf., *mare* sm.Lan. s.Stf., *pear, scare* em.Lan. s.Stf., *shear* em.Lan., *swear* em. & sm.Lan., *wear* s.Stf.

§ **66.** For the dialect forms of *ewe* (OE. **eowu**), see Index.

i

§ **67.** The principal words belonging here are: *begin, bid, bidden, big, bill, bin, bit, bitch, bitten, bitter, bliss, busy, business, chin, cliff, clip, crisp, dim, drift, fiddle, film, fin, fit* adj., *flint, flitch, glisten, grim, gristle, him, ill, kist* (a chest), *mint, mix, pig, pith, shilling, shin, ship, shrimp, sit, skin, slit, spin, spit, stitch, this, thistle, tickle, timber; quick, swim, whistle, widow, will* aux. v., *window, witch; milk, silk; bring, cling, finger, sing, thing; drink, shrink, sink, stink; dish, fish; child, children, mild, wild; climb, limb; hinder; behind, bind, blind, find, grind, wind* v., *wind* sb.; *birch, bird, church, third; dight, sight, slight, tight; might, night; lie, nine, stile; live, sieve; beetle, week, weight.*

§ **68.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of **i** in the modern dialects is: **e** s.Sc. (but see below) n.Nhb. n.Cum. Dor. w.Som.; **i** in all the remaining portions of England.

The representation of the normal development of **i** in the Sc. dialects presents great difficulties.

I have found it impossible to give an exact analysis of the sound. It seems to be a lowered form of **i**, which I sometimes appreciate as a kind of **e** sound and at other times as a kind of mixed vowel **ə**. My best helpers, several of whom possess a good knowledge of phonetics, are inconsistent in their representation of the sound in question. Sometimes they write it **i**, and at other times **e**, **ə**, and occasionally even **ė**, **ʉ**. Dr. Ellis also experienced similar difficulties: see *E. E. Pronunciation*, V, pp. 682, 710–11, 756, 767–8. According to Dr. Murray, *Dial. of s.Counties of Sc.* pp. 107–8, the normal development is **e** (mid-front-wide) in the south of Sc.; in some parts of Sc. he believes it to be like Welsh **u** in **un** (high-mixed-narrow) and the **e** in German **Gabe** (mid-mixed-narrow); and **ʉ** (mid-back-narrow) towards the west and centre of Sc.

But **e** occurs in *bid* s.Oxf. e.An., *big* nw.Dev., *film* s.Som., *flitch* Nhb. Hmp. Wil., *hinder* s.Oxf., *pig* Glo. Brks. Sus. Dev., *lick* n.Ayr. Dor. nw.Dev., *pith* nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. nw.Dev., *shrimp* e. & se.Yks., *sit* ne.Nrf. Sus. Wil., *spit* Lei. Oxf. Sus. n.Dev.

ė in *fit, pig, shrimp, tickle, timber* ne. & wm.Sc.

Monosyllables often have a long vowel in w.Som. and e.Dev.; the following have **ī**: *bid, bin, bit, bitch, chin, fin, skin, spin, stitch.* When the word ends in **l** the vowel has been diphthongized, as **biəl** *bill*, **iəl** *ill.*

ē in *pig* e.Suf. w.Som.

ʉ in *bill* Inv. Per. Ayr., *children* Ess., *cliff, drift* w.Som., *fit, pig* sn.Sc., *shilling* em.Sc. n.Ayr., *ship, shrimp* w.Som., *thistle* Inv. ne. sn. wm. em. & sm.Sc., *timber* sn.Sc.

œ in *clip, film, grim, shilling, shrimp* w.Som.

§ **69.** **i** preceded by **w** has gen. remained unchanged in Eng., but it has gen. become **ʉ** in Sc., **u** in parts of Nhb. Cum. Wm., and **ù** in Ant. Examples are: *whistle, will, window, wisp, witch.*

swim is **swim** w.Frf. e.Per n.Ayr., **swīm** ne.Sc. Ant., **sūm** s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.; *widow* is **widi, widə** ne. & nm.Sc. parts of em.Sc. s.Ayr., **wīdə** n.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. w.Wm. w.Som. The **ì** in these two words is a shortening of older **ī**. *will* is **wul** in n.Stf. m.Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. s.Nrf. Ess. me.Wil. w.Som., and **wùl** in s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. wm.Stf. ne.Der. m.Nhp. e.War.

§ **70.** **i** followed by **lk** has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language, but *milk* (OE. **meoluc, meolc, mioluc, milc**) is **melk** in ne. wm. & s.Sc. n.Cum. m.Yks. Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus., **mėlk** + **mʉlk** sm.Sc., **miəlk** in m.Yks. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. Sus., **mjolk** w.Wil., **mʉlk** in Sh.I. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. n.Bck. w.Som. e.Dev., **mǫlk** in e.Dor. e.Som. n.Dev.; *silk* (OE. **seoloc, seolc, siolc**) is **sʉlk** in nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. n.Bck. w.Som.

§ **71.** **i** followed by **ŋ** or **ŋk** has gen. had the normal development (§ **68**) in such words as *bring, cling, finger, sing, thing; drink, shrink, sink, stink.* But **e** occurs in

most of these words in Glo. Wil. Dev., ʊ occurs in sn.Sc., *cling, sing, sink* have **ai** in Ant., and *bring, sing* have **ei** in wm.Sc.

§ 72. **i** has been lengthened to **ī** before **ʃ**, as **dīʃ** *dish*, **fīʃ** *fish* in em. sm. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. s.Nrf. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.

§ 73. **i** before **ld** underwent lengthening at an early period and then gen. had the same further development in the modern dialects as old long **ī** (§ **154**). But *child* has **i** Dev. Cor., **iə** w. & s.Som. sw.Dev., **ī** Sh.I. ne.Sc. Lth. e. & s.Som. Dev. Cor. In these dialects *child* is a back formation from *childer, children,* which have a short vowel in all the dialects. **ī** occurs in *mild* sw.Yks., *wild* sw.Yks. e.Som.

§ 74. The vowel in *climb* has remained short in a large number of dialects. See Index.

§ 75. **i** had already been lengthened before **nd** at an early period except in Sc. and the north of Eng. in such words as *behind, bind, blind, find, grind, wind* v., *wind* sb. The vowel has gen. remained short in the dialects of Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., nearly all Lan., n. & nw.Lin., whereas in the other dialects the vowel has had the same development as old long **ī** (§ **154**). *wind* sb. has a short vowel in nearly all the dialects. nw.Dev. has **e** in **ben** *bind,* **blen** *blind,* **ven** *find,* **gren** *grind.*

§ 76. **ir**+cons. In this combination the Sc. dialects have the normal development of **i** (§ **68**). In the dialects of Eng. the **r** has disappeared and the vowel has gen. been lengthened to **ɐ̄, ə̄,** which in the midl. e. s. & sw. counties have often been shortened to **ɐ, ə,** rarely to **a, o,** in *bird, birch, church, third.*

§ 77. ME. **iht** has gen. become **aiχt** Sh. & Or.I., **ėiχt** ne.Sc., **æiχt** s.Sc. In the rest of Sc. the vowel has gen. remained short and has had the normal development of short **i** (§ **68**). It has become **ī**, rarely **ei**, in Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt., parts of Stf., Der. Lin. In the rest of Eng. the vowel has gen. had the same development as old long **ī** (§ **154**) except in w.Som. where it has become **ē**. Examples are: *dight, might, night, sight, slight, tight.*

§ 78. Medial OE. **ig**. In *nine* (OE. **nigon**), *stile* (OE. **stigol**) the **ig** became **ī** at an early period in nearly all dialects, and then had the same further development as old long **ī** (§ **154**). In **nīn** (w.Som. **nēn**) *nine* n.Wm. m. & nm.Yks. and **stīl** *stile* m.Cum. Wm. snw. e. & sw.Yks. Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. the lengthening must have taken place at a much later period, otherwise the **ī** would have been diphthongized as in the other dialects.

In *lie* (OE. **licgan**) the mod. dialects have partly forms from **icg**, in which case they have **lig**, and partly forms from **ig** (as in the second and third pers. sing.), in which case they have had the same development as in *stile.*

§ 79. *live* and *sieve* have gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language; the former however has become **līv** in Abd. Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. n. & sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. w.Som. e.Dev., and the latter **sīv** (**siəv** m.Yks., **zēv** n.Dev., **ziəv** nw.Wil. e.Dev., **zīv** Dor. e.Som.) in wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks.

§ 80. In *beetle* (insect) all or nearly all the dialects point to an older form with **ē**. **betl** in s.Chs. Bdf. is an early and **bītl** (from **bītl**) in Sc. a late shortening. The short **i** in the I.Ma. and sw.Cy. forms may also be a late shortening. In like manner the various dialect forms of *week* are most easily explained from a ME. form **wēke**, which in the course of time became **wīk**. The **wīk** was shortened to **wik** in Sc. and to **wik** in many of the dialects of Eng. *weight* has been influenced by *weigh* in all the dialects.

O

§ 81. OE. **o** (= West Germanic **o**) in originally closed syllables. The principal words belonging here are: *blot, borrow, bottom, box, broth, clot, cobweb, cock, cross, cot, dog, flock, follow, God, knock, off, on, rod; crop, drop, hop, shop, stop, strop, top; croft, loft; frost, lost, post; bolster, bolt, colt, folk, gold, toll; should, would; afford, board, corn, ford, fork, hoard, horn, horse, morning, short, storm, word; cough, trough; bought, daughter, fought, wrought; door.*

§ 82. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds OE. **o** in originally closed syllables has gen. remained; and also when **o** was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an **l, m, n, r**. In em. wm. & sm.Sc. s.Midlands, s. & sw.Cy. there is a tendency to lengthen the vowel in monosyllables. See below. In Ayr. Dmf. Lnk. Rnf. and se.Ken. the vowel has often become **a** or **à**.

But **a** occurs in *bottom* se.Ken. e.Dev., *box* se.Ken., *broth* Dor. e.Dev., *cot* se.Ken., *follow* n.Ayr., *cross* nw. & e.Oxf. Sus. e.Dor. n.Dev.

æ in *clot* nw. & e.Dev., *cross* n.Ken. Dor. e.Dev.

ȯ in *blot* Bch. Abd., *bottom* w.Frf. e.Per., *dog* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Yks. Bdf. Hnt., *cross* wm.Sc., *dog* n.Dur.

u in *hovel* Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin.

ù in *dog* em. & s.Lan.

ʊ in *bottom* s.Ayr., *clot* me.Wil., *dog* Inv. Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. m. sw. & s.Lan. Der. nw. & e.Dev., *hovel* se.Ken. Sus.

Examples of the lengthening of the vowel in monosyllables are: **ā** in *cross* nw.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Wil. nw.Som. sw.Dev., *dog* se.Ken., *God* Abd.; **à** in *dog* Dor.; **ǣ** in *cross* w.Wil.; **ǭ** in *blot* w.Som., *broth* m. & s.Lan. n.Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. w.Som. e.Dev., *cot* w.Som., *cross* em. & s.Lan. Lei. Lon. se.Ken. me.Wil. w.Som., *dog* s.Ayr. I.Ma. Lon. Sus. Som., *flock* Inv. Ant. w.Som., *God* Inv. n.Ayr. Ant. s.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken. w.Som.; **ō** in *blot* s.Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb., *box* em.Sc. Ayr. n.Wm., *broth* Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. m.Shr., *cock* em.Sc. Ayr., *cot* n.Ayr. Peb., *cross* em.Sc., *dog* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *flock* n.Ayr., *God* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Dur. e.Dev.; *dog* has **au** Ayr., **ou** Peb., and **ə̄** n.Der.; **uə** in *bog, cog, cost, cot, frost, lost, sop, sod* s.Sc. For the great diversity of forms of *dog* see Index.

§ 83. The change of **o** to **a** or **à**, mentioned above, extends over a larger area when the vowel is followed by **p**. Examples of **a** for **o** are: *crop* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Wor. w.Oxf. Brks. Sus. w.Som., *hop* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Edb. Peb. Kcb. w.Wil., *shop* Ant. War. w.Wil. Dor., *stop* wm.Sc. Ant. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *strop* ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. s.Stf. w.Som., *top* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Dor. w.Som.; **à** for **o** in *crop, hop, top* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.; **æ** for **o** in *crop* Dor. nw.Dev.; **ȯ** for **o** in *hop* wm. & s.Sc., *shop* ne.Sc. In this position also the vowel has often been lengthened; examples are: **ā** in *crop* n.Ayr. Ant. se.Ken., *top* Lth. Edb.; **ǭ** in *crop, shop* se.Ken.; *hop* me.Wil., *top* w.Som.; **ō** in *crop, top* n.Ayr., *shop* em.Sc. Ayr., *stop* Ayr. Lth. Edb.

§ 84. Before a following **ft**, as *croft, loft,* the **o** has become **a** in some dialects and has been lengthened in others. **a** occurs in ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Chs. Dnb. em. & s.Stf.; **ā** in n.Ayr. Ant. I.Ma. m.Nhp. Glo. w.Som.; **ǭ** in Inv. em.Lan. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.; **ō** in em.Sc. n.Ayr.

§ 85. **o** before a following **st** has gen. remained in the dialects, but *frost* has **a** in nw.Wil., *frost, lost* have **ā** in se.Ken. Dor., **ǭ** in em. & s.Lan. se.Hrt. Lon. Sus. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som., **ō** in Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant., **uə** in s.Sc., *post* has **o** in ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lan. nw.Dev. In the other

dialects the long vowel or diphthong in this word has been developed from an older form **pǫ̣st** just as in the lit. language. See Index.

§ **86.** The development of **ol** in the combination **ol** + cons. has given rise to a large variety of forms, partly with the retention of l and partly with the absorption of it.

1. With the retention of l. In this case the development has been:

aul in *bolster* se.Ken., *bolt* Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. se.Ken., *colt* wm.Sc. Ant. n.Dur. se.Ken., *gold* sn. & sm.Sc. Wm. se.Ken., *toll* Kcb. sw.Nhb. w.Wm. em. & s.Lan.

eul in *gold* Uls., *toll* m.Nhp.

ol in *bolster* Bch. Abd., *bolt* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. snw. & m.Yks., *colt* Bch. Abd. ne.Wm. I.Ma. n.Stf. e.Dev., *toll* Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Sc. n.Nhb. Dor.

oul in *bolster* s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Som., *bolt* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Yks. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *colt* I.Ma., *gold* me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Sur. Sus., *toll* m.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw. & m.Lin. s.Oxf. Som.

ǫ̣l in *toll* s.Nhb. Wm.

ǫ̣̊l in *bolster* Inv. n.Wm., *bolt* wm.Sc.

ǫ́ə̣l in *bolster* e.Dev., *bolt* em. & s.Lan. e.Dev., *colt* e.Oxf.

ōl in *bolster* Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Stf., *bolt* Inv. Ayr. s.Nhb. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. n.Dev., *colt* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *gold* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc. Uls. es.Yks. Rut. Lei. w.Som. n. nw. & e.Dev., *toll* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Ant. sw.Lan.

ul in *gold* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Cum. e.Dor.

uə̣l in *bolt* Bdf., *gold* s.Lin. Bdf. w.Wil. w.Som.

ūl in *gold* Bch. Abd. wm. & sm.Sc. Edb. s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb. se.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. n.Wor. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Sus. Wil. Dor.

ʊul in *bolster* me.Wil., *bolt* nnw.Yks. Wil., *colt* me.Wil., *gold* s.Dur. nnw.Yks. s.Chs. ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil., *toll* me.Wil.

wol in *bolster* Dor., *bolt* Dor. s.Som.

wōl in *colt* Dor. s.Som.

2. With the absorption of l. In this case the development has been:

au in *bolster* Bch. Abd. Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. Wm. nw. & s.Lan., *bolt* w.Wm. nw.Lan., *colt* Abd. Per. em.Sc. Ayr. n.Cum. Wm. s.Lan., *folk* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc., *gold* Abd. em. & wm.Sc. se.Lan., **tau** *toll* se.Lan.

æu in *bolster*, *bolt* n.Der.

eu in *bolster* w.Frf. e.Per.

ou in *bolster* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin., *bolt* Cum. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *colt* s.Sc. n.Nhb. Cum. n.Wm. Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin., *folk* Cai. nm.Sc. w.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Lan. m.Nhp. s.Oxf., *gold* ne.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., **tou** *toll* Lan.

ō in *bolt* n.Wm. s.Stf. s.Lin. e.Suf.

ʊu in *bolt* s.Chs. nw.Der. n.Lin., *colt* s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. m.Shr. n.Hrf. e.Suf., *folk* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr., *gold* w.Frf. e.Per. e.Yks. ms.Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. ne. & m.Shr. e.Suf., **tʊu** *toll* ms.Lan.

For the dialect forms of *folk*, *should*, and *would*, see Index.

§ **87.** The development of **or** in the combination **or** + cons. has given rise to a large variety of forms. It has become:

ā in *afford* se.Ken., *corn* nnw.Yks. Dnb. s.War. w. & s.Wor. Glo. nm.Brks. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. e. & sw.Dev., *fork* Glo. e. & se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor., *horn* War. s.Sur. Sus. Dor., *horse* Glo. Dor., *morning* s.War. w. & s.Wor. Brks. ne.Nrf. n.Ken. Sus. m.Hmp. me.Wil. Dor. e. sw. & s.Dev., *short* se.Lan. nm.Brks. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor., *storm* s.War. s.Wor. Glo. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw. & e.Som. e.Dev., *word* e.Suf.

The above development is confined almost exclusively to the south midland, s. & sw. counties.

or in *board* Uls., *corn* ne. & sn.Sc. Ayr. Uls. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *ford* Ayr. Uls. me.Nhb., *fork* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *horn* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Uls. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum., *horse* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *morning* ne.Sc. s.Ayr. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *short* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *storm* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. n.Irel. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *word* sm.Sc. me. & se.Nhb.

oə̣ in *afford* s.Nhb. m.Yks. Rut. s.Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Som., *board* Rut. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. e.Dev., *corn* n.Dur. e. m. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Rut., *ford* ne.Nrf. w.Som. e.Dev., *fork* s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks. em. & se.Lan. s.Yks., *hoard* e.Yks. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *horn* n.Dur. e. m. & sw.Yks. Rut. se.Ken. e.Dev., *horse* sw.Yks. s.Wor. nw.Hrt., *morning* sw.Yks. em.Lan., *storm* m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan., *word* n.Dur.

ǫ̣ in *afford* e.Suf., *board* s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Dev., *corn* s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. n.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Som. n. & e.Dev., *ford* s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Suf. se.Ken., *fork* s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. n. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Hrt. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *hoard* s.Nhb. m.Cum., *horn* m.Cum. snw. se. & es.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *horse* s.Nhb. m.Cum. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & ne.Der. m.Hmp. w.Som. Cor., *morning* s.Nhb. Dur. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Som., *short* s.Nhb. Wm. n. sm. sw. & ms.Lan. n. & em.Stf. m.Shr. s.Oxf. w.Som., *storm* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. e. & es.Yks. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & em.Stf. Der. s.Lin. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *word* s.Nhb. m. sm. & sw.Lan.

ǫ́r in *corn*, *hoard*, *horn* wm.Sc.

ǫ́ə̣ in *afford* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. s.Lan. n.Der. n.Lin. s.Som., *board* s.Nhb. n.Dur. em.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. e.Dor., *ford* e.Yks. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. e.Dor. w.Som., *hoard* em. se. & s.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. w.Som., *morning* m.Cum. w.Som.

ō in *afford* n.Stf., *corn* se.Yks., *ford* s.Dur. se.Yks., *horn* snw. & se.Yks.

ōr in *afford* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *board* Sh.I. Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb., *corn* ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *ford* Ayr., *fork* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *hoard* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. se.Nhb., *horn* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *horse* Lth. Edb., *morning* n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *short* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant., *storm* Ayr. Lth. Edb.

uə̣ in *afford* m.Cum. w.Wm. s.Yks. Lan. s.War. n.Wor. Oxf. e.Sus. w.Wil. Dev., *board* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Glo. s.War. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Sus. w.Wil. Som., *corn* s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan., *ford* m.Cum. w. & sw.Wm. ne. nnw. m. & se.Yks. n. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. s.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. s.Som., *hoard* Wm. ne. snw. m. se. & s.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. e.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil., *horn* s.Dur. ne. m. & se.Yks., *morning* Wm., *short* m.Cum., *word* s.Dur.

uər in *afford*, *board* Bch. Abd. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Wm. I.Ma., *corn*, *horn*, *short*, *storm* s.Sc. I.Ma.

ūr in *afford* ne. & sm.Sc. Edb., *board* ne. & wm.Sc. se.Nhb., *corn* sw.Nhb., *ford* Bch. Abd. sw.Nhb., *hoard* Bch. Abd., *horn* sw.Nhb.

ʊr in *word* Sh.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls.

ʊ̄ in *hoard* s.Lin. nw.Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev., *word* Not. m.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. n.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. nw.Wil. w.Dor. e. & w.Som. e.Dev. Cor.

œr in *ford* sn. & s.Sc., *hoard* s.Sc.

œ̄ in *word* n. & w.Cum. nnw.Yks.

œ̄r in *afford* sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *board* w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc., *ford* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc.

ǖr in *afford* wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb., *board* wm.Sc., *ford* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

ər in *word* Ayr. Ant. I.Ma.

ə in *fork, horse, storm* n. & nw.Lin., *horn* se.Lan., *word* m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. sw. & ms.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Glo. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Wil. e.Dor.

woə, wȯə in *board* Dor.

wuər in *corn* n.Cum.

§ **88.** The combination **or** + cons. has sometimes become a short vowel + cons., especially in *horse* and *word*. This is a late shortening of the long vowel.

o in *afford* e. & w.Yks., *horse* ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. em. & s.Stf. w.Der. nw. m. & s.Lin. sw.Nhp. e.War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. nw.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *short* s.Stf. nw.Lin., *word* ne. e. m. nm. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. n.Wor. se.Hrt.

ʊ in *ford* nw.Wil., *word* wm.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. n.Hrf. nw. & se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Sus. s.Dev.

ə in *word* s.Yks.

§ **89.** *cough* (ME. **coughe**) and *trough* (OE. **troh, trog**, ME. **trogh**) have had a different development in many dialects from that of the lit. language. See Index.

§ **90.** **o+ht.** The chief words belonging here are: *bought, daughter, fought, wrought.* The Sc. dialects have regularly preserved the spirant **h=χ** in these words, as **boχt, doχtər, foχt, roχt.** The development of the **o** in the combination **o+ht** varies considerably in the different dialects. It has become:

a in *daughter* ne.Sc. ne.Yks.

au in *bought* Sh.I. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. nw. & s.Lan., *daughter* Sh.I. Abd. Per. nnw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. se. & s.Lan., *fought* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw.Yks. em. & se.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus. w.Wil., *wrought* Sh.I. n.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Lin.

ā in *bought* s.Lin., *daughter* Or.I. Abd. sn.Sc. Chs. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. n. & w.Wor. ne.Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. Dev. Cor., *fought* Or.I. Dor., *wrought* Brks. Dor.

ȧ in *bought* I.Ma. sw.Nhp. s.War. w.Wil. Dor., *daughter* Uls. I.Ma. s.War. sw.Dev., *fought* I.Ma., *wrought* Uls. I.Ma.

ǣ in *daughter* sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Som., but **ē** w.Wil. Dor.

iu in *fought* s.Sc.

o in *bought* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. sw.Nhp. s.War. m.Shr. w.Wil. Dor. Cor., *daughter* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. Frf. Per. Fif. Slg. Dmb. wm. & sm.Sc. Lnk. Lth. Edb. n.Cum. ne.Yks. m.Shr., *fought* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *wrought* Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

ou in *bought* s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. nw. & m.Lin. Lei., *daughter* s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Dnb. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei., *fought* me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei., *wrought* s.Sc. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan.

oə in *bought, fought* Rut.

ǭ in *bought* s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Hnt. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. s.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *daughter* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Dub. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & s.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. e.Dor. Som., *fought* Ant. n.Stf. se.Ken. me.Wil. n. nw. & e.Dev., *wrought* Lth. Edb. n. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

ȯ in *bought, fought* wm.Sc., *daughter* em. & wm.Sc.

ō in *bought* em.Sc. Ayr. Uls. e.Suf. Ess., *daughter* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *fought* em.Sc. n.Ayr. s.Lin. ne.Cmb., *wrought* Peb. Uls. e.Suf.

ʊu in *bought* nnw. e. & sw.Yks. ms. & s.Lan. e.Stf. nw.Der. n.Lin. Wor. n.Shr. Nrf., *daughter* nnw. e. & sw.Yks. ms.Lan. Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. Der. Not. n.Lin. m.Nhp. w.Suf., *fought* e.Yks. s.Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. w.War. n.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. n. & m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. I.W.

§ **91.** The dialect forms for *door* partly go back to OE. **dor** and partly to OE. **duru.** See Index.

§ **92.** OE. **o** in originally open syllables. The principal words belonging here are: *afloat, coal, float, foal, froth, hole, hope, nose, rose, throat, yoke; body, holly; broken, chosen, frozen, open, spoken; bow* sb., *flown.* For the dialect forms of *afore, bode, born, broke, lose, oven, over, shovel, stolen, world,* see Index.

§ **93.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of short **o** in originally open syllables is:

au se.Ken.

oi sw. & s.Yks. + **uə**, m.Lan. + **ō, uə**, s.Lan. + **ō.**

ǭ sw.Cy. + **uə** (**ȯə**), **ō.**

ȯə n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf., s.Cy. + **ō**, sw.Cy. + **ǭ, ō, uə.**

ō Sc. but s.Sc. **uə**, Uls., Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. + **uə**, m.Lan. + **oi, uə**, se. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan. + **oi**, I.Ma. Stf. Der. Rut. Lei., Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. s.Midl. + **uə**, e.Cy., s.Cy. + **ȯə**, sw.Cy. + **ǭ, uə** (**ȯə**).

uə s.Sc., Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. + **ō**, snw. e. & m.Yks., sw. & s.Yks. + **oi**, n. & nw.Lan., m.Lan. + **oi, o**, s.Lin., Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. s.Midl. + **ō**, sw.Cy. + **ǭ, ō, ȯə.**

In the dialects of Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. and parts of Lan. and ne.Der. the development of OE. **ā** and OE. **o** in open syllables is still kept apart, whereas in all the other parts of Eng. the two sounds have fallen together. See § **121.**

But **au** occurs in *hope* Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb.

ā in *froth* se.Ken. Dor., *nose* w.Wil.

ȧ in *coal, hole, hope* w.Wil.

oi in *coal* ne.Der., *hole* n.Lan.

ou in *coal* s.Stf. sw.Nhp. e.War. s.Sur. Sus. Som., *foal* s.Sur. w.Sus., *hope* ne.Sc.

oə in *afloat* Dor., *coal* n.Wor. Sus. e.Dev., *float* n.Stf. Dor. s.Som., *foal* n.Wor. Sus., *hole* n.Lin. s.Oxf., *nose* n.Nhb. ne.Yks. Dor., *rose* n.Cum. m. & s.Lin.

ǭ in *float* m.Cum. Wm., *foal* ne.Yks., *froth* sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. se.Ken., *hole* m.Nhp., *hope* Wm., *nose* n.Cum., *rose* m.Cum. n.Lan. me.Wil.

ȯi in *coal* n.Lan., *hole* sw.Nhb.

ȯə in *afloat* w.Wm. s.Lan. n.Stf. Lei., *coal* n.Dur. n. & sw.Wm. em. & s.Lan. e.Suf., *float* n.Nhb. se.Lan., *foal* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. n.Wm. se.Lan., *hole* s.Nhb. n.Wm. em.Lan. Lei., *hope* snw.Yks. em.Lan., *rose* n.Der., *yoke* n.Nhb. n.Cum. se.Lan.

ō in *coal, hope* s.Sc., *throat* se.Ken., *yoke* s.Sc.

uə in *foal* I.W. w.Wil., *nose* s.Lan. w.Wil.

ū in *coal* e.Suf., *foal* sw.Nhb., *hole* ne.Nrf., *hope* Lei., *nose* s.Stf. e.Suf.

ʊu in *coal* sw.Nhp., *foal* w.Wil., *hope* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

ʊuə in *foal* nw.Wil.

wo in *coal* me.Nhb., *hole* m.Cum. w.Wm., *hope* e. & se.Yks.

wǭ in *hope* m.Cum.

wȯə in *nose* nnw.Yks., *rose* s.Wil.

wō in *hole* Dor.

wuə in *coal* s.Dur. n.Cum., *foal* s.Dur., *hole* nnw. & snw.Yks., *hope* snw. e. & se.Yks., *nose* s.Dur. n.Cum.

The ME. long vowel, which arose from OE. short **o** in open syllables, has often been shortened again, especially in the Sc. dialects.

a occurs in *froth* nw.Wil. e.Dev.

o in *afloat* Bch. Abd. Frf. Per. Lth. Edb., *coal* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., *float* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *foal* ne.Sc., *froth* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Lei. Oxf. s.Som., *hole* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *hope* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *throat* Inv.

ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Sus. w.Wil., *yoke* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. m.Cum. ne.Lan. I.Ma. Not. m.Lin. Nhp. Shr.

ȯ in *coal, hole* wm.Sc., *foal* wm.Sc. Ayr., *hope* w.Som., *nose* Lei., *throat* s.Nrf.

u in *hope* Sh.I. Rut. e.Suf., *yoke* w.Som.

§ **94.** The vowel has gen. remained short in *body* and *holly.*

o occurs in *body* Or.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Uls. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. n.Lei. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor. Som., *holly* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

ǭ in *body* Inv. w.Som.

ȯ in *body* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Kcb., *holly* wm.Sc.

ō in *body* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb.

uə in *body* s.Sc.

ʊ in *body* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. nw.Der. Dor. e.Dev.

§ **95.** When the word contains the suffix **-en**, the stem-vowel has had the normal development in some dialects (§ **93**), but in other dialects the vowel has remained short, especially in the n.Cy. dialects.

a occurs in *open* ne.Sc. Kcb. Ant.

au in *broken, chosen, open, spoken* se.Ken.

ā in *open* Or.I.

ȧ in *open* w.Wil.

o in *broken* Bch. Abd. Per. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin., *chosen* Wm. sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der., *frozen* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin., *open* ne.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. n.Der., *spoken* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. n.Wm. Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der., *woven* Ayr. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der.

ou in *broken* e.Som., *open* s.Stf. s.Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus. s.Som., *spoken* s.Oxf. e. & s.Som.

ǭ in *broken* Lth., *open* ne.Shr. n. & me.Wil. n. & sw.Dev., *spoken* Ant.

ȯ in *open* wm.Sc. m.Yks. Lei. Sus.

ō in *broken* Inv. Ayr. Edb., *chosen* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma., *frozen* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. I.Ma., *open* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Uls. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Wor. Glo. ne.Nrf. w.Wil., *spoken* Ayr. Lth. Edb.

u in *broken* me.Nhb., *open* e.Suf.

uə in *open* s.Sc.

ū in *chosen* s.Nhb. n.Dur.

ʊ in *open* Rut. Lei. n.Ken.

§ **96.** ME. **ou** from OE. **og**, as in *bow* sb., *flown.*

au occurs in *bow* Sc. Ant. w.Wm. n.Lan. s.Lei. se.Ken., *flown* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. se. & s.Lan. n.Der.

ou in *bow* ne. & s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Yks. nw.Lan. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Som., *flown* s.Sc. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Lei.

ō occurs in *bow* se.Yks. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. w. & s.Som., *flown* Lth. sw.Lan. n.Stf.

ʊu in *bow* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Dur. n.Lin. Rut. m.Shr. Dor. e.Dev.

u

§ **97.** The principal words belonging here are: *bustle, butter, cup, shrub, shrug, ugly; fowl, sow; shoulder; come, some; summer; crumb, dumb, jump; begun, dun, run, son, sun; hundred, Sunday, thunder, under, wonder; bound, found, ground* sb., *hound, pound, sound* adj., *wound* pp.; *tongue; hunger; drunk, drunken; borough, furrow; curds, curse, mourn, turn; through; above; love; bull, bullock, full, pull, puss, put, wood, wool.*

§ **98.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of **u** in the modern dialects is:

o Uls (but Ant. **ù**).

u Nhb. Dur. Cum. (but n.Cum. **ʊ**), Wm. Yks., n. ne. nw. em. & se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. + **ù**, Lin. Rut., Lei. + **ù**, m.Shr. + **ʊ**.

ù Ant. n. ne. nw. em. & se.Lan. + **u**, sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb., Stf. + **u**, Der. (but n.Der. + **u**), Not., Lei. + **u**, Nhp. + **ʊ**, War. Wor., Shr. (but m.Shr. **u** + **ʊ**), Hrf. Glo. Oxf. + **ʊ**.

ʊ Sc. n.Cum., Nhp. + **ù**, m.Shr. + **u**, Hrf. Glo. Oxf. + **ù**, Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e. s. & sw.Cy.

§ **99.** Those dialects which have **ʊ**, **ù** from older **u**, gen. have these sounds also in those words where the standard language has **u**, as *bull, bullock, full, pull, puss, put, wood, wool*, all of which contain a labial. In some dialects the **u** has been lengthened to **ū**, which has gen. become **ʊu** in s.Sc. after the loss of final **l**, as **būl** s.Lan. Glo. Dor. s.Som.; **būlik** s.Som., **būlək** Dor.; **fū** Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Edb. sm.Sc. Wm. se.Lan., **fʊu** s.Sc., **fūl** Lth. n.Lin. se.Hrt.; **pū** Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. e. & w.Cum. Wm. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan., s.Chs. + **pœu**, n.Der., **pʊu** s.Sc., **pūl** w. & sw.Yks. m.Shr. Sus. Dor., **pů̄l** e.Dev.; **pūs** Inv. Lth. Kcb. n.Cum. Sus., **pœ̄z** w.Som., **pů̄s** e.Dev.; **ūd** Sus. s.Wil., **œ̄d** w.Som., **ů̄d** e.Dev.; **ū** *wool* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., wm.Sc. + **wū**, sm. & s.Sc. n. & se.Nhb., n.Cum. + **wū**, **wūl**; **ūl** s.Oxf. Dor., **wū** wm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., se.Lan. + **wūl**; **wūl** n.Cum. snw. se. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. Sus., **wʊu** s.Dur.

§ **100.** In Sc. Ant. e. & w.Som. and Dev. **u** has often become **i** or **e**, especially before **a** following nasal in such words as *dun, son, summer, sun, Sunday, wonder.*

§ **101.** **u** has become **o** in certain words, nearly always before a nasal. In some cases this is doubtless due to the influence of the literary spelling.

o occurs in *cup* Lei. sw.Nhp., *drunken* n.Cum. ne.Yks., *dumb* Dor. Dev., *hunger* s.War. n.Bck., *jump* Lei. Dor. Dev., *some* Dev., *son* s.War. Oxf. Som. Dev., *sun* n.Bck., *thunder* Dev., *tongue* em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w. & s.War. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dor. Dev., *wonder* n.Lan.

§ **102.** *borough* (OE. **burh, burg**, ME. **borwe**) and *furrow* (OE. **furh**, ME. **forwe, furwe**) gen. have a short stem-vowel **ʊ**, **ə** in the dialects. See Index. *through* (OE. **þurh**) has a great variety of forms in the modern dialects. Many of these forms presuppose the existence of an older **þrō** beside **þrū**. See Index.

§ **103.** **u** has become **ū** in **kūm** *come* n.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. s.Lan. s.Lin. w.Cor.; **krūm** *crumb* n.Wm. s.Stf., w.Som. + **krœ̄m**.

§ **104.** **u** had already been lengthened before **nd** at an early period except in Sc. and the north of Eng. in such words as *bound, found, ground* sb., *hound, pound, sound* adj., *wound* pp. The vowel has gen. remained short in the dialects of Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. The short vowel also exists in several of the dialects of the north Midlands, especially in s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr., whereas in the other dialects the vowel has had the same development as old long **ū** (§ **171**).

§ **105.** The dialects show that **u** was lengthened at an early period before **ld**. See Index, s. v. *shoulder* (OE. **sculdor**).

§ **106.** Medial **ug** became **ū** at an early period and then had the same further development as old long **ū** (§ **171**) in the modern dialects, as *fowl* (OE. **fugol**), *sow* (OE. **sugu**).

§ **107.** **ur** + consonant has gen. become **ʊr** + cons. in Sc. and Irel., and **ū** or **ə̄** + cons. in England. In this combination the **ū** and **ə̄** have in many cases been shortened to **ʊ**, **ə** in the midl. e. s. and sw. counties in *curds, curse, turn.*

y

§ **108.** The principal words belonging here are: *bridge, bristle, cripple, did, dip, dizzy, fligged* (fledged), *kiss, knit, listen, midge, pit, ridge; billow, fill, hill, kiln, mill; brim, din, inch, kin, king, sin, stint, thin; bury, merry; build; kind, mind; birth, burden, churn, first, girl, mirth, murder, shirt, work* v.; *flight, fright, -wright; buy; blush, bundle, crutch, dull, much, muck, shut, stubble; evil; fledge.*

§ **109.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of **y** (= i-umlaut of **u**) is **e** in Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. This **e** is rapidly becoming extinct through the influence of the lit. language. At present the **e** is most common in e.An. In Sc. Irel. and the remaining portions of Eng. **y** has gen. had the same development as old **i** (§ **68**).

But **ė** occurs in *bridge* ne.Sc. Per. wm. & s.Sc., *midge* ne.Sc., *pit* wm.Sc., *ridge* ne. & wm.Sc.

u in *bridge* me.Wil., *bristle* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw.Lin., *dizzy* Nhb. n.Dur.

ù in *dizzy* s.Chs.

ɐ in *bridge* sn.Sc., *bristle* e.Suf. e.Sus., *cripple* Peb. e.Dev., *listen* Sh.I. Inv. Peb., *midge, pit* sn.Sc., *ridge* sn.Sc. Lei. nw.Oxf. e.Dor. nw.Som.

ə in *bristle* Wm. n. nw. & em.Lan. e.Dev., *cripple* Wm. n.Lan., *mill* em.Lan.

ī in *kiss* w.Som., *pit* n.Cum.

§ **110.** **y** before **ll** has become **iə** in w.Som. e.Dev., **ɐ** in Bch. Abd. nm.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb., **ə** in em.Lan. in such words as *fill, hill, mill.*

§ **111.** The combination **y**+single nasal. In this position **y** has gen. had the normal development (§ **109**).

But **ė** occurs in *sin* ne.Sc.

i in *king* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.

ī in *kin* w.Cum. w.Wm. w.Som., *sin* w.Som., *king* Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Peb. Ant.

ɐ in *din, sin* sn.Sc.

ə in *brim* Wm. nw. & em.Lan. s.Som.

§ **112.** *bury* (OE. **byr(i)gan**), *merry* (OE. **myrge**) have a large variety of forms in the dialects. See Index.

§ **113.** **y** before **ld.** The only example is *build,* which has **i** ne.Nrf. Suf., **iu** s.Lin., **iɐ** w.Wil., **iə** w.Som., **ī** Inv. Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. Dur. Wm. e. se. sw. & s.Yks. n.Lin. s.Som., **œ** w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., **ü** Kcb., **wɐi** nw.Oxf.

§ **114.** The development of **y**+**nd** seems not to be quite the same as that of **i**+**nd** (§ **75**). In the former case *kind* has short **i** only in wm.Sc. ne.Yks. and *mind* in ne.Yks., whereas in the case of old **i**+**nd** the short vowel has been preserved over a large area. From the following equivalents of **y** in this position, it will be seen that the development practically agrees with that of old long **ī** (§ **154**). In some districts the **y** has not had a uniform development throughout the district, e. g. in wm.Sc. **ei, i,** and **ɐi** occur. **ai** Or.I. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Der. Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus., **ā** parts of w.Yks. sm. & s.Lan., **āi** Ant. em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. wm.Stf. nw. & e.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. Sus., **ei** sn. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. s.Chs., **ėi** Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb., **i** wm.Sc. ne.Yks., **ī** ne. & e.Dev., **oi** se.Lan. Stf. e.Der. Lei. w.War. Glo. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken. e.Sus., **ɐi** wm.Sc. nnw.Yks. s.Wor. n.Hrf. w.Hrt. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., **ə** w.Wm., **əi** ne.Nrf.

§ **115.** **yr**+cons. The development of **yr** in this position has been the same as that of **ir**+cons. (§ **76**). The chief words belonging here are: *birth, burden, churn, first,* ? *girl, mirth, murder* v., *shirt, work* v.

§ **116.** **yht** has had the same development as **iht** (§ **77**) in *flight, fright, -wright.*

§ **117.** *buy* (OE. **bycgan**) has had a similar development in the dialects as in the lit. language, i. e. it has gone out from the stem-form **byg-**. See § **78.**

§ **118.** The dialects do not always agree with the lit. language in the development of the vowel in: *blush, bundle, crutch, dull, much, muck, shut, stubble.*

e occurs in *dull* s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som.

i in *blush, crutch* w.Som. e.Dev., *dull* s.Ayr. s.Som. e.Dev., *much* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. s.Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n. ne. & nw.Der., *shut* ne.Nrf., *stubble* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.

o in *blush* Dor., *crutch* s.Nrf., *dull* Uls. Dor. w.Wil., *much* e.Suf., *stubble* Dor.

u in *blush* Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *bundle* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. w. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. ne.Nrf., *crutch* Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *dull* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess. Cor., *much* Nhb. Cum. es.Yks. nw. & em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. n.Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. m.Bck. e.Suf., *muck* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. n.Der. Lin., *shut* sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *stubble* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. Stf. nw.Lin. Glo.

ū in *crutch* s.Stf., *muck* Sus.

ù in *blush* s.Lan. I.Ma., *bundle* sm. & s.Lan., *crutch* sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., *dull* se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. m.Nhp. Lei. n.Wor. ne.Shr., *much* ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. wm.Stf. e.Der. s.Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. e.War. s.Wor. Shr., *muck* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. ne. & w.Der. Lei. s.Wor., *shut* Ant. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *stubble* se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma.

ɐ in *blush* Sc.Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e. & s.Som., *bundle* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *crutch* Sc. Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev., *dull* Sc. m.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *much* Sc. Ant. m.Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., *muck* Sc. Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor., *shut* Sc. n.Nhb. m.Nhp. Hnt. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *stubble* Inv. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.

ü in *stubble* n.Ayr., and **ə** Peb.

§ **119.** *evil* (OE. **yfel**) points to a ME. form with **ē.** See Index.

2. THE LONG VOWELS

ā

§ **120.** The principal words belonging here are: *alone, boat, bone, both, broad, clothes, drove* sb., *foam, ghost, goat, groan, load, loaf, moan, most, road, rope, soap, stone, stroke, toad, those; oak, oar, oath, oats, only, home, whole; ago, go, toe, so, two, who, woe; boar, hoarse, more, sore; blow, crow* v., *know, mow, saw* pret., *slow, snow, sow* v., *thaw, throw; soul; aught, nought, nouther, ought, outher; low, owe, own* adj.; *ask, cloth, gone, none, nothing, holiday, hot, once, one.* For the dialect forms of *dough, lord, pole,* see Index. The dialect forms of preterites like *drove, rode, wrote* are practically valueless for phonological purposes, because the regularly developed forms have often been displaced by analogical formations.

§ **121.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of **ā** is:

au se.Ken.

ei Ant.

ē Or.I. ne.Sc. but **ī** before nasals, em. & wm.Sc. Kcb.

ia m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.

ie n.Cum.+**iə.**

iə s.Sc. Nhb. Dur., n.Cum.+**ie,** ne. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+**uə** (often **ō**).

ī Or.I. ne.Sc. before nasals.
ou m.Nhp.
oə n.Bck., e.Dev.+ȯə, ō.
ǭ me.Wil.+ȯə.
ȯə se.Lan. Not. n. & nw.Lin., War. s.Oxf.+uə, s.Cy. (but n.Ken. uə, se.Ken. au), sw.Cy. uə (but me.Wil.+ǭ, n.Dev. ō, e.Dev.+oə, ō).
ō em.Lan.+uə (often ȯə), sm.Lan., sw.Lan.+uə, I.Ma., Chs.+uə, Flt. Dnb., n.Stf. (often ȯə), n.Der.+uə, Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. Wor., Shr.+uə but ne.Shr.+ū, Hrf. e.An. n.Dev., e.Dev.+oə, ȯə.
uə se.Yks.+iə (often ō), sw.Yks. m.Lan., em.Lan.+ō (often ȯə), sw.Lan.+ō, s.Lan. (often ō), Chs.+ō, Der. but n.Der.+ō, s.Lin. sw.Nhp., War.+ȯə, Shr.+ō but ne.Shr. +ū, Glo. s.Midl. (but s.Oxf.+ȯə, n.Bck. oə), n.Ken., sw.Cy.+ȯə (but me.Wil. ǭ, n.Dev. ō, e.Dev.+oə, ō).
ū wm.Stf., s.Stf. (often ō), ne. & nw.Der., ne.Shr.+ō, uə.
But au occurs in *road* w.Oxf.
ā in *broad* se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil. Dor., *road* nw. & w.Wil., *clothes* m.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil.
ǣ in *both*, *clothes* Sh. & Or.I.
ei in *broad* Edb., *rope* n.Cum.
eu in *road* Ess.
eə in *bone* Ayr. n.Cum., *broad* e.Yks., *both* n.Dur. n.Cum. snw.Yks., *most* n.Cum., *clothes* me.Nhb. n.Cum. snw.Yks.
ē in *stone* Uls., *broad* n.Nhb. ne. & se.Yks. s.Lan., *load* Ant., *rope* n.Nhb., *ghost* Ant. se.Nhb., *most* Uls. se.Nhb. ne. & se.Yks., *clothes* n. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
ie in *bone* me.Nhb., *both* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
iə in *alone* ne.Sc., *groan*, *stone* nw.Lan., *moan* Wm. nnw.Yks., *both* n. & m.Wm., *clothes* m.Wm. snw. & m.Yks. nw.Lan.
ī in *boat* Sh.I., *clothes* n.Cum.
je in *bone*, *stone*, *toad*, *soap*, *ghost* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *load*, *loaf* se.Nhb., *both* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum., *most* se. & s.Nhb.
ou in *groan* s.Sc., *road* s.Stf. Lei. n.Bck. nw. & se.Hrt. Ess., *toad* Ess., *boat* Ant. Lei. e.Som., *clothes* Som., *those* se.Hrt.
oə in *alone*, *bone* m.Nhp., *groan* s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor. e.Dev., *moan* e.Yks. Sus., *stone* ms.Yks. m.Lin., *broad* Rut., *load* w.War. m.Shr. w.Oxf. Sus., *road* me.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. ne.Yks. I.Ma. m.Lin. ne.Shr. s.Pem. Brks. Ess. e.Ken. me. & w.Wil. sw.Dev., *toad* Rut. n.Wor. e.Ken. Sus. e.Dor. Som., *boat* ne.Sc. n.Cum. em.Lan. se.Ken. s.Som., *goat* me.Wil., *both* e.Hrf. Glo. n.Ken. Dor., *rope* m.Lin., *soap* me.Wil., *ghost* me.Wil. Dor., *most* es.Yks. n.Lin. w.Oxf. Bdf., *clothes* Glo. nw.Oxf. Ess., *loaf* w.War. Sus., *those* es.Yks.
ǭ in *bone* se.Yks., *broad* s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. w.War. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Som. n.Dev., *load* ne.Yks., *road* n. & me.Nhb. ne.Yks. n. & nw.Dev., *toad* ne.Yks., *boat* n.Wm., *goat* Wm., *soap* Dor. e.Dev., *ghost* m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. n.Lan., *most* se.Yks. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev., *drove* sb. m.Cum. n.Lan., *loaf* I.Ma. Dor., *stroke* m.Cum. n.Lan. I.Ma. Dor.
ȯu in *road* e.Ken., *both* se.Hrt.
ȯə in *alone* s.Lei., *bone* ne.Der. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *moan* n.Nhb., *stone* w.Wor., *foam* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *broad* sw.Nhb. se.Yks., *load* Lei. n.Wor. ne.Shr. Brks. m.Bck., *road* n.Wm. snw.Yks. I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp. w.Wor. se.Brks. nw.Hrt. n.Cmb. Ess., *toad* Lei., *boat* s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. ms.Yks. n.Stf., *goat* ne.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *rope* n.Der., *ghost* m.Bck., *most* n.Stf., *clothes* Dnb., *drove* sb. n.Cum.
ō in *alone* se.Hrt. Sus., *groan* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. s.Dur., *moan* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *stone* Uls. m.Lin. e. & s.War., *foam* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm., *broad* me.Nhb. s.Lin. e.Dor. s.Som., *load* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb., *road* Inv. sn. nm. em. wm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. nnw. & ms.Yks. Not. e. & s.War. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. nw.Hrt. e.Dor. s.Som., *toad* em.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Sur. w.Sus., *boat* Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. Wm. nw.Som., *goat* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. Wm. nnw.Yks., *both* Uls. e.War., *rope* Inv. ne.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb., *soap* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *ghost* Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nw. & e.Yks. nw.Lan., *most* n.Ayr. Uls. se.Ken., *clothes* Uls. n.Dur. w.War. Glo. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. e.Som. w.Cor., *drove* sb. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., *loaf* Inv. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks. w.Wil. e. & w.Som., *stroke* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Wm. nnw.Yks. Sus., *those* Inv. n.Ayr. se.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
ui in *most* sm. & s.Lan.
uə in *alone*, *groan*, *stone* n.Lan., *moan* m.Cum. e.Yks. n.Lan. e.Suf., *foam* m.Cum. w.Sus., *broad* n.Wor., *load* sw.Nhb. e.Yks. n.Lan. e.Sus., *road* n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. ne. nw. & e.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Lei. e.Sus., *toad* ne. & e.Yks. n.Lan. n.Lin., *boat* se.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. ne.Yks., *goat* sw.Nhb. m.Cum. ne. & e.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *both* n.Lan. sm.Hmp., *rope* n.Lan. Sus., *soap*, *most* n.Lan., *ghost* ne. & nw.Yks., *clothes* n. & nw.Lan., *drove* sb. s.Sc., *loaf* e.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *stroke* nnw. & e.Yks., *those* ne.Yks.
ū in *groan* Lei., *stone*, *road* s.Chs., *load* w.Chs. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *toad* ne.Nrf., *boat* w.Chs. me.Wil., *soap* Lei., *most* s.War., *clothes* Not. e.Suf., *loaf* ne.Nrf., *stroke* s.War. ne.Nrf., *those* sm. se. sw. & s.Lan.
ʊu in *stone* Ess., *those* w.Dor.
ʊ̄ in *those* w.Som. nw.Dev.
wa in *clothes* e.Hrf.
wo in *stone* e.Oxf.
woə in *foam*, *boat*, *goat* Dor.
wȯə in *alone*, *more*, *most* Dor., *bone* Wil. Dor. s.Som., *road* snw.Yks., *boat* s.Dur.
wu in *toad* Glo. Oxf.
wuə in *bone*, *stone* Glo., *road* nnw.Yks., *toad* sw.Dev.
wʊ in *bone* s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. nw. & w.Oxf., *stone* sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf., *toad* e.Oxf. me.Wil., *boat* s.Wor., *both* e.Oxf., *most* w. & s.Oxf.
wə in *stone*, *boat* w.Oxf.

Note. In the s.Midl., southern, and south-western dialects, the pres. participle *going* has gen. developed forms with w. gwain or gwā-in occurs in s.Wor. Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. Glo. w.Oxf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. w.Wil. nw. & w.Som. nw.Dev., gwǣ-in s.Som., gwēn or gwē-in s.Wor. Gmg. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Sus. s.Sur. w.Som. n. & sw.Dev., gwīn or gwī-in n. & m.Shr. Sus., gwin e.Hrf. m.Hmp. n.Ken., gwoin or gwǭ-in Wor. nm.Brks. nw.Wil., gwʊin or gwʊ̄-in me.Wil. e.Dor.

§ 122. In many words where the modern lit. language has the normal development, the vowel has often undergone shortening in the dialects.

e occurs in *bone* Sh.I., *moan*, *load*, *road*, *both*, *loaf* ne.Sc., *toad* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *ghost* me.Nhb., *most* ne. & nm.Sc.
ė in *alone*, *foam*, *load* w.Frf. e.Per., *bone* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *stone* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., *soap* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *ghost*, *most* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *clothes* ne. & sn.Sc. Peb.
i in *bone* ne. & sn.Sc., *moan* sn.Sc., *stone* Or.I. ne.Sc.
o in *bone* Ess., *groan* Bch. Abd., *stone* s.Chs. Rut. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Nrf. sw.Dev., *broad* Bch. Abd. s.Nhb. n.Cum. s.Stf., *load* Sh.I. n.Cum. Ess., *road* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Kcb. se.Cmb., *toad* Inv. ne.Sc. Ant., *boat* sn.Sc. Per. n.Nhb. Bdf., *rope* w.Frf. e.Per. m.Shr., *soap* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *ghost* Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *loaf* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Nhb. Lei., *stroke* ne.Sc.
ȯ in *load* w.Frf. e.Per., *road* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. m.Shr., *boat* nw.Der., *goat* nw. & w.Der., *ghost* s.Dur. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *clothes* w.Som., *drove* sb. Sus., *loaf* sw.Lan. nw.Der. m.Shr.

u in *bone*, *stone* ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *broad* ne.Der., *road*, *boat*, *both* e.Suf., *rope* s.Chs. ne.Der. e.Suf., *soap* s.Chs., *ghost* ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *most* nw.Der. ne.Shr. e.Suf., *loaf* ne.Der. Rut. e.Suf., *stroke* e.Suf.

ù in *stone* Lei., *rope* e.Der.

ʊ in *bone* ne.Cmb., *stone* s.Lin. e. & w.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf., *both* e.Oxf., *loaf* s.Lin. Rut.

The normal development of OE. **ā** in Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. & e.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. is the same as that of OE. short **æ**, **a** in open syllables (§ **43**); hence all **ō**-forms in these dialects, and all forms which presuppose an older stage **ō** or **ǭ**, are due to the influence of the lit. language.

§ **123.** Initial **ā** or **hā** has gen. had the normal development in such words as *oak*, *oar*, *oath*, *oats*, *only*, *home*, *whole*.

au occurs in *oak*, *only*, *home*, *whole* se.Ken.

à in *only* w.Wil.

ȧ in *oak* w.Wil.

e in *oats* Sh.I. ne.Sc.

eə in *oath* m.Yks. n.Lan., *oats* n.Cum. m.Yks., *home* snw. & m.Yks. n.Lan., *whole* nm.Yks.

ė in *oath* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *oats* w.Frf. e.Per.

ē in *oak* Abd. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. n.Lan., *oar* ne.Sc., *oath* nm. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. se.Nhb., *oats* Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc., *home* ne.Yks.

ia *oak* m.Cum. nnw.Yks., *oath* nnw. & snw.Yks., *oats* nnw.Yks., *home* Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *whole* e. & w.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.

iə in *oak* s.Sc. ne. & m.Yks., *oats* n.Nhb., *home* s.Dur. n.Wm. ne. snw. m. & se.Yks., *whole* s.Dur. n. & m.Wm. n. & ne.Yks.

ì in *oats* ne.Sc.

o in *oak* ne.Sc., *oath* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *oats* Ess., *only* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. se.Nhb. ne.Yks. s.Stf. nw.Oxf. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess. Sus. w.Wil. w.Som. n.Dev., *home* n. em. & wm.Stf. Not. n.Lei. sw.Nhp. e. w. & s.War. n.Bck. se.Hrt. Hnt. Ess. w.Som. n. & s.Dev.

ou in *oath* s.Lei., *oats* ne. & m.Nhp. nw.Hrt. se.Ken., *only* s.Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Oxf. s.Som., *home* Nhp. e.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt.

oə in *oak* m.Nhp. m.Bck. e.Dor. e.Dev., *oar* ne.Sc. Wm. I.Ma., *oath* se.Yks. Rut. Sus., *oats* n.Cum. nw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Wor. n.Bck. e.Ken., *only* Dor. e.Dev., *home* ms.Yks. wm.Stf. n. & m.Lin. n.Bck. Sus., *whole* Glo. n.Ken.

ǭ in *oak* I.Ma. me.Wil., *oath* m.Cum. me.Wil., *home* Ess. me.Wil., *whole* ms.Yks. me.Wil. w.Dor.

ȯ in *oak* ms.Lan. nw.Der., *oath* s.Dur. nw.Der., *oats* Not. e.War. ne.Shr., *only* ne. sn. em. & s.Sc. n.Cum. s.Lan. m.Bck. Suf. e.Som. sw.Dev., *home* m.Nhp. s.Wor. s.Nrf. Ess. n. & sw.Dev., *whole* m.Nhp. e.War. w.Suf. Sus.

ȯu in *oats* em.Stf. s.Lei. e.War.

ȯə in *oak* em.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. n.Wor. nw. & s.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus., *oath* em. & se.Lan. nw.Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. Bdf., *oats* em.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck., *only* nw.Lin., *home* em.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. w.Wor. m.Bck. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Som. e.Dev., *whole* n. & nw.Lin. e.Dev.

ō in *oak* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. me.Nhb. es.Yks. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. w.Som. n.Dev., *oar* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Wm., *oath* Or.I. Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls. me. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. nnw. snw. & e.Yks. nw. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei., *oats* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. me.Nhb. sw.Yks. ms.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp., *only* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Uls. se.Nhb. n.Dur. se. & ms.Yks. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. War. n.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. n.Bck. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. n.Ken. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w.Cor., *home* em. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. Not. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. w.War. w. & s.Wor. Oxf. m.Bck. Hrt. Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus. s.Dev., *whole* s.Yks. n.Stf. Lei. se.Hrt. sm.Hmp. n. & s.Dev.

u in *oak* ne.Der. e.Suf., *oath* e.Suf., *oats* e. & em.Stf. ne. & nw.Der. Not. e.Suf. Ess., *only* ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *home* Rut. s.Nrf. e.Suf., *whole* Rut. m.Nhp. s.Wor. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf.

uə in *oak* w. se. & sw.Yks. n. m. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. s.War. e.Dor., *oar* I.Ma., *oath* w.Wm. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Wil., *oats* nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. nw.Der. s.Lin. Rut. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. m.Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Dor., *only* sw.Yks. s.Lin. se.Hrt., *home* sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. m. & s.Lan. e.Der. Not. s.Lin. s.War. se.Hrt. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor., *whole* se. sw. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. w.Chs. s.War. w. & se.Hrt. nw.Wil. e.Dor.

ū in *oak* wm.Stf., *oath* s.Stf., *home* ne. & s.Nrf., *whole* em.Stf. ne.Der. n.Shr. m.Bck.

ù in *oats* s.Stf. e.Der.

ʊ in *oats* n. & m.Bck. Ess., *only* e.Hrf. e.Oxf. w.Som., *home* Not. s.Lin. Lei. n.Bck. Bdf. ne.Cmb. Ess. s.Nrf., *whole* s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf.

hǣ in *home* Sh.I.

hei in *home* Ayr. Ant., *whole* Ant.

hė in *home* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc., *whole* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc.

hē in *home* Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls., *whole* Sh.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc.

hia in *home*, *whole* n.Cum. Wm.

hie in *home*, *whole* n.Cum.

hiə in *home* s.Sc. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *whole* s.Sc. n. me. se. & s.Nhb.

hī in *home*, *whole* Or.I.

hjə in *home* s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *whole* se.Nhb.

hō in *home*, *whole* Uls. I.Ma.

hu in *home* me.Nhb.

ja in *oak* Dur. s.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *home* w.Cum. Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan., *whole* w.Wm. n. e. & m.Yks. nw.Lan.

je in *oak* me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & s.Cum. w.Yks., *oats* s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., *home* se.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Cum., *whole* e.Cum.

jeə in *home* nm.Yks.

jē in *oats* Kcb.

jia in *home* nnw.Yks. nw.Lan., *whole* nnw.Yks.

jiə in *home* m.Yks.

jʊ in *home* Glo.

jə in *oats* em.Sc.

we in *oats* w.Som. n. & nw.Dev.

wiə in *whole* ne.Yks.

wo in *oats* w.War. w.Wor., *home* e. se. sw. & es.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. n. & ne.Der. e. & s.War. s.Wor. n. & ne.Shr. n. & e.Hrf., *whole* e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf.

woə in *oath* Dor., *oats* w.War. w.Dor., *home* se.Lan. n.Ken. nw.Som.

wȯ in *oak* nw.Som., *home* m.Nhp., *whole* w.Som.

wȯə in *oak* w.Dor., *oats* se.Lan. w.War., *home* w.War. w.Wor. Brks. m.Bck. I.W. Dor.

wō in *oak* Glo. Hmp. e.Dor., *home* sw. & s.Lan. n. & e.Stf. w.Der. m.Shr. Glo., *whole* sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Nhp. s.War. w.Som.

wu in *oak* n.Shr. Glo. e.Som., *oath* Bdf., *oats* s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut. sw.Nhp. ne.Shr. Glo. m.Bck., *home* ms.Lan. e.Stf. ne.Der. Rut., *whole* em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. n.Nhp. n.War. m.Wor. Glo. s.Oxf. Bck. e.Dor. e.Som.

wuə in *oak* w.Yks., *oats* em.Lan. e.Dor., *home* sw.Yks. e.Dor., *whole* sw. & s.Yks. em.Lan.

wù in *oats* w.Chs. Dnb. n.Shr., *home* sm. & ms.Lan. n.Wor. se.Shr., *whole* se. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. s.Stf. Der.

wʊ in *oak* m.Shr., *oath* m.Shr. Brks. e.Som., *oats* s.Chs. wm.Stf. m.Lin. Lei. w.War. w.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. n.Hrf. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor., *only* n.Ken., *home* sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. Der. e.War. w. & s.Wor. Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Bck. me.Wil. e.Som., *whole* w.War. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. w.Wil.

wə in *oats* e.Dor.

§ 124. Final **ā** has gen. had the normal development in such words as *ago*, *go*, *toe*, *woe*. But see below.

a occurs in *go* w.Wm.

au in *go*, *woe* se.Ken.

ā in *go* e. & m.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *toe* sn.Sc.

ǣ in *go* Sh.I., *woe* ms.Yks.

ei in *toe* Ant.

eə in *go*, *toe*, *woe* m.Yks.

ē in *go* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. n.Lan., *toe* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *woe* ne. sn. em. wm. & sm.Sc. n.Cum. se.Yks.

ia in *toe* nw.Yks., *woe* nnw. & snw.Yks.

ie in *toe* n.Cum.

iu in *toe* nw.Lan. sw.Nhp.

iə in *go* s.Sc., *toe* s.Sc. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks., *woe* s.Sc. s.Dur. w.Wm. ne.Yks.

ī in *go* se.Nhb., *toe* me. se. & sw.Nhb., *woe* me.Nhb. Dur.

jā in *go* ne.Sc.

ou in *go* Ant. s.Stf. m. & sw.Nhp. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. Som., *toe* ne.Nrf. e.Sus., *woe* s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Som.

ǭ in *go* se.Yks. me.Wil., *toe* se.Yks. I.Ma. me.Wil. Dor., *woe* m.Cum. se.Yks. n.Lan. me.Wil. Dor.

ȯu in *go* Rut. w.Dor., *toe* Rut. s.Sur. Sus., *woe* Rut.

ȯə in *go* ms. & s.Yks. Lin., *toe* n.Nhb. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr. Sus. e.Dev., *woe* n. & nw.Lin.

ō in *ago* ne.Shr. e.Oxf. s.Nrf. s.Dev., *go* Inv. Kcb. s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Not. s.Lin. e.War. n.Shr., *toe* s.Nhb. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. m.Bck. w.Cor., *woe* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw. e. & se.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Lei.

u in *go* n. & nw.Der. Lei. n.Bck.

uə in *ago* sw.Yks. Glo. ne.Wil., *go* se. sw. & es.Yks. n. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. e.Der. m.Lin. m.Shr. n.Hrf. w.Hrt. w.Wil., *toe* sw. & es.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. w.Hrt. w.Wil., *woe* sw.Yks. em.Lan.

ū in *ago* s.Stf. Nhp. War. s.Wor. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. se.Hrt. Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor., *go* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. Dnb. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. & w.Der. m.Lin. Lei. n. & m.Nhp. w. & s.War. n.Wor. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. nw.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *toe* sw.Lan. s.Stf. ne. nw. & e.Der. sw.Nhp. ne.Shr. nw.Oxf. e.Suf. I.W. e.Dor. e.Som., *woe* e.Suf.

ʊu in *ago* e.Hrf., *go* Ess.

œ̄ in *go* w.Som.

§ 125. Final **wā** preceded by a consonant, as in OE. **swā** *so*, **twā** *two*, **hwā** *who*. The **wā** has given rise to a great diversity of forms in the dialects.

In *so* **au** occurs in se.Ken., **ǣ** Sh.I., **ei** Ant., **eu** Ess., **eə** ne. nw. e. & m.Yks., **ē** Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Wgt. sw.Nhb. ne.Yks., **ia** e. & w.Cum. Wm. n. & nw.Yks. nw.Lan., **iə** s.Sc. Cum. Wm. n. ne. snw. e. m. & se.Yks., **ī** Wgt. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., **oə** e. & m.Lin., **ǭ** se.Yks.

iu occurs in *two* nw. em. & se.Lan. Stf. Der. Lei. m.Nhp. se.Shr. m.Bck. Hrt. s.Nrf. w.Suf. e.Ken., *who* n. & em.Stf. Lei. Bdf. Hrt. w.Suf.

iü in *two* ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *who* ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf.

ou in *so* m.Nhp. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus., *two* snw.Yks.

ȯu in *so* e.Suf. e.Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *two* Rut.

ȯə in *so* nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. m.Nhp., *two* n.Lin.

ō in *so* Cai. sn. nm. wm. & s.Sc. Uls. Nhb. n.Dur. e. sw. & s.Yks. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. n. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. n.Ken. e.Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som. Dev. Cor., *two* Rut.

uə in *so* w.Cum. nm. se. w. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. em.Stf. n. & m.Shr. Bdf. w.Hrt., *who* sw.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. n. & e.Der. n.Lin.

ū in *so* s.Chs. wm. & s.Stf. nw.Der. e.Dor. e. & s.Som., *two* Uls. se.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. s.Wm. nw. nm. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & w.Chs. Dnb. wm.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin. Lei. ne.Nhp. n.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som., *who* Uls. s.Nhb. n.Cum. sm.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & s.Stf. n. nw. & s.Der. Not. Lin. War. ne.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som.

ʊu in *two* e.Stf. ne. e. & w.Der.

œu in *two* s.Chs. ne. & e.Der.

œ̄ in *two* n. & sw.Dev., *who* Brks. n. sw. & s.Dev.

ů in *two* s.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. Dev., *who* e.Suf. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

wā in *two* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant., *who* n. & nw.Lan.

wȧ in *who* em.Sc. Kcb.

wǡ in *two* wm.Sc. Kcb.

wei in *who* s.Nhb.

weə in *two* n.Cum. m.Yks., *who* s.Cum. m.Yks.

wē in *two* wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb.

wia in *two* e.Cum. w.Wm. nw.Yks., *who* n.Wm. nw.Yks.

wiə in *two* s.Sc. s.Dur. Cum. n. & m.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., *who* s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. ne. e. & se.Yks.

wī in *two* me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur., *who* se.Nhb. Dur. e. & w.Cum.

wǭ in *two* em. & wm.Sc., *who* e. & s.Yks.

wō in *who* es.Yks. e.Der.

wuə in *who* sw. ms. & s.Yks. em. & se.Lan. Dnb.

§ 126. The development of **ār** in such words as *boar*, *hoarse*, *more*, *sore* is:

ā in *more* snw.Yks.

eə in *hoarse* m.Yks., *more* s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. n. & s.Wm. ne. nw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *sore* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks.

eər in *more* Ant. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *sore* sw.Nhb.

ėr in *hoarse* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr.

ēr in *hoarse* wm.Sc. Kcb., *more* Sc. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum., *oar* ne.Sc., *sore* Sh. & Or.I. ne. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.

ia in *more* m. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan., *sore* nw.Yks. nw.Lan.

iə in *hoarse* s.Dur., *more* Wm. nm.Yks.

iər in *hoarse* s.Sc. me.Nhb., *more* n.Cum.

īr in *hoarse* se.Nhb.

oə in *boar* n.Stf. s.Lei. me.Wil. e.Dev., *hoarse* s.Stf. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *more* nne.Nhb. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. ne. & s.Nrf. n.Ken. e.Sus. me.Wil. e.Dor., *oar* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. e. & se.Yks. n.Stf. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *sore* n.Stf. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. Ken. me.Wil.

oər in *boar* Bch. Abd. Ayr., *oar* ne.Sc. Wm. I.Ma., *sore* I.Ma.

ǭ in *boar* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. se.Ken., *hoarse* s.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Stf., *more* se.Yks. Bdf. w.Suf. Ess. se.Ken.

ǭr in *boar* Wm.

ȯə in *boar* em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Brks. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *hoarse* em. & s.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som., *more* n. & wm.Stf. n. & ms.Lin. e.War. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. nw.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. Dev., *oar* em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Dor., *sore* se. & sw.Lan. Chs. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. n. & e.Dev.

ȯər in *boar* n. & sw.Nhb.

ō in *hoarse* nnw. & e.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. nw.Dev.

ōr in *boar* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. w.Wm., *hoarse* Ant., *more* sn.Sc. Uls., *oar* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Wm., *sore* sn.Sc. Ant.

uə in *boar* sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Stf. s.Oxf. Sus. w.Som., *hoarse* sw.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Oxf. w.Wil. e.Som., *more* nm. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. m. & s.Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. w. & se.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. nw. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev., *oar* ne. m. & sw.Yks. n. em. &

s.Lan. w.Som., *sore* se. sw. & es.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. s.Lin. s.War. n. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. w.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som.

wóə in *boar* Dor.

wē in *oar* e.Som.

On the Sc. and n.Cy. forms of the above words, see end of § **122.**

§ **127.** The combination **āw** has given rise to a great diversity of forms in such words as *aught, blow* v., *crow* v., *know, mow, nought, nouther, ought* v., *outher, saw* pret., *slow, snow, sow* v., *thaw, throw, soul.*

a occurs in *blow* Abd. Per. s.Ayr. s.Nhb., *crow* ne.Sc. me. & s.Nhb., *ought* sm.Sc., *saw* ne. & sm.Sc. Ant. me.Nhb.

au in *aught* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nw. & s.Lan., *blow* Inv. n.Shr. se.Ken., *crow* n.Wm. e.Hrf. Glo. se.Ken., *know* e.Hrf. Glo. w.Oxf. nm.Brks. se.Ken. nw.Wil., *mow* wm.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Lan. n.Shr. se.Ken., *nought* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. s.Oxf. Sus. e.Dev., *nouther* s. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm., *ought* sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. nnw.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan., *outher* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm., *slow* Glo. se.Ken., *snow* m.Nhp. Glo. nw.Nrf. se.Ken., *soul* Or.I. Bch. Abd. sn. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. Wm. nw. & sw.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. Glo. se.Ken., *sow* em.Lan. Glo. se.Ken., *thaw* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb. Wm. em.Lan., *throw* n.Hrf. se.Ken. Sus.

ā in *aught* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per., *blow* Or.I. sn.Sc. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *crow* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn. & sm.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nw. & m.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Dev., *know* s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. w.Cum. Wm. nw. & nm.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Lin. w.Wil. nw.Som., *mow* Sh.I. s.Ayr. Ant. me. & se.Nhb. nw.Yks. n.Lan., *nought* Dor., *nouther* s.Nrf., *ought* s.War. nw.Wil. e.Dor., *outher* s.Nrf., *saw* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m. & s.Wm. nw. & nm.Yks. nw.Lan. e. & w.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus. Som., *slow* s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. w.Wil., *snow* Sh. & Or.I. ne. sn. & nm.Sc. s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. w.Wil., *soul* Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per., *sow* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. w.Wil., *thaw* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.War. e. & w.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil. Dor., *throw* sn. & wm.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan.

āv in *blow* Abd.

à in *crow* s.Ayr. Kcb., *mow* Peb. Kcb.

àu in *know* em.Lan., *nought* Ayr.

ă in *blow* Bch. Abd. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls. w.Wil., *crow* ne. & sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. w.Wil., *know* w.Wil., *mow* s.Sc. w.Wil., *saw* sn. & wm.Sc. Uls. nw.Lan. s.War., *slow* s.Sc., *snow* Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., *sow* s.Sc., *throw* s.Sc. Uls. w.Wil.

eu in *soul* Uls.

eə, iə in *slow* m.Yks.

jāv in *blow, snow* ne.Sc.

o in *aught* Frf. Kcb., *nought* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *nouther* s.Lan., *ought* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Ant. w.Oxf. s.Dev. Cor., *slow* ne.Sc.

ou in *aught* Sh.I. s.Nhb. m.Cum. ms.Yks. Lan., *blow* s.Stf. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Dor. s.Som., *crow* m. Nhp. n.Wor. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Som., *know* s.Stf. s.Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n.Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Hnt. Ess., *mow* ne.Sc. n.Nhb. n.Stf. s.Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf., *nought* s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei., *nouther* se.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. n. & m.Wm. nm.Yks., *ought* Sh.I. n. me. & se.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Lei., *outher* me. & se.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. ne.Yks., *slow* n.Dur. s.Stf. s.Oxf. Ess. e.Suf. e.Sus., *snow* s.Stf. ne. & m.Nhp. s.Oxf., *soul* ne.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Yks. n. nw. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma., *sow* s.Stf. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf., *thaw* ne. & s.Sc. me.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. nnw. & e.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin., *throw* m.Nhp. s.Oxf. n.Bck.

oə in *crow* m. & sw.Yks., *know* m. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. m.Lin., *mow* m. & sw.Yks., *nouther* w. sw. & ms.Yks. se.Lan., *ought* e.Dor., *outher* sw.Yks. se.Lan., *slow* m. se. & sw.Yks., *saw* m. & sw.Yks., *snow* n.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks., *soul* m.Yks., *sow* e. m. & sw.Yks., *thaw* sw.Yks. Rut. Bdf., *throw* m. & sw.Yks.

ō in *aught* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. I.Ma. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e. & s.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *blow* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. m.Cum. Wm. ne. & se.Yks. I.Ma. n.Lin. Glo. w.Som. Dev., *crow* em. & wm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. ne. nm. e. se. sw. & s.Yks. I.Ma. n.Lin. Dor. sw. & s.Dev., *know* m.Cum. ne. snw. nm. se. sw. & ms.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. n. nw. & m.Lin. s.Pem. Dor. Dev. w.Cor., *mow* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. ne. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. Glo. Dor., *nought* Lth. Edb. em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. n. & nw.Dev., *nouther* w. sw. & ms.Yks., *ought* Lth. Edb. I.Ma. n. wm. & s.Stf. n.Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. n.Wor. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev. Cor., *outher* es. & ms.Yks., *saw* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. nm. se. & sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. Sus. sm.Hmp. s.Dev., *slow* n.Nhb. m.Cum. snw. & se.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin., *snow* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. ne.Wm. ne. se. & es.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin. Glo. w.Sus. Dor. nw. & e.Dev., *soul* wm. & sm.Sc. nw.Lin. n.Dev., *sow* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. ne. & es.Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Dor. nw.Dev., *thaw* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw.Nhb. se.Yks. sm. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. Sus. Som., *throw* m.Cum. se. & es.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. nw. & sw.Dev.

óu in *aught* n.Der., *crow* n.Lei. e.Suf., *know* n.Lei. se.Suf. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. e.Dor., *mow* e.Suf., *nought* n.Der., *ought* s.Sc. es.Yks., *snow* e.Suf., *soul* e.Dor., *sow* se.Cmb. e.Suf., *thaw* e.Suf.

ȯə in *aught* w.Som., *know* nw.Hrt. w.Som., *nought* w.Som., *nouther* sw.Yks., *ought* Rut., *soul* nm.Sc. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Dev.

ȯ in *aught* s.Ayr. s.Stf. s.Lin., *blow* Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. Uls. n. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Lei. s.War. Sus., *crow* Inv. Ayr. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. Wm. e. & s.Yks. m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf. w.Suf. n.Ken. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *know* Bch. Abd. Kcb. Uls. n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. e. ms. & s.Yks. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. w. & s.War. s.Wor. Shr. nw. e. & w.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Cmb. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. n.Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. n. e. & sw.Dev., *mow* Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. e.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. m. & s.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Nrf. Sus. e.Som., *nought* Ayr. Peb. s.Stf. m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei., *nouther* sw. & s.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. ne. nw. & e.Der., *ought* n. & s.Ayr. Peb. m.Nhp., *outher* sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der., *saw* se. & sw.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. m.Yks. n.Lan., *slow* Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. e.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. Sus., *snow* Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. w.Wm. e.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. nw. e. & w.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. s.War. m.Shr. nw. & w.Som., *soul* Inv. wm. & s.Sc. em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei. ne.Nrf. Dor. w.Som., *sow* Inv. me. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. w.Wm. snw.Yks. em. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. w.War. e.Oxf. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev., *thaw* se.Nhb. ne. & es.Yks. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. n. & s.Lin. Cmb. Nrf. e.Dor., *throw* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. w.Wm. e.Yks. em. sw. & ms.Lan. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. s.Lin. sw.Nhp. w.War. m.Shr. w.Wil. Dor. nw. e. & w.Som. n.Dev.

uə in *crow, know, ought* se.Hrt., *nouther* sw.Yks., *soul* s.Lin.

ʊ in *nouther* s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ken.

Sur. Sus. Hmp. e.Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., *outher* Bdf. w.Som. n. & nw.Dev.

ʊu in *blow* Glo. ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *crow* nw. & me.Wil., *know* Lei. ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *mow* m.Shr. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. me.Wil., *nought* e.Yks. s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. n.Lin. ne.Nrf. Sus., *ought* ms.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. n.Lin. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf., *slow* ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *snow* ne.Nrf. e.Sus. me.Wil., *soul* w.Frf. e.Per. n. & nw.Der. ne.Nrf. w.Wil., *sow* ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *thaw* w.Frf. e.Per. me.Wil., *throw* Glo. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil.

œ̄ in *mow* nw.Dev.

əu in *soul* Glo.

əü in *mow* e.Dev.

§ **128.** OE. āg has had the same development as OE. āw (§ **127**) in such words as *low*, *owe*, *own* adj.

au occurs in *low* se.Ken., *owe* n. & ne.Wm. s.Lan. Glo. se.Ken., *own* Glo. se.Ken.

ā in *low* s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *owe* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. me. se. & s.Nhb. sw.Wm. snw.Yks. n.Lan., *own* me. & se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m. & s.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.

ȧ in *low* w.Wil., *own* s.Sc.

ei in *low* Ant.

eə in *own* Sh.I. m.Yks.

ėə in *own* s.Sc.

ē in *low* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc., *own* Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum.

iu in *low* s.Sc.

ja in *low* ne.Sc.

jā in *owe* ne.Sc.

ou in *low* snw. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf., *owe* sw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf., *own* se.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Nhp. nw. & s.Oxf.

oə in *low* n.Cum. m.Yks. Dev., *owe* n.Cum. e.Dev., *own* snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. s.Lin. Glo.

ǭ in *low* Cum. ne. & se.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin. Dor. Som. n. & nw.Dev., *owe* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n. & m.Cum. ne. e. se. & es.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. Dor. w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev., *own* wm. & sm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. ne. nm. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. sw. & s.Dev.

óu in *low* e.Suf., *own* s.Nrf. e.Suf.

óə in *owe* n.Lin., *own* n.Wor. se.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus.

ō in *low* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. m.Shr. Sus. e.Dor., *owe* wm.Sc. Kcb. se. & sw. Nhb. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Der. s.Lin. n.Lei., *own* Uls. e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. e.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lei. e.War. n. & e.Oxf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Hmp. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. n.Dev. w.Cor.

ʊu in *low* Glo. ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *owe* ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *own* ne.Nrf. nw. & m.Wil.

§ **129.** In such words as *cloth*, *gone*, *none*, *nothing*; *holiday*, *hot*; *ask*, *once*, *one*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at various periods in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words, however, have had the normal development of old long ā in a few dialects.

a occurs in *cloth* s.War., *holiday* s.Dur. s.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin., *ask* Sh.I. Cai. Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Wor. ne.Shr. Hrf. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. n. & e.Dev.

ȧ in *ask* Ayr. s.Sc.

æ in *ask* Dub. n.Lei. m.Shr. Glo. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dev.

e in *cloth* ne.Sc., *none* Sh.I. ne. & nm.Sc., *holiday* m.Cum., *hot* Dur. m.Cum. ne. & nm.Yks., *ask* Ant. m. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. & ms.Yks. n.Lan. e. & wm.Stf. w.Der. s.War. Glo. nw.Oxf. sw.Dev.

ė in *cloth* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb., *gone* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *none* w.Frf. e.Per., *nothing* Sh. & Or.I., *once* ne. sn. & nm.Sc., *one* Or.I. ne. sn. nm. & em.Sc.

i in *none* Bch. Abd. m.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. n.Lan., *nothing* Ayr.

ì in *once* Or.I., *one* Or.I. ne.Sc.

o in *cloth* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Som., *gone* nm.Sc. n.Dur. snw.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n. & se.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. w.Suf. Som. n. & e.Dev. Cor., *none* n. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. & w.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. m.Shr., *nothing* ne.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. Lei. sw.Nhp. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. sw.Dev. Cor., *holiday* sm. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *hot* se. & es.Yks. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. w.Wil. w.Som. Dev.

u in *gone* e.Suf., *none* nnw.Yks. s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. e.Suf., *nothing* em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. m. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *hot* sw.Yks.

ù in *none* Lei., *nothing* s.Chs. e. em. & s.Stf. nw.Der. Not. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. ne.Shr. nw.Oxf.

ʊ in *none* s.War. s.Wor. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., *nothing* s.Ayr. Oxf. m.Bck. Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Som.

œ, ü in *none* sn.Sc.

ha in *holiday* me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm.

he in *holiday* n.Cum. Wm., *hot* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.

ho in *holiday* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *hot* Kcb. Wm. I.Ma.

ja in *hot* ne. m. & se.Yks., *once* n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. & m.Yks. n. ne. & nw.Lan., *one* Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. & m.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin.

jā in *one* e.Cum. Wm. snw. & nm.Yks. nw.Lan.

je in *gone* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *once* nm. em. sm. & s.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *one* em. & s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.

jeə in *one* snw.Yks.

jē in *one* wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. s.Sc.

ji in *once* Ayr. Kcb. n.Ir., *one* wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

jia in *hot* nw.Lan.

jiə in *ask* se.Hrt.

jə in *once*, *one* em.Sc.

wa in *once* Sh.I., *one* Uls. s.Lan.

wæ in *one* w.Som. sw. & s.Dev.

wo in *gone* s.Som., *hot* se.Lan. Chs. n. & ne.Der. Nhp. Shr. Som. Dev., *once* se.Nhb. sw. & s.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. s.Der. nw. & m.Lin. e. & sw.Dev., *one* se.Nhb. s.Dur. sw. & s.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. se.Shr. nw.Oxf. n.Bck. Ess. w.Som. Dev.

wu in *hot* w.Yks. s.Lan., *once* sw. & s.Yks. n.Stf. n.Der. m.Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *one* sw. & ms.Yks. em.Lan. m.Lin. s.Lei. nw.Hrt.

wù in *once* n. & s.Stf. ne. nw. & w.Der. n.Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. ne. & se.Shr.

wʊ in *gone* m.Shr., *hot* ne. & nw.Der., *once* m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. se.Hrt. e. & s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. me. & w.Wil. w.Dor. s.Som. n. & s.Dev., *one* m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. n.Dev.

ai in *ask* sm.Lan.

ā in *cloth* Oxf. w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *gone* snw.Yks. nw.Lan. sw.Dev., *ask* n.Ayr. Lth. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Brks. n.Bck. s.Nrf. n.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor.

ȧ in *gone* w.Wil. Dor., *ask* Edb.

ǣ in *ask* sm.Hmp. sw.Dev.

ei in *gone* Ant.

eə in *cloth*, *gone* m.Yks., *none* n.Cum. m.Yks., *one* Fif.

ē in *cloth* Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur., *gone* sn. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb., *none* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. ne.Yks., *nothing* em. & wm.Sc. Kcb., *ask* se.Nhb., *one* sn.Sc.

ia in *cloth* m.Cum. w.Wm. nw.Yks., *gone* n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *none* nnw. & snw.Yks., *one* m.Cum.

iə in *cloth* s.Sc. ne. & se.Yks., *gone* s.Sc. me. se. sw. &

s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. & se.Yks. n.Lan., *none* s.Sc. Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. & e.Yks., *hot* snw.Yks., *one* s.Sc.

ī in *gone* Or.I., *none* ne. & sn.Sc. sw.Nhb., *once* Bch. Abd., *one* Sh.I. Bch. Abd.

oə in *gone* e.Ken. e.Dor., *none* ms.Yks. w.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

ǭ in *cloth* Dub. m. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. s.Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *gone* Inv. wm.Sc. w.Oxf. nm.Brks. Bck. Hrt. e.Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. me.Wil. sw.Dev., *none* e.Sus. Dor. sw.Dev., *nothing* s.Pem. Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus., *hot* w.Som.

óə in *gone* ms.Yks. se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. e.Dor., *none* em. & se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. e.Som.

ō in *cloth* n.Ayr. se.Yks. m.Shr., *gone* n.Ayr. Kcb., *none* m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. n.Ken. w.Wil. w.Dor.

uə in *cloth* sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lan., *gone* n.Nhb. sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. e.Sus., *none* sw. & es.Yks. m. & s.Lan.

ū in *once* e.Dor., *one* e.Dor. w.Som.

Germanic ǣ

§ **130.** The principal words belonging here are: *bleat, breathe, deed, eel, evening, meal* (*'repast'*), *needle, read* inf., *seed, sheep, sleep, speech, street; gray, whey; bier, briar, fear, hair, there, where, year; adder, bladder, blast; breath, dread, let* inf., *meadow, read* pret., *shepherd, thread, wet; silly.*

§ **131.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of Germanic ǣ (=West Saxon ǣ, Anglian ē) is:

ei nnw.Yks.+ī, snw.Yks. Chs. n.Stf., Lei. Nhp.+ī.

eə e.Suf.

ē I.Ma. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. m.Bck.+ī, e.An.+ī but e.Suf. eə, sw.Cy.+iə, ī.

iə m.Yks., Lin. s.Oxf.+ī, sw.Cy.+ē, ī.

ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm., nnw.Yks.+ei, e. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., I.Ma.+ē, s.Stf. Der., Lin.+iə, Rut., Lei. Nhp.+ei, War. Wor. Shr. Glo.+ē, s.Oxf.+iə, m.Bck. +ē, e.An.+ē but e.Suf. eə, s.Cy., sw.Cy.+ē, iə.

But ā occurs in *bleat* s.Chs. Bdf.

ǣ in *breathe* Dor. e.Dev.

ei in *deed* e.Suf. e.Dev., *read* ne.Shr., *needle* se.Lan., *street* s.Der., *meal* Ant. sm. & sw.Lan., *sheep* m.Yks. ne. w. & s.Der., *sleep* m.Yks., *breathe* Ant. s.Stf., *speech* sw.Yks.

eə in *bleat* m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *street* me.Wil., *eel* n.Dur. n.Stf., *sleep* se.Lan., *evening* Dor.

ē in *read* Rut., *bleat* s.Ayr. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. n.Der. Sus., *breathe* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc. I.Ma. n.Stf. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som., *meal* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *sleep* se.Lan., *evening* Ayr. s.Stf., *speech* Uls. se.Lan. s.Stf. Sus.

ia in *meal* m.Cum. Wm.

iə in *read* ne.Sc. e. & se.Yks. se.Lan., *needle* se.Yks., *bleat* snw. e. & se.Yks. Lan., *street* n.Cum., *eel* sw.Yks., *meal* s.Sc. n.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. se.Ken., *sheep* e.Yks. n.Der., *sleep* n.Der., *breathe* Lan. nw.Der., *speech* n.Cum. ne. e. & se.Yks. em.Lan.

ī in *needle* Chs., *eel* m.Yks.

§ **132.** In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone early or late shortening in many dialects. In the former case it has become e (ė) and in the latter case i (i̇).

e occurs in *bleat* ne.Sc., *sheep* sw.Dev., *breathe* n.Stf., *evening* m.Cum. n.Wm.

ė in *meal* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.

i in *seed* I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Dor. e.Dev., *needle* War. s.Wor. Glo. ne.Nrf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. nw. & s.Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor., *bleat* n.Cum., *street* nw.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor., *eel* I.Ma., *sheep* n. & ne.Yks. Stf. nw. & s.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hnt. ne.Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. sw.Dev., *sleep* s.Sur. w.Sus. me.Wil., *breathe* sw.Nhb., *evening* m.Cum. Wm. nw.Lin. m.Shr.

i̇ in *deed* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *read* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *seed* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *needle* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *bleat* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *street* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *eel* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *sheep, sleep* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *breathe* Inv. Lth. Edb., *speech* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. I.Ma.

§ **133.** OE. ǣg (Anglian ēg) has had the same development as ME. ai from OE. æg (§ **48**).

ai occurs in *gray* Wor. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. w.Som., *whey* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Ant.

ǣ in *gray* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. w.Wil., *whey* nnw.Yks. w.Wil. Dor.

ei in *gray* Ant. es.Yks. se.Lan. s.Stf. Rut. s.Lei. s.Wor. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *whey* e. m. & se.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. ne.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. se.Ken. s.Som.

eə in *gray* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. Dor., *whey* n.Stf.

ėi in *whey* Inv. sn. wm. & sm.Sc.

ē in *gray* ne. & sn.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. snw. e. & se.Yks. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. e.War. ne.Nrf. n.Ken., *whey* Inv. s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw.Yks. se.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Not. s.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.

ī in *gray* m. & w.Chs. Lei. e.War. e.Dor., *whey* s.Chs. Lei. e.Dor.

§ **134.** OE. ǣr has gen. had the same development as OE. er (§ **65**).

aiə occurs in *briar* s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Stf. Rut. s.Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus. Som.

aiər in *briar* n.Cum.

ar in *where* Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & sm.Sc. Ant.

aə in *there* e.Oxf., *where* nw.Lan. s.Pem. e.Oxf.

ā in *hair* Cum. snw.Yks. nw.Lan. se.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Oxf., *there* snw. & sm.Yks. w.Wor. n.Shr. n. & w.Oxf., *where* sw. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan. w.Wor. n.Shr. nw.Oxf. n.Cmb.

ār in *hair* Wm., *where* Sh. & Or.I. nm.Sc.

ǣ in *hair* nnw.Yks.

eiə in *fear* nnw.Yks. s.Chs., *there* s.Lan. s.Chs. m.Nhp.

er in *hair* wm. & s.Sc.

eə in *fear* n.Stf. e.Suf. e.Dor., *hair* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. snw. m. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Brks. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *there* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. nm. & se.Yks. n. & em.Stf. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. Dor Som. n. & sw.Dev., *where* Dur. ne.Yks. n. & em.Stf. Lei. ne.Nhp. n.Hrf. n.Oxf. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. s.Sur. Hmp. I.W. w.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. n. & sw.Dev., *year* ne. & nw.Nrf.

eər in *hair* Ant. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *there* Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma., *where* Uls. me. & sw.Nhb.

ē in *hair* s.Nhb. snw.Yks.

ēr in *fear* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *hair* Sc. me.Nhb. Wm., *there* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. me.Nhb., *where* em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. se.Nhb.

ia in *hair* nnw. & snw.Yks., *there* nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan.

iə in *bier* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *briar* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *fear* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *hair* Cum. nnw.Yks. e.Stf. Der. Lin. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ken. n.Wil., *there* Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. n. nw. & w.Oxf.

Brks. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. Ess. Dor. s.Dev., *where* n.Dur. ne. snw. e. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. n.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. e.Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. Dor. nw.Som. sw. & s.Dev. Cor., *year* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. m. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & sw.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. War. s.Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. s.Nrf. n. & se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. Cor.

iər in *bier* Inv. Bch. Abd. I.Ma., *briar* Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb., *fear* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. s.Sc. I.Ma., *hair* Wm. I.Ma., *there* em.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *where* n.Cum. I.Ma., *year* Uls. n.Cum. sw.Wm. I.Ma.

ir in *bier* Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Wm., *briar* w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *fear* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. me. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm., *year* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant.

oiə in *briar* s.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.

oə in *where* w.Cum.

ǭ in *where* n.Wm. es.Yks.

ǭr in *where* nm. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

ʊiə in *briar* Dor. e.Dev.

ʊ̄ in *there* s.Wor. n.Hrf. w.Oxf. nm.Brks., *where* s.Lan. s.Wor. e.Hrf. Brks. nw.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som., *year* w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

ə̄ in *hair* Cum. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Wor. Glo. w.Wil., *where* em.Lan. Glo. w. & s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev., *year* em. sm. & se.Lan.

§ **135.** In such words as *adder, bladder, blast; breath, dread, let* inf., *meadow, read* pret., *shepherd, thread, wet; silly*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words, however, have had the normal development of old long **ǣ** (§ 131) in a few dialects. See below.

a occurs in *adder* Dub. n. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lei., *bladder* Lth. Dub. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw. & sw.Lin. Lei. nw. & s.Oxf. Dor., *blast* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.; *let* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Cum. Dor., *wet* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant., *shepherd* I.Ma.

à in *bladder* Edb., *blast* Ayr. Edb. Peb.; *wet* n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.

æ in *adder* s.Sc. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Som. e.Dev., *bladder* s.Sc. me.Wil. Dor. nw. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *breath* Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. w.Som., *let* s.Sc. Rut. e.Suf. se.Ken. w.Som. e.Dev., *read* s.Sc. e.Suf., *thread* w.Som., *wet* e.Suf. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som.

e in *adder* Bch. Abd. Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. s.Lan. s.Chs. Lei., *bladder* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & m.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. se.Ken. Dor.; *breath* Inv. ne.Sc. Per. s.Sc. Ant. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. e. & s.Som. Dev., *dread* n.Dur. ne.Wm. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Dor. e.Dev., *let* sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Wil. Som. e.Dev., *meadow* sw.Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev., *read* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. Oxf. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. w.Cor., *thread* es.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. Wil. e. & s.Som. n.Dev., *wet* me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. se. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. n. wm. & s.Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor., *shepherd* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. nw. sw. & s.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & ms.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. e.Hrf. Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som. s.Dev., *silly* em. & s.Sc.

ė in *breath* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *dread* Inv., *meadow* w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *breath* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Yks., *let* s.Ayr. m.Yks. n.Stf. Sus., *meadow* Kcb. e.Suf. w.Som., *read* Sh.I. m.Yks., *thread* Ant. se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. ms.Yks. s.Chs. s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. e.Dor., *wet* m. & ms.Yks. n.Der., *shepherd* Edb. se.Nhb. Cum. Wm. m.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. e.War. se.Hrt. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som. n.Dev., *silly* Or.I. s.Ayr. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

ì in *dread* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *thread* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc., *wet* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *shepherd, silly* Kcb.

The **i** (**ì**) in the above examples is due to a late shortening, that is the shortening took place after ME. **ę̄**, **ē** had become **ī**.

ʊ in *wet* w.Som. e.Dev., *shepherd* w.Som., *silly* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

ə in *breath* w.Wm. nw.Lan., *let* ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Uls., *thread, wet* Uls., *silly* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.

ā in *adder* Lth. Edb. Sus., *blast* n.Nhb. s.Lan. I.Ma. se.Ken. Som. Dev.; *wet* Lth. Edb.

ǣ in *blast* Sus. Dor. e.Dev.; *breath* em.Lan. I.Ma. Sus. w.Wil.

ei in *breath* nnw.Yks., *thread* nnw. & snw.Yks., *wet* m.Nhp.

eə in *wet* nw.Wil.

ē in *breath* Or.I. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb., *dread* w.Som., *meadow* n.Ayr.

iə in *adder* m.Cum.; *breath* Yks. em. & s.Lan., *dread* sw.Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. nw.Lin., *read* w.Wil., *thread* sw.Wm. e. m. & se.Yks. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin., *wet* snw. & m.Yks. se.Hrt., *shepherd* nm.Yks.

ī in *breath* Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nw.Der., *dread* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum., *meadow* em.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Wm., *thread* Sh. & Or.I. em. & sm.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. ne. nw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Der., *wet* Or.I. Lth. Edb. w.Cum. se. & sw.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. n.Lin.

ə̄ in *breath* n.Lan.

OE. ǣ (=i-umlaut of ā).

§ **136.** The principal words belonging here are: *bleach, clean, deal, each, heal, heat, heath, heathen, lead* v., *lean* v., *lean* adj., *least, leave, mean* v., *mean* adj., *reach, seat, sweat, teach, tease, wheat; clay, either, key, neigh, neither, stairs; bad, clad, fat, ladder; any, anything, breadth, empty, ever, every, flesh, health, left, lend, less, meant, never, wrestle.* For the dialect forms of *errand, lady, race, rear, sea, taught*, see Index.

§ **137.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **ǣ** (=i-umlaut of **ā**) is:

ei Ant. + **ī**, nnw. & snw.Yks. + **iə**, n.Stf. (often **eə**), Lei. + **ī**, Sus. + **ē**.

eiə s.Chs.

eə e.Suf.

ē ne.Sc. + **ī**, Uls. but Ant. **ei** + **ī**, I.Ma. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf., War. + **iə**, Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. but s.Oxf. **iə** + **ī**, Bck. e.An. but e.Suf. **eə**, Sus. + **ei**, sw.Cy. but w.Wil. **iə**.

iə ne.Yks., nnw. & snw.Yks. + **ei**, e. & m.Yks., se.Yks. + **ī**, sw.Yks., Lan. but s.Lan. + **ī**, Der. + **ī**, Lin. Nhp., War. + **ē**, s.Oxf. + **ī**, Bdf. w.Wil.

ī Sc. but ne.Sc. + **ē**, Ant. + **ei**, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm., se.Yks. s.Lan. Der. + **iə**, Not. Rut., Lei. + **ei**, Hrf., s.Oxf. + **iə**, Ken. Sur.

But **ai** occurs in *sweat, wheat* ne.Sc., *clean* Brks.

ǣ in *bleach* Dor., *reach* I.Ma., *heat* sm.Sc., *lead* Sus., *deal* Sus. Dor., *mean* v. Dor., *heathen* ne.Nrf.

ei in *each* se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. ne.Shr. s.Som. e.Dev., *bleach* sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. n.Der., *reach* sw. & ms.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. ne.Der., *teach* se.Nhb. sw. & ms.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. ne. & e.Der. n.Bck., *sweat* sn.Sc. m.Bck., *wheat* m. & sw.Nhp. e.Oxf. nBck. Ess., *deal* e.Dev., *clean* s.Lan. s.Som., *lean* v. sw.Yks.

eə in *bleach* Sus., *teach* e.Yks., *seat* Dor., *wheat* ne.Shr. m.Bck. e.Sus. n.Dev., *lead* v. w.Wil. Dor., *deal* s.Lin. e.Dev., *heal* w.Som., *clean* e.Dev., *lean* adj., *mean* adj. Dor., *heathen* w.Dor., *least* ne.Yks. me.Wil.

ėi in *sweat* w.Frf. e.Per., *wheat* sn. & nm.Sc.

ē in *reach* Inv. se.Lan. n.Der., *teach* n.Dur. es.Yks. se.Lan. n.Der. Rut. Bdf., *heat* e.Suf., *seat* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *sweat* Inv., *wheat* s.Chs. e.Der., *lead* snw. & es.Yks. I.Ma., *deal* wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *heal* wm. & sm.Sc., *clean* sm.Sc. Kcb., *lean* v. Ayr. n.Der., *mean* v. Rut., *heathen* nw.Lan. n.Der. Rut., *least* Lei., *leave* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Rut., *tease* w.Frf. e.Per. se. & s.Lan.

ia in *heat* nnw.Yks., *leave* n.Lan.

ie in *deal* nw.Yks.

iə in *each* n.Nhb., *teach* n.Dur. n.Cum., *heat* sw.Nhb. sw.Wm., *seat* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Wm., *sweat* Wm., *wheat* n. & sw.Wm. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & s.Stf. Rut. Lei. n.Bck., *lead* s.Nhb. Dur., *deal* s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. w.Chs. ne.Shr. n.Hrf. e.Dor. s.Som., *heal* s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. se.Ken. e.Dor. e.Dev., *clean* Ant. s.Chs. m.Bck. Dor. nw. & w.Som., *lean* v. s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Lei. Sus., *lean* adj. e.Dor., *mean* v. e.Dor. nw.Som., *heathen* s.Sc., *least* Glo. m.Bck. Dor. nw.Som., *leave* sw.Nhb., *tease* sw.Wm.

ī in *each* n.Lan. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Dor., *bleach* ne.Nrf. me.Wil. e.Som., *reach* m.Yks., *teach* Chs. m.Nhp. n.Bck. m. & se.Cmb. Sus., *heat* e.Yks. em.Lan., *sweat* s.Chs., *wheat* s.Chs. n. e. em. & s.Stf. Nhp. e. & s.War. ne. & se.Shr. Bdf. nw. & s.Nrf. Ess. w.Sus., *lead* v. e.Yks. e.Suf. w.Sus., *deal* m.Bck. ne.Nrf., *heal* m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil. e.Dor., *clean* n. & nw.Lan. Dnb. wm. & s.Stf. s.Nrf. w.Sus. Som., *lean* adj. s.Stf., *heathen* e.Dor. e.Dev., *least* e.War. Glo. s.Nrf. e.Suf.

oi in *each* Lan.

je in *mean* v. e.Oxf., *heat* ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. e. & w.Som. Dev., *heal* s.Lan., *heath* s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Shr. s.Pem. Oxf. w.Som. Dev., *heathen* s.Lan.

jē in *heat* Oxf.

ji in *heat* w.Som.

jiə in *heat* m.Yks. se.Lan. m.Shr., *heal, heath, heathen* m.Yks.

jī in *each* Glo., *heat* se.Lan.

jʊ in *heat* w.Som.

§ **138.** In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone early or late shortening in many dialects. In the former case it has gen. become e (ė) and in the latter case i (ì).

a occurs in *sweat* se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. ne.Shr.

æ in *leave* w.Som., *sweat* Dor.

e in *reach* Sh.I. s.Chs. s.Not. Lin. Ess. me.Wil. nw.Dev., *teach* s.Chs., *heat* w.Wil. Dor., *sweat* Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. me. sw. & s.Nhb. es.Yks. em. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. Lin. Rut. s.War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. e. & w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *lead* v. sn.Sc. Oxf., *deal* s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. ne.Der. Rut. sw.Nhp. War. m.Shr. n.Hrf. nw.Dev., *clean* s.Lan. n.Der., *heath* nw.Oxf. Hmp. Dor., *sheath* n.Nhb. s.Chs. Oxf., *heathen* Sh. & Or.I., *least* Sh.I. ne.Sc. Oxf. ne.Nrf., *leave* Som.

ė in *heat* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *seat* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *lead* v. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *deal* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *heal* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *lean* adj. & v., *heath, sheath* w.Frf. e.Per., *least* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.

i in *bleach* m.Cum., *reach* n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *teach* sw.Nhb. e.Der. n.Bck. Hnt. nw.Nrf. w.Dor., *heat* n.Cum., *wheat* ne. & m.Nhp. se.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Nrf. Dor., *lead* v. n.Cum., *deal* m. & sw.Nhp. n.Hrf.

ì in *each* ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *bleach* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *reach* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *teach* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *heat* Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc., *seat* Bch. Abd. Ayr., *sweat* Ayr. sm.Sc. n.Cum., *wheat* sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum., *lead* v. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *deal* Edb. n.Cum., *heal* Ayr., *clean* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *lean* v. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *lean* adj. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *mean* v. Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. n.Cum., *mean* adj. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *heath, sheath* Ayr. Kcb., *least* Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.

o in *sweat* Rut.

ə in *bleach* Fif., *sweat* Uls., *least* Peb.

§ **139.** OE. æg has gen. had the same development as ME. ai from OE. æg (§ 48). The chief words belonging here are: *clay, either, key, neigh, neither, stairs.*

ai occurs in *clay* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n.Wm. s.Wor. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som., *either* m.Shr. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e. & w.Dor. e.Dev., *key* nnw.Yks. me.Wil., *neigh* se.Ken. me.Wil., *neither* m.Shr. e.Dor. e.Dev.

aiə in *stairs* Glo. me.Wil. w.Som.

aə in *stairs* e.Oxf.

ā in *neigh* Lth., *stairs* Flt. n. & m.Shr. s.Nrf.

ài in *clay* Per., *either* ne.Shr., *neither* em.Lan. e.War.

ǣ in *clay* w.Wil., *either* Peb. n.Lan. s.Oxf., *key* w.Wil., *neigh* m.Cum. w.Wil.

e in *either* Ant. n.Ken. e.Som. nw.Dev., *neither* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. s.Sc. Ant. nne.Nhb. e.Hrf. se.Hrt. n.Ken. s.Dor. nw.Dev.

ei in *clay* wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. s.Lan. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Som., *either* s.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Bck., *key* ne. & sn.Sc. s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Hrf. n.Bck. Bdf. n.Dev., *neigh* sw.Nhb. s.Dur. Wm. Yks. sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. s.Lei. Rut. s.Oxf. Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev., *neither* sw.Lan. nw.Lin.

eə in *clay* sw.Nhb. n.Cum. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt., *either* e. & m.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lin., *key* e.Yks. e.Suf., *neigh* n.Stf. nw.Lin., *neither* m. & ms.Yks. n. & nw.Lin., *stairs* s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Not. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

eər in *stairs* Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum.

ė in *either* Cai. ne. sm. & s.Sc., *neither* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. s.Sc.

èi in *clay* Kcb., *key* Bch. Abd. s.Sc.

ē in *clay* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. e. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Sus. e.Dev., *either* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. m.Cum. Wm. nw. & ms.Yks. nw. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Rut. Lei. s.Wor. ne.Shr. n.Bck. Bdf. ne. & s.Nrf. Ess. Sur. w.Sus. sm.Hmp. sw.Dev., *key* wm.Sc. m.Cum. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp. w.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. I.W. Dor. w.Som. nw. e. & sw.Dev., *neigh* Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut., *neither* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. ne. m. & w.Yks. nw. e. m. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. War. n. & nw.Oxf. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. s.Dev., *stairs* w.Wm. Lei. se.Ken.

ēr in *stairs* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.

i in *either* I.Ma., *neither* Sh.I. I.Ma.

iə in *either* se.Yks., *key* m.Yks. nw.Lin., *neigh* m.Yks., *neither* m.Wm. e.Yks., *stairs* se. & sw.Lan.

ī in *clay* m. & s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. e. & w.Der. Lei. e.Dor., *either* n.Dur. se.Yks. n.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. n. & s.Wor. ne.Shr. m.Bck. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil., *key* Sh.I. Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus., *neigh* s.Chs. Lei., *neither* Chs. n. e. & wm.Stf. Der. n.Lei. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. e.Oxf. se.Ken.

jei in *key* n. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf.

jē in *key* n. & nw.Der. n.Shr.

oi in *clay* Glo., *neither* s.Stf. e.War. nw.Hrt.

ɐi in *either* nw. & me.Wil. Dor., *neither* e.Oxf. nw. & me.Wil.
əi in *neither* e.Hrf. Glo. e.Dor.
ə̄ in *stairs* m. se. & ms.Lan. s.Stf.

§ **140.** In such words as *bad, clad, fat, ladder; any, anything, breadth, empty, ever, every, flesh, health, left, lend, less, meant, never, wrestle*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words, however, have had the normal development of old long ǣ (§ **137**) in a few dialects. See below.

a occurs in *bad* Sh.I. Abd. Kcb. Frf. Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & w.Der. n.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. n. & e.Hrf. e. & s.Oxf. Sus., *clad* s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. w.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf., *fat* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. e.Som. n.Dev., *ladder* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. se.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. Dor.; *any* Dub. n.Wm. snw.Yks. sm. & s.Lan. Chs. Dnb. n. & wm.Stf. n.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Shr. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. Bdf., *anything* Chs. n.Stf., *breadth* nw.Der. Dor., *ever, every* I.Ma., *lend* sm. sw. & s.Lan. Dor., *never* I.Ma., *wrestle* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Cum. sw.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Dev.
à in *bad* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb., *fat* em.Sc.
æ in *bad* se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som. e. & s.Dev., *clad* se.Ken. Dor. Som., *fat* ne.Nrf. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *ladder* s.Sc. Nrf. Ken. me.Wil. Dor. nw.Som. e.Dev.; *any* m.Nhp. w.Wil. n. & s.Dev., *breadth* ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som., *ever* s.Nrf. se.Ken., *every* se.Ken., *flesh* e.Suf. se.Ken. Dor., *health* s.Sc. se.Ken. e.Dev., *left* se.Ken. w.Som., *lend* se.Ken., *less* s.Sc. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som., *never* se.Ken., *wrestle* se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
e in *bad* se.Ken., *clad* Sc. Ant. se.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Ken., *fat* em. & se.Lan., *ladder* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Nrf.; *any* Cai. s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. se.Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev., *anything* s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Hrt. n.Cmb., *breadth* Inv. Dub. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nw. & se.Yks. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. s.Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. & s.Som., *empty* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Ken. me.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *ever* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *every* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. e. & s.Oxf. s.Som. e.Dev., *flesh* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf. Nrf. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev., *health* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil., *left* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n.Stf. n. & e.Der. Not. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w. & s.War. s.Wor. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus. Som. e.Cor., *lend* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. e. & s.Oxf. me.Wil. Som. n. & e.Dev., *less* Sc. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Som. e.Dev., *meant* Inv. n.Ayr. Lth. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor., *never* Or.I. Cai. sn. sm. & s.Sc. nne.Nhb. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & e.Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. se.Hrt. e.Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev. Cor., *wrestle* Inv. em. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. Som.
i in *any* e.Dor., *breadth* s.Nhb. n.Dur. e. m. & se.Yks. e.Suf. w.Wil., *empty* Bch. Abd., *ever* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. em.Lan. nw.Der. Lin. Lei. e.War. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som. n. & w.Dev., *every* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. Brks., *flesh* m.Yks., *health* Bch. Abd. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm., *left* se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. w.War. Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. nm.Brks. Sus. Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n. & sw.Dev. e.Cor., *never* Sh. & Or.I. ne. nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. snw. nm. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. & sw.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. n. ne. & m.Nhp. e.War. ne.Shr. Glo. Bdf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Sus. Dor. s.Som. Dev.
ì in *breadth* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb., *meant* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb.

The i (ì) in the above examples is due to a late shortening. See § **135**.

o in *bad* wm.Stf. ne.Shr., *fat* Bck.; *any* Sh.I. ne. sn. nm. em. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & e.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. wm. & s.Stf. Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. n. & m.Nhp. e.War. Glo. n.Bck., *wrestle* se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der.
ȯ in *any* Cai. ne. sn. em. & wm.Sc.
u in *wrestle* s.Nhb. m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm.
ʊ in *fat* sm.Sc.; *any, anything, ever, every, health* w.Som., *never* s.Nrf. w.Som.
ə in *any, health* Uls., *ever* se.Lan., *meant* em.Lan., *wrestle* w.Wm. n.Lan.
ā in *fat* w.Som., *ladder* Ken. Sus.; *flesh* w.Som., *wrestle* Lth. Edb. w.Som.
ǣ in *fat* se.Ken.; *lend* I.Ma.
ei in *breadth* nnw.Yks. s.Lan., *flesh* m. & s.Lan. me.Wil.
ē in *any* Rut. n.Shr. m.Bck., *breadth* ne. & s.Sc. em.Lan. se.Ken. nw. & e.Dev., *never* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
iə in *breadth* m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin., *health* n.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Lan., *never* m. & sw.Yks. ne.Der.
ī in *breadth* Bch. Abd. Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb. n. me. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. n. & w.Wm. e. & se.Yks., *meant* n.Ayr. Lth. Peb. n. & m.Cum., *never* n.Ayr. Ant.
jiə in *health* Glo.

ē

§ **141.** 1. ē (=i-umlaut of ō). The principal words belonging here are: *beech, bleed, breech, breed, feed, feel, feet, geese, green, heel, keep, meet, queen, seek, seem, speed, sweet, teeth; bled, bless, bred, gesling, kept, met; breeches.*

§ **142.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds the normal development of this ē is:
ei nnw.Yks. + ī, snw.Yks., s.Chs. + ī, n.Stf., Lei. + ī.
eə e.Suf.
ē ne.Nrf. + ī.
iə m.Yks. + ī, se.Lan. s.Lin., s.Midl. sw.Cy. + ī.
ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm., nnw.Yks. + ei, e.Yks., m.Yks. + iə, se. & sw.Yks. Lan. but se.Lan. iə, I.Ma., Chs. but s.Chs. + ei, Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut., Lei. + ei, Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrt., s.Midl. + iə, e.Cy. (but ne.Nrf. + ē, e.Suf. eə), s.Cy., sw.Cy. + iə.

But ǣ occurs in *bleed, green* Dor.
ei in *breed* e.Dev., *feed* e. & s.Der. m.Nhp., *feet* m.Bck., *green* s.Wm. ne. & s.Der. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *geese* se.Lan., *keep* Rut.
eə in *bleed* e.Dev., *meet* w.Dor., *sweet, teeth* se.Lan.
ē in *feed* n.Wor. Glo. m.Bck., *meet* me.Wil. sw.Dev., *speed* s.Stf., *sweet* Uls. sw.Dev., *green* n.Wor. m.Bck., *queen* Inv. Sus. Dor., *seem* s.Stf. Lei., *beech* Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *keep* Lei. e.Sus. sw.Dev., *seek* s.Stf. me.Wil. nw.Dev., *teeth* Dor. Som.

iə in *feed* s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Der., *feet, speed* se.Yks., *sweet* s.Sc. e.Yks., *green* n.Cum., *queen* ne. & se.Yks., *seem* n.Der., *feel* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *heel* s.Nhb. Dur. se.Ken. s.Sur., *beech* Ant., *keep* se.Yks., *seek* Peb., *teeth* n.Nhb.

jei in *geese* s.Chs. ne.Shr., *keep* em.Stf. w. & s.Der. Lei.

ji in *heel* Sus.

jiə in *heel* e.Dev.

jī in *keep* s.Chs. nw.Der.

In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone late (rarely early) shortening to **i** (**ì**) in many dialects.

æ occurs in *sweet* e.Suf.

e in *seem* Dev. Cor., *keep* e.Sus.

i in *bleed* Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *breed* me.Wil., *feet* w.Yks. n.Lan. Flt. nw.Der. w. se. & s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sur. Sus. Wil. e. & s.Som. n. nw. & e.Dev., *meet* n.Dev. w.Cor., *sweet* Dor. e. & w.Som., *green* Sus., *seem* em.Lan. Nhp. Brks. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., *feel* Lon. n. & nw.Der., *beech* m.Cum. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev., *breech* s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. sw.Yks. s.Stf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Som., *keep* n.Cum. m.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n.Hrf. Brks. ne.Nrf. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. nw.Dev., *seek* Dor. w.Som., *teeth* sw.Nhp. n.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf.

ì in *beet, bleed* Sc., *breed* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *feed* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *feet* Sh. & Or.I. ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *meet, speed, sweet* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *green* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc., *queen* Sh.I. Kcb. s.Sc., *seem* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma., *feel* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *heel* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *beech* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *breech* w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb., *geese* w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. I.Ma., *keep* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *seek* Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb. I.Ma., *teeth* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.

§ **143.** In such words as *bled, bless, bred, gesling, kept, met, breeches,* the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. *Breeches* has had the normal development of old long **ē** in many dialects, and there are a few traces of such development in *bless, bred.* See below.

a occurs in *bled* se.Ken. Dor.

æ in *bless* se.Ken. Dor. w.Som.

e in *bled* Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. e.Som. Dev., *bless* n.Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. n.Dur. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. nw.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *bred* wm.Sc. m. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. m. & sw.Yks. s.Lin. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., *gesling* Cai. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not., *kept* Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. e. & sw.Yks. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei. Glo. n.Bck. Ken. Sus. Dor., *met* Sc. Irel. Eng. (but n. & nw.Dev. w.Cor. **i**).

i in *breeches* Ant. Dub. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *bless* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Sus., *bred* m.Yks. w.Wil., *met* n. & nw.Dev. w.Cor.

ì in *breeches* (**brìks**) Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.

ə in *breeches* Abd. n.Nhb. nw.Lan., *bless* Inv. Ayr. n.Nhb.

ei in *breeches* n.Stf., *bred* nnw.Yks.

eə in *bless* em.Lan.

iə in *bred* m. & w.Yks.

ī in *breeches* Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. n.Cum. w.Wm. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf.

ə̄ in *breeches* n.Lan.

§ **144.** 2. **ē** (=older **īe**, partly arising from the **i**-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from ecthlipsis). The principal words belonging here are: *belief, believe, cheese, need, seen, sheet, sleeve, steel; die, hay, height, tie; hear, heard; depth, next, ten.*

§ **145.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of this **ē** is:

ei nw.Yks. s.Chs. n.Stf., Lei. + **ī**, ne.Shr. + **ē**, **ī**.

eə e.Suf.

ē s.Stf. + **ī**, n.Wor., ne.Shr. + **ei**, **ī**, Glo. + **ī**, Bck. ne.Nrf. Sus.

iə m.Yks. + **ī**, Lin. but nw.Lin. + **ī**.

ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. e.Yks., m.Yks. + **iə**, se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs., s.Stf. + **ē**, Der. Not., nw.Lin. + **iə**, Rut., Lei. + **ei**, Shr. but ne.Shr. + **ei**, **ē**, Glo. + **ē**, Oxf., e.Cy. (but ne.Nrf. **ē**, e.Suf. **eə**), s.Cy. but Sus. **ē**, sw.Cy.

But **ei** occurs in *cheese* s.Lan. ne. e. & w.Der. Dor. e.Dev., *sleeve* Sus.

eə in *believe* Dor., *sheet* n.Nhb.

ē in *believe* Uls. Rut. w.Som. e.Dev. w.Cor., *cheese* Rut., *sleeve* Dor.

iə in *belief* Ant. Dub. n.Nhb. sw.Yks., *believe* Ant. n.Wm. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. w.Wil., *cheese* se. & sw.Yks., *need* e.Dev., *sleeve* se.Lan. n.Der. s.Oxf.

ī in *need* nnw.Yks.

§ **146.** In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone late shortening to **i** (**ì**) in many dialects.

i occurs in *belief* m.Shr. Dor., *believe* ne. & sn.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som., *cheese* I.Ma. Lei. n.Dev., *need* me.Wil. Dor., *seen* n. em. & sw.Lan. m.Shr. nw. & e.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. Dor. Som., *sheet* Sus. Dor. w.Som., *steel* Dor. w.Som.

ì in *belief* w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb., *believe* Lth. Edb., *cheese* s.Sc., *need* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *seen* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *sheet* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma., *steel* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.

§ **147.** The old **ē** has given rise to a large variety of forms in *die, hay, height, tie.*

ai occurs in *die* es.Yks. n.Lei. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sur. Sus. e.Dor. Som. n. & sw.Dev. Cor., *hay* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Wor. n.Hrf. nm.Brks. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *height* nnw. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. w.Som., *tie* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. Som. e. & sw.Dev.

aiə in *hay* Ess.

ài in *die* I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. wm. & s.Stf. Not. m.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. s.War. Wor. n. & ne.Shr. m.Bck. Hnt. Cmb. nw. & s.Nrf. Suf., *height* em.Lan. s.Lin. ne.Shr., *tie* Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. Not.

ǣ in *hay* Wm. n.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus.

e in *height* Inv. nm.Sc. n.Ayr. Uls. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Ess.

ei in *die* s.Sc. Uls. s.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Chs. n. & e.Stf. ne. & w.Der., *hay* Bch. Abd. Ayr. s.Sc. se.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lei. Ess. e.Dev., *height* ne. & s.Sc. Uls. n. & me.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. snw. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. e.Suf. nw.Dev., *tie* s.Ayr.

eə in *hay* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. sw.Yks. nw.Lin., *height* sw.Dev.

ė in *height* wm.Sc.

ėi in *hay* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb., *height* n.Cum.

ē in *hay* Inv. n. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. n. & ne.Der. s.War. Ess., *height* se.Lan. n.Bck. sw.Dev.

i in *height* Abd. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb.

iə in *die* m.Wm. nm.Yks.

ī in *die* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei., *hay* m. & w.Chs. e. & wm.Stf. Lei. ne.Shr., *height* Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw. & m.Yks., *tie* n.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der.

oi in *die* n. & s.Stf. Not. m. & s.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. e.War. s.Wor. ne.Shr. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf. se.Ken., *height* n.Stf. se.Ken., *tie* se.Lan. n.Stf.

ʊi in *die* s.Wor. se.Shr. e.Hrf. Oxf. w.Hrt. Ess. n.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. e. & s.Dev., *height* w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. e.Dev., *tie* me. & w.Wil. Dor.

ə in *height* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc.

əi in *die* Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor., *height* ne.Nrf.

§ **148.** The material for the combination **ēr** is insufficient to allow any conclusion to be drawn as to its normal development in the dialects. The only examples are *hear, heard*, for the dialect forms of which see Index.

§ **149.** In *depth, next, ten*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. But see below.

a occurs in *next* ne.Sc.

æ in *next* ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. w.Dor. w.Som., *ten* ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Dor.

e in *depth* Ayr. n.Dur. Wm. w. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *next* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. s.Nrf. w.Suf. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. e.Som. n. & s.Dev., *ten* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Wil. e.Dor. sw.Dev. Cor.

ė in *next* Lth. Edb., *ten* Or.I. ne.Sc.

i in *depth* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *next* sn.Sc. n.Ayr. sm.Sc. Ant. se.Nhb. s.Sur. w.Sus., *ten* m.Yks. w.Sus.

ì in *depth* Bch. Abd. Edb., *next* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc.

The forms with **i** (**ì**) are late shortenings.

ʊ in *depth* Bdf., *next* e.Oxf.

ə in *depth* Lth. Peb., *ten* Uls. n.Lan.

ǣ in *ten* Fif. Peb. s.Sc.

ei in *next* s.Dur. n.Cum.

ē in *ten* e. & w.Som.

iə in *next* m.Yks. sw.Dev.

ī in *depth* Ayr. Kcb. m.Cum. w.Som. nw.Dev., *next* Sh. & Or.I. ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. m.Yks.

§ **150.** 3. Germanic **ē**. The only word for which there is much material is *here*, for the dialect forms of which see Index.

§ **151.** 4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables. The principal words are: *he, me, we, ye.*

The normal development of the stressed forms of these pronouns is:

ei s.Sc. n.Cum., ne.Yks. + **ī**, nw.Yks., m.Yks. Chs. + **ī**, Stf. + **ī** but n.Stf. only **ei**, Der. Lei. + **ī**, Nhp., Wor. Shr. + **ī**, e.Suf.

ī Sc. but s.Sc. **ei**, Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. but n.Cum. **ei**, Wm., ne. & m.Yks. + **ei**, e. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., Chs. + **ei**, Stf. + **ei** but n.Stf. only **ei**, Der. + **ei**, Not. Lin. Rut., Lei. + **ei**, War., Wor. Shr. + **ei**, Hrf. Glo. s.Midl. e.Cy. but e.Suf. **ei**, s. & sw.Cy.

§ **152.** The dialect forms of *well* adv. partly go back to OE. **wel** and partly to **wēl**; see Index.

ī

§ **153.** The principal words belonging here are: *bide, bite, bridle, chide, dike, drive, five, Friday, hide* sb. (of land), *ice, idle, ivy, knife, life, like, line, mine* pron., *pipe, ride, rise, side, time, whine, white, wide, wife, wine, write; mile, while* sb.; *iron, spire, wire; spew, Tuesday; by, my; christen, Christmas, ditch, dwindle, fifth, fifty; woman, women.* For the dialect forms of *sigh, while* cj., *woman, women*, see Index.

§ **154.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds the normal development of OE. **ī** is:

ai Sh. & Or.I., ne.Sc. + **ėi** (less often **ei**), w.Frf. e.Per. (only before **v**), Ayr. + **ei**, Lth. Edb. Ant., me.Nhb. (only before **v**), s.Nhb. Dur. + **ei**, Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks. (frequently **ā**), sw. & es.Yks., n. nw. & sw.Lan., I.Ma. + **ài**, **ei**, n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr., s.Oxf. + **ʊi**, e.Suf., s.Cy. + **oi** (but Hmp. **əi**), sw.Cy. + **ʊi** (but e.Dor. **əi**).

ā e.Yks. (before voiced consonants), m.Yks. sm.Lan., s.Lan. + **ài**.

ài s.Sc. (when final and before voiced spirants), em.Lan., se.Lan. + **oi**, s.Lan. + **ā**, I.Ma. + **ai**, **ei**, Chs., Flt. + **ʊi**, Der. but n.Der. **ai**, Not., Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. + **oi**, Shr. + **ʊi** but m.Shr. **ai**.

ei sn.Sc., Ayr. + **ai**, s.Sc. + **ėi**, Uls. but Ant. **ai**, Nhb. but n.Nhb. + **ėi**, s.Nhb. + **ai**, Dur. + **ai**, e.Yks. (gen. before voiceless consonants), I.Ma + **ai**, **ài**.

ėi Inv., ne.Sc. + **ai**, w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., s.Sc. n.Nhb. + **ei**.

oi se.Lan. Stf. s.Lin., Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. + **ài**, s.Midl. + **ʊi** but s.Oxf. **ai** + **ʊi**, e.Cy. + **ʊi** (but ne.Nrf. **əi**, e.Suf. **ai**), s.Cy. + **ai** but Hmp. **əi**.

ʊi Flt. Shr. + **ài** but m.Shr. **ai**, Hrf. + **əi**, s.Midl. + **oi** but s.Oxf. + **ai**, e.Cy. + **oi** (but ne.Nrf. **əi**, e.Suf. **ai**), sw.Cy. + **ai** but e.Dor. **əi**.

əi Hrf. + **ʊi**, Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. e.Dor.

But **ae** occurs in *like* sm.Lan.

ai in *chide* s.Lei., *side* n.Nhb., *Friday* w.Hrt., *wife* n.Wor., *drive* Kcb. s.Stf. em. & s.Lan., *five* s.Sc., *ivy* Kcb. s.Sc. e.Yks. ne.Nrf., *dike* s.Stf., *like* ms.Lan., *pipe* s.Stf., *rise* Kcb., *bite* s.Stf., *time* s.Nrf., *line* w.War., *mine* s.Nrf. The **ai** in many of the above words is doubtless due to the influence of the lit. language.

aʊ in *side, knife* s.Lan.

aə in *five* Abd. em.Sc.

ā in *like, ride, side, pipe* sw.Lan., *ivy* nnw.Yks., *time* sw.Yks. sw.Lan., *mine* sw.Lan. n.Der.

ài in *bide* Ant., *ride* Sus., *side* n. & nw.Lan. n. wm. & s.Stf. se.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb., *knife* e.Stf. Sus., *life* Ant. s.Lin. Sus., *wife* m. & s.Stf., *drive* Ayr. s.Sc., *five* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc., *ivy* Ayr. Lth. Sus., *dike* Ess., *like* Ant. nw.Lan. Stf. m.Lin. m.Bck. w.Suf., *pipe* Ant., *ice* m.Bck., *rise* Ayr. Ant., *bite* Lth. Edb. Sus., *time* nw.Lan. Stf. m.Lin. m.Bck. n.Cmb. nw. & s.Nrf. w.Suf., *line* Ant. Sus., *mine* nw.Lan. w.Suf. Ess. Sus.

à in *side* sw.Yks. s.Lan., *five, pipe, write* s.Lan.

æi in *knife, life, like, ice, write* n.Cum.

ei in *bide* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *hide* s.Lan., *side* nm. & em.Sc., *wide* s.Chs., *Friday* w.Frf. e.Per., *bridle* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *wife* n. & w.Cum. Chs. n. & e.Stf., *drive* ms.Lan. nw.Der. s.Som., *ivy* Inv., *dike* s.Lan. m.Lin., *like* Or.I. nm.Sc. n. & w.Cum. m.Yks., *bite* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb., *time, mine* n. & w.Cum., *wine* s.Chs.

ėi in *hide, ride, life, wife, while* Ayr., *wide* n.Ayr., *rise, write* s.Ayr., *time* wm.Sc., *wine* sn. & wm.Sc.

ē in *knife, five, bite* w.Som., *drive* w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.

ī in *drive* Glo., *dike* Lin. e.An. Ken. Sus.

oi in *side* e. & s.Der., *five* e.Der., *like, time, mine* sw. & s.Yks. e.Der., *whine* sw. & s.Yks.

ǫ in *bide, drive, rise* sw.Yks., *side* sw.Yks. ms.Lan., *knife* w.Yks. ms.Lan., *wife* ms.Lan., *five* sw.Yks. (rare) s.Lan., *like* w.Yks. ms.Lan., *time* sw.Yks. ms. & s.Lan.

ʊi in *bide* wm.Sc., *side* me. se. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma. sw.Nhp., *Friday* s.War. Sus., *idle* Sus., *knife* n.Wor., *life* nnw.Yks. sw.Nhp. s.War., *wife* em. & wm.Sc. s.War., *five* sw.Nhp., *like* sn. & em.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. n.Ken., *ice* Sus., *time* sn. & em.Sc. sw.Nhp. s.War. Wor. n.Ken., *line* s.Wor., *mine* n.Ken. Hmp., *whine* n.Ken.

§ **155.** In the dialects there are a few cases of shortening which do not occur in the lit. language:

æ occurs in *like* I.Ma.

e in *Friday* Bch. Abd., *like* Sh.I. ne. sn. & s.Sc.I.Ma. sw.Dev.

ė in *like* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc.

i in *bridle* m.Cum., *ivy* sw.Lan. s.Chs. e. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. w.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. n.Hrf., *dike* Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. w.Som. Dev., *strike* w.Frf. e.Per. nw. & w.Som. nw.Dev., *write* Sh.I.

ì in *shine* w.Frf. e.Per., *write* ne.Sc.
ə in *bridle* n.Nhb., *strike* Bch. Abd., *write* Lth.

§ **156.** ī in the combination īl has gen. had the normal development in *mile, while* sb.
But **ai** occurs in *mile* e.Yks. e.Stf., *while* Not. n.Lei. s.Nrf.
aiə in *mile* n.Cum. w.Wil. w.Som., *while* w.Som.
ài in *mile* Ant. n.Lan. nw.Oxf. m.Bck., *while* e.Yks. nw.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. n.Cmb.
ei in *mile* ne.Sc., *while* n.Cum. Chs. n.Stf.
oi in *mile* e.Der., *while* s.Yks. e.Der.
ʊiə in *mile* w.Wil. w.Som., *while* nw. & w.Wil. w.Som. e.Dev.

§ **157.** Final ī has gen. had the normal development in *by, my*.
But **ai** occurs in *by* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. me.Nhb. e.Yks., *my* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ess.
aə in *by* Ayr. Lth.
ā in *by* wm.Sc., *my* wm. & s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
ài in *by* Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Wm. s.Stf. e.Suf., *my* n. & sw.Lan. n. & wm.Stf.
ȁ in *my* s.Sc.
ei in *by* nw. & sm.Yks. sw.Dev., *my* n. & w.Cum.
ī in *by* w.Wm. e.Dor.
oi in *by* s.Yks. s.Not., *my* e.Der.
ǭ in *my* s.Lan.
ʊi in *by* s.Wor. Glo. n.Ken., *my* n.Ken. w.Sus.
wʊi, **wəi** in *by* e.Dor.
For the unstressed forms of *by* and *my*, see Index.

§ **158.** The development of OE. **īr** in such words as *iron, spire, wire* is:
air in *iron* ne.Sc. sw.Nhb., *spire* Ayr. Kcb. Ant., *wire* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wm.
aiə in *iron* sw. & ms.Yks. nw. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus., *spire* m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. w.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *wire* s.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. e.Suf.
aiər in *iron, spire* I.Ma., *wire* Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma.
ā in *spire, wire* m.Yks.
àir in *wire* n.Ayr.
àiə in *iron* sw. & ms.Yks. nw. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus., *spire* em.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der., *wire* m. em. & s.Lan. nw.Der. n.Wor.
àiər in *wire* s.Sc.
ærən *iron* s.Sc.
er in *iron* wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Ant.
eir in *iron* sn.Sc. Uls. me. & se.Nhb., *wire* me. & se.Nhb.
eiə in *iron* ms.Lan. nw.Der., *spire* s.Nhb. e. & se.Yks., *wire* e. & se.Yks. n.Stf.
ér in *wire* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc.
éir in *iron* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *spire* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *wire* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
ēr in *iron* wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *wire* Sh.I. wm.Sc. Kcb.
oiə in *iron* n.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. n.Bck. se.Ken., *spire* se.Lan. n.Stf. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken., *wire* se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken.
ʊiə in *iron* w.Hrt. w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. e.Dev., *spire* Dor. Dev. w.Cor., *wire* s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil. w.Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.
əiə in *iron* Glo. ne.Nrf. e.Dor., *wire* ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

§ **159.** The combination **īw** in such words as OE. **Tīwesdæg** *Tuesday* and OE. **spīwan** *spew* has given rise to a large variety of forms in the modern dialects.
ai occurs in *Tuesday* Sh.I. ne.Sc. n.Ayr.
e, ei in *Tuesday* ne.Sc.
eu in *spew* Abd. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
éi in *Tuesday* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc.
e in *Tuesday* (obsol.) wm.Sc.
iu in *spew* Inv. n.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor., *Tuesday* wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Som.
iə in *Tuesday* m.Yks.
jū in *spew* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus., *Tuesday* w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
ū in *spew* Ant. n.Der., *Tuesday* s.Ayr. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. n.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. s.Oxf. Bck. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil.
œ̄ in *spew* Or.I., *Tuesday* Sus.
ṻ in *spew* e.Dev., *Tuesday* ne.Nrf. w.Som. e.Dev.

§ **160.** The long ī was shortened to **i** already at an early period in *christen, Christmas, dwindle, fifth, fifty*. The short vowel then had the same further development as old short **i** in the dialects (§ **68**). The old long ī in **dīc** *ditch* was not shortened at an early period in all dialects, because **ai** occurs in sw.Lan. m.Shr. n.Hrf., **ā** in sm.Lan., **ài** in Dnb. ne.Der. n.Shr., **ei** in s.Lan. s.Chs., **oi** in se. & s.Lan. See Index.

Ō

§ **161.** The principal words belonging here are: *bloom, brood, broom, cool, doom, food, gloom, goose, loom, moon, noon, roof, root, school, smooth, soon, spoon, stool, tool, tooth; do, too; floor, moor, swore; brought, sought, thought; bough, drew, enough, enow, shoe, slew, tough; flow, glow, grow, stow; blossom, fodder; book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, took, good, hood, stood, foot, soot, bosom; blood, flood, done, Monday, month, glove, must* v., *brother, mother, other*.

§ **162.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of old long ō is:
iu me.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. + **ū**, n.Cum., m.Cum. + **ū**, ne.Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. + **ū**, em.Lan., se.Lan. + **ū**, Stf. but s.Stf. + **ū**, Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. + **ū**, e.An. (but Cmb. + **ū**, ne.Nrf. **iü** + **ṻ**, e.Suf. **ṻ**), Sus. + **ū**.
iü ne.Nrf. + **ṻ**.
iə se.Nhb. s.Dur. w.Wm. n. e. m. & se.Yks.
ī ne.Sc. often **ì**.
ui sw.Yks.
uə s.Lin. w.Wil., Dor. + **ū**.
ū s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. + **iu**, Wm. (but ne.Wm. **iu**, w.Wm. **iə**), snw.Yks. + **iu**, n. & sm.Lan., se.Lan. + **iu**, sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. but s.Chs. + **œu**, Flt. Dnb., s.Stf. + **iu**, Der. (e. & w.Der. + **ʊu**), Not. Lin. but s.Lin. **uə**, Rut., Lei. + **iu**, Nhp., War. Wor. Shr. + **iu**, Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. s.Midl. (but Bdf. Hrt. + **iu**), Cmb. + **iu**, Ess. s.Cy. but Sus. + **iu**, Wil. but w.Wil. **uə**, Dor. + **uə**, e. & s.Som.
ʊu e. & w.Der. + **ū**.
œ Sc. + **ü** (rarely **œ̄**, **ṻ**, but ne.Sc. **ī** often **ì**).
œu s.Chs. + **ū**.
œ̄ w.Som. sw.Dev.
ü Sc. + **œ** (rarely **œ̄**, **ṻ**, but ne.Sc. **ī** often **ì**).
ṻ ne.Nrf. + **iü**, e.Suf. e.Dev.
NOTE.—Old long ō seems to have become **œ̄** or **ṻ** in Sc. already at an early period. All the **ū-**, **u-** and **ʊ-** forms in the modern Sc. dialects are due to the influence of the lit. language. The **u-**, **ū-** forms in Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. and parts of Yks. and Lan. may also be due to this influence.
But **ia** occurs in *soon, spoon, stool, brood* nnw.Yks.
iu in *bloom, doom, gloom, loom* sw.Yks., *broom* sw.Yks. nw.Der., *moon* e. & s.Der. Rut., *noon* n. e. & s.Der., *soon* n.Lan. n. & s.Der. Rut. e.Ken., *spoon* s.Der. Rut. e.Ken., *cool* n.Lan., *school* ne.Der. Rut., *tool* Sh.I., *food* s.Der., *root* ms.Yks. n.Lan., *tooth* n.Lan.
iuə in *school* se.Nhb.
iü in *moon, school* n.Dev., *noon* e.Suf. e.Sus., *spoon* e.Sus.
iə in *moon* n.Cum., *noon* w.Cum. snw.Yks.
ī in *moon, spoon, school* sw.Nhb.
ju in *moon, noon* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *soon, spoon* se.Nhb., *cool* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *school* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *stool* se.Nhb. n.Dur.
jü in *school* ne.Shr.
jʊu in *cool, goose* ne.Der., *school* ne. & e.Der.

ȯi in *noon* s.Yks. s.Lan.
ō in *moon, soon* m.Nhp., *noon* s.Yks. m.Nhp.
ui in *soon* se. & s.Lan., *spoon* se.Yks., *cool* sw.Nhb., *school* s.Lan., *tool* sw.Nhb., *tooth* n.Nhb.
uȯ in *stool* (stuȯ), *tool* (tuȯ) me.Wil.
uə in *noon* Ess., *soon* m.Bck. e.Sus., *spoon* Bdf., *cool* n.Dur., *school* e. & w.Oxf. e.Ken. e.Sus. sw.Dev., *stool* s.Oxf. n.Ken., *tool* n.Cum. s.Oxf., *root* m.Bck. Sus., *roof* Dor.
ū in *bloom* Inv. Bch. Abd. Edb. Ant. ne. se. & sw.Yks., *broom* Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. se.Yks., *doom* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant., *gloom* Inv. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *loom* Inv. Lth., *moon* Inv. Uls., *noon* n.Ayr. Uls., *soon* Uls., *spoon* Inv. Uls., *cool* Inv. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., *school* Uls. se.Yks., *stool* Uls. es.Yks., *tool* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. es.Yks., *brood* Inv. Per. Ayr. e.Yks., *food* Inv. Abd. Ayr., *root* Uls. es.Yks., *smooth* ne.Sc. Kcb. Ant., *tooth* Inv. s.Ayr., *goose* Inv. Abd. Ant.
ʉu in *moon* n. e. & em.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *noon* w.Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. Lei. ne.Shr., *soon* n. e. & em.Stf. Der., *spoon* ne.Shr., *school* e.Stf., *tool* s.Dur. n.Stf.
œu in *broom* e.Suf., *noon* ne. & e.Der. Lei.
ū̂ in *noon* n.Cum., *school* n.Nhb. e.Ken.
wi in *school* ne.Sc.
wì in *cool* ne.Sc.
wī in *school* Bch. Abd.
wȯə in *cool, stool* Dor.
wʉ in *don't* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks.

§ **163.** Many of the words have undergone shortening where the long vowel has remained in the lit. language.
i occurs in *bloom* s.Ayr., *broom* Ayr., *loom* Ayr. Ant., *moon* wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *noon* wm. & sm.Sc.. *soon* n.Ayr. Ant., *spoon, cool* wm.Sc. Ayr., *school* Cai. Ayr., *brood, roof* Ayr., *root* s.Dur., *tooth* s.Ayr. sw.Nhb.
o in *broom* Dor.
u in *bloom* Abd. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Lan., *broom* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *gloom* Abd. n.Ayr. n. & s.Nhb. Dur., *moon* m.Shr. w.Wil., *noon* nw.Oxf., *soon* I.Ma. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. e.Suf. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil., *spoon* m.Shr., *school* n.Wor. Bdf. Sus., *tool* sn.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. I.Ma., *brood* Uls. me.Nhb., *food* sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. I.Ma., *root* Nhb. I.Ma. s.Sur. Sus., *tooth* I.Ma. Oxf., *roof* Ant. s.Oxf.
ù in *loom* se.Lan., *moon* n.Wor., *tooth* ne.Shr.
ʉ in *broom* Brks., *gloom* Lth., *noon* s.Wor., *stool* sn.Sc., *root* s.Wor. s.Sur., *tooth* m.Shr. n.Hrf. Sus., *roof* m.Shr. n. & w.Oxf. ne.Nrf. nw.Wil. w.Som.
œ in *spoon* Ant., *school, tool* w.Som., *stool* Ant. w.Som.
ü in *broom* Dev., *soon* n. & sw.Dev., *school* e.Cor., *brood* n.Dev.

§ **164.** The development of final ō, or when ō became final through loss of n, is:
ei in *do, too* Ant. s.Nhb.
eu in *do* e.Ken.
ē in *do* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *too* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr.
iu in *do* n. & m.Cum. nnw. snw. sm. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. Stf. s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. & se.Shr. Hrt. se.Cmb. nw.Nrf. w.Suf., *too* Cum. nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. Stf. n. & s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. ne.Shr. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. n.Cmb. nw.Nrf. w.Suf.
iü in *do, too* s.Nrf. e.Suf.
iə in *do* ne.Sc. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. e. m. & se.Yks., *too* ne.Sc. s.Dur. Wm. nnw. m. & se.Yks.
ī in *do* ne. sn. & nm.Sc. n. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. s.Wm. nnw. & se.Yks., *too* ne. & nm.Sc. se. & sw.Nhb. m.Cum. nnw.Yks.
ō in *do* n.Shr. Ess.
ū in *do* Abd. wm.Sc. Uls. me.Nhb. nnw. snw. se. & es.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. s.Lei. Nhp. War. n.Wor. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Pem. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb. Ess. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som., *too* Inv. wm.Sc. Uls. me.Nhb. snw. & es.Yks. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin. Rut. ne.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. w.Cor.
ʉu in *do* e. & em.Stf. ne. e. & w.Der. Lei., *too* ne. & w.Der.
œu in *do* s.Chs. e.Stf. Lei.
œ̄ in *do* Sh. & Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. sw.Dev., *too* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc.
ū̂ in *do* Sh.I. nm.Sc. Ayr. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. e Ken. w.Som. Dev., *too* sn. & em.Sc. ne.Nrf. w.Som. e. & s.Dev.
əü in *too* n.Dev.
iv in *do* (when the next word begins with a vowel) Bnff. Abd. wm.Sc. Edb. se.Nhb. n.Dur. e. & se.Yks.

§ **165.** The development of ōr in such words as *floor, moor, swore* is:
ēr in *floor* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
iar in *swore* Wm.
iur in *moor* sn.Sc.
iuə in *floor* nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. w.Wor. ne.Shr. Glo., *moor* n.Stf.
iuər in *floor* n.Cum.
iüə in *moor* ne.Nrf.
iə in *floor* s.Dur. Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., *moor* w.Wm.
īr in *floor, moor, swore* ne.Sc.
oə in *floor* nw.Lin. Lei. e.Suf., *moor* ne.Nrf., *swore* se.Yks. e.War. Glo. s.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Sus. e. & s.Dev.
ǭ in *moor* e.Suf., *swore* s.Nhb. se.Lan. w.Suf. se.Ken.
ȯə in *floor* nw.Lin. Lei. e.Suf. w.Wil. n. & e.Dev., *moor* nw.Lin. e.Dev., *swore* m.Cum. m. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. e. & s.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.Hrf. n.Bck. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor.
ōr in *floor* me.Nhb., *moor* me. & se.Nhb., *swore* Cai. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. me. se. & sw.Nhb.
ur in *floor* Ant. se.Nhb.
uə in *floor* m.Cum. Wm. snw. se. sw. & es.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. Bdf. n.Ken. Sus. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som., *moor* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf., *swore* nne.Nhb. es.Yks. n. & s.Lan. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. n.Ken. e.Sus. w.Wil. e.Dor.
uər in *floor* Uls. sw.Nhb. m.Cum. I.Ma., *swore* n.Cum. I.Ma.
ūr in *floor* ne. & sn.Sc., *moor* Inv. Bch. Abd. sw.Nhb. n.Cum., *swore* sm.Sc. Edb.
ʉr in *floor* sn.Sc.
œ̄r in *floor* Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc., *moor* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc., *swore* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc.
ür in *floor* wm. & sm.Sc., *moor* nm. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
ə̄ in *swore* n.Der. & w.Wil.

§ **166.** The ō in the combination ōht was shortened to o already in OE. This oh has had a twofold development in the modern dialects according as the spirant h (χ) has been absorbed or according as it or its further development has remained. The chief words belonging here are: *brought, sought, thought* pret.

1. When the spirant has been absorbed.

au occurs in *brought* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. snw. Yks. nw. & s.Lan. n.Der., *sought* sw.Nhb. Wm. snw. Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. n.Der., *thought* sw.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. se. & s.Lan.
ā in *brought* nw.Oxf. se.Ken. nw.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *sought* Brks. Dor., *thought* Brks. se.Ken. nw. & w.Wil.
ȧ in *brought* I.Ma. s.War. w.Wil., *sought* I.Ma. s.War., *thought* I.Ma. s.War.
o in *brought* s.Lan. sw.Nhp., *thought* s.Lan. s.Stf. m.Shr.
ou in *brought* me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. Lei., *sought* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. nw.Lin., *thought* Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der. nw.Lin.
oə in *sought* Rut. ne.Nrf.
ǭ in *brought* Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. e.Som. Dev., *sought* s.Stf. Lei. s.Oxf.

se.Ken. e.Dev., *thought* n.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

ó in *sought* e.Suf.

óu in *brought* sw.Nhp., *thought* m.Lin.

ō in *brought* Uls. m.Lin. e.Suf. Ess., *thought* s.Lin. e.Suf. Ess.

ʊu in *brought* Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. nw. & e.Der. n.Lin. n.Wor., *sought* ms.Lan. n.Lin. ne.Nrf., *thought* nnw.Yks. ms.Lan. Chs. e.Stf. ne. nw. e. & w.Der. n.Lin. n. & w.Wor. ne.Shr. ne.Nrf. e.Sus.

2. When the spirant or its further development has remained.

aχ occurs in *brought* Or.I.

auχ in *brought* Sh.I.

ȧχ in *sought* Uls.

oχ in *brought* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum., *sought* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Uls., *thought* Or.I. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant.

of in *thought* n.Ken. sw.Dev. Cor.

ouχ in *brought, sought* sm. & s.Sc., *thought* s.Sc.

ǫχ in *brought* sm.Sc., *sought* sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

óχ in *sought* wm.Sc.

óf in *thought* sw.Dev.

ōχ in *brought* ne.Sc. Ayr. Peb., *sought* Ayr. Peb., *thought* em. & wm.Sc.

§ **167.** OE. **ōh** (ōg) has had a twofold development in the modern dialects according as the spirant has been absorbed or according as it or its further development has remained. The chief words belonging here are: *bough, drew, enough, enow, shoe, slew, tough.* The dialect forms of *drew* and *slew* are probably analogical formations in some dialects, especially in the Sc. dialects.

1. When the spirant has been absorbed.

au occurs in *bough* Inv.wm.Sc.Ayr.Kcb.Nhb.Dur.w.Wm. s.Lan. s.Stf. Sus. Dor. w.Som., *enow* m.Lan., *tough* Lei.

æu in *bough* Lei. s.Nrf.

eu in *bough* Uls. nnw.Yks. s.Lin. se.Ken., *drew* sw.Nhb. n. & s.Lan., *enow* s.Pem. m.Bck. se.Hrt. se.Cmb.

ē in *shoe* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr.

iu in *bough* m.Cum. ne. snw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n.Lin. n.Shr., *drew* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *enow* n.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Stf. Rut. n. & m.Nhp. n.Bck. n.Bdf. Hnt. n.Cmb., *shoe* snw.Yks. em.Lan. n. nm. & s.Stf. Lei. ne.Shr. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. Suf., *slew* Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. Som.

iə in *bough* m.Yks., *shoe* n. & m.Yks.

ì in *shoe* ne.Sc.

jū in *drew* Or.I., *enow* Bch. Abd., *slew* I.Ma.

ou in *bough* Abd. Per. s.Sc. s.Nhb. e.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. e.Som., *enow* s.Pem. e.Cor.

ō in *bough* Glo.

ū in *bough* sn.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. n.Der., *drew* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei., *enow* n.Ayr. n.Nhb. sw.Wm. nw. sm. & se.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. ne.Shr. m.Hmp., *shoe* Uls. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Dnb. n. em. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.War. s.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. n.Bck. Hnt. nw.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som., *slew* Sc. sw.Nhb. se.Lan. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dev.

ʊu in *bough* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Chs. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Sus. Wil. w.Som. e.Dev., *enow* s.War. w.Wor. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. e. & w.Suf. n.Ken. nw.Som., *shoe* em.Stf., *tough* ne.Nrf. w.Wil.

œu in *enow* s.Sc. s.Chs., *shoe* s.Chs. ne. & e.Der. Lei. n.Bck.

œ̄ in *enow* w.Som. nw.Dev., *shoe* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. n. & sw.Dev.

ü in *shoe* nm.Sc.

ů in *drew* e.Dev., *enow* n.Dev., *shoe* Sh.I. me. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

əu in *shoe* s.Nhb. s.Dur. nnw.Yks.

əü in *bough* n. & e.Dev.

2. When the spirant or its further development has remained.

euχ occurs in *enough* Lth.

ief in *enough* n.Cum.

if in *enough* sw.Nhb. sw. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lin., *tough* nw.Lin.

ioχ in *enough* Sh.I. Cai., *tough* Sh.I.

iuχ in *enough* Sh.I. ne. sn. em. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum., *tough* Abd. sn. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum.

iuf in *bough* n. & m.Yks., *enough* Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. n. & w.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *tough* n. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Wm. snw.Yks.

iəf in *bough* ne. e. m. & se.Yks., *enough* se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. ne.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., *tough* se.Nhb. s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks.

jauχ in *enough* sm.Sc.

jiuχ in *tough* Abd. Lth.

jóuχ in *enough* Ant.

juχ in *bough* ne.Sc., *enough* ne. & sn.Sc., *tough* ne.Sc. Edb. Peb. Ant.

juf in *enough, tough* se.Nhb.

jʊχ in *enough* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr., *tough* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr.

jœχ in *enough* Bch. Abd.

oχ in *enough* wm.Sc.

of in *enough* Uls. e.Ken. e.Sus., *tough* Uls. sw.Wm. nnw. & sw.Yks. n. m. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr. Dor.

ouf in *tough* nw. & m.Lan.

oəf in *enough* w.Wil.

uχ in *enough* Abd. sn.Sc., *tough* Bch. Abd.

uf in *enough* me.Nhb. n. & w.Cum. m. sw. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *tough* me.Nhb. n.Cum. ne.Wm. nnw. snw. m. se. & es.Yks. se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Rut.

ūf in *enough, shoe* ms.Lan., *tough* nnw.Yks.

ùf in *enough* n. m. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. n. em. & wm.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. n. & se.Shr. nw. & w.Oxf., *shoe* Lan. Chs. ne. & nw.Der., *tough* sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. ne.Shr.

ʊχ in *enough* nm. & wm.Sc., *tough* wm.Sc.

ʊf in *enough* Rut. m.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. m. & s.Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. w.Cor., *tough* nw.Der. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

ʊuf in *tough* ms.Lan.

œuχ in *enough, tough* s.Sc.

§ **168.** The development of **ōw** in such words as *flow, glow, grow, stow* is:

au in *flow* Or.I. Kcb. se.Ken., *glow* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Wm. Glo. Ken. Som., *grow* Inv. Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. se.Ken., *stow* Inv. ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n. & w.Wm. em.Lan. Glo. se.Ken.

ou in *flow* sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *glow* s.Sc. sw.Yks. s.Stf. s.Oxf., *grow* sm. & s.Sc. m.Cum. sw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Oxf. nw.Nrf., *stow* s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. s.Som.

ǭ in *flow* m.Cum. Wm. I.Ma. w.Som. n.Dev., *glow* m.Cum. I.Ma., *grow* n.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. se.Cmb. Dor. nw.Dev. w.Cor., *stow* n.Lan. Dor.

óu in *grow* m.Nhp.

ō in *flow* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. m. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der., *glow* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *grow* m. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus. e.Dev., *stow* Inv. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin.

ū in *grow* s.Stf. n.Der., *stow* s.Stf.

ʊu in *flow* Glo. me.Wil., *glow* me.Wil., *grow* w.Frf. e.Per. me.Wil., *stow* w.Frf. e.Per. w.Wil.

§ **169.** In such words as *blossom, fodder; book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, took, good, hood, stood, foot,*

soot, bosom; blood, flood, done, Monday, month, glove, must v., *brother, mother, other*, the long vowel has gen. been shortened in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Many of the words, however, have had the normal development of old long ō (§ **162**) in some dialects. See below.

e occurs in *foot* ne. wm. & s.Sc.

i in *good* Cai. wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *hood* Ayr., *foot* wm.Sc. Ant. se.Nhb. e.Yks.; *blood* wm.Sc. Ayr. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *done* Ant. nw. & sw.Dev., *glove* Bch. Abd., *brother* Sh. & Or.I. Bnff. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. w.Som. nw.Dev., *mother* Sh. & Or.I. ne. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. se.Nhb., *other* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls.

ì in *stood* ne.Sc. s.Ayr., *foot* Or.I. Bnff. em. & sm.Sc., *soot* ne.Sc.; *blood* ne.Sc., *done* Cai. Bch. Abd. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

o in *blossom* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Som. e.Dev., *fodder* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Lei. e.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Dev.; *stood* Uls., *foot* Uls. n.Wor., *bosom* n.Der.; *blood, flood* Uls., *done* Uls. sw.Nhp. Dor. e.Dev.; *Monday* Uls. n.Cum. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. Dor., *glove* I.Ma., *must* Uls. w.Som., *brother* Uls. I.Ma. e.Dev., *mother* s.Lan. I.Ma. n. e. em. & wm.Stf. n. & w.Der. Rut. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. s.War. nw. & sw.Dev., *other* ne.Lan. I.Ma.

ȯ in *blossom* Bch. Abd. Per. Peb.; *good* s.Yks. e.War., *stood* sw.Dev., *foot* m.Nhp.; *mother* n.Dev.

u in *book* ne. & sn.Sc. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Uls. nw. & ms.Lan. s.Stf. sw.Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. n.Dev., *brook* Per. n.Der. me.Wil. e. & s.Som., *cook* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som., *crook* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Stf. Dor. Som., *hook* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *look* sn. & nm.Sc. Uls. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. em.Stf. sw.Nhp. e.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. n. & s.Dev. w.Sus., *nook* me.Wil., *took* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Uls. snw.Yks. n.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev., *good* Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. se. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Lin. Rut. m. & sw.Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som. n.Dev., *hood* s.Ayr. n. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken. me.Wil., *stood* Uls. Nhb. snw. & se.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil., *foot* Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Glo. e.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. s.Som., *soot* Uls. me.Nhb. e. se. & es.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Glo. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som., *bosom* Inv. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som.; *blood* me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. & se.Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *flood* Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. snw. e. & se.Yks. n. & em.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei., *done* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & w.Cum. sw. & s.Wm. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei. nw.Nrf., *Monday* sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei., *month* Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. e.War. e.Suf., *glove* Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *must* s.Nhb. n.Cum. ne. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin., *brother* sw.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *mother* me. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. m.Bck., *other* me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Lei.

ù in *book* s.Lan. n.Wor., *brook* m. & s Lan. s.Chs. ne.Shr., *look* nw.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. nw. e. & w.Der. s.War. n.Wor., *nook* sm.Lan., *took* Ant. em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Wor., *good* n. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Dnb. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. n. & se.Shr. nw.Oxf., *hood* sm. & sw.Lan., *stood* Ant. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei., *foot* em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp., *soot* em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. Lei., *bosom* sm. sw. & s.Lan.; *blood* Dub. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. n.Wor. ne. & se.Shr., *flood* Ant. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei. n. & s.Wor. n.Shr., *done* n. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. War. n. & s.Wor. Shr. nw.Oxf. n.Bck., *Monday* sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. wm.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. n.Shr., *month* sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp., *glove* sm. se. sw. & s.Lan., *must* I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War., *brother* sm. & sw.Lan. Dnb. em.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n. & se.Shr., *mother* n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. Flt. ne. & e.Der. e. & w.War. n.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. n.Bck., *other* sm. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. nw.Der. n.Lei. Nhp. n. & se.Shr. n. & nw.Oxf.

ʉ in *fodder* Lth. Edb.; *book* Bdf., *brook* Dnb. m.Shr. Hrf. Oxf., *crook* me.Wil., *hook* s.Ayr. n.Hrf., *look* Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr. w.Oxf. nm.Bck. n.Cmb., *took* wm.Sc. Bdf. Sus. Wil. Dor., *good* sn. & sm.Sc., *hood* nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf., *stood* sn.Sc. s.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. se.Ken., *foot* Inv. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Lth. s.Sc. em.Stf. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf. nw.Wil. sw.Dev., *soot* ne. sn. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Rut. s.War. s.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne. & s.Nrf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. w.Som. e.Dev., *bosom* Peb. Sus. w. & s.Som. Dev.; *blood* Inv. sn.Sc. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. n.Dev., *flood* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. s.Som. n.Dev., *done* Inv. wm.Sc. Edb. m.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev., *Monday* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Som., *month* Sc. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. Som. e.Dev., *glove* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Oxf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor., *must* s.Sc. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev., *brother* ne. & s.Sc. m.Shr. Oxf. nw.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Sus. Wil. e. & s.Som., *mother* sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. n. em. & wm.Stf. ne. e. nw. & s.Der. m.Lin. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. n. & s.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Nrf. Suf. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Dor. Wil. Som. Cor., *other* Inv. em. & s.Sc. nne.Nhb. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Som. w.Cor.

œ in *book* Abd. Per. Peb. s.Sc. w.Som. sw.Dev., *cook* w.Som., *crook* Or.I. w.Som., *look* w.Som., *took* Or.I. s.Sc. w.Som. sw.Dev., *good* Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum. w.Som. sw. & s.Dev., *hood* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb., *stood* Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *foot* Peb., *soot* Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Dev.; *blood* wm. & s.Sc. sw.Dev., *flood* Sh.I. s.Sc., *done* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc., *brother* Ayr.

ü in *took* Lth., *good* Sh.I. sn. nm. em. & sm.Sc. n.Cum. n. & sw.Dev., *hood* Lth. Edb., *stood* Lth. Edb. n.Dev., *foot* n.Dev., *soot* nm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Dev.; *blood* Sh.I. nm. & sm.Sc. Peb., *done* Sh.I. sn. nm. & em.Sc. n.Dev.

ə in *brook* w.Wor., *foot* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. w.Wor.; *done* Lth., *must* m.Lin. n.Hrf., *brother* Peb. s.Nhb., *mother* Uls., *other* ne.Sc. Peb.

ji in *good* wm.Sc.

ju in *book* ne.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *cook* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *hook* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. s.Nhb., *look* ne.Sc. ne.Nhb., *took* ne.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur., *good, soot* se.Nhb.; *blood* se.Nhb., *done* se.Nhb. n.Dur.

jū in *hook* Lth. Edb.

jʉ in *book* wm.Sc. s.Ayr., *hook* n.Ayr., *nook, took* wm.Sc. (rare).

jʉu in *cook* ne.Der.

jü in *hook* Lth. Edb., *good* sn. & em.Sc.
jœ in *done* se.Nhb.
jə in *look* ne.Sc.
wì in *good* ne.Sc.
wuə in *good* snw.Yks.
ia in *book* nnw.Yks., *took* w.Wm. nnw.Yks. nw.Lan., *stood* n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. nnw.Yks.; *blood* nw.Lan., *done* w.Cum.
ie in *nook*, *done* n.Cum.
iu in *book* Sh.I. ne.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. & se.Yks. em.Lan. n. & m.Stf. Lei., *brook* sw.Yks. n.Stf., *cook* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lei., *crook* m.Cum. n.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf., *hook* Kcb. s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf., *look* me. & se.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf. Lei. nw.Hrt. Sus., *nook* Cum. Wm. snw. & sw.Yks., *took* Sh.I. me. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf. Lei., *good* nnw. snw. & e.Yks., *stood* n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. nnw.Yks., *foot* n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *soot* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks.; *blood* n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. nnw.Yks., *flood* m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks., *done* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. e. & m.Cum. n. ne. & m.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *glove* m.Cum.
iü in *good* s.Nrf.
iə in *book* se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. w.Wm. Yks. nw.Lan., *cook* sw.Nhb. w.Wm., *crook* Wm. ne.Yks., *hook* sw.Nhb. Wm., *look* se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan., *nook* Cum. Wm. m. & w.Yks., *took* se.Nhb. s.Dur. sw.Wm. e. m. & se.Yks., *good* se.Nhb. m.Yks., *stood* s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., *foot* s.Dur. w.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *soot* n. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan.; *blood* s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. & m.Yks. nw.Lan., *flood* s.Dur. Wm. m.Yks., *done* se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. m. & w.Wm. ne. m. e. & se.Yks.
ī in *took* sw.Nhb., *blood* Bnff. Abd., *done* ne.Sc. sw.Nhb., *brother* Bnff.
ǭ in *blossom* Inv. w.Som.; *done* Uls., *glove* I.Ma., *mother* e. & w.Som.
ȯə in *bosom* nw.Lin.; *done* e.Dev.
ō in *blossom* s.Ayr. Edb., *fodder* n.Ayr.; *took* ne.Nrf., *good* ms.Yks., *bosom* Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. em.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr.; *other* sw. & ms.Lan.
ui in *good*, *foot*, *soot* sw. & ms.Yks., *hood*, *bosom* sw.Yks., *stood* snw. & sw.Yks.; *blood* Ant. snw. & sw.Yks., *flood*, *done* sw.Yks.
uə in *book*, *took*, *stood*, *foot* e.Dor., *good* se.Hrt., *bosom* s.Sc.
ū *book* Inv. Kcb. Dub. n.Cum. Yks. Lan. Dnb. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *brook* Dub. s.Nhb. m.Cum. nw.Lin. s.Lei. se.Ken. e.Dev., *cook* Inv. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Dub. n. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. w.Chs. nw.Der. nw.Lin. Sus., *crook* Inv. em.Sc. Peb. n.Ayr. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. ne.Wm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *hook* Kcb. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Sus. w.Cor., *look* Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & me.Nhb. n.Cum. snw. & sw.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. w.Chs. em. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. w.War. ne.Shr. s.Pem. s.Sur. w.Sus., *nook* s.Lin., *took* Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum. es.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei., *hood* Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & m.Cum. Wm. s.Oxf. w.Cor., *stood* n.Cum. es.Yks. nw.Der. n.Lin. se.Ken., *foot* snw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. m.Bck., *soot* Inv. n.Cum. snw.Yks. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin., *bosom* Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. w.Wm.; *blood* em.Lan. m.Nhp., *flood* nnw. & es.Yks., *done* se.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der., *Monday*, *glove* s.Stf.
ʊu in *book*, *look* n.Stf. ne.Der., *cook* n.Stf., *took* ne.Der.; *done* e.Stf. ne.Der.
œu in *book*, *foot* s.Chs., *took* s.Chs. e.Stf.
œ̄ in *look* Or.I. s.Sc., *nook* Or.I., *good* Lth. Edb. Kcb. w.Som. s.Dev., *stood* wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. w.Som., *foot* w.Som.; *blood* Per. Ayr., *done* Or.I.
ū̄ in *book* Lth. Edb. e.Dev., *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *took* e.Dev., *look* e. & sw.Dev., *good* wm.Sc. n.Cum. e.Dev., *hood* n.Ayr. e.Dev., *stood* wm.Sc. e.Dev., *soot* wm.Sc.; *blood* wm.Sc. Edb. n.Nhb., *flood* wm.Sc., *done* Per. n.Cum.

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§ 170. The principal words belonging here are: *about*, *bounce*, *brown*, *cloud*, *clout*, *down* adv., *drown*, *foul*, *house*, *louse*, *mouse*, *mouth*, *out*, *proud*, *shroud*, *south*, *thou*, *thousand*, *town*; *brow*, *cow*, *how*, *now*; *but*, *dove*, *dust*, *fuss*, *husband*, *plum*, *rust*, *shove*, *suck*, *thumb*, *trust*, *tusk*, *up*, *us*; *our*, *shower*; *bow* v., *drought*, *rough*. For the dialect forms of *could*, *droop*, *room*, *Thursday*, see Index.

§ 171. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. ū is:
ai Chs. (frequently ʊu), nw.Der. + au, e.Der. + ā.
au Ant. nw.Yks. + ū, es.Yks. n.Lan. Dnb. s.Stf. n.Der., nw.Der. + ai, Not. + ā, War. + ʊu.
aə n.Stf. (frequently ai).
ā sw.Yks. (often eə) s.Yks., s.Lan. + ǣ, ne.Der., e.Der. + ai, w. & s.Der., Not. + au.
ǣ m. se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan. + ā.
eu Uls. but Ant. au + ū, s.Lin., Lei. Nhp. + ʊu, n.Wor. s.Pem., s.Midl. + ʊu, e.Cy. + ʊu (but ne.Nrf. ʊu + əu), s.Cy. w.Som. e.Cor.
ou nw.Lan. I.Ma.
ū Sc. but s.Sc. ʊu when final, Ant. + au, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks., nw.Yks. + au, e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
ʊu s.Sc. when final, Flt. Rut., Lei. Nhp. + eu, War. + au, s.Wor. Shr. Hrf., s.Midl. + eu, e.Cy. + eu (but ne.Nrf. + əu), sw.Cy. (but w.Som. e.Cor. eu, e.Dev. əü).
əu Glo., ne.Nrf. + ʊu.
əü e.Dev.
But au occurs in *about* s.Wm. m.Lan. m.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. s.Oxf. w.Cor., *bounce* em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. se.Lan., *cloud* s.Lan. Som., *clout* n.Dur. s.Lan., *down* adv. s.Wm. m.Lan. s.Chs. e.Der. m.Lin. Nhp. War. n.Wor. Som. w.Cor., *down* sb. Ayr., *drown* Lei. e.War. s.Som., *house* m. & se.Lan. s.Chs. e. & s.Der. m.Lin. Lei., *louse* Lei., *mouse*, *mouth* s.Lei. w.Som., *out* m.Lin. Lei. War., *proud* s.Lei. s.Oxf. Sus., *shroud* s.Chs. s.Oxf. Sus. Som. e.Dev., *thou* em.Lan. e.Lin., *thousand* e. & s.Der. m.Lin. Lei. ne.Nhp. e.War. n.Wor. e.Dev. w.Cor., *cow* Inv. em. & s.Lan. e.Der., *how* s.Wm. nw.Lin. s.Lei. War. w.Cor., *now* Inv. em.Sc. s.Wm. m.Lan. s.Chs. m.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. n.Wor. w.Shr. w.Cor. The au in the above words is doubtless due in a great measure to the influence of the lit. language.
auə in *foul* s.Oxf.
aʊ in *about* em.Stf., *down* adv. ms. & s.Lan. s.Stf. e.War., *house* ms. & s.Lan. em.Stf. e.Der. Not., *out* ms. & s.Lan. em. & s.Stf. Not., *shroud* s.Stf., *town* s.Stf. e.War., *now* s.Lan. em. & s.Stf. Not.
aə in *about* sw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not., *down* adv. sw.Yks. n. & e.Der., *drown* n.Der., *foul* ms.Lan., *house* sw.Yks. n.Der., *out* n.Der. m.Nhp., *town* s.Lan. n.Der., *how* n.Der., *now* w. & sw.Yks. s.Lan.
ā in *down* adv., *out* e.Stf., *now* em.Lan. Chs. n. & e.Stf. e.War.
æu in *down* adv., *house*, *how* m.Nhp., *foul*, *shroud* Lei., *cow* m.Nhp. s.Nrf.
ǣ in *about*, *brown* n.Stf.
eu in *proud* em. & s.Lan. e.Dev.
ē in *out*, *brow* ms.Yks., *now* sw. & ms.Yks.
iu in *brow* Per. n.Stf.
iə in *house*, *now* sw.Yks.
ou in *down* adv. Dnb. m.Lin., *foul* e.Yks., *house* n.Dur., *out* s.Wm. m.Lin., *shroud* n.Cum., *south* n.Stf., *town* Dnb.
ȯu in *about* n.Dur. m.Lin., *house*, *brow*, *cow* n.Wm., *now* me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur.
ʊu in *about* I.Ma. n.Der., *bounce* w.Frf. e.Per., *brown* I.Ma., *down* adv. s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der., *house* s.Lan. I.Ma. nm.Stf. n.Der. Sus., *louse* Sus., *mouth* n.Der., *out* s.Lan. n.Der., *town* s.Stf., *cow* I.Ma. Sus., *how* em. & s.Lan. I.Ma.

n.Der. Sus., *now* n.Cum. n.Der. e.Sus. The ʊu in some of the above words is doubtless due to the influence of the lit. language.

œü in *cow* e. & sw.Dev.

əu in *about* Uls., *down* adv. Uls. em.Lan. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. e.Dev., *foul* se.Lan., *house* Uls. se.Lan. e.Hrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor., *louse* ne.Dev., *out* Uls. e.Hrf. sw.Hmp. I.W. e.Dor., *proud* em. & se.Lan., *how* Uls. se.Lan. Hrf. Hmp. Dor., *now* Uls. em. & se.Lan. e.Hrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor.

jai in *cow* s.Chs. n.Stf. ne. & nw.Der.

jau in *down* adv., *town*, *now* s.Der. Lei., *house* m.Nhp., *mouse*, *how* Lei., *cow* Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. n. nw. w. & s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr.

jā in *cow* sw. & s.Lan.

jeu in *down* adv., *now* se.Hrt., *cow* m.Bck. e.Sus., *house* se.Hrt.

jʊu in *cow* sw.Nhp. s.War. se.Shr. nw.Oxf.

§ **172.** The long vowel has often been shortened, especially in the dialects of Sc. Ant. Nhb. and n.Cum. In s.Lan. and parts of Der. ā (see above) has been shortened to **a** in a few words.

a occurs in *house* s.Lan. e. & w.Der., *out* s.Lan. ne. & e.Der., *now* nw.Der.

u in *about* Sc., *brown* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum., *clout* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant., *down* adv. Sc. Ant. me.Nhb. n.Cum., *drown* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb., *foul* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., *house* Sc. Ant. me.Nhb. n.Cum., *loud* Sc., *louse* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant., *mouse* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. Ant., *mouth* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb. Ant., *out* Sh.I. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum., *proud* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. n.Cum., *shroud* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc., *south* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Cum. nw.Lin., *town* Sh.I. ne. nm. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb. Ant. me.Nhb., *now* me.Nhb.

ʊ in *cloud* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc.

§ **173.** In such words as *but*, *dove*, *dust*, *fuss*, *husband*, *plum*, *rust*, *shove*, *suck*, *thumb*, *trust*, *tusk*, *up*, *us*, the long ū was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words, however, have had the normal development of old long ū (§ **171**) in a few dialects. See below.

ai occurs in *rust* s.Chs.

au in *dust* w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *rust* ne.Der., *suck* snw.Yks. n.Lan.

ā in *dust*, *rust*, *trust* sw.Yks., *suck* w. & sw.Yks.

ǣ in *rust* ms. & s.Lan., *suck* s.Lan.

e in *but*, *dust* ne.Sc., *up* m.Hrt. n.Nrf. w.Cor., *us* Frf. Per. e.War. Hrf. s.Dev.

eu in *dove* se.Cmb.

i in *but* Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. Lth. sw.Dev., *dust* Bch. Abd. n. nw. & e.Dev., *hussy* Sc., *trust* ne. nm. & se.Yks. m.Lan. w.Som. nw. sw. & s.Dev., *us* ne.Sc. Frf. n.Ayr. Peb.

iə in *dove* m.Yks.

o in *but* Uls. m. & s.Lan. Dor., *dust* Uls. Dor., *plum* Dor., *shove* Ant. Dor., *suck* Uls., *thumb* Uls. s.Chs. Dor. e.Dev., *trust* Uls., *up* m.Nhp. s.Nrf. e.Ken. w.Dor. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev. se.Cor., *us* Uls.

ou in *plum* n.Lan.

oə in *shove* se.Lan.

ō in *dove* I.Ma. nw.Der. w.Wil.

u in *but* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. e.Stf. Lin. Rut. m.Bck., *dove* Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. m.Bck., *dust* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei. n.Wor., *fuss* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., *husband* me. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. m.Bck., *plum* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. nw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei., *rust* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. se.Ken., *shove* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *suck* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. Dur. n.Cum. em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. sw.Lin. Glo. w.Som., *thumb* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. w. & sw.Wm. Yks. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin., *trust* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., *tusk* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt., *up* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Pem. m.Bck. n.Cmb. Ess., *us* Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut.

ū in *but* n.Dur. em.Lan. s.Stf., *dove* Sc. n.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. s.Lan. m.Bck., *plum* Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Stf., *rust* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. m.Cum. Wm., *suck* Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. e.Yks., *thumb* Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Nhb. n. & sw.Wm.

ů in *but* sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor., *dove* sw.Lan. s.Chs. Lei. n.Wor., *dust* Ant. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. n. & ne.Shr., *fuss* Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei., *husband* m. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. Der. Lei. sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. n.Shr. nw.Oxf., *plum* sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., *rust* em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., *shove* em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., *suck* sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der., *thumb* sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., *trust* Ant. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs. em. & wm.Stf. nw. & s.Der. Lei. e.War., *tusk* Ant. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei. n.Wor., *up* Ant. n. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. wm. & w.Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. n. nw. & w.Oxf. n.Bck., *us* Ant. se. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei. n.Nhp.

ʊ in *but* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. m.Shr. Hrf. Oxf. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. e.Som. e.Dev., *dove* Inv. s.Oxf. n.Cmb. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dev., *dust* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Wil., *fuss* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. me. & w.Wil. n. & e.Dev., *husband* Or.I. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sw.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *plum* Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., *rust* s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. Som. Dev., *shove* Sc. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., *suck* m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil., *thumb* s.Oxf. Bdf. Brks. e.An. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som., *trust* Sc. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. n.Dev. w.Cor., *tusk* Sc. m.Bck. Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor., *up* Sc. m.Nhp. s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. s.Dev. Cor., *us* Inv. ne.Sc. Frf. Per. wm. & s.Sc. n.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Hnt. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. Dor. s.Som. n. e. & nw.Dev. e.Cor.

ʊu in *dove* s.Sc. e.Suf., *dust* Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som., *rust* s.Chs. nw.Oxf., *shove* s.Chs.

ʊ̄ in *trust* nw.Wil.

œ in *dust* Sh.I., *suck* w.Som., *tusk* Sh.I. s.Sc.

œ̄ in *suck* nw.Som.

ü in *but* ne.Sc. Ayr., *trust* e.Dev.

ů in *plum*, *suck* e.Dev.

ə in *dust* ne.Sc., *us* Kcd. Lth. Edb. nw. nm. sm. & sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. Chs. e.Stf. n. nw. & w.Der. n.Bck. e.Hrt. sw.Dev. w.Cor. This is the unstressed form of *us*.

əu in *dove* ne.Nrf.

§ **174.** The development of OE. ūr in such words as *our*, *shower* is :

auə in *our* nw. & es.Yks. n.Lan. s.Stf. e.Lin. s.Lei.

m.Nhp. w.Som. w.Cor., *shower* snw. & es.Yks. n.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. Sus. Som.

auər in *shower* I.Ma.

aə in *our* sw.Yks. n.Stf., *shower* sw.Yks. n.Stf. n.Der.

ā in *our* ms.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. e.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der., *shower* s.Lan. e.Suf.

æuə in *shower* Lei.

æə in *shower* ms.Lan.

ǣ in *our* se. sw. & s.Lan., *shower* sw.Lan.

euə in *our* s.Lin. n.Wor. se.Ken., *shower* s.Lin. se.Ken.

euər in *our*, *shower* Uls.

ouə in *shower* nw.Lan.

ouər in *our*, *shower* I.Ma.

uə in *our* n.Dur. m.Cum. ne. e. m. & se. Yks., *shower* nne. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. ne. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lin.

uər n.Cum. sw.Wm., *shower* se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.

ūr in *our* ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant., *shower* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. me.Nhb.

ʊuə in *our* Rut. s.War. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. me. & w.Wil., *shower* em.Stf. Rut. sw.Nhp. w.Hrt. ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil.

ə̄ in *our*, *shower* sm.Lan.

§ **175.** OE. **ūg** and **ūh** have gen. had the same development as simple old long **ū** (§ **171**). In *rough* the vowel has been shortened in most dialects.

au occurs in *bow* v. Inv. sm.Sc. nnw. & snw.Yks. Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Som., *drought* sw.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. n.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev., *rough* wm.Sc.

ä in *bow* v. sw.Yks., **æu** Lei., **æü** nw.Dev., **ǣ** sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf.

eu in *bow* v. nnw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Lin. se.Ken., *drought* s.Lan.

iə in *rough* m.Yks., **o** ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls.

ou in *bow* v. nnw. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma. e.Som., *drought* s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf.

ǭ in *drought* se.Ken. me.Wil.

ō in *bow* v. Inv. Abd. s.Lan. s.Oxf. Dor.

u in *drought* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb. Ant. s.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan., *rough* Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut.

ū in *bow* v. Sc. but **ʊu** w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. m. & se.Yks. n.Lin. Sus., *drought* Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. se.Lan.

ù in *rough* se. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. nw.Der. Lei.

ʊ in *drought* Bch. Abd., *rough* sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Dev.

ʊu in *bow* v. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. s.Chs. Rut. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *drought* nw.Oxf., *rough* s.Sc. ne.Nrf.

œ̄ in *bow* v. nw.Dev., **əü** e.Dev.

ȳ

§ **176.** The principal words belonging here are: *bridal, bride, brine, dive, hide* v., *hive, lice, mice, pride; dry, sky, why; fire, hire; chicken, filth, first, thimble, wish.* For the dialect forms of *little*, see Index.

§ **177.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **ȳ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**) is **ī** in Glo. Bdf. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. Dev. Cor. This **ī** is rapidly becoming extinct through the influence of the lit. language. There are reasons for supposing that **ī** from old **ȳ** through the intermediate stage of **ē** was formerly in gen. use in all the e. se. s. & sw. counties. In Sc. Irel. and the remaining portions of England, OE. **ȳ** has gen. had the same development as OE. **ī** (§ **154**).

§ **178.** The development of OE. **drȳg**(e *dry*, ON. **skȳ** *sky*, OE. **hwȳ** *why* has been:

ae in *dry, sky, why* sm.Lan.

ai in *dry* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin. n.Lei. m.Shr. s.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev. Cor., *sky* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus. e.Dev., *why* Sh. & Or.I. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. m. & w.Wm. nm. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. & m.Lan. n.Der. Lin. n.Lei. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. w.Som. n.Dev.

ä in *dry* nm. m. & sw.Yks., *sky* m. & se.Yks., *why* m. sw. & ms.Yks. em. sm. & ms.Lan. ne.Der.

ài in *dry* Ayr. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & e.Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. Not. s.Lin. s.Lei. m.Nhp. Sus. sw.Dev., *sky* s.Sc. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der. Rut. s.War. e.Suf., *why* m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Rut. s.War. s.Cmb.

ei in *dry* Uls. se.Nhb. w.Cum. sm. & ms.Lan. nw.Der., *sky* Uls. me. & se.Nhb. e.Yks., *why* Uls. me. & se.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. e.Yks. Chs. n.Stf.

ėi in *why* Cai. Inv. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb.

ī in *dry* Not., *sky* n.Nhb.

oi in *dry* sw. & s.Yks. se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. e.Der. Lei. e. & w.War. Bdf. se.Hrt. Ess. se.Ken., *sky* se.Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Glo. Bck. se.Ken. e.Sus., *why* sw. & s.Yks. se.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. se.Ken. Sus.

ʊi in *dry* sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. e. & s.Oxf. n.Ken. Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. e. & s.Dev., *sky* w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev. w.Cor., *why* e.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. w.Hrt. n.Ken. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e. sw. & s.Dev.

əi in *dry* e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor., *sky* ne.Nrf., *why* e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. e.Dor.

§ **179.** The development of OE. **ȳr** in such words as *fire, hire* is:

air in *fire* Or.I. ne. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb., *hire* Inv. ne. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.

aiə in *fire* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Sus. w. & s.Som. n. & e.Dev., *hire* Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt.

aiər in *fire* n.Cum. I.Ma., *hire* n.Cum.

àiə in *fire* m. & ms.Lan. s.Chs. e. & wm.Stf. ne.Der. s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. n.Shr. e.Suf., *hire* em. & se.Lan. s.Chs. s.Lin. s.Lei.

àiər in *fire, hire* s.Sc.

eir in *fire* Bch. Abd. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb., *hire* Inv. Uls. me. & se.Nhb.

eiə in *fire* s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Yks. sw. & ms.Lan. n. & nw.Der., *hire* se.Yks. nw.Der. Sus.

eiər in *fire* s.Sc.

ėir in *fire* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc., *hire* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

iə in *fire* se.Yks.

oir in *hire* ne.Sc.

oiə in *fire* se.Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Lei. Glo. m.Bck. se.Ken., *hire* n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken.

ʊiə in *fire* s.Pem. e. & s.Oxf. w.Hrt. nw. me. & w.Wil. w.Dor. nw. w. & e.Som., *hire* me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. w.Cor.

əiə in *fire, hire* ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

§ **180.** The long **ȳ** became **ī** and was then shortened to **i** already at an early period in *chicken, filth, fist, thimble, wish.* The short vowel then gen. had the same further development as old short **i** (§ **68**).

But **ī** occurs in *fist* e. & nw.Dev., *wish* em. & sm.Lan. n.Der. w.Som.

i in *kite, thrush* w.Som. nw.Dev.

u in *wish* n.Nhb.

ù in *wish* Ant. I.Ma.

ʊ in *chicken* Bch. Abd., *filth* Inv. n.Ayr. Peb. w.Som., *thimble* Inv. n. & em Sc. n.Ayr., *wish* em.Sc. n. & s.Ayr. Kcb.

ʊi in *fist* w.Som.

3. THE DIPHTHONGS

ēa

§ 181. The principal words belonging here are: *beam, bean, beat* inf., *cheap, cheek* (the dialect forms point to an OE. **ēo** rather than to **ēa**), *dream, east, great, heap, leaf, sheaf, steam, stream, team; flea, high, lea, neighbour, nigh; dye, eye; dew, flew, hew, raw, show, straw* (the dialect forms partly go back to OE. **strēaw** and partly to **strēa**, Anglian **strē**); *ear, near; again, bread, chap, dead, deaf, death, head, heifer, lead* sb., *red, threat.*

§ 182. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **ēa** is:

ei nnw.Yks. + **iə**, n.Stf. + **eə**, e.Dev. + **ē**, **iə**.

eiə s.Chs.

eə n.Stf. + **ei**, e.Suf.

ē I.Ma., s.Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. + **ī**, Glo., m.Bck. + **iə**, e.An. but e.Suf. **eə**, Sus. + **ī**, sw.Cy. + **iə**, **ī**, but e.Dev. + **ei**.

iə sw.Nhb. + **ī**, ne.Yks., nnw.Yks. + **ei**, snw. e. m. & sw.Yks., se.Yks. + **ī**, Lan., Der. + **ī**, Not. Lin., Rut. + **ī**, Nhp. s.Midl. Sur., sw.Cy. + **ē**, **ī**, but e.Dev. + **ei**.

ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. but sw.Nhb. + **iə**, Dur. Cum. Wm., se.Yks. + **iə**, s.Stf. + **ē**, Der. Rut. + **iə**, Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. + **ē**, s.Cy. (but Sur. **iə**, Sus. + **ē**), sw.Cy. + **ē**, **iə**, but e.Dev. + **ei**.

But **ai** occurs in *great* se.Ken.

ā in *sheaf* nnw. & e.Yks.

ǣ in *dream* Sus. Dor., *stream* Sus. w.Dor., *great* Uls. e.Dev.

ei in *bean* Ess., *dream* s.Som., *team* s.Chs. m.Nhp., *beat* Ant. Sus., *great* ne. & sn.Sc. em. sm. sw. & ms.Lan. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. se.Shr. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf., *sheaf* Ant., *cheap* Ant. Dub. Dor., *cheek* Dor., *east* se.Lan. s.Som.

eə in *beam* me.Wil. Dor., *bean* m.Yks. sw.Nhp. m.Bck. me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev., *dream* e.Dev., *stream* se.Lan., *beat* Dor. e.Dev., *great* Sh.I. me.Nhb. I.Ma. nw. & s.Lin. e.Hrf. w.Hrt., *leaf* Sus.

ē in *beam* Abd. Per., *bean* Abd. Per. Uls., *beat* Bnff. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Uls. s.Lan., *great* Inv. Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. ne.Der. Nhp., *leaf* s.Ayr., *sheaf* Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls., *cheap* wm.Sc. Kcb., *heap* s.Ayr., *east* e.Oxf.

iə in *beam* Ant. Dur. Lei. m.Shr., *bean* Ant. Wm. s.Chs. War. ne.Shr. n.Hrf. w.Sus., *dream* sw.Wm., *stream* n.Cum., *team* sw.Wm. s.Stf. Lei. Sus., *beat* n.Wm., *leaf* n. & m.Shr., *sheaf* n.Nhb., *cheap* Wm. Lei., *heap* sw.Wm.

ī in *bean* s.Lan. Not. ne.Nhp. Ess., *dream* s.Lan., *team* m.Not. m.Bck., *great* nnw.Yks., *leaf* s.Lan. ne.Nrf., *cheek* sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *east* sm. & sw.Lan.

je in *beam* Oxf., *bean* e.Oxf., *beat* s.Lan., *heap* s.Lan. m. & s.Chs.

jɐ in *bean* e. & w.Oxf., *heap* n. & e.Hrf. nw.Oxf.

ō in *bean* ne.Sc.

ū in **gūt** *great* ms.Yks. nw. m. & s.Lan. nm.Brks. Bdf. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. nw.Wil. Dor. Som. n. nw. & sw.Dev.

ə in **gət** *great* s.Dur. Wm. nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. Glo. s.Oxf. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor.

§ 183. In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone early or late shortening in many dialects. In the former case it has gen. become **e** (**ē**) and in the latter case **i** (**ì**).

a occurs in *sheaf* m.Cum. Wm. ne. & se.Yks., *cheap* Bdf.

e in *bean* m.Shr., *steam* s.Stf., *team* s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. & m.Shr., *great* n.Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. s.Yks. m. ms. & s.Lan. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e.War. n.Shr. Oxf. n.Bck. Hnt. ne.Cmb. nw.Nrf. Ess., *leaf* m.Shr. Oxf., *sheaf* ne.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Oxf., *cheap* Sh.I. sm. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. sw.Nhp. w. & s.War. m.Shr. nw. & e.Oxf. me.Wil., *east* sw.Lan., *leek* sw.Yks.

ē in *beam, dream, stream, team* w.Frf. e.Per., *beat* ne. & sn.Sc. e.Per., *leaf* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *sheaf* Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *sheaf* Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *cheap* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls., *heap* w.Frf. e.Per., *east* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *great* Sh.I. n.Cum. es.Yks. wm.Stf. s.Lin. ne.Nrf. w.Suf., *sheaf* s.Sc. sw.Nhb. nw.Der. w.Som., *cheap* n.Cum. wm.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. ne.Shr. w.Som., *heap* s.Lan. Dor. w.Som., *steep* Dor., *cheek* I.Ma. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *leek* e.Suf. me.Wil. Som. Dev.

ì in *beam* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *bean* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *dream* n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb., *steam* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *stream* ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc., *team* n.Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum., *leaf* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *sheaf* Ayr., *cheap* Ayr. Edb. s.Sc., *cheek* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb., *east* Ayr. Kcb., *heap* Bch. Abd. Kcb. s.Sc., *steep, leek* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma.

ɐ in *great* es.Yks. m.Bck. s.Nrf., *cheap* s.War. nw. & w.Oxf.

ə in *beam* Fif., *stream* I.Ma., *great* Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Cum. Wm.

§ 184. The OE. combination **ēah** has given rise to a great diversity of forms in such words as *flea, high, lea, neighbour, nigh.*

ai occurs in *high* Or.I. Bch. Abd. nm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Dur. e. & se.Yks. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev., *lea* Abd., *neighbour* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. s.Lin. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. w.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. se.Ken. sm.Hmp. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor., *nigh* n.Ayr. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Sus. e.Dev.

ǣ in *flea* Dor., *neighbour* e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. n.Lan. e.Dor.

e in *flea* (**fleχ**) Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., (**flef**) w.Yks. Chs., (**flek**) n.Der., (**fleþ**) Chs., *neighbour* nne.Nhb. m. & w.Cum. m. & s.Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. nw. & m.Lan. nw.Oxf.

ei in *flea* s.Nhb. se.Lan. e.Dev., (**fleik**) e. em. & sw.Lan., *high* s.Sc. Uls. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. m. & sw.Yks. n. nw. ms. & s.Lan., *lea* Chs. nw.Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev., *neighbour* me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. e. & se.Yks. n.Stf. s.Lei. e.Dev., *nigh* se.Nhb. m. & sw.Yks.

eə in *flea, lea* n.Stf., *neighbour* m. se. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.Suf. w.Sus. e.Dev.

ei in *lea* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.

ē in *flea* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. n.Nhb. se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. w.Som. nw.Dev., *lea* Dor. w.Som., *neighbour* Uls. n.Wm. nnw. es. & s.Yks. sm. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut. n.Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Ess. n.Ken. e.Sus. I.W. w.Dor. sw.Dev.

iə in *flea* sw.Nhb. n.Yks. (**fliəg**), w.Yks. nw.Lin., *neighbour* nm.Yks. e. & w.War. e.Sus. w.Wil.

ì in *high* (**hìχ**) w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *neighbour* Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc.

ī in *flea* n.Sc. (**flīχ**), s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sm. & s.Lan. Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil., *high* sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. (**hīχ**), Edb., Ant. (**hīχ**), me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. m.Yks. em. se. sw. & ms.Lan. nw.Der., *lea* Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Dev., *neighbour* Or.I. Bch. Abd. nm. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Uls. se.Nhb. n.Cum. em. se. ms. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. w.Der. n.Lei. ne.Shr., *nigh* s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m. & w.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. nw.Der.

oi in *high* w.Chs. n.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken., *nigh* n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken.

ɐi in *high* me. & w.Wil. Dor., *neighbour* nw.Wil., *nigh* m.Bck. nw. me. & w.Wil. w.Dor.

əi in *high, nigh* ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

§ 185. The development of **ēag** in **dēagian** *to dye* and **ēage** *eye* is:

ae in *eye* sm.Lan.

ai in *dye* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.

sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. e.Dev., *eye* Inv. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. se. & es.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Der. Lei. m.Shr. s.Nrf. Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. Som. Dev. w.Cor.

ài in *dye* Ayr. s.Sc. I.Ma. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Lei., *eye* nw. & em.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. ne. w. & s.Der. Not. s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. Hnt.

æi in *eye* m.Nhp.

ei in *eye* s.Sc. Uls. s.Dur. nw.Yks. sw.Dev.

ì in *dye* ne. & sn.Sc.

ī in *dye* sw.Yks., *eye* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin.

oi in *dye* n.Stf. se.Ken., *eye* em.Lan. e.Der. Not. Lei. e.War. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. se.Ken. e.Sus.

ʊi in *dye* Dor. Som., *eye* n. & e.Hrf. Oxf. s.Nrf. Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. s.Dev.

əi in *eye* Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor.

§ **186.** The OE. combination **ēaw** has given rise to a great diversity of forms, which is partly due to the loss or the retention of the **w** already in OE. The principal words belonging here are: *dew, few, hew, raw, show, straw.*

au occurs in *raw* Inv. n.Nhb. Wm., *show* em.Lan. se.Ken.

ā in *raw* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.War. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., *show* Or.I., *straw* Sh.I. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw.Yks. n.Wor. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. Bck. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Hmp. I.W. e. & w.Dor. e.Som. e. & sw.Dev.

àu in *raw* em.Lan.

à in *raw* s.Sc. Uls., *show* s.Sc., *straw* Uls.

ǣ in *raw* me. & w.Wil. n.Dev., *straw* Or.I. me. & w.Wil. sw.Dev.

ei in *straw* Ant.

eu in *dew* Lth. Edb. sw.Yks. n.Lan. e.Der., *few* Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. m. sw. & ms.Yks. n.Lan., *hew* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw.Yks. n.Lan., *show* sw.Yks.

eə in *few* se.Yks., *straw* m.Yks.

ē in *straw* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. n.Ir. n. & se.Nhb. se. & sw.Lan. e.Dor. nw.Dev.

ia in *straw* me.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan.

iau in *few* sn.Sc.

iu in *dew* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. s.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. se.Ken. Dor. Som., *few* Sh.I. Inv. wm. sm. & s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. w.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor. Som., *hew* Inv. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

iʊu in *few* ne.Sc. nw.Wil. Dor.

iü in *few* e.Suf. n.Dev.

iə in *few* m.Yks., *raw* ne.Yks., *straw* s.Sc. s.Dur. e. w. & s.Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lan.

ī in *straw* w.Dur. m.Cum. s.Chs. e.An.

jau in *dew* Bch. Abd., *few* ne.Sc. Glo.

jeu in *few* nnw.Yks.

jou in *hew* sw.Lan.

jǭ in *dew* n.Hrf.

jō in *dew* nw.Oxf., *hew* w.Som.

jū in *dew* Ayr. me.Wil., *few* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Uls. n.Dur. n.Cum. sm.Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp. nw.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Dor., *hew* Stf. me.Wil.

jʊu in *dew* m.Shr., *few* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w. & s.Chs. m.Shr. e.Hrf., *hew* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma., s.Chs.

jû in *hew* e.Dev.

ou in *raw* m.Cum., *show* n.Cum. s.Stf. s.Oxf. Som.

oə in *raw* m. se. & sw.Yks. Rut. Lei., *straw* n.Cum. se.Yks. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. Ess.

ǫ in *raw* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Cum. snw. se. & es.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Som., *show* wm.Sc. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. Dor., *straw* es.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & em.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. e.An. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Som. n.Dev.

òə in *raw* e.Suf. Ess., *straw* nw.Lin.

ō in *raw* se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. e.Yks. m. em. & sw.Lan. nw.Der., *show* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. em. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr., *straw* sw.Nhb. se.Yks. em. & ms.Lan.

ū in *dew* Inv. m.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. ne.Shr. Sus., *few* Lei., *hew* n.Der.

ʊu in *dew* nw. m. & sw.Lan. s.Chs., *few* nw.Lan. s.Nrf., *show* me.Wil.

œu in *dew, few* s.Sc.

œü in *few* e.Suf.

œ̄ in *few* sw. & s.Dev.

ū̃ in *dew* e.Dev., *few* ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

əu in *few* ne.Nrf.

§ **187.** The development of **ēar** in **ēare** *ear*, **nēar** *near* is:

ā in *ear* ne.Nrf., *near* m.Cum. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der.

ār in *near* ne. & sn.Sc.

ǣr in *near* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

eə in *ear* n.Stf. s.Nrf., *near* n.Stf. Lei. e.Suf.

eər in *near* n.Nhb.

iə in *ear* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m.Shr. se.Ken. Dor., *near* s.Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. n. em. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

iər in *ear* Inv. Ayr. n.Nhb. I.Ma., *near* Inv. s.Sc. Uls. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.

īr in *ear* Ayr. Kcb., *near* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. se.Nhb.

jiə in *ear* se.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus. Cor.

jʊ in *ear* w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

jō in *ear* s.Lan. s.Som.

§ **188.** In such words as *again, bread, chap, dead, deaf, death, head, heifer, lead* sb., *red, threat*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words, however, have had the normal development of **ēa** (§ **182**) in several dialects. See below.

a occurs in *bread* Dor., *chap* Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. nw.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. w. & s.Som. n. & sw.Dev. e.Cor., *deaf* se.Ken. Dor., *heifer* I.Ma. Sus. Dor., *threat* s.Lan. n.Der.

à in *chap* Edb. Peb.

æ in *bread* ne.Nrf., *chap* s.Pem. m. & s.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev., *death* e.Suf. Dor. w.Som., *heifer* Sus., *lead, red* e.Suf., *threat* w.Som.

e in *again* Sh.I. Cai. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc. Dub. m. w. & s.Wm. ne.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. n. & s.Stf. m.Not. m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e. & w.War. n.Shr. e.Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. Oxf. Hnt. m.Cmb. ne.Nrf. n.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. e. & s.Som. Dev. e.Cor., *bread* Sh.I. Inv. wm.Sc. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei. Nhp. s.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. nw.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som. n.Dev., *chap* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. em.Lan. e.Ken. Sus., *dead* Inv. es.Yks. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. ne. w. & s.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Sus. Som. n.Dev., *deaf* em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. em.Stf. Not. e.Der. m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. m. & s.Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev., *death* ne.Sc. snw. & se.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. w.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. ne. & m.Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *head* sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs.

Dnb. em. & s.Stf. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. ne. & se.Shr. nw. & s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Nrf. s.Sur. Sus. s.Hmp. I.W. Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev. Cor., *heifer* Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Nrf. se.Ken., *lead* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. Wm. e. & se.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. m. & se.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., *red* ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Lth. Edb. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. nw.Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. e.Cor., *threat* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. s.Nhb. se.Yks. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. n. & se.Ken. nw. & w.Wil. e. & s.Som. n.Dev.

ė in *again* Or.I. ne. sn. em. & s.Sc., *bread* w.Frf. e.Per., *dead* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls., *deaf* Sh.I. ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Uls., *death* Sh.I. Inv. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Uls., *head* Inv. ne. & nm.Sc., *lead*, *red* w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *again* em. & wm.Sc. Ant. n.Nhb. s.Stf. Rut. Lei. s.War. Glo. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne. & se.Cmb. s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. sm. Hmp. n.Dev., *bread* n.Dur., *dead* ne.Der. Sus., *deaf* Dnb. n. e. em. & s.Stf. nw. & e.Der. Not. n.Wor. s.Pem. se.Cmb. Ess. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som. e.Cor., *death* n.Dur. nw.Der., *head* n.Cum. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. Suf. e. & w.Dor., *lead* n.Cum. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. e.Dev., *red* Ant. ne. e. & m.Yks. s.Pem. I.W. w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev., *threat* n.Cum. s.Lin. ne.Nrf.

ì in *bread* Or.I. ne. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *dead* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *deaf* Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum., *death* Edb. n.Cum., *head* Or.I. ne. nm. sm. & s.Sc., *lead* Or.I. ne.Sc. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *red* ne. sn. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum.

The i (ì) in the above examples is due to a late shortening, that is the shortening took place after the ME. ę̄ had become ī.

ɐ in *heifer* m.Nhp. ne.Nrf., *lead* w.Som., *red* s.Som.

ə in *bread*, *deaf*, *death*, *head*, *lead*, *red* Uls., *threat* Uls. n.Lan.

ja Cor., jā nw.Dev., jæ nw. & sw.Dev. in *heifer*.

jǣ in *again* snw.Yks. n.Der.

je in *again* ne.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. Flt. n. & wm.Stf. Der. Not. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n.Hrf. e. & w.Oxf. n.Bck. se.Hrt. se.Cmb., *dead* e. & w.Oxf., *head* w. & sw.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Rut. e. & w.War. Wor. Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks., *heifer* s.Pem. w.Som. e.Dev. Cor.

jė ne. & wm.Sc., jē nw. & m.Lan. I.Ma. in *again*.

jiə in *head* n. m. & w.Yks. Wil.

jɐ in *again* e.Hrf. nm.Brks., *dead* n. & e.Hrf., *head* w. & s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks.

jə in *dead*, *death*, *head* w.Wor.

ai in *heifer* me.Wil.

ā in *chap* nw.Hrt., *heifer* n. & ne.Ken. Sus.

ǣ in *again* n.Der., *bread* em.Lan. w.Wil., *dead* w.Wil.

ei in *bread* nnw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Som. e.Dev., *dead* n.Dur. nnw.Yks. s.Som. e.Dev., *deaf* n.Dur. nnw.Yks., *death* Ant. nnw.Yks., *head* nnw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. ne.Nhp. e.Dev., *lead*, *red* nnw.Yks., *threat* Ant. nnw.Yks.

eə in *again* sm.Sc. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Lin. me. & w.Wil. e.Som. n. & e.Dev., *bread* e.Suf., *dead* e.Suf. e.Dev., *deaf* n.Stf. nw.Hrt., *head* e.Suf., *red* nw.Hrt.

ē in *again* Frf. wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. w. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. sw.Dev., *bread* Inv. ne. & nm.Sc. s.Lan. ne. & s.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *dead* Sh.I. Inv. ne.Nrf. n. & se.Ken. w.Som. sw.Dev., *deaf* I.Ma. Lei., *death* Inv. Abd. em. wm. & sm.Sc., *head* Inv. sm.Sc. s.Nrf. n. & se.Ken. e. & w.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *heifer* e.An., *lead* Inv. ne.Nrf. Dor., *red* n.Dur. nw.Dev., *threat* Lth. Edb. wm.Sc. Kcb.

ia in *again* e. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks.

ie in *dead* nnw.Yks., *deaf* nnw. & snw.Yks., *death* nw.Yks.

iə in *again* s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & w.Cum. n. & m.Wm. ne. e. m. sw. & s.Lan. e.Der. n.Lin. Glo. nw.Hrt. nw.Wil. e.Dor. nw. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *bread* Yks. Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. n.Wor., *dead* Ant. sw. & s.Wm. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. s.War., *deaf* Ant. Wm. ne. snw. e. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. Lan. n. nw. & e.Der. n. nw. & s.Lin. Glo. e.Dev., *death* s.Sc. sw.Wm. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. w.War., *head* sw.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. w. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. Lin. s.War. n.Bck., *lead* ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. s.Oxf., *red* ne. nnw. & se.Yks., *threat* s.Sc. sw.Wm. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. se. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.

ī in *bread* Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., *dead* Or.I. Abd. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. nw.Der. n.Wor. ne.Nrf., *deaf* wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. wm. & s.Stf. ne.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n. & ne.Shr. Gmg. s.Pem. Glo. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Dor. nw. w. & s.Som. Dev. Cor., *death* Lth. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. wm.Stf., *head* Or.I. sn. em. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. n.Wor. nw.Som., *heifer* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb., *lead* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. ne. & nw.Der., *red* Or.I. wm. & sm.Sc. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., *threat* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. m. & s.Cum. ne.Yks.

ēo

§ **189.** The principal words belonging here are: *beat* pret., *been*, *cleave*, *creep*, *deep*, *dreary*, *fiend*, *fleece*, *freeze*, *priest*, *sneeze*, *thief*, *weed*, *wheel*; *be*, *bee*, *flee*, *free*, *knee*, *see*, *she*, *three*, *tree*; *blew*, *brew*, *chew*, *clew*, *crew*, *grew*, *knew*, *new*, *rue*, *sew*, *true*, *truth*, *yew*, *you*; *fly* sb., *fly* v., *lie* '*fib*,' *thigh*; *beer*, *dear*, *deer*; *breast*, *devil*, *fell* pret., *fellow*, *friend*, *sick*. For the dialect forms of *between*, *choose*, *farthing*, *forty*, *shoot*, *thirteen*, see Index.

§ **190.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. ēo is:

ei n.Stf., Nhp. Sus. + ī.

ē sw.Cy. + iə, ī.

iə nw.Lin. s.Oxf. + ī, sw.Cy. + ē, ī.

ī Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. but nw.Lin. + iə, Rut. Lei., Nhp. + ei, War.Wor. Shr. s.Midl. but s.Oxf. + iə, e.An. s.Cy. but Sus. + ei, sw.Cy. + ē, iə.

But ai occurs in *freeze* Ess.

ǣ in *priest*, *weed* Dor.

ei in *beat* pret. nnw.Yks., *cleave* s.Som., *creep* s.Som. e.Dev., *freeze* em. & se.Lan., *weed* s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp.

eə in *beat* pret. n.Stf. e.Suf. e.Dev., *cleave* e.Dev., *dreary* I.Ma. Dor. e.Dev., *freeze* n.Stf., *thief* se.Lan.

ėi in *weed* w.Frf. e.Per.

ē in *beat* pret. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.War. ne.Nrf., *cleave* w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma., *priest* s.Stf.

iə in *beat* pret. s.Sc. e.Yks. Lan. n.Der., *cleave* Ant. em. & sw. Lan., *creep* nw.Lan. n.Der., *dreary* Abd. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. se.Ken., *deep* se.Lan., *fiend* s.Dur. m.Cum. e.Yks. em.Lan., *priest* se.Lan., *sneeze*, *weed* n.Der.

je in *beat* pret. sw. & s.Lan.

əi in *freeze* ne.Nrf.

§ **191.** In some words where the modern lit. language has a long vowel, the vowel has often undergone early or late shortening in the dialects. In the former case, it has gen. become e (ė) and in the latter case i (ì).

ǣ occurs in *beat* pret. s.Sc.

e in *beat* pret. Abd. sn.Sc. Per. sm.Sc. Edb. Dub. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. m. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. m.Shr. ne.Cmb., *cleave* Per., *creep*, *deep* s.Stf., *fiend* ne.Sc.

ė in *beat* pret. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *weed* w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *beat* pret. m.Yks. ne.Shr. Dor., *creep* Dor., *deep* n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. Lei. w.Som., *fiend* I.Ma. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.,

fleece n.Hrf. Glo. Sus., *freeze* sw.Nhb. Sus., *thief* e.Hrf., *wheel* m.Shr. Sus. Dor. w.Som.

i in *beat* pret. ne.Sc., *creep*, *meek*, *reek* ne.Sc. n.Ayr. em. & sm.Sc. Kcb. I.Ma., *deep* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb., *fiend* Sh.I. ne. & nm.Sc. Edb. s.Sc., *fleece* w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. Kcb. I.Ma., *priest* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *thief* Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma., *weed* w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma., *wheel* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.

§ **192.** When the ēo was final in OE. or its equivalent became final in ME. through loss of a consonant, it has had the normal development in most dialects, but in many dialects it has become **ei** or **ē**. See below. The principal words are : *be*, *bee*, *flee*, *free*, *knee*, *see*, *she*, *three*, *tree*.

ǣ occurs in *see* ne.Der., *tree* ne.Der. Dor.

ei in *be* s.Sc. s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. nm. & m.Yks. s.Chs. Stf. ne.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. e.Suf., *bee* s.Sc. s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. Lei. e.Suf. e.Dev., *flee* s.Sc. s.Nhb., *free* s.Sc. s.Nhb. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf., *knee* s.Sc. s.Nhb. n. & e.Stf. m.Nhp. ne.Shr., *see* s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. nw. & m.Yks. m. & w.Chs. n. & e.Stf. ne. e. w. & s.Der. Rut. Lei. ne.Shr. e.Suf. e.Som., *she* s.Sc. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. nnw. & m.Yks. n. & e.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.Suf., *three* s.Sc. s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. se.Lan. Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. ne. e. & w.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp., *tree* s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. n. & em.Stf. e. & s.Der. m.Nhp. ne.Shr.

eə in *flee* n.Stf.

ē in *bee* Lei. Wor. ne.Shr. Brks. ne.Nrf. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *flee* Dor. w.Som., *see* n.Dur. Lei. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Som., *she* sm.Sc. Lei. Dor., *three* nm.Stf. Lei. n.Wor. ne.Shr. sw.Dev., *tree* ne.Shr.

i in *be* (unstressed form, see Index) ; *bee* snw.Yks., *see* w.Oxf. nm.Brks., *tree* ne.Wm. I.Ma.

iə in *bee* Ant. n.Lan. Brks., *free* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *see* m. & se.Yks. Lin., *she* ne. m. & se.Yks., *three* m. & se.Yks. m.Lin. se.Hrt., *tree* m. & s.Lin.

ī in *be* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Wgt. Uls. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. Wm. nnw. se. w. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. n.Bck. m.Bdf. n. & nw.Hrt. se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. Suf. n. & se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. n. e. & s.Dev. e.Cor., *bee* Sc. but s.Sc. **bei**, Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som., *flee* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. em.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev., *free* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *knee* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil., *see* Sc. but s.Sc. **sei**, Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs. Flt. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. War. s.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess.Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. n. e. & sw.Dev. Cor., *she* Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n. e. & w.Wm. ne. nnw. m. e. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. e.War. Hrf. s.Pem. s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. w. & s.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. sw.Dev. Cor., *three* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin. Rut. ne. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & s.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. n. & se.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. n. e. & s.Dev., *tree* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw.Nhb. Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. em. & wm.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. nw.Nrf. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som.

ū in *she* s.Dur. nnw. w. sw. & s.Yks. s.Lan. e.Der.

ǣ in *she* Sh. & Or.I. s.Sc.

§ **193.** The OE. combination ēow has given rise to a large variety of forms in such words as *blew*, *brew*, *chew*, *clew*, *crew*, *grew*, *knew*, *new*, *rue*, *sew*, *true*, *truth*, *yew*, *you*.

au occurs in *brew* Dor., *chew* Sh.I. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Wm. nnw. & m.Yks. m. & s.Lan. ne.Nrf. Dor. e.Dev., *sew* se.Ken. nw.Wil., *truth* Bch. Abd.

ā in *chew* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. w.Wil.

eu in *chew* snw. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. se.Ken., *crew* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em.Lan., *grew* n. & em.Lan., *knew* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Wm. n.Lan., *new* Lth. n.Nhb. sw.Yks. m.Bck. n.Ken., *sew* n.Nhb. n.Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. n.Lan.

eə in *truth* m.Yks.

iu in *blew* Kcb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. e.Som., *brew* s.Sc. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Sus. e.Som., *chew* sw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Shr. Som , *clew* Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin. Som., *crew* m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. Som., *grew* s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin., *knew* sn.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. Cum. Wm. nnw. nm. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & m.Lan. Lin. Lei. se.Hrt. Ess., *new* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. em. wm. & sm.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. m.Shr. Glo. e.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. w.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. s.Som., *rue* n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw.Lin. Sus., *sew* n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks. se.Cmb., *true* s.Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Shr. s.Pem. s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. nw.Nrf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., *truth* s.Sc. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. se. & s.Lan. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Nrf. Ess. n.Ken., *yew* n.Nhb. sw.Yks. m.Lin.

iü in *brew* ne.Nrf., *knew* e.Suf., *new*, *truth* ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf., *true* ne.Nrf. n.Dev.

iə in *chew*, *new*, *true*, *truth* m.Yks.

jau in *you* nne.Nhb. n. & m.Lan. e. & m.Lan. n. & nw.Oxf.

jā in *you* m. & s.Lan. s.Lin.

jeu in *yew* nnw.Yks. n.Lan., *you* se.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken.

jiu in *yew* wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. se. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. se.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Hnt. se.Ken., *you* s.Nhb. em.Lan. e.Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. e.Sus.

jiü in *you* n. sw. & s.Dev.

jou in *you* s.Sc. se.Nhb. snw. & w.Yks. sw.Lan. se.Cmb.

jǭ in *you* w. & sw.Yks.

jō in *you* Kcd. nw. w. & ms.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. w. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. e.War. n.Wor. m.Shr.

ju in *blew* Bch. Abd.

jū in *blew*, *clew* I.Ma., *knew* Uls. se.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. I.Ma., *new* Or.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Uls. se.Nhb. sm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. e.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil., *true* Or.I., *yew* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. Ant. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. snw.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. me. & w.Wil., *you* Sh.I. Inv. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. nne. & me.Nhb. Cum. nnw. snw. e. nm. & se.Yks. I.Ma. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. Hrf. Glo. n. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. Dor.

jɐu in *yew* s.Sc., *you* s.Sc. s.Stf. Lei. n.Wor. n. & se.Cmb. ne. me. & se.Nrf. Suf. w.Som.

jǣ in *you* w.Som. sw.Dev.

jū in *you* Bnff. se.Nrf. w.Som. Dev. se.Cor.

ou in *chew* ne.Sc. Per. s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum.

nnw. snw. & e.Yks. em.Lan. e.Suf., *sew* sw.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. m. & se.Yks. s.Oxf.

ǭ in *chew* n.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr. m.Bck. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev., *sew* Wm. I.Ma. Dor. nw.Dev.

ȯu in *sew* e.Yks., *true* n. & me.Nhb.

ō in *chew* s.Sur. w.Sus., *sew* me.Nhb. nnw.Yks. nw. em. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. m.Shr. e.Suf. Sus. e. & w.Som.

u in *truth* Inv. sn.Sc. Ayr. Ant. me.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Stf. e.Hrf. Oxf. nw.Nrf. me.Wil.

uə in *truth* me.Nhb. Glo. w.Suf.

ū in *blew* Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr. Edb. Peb. me.Nhb. n.Dur. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *brew* Sc. Ant. Dub. s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. & se.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. s.Som., *chew* Inv. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf., *clew* Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Lan. n.Der. Rut. Lei. se.Ken., *crew* Inv. ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som., *grew* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf., *knew* s.Lei. se.Ken., *new* sn.Sc. Ant. em. & s.Stf. Lei. w.War. n.Wor. n.Bck. Lon. e.Suf. n. & se.Ken. Sus., *rue* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor., *sew* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant., *true* Sh.I. Inv. ne. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. m.Lin. e. & s.War. s.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. nw.Hrt. nw. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *truth* sn.Sc. Uls. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. nm. se. & sw.Yks. nw. m. sw. & ms.Lan. w.Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. & s.Stf. Der. Not. e.War. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. s.Nrf. Ess. Hmp. Wil. e.Dor.

ʊu in *chew* e.Yks. e.Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. sw.Dev., *sew* me.Wil., *true* snw.Yks. e.Suf., *truth* Cai. e.Stf. m.Nhp.

œ in *truth* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc.

œu in *brew* s.Chs. e.Suf., *new*, *rue* s.Sc., *true* s.Chs., *truth* s.Sc. s.Chs.

œ̄ in *blew* Or.I. Edb., *new* sw. & s.Dev., *truth* s.Dev.

ü in *truth* em.Sc. n.Dev.

ǖ in *blew* e.Suf. e.Dev., *brew*, *chew*, *rue* e.Dev., *crew* w.Som. e.Dev., *new* w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *true* e.Suf. w.Som. n. e. & sw.Dev., *truth* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & e.Dev.

ǫu in *brew* s.Nhb., *sew* ne.Nrf.

§ **194**. The combination ēog, ēoh has gen. had the same development as OE. medial ig (§ 78).

ae occurs in *thigh* sm.Lan.

ai in *fly* sb. Inv. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. s.Sur. w.Sus. n. & sw.Dev., *fly* v. Inv. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. e.Sus., *lie* '*fib*' Inv. Lth. Ant. es.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. s.Oxf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som., *thigh* ne.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. sw.Lan. s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. s.War. Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. w.Som. n.Dev.

ā in *lie* m.Yks.

ài in *fly* sb. s.Sc. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Shr. e.Suf., *fly* v. em.Lan. I.Ma. Lei., *lie* em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. ne. nw. & w.Der. s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. e. & w.Suf., *thigh* em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs.

e in *fly* v. (**fleg**, **flek**) Chs.

ei in *fly* sb. s.Sc. Uls. s.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Chs. sw.Dev., *lie* s.Sc. Uls. s.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks., *thigh* s.Sc. n.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. & es.Yks.

ī in *fly* v. (**flix**) Cai., (**flig**) n. ne. & w.Yks. Chs., *lie* (**lig**) Sc. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.Oxf. Bdf.

ī̄ in *fly* sb. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. nw. em. ms. & s.Lan. wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Dor. s.Som., *fly* v. Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. e. sw. & s.Yks. me.Wil. Dor. Som., *lie* Sc. Uls. Wxf. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin., *thigh* Or.I. wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Ant. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin.

oi in *fly* sb. n.Stf. Rut. w.War. se.Ken., *fly* v. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dev., *lie* se.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. Glo. m.Bck. se.Ken. Sus., *thigh* n.Stf. Lei. w.War. se.Ken.

ʊi in *fly* sb. s.Oxf. n. & w.Wil. e.Som. e.Dev., *fly* v. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dev., *lie* n.Ken. Dor. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev., *thigh* me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw.Som. e.Dev.

əi in *fly* sb., *lie*, *thigh* ne.Nrf.

§ **195**. The combination ēor has gen. become **iə(r**, **īr** in such words as *beer*, *dear*, *deer*.

eiə occurs in *beer* nnw.Yks. s.Chs. ne.Shr., *dear* nnw.Yks. s.Chs.

eə in *beer* n.Stf. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf., *dear* n.Stf. e.Der. Nrf. e.Suf., *deer* n.Stf.

iə in *beer* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev. w.Cor., *dear* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Dnb. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev., *deer* Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

iər in *beer* Inv. Abd. Per. Peb. s.Sc. Uls. n.Cum. I.Ma., *dear* Inv. Bch. Abd. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma., *deer* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.

ìr in *dear*, *deer* Edb.

īr in *beer* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me.Nhb. w.Wm., *dear* Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. me.Nhb. w.Wm., *deer* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc. Wm.

§ **196**. In such words as *breast*, *devil*, *fell* pret., *fellow*, *friend*, the long vowel was gen. shortened at an early period in the dialects, just as in the lit. language. Some of the words have had the normal development of ēo (§ **190**) in several dialects. See below. For the dialect forms of *sick* see below.

a occurs in *fellow* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma.

à in *fellow* Ayr. Lth.

æ in *devil* e.Suf., *fell* pret., *friend* se.Ken., *fellow* n.Nhb. se.Ken.

e in *breast* n.Dur. w.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. s.War. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. e.Dev., *devil* Sh.I. ne.Sc. snw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Som. e.Dev., *fell* Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev., *fellow* Bch. Abd. sn. & nm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. s.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. nw. & w.Wil. Som. n. e. & sw.Dev. Cor., *friend* wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. e. nm. sw. & s.Yks. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. m.Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bck. se.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. n. & e.Dev., *hips* (*berries*) Lan. Chs. Der. Dor.

i in *breast* ne.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. m.Yks. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Dor. e. & w.Som., *devil* Per. Kcb. Irel. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw. & e.Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. Wor. n.Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som. nw.Dev., *friend* sn. nm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. ne. nnw. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. Bdf. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Dor. sw.Dev., *sick* Sh.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. Uls. n.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw. & m.Lin. m.Nhp. e.War. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.

ì in *breast* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *devil* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *friend* Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc., *sick* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum.

The **i** (**ì**) in the above examples is due to a late shortening, that is the shortening took place after ME. ē had become ī.

ʊ in *fellow* em.Sc. ne.Nrf. w.Som. e.Dev.

ə in *breast* Uls. nw.Lan., *fellow, friend* Uls.
ǣ in *breast* em.Lan. I.Ma.
ei in *devil* nnw.Yks.
ē in *breast* s.Sc. e.Dev., *friend* w.Som., *sick* me.Wil.
iə in *breast* ne. & m.Yks. em. & s.Lan., *devil* n. & ne.Yks., *fell* pret. n.Cum., *sick* m.Yks. se.Hrt.
ī in *breast* Or.I. Inv. Abd. sn.Sc. Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. & e.Yks. s.Sur. w.Sus., *devil* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. Der., *friend* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. n. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. e.Dor., *sick* Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm.
ə̄ in *friend* n.Lan.

Chapter III

THE FRENCH ELEMENT

§ **197.** In the treatment of the French element, the most satisfactory plan is to start out in most cases from the present pronunciation of literary English, because the French words have come into the dialects at various periods and through various channels. When the vowels in the French words have had the same development in the dialects as those in the native words, a cross reference is given to the paragraph where the corresponding development is treated in detail.

a

§ **198.** Words which in the lit. language have **æ** (written **a**), have gen. had the same development in the dialects as OE. **æ**, **a** in closed syllables (§ **23**). Such words are: *barrel, cabbage, camel, carrot, carry, catch, marry, mass, radish, rat; facts; fashion, gash, passion; plank; alum, gallon, value.*

But **æ** occurs in *barrel* em.Lan., *catch* I.Ma.
e in *carrot* em.Lan. ne.Nrf., *carry* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. n.Dur. em.Lan., *catch* se.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. m.Shr. Oxf. Lon. se.Ken. Sus. w.Som. nw.Dev., *facts* em.Lan., *marry* Inv. Bch. Abd. nm.Sc. n.Dur., *mass* Abd. Kcb. n.Nhb. m.Cum. em.Lan., *plank* se.& sw.Yks. em.Lan., *radish* ne.Sc. Nhb. Dur. sw.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. w.War. n.Shr. Glo. Nrf. Suf. Sus. w.Wil.
ė in *carry* Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc., *marry* Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
i in *catch* Hrt. Ess. me.Wil.
o in *catch* em.Lan. w.Wor., *plank* s.Lan. n.Stf. ne.Shr., *rat* s.Chs. Lei. m.Nhp. War. w.Wor. n.Shr. nw.Oxf.
ɐ in *catch* ne.Nrf.
ə in *carry* Inv. se.Lan.
ja in *carrot* n.Der., *catch* sm.Lan.
je in *carry, catch* n.Der.
ā in *carrot* Edb. w.Wil., *facts* Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb., *mass* n.Nhb., *rat* w.Som.
ǣ in *carry* I.Ma., *radish* se.Ken.
ē in *camel* s.Sc., *carry* Abd. Ayr., *catch* em.Lan., *marry* Ayr. Kcb., *radish* w.Frf. e.Per.

The monosyllabic forms of *barrel, carrot, carry* have:
ar in *barrel* Inv. ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. me. & se.Nhb. I.Ma.
aə in *barrel* I.W. sw.Dev.
ā in *barrel* s.Nhb. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., *carrot* e.Suf. Sus., *carry* Cum. Der. Nhp. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
jā in *carry* n.Der. w.Som.
jer in *carry* ne.Sc.
ǭr in *barrel* Lth. Edb.

§ **199.** The **a** in the combination **aʃ** in such words as *fashion, gash, passion*, &c., has gen. had the normal development, but
ai occurs in *fashion* sm. & s.Lan., *gash* w.Som., *passion* sm.Lan.
æi in *fashion* me.Wil.
e in *fashion* sw.Yks. se.Lan.
ei in *fashion* em.Lan.
On the diphthongization of the **a** in this position, see § **27**.

§ **200.** The **a** in the combination **al** has gen. had the normal development (§ **23**) in such words as *alum, gallon, value.* But
à occurs in *alum* Edb.
e in *gallon* se.Lan., *value* ne.Sc. Ant.
ė in *value* s.Sc.
ē in *value* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
ja in *gallon* n.Der.
o in *alum* I.Ma.
The **al** in *alum* has become **ā** in Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. and **à** in Lth. Kcb. s.Sc.

§ **201.** **ar** in the combination **ar** + cons. has gen. had the same development as OE. **ear** + cons. (§ **37**). Examples are: *barber, bargain, card, garden, part, quart, warrant.*
But **aə** occurs in *card, part* w.Wm., *garden* se.Ken.
à in *quart* Sus., *warrant* s.Sc.
æ in *barber* em. & sw.Lan., *bargain* Lei., *garden* sw.Lan., *part* sw.Lan. Lei. w.Wil. e.Som., *quart* sw.Lan.
er in *part* n.Cum.
eə in *barber* sw.Yks., *bargain* sw.Yks. em. & sw.Lan., *card* sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. me.Wil., *garden* sw.Yks. e.Dev., *part* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. w.Som. e.Dev.
eər in *card* Inv. Ant., *part* n.Cum.
ėr in *card* s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc., *part* ne. & s.Sc.
ē in *part* se.Yks.
ēr in *bargain* se.Nhb., *part* me. & se.Nhb.
iə in *card* Dor., *garden* Wil. Dor. nw.Dev., *part* me.Wil.
ǭ in *part* Glo., *quart* Dor., *warrant* (**wǭn**) w.Som.
jar in *card* Abd.
jā in *card* n.Der. w.Som., *garden* n.Der. Lei. nw.Oxf. e.Hrf.

§ **202.** Words which in the lit. language have **ān** (written **an, aun**) + cons., have a great variety of forms in the dialects in such words as *aunt, branch, chance, chant, dance.*
ā occurs in *aunt* wm.Sc. m.Yks. n.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. w.Wor. n.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. I.W. e.Dor. w.Som., *branch* e.Yks. Rut. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken., *chance* ne.Sc. n.Nhb. e.Yks. s.Stf. Rut. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor. w.Som., *chant* Ayr. n.Nhb. s.Stf. s.Oxf., *dance* Abd. Lth. Edb. e.Yks. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dor. w.Som.
à in *aunt* Edb., *dance* Ayr.
ǣ in *aunt* me.Wil., *branch* I.Ma. me.Wil., *chance* Lei. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev., *chant* me.Wil., *dance* Lei. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev.
ei in *branch* wm.Sc.
eə in *aunt* e.Hrf., *dance* w.Cor.
ē in *aunt* s.Lan. n. ne. & w.Der. m.Shr. w.Wil., *branch* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wil., *chance* nm.Brks., *chant* em.Lan., *dance* n.Shr. e.Dor.

oə in *branch, chance* se.Lan.

ǭ in *aunt* Lth. Edb. ne.Yks. sw.Lan., *chance* sn.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Lan. s.Stf. se.Hrt., *chant* Lth. Edb., *dance* sn.Sc.

óə in *dance* em. & se.Lan.

a in *aunt* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & e.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. m.Not. m. & s.Lin. Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Wor. ne.Shr. Glo. e.Sus., *branch* sn.Sc. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. nw.Lin., *chance* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. n. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & m.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr. Hnt. nw.Nrf. w.Som., *chant* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. n. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin., *dance* Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. m. & se.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Shr. w.Som.

à in *aunt, chant* s.Sc., *branch* nnw.Yks., *chance* Ayr.

æ in *aunt* e.Suf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor., *branch, chance, dance* w.Wil. Dor.

e in *branch* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Sur. w.Sus., *chant* se.Lan., *dance* n.Hrf. s.Sur. w.Sus.

o in *aunt* sw.Yks. em.Lan., *branch* n.Stf., *chance* se. sw. & s.Yks. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. e.Hrf., *chant* sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf., *dance* snw. sw. & ms.Yks. sw. & s.Lan.

§ **203.** Words like *ball, balm,* &c. have gen. had the same development as OE. **eal**+cons. (§ **38**).

§ **204.** Words which in the lit. language have **ei** (written **a**), have gen. had the same development as OE. **æ**, **a** in open syllables (§ **43**). Examples are: *able, age, ague, apron, baby, bacon, bale, blame, brace, cage, case, chafe, chase, contrary, face, fade, gage, lace, lazy, mason, paste, place, plate, rage, rate, safe, slate, table, taste, wages.*

But **ā** occurs in *apron* ne.Sc., *case, face* e.Dor., *fade* Sh.I., *safe* w.Som.

à in *apron* Edb.

ə̄ in *contrary* sm.Lan.

ja in *able* s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lan. e.Hrf., *apron* snw. & m.Yks.

jæ in *able* w.Wil. e.Som., *apron* w.Wil.

je in *able* me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. nw.Lan., *age* me.Nhb. n.Cum., *apron* Wil., *bacon* n.Dur., *case* n.Stf. nw.Der. Oxf., *fade, taste* se.Nhb., *mason, paste* se.Nhb. n.Dur.

jeə in *able* n.Cum.

jē in *able* Dur. Cum. Wm., *ague* Kcb., *apron* nw.Som., *cage, gage* n.Der., *case* n.Der. s.Nrf.

jia in *age* se.Wm.

jiə in *able* m.Yks.

a in *apron* sn.Sc. s.Dur. n.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. snw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. n.Lin. w.War. n.Wor. n.Shr. Glo., *baby* gen. in Eng., *chafe* Abd. Kcb. se.Nhb. w.Wm. I.Ma., *chase* s.Dur. n.Yks. n.Lan., *contrary* Inv. Ayr. Kcb., *slate* gen. in Sc. Irel. & Eng.

à in *baby* s.Sc.

æ in *apron* m.Bck. Hmp. Wil. e.Som. nw.Dev.

e in *apron* Lth. Rut. Lei. me.Wil., *bale* Abd., *blame* ne.Sc., *case* Sh.I. Bch. Abd., *chase* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. nw.Der., *mason* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Lth. Edb., *safe* sn.Sc. n.Stf. nw.Der. e.War. n.Shr., *taste* nw.Der.

ė in *able* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *bale* w.Frf. e.Per., *blame* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *brace* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. nw.Der., *case* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *chase* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *face* Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. m.Lan. nw. & w.Der. Not. ne.Nhp., *fade* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., *lace, mason, table* w.Frf. e.Per., *lazy* Inv. sn.Sc., *paste* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., *place* sn. & wm.Sc. Flt. nw. & e.Der. n.Shr. se.Hrt., *rate* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *safe* sn.Sc. Peb., *taste* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

ə in *contrary* w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma.

§ **205.** Words which in the lit. language have **ei** (written **ai, ay, ei**), have gen. had the same development in the dialects as ME. **ai** (§ **48**). Such words are: *acquaint, bait, chain, dainty, delay, fail, faint, faith, fray, gain, gay, grain, jay, pay, plain, pray, rail, rein, train, vein, wait.*

But **ai** occurs in *gay* Abd. Lth., *rein* ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm.

ā in *faint* Sh.I. Bch. Abd., *faith* w.Som. nw.Dev., *pay* e.Suf.

ài in *acquaint* s.Der.

æi in *rein* n.Cum.

ǣ in *bait, pay* ne.Nrf., *gay, jay, pray* w.Wil.

ei in *acquaint* s.Chs. nw.Der. ne.Nrf. Sus., *faith* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *pray* m.Yks., *rein* n.Cum. nnw.Yks. em.Lan.

ėi in *gay* ne. nw. & s.Sc., *rein* w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.

iə in *acquaint* m.Yks., *fail* s.Sc., *rein* Lin.

ī in *rein* Lth. me. & s.Nhb. Dur.

oi in *wait* w.Som.

jē in *gain* n. ne. & nw.Der., *gay* n. & nw.Der.

a in *acquaint* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., *faint* Abd. snw.Yks. ne.Nrf.

e in *acquaint* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. snw. & e.Yks. I.Ma. n.Der., *dainty* Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. m.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks., *faint* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan., *faith* nw.Dev., *rein* sn.Sc., *train* Peb.

ė in *bait* Kcd. Frf. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. s.Nhb., *faith* Abd. s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant., *vein* s.Sc., *wait* Or.I. wm. & s.Sc.

i in *bait* e.Der., *train* Lei.

ì in *chain, rein* s.Sc.

ɐ in *dainty, faint* sn.Sc.

ə in *acquaint* n.Lan.

§ **206.** Words which in the lit. language have **ei** (written **a**)+nasal+consonant, have a large variety of forms in the dialects. Such words are: *ancient, chamber, change, danger, mange, stranger.*

ai occurs in *ancient* Ess. se.Ken., *change* ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. se.Ken., *danger* w. & s.Wor. m.Shr. se.Ken., *stranger* w.Wor. Ess. se.Ken.

ā in *ancient* w.Frf. e.Per., *chamber* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. ne. se. & ms.Yks. n.Lin. n.Wor. n.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. Ess., *danger* se.Nhb., *stranger* e.Suf.

à in *ancient* Lth. Edb., *chamber* s.Sc.

æi in *change* w.Wil.

ǣ in *change, stranger* me.Wil.

ei in *chamber* n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *change* sm.Sc. Ant. sw.Nhp. e.Sus., *danger* wm.Sc. Ant., *stranger* wm.Sc. sw.Nhp. Bdf.

eə in *ancient* e. m. & sw.Yks. Lin. e.Suf., *chamber* m. & sw.Yks. Lin., *change* n.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dev., *danger* n.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. m.Bck., *stranger* n.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. n.Ken.

ėi in *change* wm.Sc. Kcb., *stranger* Kcb.

ē in *ancient* se.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. Sus., *chamber* Inv. Ayr. s.Nhb. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. e.Suf. me.Wil. w.Cor., *change* Inv. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. e.Suf., *danger* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm. nw. se. & es.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Dor., *stranger* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. Sus. e.Dor.

iə in *chamber* nw.Der., *change* w.Som., *danger, stranger* m.Yks.

ī in *change* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. m.Chs. Dnb.

oə in *chamber* se.Lan., *mange* sw.Yks.

ǭ in *ancient* sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. ne.Yks., *chamber* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb., *danger* se.Lan., *mange* w.Som.

a in *ancient* ne. sn. & sm.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Shr.

ne.Nrf. e.Som., *chamber* sn. & wm.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. ne. & s.Nrf. w.Wil., *change* s.Nrf. e.Som., *danger, stranger* ne.Yks. ne.Nrf. e.Som.

æ in *ancient* Glo. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev., *chamber* Lei. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev., *change* Glo. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *danger* w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *stranger* Glo. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.

e in *ancient* s.Nhb. n.Dur. em.Lan., *chamber* se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Dev., *stranger* Wm.

ė in *change* s.Sc., *danger* Inv. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur.

i in *chamber* Som.

ì in *change* w.Frf. e.Per.

o in *ancient* wm.Sc., *change* sw.Lan. m.Nhp., *danger* sw.Lan.

§ **207.** Words which in the lit. language have **eə** (written **air, eir**), have had the following development in the dialects in such words as *chair, heir, pair:*

air occurs in *chair* Ant.

aiə in *chair* me. & w.Wil., *heir* w.Wil., *pair* me.Wil.

ā in *chair* ne.Nrf., *heir* n.Shr., *pair* Wm. nnw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Wor. m.Shr. ne.Nrf.

æiə in *chair* w.Wil.

ǣ in *chair* se.Ken., *heir* m.Cum. n.Lan. nw.Der. se.Ken., *pair* n.Wm. nw. & w.Der. se.Ken.

eir in *chair* wm. & s.Sc.

eiə in *chair* s.Chs. m.Nhp.

eiər in *chair, pair* sn.Sc.

eə in *chair* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. & m.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.War. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Dor., *heir* s.Nhb. Dur. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks. em. & se.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev., *pair* s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & ne.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. s.Oxf. Bdf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev.

eər in *chair* sn.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma., *pair* Inv. Ant. n.Cum.

ėir in *chair* s.Sc.

ē in *chair* w.Wm., *heir* sw. & s.Lan., *pair* snw.Yks.

ēr in *chair* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum. w.Wm., *heir* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. Wm., *pair* Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum.

iə in *chair* m. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. & w.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e. & w.War. n.Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. Sus. I.W. Dor. n. & e.Dev., *heir* Sus., *pair* ne.Shr. Dor. nw.Som.

iər in *chair* Bch. Abd. se.Nhb. I.Ma., *heir* I.Ma., *pair* n.Cum. I.Ma.

ir in *chair* ne.Sc.

ə in *heir* w.Wil., *pair* se.Lan. s.Stf. w.Wil.

§ **208.** For the dialect forms of *example* and *master* see Index.

e

§ **209.** Words which in the lit. language have **e** (written **e, ea**), have gen. had in the dialects the same development as OE. **e** in closed syllables (§ **51**). Examples are: *celery, cellar, debt, directly, jealous, jelly, mend, pleasure, sense, tremble, trench, very, vessel.*

But **a** occurs in *celery* Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. n.Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bck. e.Sus. Som. n.Dev., *cellar, trench* I.Ma., *very* n. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. se. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. w.Oxf.

æ in *celery* s.Wor. n.Bck. Sus., *directly* Sus.

ė in *trench* wm.Sc.

i in *cellar, jealous, jelly* w.Som., *pleasure* Bch. Abd. Kcb. n.Dur. w.Wm. w.Som., *sense* m.Yks. I.Ma., *tremble* n.Dur. ne.Yks. Oxf. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som., *trench* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. m.Yks.

ì in *pleasure* s.Sc.

o in *celery* se.Wor. Glo.

ɐ in *sense* sn.Sc. e.Dor., *trench* sn.Sc. Lth. Edb., *very* w.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.Sus. nw.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som.

ə in *sense* Uls., *very* Uls. n.Der. nw. & w.Wil.

ǣ in *celery* me.Wil.

ē in *sense* w.Som.

ī in *pleasure* Inv. Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb. n.Cum.

§ **210.** Words which in the lit. language have **ə̄** + cons. (written **ear, er, ur** + cons.), have gen. had in the dialects the same development as OE. **ear, eor** + cons. (§§ **37, 56**). The principal words belonging here are: *clergy, concern, certain, herb, hurt, mercy, nurse, pert, purse, search, sermon, serpent, servant, serve, service, vermin.* Although *clerk* has **ā** in the lit. language, it follows the above rule in the dialects.

But **æ** occurs in *mercy* Sus. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

ǣ in *clerk, concern, serpent, servant, serve, service, vermin* sw.Lan., *certain* em. sw. & ms.Lan.

eə in *certain* Rut., *pert* m.Cum.

ėr in *clerk* s.Sc.

iə in *herb* m.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Lan. m.Lin., *pert* Wm. e. & se.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus. Wil. w.Som. e.Dev.

iər in *herb* s.Sc.

ǭ in *hurt* m.Lan. nw.Dev.

ɐ in *clergy* s.Lin. se.Ken. s.Oxf. Dor., *nurse* Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *purse* Rut. Brks. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev.

ɐr in *certain* Sh.I. wm.Sc.

ɐ̄ in *clerk* se.Ken., *certain* ms.Lan. n.Lei. e.War. e.Hrf. e.Dor. n.Dev., *herb* n.Ken., *hurt* m.Nhp. m.Bck. me.Wil.

ər in *clergy* Uls., *pert* n.Cum. I.Ma.

ə̄ in *clergy* Wm. snw.Yks., *herb* n.Stf. nw.Lin. se.Ken., *hurt* m.Bck., *pert, purse* n.Der., *serve* sm.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken., *service* se.Ken.

In *herb* the falling diphthong has often become a rising diphthong beginning with **j**. See Index.

i

§ **211.** Words which in the lit. language have **i**, gen. have **i** in the dialects also. Examples are: *cinder, cistern, dinner, ink, linnet, liquid, pick(-axe), quilt, spirit.*

But **æ** occurs in *pick* Sur.

e in *cistern* se.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. w.War. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Sus., *ink* me.Wil., *linnet* w.Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan., *pick* Rut. War. s.Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. nw.Dev., *spirit* s.Lan. n.Lin. w. & s.Wor. Glo. s.Oxf.

ė in *pick* wm.Sc.

ì in *spirit* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.

o in *spirit* s.Nhb.

u in *cinder* Ant.

ɐ in *spirit* w.Som.

œ in *quilt* w.Som.

ə in *spirit* Wm. Yks. n. m. & se.Lan. n.Der.

iə in *cistern* sw.Wm. nw. & se.Yks. e.Dev.

ī in *cistern* se.Yks., *pick* Cor., *spirit* em.Sc. Ayr.

o

§ **212.** Words which in the lit. language have **o**, have gen. had the same development in the dialects as OE. **o** in closed syllables (§ **82**). Such words are: *coffin, cost, cotton, fond, honour, jolly, pot, rock,* &c. But in the s.Midl., eastern, southern, and south-western dialects the **o** is often lengthened to **ǭ**. For the dialect forms of *Thomas* see Index.

§ **213.** Words which in the lit. language have **oi** (written **oi, oy**), have in the dialects a great diversity of forms in such words as: *boil, choice, coin, join, joint, joist, loin, moil, moist, noise, oil, ointment, oyster, point, poison, soil* sb., *spoil, voice.*

ai occurs in *boil* Lth. Edb. Dub. Wm. s.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. w.Wor. n.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. se.Ken. Sur. Sus. e.Dor. e.Dev., *choice* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. n.Wor. n.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. & w.Dor. e.Dev., *join* Ayr. Lth. Edb. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. w.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ess. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e. & sw.Dev., *joint* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev., *joist* sn.Sc. Lth. Edb. nnw. snw. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Nhp. Glo. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. w.Som., *loin* Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Sus. Dor., *moil* sw.Lan. m.Shr. Dor., *moist* Ayr. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. Lei. n.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor., *noise* Ayr. Edb. se. & sw.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Wor. n.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. Suf. Ess. se.Ken. e.Sus. Wil. Dor., *oil* n.Ayr. Edb. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. Glo. se.Hrt. Cmb. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor., *ointment* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. ne.Yks. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Cmb. e.Suf. Sus. se.Ken. e.Dev., *oyster* Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. n.Shr. s.Oxf. Cmb. Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor., *point* Lth. Edb. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.Wor. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Dev., *poison* Edb. em. se. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Dev., *soil* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. s.Oxf. Lon. se.Ken. Sus., *spoil* ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. ne.Cmb. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. Sur. Sus. e.Dor., *voice* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Der. Lei. w.War. n.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. e.Suf. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.

aiò *oil*, **saiò** *soil* me.Wil.

aiə in *moil* e.Dev., *oil* s.Oxf. w.Wil. w.Dor. s.Dev., *spoil* s.Oxf. e.Dev.

ài in *boil* em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. wm. & s.Stf. ne. w. & s.Der. s.Lei. ne. & se.Shr. m.Bck., *choice* se. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr., *join*, *joint* em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma., *joist* em. & s.Lan. I.Ma., *loin* em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr. s.Sus., *moil*, *moist* em.Lan. I.Ma., *noise* em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. ne. w. & s.Der. s.War. n.Ken. Sus., *oil* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & s.Der. s.War. ne.Shr. m.Bck. w.Sus., *ointment* em. & se.Lan. I.Ma., *oyster* em. se. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der., *point* I.Ma. m.Bck. w.Suf., *poison* I.Ma., *soil* em. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & w.Der., *spoil* em.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr., *voice* em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. ne. w. & s.Der.

ei in *boil* ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. ne. & nw.Der., *choice* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. ms.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der., *join*, *joint* s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf., *joist* se.Nhb. e. & se.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Der. Lei., *loin* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. nw.Der. s.Sur. w.Sus., *moil* wm.Sc., *moist* n.Stf., *noise* wm.Sc. ms. & s.Lan. nw. & e.Der. w.Wil., *oil* ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. ms.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. m.Nhp., *ointment* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. n.Stf. nw.Der., *oyster* n.Stf., *point* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der., *poison* s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf., *spoil* sn. wm. & sm.Sc. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der., *voice* ms.Lan. Chs. nw.Der.

èi in *choice* Inv., *join*, *joist* Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr., *moil* Abd., *moist* Abd. Per., *oil*, *ointment* Inv. Bch. Abd. Per., *oyster* ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Peb., *point* Inv. Bch. Abd. Per., *soil* Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Peb., *spoil* Inv. ne.Sc. Peb., *voice* Inv. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Peb.

ē in *joist* sm.Sc.

i in *joist* me.Nhb. w.Wil.

ì in *joist* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb.

ī in *joist* ne. & sm.Sc. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm.

oi in *boil* Sh.I. Cai. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. e. & s.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e.War. Ess. e.Dor. n.Dev., *choice* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. m. & sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. Lin. se.Ken. w.Som., *join* Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & sm.Lan. Lin. Nhp. n.Hrf., *joint* w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & sm.Lan. Lin., *joist* sn.Sc. Ant. nw.Wm. Rut. m.Nhp. e.Dev., *loin* Inv. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei., *moist* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. se. m. & sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. n.Bck. se.Ken. n.Dev., *noise* Sh.I. Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. e. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e.War. e.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. n.Dev., *oil* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. s.Stf. e.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. e.War. se.Ken. n.Dev., *ointment* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan. nw. & s.Lin. se.Ken., *oyster* Sh.I. sn. & sm.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & sm.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Ken. e.Dev., *point* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *poison* s.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. Lin. se.Ken., *soil* w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. n.Stf. Lin., *spoil* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Ant. n. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & sm.Lan. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Ken., *voice* Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. nw.Oxf. s.Nrf. Ess. w.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor.

boiò *boil* me.Wil.

oiə in *oil* w.Som.

oə in *boil* nm. & m.Yks.

ói in *boil* n.Cum. snw.Yks. Not., *choice* nw.Yks., *loin* nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Lin., *moist* w.Som., *noise* sn.Sc. nw.Yks. s.Lan. n.Der., *oil* nnw. & snw.Yks. Not., *ointment*, *oyster*, *voice* nnw. & snw.Yks., *point* nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Der., *spoil* snw. & m.Yks.

u in *poison* s.Ayr. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm.

ui in *boil*, *loin*, *oil*, *ointment*, *point*, *spoil* m.Yks.

ū in *poison* Sh.I. Cai. Bch. Abd.

ù in *poison* Ant.

ʉ in *poison* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.

ʉi in *boil* sn. & em.Sc. Flt. ne.Der. s.War. e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. w.Wil. e. & s.Dev., *choice* s.War. w.Wil., *coin* nw.Oxf., *join* nw.Oxf. s.Nrf. n.Ken., *joint* s.Wor. me.Wil., *joist* s.War. s.Wor. nw.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf. e.Sus. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev., *loin* nw.Oxf. n.Ken. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Dev., *moist* s.Wor. s.Nrf. w.Wil., *noise* e.Der. n.Shr. n.Bck. Bdf. nw. & w.Wil., *oil* ne. & e.Der. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil., *ointment* s.War. Bdf. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Wil., *oyster* s.Sur. w.Wil., *point* em.Sc. e.Der. s.War. n.Hrf. n.Bck. s.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil., *poison* e.Oxf., *soil* Bdf., *spoil* s.War. n.Bck. Bdf. s.Sur. w.Sus., *voice* em.Sc.

əi in *boil* Uls. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp., *choice* ne.Nrf. e.Dor., *join* ne.Nrf., *joist* ne.Nrf. I.W. me.Wil., *loin* I.W., *moist*, *noise* ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. I.W. e.Dor., *oil* ne.Nrf. I.W., *ointment* ne.Nrf. me.Wil., *oyster* ne.Nrf. I.W. e.Dor., *point* e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp., *poison*, *soil*, *voice* ne.Nrf., *spoil* ne.Nrf. I.W.

wai in *point* w.Som., *spoil* Brks. I.W. s.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som.

woi in *boil* s.Wor. w.Oxf. Dor. Som., *moil*, *moist*, *spoil* e.Som., *point* nw.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *poison* me.Wil., *voice* e.Oxf. nw.Wil.

spwoiò *spoil* ne.Wil.

woiə in *boil* w.Som.

wʉi in *boil* nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. I.W. nw.Wil. Dor., *point* nw. & e.Oxf., *poison* e.Oxf. w.Som., *spoil* n.Hrf.

waiə in *boil*, *spoil* w.Wil. w.Som.

wəi in *boil*, *spoil* e.Dor., *point* Glo. Dor.

§ **214.** Words which in the lit. language have **ou** (written **o, oa, oo, ou**), have gen. had the same develop-

ment in the dialects as OE. **o** in open syllables (§ **93**). Examples are: *brooch, cloak, close* sb., *coach, coat, pony, poultry, roam, roast, rogue.*

But **au** occurs in *pony* ne. sn. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. Wm., *poultry* sm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan.

ā in *rogue* w.Wil.

eə in *close* snw. & m.Yks., *roam* m.Yks.

iə in *close* nm.Yks.

ou in *close* e.Sus., *pony* nm. & s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Oxf., *poultry* sw.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.

oə in *brooch* e.Yks. m.Bck., *cloak* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Dor., *close* n.Cum. m.Lin. Bck. Dor. w.Som., *coach* n.Wor. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Sus: Dor., *coat* n.Cum. Glo. Bck. Ess., *pony* e.Dev., *poultry* Dor. e.Dev., *roam* n.Stf. Sus. Dor. e.Dev., *rogue* e.Dev.

ǭ in *brooch* m.Cum. Wm. I.Ma., *close* I.Ma. e.Hrf., *roam* m.Cum. se.Yks. n.Lan. s.Chs. w.Wor., *rogue* m.Cum. n.Lan. me.Wil.

ȯi in *close, coat* s.Yks.

ȯə in *cloak, close, coach* s.Oxf., *coat* n.Stf. w.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf., *pony* w.Wor., *roam, rogue* s.Oxf.

uə in *close* ne.Der., *coat* Chs. s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der., *roast* e.Der.

ū in *brooch* s.Stf. w.Wil., *close* ms.Lan. ne. w. & s.Der., *coat* se.Nhb. n. & em.Stf. Der. s.Nrf., *pony* se.Yks. wm. & s.Stf. e.Suf. w.Wil., *poultry* Sh.I. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Yks. s.Stf., *roam* e.Suf.

ʊu in *poultry* nw.Der. me. & w.Wil.

jō in *cloak* Kcb.

wȧi in *coat* Abd.

wo in *coat* w.Cum. e.Oxf., *pony* Dor.

woə in *coat* e.Hrf. n.Ken.

wō in *coat* s.Nhb. n.Dur.

wua in *close, coat* e.Cum.

wuə in *brooch* snw.Yks., *close* n. & w.Cum. n. m. & s.Wm. snw.Yks., *coach* s.Dur. n.Cum. nw.Yks., *coat* s.Dur. n. & w.Cum. n.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. sm.Hmp. e.Som.

wʊ in *coat* s.Wor. Glo. e.Oxf., *pony* n.Ken.

o in *brooch* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *cloak* Or.I. Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb., *close* Sh.I. sn. & sm.Sc. n.Nhb. m.Cum. e.Hrf., *coach* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. Lth. Kcb. n.Nhb. n.Bck. Ess., *coat* Sh.I. Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb., *roast* sw.Yks., *rogue* e.Yks.

ȯ in *brooch* wm.Sc. n.Nhb., *close* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Kcb. m. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der. Lei., *coat* ne. & sn.Sc. n.Dev., *pony* w.Sus. w.Wil., *rogue* Bdf.

u in *brooch* e.Suf., *close* w.Der. Lei. s.Nrf. e.Suf., *coach, rogue* e.Suf., *coat* w.Der. e.Suf., *poultry* Ayr. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. n.Lan. n.Lin., *roast* e. & s.Der.

ʊ in *brooch* Abd., *close* s.Lin. Lei., *poultry* ne.Sc.

§ **215.** Words which in the lit. language have **ū** (written **o, oo**), have gen. had in the dialects the same development as OE. **ō** (§ **162**). Examples are: *boot, fool, move, prove.*

But **iu** occurs in *boot* e.Ken., *move, prove* se.Ken.

ī in *move* ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

ȯi in *boot, fool* ms.Yks.

ui in *boot* nw. & s.Lan., *fool* Ant.

uə in *boot* nw. & s.Lan., *fool* s.Wm. m.Yks. nw.Wil.

ì in *boot* Ayr. sn.Sc., *fool* Cai. sm.Sc.

u in *boot* n.Cum. s.Lan. I.Ma. Sus. w.Wil., *fool* w.Wil., *move* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. em.Lan. Sus., *prove* Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.

ʊ in *boot* sw.Dev., *fool* n.Hrf., *move* ne.Sc. e.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. w.Som., *prove* ne.Sc. ne.Nrf.

§ **216.** For the dialect forms of *poor* see Index.

§ **217.** Words which in the lit. language have **ǭ** (written **a, au, aw, or, oar, our**), have a great diversity of forms in the dialects in such words as: *because, coarse, corner, course, false, fault, fawn, jaundice, jaunt, morsel, sauce,* &c.

aə occurs in *fault* Ant.

ā in *because* Nhb. n.Dur. Chs. Cor., *corner* nm.Yks. Lei. s.War. Glo. nw.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Wil. e.Dor. nw. & e.Som., *false* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *fault* Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan. e.Dor. nw.Dev., *fawn* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Dor., *jaundice* w.Som., *jaunt* me.Wil., *sauce* nw.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Suf. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. w.Som. nw.Dev.

ȧ in *because* Sh.I., *false* se.Ken., *fault* s.War. w.Wil., *fawn* n.Nhb.

æə in *corner* sm.Hmp., *false* nw.Wil.

ǣ in *because* Chs. Der. Shr. Dor., *fault* Wil., *jaundice, jaunt* me.Wil.

oə in *because* e.Dev., *coarse* ne.Nrf., *corner* n.Dur. snw. e. m. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. Rut., *course* me.Wil. e.Dev., *false* n.Cum., *fault* s.Oxf. e.Dev., *jaundice* nw. & sw.Yks., *sauce* e. & sw.Yks.

ǭ in *because* Nhb. m.Cum. wm. & s.Stf. Der. w.Cor., *corner* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. s.Wm. snw. nm. se. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. n. & nw.Lin. n.Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Oxf. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. e.Dor. w.Som. Dev., *course* s.Nhb., *false* em.Sc. Ayr. n.Cy. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *fault* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. n.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. n.Der. Lei. n.Wor. m.Shr. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som. n.Dev., *fawn* Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som. e.Dev.

ȯə in *coarse* se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken., *corner* nnw.Nhb., *course* se.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *fault* se.Nhb., *fawn* em.Lan., *sauce* e.Yks.

ō in *because* w.Cum. e.Wm. nw. e. em. & s.Lan. Chs. nw.Der. n.Dev., *coarse* Rut., *corner* w.Wm. nw. & se.Yks., *fault* w.Wm. n.Der. s.Lin. e.Suf., *sauce* Cum.

ȯr in *corner* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. se.Nhb.

uə in *coarse* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. & s.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Oxf. Sus. w.Wil., *corner* ne.Yks. se.Hrt., *course* s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. m.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. s.Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.

uər in *coarse, course* I.Ma.

ūr in *coarse* Inv. Bch. Abd. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. me.Nhb. n.Cum.

œ̄ in *coarse, course* w.Som. n. & sw.Dev.

ṻ in *because* s.Dev., *course* sw.Dev.

a in *because* Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Dor. Som., *false* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum., *fault* Inv. Abd. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *fawn* s.Nhb., *sauce* Sh.I. w.Som. Dev.

ȧ in *fault, fawn* Kcb.

o in *because* Cai. Wgt. nne.Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Chs. s.Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. n. & se.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Sur., *corner* Sh.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Uls. n.Cum. I.Ma., *false* Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der. nw.Lin., *fault* I.Ma. Lin. Rut. e.Suf., *morsel* s.Chs. e.Oxf. me.Wil. nw.Dev.

ȯ in *corner* sn. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb., *course, fault* nw.Der.

u in *coarse* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Ant. nw.Der., *course* Sc. Ant. n.Cum.

ʊ in *because* Or.I. Frf. Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. s.Lan. w.Som.

ə in *because* Wm. em.Lan. e.Hrt.

u

§ **218.** Words which in the lit. language have **u**, have gen. had in the dialects the same development as OE. **u** (§ **98**). Examples are: *bushel, butcher, cushion, put, sugar.*

But **e** occurs in *put* sn. & s.Sc.

ė in *put* ne.Sc.

i in *bushel* me.Nhb. snw. & e.Yks. sw.Dev., *cushion* Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. w. & sw.Yks. n. & ne.Lan., *put* Inv. Bnff. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant.

ȯ in *butcher* sm.Sc. m.Nhp.

u in *bushel* s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. n.Dev., *butcher* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s Sc. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Wil., *cushion* w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil., *put* s.Oxf. nw.Hrt. ne.Cmb. se.Ken., *sugar* ne Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
ʊ in *bushel, butcher, put* Rut. Lei., *cushion* ne.Yks. Rut. Lei.
ü in *sugar* Lth.
ə in *put* ne. & em.Sc. n.Ayr.
iu in *cushion* sn.Sc., *sugar* w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lin.
iə in *sugar* ne. & e.Yks.
ui in *bushel* sm.Lan.
ū in *bushel* n.Der. Sus., *butcher* Kcb. n.Cum. e.Som., *cushion* Inv. n.Der., *sugar* Inv. Edb. Kcb.
wi in *cushion* Lan. Shr.
wu in *cushion* n.Cum.

§ **219.** Words which in the lit. language have **ʊ** (written **o, ou, u**), have gen. had in the dialects the same development as OE. **u** (§§ **98, 99**). Examples are: *brush, button, country, couple, cousin, cover, crust, dozen, grudge, judge, jug, just* adj., *just* adv., *number, stuff, supper, touch, uncle.* For the dialect forms of *onion* see Index.

But **e** occurs in *brush* Or.I. Brks., *cover, dozen* s.Sc., *judge* s.Oxf. Sus., *just* adv. Cai. n.Lin. n.Wor. m.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. w.Som. Dev.

i in *brush* w.Som. nw.Dev., *country* em. & wm.Sc., *cousin* em. wm. & sm.Sc., *cover* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor., *crust* w.Som. nw.Dev., *dozen* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. w.Som. e.Dev., *grudge* nw.Dev., *judge* w.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *just* adv. ne. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. Wxf. n.Dur. m.Yks. m.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. Ess. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev., *touch* wm.Sc. me.Wil. e. & w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

o in *button* m.Nhp., *country, couple* Dor. e.Dev., *cover* I.Ma. Dor., *jug* Dnb. m.Nhp. w.Oxf. Dor., *number* Dor. e.Dev., *stuff* ne.Sc. Dor. e.Dev., *uncle* Sus. Dor. e.Dev.

u in *cousin* Bch. Abd., *jug* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. Sus., *uncle* Bdf.

œ in *country* s.Sc., *cousin* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc., *just* adv. Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc.

ü in *cousin* sn. & sm.Sc., *just* adv. ne. sn. em. & sm.Sc.

iə in *stuff* m.Yks.

ī in *judge* Bch. Abd. (obsol.)

jʊ in *country* Sh. & Or.I.

ui in *brush* sm.Lan.

ū in *jug* Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

ʊ̄ in *brush* m.Nhp.

wi in *country* ne.Sc.

ī

§ **220.** Words which in the lit. language have **ī** (written **ay, e, ea, ee, ei, eo, ie**), gen. have **ī** in the dialects in such words as: *beak, beast, beef, breeze, cease, cheat, chief, conceit, cream, creature, deceit, deceive, eager, ease, easy, feast, feature, feeble, female, measles, neat, niece, peace, peel, people, piece, please, preach, reason, receive, season, secret, teat, treacle, treat, veal; agree, quay, tea.* For the dialect forms of *clear, fierce, chemise*, see Index.

But **ai** occurs in *conceit* e.Suf., *treacle* nw.Dev.

ài in *treacle* s.Sc.

ɛ̄ɛ̄ in *measles* wm.Stf., *treat* Sh.I.

ei in *beast* m.Nhp., *beef* s.Chs. n. & e.Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. Lei. ne.Shr., *breeze* snw.Yks. se.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Lei., *cheat* Lei. Sus., *chief* n.Stf. Lei., *conceit* Lei., *cream* m.Nhp., *creature* s.War., *deceive* nw.Yks. Lei., *eager* Ant., *ease* Ldd., *feast* Ldd. n.Stf. m.Nhp., *feeble* Ant. nw.Yks. n.Stf., *female* n.Stf. se.Ken., *measles* Ant., *neat* Ant. n.Stf., *niece* nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Stf. Lei., *peace* Ldd., *people* e.Der. Lei ne.Shr., *piece* n.Stf., *preach* Ldd. sw.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. m.Nhp., *reason* Ant. n.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Bdf., *receive* Ant. nw.Yks. n.Stf. Lei., *season* Ant. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lei., *treat* Ant. snw.Yks. n.Stf. Lei., *veal* Ant. n.Stf. Lei., *agree* n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Chs. Lei. e.Suf., *quay* ne.Sc. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. se.Yks., *tea* s.Sc. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. em. & s.Stf. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e.War. n. & m.Bck.

eiə in *cease* se.Yks.

eə in *beak* n.Stf. me.Wil. e.Dev., *beast* sm.Sc. n.Cum. n.Stf. e.Suf., *breeze, cease* e.Suf., *cheat* se.Lan. n.Stf. w.Hrt. e.Suf., *chief* se.Lan. e.Suf., *conceit* m. & sw.Yks., *deceive* n.Stf. e.Suf., *eager, ease* n.Stf., *feast* se.Lan. e.Suf. me.Wil., *feeble* nw.Wil., *measles* n.Stf. e.Suf., *niece* e.Suf., *peace* n.Cum. se.Lan. n.Stf., *preach* se.Lan., *reason* n.Nhb. e.Suf., *receive* se.Lan. e.Suf., *season* e.Suf., *treacle* w.Som., *treat* n.Lin. e.Suf., *veal* ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som., *quay* n.Stf., *tea* e.Suf.

ē in *beak* Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. Sus. Dor., *beast* Sh. & Or.I. ne. sn. & sm.Sc. Uls. se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei. s.War. n.Wor. Glo. m.Bck. Nrf. w.Suf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Dor. e.Som. Dev., *breeze* s.Stf. ne.Nrf. Dor., *cease* Sh.I. ne.Sc. I.Ma. s.Stf. s.War. n.Shr. Glo. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *cheat* I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Shr. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som. nw.Dev., *chief* I.Ma. s.Stf., *conceit* Uls. sw.Yks. sm.Lan. m.Shr. me.Wil., *cream* m.Lin. m.Shr. w.Som., *creature* ne.Sc. I.Ma. m.Shr., *deceit* Ant. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *deceive* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Uls. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. s.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. ne.Nrf. m.Bck. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. n.Dev., *eager* Sh.I. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. e.Yks. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. n. & m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som., *ease* w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *feast* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. I.Ma. s.Stf. s.War. n. & m.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Som. nw.Dev., *feature* me.Wil., *feeble* nw.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. Rut. n.Wor. n.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil., *female* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei. n.Wor. Glo. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Sus. w.Wil. e.Som., *measles* s.Ayr. se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei. w. & s.War. n. & ne.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil. e.Som. n. & sw.Dev., *neat* Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Glo. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *niece* s.Stf. ne.Nrf. Hmp. I.W. me.Wil. Dor., *peace* I.Ma. s.Stf. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *please* Uls. War. s.Wor. m.Shr. Oxf. Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev., *preach* I.Ma. s.Stf. s.Wor. Glo. e.Oxf. nw.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som., *reason* Sh.I. Cai. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Dnb. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. s.War. n.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Suf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. n.Dev., *receive* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Der. s.War. n.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Brks. ne.Nrf. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. n.Dev. w.Cor., *season* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. m.Nhp. s.War. n.Wor. Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. n.Dev., *secret* m.Shr. me.Wil. w.Som. w.Cor., *treacle* n.Dur. me.Wil., *treat* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Uls. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Shr. Glo. Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. e. & w.Som. nw.Dev., *veal* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. I.Ma. s.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. Glo. w.Dor. e.Som., *quay* Inv. n. & m.Cum. n. nw. m. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Dor. w.Som. sw.Dev., *tea* Sh.I. ne.Sc. Uls. sw. & s.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Rut. sw.Nhp. s.War. w. & s.Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. n.Bck. Nrf. w.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

ie in *beast* nnw. & snw.Yks., *feast* nw.Yks.

iə in *beak* sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil., *beast* n.Cum. m. & s.Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Rut. n.Lei. m.Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. sm.Hmp. I.W. Wil. e.Dor. Som., *beef* se.Lan. n.Der. nw. & m.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus., *breeze* m. & se.Yks. se.Lan. s.Lin. w.Wil., *cease* Abd. e. m. & sw.Yks. Lin. s.Oxf., *cheat* s.Dur. sw.Wm. Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *chief* m. & se.Yks. n.Der. s.Lin. s.Oxf.

w.Wil., *conceit, creature* s.Sc., *cream* sw.Yks. sm. & s.Lan., *deceit* sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *deceive* n.Nhb. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *eager* m. se. & sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *ease* sw.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *feast* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. n. & sw.Wm. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. I.W. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dev., *feeble* e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *female* e. m. & se.Yks., *measles* e. m. & se.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev., *neat* sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *niece* m. & sw.Yks. n.Der. s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev., *peace* n.Cum. sw.Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., *peel* m.Yks., *piece* n.Der. Lin. e.Hrf. s.Oxf., *please* sw.Yks. sm.Lan. m.Lin. m.Nhp., *preach* sw.Wm. n.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Hnt., *reason* s.Sc. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. nw. & e.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *receive* s.Sc. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *season* s.Sc. n. & sw.Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. nw.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *secret* s.Sc. sw.Yks., *treacle* sw.Yks., *treat* sw.Wm. Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *veal* Wm. Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Der. Lin. ne.Shr. Hnt. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor., *agree* m. & se.Yks. w.Wil., *quay* m. & se.Yks. s.Lin., *tea* e. m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.

ja in *eager* nnw.Yks.

je in *beast* e. & w.Oxf., *eager* nnw. & snw.Yks., *easy* Oxf., *feast* e. & w.Oxf.

jē in *easy* s.Pem.

jiə in *ease* se.Lan.

a in *measles* sw.Yks.

æ in *measles* e.Dor.

e in *beast* Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Oxf., *cheat* se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. Oxf. Bdf. me.Wil., *chief* Oxf., *cream* s.Stf. e.War. Oxf., *female* se.Nhb., *measles* Kcb. n. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan. Lei., *reason* ne. sn. & sm.Sc. Bdf. e.Sus., *season* ne.Sc. Peb., *teat* me.Wil. w.Som., *treat* se.Nhb. ne.Nrf.

ē in *beast* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *cease* w.Frf. e.Per., *cheat* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *deceit* w.Frf. e.Per. Peb., *feast* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *neat* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., *peace* w.Frf. e.Per., *preach* s.Chs., *treat* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., *veal* Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

i in *beak* w.Som., *beast* nw.Der., *beef* Flt. wm. & s.Stf. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & m.Shr. Hrf. nw.Hrt. Dor., *cease* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *cheat* n.Cum. n.Der., *chief* ne.Nrf. Dor., *deceive* s.Sc. e.Stf., *eager* Bch. Abd., *feast* nw.Der., *feeble* ne.Sc., *female* nw.Lan. w.Chs. e.Sus. w.Wil., *measles* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Peb. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *peel* sw.Yks. sm.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. Lei. e.Suf., *piece* Dor. w.Som., *preach* Dor., *reason* Bch. Abd. se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. w.Der., *season* Bch. Abd., *teat* e.Oxf. ne.Nrf., *treat* w.Dor. nw.Dev.

ì in *beak* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb., *beast* Or.I. ne. & sm.Sc. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *beef* Sc., *cease* Ayr. Kcb., *cheat* Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., *chief* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., *deceit* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb., *deceive* Edb., *feast* wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum., *niece* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., *peace* ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb., *peel* s.Sc., *piece* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma., *preach* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum., *season* Ayr. n.Cum., *treat, veal* Kcb.

ɐ in *measles* ne.Sc., *season* sn.Sc.

ə in *measles, receive* Lth.

ū

§ **221.** Words which in the lit. language have **ū** (occurring chiefly after **l, r**) or **ū·i** (written **u, ue, ui**) have had the following development in the dialects in such words as *blue, flute, fruit; cruel, gruel, suet.*

eu occurs in *flute, fruit* se.Lan.

ē in *blue* Abd.

iu in *blue* Lth. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. Not. Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Nrf., *flute* s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & ms.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Sur. w.Sus., *fruit* s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. w.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei.

iu·i in *cruel* snw. & sw.Yks. sm.Lan. Bdf., *gruel* m. se. sw. & s.Yks. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei., *suet* n.Cum. Yks. em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lin. Rut. s.Oxf.

iu·ə in *gruel* s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & e.Yks. n.Lan. m. & s.Lin., *suet* s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. n.Lan. Lei.

iə in *flute, fruit* m.Yks.

juə in *suet* s.Ayr.

jū in *blue* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. I.Ma., *flute* Ant. I.Ma.

jū̃ in *flute, fruit* ne.Nrf.

ū in *blue* Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Uls. n.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. m.Shr. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil., *flute* Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil., *fruit* Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. sm. & sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. se.Ken. me.Wil.; *cruel* Uls., *gruel* w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. n.Cum. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor., *suet* ne.Sc.

ū·i in *gruel* Kcb. Ant. sw.Lan. n.Der., *suet* Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil.

ū·ə in *gruel* Inv. sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Oxf. e.Suf. w.Wil. e.Dev., *suet* Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Edb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. Dur. I.Ma. Lei. Glo. w.Wil.

ɐu·ə in *cruel, gruel* s.Sc.

œu in *blue* s.Sc., *fruit* s.Chs.

œ̃ in *blue* n.Ken.

ü·ə in *suet* ne.Nrf. e.Dev.

ü̃ in *blue* w.Som. e.Dev., *flute* wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. e.Suf. e.Dev., *fruit* em. & wm.Sc. e.Suf. e.Dev.

ü̃·ə in *cruel* w.Som., *gruel* ne.Nrf.

i in *flute, fruit* wm.Sc. Ayr.

ì in *fruit* ne.Sc.

u in *blue, flute* w.Wil., *fruit* Ant. s.Nhb. I.Ma. m.Shr. w.Wil.

œ in *flute* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb., *fruit* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc., *suet* sn.Sc.

ü in *flute* sm.Sc. n.Dev., *fruit* sm.Sc.

§ **222.** For the dialect forms of *sure* see Index.

ai

§ **223.** Words which in the lit. language have **ai** (written **i, ui, y**), have gen. had the same development in the dialects as OE. **ī** (§ **154**). Examples are: *advice, advise, cry, delight, fine, guise, nice, oblige, pie, pint, rice, sign, tiny, try, viper,* &c.

But **ae** occurs in *cry* sm.Lan.

ài in *advise* n.Cum., *cry* s.Sc., *fine* nw.Hrt. w.Suf., *nice* nw.Hrt. Sus.

i in *delight* sn.Sc. Peb. Kcb., *oblige* Glo. Sus.

ì in *oblige* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.

ī in *advise* Lth., *delight* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. m. & se.Yks. sw.Lan., *guise* w.Cor., *oblige* Bch. Abd. em.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. w.Som., *tiny* m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. w.War. Sus. Dor.

§ **224.** Words which in the lit. language have **aiə** (written **ia, ie, io**), have had the following development in the dialects in such words as *friar, quiet, riot, violet,* &c.:

ai in *quiet* Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. es.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der. s.Nrf. e.Suf., *violet* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. e.Suf. Sus. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

aiə in *quiet* Sh.I. sn. & em.Sc. se.Nhb. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & ne.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ess. Sus. Dor.

n. & e.Dev., *riot* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.Suf., *violet* wm.Sc. n.Cum. s.Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & s.Yks. nw.Lan. Lin. w.War.

aə in *quiet* se.Lan.

ā in *quiet* m. sw. & ms.Lan., *riot* s.Lan., *violet* m. & se.Yks.

āə in *quiet*, *riot* m.Yks.

àiə in *quiet* em. sw. & s.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. Der. m.Nhp., *riot* n.Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. em.Lan. I.Ma.

ei in *friar* wm.Sc., *quiet* Cai. sn. & sm.Sc. Ant. n.Nhb., *violet* sn.Sc. e.Yks.

eiə in *quiet* e. & nm.Yks. Chs., *riot* sn.Sc. e.Yks.

eə in *quiet* ne.Sc.

ėi in *quiet* Bch. Abd.

ėiə in *quiet* w.Frf. e.Per.

ē in *quiet* Inv. nm. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Lan. I.Ma.

iə in *friar* n.Dur. nnw. snw. m. se. & es.Yks.

ī in *quiet* Chs.

īr in *friar* Lth. Edb. s.Sc.

oi in *violet* em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Rut. Lei. n. & w.Wor. s.Oxf. n.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus.

oiə in *violet* sw. & s.Yks. se.Lan. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. e.War. Bdf. se.Hrt. Ess. se.Ken., *riot* Ant. se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.

ʊi in *quiet* n.Bck., *violet* m.Bck. w.Wil. Dor.

ʊiə in *quiet* nw. & e.Oxf. w.Hrt. Wil. e.Dor. Som. s.Dev., *riot* me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev., *violet* w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil.

əi in *quiet* Uls. ne.Nrf., *violet* ne.Nrf. I.W. e.Dor.

əiə in *quiet* e.Hrf. Glo. sm.Hmp. w.Dor., *riot* ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

au

§ **225.** Words which in the lit. language have **au** (written **ou, ow**), have gen. had the same development in the dialects as OE. **ū** (§ **171**). Examples are: *allow, bounty, doubt, gown, lounge, ounce, round, vow; flower*, &c.

But **aʊ** occurs in *round* s.Stf. me.Wil.

eə in *doubt* sw. & ms.Lan.

ja in *gown* n. & nw.Der.

jau in *gown* nw.Nrf.

ou in *allow, gown, vow* snw.Yks., *doubt* es.Yks.

ʊu in *bounty, vow* w.Frf. e.Per.

o in *ounce* ne.Sc.

u in *bounty* Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *doubt* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Cum., *gown* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb. Ant. n.Cum. se.Yks., *lounge* sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Wm., *ounce* s.Dur. e.Yks. n.Lin., *round* ne. & nw.Sc.

ù in *ounce* Ant. n.Wor.

ʊ in *bounty* ne.Sc., *lounge* s.Ayr., *ounce* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc.

jū

§ **226.** Words which in the lit. language have **jū** (written **eau, ew, iew, u, ui, ue**), have had in many dialects—especially in the Sc. n.Cy. Midl. e. & sw.Cy.—the same development as OE. **ō** (§ **162**) in such words as *beauty, dubious, due, duke, duty, music, pew, stupid, suit, union, use, view*, &c. For the dialect forms of *cucumber* see Index.

Chapter IV

THE VOWELS OF UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

§ **227.** Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to **ə**, **i**, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an **l**, **m**, or **n** followed, it has become vocalic.

1. ə

§ **228.** *a.* In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

about, above, acquaint; advice (but **a** Sh.I. ne.Sc. me.Nhb. e. m. & se.Yks. sm. & s.Lan. nw.Der.), *advise* (but **a** Inv. Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.), *afford* (but **a** sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.), *afloat, afore, again, ago, agree, ahind, allow; almost* n.Dur. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. nw. & me.Wil. w.Som., *alone, along; among* (but **a** Bch. Abd. Lth. s.Sc. n.Nhb.), *aneath, anent, atween, away, ayont; begin* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm. sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. Dor., *begun* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Stf., *behave* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. e.Suf., *behind* sw.Yks. n.Stf. Sus. nw.Som., *belief* Abd. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. Nhb. sw.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Dor., *believe* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. Nhb. n. & m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Lin. Brks. e.Suf. e.Sus. me.Wil. Dor., *beneath* s.Nhb. I.Ma. Lin. Lei. s.War., *between* sw.Yks. n.Stf. me.Wil. e.Dev., *beyond* n.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. Sus., *conceit* (but **o** s.Sc. m. & sw.Yks. e.Suf.), *concern* (but **o** Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. ms. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. m.Not. nw.Lin. e.Dev.), *delay* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. I.Ma. Dor., *delight* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. s.Nhb. se.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. Dor., *eleven* (but **e** Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. se.Lan., **i** Inv. em.Sc. Kcb. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. & es.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. s.Oxf.), *enough* (but **i** ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. sw. & s.Yks. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. e.War. n.Shr. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Som.), *enow* (but **i** sw.Yks. n.Der. nw.Som.), *receive* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. e.Som. See § **230**.

§ **229.** *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

celery; every w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. n. & m.Cum. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. s.Lei., *holiday* (but **i** Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil.), *Saturday*.

almost sw.Yks. m.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. Lei. n.Shr., *always* (but **i** s.Chs. ne.Der. n.Nhp. e.Hrf. w.Som.), *barrel* (but **i** Kcb. n.Cum. Yks. em. sm. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.), *breeches* (but **i** Dub. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dev.), *bullock* (but **i** sw.Nhb. Sus. Som.), *carrot* (but **i** Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Yks. em. & se.Lan. m.Shr. s.Oxf.), *Christmas; emmet* (but **i** em.Lan. Lei. e.Dev.), *harvest* em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. ne. & sw.Wm. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & nw.Der. m.Shr. m.Bck. e.An. Dor. nw. & w.Som. n.Dev., *herring* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Sus., *morning* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. I.Ma. nm.Brks. me.Wil. Dor., *ointment* (but **i** Kcb. m.Yks.), *service* w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma., *shilling* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. se.Lan. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev., *spirit* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. I.Ma.

Sus. Dor., *value* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. w.Wm. Yks., *violet* (but i n.Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum. nw.Lan. s.Oxf. m.Bck. me. & w.Wil.). See § **231**.

barley Peb. nnw.Yks., *bury* Peb. ne.Nrf., *country* wm.Sc., *silly* n.Nhb., *very* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. snw. & m.Yks. Lan.

arrow (but i Edb.), *barrow* (but i Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.), *bellow* (but i Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.), *bellows* (but i ne.wm. & s.Sc. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. Sus. Som.), *billow; borough* (but i Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.), *borrow* (but i Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. Dor. s.Som.), *fallow; fellow* (but i Bch. Abd. sn. nm. & em.Sc. m. se. & s.Lan.), *gallows* (but i s.Som.), *harrow* (but i Lth. Edb.), *marrow* (but i nm.Sc. Lth. Edb.), *meadow* (but i Lth. Edb.), *shadow* (but i Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.), *swallow* (but i Lth. Edb. n.Ir. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. w.Yks. War. Glo. Brks. Sus. I.W. Dor.), *tallow* (but i Lth. Edb.), *widow* (but i ne. nm. & em.Sc. Brks. Sus.), *window* (but i ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Brks. Wil.), *yellow* (but i Lth. Edb. w.Wor.). See § **231**.

barber, chamber, cinder, creature, danger, eager, either, ever, father, feather, fodder, gander, gather, heifer, leather, monger, mother, murder, neighbour, never, shower, &c., have **ə** or **ər** (Bch. Abd. **ir**) according as the final **r** has remained or disappeared. See § **231**.

The vowel or diphthong in the second element of compounds is often weakened to **ə** as in *bakehouse, washhouse, brimstone, hearthstone*, &c. **də** occurs in *holiday, yesterday*, and in the names of the days of the week in Sh.I. ne. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Hrt.

2. i

§ **230**. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

begin, begun, behave, behind, belief, believe, beneath, between, beyond, delay, delight, eleven, enough, enow, receive; but see § **228**.

§ **231**. *b*. In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

ague se.Yks. nw.Lin., *breeches; harvest* (but **ə** em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. ne. & sw.Wm. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & nw.Der. m.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. nw. & w.Som. n.Dev.), *service* (but **ə** w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma.), *spirit* (but **ə** Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. I.Ma. Sus. Dor.), *value* Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. sw.Wm. n. m. se. & sw.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

any, baby, barley (but **ə** Peb. nnw.Yks), *beauty, belly, berry, body, bounty, bury* (but **ə** Peb. ne.Nrf.), *busy, carry, country, dainty, dairy, daisy, directly, dizzy, donkey, dreary, empty, every, fifty, forty, heavy, holly, ivy, lady, lazy, many, merry, only, penny, pony, poultry, pretty, ready, silly, steady, tiny, twenty, ugly, very* (but **ə** Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. snw. & m.Yks. Lan.).

bargain (but vocalic **n** Inv. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Sus. I.W. me.Wil. Dor.), *bottom* Bch. Abd., *burden* Bch. Abd. em.Lan. n.Der., *certain* Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Ldd. me. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. e.Yks. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e. & s.War. n.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. w.Som., *chicken* Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. s Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som., *cousin* Inv. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & sw.Yks. se.Ken. e.Sus., *cushion* sm.Sc. Ant. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. s.Stf. Lin. n.Shr. w.Wil. e.Som., *dozen* Bch. Abd. Kcb., *farthing, fathom* Bch. Abd., *garden* Bch. Abd. Kcb. s.Sc. n. & m.Cum. n. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. m.Shr. nw.Oxf., *herring, morning* (but **ə** ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. I.Ma. nm.Brks. me.Wil. Dor.), *nothing; season, seldom* Bch. Abd., *serpent* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. n.Shr., *servant* Bch. Abd., *shilling* (but **ə** Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. se.Lan. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.), *bundle* w.Yks. n.Der. nw.Lin., *bushel* m. & se.Yks. em.Lan. s.Stf., *castle* Kcb. Dub., *devil* Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. es.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. nw.Dev., *evil* Kcb. sw.Lan. nw.Lin. See § **233**. Words ending in **er** as in *cinder, ever, father, feather, gather, leather, mother, rather*, &c., have **ir** in Bch. Abd.

di gen. occurs in *holiday, yesterday*, and in the names of the days of the week; but see § **229**.

3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable

§ **232**. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

The initial syllable has often disappeared in such words as *about, above, acquaint, agree, allow, among, aneath; assuage* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Ken. I.W., *asylum* Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Brks. Dor. Dev.; *away; because* (**kǫz, koz, kos**) Abd. s.Sc. se.Nhb. Wm. sw.Yks. nw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & e.Der. m.Not. n.Lei. e.War. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. e.Som. n.Dev., *believe; deliver* sw.Yks. me.Wil., *desire* w.Som., *directly; disturb* me.Wil., *eleven; enlist* Yks. Lan. n.Der. me.Wil., *enough; except* Sc. Chs. Lin. War. Lon. w.Som. Cor., *inquest* w.Som., *occasion* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Som., *epidemic* (**demik, demək**) Yks. Not. Lin.; *entice* (**tais, teis**) gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng. For those words in the above list, where no geography is given, see Index.

§ **233**. *b*. In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

The medial syllable has often disappeared in such words as *actually, celery, company, different, evening, every, general, natural, nobody, pennyworth, somebody*, &c.

The final syllable has sometimes disappeared in *ague, barrow, carrot, carry, donkey, empty, furrow, harrow, harvest*; see Index.

Vocalic **l**: *able, apple, axle, bramble, bridle, bristle; bundle* (but **il** w.Yks. n.Der. nw.Lin.), *bushel* (but **il** m. & se.Yks. em.Lan. s.Stf.), *castle* (but **il** Kcb. Dub.), *couple, cradle; devil* (but **il** Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. es.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. nw.Dev., *dwindle; evil* (but **il** Kcb. sw.Lan. nw.Lin.), *example; female* Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. se.Ken., *fiddle, kettle, little, nettle, squabble, uncle, whistle*, &c.

Vocalic **m**: *besom, blossom, bosom* (but **um, ùm** sw.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf.); *bottom, fathom, seldom, wisdom*, &c. (but **im** in Bch. Abd.)

Vocalic **n**: *bacon, bargain, bitten; burden* (but **in** Bch. Abd. em.Lan. n.Der.), *button, certain, chicken, chosen, cousin, cushion, drunken, eleven, fasten, garden, happen, heaven, mason, open, poison, reckon; serpent* (but **in** Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. m.Shr.), *seven, spoken, wagon; warrant* (but **in** n.Dur. nw.Wil. w.Som.). Vocalic **n**, preceded by a labial or guttural, has often become **m** or **ŋ** respectively, especially in the northern dialects, as **evm** *heaven*, **opm** *open*, **beəkŋ**, **biəkŋ** *bacon*, **wagŋ** *wagon*, &c.

Svarabhakti

§ **234**. A vowel, gen. **ə**, has often been developed between two consonants, the first of which is usually **r** or **l**. Examples are: **arib** *herb* Irel., **marəbl** *marble* Sh.I. w.Yks. nw.Der.; **gərəl** *girl* nw.Wil., **arəl** *hurl* e.Dor., **warəld** *world* sn. & s.Sc. nne.Nhb. Cum. n. & m.Wm. w.Sus.; **arəm, erəm** *arm* sm.Sc. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. I.Ma., **barəm** *barm* Per. Dor., **farəm** *farm* I.Ma. Sus., **storəm** *storm* n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Lan. I.Ma. Lei., **warəm** *warm* sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. I.Ma., **wɐrəm** Edb. Lth., **wùrəm** I.Ma., **wərəm** *worm* n.Der.; **akərən** *acorn* Wm. nw.Lan., **apərən** *apron* n.Cum. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. I.Ma., **barən** *barn* n.Nhb. Dor., **borən** *born* s.Nhb. n.Dur., **siəsþərin** *cistern* se.Yks., **korən** *corn* n.Nhb. nnw. & snw.Yks. Lei., **orən** *horn* nnw. & snw.Yks. Lei., **airən, eirən** *iron* Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. se. & m.Yks. n. & se.Lan. I.Ma., **lārən** *learn* n.Cum.; **fərəst** *first*, **worəd** *word* nne.Nhb.; **eləm** *elm* Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur.

n.Cum. nnw. snw. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Stf. Lin. Lei. s.War. n. & nw.Oxf. Bck. Cmb. e.Suf. e. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. w. & s.Som. e. & sw.Dev., **filəm** *film* Abd. em.Sc. Wm. I.Ma. s.Stf. s.Oxf. w. & s.Som. e. & sw.Dev., **h)eləm** *helm* Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. Wm. em.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Dor; **kənei** *knee*, **kənæd** *knead*, **kənā** *knew* s.Sc. *obs.*; **ʃərʊb** *shrub*, **ʃərimp** *shrimp* s.Pem., **ʃərūd** *shroud* s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. nw.Yks.; **wərǫt** *wart* wm.Sc., **wərā'ʃ** *wretch* s.Sc., **wəreixt** *wright*, **wəreit** *write*, **wəraŋ** *wrong* Sh.I. sn. em. sm. & s.Sc.

Weak Forms and Particles

§ **235.** For the unaccented forms of *and, be, been, but, by, can, could, do, has, have, he, him, me, my, on, shall, she, should, so, them, there, they, thou, us, we, when, will, would, ye, you*, see Index. The weak forms of *as* are **əz, əs, z, s**; of *at*: **ət** Sc. often **it**; of *to*: **tə, təv, tiv** (when the next word begins with a vowel). Other weak forms will be found under the headings of pronouns.

Chapter V

THE CONSONANTS

THE SEMI-VOWELS

W

§ **236.** OE initial **w** has gen. remained before vowels. But it has disappeared in *want* (*mole*) War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil., *we* em.Sc., *week* ne.Sc. w Frf. e.Per., *will* (unstressed form, see Index), *with* m.Shr. Hrf. e.Suf., *within* n.Ken. e.Sus., *wolf* s.Sc. Glo. e.Oxf., *woman* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. w. & s.War. Wor. m Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. w.Suf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. Dev., *women* Glo. Dor., *womb* ne.Sc. s.Nhb. w.Som., *wonder* Glo. e.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor., *won't* Lei. Cmb. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Dor. Som., *woo* s.Sc. m.Shr., *wood* n. & w.Wor. m.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. n.Bck. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. sw.Dev., *wool* Sc. n. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. s.War. n. & w.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. s.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. n.Ken. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som., *worsted* m.Shr. Oxf., *wound* sn. & s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. s.Oxf. w.Wil., *would* (unstressed form, see Index). From the above examples it will be seen that **w** has chiefly disappeared before a following **u**.

There are no examples in the dialects of initial **w** being changed to **v** before a following vowel.

An initial **w** has often arisen in the dialects through a falling diphthong having become a rising diphthong. Examples are: *hoard* nw.Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev., *hold* e.Dor., *hole* m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. Dor., *home* e. se. & es.Yks. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Rut. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks. Bck. n.Ken. I.W. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *hope* m.Cum. snw. e. & se.Yks., *hot* w.Yks. se. & s.Lan. Chs. ne. & nw.Der. Nhp. Shr. Som. Dev., *oak* w.Yks. n. & m.Shr. Glo. Hmp. Dor. Som., *oar* e.Som., *oats* ne. e. se. & m.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. Dnb. wm.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. n. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. w.War. w.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., *oath* m.Shr. Brks. Bdf. Dor. e.Som., *old* Dor. e. & s.Som. s.Dev., *one* see Index, *only* n.Ken., *orchard* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. & e.Yks., *over* s.Hmp., *whole* ne. e. m. nm. se. sw. & s.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. m.Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. No dialect has **hw** or **w** in *whore*.

§ **237.** Initial **wr** has become **vr** in ne.Sc. s.Frf. w.Som. and also occasionally in sn Sc. Lth. and n. & nw.Dev. in such words as *wrap, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrestle, wretch, -wright, write, wrong, wrought.* Initial **wr** has remained among the older generation of dialect speakers in Sh. & Or.I. and Sc. except in the parts mentioned above. The loss of initial **w** in this combination is rapidly gaining ground in Sc. The **w** has disappeared in Eng. except in w.Som. and occasionally in n. & nw.Dev.

§ **238.** Initial **sw** has gen. had the same development as in the lit. language. But it has remained in *sword* Or.I. ne. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. me. & se.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. nnw. snw. m. & sw.Yks. s.Stf. n. & s.Lin. Lei. nw. & ne.Oxf. The **w** has disappeared in *sweep* (**sūp**) Abd. em.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Ir. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum., w.Som (**zœp**), *swim* (**sum**) w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. s Sc. Nhb., *swipple* (**supl**) Sc. n.Ir. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. w.Yks. ne.Lan., *swoon* (**sʊund, zʊund**) nw.Oxf. Wil., *swore* sm.Sc. Ant. es.Yks. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. n.Bck. se.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor., *swum* (**sʊ̄md**) Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb.

§ **239.** Initial **dw** has gen. remained in the dialects, as *dwarf, dwell, dwindle* (but w.Som. **dœ̄ndl**).

§ **240.** Initial **hw** has become **f** in ne.Sc. in such words as *what, wheat, wheel, whelp, when, where, whey, which, while, whine, whistle, white, why.* It has also become **f** occasionally in Cai. sn. & nm.Sc., especially in *what, when, where, which, who, why.* Initial **hw** has gen. remained in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. (except in the parts mentioned above) Irel. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. I.Ma. In many Sc. dialects the **hw** is **χw** or nearly so. In the remaining parts of Eng. initial **hw** has become **w**. *Who* has **w** in se.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. e. w. & s.Cum. n.Wm. nnw. snw. e. se. m. and parts of sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. Dnb. e.Der.; in the rest of Eng. it is gen. **ū, uə**, see Index.

Initial **hw** has disappeared in *whist* w.Som. n. & nw.Dev., *when* (unstressed form **on**) w.Som. It has become **tw** in *whine* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Nhp., **kw** in *whins* n.Yks., *whig* Nhb., *whiff* Yks. Lan.

§ **241.** Initial **kw** has gen. remained, as *quake, quart, queen, queer, quick, quilt.* But it has often become **hw, w, þw**, or **tw**, especially in Sh.I. Sc. and n.Cy.

hw, w occurs in *quack* Sc., *quaint* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs., *quake* (obs.) n.Cy. Yks. Lan., *quaker* Wm. n. & w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Der., **quarrel** *a stone quarry* Lakel. Yks. ne.Lan., *quarrelsome* Cum., *quart* Cum. Yks., *quarter, quartern* Sh.I. w. & sw.Yks., **queak** *to squeak* Sc. w.Yks. ne. & e.Lan. Wor. Glo. e.Cy. Hmp., *queen* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. n.Dev., **queem** *pleasant* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin., *queer* Sh.I., **querken** *to choke* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der., *quey* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., *quick* (*alive*) Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp., **quicken** *mountain ash* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Dev., *quicken* v. Lakel. Yks. Lan., *quiet* Sh.I. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n Lan., **quilkin** *a toad* Cor., **quirm** *to disappear* Sh.I., *cushion* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.

Lan., *quit* Sh. & Or.I., **quite** *to requite* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs.; *squeamish* has **sw** Lakel. Yks. Lan. Hrf. Dor. Som.

þw in *quaker* Lakel., **querken** *to choke* Rxb. *obs.*

tw in **queak** *to squeak* War., **queek** *to squeeze* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Dev., *quill* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin., **quilt** *to beat, flog* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An., **quilt** *bed-cover* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An., *quinsy* Lakel., **quirm** *to disappear* Sh.I., **quite** *to requite* Lakel., *quitch* Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. e.An. Ess. Sus. w.Som.

k in *quilt* (**kilt**) Abd. n.Cum.

§ **242.** Initial **tw** has gen. remained in such words as *twelve, twenty, twice, twig, twine, twitter*, &c.

But **hw, w** occurs in *twiddle* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Cor., *twig* Chs., **twinter** *a sheep two years old* Sc., *twitter* Sc. Eng.

kw in *twenty* Chs., *twiddle* Wor. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Cor., *twig* Chs. Not., *twist* Chs.

§ **243.** Initial **þw** has seldom remained unchanged in the dialects.

þw occurs in **thwaite** *a forest clearing* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., **þwaŋ** (OE. **þwang**) *thong* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan., **thwite** (OE. **þwītan**) *to cut* n.Cy. Lan. Der. Shr. Glo. Dev., **þwitl** v. (ME. **þwitel** sb.) *to whittle* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp.

hw, w in *whack* Sc. Eng., **thwaite** Cum., *thwart* Wm. *obs.* e.An., *thong* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. nw.Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Dor. w.Som., **thwite** *to cut* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., *whittle* gen. in Eng. except in the parts mentioned above.

kw in *thwart* Yks. e.An.

tw in *thong* (**twaŋ**) Sh. & Or.I., (**twoŋ**) Glo. Sus., Dor. *obs.*, **thwite** Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Chs.

§ **244.** A **w** has often been developed before a back vowel preceded by a consonant especially a labial, more rarely when preceded by a guttural, dental, nasal or liquid. This **w** is chiefly confined to the south Midl. s. & sw. dialects when the preceding consonant is a labial.

w occurs in *bind* sw.Dev., *boar, board, bode* Dor., *boat* s.Dur. s.Wor. s.Oxf. Dor., *boil* v. s.Wor. Oxf. Brks. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som., *bold, bolster, bolt* Dor. s.Som., *bone* s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw. & w.Oxf. Wil. Dor. s.Som., *both* e.Oxf. Dor. Som., *boy* m.Nhp. s.Wor. m.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Hmp. I.W. Wil. e.Dor. Som., *build* nw.Oxf., *by* e.Dor., *afford, ford* n.Cum., *foal* s.Dur., *folk* Cum. Wm., *force* e.Dor., *foam, fold* Dor.; *point* Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. nw.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som., *poison* e.Oxf. me.Wil. w.Som., *pony* n.Ken. Dor., *post* s.Wor. e.Oxf. Brks. nw.Wil., *spoil* n.Hrf. Brks. I.W. Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som.; *goat* Dor., *going* (see § **121**), *gone* m.Shr. s.Som., *good* ne.Sc. (**gwìd**), snw.Yks.; *choke* ne.Wm.; *coach* s.Dur. n.Cum. nw.Yks., *coal* me.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum., *coat* Abd. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. n.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf. n.Ken. sm.Hmp. e.Som., *coin* (**kwain**) Chs. Wor. Glo. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som., *cold, colt* Dor. s.Som., *comb* me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som., *cool* ne.Sc. (**kwìl**), s.Oxf. Dor., *corn* n.Cum., *country* (**kwintri**) ne.Sc., *cud* ne.Sc. e.Sus. Som. e.Dev. but in this word OE. had **cudu** beside **cwidu, cweodu, cwudu**, *cushion* (**kwiʃn**) n.Cum. Lan. Shr., *school* (**skwil**) ne.Sc.; *sold* n.Ken. e.Som.; *stone* sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. Oxf., *stool* Dor., *toad* Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor., *told* n.Ken. e.Som.; *mine* Glo., *moan* Dor., *moist* e. & w.Som., *most* w. & s.Oxf. Dor., *nose* s.Dur. n.Cum. nnw.Yks.; *alone* Dor., *close* Wm. snw.Yks., *clothes* e.Hrf., *lane* Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., *lord* n.Cum., *brooch* snw.Yks., *road* nnw. & snw.Yks., *rose* sb. s.Wil. In many of the above examples the **w** has arisen from the change of a falling into a rising diphthong.

§ **245.** Medial **w** + final vowel has become **ə**, rarely **i**, after consonants in such words as *swallow* sb., *sparrow, yarrow, widow*, &c. See § **229**.

§ **246.** Medial **w** preceded by a vowel or diphthong. For the development of **aw** see § **49**, **āw** see § **127**, **eow, ew** see § **66**, **ēaw** see § **186**, **ēow** see § **193**, **īw** see § **159**, **ōw** see § **168**.

§ **247.** Medial **w** has gen. disappeared in words compounded with **ward** and **worth**, as in *awkward, backwards, forward, towards, pennyworth*, &c. It has also gen. disappeared in *always* except in s.Chs. and w.Som., where it has become **v** (**ǭvis**), and in *somewhat, midwife*.

j

§ **248.** OE. initial **j**, mostly written **g**, has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language. But it has disappeared in *year* ne. & wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. m. & nm.Yks. sw.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Lei. War. s.Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. s.Nrf. Dor. Cor., *yearn* Dor., *yeast* snw.Yks. n. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor., *yes* Nhp. s.War. n. & s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. nw. & s.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor., *yesterday* s.Chs. n.Shr. e. w. & s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev., *yet* Nhp. se.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *yield* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Der. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Dor. w.Som., *yonder* Rut. sc.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.Suf. Ess., *yule* (**īl**) Bch. Abd.

An initial **j** has often arisen in the dialects through a falling diphthong having become a rising diphthong. Examples are: *able* (**jabl**) me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lan. e.Hrf. w.Wil. e.Som., *ache* (**jek, jeək**) Dor. nw. & e.Som., *acorn* sw.Nhb. Dor. s.Som., *acre* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. n.Lan. nw.Oxf. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som., *adze* (**jadz**) s.Nhb. n.Dur., *age* me.Nhb. n.Cum. se.Wm., *ague* Kcb., *ail* m.Yks., *ale* Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. Dor. e.Som., *all* ne. m. nm. & sm.Yks., *apron* snw. & m.Yks. Wil. nw. & w.Som., *arm* I.W. Wil. Dor. nw. & e.Som., *each* Glo., *eager* nnw. & snw.Yks., *ear* se. & s.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus. w. & s.Som. nw. & e.Dev. Cor., *earn* Kcb. em. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lei. Glo. nw.Hrt. se.Ken., *earnest* Kcb. s.Dur. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks. em. & se.Lan. Chs. Midl. Wor. Shr. Brks. w.Som., *earth* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. Chs. Stf. nw.Der. n.Lin. Lei. se.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. w.Cor., *ease* se.Lan., *eat* m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf., *eel* w.Som., *emmet* w.Som. e.Dev., *errand* Kcb., *hair* (**jə̄(r)**) Cum. Wm. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. n.Wil., *head* (**jed**) n. m. w. & sw.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Rut. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. Wil., *heal* m.Yks. s.Lan., *health* Glo., *heap* s.Lan. m. & s.Lan. n. & e.Hrf. nw.Oxf., *hear* m. & nm.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. e.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf. Brks. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. nw. & w.Som. Dev., *hearth* m.Shr. s.Pem. w.Som. n. & e.Dev., *heat* m.Yks. se. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. m.Shr. Oxf. e. & w.Som. Dev., *heath* s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & m.Shr. s.Pem. Oxf. w.Som. Dev., *heathen* m.Yks. s.Lan., *heel* Sus. e.Dev., *heifer* s.Pem. w.Som. Dev. Cor., *here* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. e.Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. Dev., *heron* (**jān**) s.Chs., *herring* sw.Yks. s.Lan., *herb* Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. m. & s.Cum. Wm. n. w. & ms.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. w. & se.Wor. Shr. Bdf. Sus. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev. Cor., *hew* sw.Lan. s.Chs. Stf. me.Wil. w.Som. e.Dev., *home* se.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. e. m. nm. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. Glo., *hot* ne. me. & se.Yks. nw.Lan., *house* m.Nhp. se.Hrt., *how* Lei., *is not* (**jent**) s.War. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Som., *oak* me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan., *one* em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. snw. & nm.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin., *once* nm. em. sm. & s.Sc. n.Ir. sw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. ne. & m.Yks. n. ne. & nw.Lan., *orchard* w.Yks., *oven* sw.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. (*obsol.*), *owe* ne.Sc., *whole* (**jal**) e.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. e. m. & nm.Yks. nw.Lan.

§ **249.** A medial j has often been developed after a consonant. In many cases the change has been caused by a falling diphthong having become a rising diphthong. Examples are :

hew (hjū) w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma., *home* s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *hook* w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Nhb., *whole* (hjel) se.Nhb. ; *again* ne. & wm.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks. nw. m. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n. & wm.Stf. Der. Not. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. Hrf. e. & w.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. se.Hrt. se.Cmb., *ague* (ēgjū) Ayr. I.Ma., *gage* n. ne. & nw.Der., *gallon* s.Chs. n.Der., *gallows* Oxf., *gander* Kcb., *gape* s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. e.Oxf., *garden* n.Der. Lei. e.Hrf. nw.Oxf., *gate* ne.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. n. ne. & e.Der. Not. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. Ess. w.Dor. s.Som., *gather* Kcb. s.Chs. n.Der. ne.Shr., *gave* ne.Sc., *gay* n. & nw.Der., *geese* s.Chs. ne.Shr., *get* Kcb. nw. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Der. Not. nw.Nrf., *ghost* Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur., *girl* I.Ma. em.Stf. nw.Der. Not. Nhp. Glo. w.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Cmb. e.Suf. e.Ken., *give* ne.Sc. Kcb. ms.Lan. s.Chs. n. ne. & w.Der. Not., *go* ne.Sc., *gone* se. & s.Nhb. n.Der., *good* sn. em. & wm.Sc. se.Nhb., *goose* ne.Der., *gown* n. & nw.Der. nw.Nrf. ; *cage* n.Der., *cake* ne.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em.Stf. n.Der. Not. Nhp., *calf* m.Nhp. e.Oxf. w.Som. n.Dev., *call* e.Stf. w.Som., *can* sb. sm.Lan. n.Der. Lei., *candle* sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der., *cap* sm.Lan. ne.Der., *card* Abd. n.Der. w.Som., *care* Cai. s.Wm. m. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. Der. m.Lin. e.Oxf. Nrf., *carrot* n.Der., *carry* ne.Sc. n. & ne.Der. w.Som., *cart* sm.Lan. em.Stf. n. & e.Der. Glo. w.Oxf. nw.Hrt., *case* n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Oxf. s.Nrf., *castle* n.Der., *cat* m.Lan. n.Der. Not. w.Som., *catch* sm.Lan. n.Der., *cold* n Stf. ne.Der. ne.Shr., *comb* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *cook, cool* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne.Der., *country* Sh. & Or.I., *cow* sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. ne. & se.Shr. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Sus., *cucumber* n. & nw.Der. nw.Oxf. e.Som., *keep* s.Chs. em.Stf. Der. Lei., *kettle* Kcb. I.Ma. Der. s.War. s.Wor. e. & w.Oxf. s.Nrf., *key* n. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n.Shr., *kill* Kcb. n. & nw.Der. nw.Nrf., *kiln* Kcb. n.Der., *kin* Kcb., *kind* ne.Sc. Kcb. n.Der. Ess., *king* n.Der., *kirk* nnw.Yks., *kiss* Sh.I. Kcb. n. & ne.Der., *school* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & ne.Der. ne.Shr., *sky* Sh.I. nw.Der. ; *back* se.Hrt., *bacon* n Dur., *bake* ne.Sc. n. & se.Nhb. n Dur., *bark* em.Lan., *beam* Oxf., *bean* e. & w.Oxf., *beard* m.Shr., *beast* Hrf. e. & w.Oxf., *beat* inf. s.Lan., *beat* pret. sw. & s.Lan., *beauty* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. I.Ma. n.Der. me.Wil., *bone* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *book* ne. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *bough* ne.Sc. ; *face* Nhb. n.Dur., *fade* se.Nhb., *feast* e. & w.Oxf., *fern* s.Chs. Dnb. m.Shr., *few* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Uls. n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw.Yks. sm.Lan. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. m.Shr. nw.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Dor., *fold* m.Nhp., *fool* s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne.Shr., *ford* ne.Sc., *found* pret. & pp. se.Hrt., *fowl* s.Ayr., *nephew* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant. sm.Lan. I.Ma. e.Hrf. Dev. ; *paste* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *spew* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus., *spoon* se.Nhb. ; *blew* Bch. Abd. I.Ma., *blood* se.Nhb., *blow* v. ne.Sc., *blue* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. I.Ma., *clew* I.Ma., *flew* Bch. Abd. Lth. I.Ma., *flute* Ant. I.Ma. ne.Nrf., *lane* se.Nhb., *last* se.Hrt., *laugh* Sh.I. se.Hrt., *load, loaf* se.Nhb., *look* ne.Sc. se.Nhb., *love* se.Nhb., *low* ne.Sc., *slew* I.Ma. ; *drew* Or.I., *ground* sb. Lei. se.Hrt. ; *dead* w.Wor. Hrf. e. & w.Wor., *death* w.Wor., *dew* Bch. Abd. Ayr. m.Shr. n.Hrf. nw.Oxf. me.Wil., *done* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *down* adv. s.Der. Lei. se.Hrt. ; *steak, take, tale, tame, taste* se.Nhb., *stone, stool, toad* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *tongs* ne.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur., *took* ne. & wm.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Dur., *tough* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Ant. se.Nhb., *town* s.Der. Lei. ; *safe, same, soak* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *sake, soon, soot* se.Nhb. ; *shame* n.Dur. w.Oxf. ; *almost* n.Dur., *made, make* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *mane* se.Nhb., *mason, mate* s.Nhb. n.Dur., *mean* v. e.Oxf., *milk* w.Wil., *moon* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *moor* ne.Sc., *most* se. & s.Nhb., *mouse* Lei. ; *enough* ne. sn. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. se.Nhb., *enow* Bch. Abd., *name* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *neighbour* se.Nhb. s.Nrf., *new* Or.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Uls. se.Nhb. sm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. e.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil., *none* se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., *nook* wm.Sc., *noon* se.Nhb. n.Dur., *now* s.Der. Lei. se.Hrt., *snow* ne.Sc.

§ **250.** Medial j has remained in *beyond* Ant. Dub. me. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. m. & se.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Lei. s.War. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e. & w.Som. e.Dev.

THE LIQUIDS

l

§ **251.** l has gen. remained unchanged initially, medially, and finally.

§ **252.** **flail** has become **frail** by dissimilation in Sc. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som.

§ **253.** Medial l has disappeared in *almost* n.Dur. sw.Yks. m.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. Lei. n.Shr. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. w.Som., *already* sm.Lan. me.Wil. w.Som., *always* s.Chs. w.Som., *although* Or.I., *alum* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc., *elm* s.Dur. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks., *only* se.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. n.Wor. nw.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. nw.Hrt. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. e. & w.Wil. sw.Dev., *plough* Per., *stolen* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n.Der., wiənt *will not* sw.Yks.

Medial l has often disappeared, especially in the combinations **ld, lf, lh, lk, lp, ls,** and **lt,** as *bald* Wm. nnw.Yks. n. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Sus., *bold* n. & s.Dur. m. se. & sw.Yks. m. ms. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr., *cold* wm.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. w. & s.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. ne.Nrf., *fold* w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. n. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. em. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. ne. & m.Shr., *gold* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. ne. & m.Shr. e.Suf., *hold* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. n.Wor. e.Hrf. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. ne.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., *old* wm.Sc. Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. sw.Nhp. n.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus., **raskəd, raskət** from ***raskəld** *rascal* Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Lan. nw.Der. s.Not., *shoulder* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. ne. & m.Shr. e.Suf. me.Wil., *sold* Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. Der. m. & s.Lin. ne. & m.Shr. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess., *told* Or.I. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. nw.Lin. Lei. w.Wor. m. & se.Shr. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Sus., *self* n.Ken. Dor., **hau** *hollow* Or.I. wm.Sc., *bulk* Sc. n.Nhb. ne. & sw.Yks. ne.Der., **miök** *milk*, **siök** *silk* me.Wil., *help* s.Chs., *pulpit* s.Sc. me.Wil. sw.Dev., *bolster* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., *false* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. n.Cy. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Sus. s.Som., *bolt* n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. e.Suf., *colt* Abd. Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. m. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. n.Hrf. e.Suf., *fault* Sc. Ant. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. s.War. n.Wor. m.Shr. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e Suf. Sus. Wil. e.Som., *malt* Sc. n. & sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus., *poultry* Sh.I. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Yks. sw.Lan. e.Suf., *salt* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus. nw.Wil.

§ **254.** Final l has remained in **mikl** *much* Sc. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks.

§ **255.** Final **l** has often disappeared after a guttural vowel, especially in the Sc. Ir. n.Cy. and north Midl. dialects, as *all* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. ne. nw. nnw. snw. w. & sw.Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der., *awl* w.Wil., *ball* Sc. Ant. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. snw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der., *call* Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. n.Lin. s.Lei. ne. & se.Shr., *cool* sw.Lan., *fall* Sc. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. ne. & nw.Der. ne.Shr., *fool* sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der., *foul* em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. e Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der., *full* Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Wm. se.Lan., *gall* Sc. n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Sus., *pole* n. sm. se. & s.Lan. n.Der., *pool* m. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der., *pull* Sc. e. & w.Cum. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der., *school* m. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Dnb. n. & em.Stf. n. & nw.Der., *small* Sc. Ant. sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Lan. n.Der. Sus., *stool* sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. me.Wil., *toll* n. se. sm. sw. & ms.Lan., *wall* Sc. Ant. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. nw. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. ne.Shr., *wool* Sc. n. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n. nw. & se.Lan.

§ **256.** **l** has often become **ȯ** in me.Wil., as **biȯ** *bill*, **tuȯ** *tool*, **tweȯf** *twelfth*, **nibȯ** *nibble*, **seŋgȯ** *single*. According to Dr. Kjederqvist, *The Dial. of Pewsey* in *Trans. Lond. Phil. Soc.* 1902, p. 110, the original rule for the vocalization of **l** seems to have been that vocalization took place (*a*) finally before consonants or a pause; (*b*) medially before other consonants than the dentals (especially **d** and **t**): (*c*) in syllables which had not the principal accent, except in the position after **d** and **t**.

§ **257.** Vocalic **l** has become **ə** in *apple* sm. & s.Lan. n.Der., and it has disappeared in *shovel* (ʃū) sw.Nhb. Lan. Chs. nw.Der.

§ **258.** *till* is **tin** w.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. nw Der.

r

§ **259.** In Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and the greater part of Irel. **r** has a strong trill formed by trilling the point of the tongue against the gums.

In Nhb. and parts of n.Dur. it is a uvular **r** formed by the trilling of the uvula against the back of the tongue. This **r** has a peculiar labializing effect upon a preceding or following vowel. It is often called the Northumberland *burr*.

In s.Pem. Glo. and parts of Hrf. Oxf. and in all the south and south-western dialects it is a reverted or retracted **r** formed by the under surface of the tip of the tongue being turned to the hard palate, and the trill being indistinct and less sharp than for the Sc. **r**. This **r** exercises a great influence upon a preceding vowel and causes a following **t**, **d**, **l**, **n** to become reverted, especially in the south-western dialects. See Dr. Kjederqvist, *The Dial. of Pewsey* in *Trans. of Lond. Phil. Soc.* 1902, pp. 19–20, 110–11.

In the remaining parts of Eng. **r** is practically the same as in lit. English.

Upon the difficult question of the various kinds of **R**s in the modern dialects, see Dr. Ellis, *Early Eng. Pronunciation*, V, pp. 84*–5, 830–2.

§ **260.** In Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. Nhb. and small parts of Dur. Cum. Wm. **r** has remained in all positions—initially and medially before vowels, medially before consonants, and finally after vowels. In the remaining parts of Eng. **r** has only remained intact before a following vowel, as *rise*, *very*, *fearing*, but *fea r*).

With the exception of the parts of Eng. mentioned above, medial **r** has entirely disappeared before a following consonant, gen. with lengthening or diphthongization of the preceding vowel. For examples see §§ **37**, **56**, &c.

Originally final **r**, or **r** which has come to stand finally in the modern dialects, has remained in the sentence when the next word begins with a vowel, as *I fear it*, but, except in the parts of Eng. mentioned above, it has disappeared when the next word begins with a consonant, as *I fea(r) them*.

When a word containing final **r** is used alone or stands at the end of a sentence, the **r** is still slightly trilled—but not so strongly as before a following vowel—in the northern and north Midl. dialects. In the south Midl., eastern, southern, and south-western dialects it has become a mere voice-glide, written **ə** in this grammar, as **niə** *near*, **moə** *more*, but this **ə** has disappeared after **ā**, as **fā** *far*, **stā** *star*.

When a word ends in and the next word begins with a vowel, a 'euphonic' **r** is gen. inserted to avoid a hiatus, in the south Midl., eastern, southern, and south-western dialects, as **aidiər əv it** *idea of it*, **sērər an** *Sarah Ann*, **lǫr əv iŋgləɴd** *law of England*. And an **r** is sometimes inserted medially, as **drǫrin** *drawing*.

This insertion of 'euphonic' **r** is not confined to dialect speakers; it is quite common among educated people in the south Midl. and southern counties, and seems to be spreading gradually further north.

§ **261.** **r** has been inserted in *thistle* (þrisl) ne.Sc. Fif. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. s.Sc. n.Ir. se.Nhb. s.Dur., n.Dev. (**drizl**).

§ **262.** **r** has disappeared in **kān** *currant* sw.Yks., **fē**, **fē** from **fra** *from* Sh. & Or.I. Sc. except s.Sc., **pimrōz**, **-ruəz** *primrose* sw.Yks. s.Chs. nw.Der., **kwǭdl** *quarrel* sw.Cy., **wān(d**, **wand** *warrant* n.Dur. sw.Yks. nw.Wil. w.Som.

§ **263.** **r** has often undergone metathesis, especially in the south-western dialects, in *apron* (**apən**) sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. w. & s.War. n.Wor. n.Shr. Glo. s.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *bird* (**brid**) sm.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der., *borough* (**broχ**) Abd. s.Sc., *board* (**brod**) w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. n.Cum., *bridge* (**brēdʒ**) nw.Oxf. Som. Dev., *bruise* (**birz**) Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., *burn* (**brən**) s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. e.Suf., *burnt* (**brunt**, **brūnt**) n.Dur. Stf., **brast** (*burst* pret.) s.Ayr. n.Ir. sw.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. War. Shr., *children* (**tʃildən**) I.Ma. s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. m.Shr. Oxf. m.Cmb. e.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus. Wil. e.Dor. Som. nw. & e.Dev., *christen* (**kesn**, **kāsn**) Bch. Abd. em.Sc. n.Ayr. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. s.Som. e.Dev., *Christmas* n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. s.Som. e. & sw.Dev., *cistern* (**sestrən**) Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. w.Wm. e. m. & se.Yks., *cress* (**kars**) wm.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., *curdle* Sc. Irel. n. & Midl. counties to Glo. also Cor., *curds* (**krudz**) Sc. Ant. se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. n.Shr. Glo. Wil. Som., *grin* (**gərn**, **gən**) Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs., Der. (*obsol.*), Lin. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Wil. w.Som. Dev., *grass* (**gars**, **gās**) Sh.I. Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan. n.Dev., *great* (**gūt**) s.Dur. n. & e.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. s.Oxf. nm.Brks. Bdf. Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *gristle* (**girsl**, **gāsl**) w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. sw.Yks. n.Lan., *hundred* (**h**)**undəd**) Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. Dev., *pretty* (**pāti**) I.Ma. s.Stf. e.Ken. Sus. nw.Wil. Som. nw.Dev., *wart* (**rat**) Per. em.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. e.An., *wrestle* (**warsl**) w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum. Examples from the sw. dialects are: *bread* (**brēd**), *brindle* (**brīndl**), *brush* (**brēʃ**), *cringe* (**krēnʒ**), *crutch* (**krētʃ**), *grudge* (**grēdʒ**), *ready* (**rēdi**), *red* (**rēd**), *ridge* (**rēdʒ**), *risk* (**rēsk**), &c.

§ **264.** Final **r** has become **n** by dissimilation in *garter* (**gartən**, **gertən**) Sc.

THE NASALS

m

§ 265. **m** has gen. remained unchanged in all positions, except where after consonants it has become vocalic. **mt** has become **nt** in **entī** *empty* Glo. me.Wil. In **brɐnstn** *brimstone* s.Ayr. Peb. and in **seldn** *seldom* sw. Yks. the **n** is original. The **m** in *come* has disappeared in Cum. Wm. and parts of n. nnw. m. & w.Yks.; it has also disappeared in the combination *come up!* a call to animals, esp. cows and horses, as **kup, kùp** s.Chs. e.Der. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. e.An. Hmp.

m has gen. become vocalic after consonants in all dialects, as **bodm, botm** *bottom*, **kindm** *kingdom*, &c. **m** has become vocalic in the combination **lm** in such words as *elm, film, helm* s.Sc. sw.Cy.

n

§ 266. Initial **n** has gen. remained. It has also remained in **nadder** (OE. **nǣd(d)re**) *adder* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. Chs. Der. War. Hrf. Rdn. Cor.; **napron** (O.Fr. **naperon**) *apron* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Hrf. Cor.; **nauger** (ME. **nauger**) *auger* Lan. Chs. Der. Shr.; for the various forms of these words in the dialects see E.D.D.

In the various dialects there is a large number of words which have an inorganic initial **n**. In many words it has arisen partly from the **n** of the indef. art. **an**, and partly from the **n** of the poss. pron. **mine**; the latter is especially the case in words denoting relationship: **n-ain** Sc. n.Cy., **n-own** Yks. Lan. Oxf. *own*, only used after poss. pronouns; **n-aunt** n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Som.; **n-awl** Irel. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. sw.Cy.; **n-if** sw.Cy.; **n-oration** gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; **n-ūncle** n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Hmp. sw.Cy. Also the following words and many others which will be found in the E.D.D. with the geographical area over which the forms with initial **n** are used: **n-absy** *abscess*, **n-ackerel** *acorn*, **n-adge** *adze*, **n-amble** *to amble*, **n-angnail** *agnail*, **n-eam** (OE. **ēam**) *uncle*, **n-een** *even*, **n-egg** *egg*, **n-elsin** *elsin*, **nicker, n-ickle** *hickwall*, **n-idget, n-idiot** *idiot*, **n-ile** *hile, part of a flail*, **n-ope** *alp*, **n-ounce** *ounce*, **n-unk** *hunk*, **n-urchin** *urchin*.

Initial **n** has disappeared in **etl** *nettle* Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Hmp. nw. & sw.Wil.

§ 267. When **n** has remained medial in the dialects, it has gen. undergone no change.

In ne. sn. nm. wm. & sm.Sc. *Monday* is **mɐnəndē** from OE. **mōnandæg**, all other dialects have the form corresponding to OE. **mōndæg**. In a few words **n** has been developed before medial **dʒ**, as **porindʒə(r**, a coarse pot or mug, used for porridge, broth, &c. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt.; **sosindʒə(r)** *sausage* Dur. e.Yks. e. m. sm. & s.Lan. Chs. Glo. Som.; cp. lit. Eng. *messenger, passenger*, &c. for *messager, passager*, &c.

The **n** in e.An. **caunsey** *causeway* is old; cp. **cawnceway** *Prompt.* (Winch. MS.), **cauncè** *ib.* (Heb. MS.), M.Lat. **cancetum**.

In Brks. Hmp. and sw.Cy. medial **n** has become **m** before or after a labial, as **gramfə(r)** *grandfather*, **ēpmi**, **eəpmi** *halfpenny*, **ēvmin** *evening*.

In the north and north Midl. dialects medial **n** has disappeared in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening, as **əsted, əstiəd** *instead*, **Liŋkiʃə(r)** *Lincolnshire*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, &c.

In s.Stf. and a small portion of n.Wor. the negative **not** in combination with aux. verbs has lost its **n** and sometimes the **t** also, as **ài dō want** *I don't want*, **kō** or **kōt** *can't*, **ʃē** or **ʃēt** *shan't*, &c.

The palatal **n** in *onion* has become **ŋ** in Sc. Glo. Bdf. Lon. Cmb. e.An. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. w.Som. Dev. Cor. For the various forms of the word in the dialects see E.D.D.

§ 268. **n** has gen. remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.

In a few words final **n** occurs contrary to the usage of the lit. language, **aivin** (OE. **īfig, īfegn**) *ivy* me.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. nnw. & m.Yks. sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin.; **h)olin** (OE. **holen, holegn**) *holly* s.Sc. me.Nhb. Dur. Wm. nnw. m. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin.; **miln** (OE. **mylen**) *mill* sw.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. ne.Der.; **ratn** (O.Fr. **raton**) Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n. & w.Chs. Der. Shr.; **sinən** *sinew* Sc.; **slōn** (OE. **slāh, slā**, pl. **slān**) *sloe* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. For the various forms of **slōn** in the dialects see E.D.D.

§ 269. Final **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants just as in the lit. language, as **ritn** *written*, **faʃn, fāʃn** *fashion*, **fezn(t** *pheasant*, &c.

In the northern and south-western dialects, and also often in those of the midlands, **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation, as **apm** *happen*, **ebm, evm** *heaven*, **sebm, sevm** *seven*, **opm, ōpm** *open*, **uvm, ɐvm** *oven*, **wepm** *weapon*, &c.

In the northern dialects **n** has become vocalic **ŋ** after gutturals, as **brokŋ** *broken*, **spokŋ** *spoken*, **wagŋ, wegŋ** *wagon*, &c.

§ 270. In the s.Sc. dialects the palatal **n** written **gn** has regularly become **ŋ**, as **bineŋ** *benign*, **kondeŋ** *condign*, **məleŋ** *malign*, **reŋ** *reign*.

§ 271. Final **n** has disappeared in **kil** *kiln* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. w.Yks., Lan. also **kiln**, I.Ma. Chs. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Shr. ne.Nrf. Suf. Sur. Sus. Som. e.Dev.

The **n** in *one* has disappeared when it stands before a noun, as **ē** or **jā man**, but **give us jan**, &c. wm. sm. em. & s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. snw. nm. & e.Yks. nw.Lan. On the various forms of *one* in the dialects see E.D.D.

Final unstressed **n** has often disappeared, especially in the south-western dialects, as **aiə(r)** *iron*, **ōp** *open*, &c.

In Sc. n.Cy. n. & w.Midl. also s.Nrf. w.Suf. the final **n** has disappeared in **i** *in*, **ə** *on*, **upə, ɐpə** *upon*. **i, ə, upə, ɐpə** were formerly only used before a following consonant, but in the mod. dialects they are gen. used before a following vowel also. In some dialects a distinction is still made between the anteconsonantal and the antevocalic use of **in**. **iv**, rarely **in**, is used before a following vowel in Nhb. Cum. Wm. n. ne. nw. e. nm. & sm.Yks. In the dialects of Eng. the **n** in **an** has gen. disappeared before a following vowel, as **ə apl**. When **n** is used it is gen. attached to the noun, as **ə napl**.

ŋ

§ 272. The guttural **ŋ**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

In stressed syllables medial **ŋg** has become **ŋ** in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. n.Midl. also se.Ken. Sus. w. & s.Som., as **fiŋə(r** *finger*, **hɐŋə(r, uŋə(r)** *hunger*, **iŋliʃ** *English*, **miŋl** *mingle*, **siŋl** *single*, &c. In the other parts of England **ŋg** has generally remained, as **fiŋgə(r)**, &c.

ŋ has become **n** before the following dental in **leŋþ** *length*, **streŋþ** *strength* in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. The **n** is also very common in other parts of Eng., but beside it there exist the forms **leŋþ, leŋkþ**; **streŋþ, streŋkþ**. See the Index. The forms with **k** are often used by educated people in the midlands.

dru(n)ken Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. but w. sw. & ms.Yks. also **drufn**, nw. & s.Lan. is probably a Norse loan-word (O.Icel. **drukenn**). In Sc. and most n.Cy. dialects the loss of original **ŋ** in the combination **ŋk** is confined to this word, but in some dialects it has been extended by analogy to other pp., as **sluk ŋ** *slunk*, **stukŋ** *stunk*, **sukŋ** *sunk*.

§ 273. Medial ŋ in unstressed syllables has gen. disappeared, as **Bəmigəm** *Birmingham*. **Bebitn** *Bebbington*, **Dālitn** *Darlington*, **Notigəm** *Nottingham*, **Welitn** *Wellington*, &c.

§ 274. Final stressed ŋ is gen. the same in the dialects as in the standard language, but in m. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. it is **ŋg**, as **aŋg** *hang*, **briŋg** *bring*, **lùŋg** *long*, **siŋg** *sing*, **þiŋg** *thing*, &c. In parts of Lan. Chs. Der. there exist forms with **ŋk** beside **ŋg** in the above and similar monosyllabic words. The use of final **ŋg** for ŋ is widely spread among educated people in the midlands.

Final unstressed ŋ has gen. become **n** in all the dialects, *evenin(g)*, *farthin(g)*, *mornin(g)*, *sendin(g)*, and similarly in all present participles and verbal nouns in *-ing*.

In parts of Lan. Chs. Der. when dialect speakers try to talk 'fine' they gen. substitute **-ŋk** for ŋ in all present participles and verbal nouns ending in *-ing*. The same thing can often be heard among educated speakers in those parts.

The final syllable in *anything* and *nothing* has often been influenced by the simplex *thing;* the final ŋ in these words has become **n** in Sh. & Or.I. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., Chs. Stf. also **-ŋk**, nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. n.Wor. ne.Shr., e.Oxf. also **-ŋk**, s.Oxf., m.Bck. also **-ŋk**. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. sw.Dev. Cor. It has become **ŋk** in Chs. Stf. Not. m. & s.Lin. n.Lei. Rut. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. nw. & e.Oxf. m.Bck.

In ne.Sc. Frf. Per. the final ŋ in *among* has become **n** or has disappeared.

THE LABIALS

p

§ 275. **p** has generally remained in all positions.

It has become **b** in **bibl** *pebble* s Stf.; **abl** *apple* e.Dev.; **babtist** *baptist* wm.Sc. n.Cy. Midl.; **debþ** *depth* w.Yks. Bdf.; **kabtn** *captain* w.Sc.

b

§ 276. **b** has generally remained.

It hardly ever occurs in any of the dialects between **m—l** or **m—r** in such words as *bramble, thimble, chamber, number*, &c.

It has disappeared in **sumdi** sw.Yks., **sùmdi** sm.Lan. *somebody;* **filət** *filbert* nw.Der.

b has become **p** in **lapstər** wm.Sc., **lopstə(r)** n.Midl. *lobster;* **nīpər** *neighbour* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

Most of the dialects have medial **b** in *pebble*, but **pipl** occurs in Wor. Pem. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Cor.; in Dor. Dev. **p** forms exist beside forms with **b**. Cf. OE. **papol-** beside ME. **pibble-, pobble.**

The word *marble* appears in almost all dialects as **marvl, māvl, māvil**, sm.Lan. **məvl** beside **məbl**; in Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. s.Hmp. beside the forms **māvl, māvil**, there also exists the form **māl.**

b has become **v** in **distəv** *disturb* s.Midl. Som.

f

§ 277. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (=Mod. Eng. **f**) and the voiced (Mod. Eng. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponded to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff, ft, fs.**

3. Finally it was voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **b**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case or personal ending, &c. it was voiced, thus **wīf** *wife*, gen. **wīfes**; pret. sing. **geaf** *he gave*, pl. **gēafon.** In this case the dialects, like lit. Eng., have sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

§ 278. 1. In the southern and south-western counties Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., and in parts of Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks., initial **f** must have become **v** at a very early period, because in those counties where we still find **v** for **f** it is confined almost exclusively to native words; hence the change must have taken place before the influx of French words. The use of **v** for **f** is now *obs.* in Ken. Sur. Sus. and *obsol.* in s.Pem. Hmp. I.W. It is still in general use in e.Hrf., parts of Glo., w.Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. See §§ 310, 320.

There is no evidence that *vixen* ever has **f** in any dialect. **fat** exists beside **vat** in Abd. Cum. em.Lan. n.Der.

With the exception of what has been stated above, initial **f** is used in all the dialects just the same as in lit. Eng.

§ 279. 2. In this position the dialects rarely deviate from lit. Eng. The following points require to be noted: **v** has become **b** through the influence of a following **l** or **n** in **nēbl, neəbl** *navel* e.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Oxf. e.An., (ə)**lebn** *eleven*, **sebn, sebm** *seven* s.Dur. w.Cum. Wm. nw.Lan. Rut. w.War. e.Oxf. n.Bck. Hnt. s.Sur. w.Sus. me. & w.Wil. w. & s.Som. Dev., **ebn** *even* m.Cum. Wm., **ebənin** *evening* n.Cum. Wm. w.Cor., **ebn, ebm** *heaven* Wm. e.Oxf. me. & w.Wil. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev., *oven* Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan. I.W. me.Wil. Dor. Cor.

Intervocalic **v** has become **b** in **ebət** (OE. efeta) *newt* w.Som. Dev. Cor., **rebit** *rivet* Dur. Cum. Yks. s.Wor. (**ribət**).

v has also become **b** in the Fr. words **kūb** (but cf. OF. **courbe**) *curve*, **vālb** *valve* w.Som.

v has become **f** in *shovel* Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per. + **ʃœl**, Lth. Edb. + **ʃül**, Wm. n.Lan. I.Ma., **graf** *grave* Sh.I. Bch. Abd. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp.

Many dialects have **f** in *nephew*. See Index.

Medial **f** has become **v** in the south-western dialects in such words as *afford, afloat, afore.*

v has disappeared over an extensive area in *above, devil, dove, evening*, **fipəns** *fivepence, gave, give, given, harvest, have, leave, love, never, oven, over, serve* (see also E.D.D., s. v. Sarrow), *salve* (Sc.), *silver* (Sc. n.Cum.), *twelve* (Sc. Ant. n.Nhb.). See Index.

f has disappeared before **t** in **ātə(r)** *after* in the eastern, midland, southern, and south-western counties. In Glo. Hmp. and the south-western counties it has also disappeared in the combination **oft** in such words as *croft, loft, soft.*

§ 280. 3. The inflected forms with **v** have been generalized in **kāv** *calf* Abd. Kcb. Ant. s.Lan. n.Der. n.Hrf. w.Wil. Som. e.Dev.; **dev** *deaf* sw.Cy.; **āv** *half* Lan. w.Chs. Der. w.Som.; also in *knife, leaf, life, loaf, roof, sheaf, wife* sw.Cy.

The unstressed form of *if* is **iv, əv** in all the dialects.

f has disappeared in **sel, sen** *self* in many dialects. See Index. It has also disappeared in *sheriff* Sc. n.Cum., *halfpenny* Sc. Irel. Eng.

v

§ 281. Initial and medial **v** has gen. remained in the dialects.

Initial and medial **v** has become **w** in m.Bck. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus., as **wentɛ(r)** *venture*, **witlz** *victuals*, **wikɛn** *vixen*, **konwē, -wai** *convey.*

vetch is gen. the same in the dialects as in the lit. language, but it is **fitʃ** in sm.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Oxf. e.Sus.

f for **v** occurs in **fitōz** me.Wil., **fetlz** w.Som. *victuals*, **fōg** *vogue* me.Wil.

to is **tiv, təv** before a following vowel in se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. nw. e. se. m. nm. sm. w. & sw.Yks.

THE DENTALS

t

§ 282. Initial **t** has gen. remained.

Initial **tū** (tiu) has become **tʃū**, rarely **tʃū**, through the intermediate stage of *tjū, in s.Ayr. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Som., as tʃūn, w.Som. tʃūn *tune*, tʃūzdē *Tuesday*. Similarly we have **tʃem** from older ***tjem** *team* in s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. w. & s.Der. War. Wor. Shr. nw.Oxf. For initial **tw** see § 242.

The initial combinations **tr** and **str** have become **tþr**, **stþr** or **þr**, **sþr** in Irel. Wm. e. & se.Yks. e. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. It has not been possible to ascertain the exact delimitations of the use of **tþr**, **þr**; the former seems to be predominant in Irel. Wm. I.Ma. and the latter in Yks. and Lan., as tþrī, þrī *tree*, stþrīt, sþrīt *street*, &c.

§ 283. Medial **t** (**tt**) has gen. remained.

Between vowels and vowel-like consonants **t** has become **d** in ādə(r) *after* e. & w.Som. e.Dev.; *beetle* nnw.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma. Ess. Sus. w.Wil. n. & e.Dev.; *better* Sus. w. & s.Som.; *bitter* s.Som. e.Dev.; **bc̥dl**, **bodl** *bottle* w.Som.; *butter* w. & s.Som. e.Dev.; **kedl** *kettle* I.Ma. s.Sur. w.Sus. Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev.; **lidl** *little* I.Ma. s.Pem. w.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev.; **nedl** *nettle* Sus. n.Dev.; **sadədē** *Saturday* n.Wor. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev. This change seems to have been carried out more fully in the south-western dialects than elsewhere. **bodan** existed beside **botm** *bottom* already in OE. (Sweet, *Ags. Dict.*) In the modern dialects we find in some dialects **d** and in others **t** forms. The following dialects have **d**: **bodm** ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan. Lin. w. & s.Som. Dev.

kidl exists beside **kitl** *tickle* in Ken. Sus. **t** has become **k** before a following **l** in **brikl**, **brɐkl** *brittle* Hmp.; **likl** *little* se.Lan. Shr.

§ 284. In Irel. n.Cum. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks. n. e. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. medial **t** has become **tþ** or **þ** in the following combinations:

(1) Intervocalic **t** followed by **r** in the next syllable, as **betþə(r**, **beþə(r** *better*, and similarly in *bitter*, *butter*, *Saturday*, *water*, &c.

(2) The combination **tr**, as **kontþreə·ri**, **konþreə·ri** *contrary*, and similarly in *country*, *distrain*, *poultry*, &c.

(3) The combination **ter**, as **aftþə(r**, **afþə(r** *after*, and similarly in *bolster*, *cistern*, *daughter*, *halter*, *oyster*, *sister*, *slaughter*, *yesterday*, &c.

§ 285. The **t** in French words which has become **tʃ** in lit. Eng. through the influence of the following ü has remained unchanged in the dialects, as **piktə(r** *picture*, **flətə(r** *feature*, **nētə(r**, **neətə(r** *nature*.

§ 286. OE. **antefn** *anthem* has become **antm̩** in n.Cy. sw.Yks. Sus. e.Dev. and **andm** in se.Ken.

§ 287. In wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. intervocalic **t** (**tt**) with **l** or **r** in the next syllable has become the glottal catch, such as is common in German words beginning with a vowel, as **ba:əl** *battle*, **ke:əl** *kettle*, **ne:əl** *nettle*, **be:ər** *better*, **bʊ:ər** *butter*, **se:ərdi** *Saturday*, **wa:ər** *water*.

§ 288. Many dialects have dropped the dental in *little*, especially Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Glo. Ess. sw.Cy. See Index.

§ 289. Medial **t** has sometimes disappeared after consonants, as **brimsn** *brimstone* s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Stf. Sus.; **empi** *empty* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc.. Ant Nhb. Dur. I.Ma. s.Chs. w.Som.; **emp** v. *empty* w.Wor. Glo. sw.Cy.; **liχnin**, **ləχnin** *lightning* ne.Sc. Ayr. Ant.; **faks** *facts* Sc. Irel. Eng.; **gasli**, **gaʃli**, **gjăsli** *ghastly* Dur. Cum. em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev. *Notbut* has become **nobət**, **nobəd** *nothing but*, *only*, in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Hmp.

§ 290. The dialects agree with the lit. language in the loss of **t** between **s**—**l**, **s**—**n**, and **f**—**n**, in such words as *thistle*, *listen*, *soften*, &c.

§ 291. Final **t** has gen. remained.

þ appears where the lit. language has **ght** in **drauþ** *drought* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. n.Nhb. n.Cum. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Oxf.; *fortnight* Lth. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm.; **aiþ** *height* I.Ma. s.Stf. Oxf. Bck. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. This change may partly be due to a confusion of suffixes.

§ 292. In Lan. Chs. Shr. final **t** has become **d** in monosyllables with short stem-vowel, especially when the next word begins with a vowel, as **ged** *get*, **wod** *what*.

§ 293. The stressed form of *it* is **hid** Or.I. Cai., **id** m. sm. & s.Lan. The unstressed form of *but* is **bud**, **bəd** Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. w.Som. And the unstressed form of *it* is **-d**, especially when used enclitically after voiced sounds, in Sc. Nhb. Dur.

§ 294. The change of final **t** to **r** in monosyllables with short stem-vowel occurs sporadically in most parts of Eng., when the next word begins with a vowel, as **ger əm** *get them*, **ler it bī**, **ser it**, **wor iz it?** It occurs far more frequently in Yks. Lan. and n.Midl. than elsewhere.

§ 295. Final **t** has disappeared in many dialects after voiceless consonants, especially in the combination **st**; finally after **k** and **p** it has disappeared in all Sc. dialects, as **fak(t**, **strik(t**, **korek(t**, **temp(t**, **bankrup(t**; preterite forms like **kep** *kept*, **krep** *crept*, **lep** *leapt*, which are widely diffused in the Midl. and also occur in the northern dialects, have not lost a **t** but are analogical formations. The loss of **t** after **f** occurs chiefly in I.Ma. and sw.Cy., as **drif(t**, **lif(t**, **wef(t**, &c. Examples of the loss of **t** after **s** occur in all parts of Sc. Irel. and Eng., especially in such words as *beast*, *betwixt*, *fast*, *joist*, *last*, *next*, &c.

Final **t** after **n** is often omitted in such words as *sergeant*, *serpent*, *servant*, *warrant*, especially in Sc. Irel. and sw.Cy. On the other hand few, if any, dialects have added a **t** in *ancient* (Fr. **ancien**), *pheasant* (O.Fr. **faisan**). In a few instances a **t** has been added after **n**, **f**, or **s**, as **sāmənt**, **zāmənt** *sermon* Lei. Brks. ne.Nrf. Sur. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; **sudənt**, **sʊdənt** *sudden* Sc. Irel. Cum. War. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. sw.Cy.; **vāmint** *vermin* n.Nhb. Dur. m. & s.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. s.Oxf. e.An. se.Ken. Sur. Sus. sw.Cy.; **scuft** *scruff* n.Cy. w. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr.; **taligraft**, **teligraft** *telegraph* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Dor.; **aist** *ice* em.Lan. wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der.; **naist** *nice* es.Yks. ne.Der. Not. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. War.; **ōst** *hoarse* Yks. em.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei.; **wʊnst** (**janst**) *once* n.Ir. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. m.Lin. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Sus. w.Dor. e. & sw.Dev.; **twaist** *twice* Sc. Irel. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Dor.

d

§ 296. Initial **d** has gen. remained.

Initial **dū** (diu) has become **dʒū**, **dʒū** in the same dialects in which **tū** (tiu) has become **tʃū**, **tʃū**, as **dʒū**, **dʒū** *dew*, *due*. In like manner those dialects which have **tʃ** from *tj, have under similar conditions **dʒ** from *dj, as **dʒed** from ***djed** *dead*, **dʒef** *deaf*, **dʒel** *deal*, **dʒeþ** *death*. And those dialects which have changed initial **tr** to **tþr**, **þr** have also changed initial **dr** to **dðr**, **ðr**, as **dðrag**, **ðrag** *drag*; **dðrenʃ**, **ðrenʃ** *drench*; **dðrop**, **ðrop** *drop*, &c. (§ 282).

§ 297. Medial **d** has gen. remained.

Intervocalic **d** followed by **r** in the next syllable became in the first instance **ð** in all dialects, as **aðə(r** *adder*, **blaðə(r**, **bleðə(r** *bladder*, **konsi·ðə(r** *consider*, **foðə(r** *fodder*, **laðə(r** *ladder*, **pūðər**, **pʊuðə(r** *powder*, &c., in addition to the words which have **ð** in the lit. language,

as *father*, *gather*, *mother*, *weather*, &c. Where exceptions seem to occur they are due either to the influence of the lit. language or to the sound-change given below.

This **ð** from **d** (OE. **fæder**, &c.) fell together with OE. **ð** in the same position (OE. **feðer**, &c.), and underwent all further changes in common with it. It has thus become (1) **d** beside **dð** in n.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma., (2) **d** in Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. Lth. Nhb. s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. m.Yks. ne. nw. & m.Lan. nw.Lin. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. At first sight it might seem as if forms like **fadə(r**, **gadə(r**, **mudə(r**, &c. had retained OE. **d**, and that forms like **fadðə(r)**, **mudðə(r)**, &c. represent the intermediate stage of the development of OE. **d** to **ð** in this position, but from the fact that words like *brother*, *feather*, *leather*, *other*, *rather*, *wether*, &c. have had the same development in these dialects, it is clear that the **d**, **dð** in the former class of words started out from **ð**. See § 314.

In Sc. and n.Cy. dialects the above law also holds good when an **l** or **r** has disappeared before the **d**, as n.Cy. **ǫðə(r)**, **oəðə(r)** *order;* **souðər**, **soðə(r)** *solder;* **ʃūðə(r** *shoulder.*

burden (OE. **byrþen**), *murder* (OE. **myrþran**) had a spirant already in OE. The forms with **ð** are still very common in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Stf. e.An.

§ 298. In the south-western dialects a **d** has been developed between **l—r**, **r—l**, **n—r**, as **pāldə(r)** *parlour;* **taildə(r)** *tailor;* **zmǫldə(r)** *smaller;* **kūdlz** *curls;* **ūdl** *hurl;* **mādl** *marl;* **kwǫdl** *quarrel;* **wūdl** *world;* **kǫndə(r)**, **kāndə(r)** *corner*, &c.

§ 299. Medial **d** has become **r** in sm.Lan. s.Chs. and w.Som. in **anibri** *anybody*, **nōbri** *nobody*, **sùmbri** *somebody;* and a few other words.

§ 300. Medial **d** very seldom occurs in any of the dialects between **n—l** or **n—r**, in such words as *bundle*, *candle*, *dwindle*, *handle; gander*, *thunder*, &c. But in Ant. Dub. Wm. ne. e. & se.Yks. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. medial **d** between **l—r** or **n—r** has become **dð**, **ð**, as **tʃildðə(r**, **tʃildə(r** *children;* **sindðə(r**, **sinðə(r** *cinder;* similarly in *gander*, *hinder*, *hundred*, *thunder*, *under*, *wander*, *yonder*.

§ 301. Medial **d** has regularly disappeared after **n** in the Sc. dialects except in those of the south, as **sinər** *cinder;* **hinər** *hinder;* **hʉnər**, **hʉnir** *hundred;* **wʉnər** *wonder*, &c.

The **d** has disappeared in the word *London* in the s.Midl. e. s. & sw. counties. It has also occasionally disappeared after **l** and **r**, as **tʃilə(r)** *children* s.Cy. nw.Dev.; **ālər** *older* ne.Sc.; **bìrn** *burden* ne.Sc.; **gern**, **gān**, **giən** *garden* Sc. Glo. s. & sw.Cy. The **d** has disappeared before **l** in **nīl** *needle* Wxf. w. & s.Som. Dev. Cor. **d** has undergone metathesis in **nīld** *needle* w.Yks. sw.Lan. Chs. e.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. Shr. w.Sus. e.Som. Dev.

§ 302. Final **d** has gen. remained.

OE. final **d** and the medial **d** which has come to stand finally in the modern dialects have become **t** after **l**, **n**, **r** in monosyllables in Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der., as **tʃàilt** *child*, **fīlt** *field;* similarly in *fold*, *hold*, *band*, *blind*, *hand*, *land*, *wind*, *beard*, &c. In these counties final **d** has also become **t** after **l**, **n**, **r** in the pret. and pp. of weak verbs, as **adlt** *addled*, **kilt** *killed*, **sīmt** *seemed*, **fiət** *feared*, &c.

§ 303. Final **d** has often become **t** in words of more than one syllable, especially after **n** and **r**, as **bi-jont**, **bi-ont** *beyond*, *behind*, *errand*, *husband*, *wizened*, *backward*, *custard*, *forward*, *orchard*, &c. Although examples of this change are to be found in Sc. n.Ir. Dub. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bck. Hrt. Sus. Hmp. I.W. sw.Cy., the change has not been carried out consistently in any of the dialects. It is also important to note that this sound-change does not seem to have taken place in the eastern and south-eastern counties. There was in O. and ME. the same tendency to change final **d** to **t** in unstressed syllables; but *behind* and *beyond* show that in the modern dialects the change is not confined to unstressed syllables.

§ 304. In Sc. the final **d** had become **t** already at an early period in the pret. and pp. of weak verbs. The modern Sc. dialects have preserved this change, except that in the southern counties the final **t** has become **d** after a liquid, nasal, or a vowel in a monosyllable or accented syllable, as **krabit** *crabbed*, **profitit** *profited*, **wʉndərt** *wondered;* **dīt**, s.Sc. **deid** *died*, **telt**, s.Sc. **tæld** *told*, s.Sc. **bilàŋd** *belonged*, &c.

§ 305. In the word *breadth*, the final **dþ** has become **tþ** in n. & nw.Der. s.Lei. m.Bck. e.Suf. w.Som., and simply **þ** in ne. & sm. Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Dub. Nhb. Dur. se.Yks. ne.Nrf.

adze (OE. **adesa**) has become **ītʃ**, **itʃ** in Inv. Bch. Abd. Frf. Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb.

salit, **salət** (O.Ital. **salata**) *salad* is the usual form in all the dialects.

§ 306. A final **d** has occasionally been developed after **l**, **n**, **r**. This excrescent **d** is seldom, if ever, found as far north as Yks. except in the words *drown*, *gown*, *yon*, *scholar*. Examples are: **fīld** *feel* Rut. me. & w.Wil.; **aidld** *idle* nw.Lin.; **maild** *mile* ne.Nrf. w.Som.; **skūld** *school* s.Pem. e.Oxf. nm.Brks. Hrt.; **sōld** *soul* ne.Nrf. e.Suf.; **bəənd** *born* nw. & me.Wil.; **draund**, &c. *drown* sw. & ms.Yks. s.Chs. ne.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. e.War. m.Shr. w.Wil. s.Som.; **galənd** *gallon* s.Chs. Not. Lin. se.Wor.; **gaund** *gown* Irel. Yks. Chs. Flt. Der. Rut. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev.; **zūnd** *soon* nw.Wil.; **sʉund** nw.Oxf., **zʉund** Wil. *swoon*; **waind** *wine* m Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf.; **jond** *yon* sw.Yks. m. & ms.Lan. nw.Der.; **miləd** *miller* Brks. Wil. Dev.; **skoləd**, **skolərd** *scholar* gen. in Sc. Irel. & Eng.

§ 307. Final **d** has often disappeared after **l**, especially in Sc. (except in the southern counties), I.Ma. and the south-western counties. In other counties the loss of **d** in this position is not so frequent, but in a few words however it extends over a large area. Examples are: *bal(d)* sm.Sc. n.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Stf. e.Suf. w.Som., *bol(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw. & w.Som., *buil(d)* s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. w.Som., *chil(d)* ne.Sc. Lth. I.Ma. e.Der. s Pem. Glo. w.Oxf. Hrt. n.Ken. nw.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. Dev. Cor., *col(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls. n.Cum. I.Ma. nw.Wil. w.Som. sw.Dev., *fiel(d)* Ayr. Peb. Kcb. I.Ma. s.Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *fol(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. nw.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *gol(d)* I.Ma. w.Som., *hol(d)* Ant. I.Ma. e.Ken. e.Sus. e. & w.Som. s.Dev., *mil(d)* n. & s.Ayr. I.Ma. w.Som. e.Dev., *ol(d)* Cai. ne. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. n. & w.Cum. I.Ma. Rut. n.Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Pem. nw. & e.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrf. se.Hrt. se.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf. n. & e.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. w.Dor. Som. Dev. e.Cor., *shiel(d)* Abd. Ayr. n.Nhb. I.Ma. Dor. w.Som., *sol(d)* ne.Sc. Ant. I.Ma. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *tol(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. Ant. I.Ma. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev., *wil(d)* ne. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. I.Ma. w.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som., *worl(d)* Cai. ne.Sc. also **wardl**, wm.Sc. also **warlt**, Lth. Edb. sm.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. m.Bck. nw.Wil. e.Dor. s.Dev., *yiel(d)* wm.Sc. I.Ma. Dor. w.Som.

Final **d** has generally disappeared after **n** in Sc., but in the southern counties of Sc. it has only disappeared in the cj. *and*, the present participles, and in the pret. and pp. of strong verbs whose present ends in **-nd**. This loss of final **d** in the pret. and pp. of verbs like *bind*, *find*, *grind*, *wind* is quite regular in Sc. Irel. and the north and north midl. counties. Otherwise final **d** is seldom dropped in the n. and n. midl. counties. In I.Ma. Glo. w.Brks. w.Hmp. and the sw. counties final **d** has gen. disappeared after **n**. In the other counties the loss of **d** in this position occurs occasionally. Examples are: *an(d)* gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng., *ben(d)* Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr. Kcb. w.Wm. I.Ma. w. & s.Som., *bin(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. s Stf. ne.Nrf. e.Sus. sw.Cy., *blin(d)* ne.Sc. Per. wm Sc. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. I.Ma. Rut.

ne.Nrf. e.Sus. sw Cy., *boun(d)* pp. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. m. & sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. n.Der. Dor. Som. Dev., *bran(d)* Abd. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. s.Lan. I.Ma. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev., *Englan(d)* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. me.Wil. s.Som., *en(d)* Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. Som. Dev., *erran(d)* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Wm. em.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor., *fin(d)* ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Edb. Peb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Yks. I.Ma. Rut. Lei. s.Pem. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. nw.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *foun(d)* pret. and pp. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. War. Oxf. Bdf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus. sw.Cy., *frien(d)* Cai. ne. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. I.Ma. Ess. nw.Wil. w.Som. n.Dev., *grin(d)* ne.Sc. Kcb. n.Cum. nw.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Nrf. e.Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., *groun(d)* sb. Sc. except s.Sc., Uls. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. se.Yks. I.Ma. n.Lin. Rut. m.Bck. se.Hrt. w.Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. sw.Cy., *han(d)* Sc. Uls. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & se.Cum. w.Wm. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Pem. e.Suf. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. e.Cor., *houn(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma. Lei. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *husban(d)* Sh. & Or.I. n.Ayr. s.Nhb. m. & s.Wm. Yks. nw. m. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. Bdf. Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sw.Hmp. sw.Cy., *kin(d)* ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n.Cum. w.Wm. ne.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. e.Sus. sw.Cy., *lan(d)* Sc. Uls. se.Nhb. I.Ma. n.Ken. e.Sus. Som. Dev., *min(d)* sb. and v. ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma. e.Sus. Wil. Som. Dev., *poun(d)* Sc. Ant. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. Lei. w.War. ne.Shr. n.Bck. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. nw. & n.Wil. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev., *sen(d)* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. n.Stf. Dor. w.Som., *stan(d)* Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. n.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. ne.Yks. ne. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der. nw.Lin. e.Oxf. Dor. w.Som. Dev., *thousan(d)* Or.I. Inv. ne. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. m. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Som., *win(d)* sb. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Sc. (occ.) Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma. w.Wil. w.Som. n.Dev., *win(d)* v. ne. & wm.Sc. Kcb. n.Cum. I.Ma. e.Sus. w.Wil. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

Final **ndz** has become **nz** in nouns and verbs, as h)**anz** *hands*, **senz** *sends*.

§ **308.** In the following two words the **d** is excrescent in the lit. language, so that **d** may never have existed in the dialects which do not have it.

len(d) (OE. **lǣnan**) Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Lei. e.Oxf. me.Wil. n. & e.Dev., *soun(d)* (ME. **soun**, Fr. **son**) ne. & wm.Sc. n.Ayr. sm.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma. s.Stf. w.Som.

þ

§ **309.** OE. **þ**, also written **ð**, was a voiceless spirant like the **th** in lit. Eng. **thin**, initially, finally as also medially except between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was voiced like the **th** in lit. Eng. **breathe**.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the modern dialects. 3. Finally or when it has become final in the modern dialects. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound.

§ **310.** 1. Initial **þ** has gen. remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them.

In e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. se.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. e.Cor. initial **þ** has become **ð**, as (**ðaŋk**) *thank, thatch, thaw, thigh, thin, thing, think, third, thirteen, thistle, thong, thought, thousand, thumb, thunder, Thursday. Thistle* has become **disl** in e.Hrf. Som. Dev.

§ **311.** In pronouns and the adverbs derived from them the dialects have gen. had the same development as the lit. language. But in Sh. & Or.I., Pem. *obsol.*, Ken. *obsol.*, Sus. the initial **ð** has become **d**, as **dat** *that*, **dem** *them*, **den** *then*, **dī** *thee*, **dis** *this*, &c. In Cai. the **ð** has disappeared in these and similar words. It has also disappeared in **ən** *than* ne. e. nw. nm. & sm.Yks. s.Der. n.Hrf. e.Suf. w.Som. It has remained voiceless in *though* in Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. sm.Hmp. w.Som. It has become **t** in **tin** *than* s.Lan. s.Chs. e.Stf. nw.Der.

In w. & s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. nw. m. & e.Der. nw.Lin. the **ð** in the pronoun *thou* has become **t** when the pronoun is used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as **kan tə kum**? *canst thou come?* **kum wen tə kan** *come when thou canst.*

§ **312.** The def. art. has undergone various changes. In those dialects in which it has lost its vowel altogether, the consonant (**t**, **þ**) is usually attached to the following, rarely to the preceding word, as **tman**, **þman** *the man*, **tapl**, **þapl** *the apple*. But when the preceding word is a preposition, the consonant is often combined with it, as **wit**, **wid**, **wiþ apl** *with the apple*, similarly **ont**, **ond**, **onþ** *on the*. Simple **d** for the def. art. is only used in combination with prepositions (as **id** *in the*, **ond**, **wid**, &c.) and when the following word also begins with a vowel, **id ūs** *in the house*. In those dialects which have both **t** and **þ**, the former is used before consonants (**tman**, &c.) and the latter before vowels (**þapl** &c.) and when the sentence begins with the definite article. Those parts of Yks. which border on Lan. agree with the Lan. dialects in the form and use of the def. article. The following are the various forms which the def. art. has assumed in the different dialects:

It has become (1) **t** in me.Nhb. Cum. Wm. n. e. nm. sw. & s.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Lin.

(2) **þ** in m. & se.Lan. wm.Stf.

(3) **t**, **þ** sm. & w.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Not.

(4) **də** Sh. & Or.I. Ken. Sus.

(5) **d**, **t** w.Dur. ne.Yks.

(6) **d**, **t**, **þ** nw. & e.Yks.

(7) **e** Cai. Bnff.

In all other dialects it has had the same development as in lit. Eng., viz. **ðĭ**, **ðə**.

§ **313.** Initial **þ** has become **t** in Sh. & Or.I. n.I.Ma., as (**taŋk**) *thank;* similarly in *thief, thigh, thing, thin, think, thumb, thunder*, &c.

For initial **þw** see § **243**.

Initial **þr** has gen. remained, but it has become (1) **ðr** beside **dr** in se.Ken. Sus. and occasionally in w.Som. sw. & s.Dev. As however there are many words in se.Ken. and Sus. which have **dr**, and few words in w.Som. sw. & s.Dev. which have **ðr**, it is highly probable that the normal development of initial **þr** is **dr** in all these dialects, and that the forms with **ðr** are due to an attempt to pronounce the **þr** of literary English.

(2) **dr** in e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Brks. se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., as **drī** *three;* similarly in *thread, threat, thresh, throat, throng, through, throw, thrush*, &c.

(3) **tr** in Sh. & Or.I., snw. m. & nm.Yks. and em.Lan. (beside **þr**), n. & m.I.Ma. Nrf. Suf., as **trī** *three*, &c.

The use of initial **f** for **þ** and **v** for **ð** is not uncommon as an individualism in any part of Sc. Irel. Eng., but this sound-substitution is not confined to dialect speakers; it often takes place among educated people who have never spoken a dialect.

§ **314.** 2. Intervocalic **ð** followed by **r** in the next syllable has gen. remained in the dialects, but it has become (1) **d** beside **dð** in n.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. (2) **d** in Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. Lth. Nhb. s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. m.Yks. ne. nw. & m.Lan. nw.Lin. n. &

se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., as **weðə(r, wedðə(r, wedə(r** *wether*, and similarly *brother, either, feather, leather, neither, other, rather*, &c.

In **wē(r), wə(r)** *whether* Wil. Dor. Som. the **ð** was probably lost at an early period; cf. ME. **wher.**

§ **315.** Medial **ð** has become **d** in **fardin, fādin** *farthing* Sc. Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Cmb. e.An. Ken. Sus. sw.Cy.; **fadm** *fathom* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lin. e.An. se.Ken. Sus.; **īdn** *heathen* se.Ken.; **nɐdn, nɐdin** *nothing* se.Ken. Sus.; **smidi** *smithy* Sc. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf. Sus. Medial **ð** has regularly become **d** in Sh. & Or.I., but it appears as **t** in **altō** *although*. Medial **ð** has become **þ** in **h)īþn** *heathen* Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. em.Lan. The word *nostril* (OE. **nosþȳ(e)rl**) is not used in many dialects, in its stead *nose-hole* is the usual expression. A few dialects have preserved the **þ** in this word, as **nosþrəl** Abd. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. Lin. In s.Lan. & I.Ma. the **þ** may not be the retention of OE. **þ**, but have arisen from **t** through the influence of the following **r**. See § **282.**

§ **316.** 3. The dialects gen. agree with the lit. language in the treatment of OE. final **þ** and of medial OE. **þ** respectively **ð**, which have become final in the lit. language and the dialects. That is to say the former is gen. **þ** in the lit. language and the dialects (**smiþ**, &c.) and the latter **ð** (**brīð, briəð**, *breathe*, &c.).

The following points require to be noticed:

Final **þ** has become **t** in Sh. & Or.I., as **ert** *earth*, **lent** *length*, **strent** *strength*, &c.

Final **þ** has occasionally become **t**, as se.Lan. **mot**, n.Der. **meut** *obsol.*, Glo. **māt**, nw.Oxf. **mōt** *moth*; **siut** nnw.Yks., s.Lan. s.Chs. **sūt** *sooth*. On the ending **t**, as **tent** *tenth*, &c., see the ordinals.

lat *lath*, which is in gen. dial. use in Sc. n. and midl. counties to Lin. Shr. also used in Sus. Som., represents OE. **lætt**, and is therefore not an example of the change of final **þ** to **t**.

The large area over which **pad** *path* is used points to there being a form with **d** already in OE.; it is used in sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. m. & sw.Yks. Lan. n.Der. m.Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. n.Cmb.

Final **þ** has occasionally been lost, as **fro** *froth* Abd. Lth. Edb.; **moχ** (cp. OE. **mohþe** beside **moþþe**) *moth* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.; **mū** *mouth* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. snw.Yks.

§ **317.** The dialects have occasionally final **ð** where the lit. language has **þ**. This is due to the fact that the final **þ** of the mod. lit. language was not always final in Middle Eng.; examples are: **binīð** *beneath* me.Nhb. se.Yks. sw.Dev.; *both* has **ð** beside **þ** in a large number of dialects, see the Index. This final **ð** is especially common in the sw. dialects.

Final **þ** has become **d** after **r** in **ɐrd** *earth* Sc. Nhb. Cum. n.Yks.

Final **ð** has become **d** in Sh. & Or.I., as **blaid** *blithe*.

Final **ð** has occasionally become **þ**, as **lēþ** beside **lē** *lathe* n.Ayr.; also in *smooth* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.; *bathe* wm.Sc. s.Dur. se.Yks. em.Lan. Lin. w.Hrt. ne.Nrf. w.Som. e.Dev., but **d** occurs in sw.Yks. s.Stf. ne.Der.; *blithe* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb. I.Ma.; *booth* Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. I.Ma. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. Dor. e.Som.

Final **ð** has rarely disappeared. **bū** *booth* e.Som.; **lē** *lathe* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr.

wiþ, wið *with* has gen. become **wi** (Sc. also **wə**) in all dialects. **wi** was formerly used in the dialects before a following consonant and **wiþ, wið** before a following vowel. But most dialects now have **wi** in both positions. A few dialects have **wid** when the next word begins with a vowel, m. & w.Cum. n. & e.Wm. nnw.Yks. Hrf. se.Ken. Sus.; and also a few have **wiv** s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw. snw. e. m. & nm.Yks. **wiþ**, not **wið**, is the form used among educated people in Sc. Irel. and the north of England. In Sc. Irel. and most parts of Eng. dialect speakers use **wiþ** in reading.

§ **318.** In the Sc. and in many n.Cy. dialects the plural of nouns ending in **th** is always **þs**, never **ðz** as is sometimes the case in standard English.

SIBILANTS

S

§ **319.** Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. **s** was a voiceless spirant like the **s** in mod. Eng. **sin.** Medially between voiced sounds it was voiced like the **s** in mod. Eng. **rise.**

The development of **s** in the modern dialects is parallel with that of **f** (§ **277**) and **þ** (§ **309**), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the mod. dialects. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the mod. dialects. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant.

§ **320.** 1. In the southern and south-western counties Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., and in parts of Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks., initial **s** before voiced sounds must have become **z** already at a very early period, because in those counties where we still find **z** for **s** it is confined almost exclusively to native words; hence the change must have taken place before the influx of French words. The use of **z** for **s** is now *obs.* in Ken. Sur. Sus. and *obsol.* in s.Pem. Hmp. I.W. It is still in general use before vowels in e.Hrf., parts of Glo., w.Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. But even in these counties it is now *obsol.* in combination with the voiced consonants **l, m, n, w**, and there is therefore great fluctuation in the representation of initial **sl, sm, sn, sw** in printed books.

§ **321.** In a few words initial **s** has become **ʃ** through the intermediate stage of **si, sj**, as **ʃinder** *cinder* Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. w.Wm.; **ʃū** *sew* ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant.; **ʃin** *soon* wm.Sc. s.Ayr., **ʃœn** Sh. & Or.I. sn.Sc., **ʃün** nm.Sc., **ʃün** Lth. Edb.; **ʃiuit ʃū·it** *suet* ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der., w.Wil. also **zū·it**; **ʃiut, ʃūt**, &c. *suit* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. w. & s.Wil.

§ **322.** The initial **s** in *sugar* and *sure* has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language, but the **s** has remained in *sugar*, **siugə(r**, &c. s.Sc. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. nw.Lin.; and in *sure*, **siuə(r**, &c. Or.I. ne. sn. wm. & s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. ne.Nrf. Suf.; it has become **ʒ, ʒuə(r)** *sure* in e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & me.Wil. n. nw. sw. & s.Dev.

§ **323.** There is in the dialects a large number of words beginning with **s** plus a consonant where in most cases the **s** is not original. A selection of such words is given below. Many more will be found in the E.D.D. It occurs most frequently in the combinations **sk** and **sq.** In fact nearly all **sq** words in the E.D.D. have forms with and without initial **s.** It will be clear from the examples that no rule can be laid down about the geographical distribution of the words belonging to this category: **scaffle** *to equivocate* Lin. Cor. beside **caffle**; **scant** *to cant* s.Wor.; **scatter-corner** *diagonally* Shr. beside **cater-corner**; **sclasp, sklash, sclatch** Sc. beside **clasp, clash, clatch**; **sclaw** *claw* Dev. Cor.; **sclimb** (**sklim**) *to climb* Sc. Nhb.; **scoance** *a paved footpath* Cor. beside **caunse**; **scocker** *a rift in a tree* e.An. beside **cocker**; **scog** *to boast* Irel. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. beside **cog**; **scogger** *a footless stocking* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. beside **cogger**; **scorkle** *core of an apple* War. Wor. beside **corkle**; **scram** *to cram* War. Hmp.

Dev.; **scratching** *refuse of lard* n.Cy. Midl. w.Cy. beside **cratching**; **scrawl** *to crawl* Midl. sw.Cy.; **scringe** *to cringe* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Midl. e.Cy. Ken.; **scrinkle** *to crinkle* e.An. Cor.; **scrisum** *an insignificant-looking person* Der., cf. **chrisom**; **skritch** *crutch* Cor.; **scroffle** *to shuffle* War. beside **croffle**; **scrome** *to arrange roughly* e.An. Cor. beside **crome**; **scrooch** *to crouch* Yks. Not.; **scroodle** *to crouch* Yks. Not. Wor. Glo. beside **croodle**; **scroot** *a weakly child* Nhp. beside **croot**; **scrump** *to crunch* Sc. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. I.W. sw.Cy. beside **crump**; **scrump** *to shrink, shrivel* Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Brks. Bdf. s. & sw.Cy. beside **crump**; **scrunch** *to crunch* gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; **scrush** *to crush* Nhb. Not. Ess. I.W. Dor.; **scuff** *to cuff* gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; **sculch** *rubbish* Ess. Ken. beside **culch**; **sker** *left-handed* Sc. n.Cy. beside **car**; **skist** *a chest* Sc. beside **kist**; **slanget, slinget** *a narrow strip of ground* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. beside **langet**; **sloonge** *a heavy blow* e.Yks. beside **lunge**; **slounge** *to lounge* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks.; **smatter** *matter* Cum. Wm. Yks.; **smeagre** *meagre* e.An.; **smelt** *spleen, roe* Yks. Der., cf. **milt**; **smeuse** *a gap or hole through a fence, wall, &c. used by hares and other small animals to pass through* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. beside **meuse**; **smite** *a mite* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. e.An.; **smush** *to crush, mush* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not.; **snaste** *the burning wick or snuff of a candle* Nhp. e.An. s.Cy., cf. ME. **knast** or **gnaste** *of a kandel*, **emunctura** (*Prompt. Parv.*); **snawp, snop** *to thump* Yks. Chs. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Hmp. I.W. sw.Cy., cf. **n-aup** in E.D.D.; **snicker** *to giggle, sneer* Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. Brks. e.An. s.Cy. Wil. Som. beside **nicker**; **snock** *a knock* Brks. Dor. Som.; **snooze** *a noose* n.Cy. Yks. Glo. e.An.; **snotch** *a notch* Chs. e.An. Sus. Hmp. sw.Cy.; **spink** *the pink* Sc. Nhb.; **spang** *pang* Cum.; **spise** *to exude* Dev. Cor., cf. **pease**; **splaice** *plaice* Nhb.; **splat** *a plot of ground* Yks. sw.Cy. beside **plat**; **splatch** *splash* Sc. Cum. beside **platch**; **splatter** *to splash, bedaub* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Cor. beside **platter**; **sploy** *a frolic, ploy* Sc.; **splunge** *plunge* Not. Rut. Bdf.; **sprize** *to prize open* Chs.; **squackle** *to suffocate* Nrf. beside **quackle**; **squaddy** *short of stature* e.An. beside **quaddy**; **squaich** *to scream* Sc. Irel. beside **quaich**; **squalm** *qualm* Yks. Lin.; **squeech** *a corner overgrown with bushes* Suf. beside **queach**; **squench** *to quench* gen. Irel. and Eng.; **squilt** *a pimple* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. beside **quilt**; **squince** *a quince* Rut. Dev.; **squinches, squinges, squinsy** *quinsy* n.Cy. Lan. sw.Cy.; **squitch** *couch-grass, quitch* Irel. Chs. Stf. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck.; **squiz** *to quiz* Dev.; **squizzle** *to choke* Nrf. beside **quizzle**; **srake** *to rake* e.Yks.; **strample** *trample* Nhb.; **strollop** *a trollop* Yks. Lan. Flt.; **swacking** *large* Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. beside **whacking**; **swacker** *a whacker* Der. e.An.; **swang** *flat, wet ground* n.Cy. Chs. Stf. Ess. beside **wang, wong**.

§ 324. 2. Medially between voiced sounds the dialects gen. have **z** like the lit. language. **z** has become **s** in **bīsm, bism** *besom* I.Ma. nw.Lin.; **busm, buəsm** *bosom* Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Wm. nw.Lin.; *dizzy* I.Ma.; *gesling* s.Chs. n.Lin. It has become **ʃ** in **puʃn** *poison* Sh.I. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb.

§ 325. In the dialects of Sc. Irel. and the north of Eng., and also in parts of the north Midlands, the medial **z** has remained in **lezə(r** *leisure*, **mezə(r** *measure*, **plezə(r** *pleasure*, **trezə(r** *treasure*.

siðəz, which is in gen. dialect use in Irel. and Eng., can hardly be the same word as lit. Eng. *scissors*.

§ 326. In combination with voiceless sounds the dialects gen. agree with the lit. language in the retention of **s**. But we have **blozm** *blossom* em.Lan. n.Der. e.Dev.; **krizn** *christen* I.Ma.; **lizn** *listen* se. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma. me.Wil.; **ðizl** *thistle* e.Hrf. me. & w.Wil. n.Dev.; **gaʃli** *ghastly* n.Dur. m.Cum. em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf.

The intervocalic **s** in such lit. Eng. words as *gusset, mussel, officer, vassal, vessel*, &c. has remained in the dialects except in Sc. where it has become **ʃ**, as **gəʃət**, &c.

§ 327. The **z** in **izn't** *is not* has gen. remained in the Sc. Ir. and n.Cy. dialects, but has disappeared in s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. s.Midl. e. se. & s.Cy. also Wil. Dev.; and it has become **d** (idn(t) in Dor. Som. w.Cor. In like manner **woznt** *was not* has become **wodnt** in Dor. Som. w.Cor. The **z** in **haznt** *has not* has gen. disappeared in the s.Midl. e. se. & s. dialects and also occasionally in the south-western dialects. See the forms of **Be** and **Have** in E.D.D.

§ 328. 3. The dialects gen. agree with the lit. language in the treatment of **s** in this position. The following are the chief points in which they differ. We find **z** where the lit. language has **s** in **sīz, sēz** *cease* I.Ma. n.Der. me.Wil.; **tʃaiz** *choice* Bch. Abd.; **klōz** *close* adj. m.Lin. Glo. ne.Nrf.; **tùməz** *Thomas* sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs.; **əz, əz** unstressed form of *us* is gen. in Sc. Irel. and England. This **z** for **s** is very common in the south-western dialects, as **vlīz** *fleece*, **gīz** *geese*, similarly *goose, hoarse, house, household* (**əuzl, euzl**), *mouse, noose, place, puss, since, this*, &c. In most of the above examples the **z** is no doubt due to the levelling out of the inflected forms.

§ 329. **s** has become **ʃ** in **kraʃ, kreʃ** *cress* s.Sc. s.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. em.Lan.; **flīʃ** *fleece* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb.; **likəriʃ** sw.Yks. w.Som. but n.Lin. **likəridʒ** *liquorice*. This change of **s** to **ʃ** is very common in the s.Sc. dialects, especially after **l, n, r**, as **farʃ** *farce*, **menʃ** *mince*. Similarly in *grease, grilse, hearse, hoarse, notice* (w.Som. **nōtidʒ**), *pincers, scarce*.

It has become **tʃ** after **n** in **tʃantʃ** *chance* n.Lin. Lei. but nm.Brks. **tʃēnts**; **rentʃ** (ME. **rensen, ryneshen**) *rinse* Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Hnt. Dev.

§ 330. Final **st** has become **zd** in **hērzd** *harvest* w.Frf. e.Per. and **ʃt** in **briʃt** *breast*, **prīʃt** *priest* ne.Sc.

§ 331. In Glo. and the southern and south-western counties **sp** has gen. become **ps** by metathesis, as **aps** *asp*, **klaps** *clasp*; similarly in *crisp, hasp, rasp, wisp*, &c. **wæps** and **wæsp** *wasp* existed in OE., so in the modern dialects there are double forms; the following dialects have **ps**: Lth. Edb. n. & w.Yks. ne.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Not. n.Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. e.An. and all the south and south-western counties. But in s.Dev. it is **wap**.

§ 332. **unbeknownst** for *unbeknown* is in gen. dialect use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Final **s** has disappeared in **brī** (OE. **briosa, breosa**) *a gadfly* Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo.; **ʃimi** *chemise* gen. in Sc. and Eng.

§ 333. The dialects gen. agree with the lit. language in the treatment of **s** respectively **z** in this position. In Ant. and I.Ma. the sibilant is gen. voiceless after vowels, as **blēs** *blaze*, **nois** *noise*, **nōs** *nose*, **rōs** *rose*, &c. It is also voiceless in **belis** *bellows* ne.sn.em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. sw.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. e. se. & m.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor. Som. nw.Dev.; **nois** *noise* Sh.I. sn.Sc. Ant. I.Ma.

THE GUTTURALS

C

§ 334. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a, ā, o, ō, u, ū**, and their mutations **e, ǣ, e, ē (œ), y, ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ, ǣ** (=Germanic **ǣ**), **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea, eo, ēa, ēo, i, ī**, and their mutations **e, ie** (=i-umlaut of **ea, eo**), **īe** (=i-umlaut of **ēa, ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a, o, u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as OE. **sēc(e)an**=Gothic **sōkjan** *to seek*, OE.

þecc(e)an from older **þakjan* *to cover*, OE. **bryce** from older **brukiz* *breach*.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þencan** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*.

§ **335.** Initial **c** before consonants.

c has remained before **n** in such words as *knave, knead, knee, knife, knit, knock, know*, &c. in Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. In the remaining parts of Sc. it has disappeared in the dialect of the younger generation. In the early part of the last century it was preserved in all Sc. dialects. **tn** from older **kn** is still used by old people in w.Frf. e.Per. A generation ago this **tn** was also common in the dialects of Cum. and Wm., but it is now quite obsolete. **c** has disappeared before **n** in all the dialects of Irel. and Eng.

Initial **c** has remained before **r** just as in the lit. language in such words as *crab, cradle, creep, crow, crutch*, &c.

Initial **cl** has become **tl** in many of the dialects of Eng. especially in Yks. Lan., the Midlands, and the south and south-western dialects in such words as *clad, clap, clay, claw, clean, clear, cleave, clergy, clerk, clew, cliff, climb, cling, clip, cloak, close, clot, cloth, clothes, cloud, clout*. This change of initial **cl** to **tl** is not confined to dialect speakers; it occurs as an individualism among educated people in all parts of England. No Sc. or Ir. dialect has changed initial **cl** to **tl**.

§ **336.** Initial **c** before vowels has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language. See Index.

But **k** occurs in *chaff* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., **kēv** *to separate chaff from corn* Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev., **caffincher** *chaffinch* Sur. Sus., *chalk* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Der. Lin. e.An., *charlock* Yks. Not. Rut. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Sus., **keslop** *the dried stomach of a calf used in making cheese* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin., *chest* (**kist**) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Cor., **kincough** *whooping-cough* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Not. sw.Lin., **cope** *to barter* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. e.An. Som., *church* (**kirk**) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin., *churl* Bch. Abd. Edb. Lth. s.Sc., *churn* (**kirn**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., **kittl, kidl** *to tickle* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus.

tʃ in *cackle* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev., *catterwaul* e.Yks., *cat* Dor. Dev. Cor.

ʃ in *chaft* (**ʃaft**) *jaw* Sh.I. ne.Sc., *cheap* Sh.I., *child* Sh.I. Cai., and similarly in other words.

§ **337.** Initial **sc** has become **ʃ** in native Eng. words just as in the lit. language, as *shade, shake, shame, shape, share, shear, shell, shin, ship, shop, shove, shut*, &c.; whereas in words of foreign origin it has remained in the dialects just as in the lit. language, as *scab, scaffold, scale, scatter, school, scoff, skull, skill, skim, skin, skip, skirt, sky*, &c.

Excluding all **sc-** words which are of various origins and which are common both to the lit. language and the dialects—such as the words in the above list: *scab, scaffold*, &c.—it is a remarkable fact that the *Eng. Dialect Dictionary* contains no less than 1,154 simple **sc-** words. This points to one of two things: either the dialects contain a far larger number of Norse words than is generally supposed, or else it is not certain that initial **sc** has under all circumstances become **ʃ** in native words in the dialects.

In some words **sc** and **ʃ** exist side by side even in the same dialect, as **skift, skelf** beside *shift, shelf* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; **skrūd** *shroud* beside **ʃrūd** wm.Sc.

Initial **sc** has become **s** in *shall, should* Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw. & em.Lan. Chs. n. & ne.Der. e.Stf.

Initial **ʃ** has become **tʃ** in *shop* Sh.I. ne.Sc.

In parts of Glo. and the south-western dialects there is a tendency to change initial **ʃ** into **ʒ** in such words as *ship, shepherd, shrimp, shrink*, &c.

§ **338.** Initial **ʃr** has become **sr** in the Midland dialects and also occasionally in others; see below.

sr occurs in *shrimp* m. sw. & es.Yks. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Stf. n. & nw.Der. m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. n.Wor. Shr. Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. Sus., *shrink* m. & es.Yks. em.Lan. s.Stf. n. & s.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. m.Bck. nw.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus., *shrivel* em. & se.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. s.Wor. s.Pem. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus., *shroud* sw.Lan. e. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. s.War. s.Wor. e.Suf., *shrub* s.Chs. n.Stf. m.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Hnt. m.Cmb., *shrug* em.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. e.Suf.

s in *shrimp* (**simp**) se.Yks. n.Lin.

§ **339.** When medial **c** has not become final in the modern dialects. In this position the development in the dialects has gen. been the same as in the lit. language in such words as *fickle, flicker, kitchen, made, mix, mussel, sicken, taken, waken*, &c.

But **k** occurs in **mikl** *great* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Hmp. Wil., **mukl** Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks., *threshold* (**draksl, dreksl**) Dev. Cor.

tʃ in *acorn* s.Lan. Chs. Shr. Hrf.

k has disappeared in *axle* (**asl**) Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., (**azl**) wm. & s.Sc. n.Yks., *taken* Sc. n.Ir. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr.

§ **340.** When **c** or its further development has become final in the modern dialects. Those words which have **k** in the lit. language gen. have it also in the dialects, as *bake, book, break, brook, flock, hook, lick, lock, look, make, neck, prick, rake, sack, sake, soak, speak, speck, take, thick, week; talk, walk; bark, fork, mark, work; drink, hank, sink, think*, &c.

But **tʃ** occurs in *ache* Chs. s.Stf. Shr., **batʃ** (OE. **bæc**) *a river or stream* Yks. Chs. Der. Wor. Som., *eke* (**ītʃ**) sb. and v. Der. Nhp. nw.Oxf. Ken., *reek* (**rītʃ**) *smoke* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr., *seek* (**sītʃ**) em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & nw.Der., *smeek* (**smītʃ**) *to smoke* Wor. Hrf. s. & sw.Cy., **wātʃ** (OE. **weorc**) *ache, pain* w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr.

k has disappeared in *look* Cum. Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lan. Chs. Not. n.Lin., *make* w. & ms.Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Shr., *take* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.Stf. Dor. Not. Shr. e.Ken.

§ **341.** Words which have **tʃ** in the lit. language gen. have it also in the dialects, as *bitch, bleach, breach, crutch, flitch, hitch, much, pitch, reach, stitch, such, watch, which*, &c. But in the dialects of Sc. Irel. n.Cy. and parts of the north Midlands assibilation has not taken place to the same extent as in the lit. language.

k occurs in *beseech* Sc. Nhb., *breeches* Sc. n.Cum. w.Wm., *reach* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Wm. m. w. & sw.Yks. s.Lan., **reek** *smoke* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. n.Lin. Rut. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. s.Cy. Dor. Dev., *screech* (**skrīk**) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Der. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. I.W., **smeek** *smoke* Sc., *stretch* (**strīk**) w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., **þīk** *to thatch* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks., Lan. **þek**, Sh.I. **tek**, Lin. Nhp.; *belch* (**belk**) Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Som. Dev. Cor., *bench* (**beŋk**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Nhp., *birch* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Der. Not. Lin., *bitch* Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth., *flitch* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. e. & se.Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som., *stitch* Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr. n.Nhb., *such* (**saik, sik**) Sc. n.Ir. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Der., *thatch* (**þak**) Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. w.War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken., *which* Or.I.

ne.Sc. Lth. Edb. w.Wm. ne. & nnw.Yks., and a large number of other words.

k has disappeared in **fil** *which* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. *fetch* is **fes** beside **feʃ** Sc., **fet** Oxf. nw.Wil.

§ **342.** Palatal **nc** has become **ntʃ**, which in nearly all dialects has been simplified to **nʃ**, in such words as *bench, drench, inch, wench.* It is probable that **ntʃ** occurred medially and **nʃ** finally, thus **bentʃiz** but **benʃ**.

§ **343.** Final **sc** has remained in the dialects in words of foreign origin, as *bask, busk, cask, task,* &c. It has become **ʃ** in native words, as *ash* (*of fuel*), *dash, fish, flesh, fresh, rash, wash, wish,* &c.

But **s** occurs in *ash* (**as** *of fuel*) Or.I. Bch. Abd. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & se.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n. & ne.Der. Shr. n.Ken. e.Dor., *ask* (**as**) s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. m.Nhp. and with excrescent **t** (**ast**) s.Lan. Rut. m.Nhp. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Brks. n. & m.Bck. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. s.Som., *bush* Sc., *cask, flask* (**kās, flās**) w.Som., *leash* (**liəs, līs**) e. & m.Yks. w.War., *tusk* (**tus**) Yks. Der., *wish* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & s.Sc.

ʃ in *tusk* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. m.Bck. Hnt. Cmb. Sus. Cor.

ks in *ask* (OE. **āxian** beside **āscian**) Sh.I. Cai. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. m. & s.Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. War. Wor. ne. & m Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. e.An. Ess. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

g

§ **344.** OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ**, but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea, eo, ēa, ēo, i, ie**, it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ȳ** (=i-umlaut of **ŭ**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=**ŋ**) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r, l.**

§ **345.** Initial **g** before consonants.

It has remained before **n** in *gnat, gnaw* in Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc., but it has disappeared in the remaining parts of Sc. Irel. and Eng.

It has remained before **r** in all dialects just as in lit. Eng. *grain, grass, great, green, ground, grunt,* &c.

Initial **gl** has become **dl** in many dialects of Eng., especially in Yks. Lan., the Midlands, and the south and south-western dialects. The change does not occur in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. and probably not in Dur. and Wm. The change occurs as an individualism among educated people in all parts of Eng. Initial **gl** has remained in the dialects, except in the parts of Eng. mentioned above, just as in the lit. language, *glad, glass, glisten, gloom, glove, glow,* &c.

§ **346.** Initial **g** before vowels has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language, as *begin, gallows, gander, gape, gate, gather, get, ghost, girl, give, goat, gold, good, goose, guest,* &c.; *yard, yarn, yarrow, yawn, yearn, yellow, yelp, yesterday, yield, yolk,* &c.

But **j** occurs in *forget* Sh. & Or.I. Abd. Wxf., *gabble* ne.Sc., *garb* Wor., *gate* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. n. & sw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. n.Dev. Cor., **geld** (*barren, used of animals*) Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Nhb. Som., **gilt** (*a young sow*) Nhb. m.Yks. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Ess. Hrt.

g in *yarn* (**garn, gān**) Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf.

§ **347.** When **g** or its further development has not become final in the modern dialects. In this position the **g** has gen. combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or diphthong.

For the development of **æg** see § **48** (but **g** has remained in *hail*, OE. **hagol, hægl** ne. e. & se.Yks.), **ag** § **49**, **āg** § **128**, **eg** § **64**, **ig** § **78**, **og** § **96**, **ug** § **106**.

§ **348.** When **g** or its further development has become final in the modern dialects. In this position **g** has gen. had the same development in the dialects as in the lit. language.

1. The **g** has gen. combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or diphthong.

For the development of **æg** see § **48**, **ag** § **49**, **āg** § **128**, **æg** §§ 133, 139, **eg** § **64**, **ēg** § **147**, **ig** § 78, **og** § 96, **ōg** § **167**, **ug** § **106**, **ūg** § **175**, **yg** § **117**, **ēag** § **185**, **ēog** § **194**.

But **χ** occurs in *borough, bough, dough, plough* Sc., *low* Sc. Ant., *quey* (ON. **kvīga**) Or.I. Sc., *fly* v. Cai., *pegh* (*to cough*) Sc. Irel.

f in *bough* ne. e. se. & m.Yks., *dough* s.Nhb. Dur. w.Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. War. Shr. m.Bck. e.Suf., *plough* Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. n. ne. nnw. e. se. & m.Yks. sw.Lan. nw.Der., *pegh* Wm. Yks. n.Lin., *sough* (*a drain*) Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. w.Wor. Shr. Bdf., *low* m.Yks.

g in *haw* Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. & ms.Yks. sm. & s.Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Bck. Brks. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som., *gnaw* sw. & ms.Yks. s.Lan., *maw* sw.Yks., *saw* w.Wm. (*obsol.*) sw.Yks. e. & s.Lan., *flay* (*frighten*) Sc. n.Cy., *quey* Sh.I. Cai., *lie* (OE. **lyge** *falsehood*) sb. and v. Sc. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.Oxf. Bdf.

k in *elbow* ne.Sc., *fly* v. Chs., *pegh* w.Yks., *plough* Der., *quey* Sh.I. Sc.

v in *haw* (**ǫv, āv**) se.Wor. n.Ess. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev.

2. The dialects gen. have **f** in those words which have **f** in the lit. language, as *enough, trough.* But Sc. and Ant. have **χ** and the spirant has disappeared in *trough* in sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. m. & s.Shr. Hrf. s.Pem. s.Oxf. Brks. s.Nrf. n. & s.Suf. Sur. Sus. Hmp. me. & w.Wil. Som. Dev.

§ **349.** The development of **g** after **l** and **r** has gen. been in the dialects similar to that in the lit. language, that is where the lit. language has **-ow, -y** the dialects gen. have **-ə, -i** in such words as *bellow, bellows, belly, follow, swallow, tallow; berry, borrow, bury, marrow, sorrow, worry.* But *felloe* is **felk** w.Yks. ne.Lan., **felf** n. & e.Yks. + **felve**, m.Yks. n.Lin., *tallow* is **talg** nnw.Yks.

§ **350.** Final **ig** in unaccented syllables has become **i** just as in the lit. language in such words as *any, body, heavy, many, ruddy,* &c.

§ **351.** Words which have final **g** in the lit. language, have retained it also in the dialects; examples are: *bag, big, brag, dig, dog, drag, egg, flog, pig, rag, shag, wag,* &c.

§ **352.** Palatal **ng** became **ndʒ**, which has gen. remained in the dialects when medial, as **krindʒiz** *cringes*, **h)indʒiz** *hinges*, **sindʒiz** *singes*, &c., but when final it has often been simplified to **nʒ**, as **krinʒ, h)inʒ, sinʒ.** And similarly in French words, as *danger, engine; change, strange.*

The regular development seems to have been that **ng** became **ndʒ**. Then the **ndʒ** remained when medial, and became simplified to **nʒ** when final. And that where **ndʒ** now occurs finally or **nʒ** medially they are new formations due to levelling.

§ **353.** OE. geminated **g**, written **cg**, has gen. become **dʒ** in the dialects in such words as *bridge, edge, hedge, midge, ridge, sedge,* &c. But **g** occurs in *bridge* (**brig**) Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. ne.Der. m.Not. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An., *midge* (**mig**) sw.Yks., *ridge* (**rig**) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An., *sedge* (**seg**) Sc. Nhb.

Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bck. e.An., *fledged* (**flegd, fligd**) Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Hnt. Cmb. eAn. And also in words of Norse origin, as **big** (ON. **byggja**) *to build* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; **big** (ON. **bygg**) *a kind of barley* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. m.Lan. Der. e.An.

§ **354.** The modern dialect forms of such verbs as *buy* (OE. **bycgan**), *lay* (OE. **lecgan**), *lie* (OE. **licgan**), *say* (OE. **secgan**) have gen. been developed from the ungeminated forms just as in the lit. language.

But **g** occurs in *lie* (**lig**) Sc. n.Ir. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. s.Wor. e.An.

h

§ **355.** OE. **h** was an aspirate initially nearly like modern Eng. **h** in **hand**. In other positions it was a voiceless spirant **χ** like the **ch** in German **ich, nach**.

§ **356.** Initial **h** has disappeared in the dialects in the combinations **hl, hn, hr** just as in the lit. language, as *ladder, loaf*, OE. **hlǣder, hlāf**; *nit, nut*, OE. **hnitu, hnutu**; *ring, rook*, OE. **hring, hrōc**. For the initial combination **hw** see § **240**.

§ **357.** Initial **h** has remained before vowels in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. Nhb. and perhaps also in portions of n.Dur. and n.Cum. In the remaining parts of Eng. it has disappeared, but words originally beginning with a vowel or **h** often have an **h** prefixed when the dialect speaker wishes to express a strong emphasis. The emphatic form of *it* has retained the **h** in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and Irel. The emphatic form of *us* is **hʊz** in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and Nhb. *How* is **fū** (pointing to an OE. **hwū**) in Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. See § **240**.

§ **358.** Medial and final **h=χ** has gen. remained in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and Irel., but in s.Sc. the **χ** has developed in front of it an **i** or **u** consonant according as the preceding vowel is a palatal or a guttural vowel, except when the preceding vowel is **i** or **u**, in which case the **χ** has not been affected by the vowel, as **heiχ** *high*, **æiχt** *eight*, **làuχ** *laugh*, **rʊuχ** *rough*, but **fìχ** *faugh!*, **huχ** *ugh!*

Examples of the retention of **χ** in the above dialects are: *aught, bought, bright, brought, daughter, dight, draught, eight, fight, flight, fought, fright, height, light* sb. and adj., *might, night, nought, ought, right, sight, slaughter, slight, sought, straight, taught, thought, tight, weight, wright, wrought; cough, faugh* (OE. ***fealh** *fallow ground*), *flea, high, hough, laugh, rough, saugh* (OE. **sealh** *willow*), *seal* (OE. **seolh**), *sigh, tough*.

§ **359.** Medial and final **χ** has gen. disappeared or become **f** in the dialects of Eng., especially in those words which have **f** in the lit. language, as *cough, draught, laugh, rough, tough*.

f occurs in *bought* (*a bend or curve*) w.Yks. ne.Lan., *bought* pret. (**boft**) Cor., *daughter* (**daftə(r)**) ne.Yks. Nrf. Dev. Cor., *ought* (**ōft**) e. & w.Som. sw. & s.Dev. Cor., *slaughter* (**slaftə(r)**) Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan., *thought* (**þoft**) n.Ken. sw.Dev. Cor.; *flea* (**flef**) w.Yks. Chs., *hough* (**of**) Nhb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. ne.Lan., *shoe* (**ʃūf**) Lan. Chs. ne. & nw.Der., *though* (**ðof**) ne. e. m. nm. sm. & se.Yks. ms.Lan. s.Lin. sm.Hmp. w.Som. s.Dev., *through* (**þruf, þrif**) Yks. sm.Lan. n.Chs. n. & e.Der. Not. Lin. Lei., *faugh* (**faf, fif**) *fallow ground* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., *saugh* (**saf**) *willow* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks., *sigh* (**saif**) Yks. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

v in *saugh* (**sǭv**) Dur.

þ in *faugh* (**fǭþ**) e.Yks., **fleiþ** *fleas* sm.Lan. In these words the **þ** is from an older **f**.

§ **360.** The spirant has disappeared in *cough* (**kau**) nnw.Yks., *rough* (**rʊu**) ne.Nrf., *tough* (**tʊu**) Lei. ne.Nrf. w.Wil.

k occurs in *frighten* (**frikən**) s.Chs., *height* (**ekþ**) e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Ess., *heifer* **ekfə(r), ēfkə(r)**) e.An., *flea* (**fleik**) e. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der., *hough* n.Ir. e. & w.Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Mid. e.An. Ken. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor., *seal* (**selki**) Sh.I. Sc., *sigh* (**saik**) se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. m.Shr.

g in *flea* (**fliəg**) n.Yks., *hough* (**ug**) w.Yks.

§ **361.** **hs** has become **ks** in all dialects, as in *next, ox, six, wax* v., &c.

But **k** has disappeared in *next* (**neist**) Sh. & Or.I. Sc. s.Dur. n. e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. m.Yks. sw.Dev., *oxen* (**ausn, ousn**) Or.I. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. & e.Yks. Lan.

Betwixt is **ətwiʃ** Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., *next* is **nìʃt** ne.Sc.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT

§ **362.** Most of the consonants of the French words occurring in the dialects have already been treated along with the other consonants.

The following remarks are confined to **k, g, ʃ, dʒ, tʃ**.

k

§ **363.** **k** has gen. remained in the dialects, as in *cage, card, carrot, case, coat, cost, country, cover; scaffold, scald, scarce, scream; ink, rank; fact* (but pl. gen. **faks**). **ks** has remained in *example* in Sc. and I.Ma., but in the other dialects it has become **gz** as in the lit. language. For the initial combinations **kl** see § **335**, **kw** § **241**.

g

§ **364.** **g** has gen. remained in the dialects, as in *gage, gain, gallon, garden, gay, gown, grant, gruel, guard; agree, bargain, eager, rogue, sugar; jug*. But **g** has disappeared in *signify* (**sinifai, sinifi**) Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. Brks. Nrf. Hmp. I.W.

ʃ

§ **365.** The dialects gen. have **ʃ** where the lit. language has this sound in such words as: *fashion, passion; blemish, finish, parish, radish; ancient, branch, haunch, trench; sugar, sure, surely*. On the initial sound in the three last words see § **322**. *Radish* is **reditʃ** in em.Lan. n. & nw.Der.

dʒ

§ **366.** **dʒ** has gen. remained in words where the lit. language has this sound, as in *jam, join, joint, joist, joke, joy, judge, jump, just; barge, cabbage, cage, charge, clergy, damage, gage, large, oblige, porridge, rage; change, danger, engine, strange*.

Initial **dʒ** has become **tʃ** in Or.I. *Cabbage* is **kabitʃ** sm.Lan. Chs. n.Der., **kabiʃ** m.Cum. and parts of Yks. *Porridge* is **pàritʃ** wm.Sc. *Damage* is **dèmiʃ** s.Sc., **damiʃ** Wm.

On **ndʒ** see § **352**.

tʃ

§ **367.** The dialects gen. have **tʃ** in the same words in which the lit. language has it, as in *chair, chamber, chance, change, chapel, charm, cheat, cherry, choice; butcher, merchant; attach, brooch, catch, coach, march, perch, preach, search, touch*, &c.

Forms like **caff** (**kaf**) *to chafe* Yks., **callenge** *to challenge* Glo. I.W. Dor. Som., **cannel, kennel** *channel* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. War., **cant** *chant* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. Cor. &c., are not from the same French dialects as the corresponding lit. Eng. forms. Initial **tʃ** has become **ʃ** in Sh.I. Cai. parts of Bwk. and of m.Nhb.

ACCIDENCE

Chapter VI

THE ARTICLES

A. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

§ 368. ə is used before vowels and consonants, as: **ə apl** *an apple.* Very few dialects follow the rule of the literary language according to which *an* is used before a vowel or *h* mute. See § 271.

In Sc. and I.W. the full form of the numeral adjective *one* is used where the literary language has the indefinite article, as: *many one time.*

§ 369. In all the dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. the indefinite article is used redundantly before numerals and nouns of multitude and quantity, as: *more than a twenty of them; a many; a plenty;* cf. lit. Eng. *a few.*

In Sc. and Nhb. it is often used with nouns in the plural, as: *what a books he has.*

In Ken. and Hmp. it is used before nouns which in the literary language are considered as belonging to the impersonal class of unformed objects, as: *a bread and butter; a good hair.*

In Lei. a redundant indefinite article is almost always placed before *such* when followed by *a* or *an*, as: *there's a such a tremendous lot of them.*

§ 370. In w.Som. the indefinite article is in many cases omitted:

(*a*) before an adjective or adverb: *Mr. Jones is mortal viery man.*

(*b*) before *bit* or *quarter* when used as a fraction: *thick there idn quarter zo good 'tother.*

(*c*) after *for*: *nobody ont do nort for man like he.*

B. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

§ 371. For the dialect forms of the definite article see § 312.

It is to be observed that in those dialects where the definite article has the form **t**, should the following word begin with a dental, the only trace of the article is the suspension of the dental. A clear distinction is made between **teəbl** *table* and **t'eəbl** *the table*, **dlium** *gloom* and **d'lium** *the gloom.* These same dialects owing to liturgical influence use the full form **ðə** before **loəd** *Lord* when applied to God, save in off-hand speech and in the phrase **loəd nōz** *the Lord knows*, where the article is omitted altogether. **ðə** (never **t**) is also used in such phrases as **uə ðə divl did ðat?** *who the devil did that?* **wot ðə eŋment duz ə wont?** *what the hangment does he want?*

The ending of the OE. neuter form of the definite article survives in **tōn** *the one* (OE. ðæt ān), and **tuðə(r)**, **tɐðə(r** *the other* (OE. ðæt ōðər). These words are in general use in the dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng.; their origin being forgotten, the ordinary form of the definite article is often used redundantly before them.

§ 372. The definite article is used in many dialects in cases where it would be omitted in the lit. language:

(*a*) In the dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. before the names of all diseases, as: *he has got the fever, the rheumatics.*

(*b*) In the Sc. Midl. and sw.Cy. dialects before the names of trades and occupations, generally with a frequentative force implying the practice or learning of the trade. This use further suggests that the person addressed is unfamiliar with the trade.

(*c*) In Sc. before the names of sciences and commodities, as: *he studies the botany; the sugar is cheap.*

(*d*) In the Sc. and Midl. dialects before the names of days, months, seasons, especially when speaking of any particular circumstance connected therewith, as: *he died in the Christmas.*

In Sc. the phrase **ðə nū** *immediately*, also occurs, and it is to be noticed that **ðə dē**, **ðə niχt**, &c. are used for *to-day, to-night*, &c. Cf. also the form **ðəgiðər** *together.*

(*e*) In the dialects of Sc. and n.Cy. before certain words, as *church, school, grace, bed*, when these are used absolutely or indefinitely, as: *it's wearisome lying in the bed.*

(*f*) In the Sc. n.Cy. and Midl. dialects before ordinals used adverbially, as: *Tom came in the second and Jack the third.*

(*g*) In Irel. and most parts of Eng. before *both*, as: *I will have the both of them.*

(*h*) In w.Yks. before proper names and in the south-western dialects whenever a proper name or title is preceded by an adj., as: *T'Skipton, T'Hawes; the young squire Jones.*

(*i*) In I.Ma before an adj. when special stress is required, generally with inversion of verb and adj., as: *the sick I am.*

§ 373. In Inv. ne. & nm.Sc. the definite article is put before the names of weights used in a distributive sense where the indefinite article would be found in the lit. language, as: *how much the pound?*

§ 374. The definite article is omitted in the dialects in many cases where it would be required in the lit. language:

(*a*) In all the dialects of Sc. and Eng. it is frequently omitted after prepositions implying motion to or from a place, as *to, into* when a locality is denoted which it is unnecessary further to distinguish. It is omitted also after the preposition *at*, and in w.Som. before the names of public-houses.

(*b*) In the northern and midland dialects it is often omitted before a noun to which attention is called, as: *Look at neck, why 'tis all bare!*

(*c*) In the midland and south-western dialects before *same*, as: *'Tis same's I always told 'ee.*

§ 375. In the dialects of Sc. Irel. and n.Cy. the definite article is frequently used instead of a poss. adj. *my, his, their*, &c., especially in the phrase *the wife.*

In the south-western dialects there is a preference for the use of *the—of*—instead of the poss. adj., as: *the head of him=his head.*

NOUNS

A. FORMATION OF THE PLURAL

1. Plurals in -əz, -z, -s.

§ 376. Nouns ending in **s, ʃ, tʃ, z, dʒ** form the plural by adding **əz**, rarely **iz**, as *face faces, dish dishes, watch watches, nose noses, edge edges.*

But *house* makes **hɐuziz** as in the literary language except in Sc. where it appears as **hūsəz**; see also § 379.

§ 377. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than **z, dʒ** add **z**, as *day days, toe toes, lad lads, dog dogs.*

§ 378. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than **s**, **ʃ** add **s**, as *cap caps, lock locks, death deaths, month months, roof roofs, dwarf dwarfs.*

But nouns ending in **þ**, which in the lit. language change **þ** to **ð** and take **z** in the plural, as **pāþ pāðz**, **bāþ bāðz**, gen. retain the **þ** and take **s** in the plural in the dialects.

Nouns ending in **f** preceded by a vowel or diphthong which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in **lf**, gen. change the **f** into **v** and add **z** in the plural as in the lit. language, as *loaf loaves, wife wives, calf calves*, &c. Some dialects deviate from this rule owing to the **f** in the singular having been taken over into the plural; this is especially the case in the Sc. and south-western dialects with nouns ending in **lf** (*wolf, calf*, &c.). In s.Sc. the plural of *knife, leaf, life, thief, wife* is gen. the same as in the lit. language, otherwise all nouns ending in **f** in the Sc. dialects retain the **f** in the plural and take **s**.

Nouns ending in **st** form their plural in **əz**, **iz** in the Midl. s. & sw. dialects, as **bīst** *beast* **bīstəz**, **pōst** *post* **pōstəz**.

Very frequently, however, such nouns take a double plural, as **bīstəzəz**, **pōstəzəz** (see § 383). A triple plural **nestsəzəz** *nests* is found in Sus.

2. Plurals in -n.

§ 379. The only plurals in **-n** in the literary language are *oxen* and the archaic form *hosen*. *Brethren, children*, and *kine* are double plurals.

The list is much longer in the dialects and comprises:

(*a*) Words which belonged to the weak declension in OE.: **æʃn** *ashes* Wxf. Pem. Glo. Hmp. sw.Cy.; **bīn** *bees* Irel. Chs.; **īn** *eyes* in gen. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; **flīn** *fleas* Wxf. se. & s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo.; **pīzn** *peas* Wxf. Eng. gen. (also **pīn** s.Chs. from new sg. **pī**); **tōn** *toes* Wxf. s.Chs.

(*b*) Words which originally belonged to the strong or irregular declensions: **brùðrən** *brothers* Lei.; **tʃīzn** *cheeses* e.An. Dor.; **klūtn** *clouts* e.Yks.; **vāzn** *furze* Dor.; **h)ʉuzn** *houses* gen. in Eng. except n.Cy.; **kīn** *keys* Wil., **līzn** *pastures* Rut. (*obs.*); **mʉuzn** *mice* Glo. e.Suf. (*obs.*) e.Dev.; **nīzn** *nests* s.Chs. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. e.An.; **ōkn** *oaks* Hrf.; **pōzn** *posts* Nhp. Shr. Glo. Hnt.; **riksn** *rushes* sw.Cy.; **ʃūn** *shoes* gen. in Sc. Irel. and Eng.; **sistrən** *sisters* Cai.; **trīn** *trees* Fif. Wxf.; **tʉrvn** *turfs* Sc.; **wopsn** *wasps* Hmp.; **wenʃn** *wenches* Glo.

(*c*) Romance words to which the weak ending has been added: **botln** *bottles* sw.Dev.; **klōzn** *fields* Lei. m.Nhp. e.An.; **feərīn** *fairies* e.Lan.; **plēzn** *places* Midl. Shr. Hmp. sw.Cy.; **primrōzn** *primroses* Glo. Dev.

3. Plurals in -r.

§ 380. **tʃildə(r)** *children* gen. in Irel. and Eng., almost *obs.* in Sc.; **kār** *calves* is occasionally heard in w.Frf. and e.Per.

4. Umlaut Plurals.

§ 381. Certain nouns form their plural by change of vowel as in the literary language; these are: *foot feet, goose geese, louse lice, man men, mouse mice, tooth teeth, woman women*; **brʉðər**, **bruðə(r)** *brother* makes **breðə(r** n. & nm.Sc., s.Sc. (*obsol.*) n.Yks. Lan.; **kau** *cow* makes **kai** Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. w.Som. Dev. On the other hand **fut** *foot* makes **fʉts** e.Suf., **lʉus** *louse* **lʉusəz** Abd. e.Sus. n.Dev., **mʉus** *mouse* **mʉusəz** m.Bck. e.Sus.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 382. Certain nouns have the singular and plural alike, as: **as** *ash, ashes* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr.; **batin** *a truss of straw, trusses* s.Chs. Shr.; **tʃik** *chicken, chickens* e.Sus.; **tʃikn** *ib.* Glo. Oxf. Ken. m.Sus. Som.; **fʉul** *fowl, fowls* Sc. Shr.; **fot** *foot, feet* n.Wor.; **gēt** *goat, goats* ne.Per. s.Sc. (*obs.*); **grùiz** *pig, pigs* Sc.; **hors** *horse, horses* Sc.; **kai** *cow, kine* Chs.; **naut** *an animal of the ox tribe, cattle* Sc.; **pʉip** *pipe, drainage pipes* Som.; **ʃilin** *shilling, shillings* ne. & w.Yks.; **swain** *pig, pigs* Abd. Gall. Cum. Der.; **þreiv** *a certain number of sheaves* s.Chs. Shr.; **bīst** *an animal of the ox tribe* has a collective plural; **bīs** (**biəs**) in Sc. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. w.Der. Not. Lei. n.Wor. Shr. n.Bck. and sw.Cy.; in e.An. the **t** remains in the plural also. On the other hand *corn* has a plural **kornz** *oats* in Sc.; **ʃip** *sheep* makes **ʃips** in War. Shr. Glo.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number when immediately preceded by a cardinal number gen. remain unchanged in the plural in the dialects of Sc. and Eng.

Certain of these nouns also remain unchanged when used with a collective meaning: thus in e.An. *coomb, floor* (a measure of earthwork), *last, strike, tun* remain unchanged, but not *bushel, peck, quart; rood, perch*, but not *acre; pound* and all weights above it, but not those below, as *ounce, dram; mile, foot, span*, but not *yard, inch; month, week, day, hour* take **s** even when preceded by a cardinal number. In Som. all nouns when used collectively remain unchanged, and, with the exception of *inch*, all nouns of space, weight, and number, whether used collectively or not, except when emphasis is laid on the several parts forming the whole. In s.Chs. the use is further extended in such expressions as *a thousand brick, forty cheese, a dozen herring.*

6. Double Plurals.

§ 383. (*a*) **əz**, **iz** is added to the ordinary plural ending **s**, **z** in: **beləsəz** *bellows* n. & nm.Sc. Irel. n.Cy. em.Lan. Chs. War. Glo. Brks. sw.Cy.; **buədzəz** *boards* Sus.; **bòətsəz** *boats* Sus.; **brændəziz** *iron tripods* w.Som.; **brʉksəz** *brooks* Brks.; **koətsəz** *coats* Sus.; **əlēvnzəz** *food taken by labourers in the forenoon* e.An. Ken.; **galəsəz** *braces* s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Yks. sm.Lan.; **æmzəz** *hames* Hrf. Glo. w.Som. Dev.; **inzəz** *makeweights* n.Yks.; **keksəz** *a plant* Stf. Der. War. Ken. Sur. Dor.; **ʃūzəz** *shoes* Nrf. Dev.; **sōtsəz** *sorts* Brks.; **stepsəz** *steps* w. & sw.Yks. w.Som.; **þrīzəz** *threes* Brks. e.An.; **toŋziz** *tongs* w.Wil. w.Som.; **tūzəz** *twos* Brks. e.An.

(*b*) **z** is added to the plural **-n**: **brīknz** *breeches* Sc.; **oksnz** *oxen* w.Som.; **plēznz** *places* Not.; **riksnz** *rushes* Dev.; **ʃūnz** *shoes* Sc.; **slōnz** *sloes* s.War. se.Wor. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Ken. and sw.Cy.

(*c*) **s**, **əz** is added to umlaut plurals: **fīts** *feet* Sc. se.Yks. Glo.; **gīzəz** *geese* Nhb.; **mīzəz** *mice* Ess.

(*d*) **tʃildēz** *children* occurs in w.Yks.

(*e*) The weak plural ending **-n** is sometimes added to the ordinary **s**, **z**: **ǫzn** *haws* Glo.; **ipsn** *hips* Oxf. n.Wil.; **ʉksn** *hocks* Ken. Dev. Cor.; **nīzn** *knees* s.Chs.

(*f*) The weak plural ending is sometimes added to the umlaut plural **fītn** *feet* e.An.; **gīzn** *geese* Suf.; **kain** *kine* Ayr. Gall. Wxf. n.Cy. Ken. Dev.; **mīzn** *mice* Cmb. Suf.

Triple plurals occur in: **ǫznz** *haws* Glo.; **ipsnz** *hips* Oxf. n.Wil.; see also § 378.

§ 384. In some nouns the plural form is used for the singular, as: **ǫz** *a haw* Oxf. Suf. Ess. Ken.; **inz** *an inn* Sc. n.Ir.; **ǫzn** *a haw* Glo.; **hōzn** *a single stocking* Sc.; **ʉuzn** *a house* Glo. s.Wil.; **ʃūn** *a shoe* n.Yks. Lan. (*obs.*); **slōn** *a sloe* Lei. Nhp. War. se.Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Suf. s. & sw.Cy.; **tīþ** *a tooth* Ayr. Wgt. Ant. (in ne. & nm.Sc. **tīþ** represents both *tooth* and *teeth*).

In Sc. the expression *a tongs* is met with.

§ 385. In certain words the **s** of the stem has been taken as the sign of the plural and a new singular formed without it, as: **karitʃ** *catechism*, Fr. *catéchèse*, Sc. n.Yks.; **ʃē** *chaise* Yks. s.Lan. m.Bck. e.Sus.; **hō** *a single stocking* Sc.

piz *a single pea* in Bch. Abd. is a survival of OE. **pise**; in the literary language a new singular has been formed, but cf. *pease-pudding.*

§ 386. The following nouns, though remaining singular in form, take the plural form of the verb and pronoun and are used after *few*, &c., as: **brōz** *a kind of porridge* Sc.; **broþ** *broth* Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Midl. e.An. sw.Cy.; **brou·is** *a kind of gruel* s.Chs. Shr.; **grū·əl** *gruel* e.An.; **poridʒ** *porridge* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp.; **sūp** *soup* w.Yks. Shr.

B. FORMATION OF THE GENITIVE CASE

§ 387. The sign of the genitive, both singular and plural, is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another in all the North Country dialects and occasionally in the north Midlands, as *the Queen cousin, my father boots, the lad father stick.*

§ 388. The ME. practice of placing the genitival **s** at the end of an attributive clause survives in most dialects of Sc. and Eng., as *Thomson the miller's cart; I've just seen Jim Dutton him as went to America's wife; that's the woman what was left behind's child.*

§ 389. In Shr. when place-names are compounded of two words, the first, if a proper name, takes the sign of the genitive, as *Wenlock's Edge.*

§ 390. In Sc. when speaking of inferior animals there is a preference for the use of the preposition *of* to form the genitive, as: *the head of the beast*, or, ludicrously, *look at the hands of the body.*

§ 391. There is a general tendency in all dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. to express the genitive plural by means of an additional syllable suffixed to the nominative plural, as: *the farmerses cows.* This is especially the case with the word *folk*, nom. pl. **fōks**, gen. pl. **fōksəz.**

§ 392. The OE. weak genitive plural ending **-ena** survives in **Hallantide** *the season of All Saints* in Irel. I.Ma., n.Lin. (*obs.*), Nhp. s.Wor., Shr. (*obsol.*), Glo. Bck. Hrt. I.W. sw.Cy.

C. GENDER

§ 393. The gender of nouns grammatically speaking can only be ascertained by means of the pronouns referring to them. There is a general tendency in all dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. to personify inanimate objects. In Sc. Irel. and the dialects of the northern counties the feminine pronoun is used, in Sh.I. the masculine, while in the Midlands, the e. s. and sw. counties, the use is variable.

In the south-western dialects inanimate objects are divided into two classes. The first or personal class consists of formed, individual objects, as *a tool, a tree;* for these masculine or feminine pronouns are employed. The neuter pronoun is used when referring to nouns contained in the second or impersonal class of unformed objects, as *water, dust.*

In w.Som. the possessive *his* is used of feminine objects. (*He* is used of feminine objects in the Midlands, the e. s. & sw. counties, but this is probably a survival of the feminine OE. **hēo**; see § 406.)

In Cum. *she* is used familiarly or contemptuously of a man.

In Sus. *her* used as a nom. (see § 402) can refer either to a masc. or fem. noun.

In Sc. Wal. Glo. the possessive *her, hers* is sometimes used where one would expect *his.*

ADJECTIVES

§ 394. In the dialects the practice of forming adjectives denoting material from the substantive by means of the suffix **-en** is carried out to a much greater extent than in the literary language, as *tinnen pots, glassen bottles.* This is especially the case in the southern and south-western dialects. In e.An. adjectives may be formed by adding the suffix **-ly** to two or more words forming a loose compound, as *a toss-potly stuff-gutly vagabond.*

§ 395. In many dialects two adjectives of kindred meaning are often combined to express intensity, as *ancient old; great big.*

§ 396. A trace of the old inflection of adjectives survives in Som. and Dev. in **halfendeal** *a moiety*, OE. [ðone] **healfan dǣl.**

In **samen** *same* (only used substantively or with the definite article) in Sh.I. Inv. w.Sc. Rnf. Wgt. the **n** may represent the old weak declension.

§ 397. In Sc. and Irel. **all**, meaning *every*, is followed by a noun in the singular, as *a' body, a' man, a' thing.*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

§ 398. In the dialects the comparative suffix **-er** and the superlative **-est** are added to practically all adjectives, polysyllabic as well as monosyllabic. **More** and **most** are as a rule only used to supplement or intensify the regular comparison, as *more beautifuller, most worst.* In s.Sc. **most** is used before a monosyllable, as *most old.*

In Cum. **most** is sometimes put before an adjective to signify the possession in a high, but not necessarily the highest, degree of the particular quality, as *most sowan good.*

The superlative absolute is usually formed in the dialects by means of similes, as *as*, or *so, black's a crow;* or by comparing the positive with itself, as *as white as white;* another common method is by prefixing an intensitive to the positive, as *main, real*, &c.

In Dor. a periphrasis is often used, as *the great one of all.*

In s.Chs. **only** is used before a superlative where the literary language has **very**, as *the only best thing to do.*

The following adjectives, irregular in the literary language, are compared regularly in the dialects:

badder, baddest Cum. w.Yks. Lin. Lei. War.; **farer, farest** Sc. n.Cy. and the Midlands; **gooder, goodest** Cum. m.Yks. Dev.; **iller** w.Yks. e.An., **illest** Fif. n.Cy.; **liker** Per. Ayr. s.Sc. Irel. Cum. m. & w.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Brks. Hnt. w.Som.; **littler, littlest** in gen. use in n. & ne.Sc. and Eng.; **mickler, micklest** m.Yks.

In certain words the comparative ending **-mer** and the superlative **-mest**, which has often become by analogy **-most**, are added to the positive. Cf. lit. English *former, foremost.* These endings are often suffixed to substantives, adverbs, and even prepositions, thus: **farmost** Slg. Yks. Lan.; **lowmer** Lakel. w.Yks.; **lowmost** Dmf. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan.; **neathmost** ne.Sc. Frf. Ayr. Slk.; **topmer** Cum. Wm. w.Yks.; **undermer** Cum.

On the other hand instead of literary English *foremost*, **forest** is used in Nhp. Oxf. w.Mid.

Very frequently the force of these suffixes being no longer felt they are added in the form of **more, most** to the regular comparative or superlative, as: **bettermore** Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Shr. Ken. Sur.; **bettermost** (=*better*) m.Yks. Stf. sw.Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Brks. Sus. Hmp., Som. (implying something just short of the best), Dev. Cor.; **bettermost** (=*best*) Irel. Nhb. n. e. & m.Yks. Stf. Der. s.Not. n.Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Dur. Cor.; **eldermer** Wm.; **furthermost** (not quite the furthest) w.Som.; **neistmost** Sc. Bnff.; **toppermost** w.Wor. Dor.; **uppermer** Cum. Wm. w.Yks.; **youngermer** Lakel. w.Yks. ne.Lan.

The comparative **-er** is added to **back** in e.Yks. (**backer-end**) Lan. Som. Dev. but without adding any additional meaning to the positive; similarly **backmost** is used in m.Yks. and Lan.

A form **wester** *more towards the west* is used in w.Som.; it may, however, be merely a corruption of *western.*

The old comparative **near**, treated as a positive in the literary language, retains its force in n.Yks. & nw.Der.; similarly, **far** *further* is retained in Yks. Lan. and the Midlands.

Mae, the ME. comparative of *many*, is used in Sc. Nhb. e.Yks. Stf.

The comparative ending is added to the superlative in **laster** w.Yks. (only in **Laster Lee** *a fair*), and in **nexter** Wor., where it has the meaning of *next but one.*

The superlative form with a comparative meaning occurs in **best** Lan. Chs. s.Not. Lei. Hmp.; **rathest** *rather, sooner* Sc. Wm. w.Yks.

In the following words the superlative is formed by adding **-est** to the comparative, as **betterest** Yks.; **lessest** m.Yks. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.; **worsest** n. & e.Yks. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. e.An. Sus. Som. Dev.

Uppist in w.Wor. has the superlative ending added to the adverb, which is thus transformed into an adjective; it may, however, merely be a contraction of **upmost**; see *Julius Caesar*, II. i. 24; similarly **toppest** is used in w.Yks. and Lan.

In Sc. **auld** and **young** are used in the sense of *eldest, youngest;* and in e.An. **auld** is a term used in games, especially of bowls, meaning *first, best.*

Double comparatives occur in **betterer** Cum. m.Yks. Dev. Cor.; **morer** Shr.; **worser** in gen. use in Sc. and Eng. A triple form **worserer** is heard in e.An.

Double superlatives occur in **bestest** Glo. Som. Dev. Cor.; **leastest** Sh.I. e.Lan. Glo. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev.; **mostest** Shr. Ken. w.Som. Cor.

NUMERALS

1. CARDINAL

§ 399. In the dialects of the western and south-western counties it is usual to place the lower digit before the higher, as *five and fifty.* In Shr. this rule is invariable when speaking of sums of money under £2, as *six and thirty shillings for a pig.*

In Shr. there was in some localities a practice, now obsolescent, of expressing *nineteen, twenty-nine,* &c. by *twenty save one, thirty save one,* &c.

In w.Som. the reckoning is almost always by scores; in this part of the country it is very common after numerals to omit the description of price, weight, quantity, as *you can't buy very much of a horse for less than forty.*

2. ORDINAL

§ 400. In the dialects, especially of Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lei. Wor. Shr., the ordinals after **third** take the suffix **t** instead of literary English **th**.

In Dev. **twoth** is used for *second,* as *the twenty-twoth of April.*

In w.Som. the ordinal suffix is added to the higher rather than the lower digit, as *seven and seventieth.*

In Sc. it was formerly the custom to add the ordinal suffix to all parts of a compound number, as *hundredth, fortieth and ninth Psalm.*

The old ordinal **erst** *first in order* survives in Sc. and n.Yks.; a form **firster** with the comparative suffix occurs in w.Yks.

3. FRACTIONAL AND OTHER NUMBERS

§ 401. In w.Som. fractions are expressed by a periphrasis; thus *two parts out of three* = ⅔; *three quarters,* &c. would only be used of three several parts, as of an apple cut into four.

In Shr. **two** is used in the place of **both**, as *I took it in my two hands;* and with the definite article in s.Chs. also, as *I'll take the two of them.*

In Myo. and the dialects of sw.Eng. it is usual to put the definite article before **both** when not followed by a substantive, as *he took the both.*

PRONOUNS

1. PERSONAL

§ 402. General remarks on the personal pronouns.

In all the dialects of Sc. and Eng. there is a tendency to introduce a redundant personal pronoun after a noun when emphasis is required; this is especially frequent after a proper name, as *Mr. Smith, he came to my house.*

In the northern dialects the personal pronoun is often repeated in recriminatory talk, as *thou great lout, thou.*

In Sc. and the northern dialects a pronoun is often used to introduce a statement, the specific subject being added later, as *it runs very well, does that horse.*

In the southern and south-western dialects the pronoun, whether personal or impersonal, is often omitted at the beginning of a sentence, as *was not able, was he?*

In all the dialects of Sc. and Eng. the objective form of the personal pronoun is used for the nominative:

(1) After the substantive verb, as *it was her that did it.*

(2) When standing alone, as *who did that? Her.*

(3) When the verb refers to different persons, as *him and me did it; Jack and us went together.*

(4) When antecedent to a rel. pronoun and therefore separated from its verb by a subordinate sentence, as *him that did that ought to be hanged.*

The objective forms are often used for the nominative when the pronouns are unemphatic, especially in the south-midland, eastern, southern, and south-western counties.

Conversely in all the dialects of the south-midland, eastern, southern, and south-western counties the nom. of the personal pronoun is used as the emphatic form of the objective case.

In Irel. the impersonal phrase *it is* often occurs redundantly at the beginning of a sentence, as *it's sorry you will be; it's sleepy I am.*

It is not uncommon to hear the reflexive pronoun used as an emphatic form of the nom. especially in Irel., as *it's myself that did it.*

§ 403. (*a*) The nom. of the first pers. singular. The stressed form is gen. the same as the normal development of old long **ī** (§ 154). But in some of the n.Midland dialects **ē** is used.

The unstressed forms are gen. **a** or **ə**. But in the n.Midland dialects **o** is the gen. form. In Yks. the unstressed form is **i** in interrogative and subordinate sentences.

The forms **itʃ** (**ich**), **ʊtʃ** (**utch**), **ʊtʃi** (**utchy**), and the contracted form **tʃ** (**ch**), as **tʃam** = *I am,* were formerly used in Wxf. Dor. Som. and Dev. These forms are still used by old people in a small district of Som. close to Yeovil on the border of Dor.

In Suf. *he* (**ī**) is used for the first pers. singular when the speaker wishes to be particularly respectful. And in the Highlands *her* is in regular use for the nom. *I.*

(*b*) The obj. case of the first pers. singular. The stressed form is gen. **mī**, rarely **mei**.

The unstressed form is **mə**.

In most dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. *us* is used for the indirect object *me,* as *give us a few; send us some of them.*

§ 404. (*a*) The nom. of the second pers. singular. The stressed form gen. contains the normal development of old long **ū** (§ 171). But in the northern and north-midland counties the **ð** has gen. become **t** in interrogative and subordinate sentences.

The unstressed form is gen. **ðə**. But in the northern and north-midland counties the unstressed form is **tə** in interrogative and subordinate sentences.

(*b*) The obj. case of the second pers. singular. The stressed form is gen. **ðī**, rarely **ðei**.

The unstressed form is **ðə**.

The pronoun of the second pers. singular is in use in almost all the dialects of Eng. to express familiarity or contempt, and also in times of strong emotion; it cannot be used to a superior without conveying the idea of impertinence.

In s.Sc. this pronoun has entirely disappeared from the spoken language, and is only very occasionally heard in other parts of Sc. It is still in gen. use in the Sh.I.

In Glo., owing probably to Quaker influence, it can be used without rudeness even to a superior. In Nrf. it is only used in a few stereotyped salutations, as *fare-thee-well.*

In e.Dor. it is only used to children or in recriminatory language. In the dialects of the northern counties, Lan. Chs. and Wil. it is frequently added to an imperative when special emphasis is required, as *thee mind thy own business.*

§ 405. (*a*) The nom. of the third pers. sing. masculine. The stressed form is gen. h)ī, rarely h)ei.

The unstressed form is gen. i or ə. In the northern and some north-midland dialects the i is used in affirmative sentences and the ə in interrogative and subordinate sentences.

(*b*) The obj. case of the third pers. sing. masculine. The stressed form is h)im and the unstressed form im. But in Lei. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. ən, gen. written en, un (OE. hine), is the regular unstressed form for im. It is also used of inanimate objects and in w.Som. of feminine animals, though never of a woman.

§ 406. (*a*) The nom. of the third pers. sing. feminine. The stressed form is gen. ʃī, rarely ʃei. But in some of the north-midland dialects it is ʃū.

The unstressed form is gen. ʃə, but ʃu is also used in those dialects which have ʃū as the stressed form.

OE. hēo *she* survives as ū, u, gen. written hoo, in parts of w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Wor.

(*b*) The obj. case of the third pers. sing. feminine is gen. h)ə̄(r, h)ə(r.

In some dialects of the western and south-western counties *her* is used as the unemphatic or interrogative form of *he* and occasionally of *him.* In w.Som. it is also used in interrogative sentences for *I, we, you, one.*

§ 407. The nom. of the third pers. sing. neuter. The stressed form is gen. it, but in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. and Nhb. hit.

The unstressed form is gen. it or ət.

In Oxf. Dor. and Som. *it* is frequently used instead of the plural pronoun when animals or objects are referred to collectively. In Wil. *it* is often used interrogatively referring to a previous statement where the lit. language has a personal pronoun, as *we'd best be agoing, hadn't it?* In parts of w.Yks. I.Ma. and e.An. *that* is often used in place of the personal pronoun, as *how that do* or *does snow.*

§ 408. (*a*) The nom. of the first pers. plural. The stressed form is wī, rarely wei.

The unstressed forms are wi, wə. In many north-country and north-midland dialects wi is used in affirmative sentences and wə in interrogative and subordinate sentences.

(*b*) The obj. case of the first pers. plural. The stressed form is gen. ʊs, but in some of the north-country and north-midland dialects it is uz, Sh. & Or.I. Sc., parts of Ireland and Nhb. hʊz.

The unstressed forms are əs, əz. But in Sh. & Or.I. the stressed form is wiz, and the unstressed form wəz.

§ 409. The second pers. plural.

Few dialects discriminate between *you* and *ye;* on the whole the use of *ye* for the nom. and obj. cases singular and plural is the more general. For the dialect forms of *ye* and *you* see Index.

In s.Chs. *you* is always singular in meaning though it takes the verb in the plural, as *you thinken; ye* is always plural.

In the dialects of the north, and in Lan. Chs. and Suf. *he* is often used for *you.* In w.Yks. this is only used when addressing children; in Chs. it is sometimes used by a superior to an inferior, while conversely in Suf. it is used when the speaker wishes to be particularly respectful.

In Irel. and Nrf. the curious form yous, in Irel. also yees, is used when more than one person is addressed.

§ 410. (*a*) The nom. of the third pers. plural. For the dialect forms of *they* see Index. In Lin. War. Shr. ə (OE. hīe) is used for the unstressed form of *they.*

(*b*) The obj. case of the third pers. plural. The stressed form is ðem, rarely ðēm.

In all the dialects of Irel. and Eng. the unstressed form is əm (OE. heom), gen. written em or 'em. In Sc. the unstressed form is ðem or ðəm.

In Cum. and ne.Lan. the conjunctive possessive *their* is used instead of *of them,* especially in the phrase all their *all of them.*

2. POSSESSIVE

A. Conjunctive

§ 411. General remarks on the conjunctive possessive pronouns.

In many dialects there is a tendency to add the genitival s to the personal pronouns both nom. and obj. in order to form the conjunctive possessive, as: we's Oxf. Ess., us's m.Yks. Glo. Oxf., thoo's Ayr., you's Sur., him's w.Sc. Hrf., she's Sur. Wil., them's Dev.; in e.An that's is used for *his, her, its,* as *that wagged that's tail.*

The use of the personal pronoun, nom. or obj., instead of the possessive is common in many dialects, especially when unemphatic or in addressing children:

we s.Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Ess.
us m. & w.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. e.Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War.
thee Oxf. Brks. I.W. Wil. Som.
ye w.Som. Dev.
you w.Som.
he w.Som.

In Nrf. the disjunctive possessive hisn and in Sur. the disjunctive theirn are used conjunctively, as *hisn old woman; too proud to tell theirn name.*

In n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. the old uninflected *it* is still used instead of the modern *its.* In m.Yks. the latter form is used where it would be impossible otherwise to make one's meaning clear; in Shr. *its* is only occasionally heard, generally when addressing a very young child; at other times the genitive is used, as *the legs on it.* In Hmp. the still older use of *his* for the neuter possessive is preserved. In ne.Lan. *her* (OE. hiera) is used for *their.*

Throughout England the use of *our, your* before a proper noun to denote that the person spoken of belongs respectively to the family of the speaker or the person spoken to is very common.

wə(r is in gen. dialect use in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. and Eng. for the unstressed form of *our.*

§ 412. The stressed forms of *my* and *thy* gen. contain the normal development of old long ī (§ 154). The unstressed forms are mi, ði.

The stressed forms of *our* and *your* gen. contain the normal development of old ūr (§ 174). The unstressed form of *our* is wə(r, and of *your* it is jə(r.

The stressed forms of *his, her, their* gen. are h)iz, h)ə̄(r, ðeə(r, and the unstressed forms are iz rarely əz, ə(r, ðə(r.

B. Disjunctive

§ 413. General remarks on the disjunctive possessive pronouns. In the midland, eastern, southern, and south-western counties the disjunctive possessive pronouns are gen. formed from the conjunctive by adding n or ən, thus *mine, thine, hisn, hern, ourn, yourn, theirn.*

A double form is used in mine's Sc. m.Yks., hersen (əzn) s.Chs. This double ending is added to the nom. in weez'n Glo., shizn War. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil.

The conjunctive *my* is used disjunctively in Lakel. Suf. Ess., as *that is my.*

In w.Yks. that's is used as the disjunctive possessive of the third person, as *Whose is that bonnet? It's that's.*

§ 414. Apart from the deviations mentioned above, the dialects gen. express the disjunctive possessive pronouns in the same manner as the lit. language.

3. REFLEXIVE

§ 415. The reflexive pronouns are gen. formed by adding *self, sel, sen,* or *seln* for the sing. and *selves, sels, sens* (rarely *sen*) for the plural, to the conjunctive possessive pronouns, usually the unstressed forms: **mi, ði, wə(r, jə(r,** &c. The endings *sen, seln, sens* are chiefly confined to the north-midland dialects. The endings *self, selves* are hardly ever used in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. and n.Midlands.

The forms *himself, themselves* (*themsels*) are seldom used in genuine dialect speech except occasionally in Sc. and Irel.

In some dialects the reflexive of the first and second persons is formed by means of the obj. case of the personal pronoun joined to *self, selves,* &c., as **usselves, ussens** w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. War. Som. Dev., **thee self** (sing. and plural) Brks.

The nom. form of the pers. pronoun also occurs before *selves,* &c., as *we selves* Yks. Stf. Not. Lei. War. Sur., *they selves* Nrf. Sur. Dor. w.Som. Dev.

Frequently the obj. case of the simple pers. pronoun is used with a reflexive meaning, especially in Sc. n.Cy. and n.Midlands, as *get thee dressed while I wash me.* In s.Chs. and probably in other dialects this usage is less common in the third than in the other persons and does not occur for the third pers. neuter.

In the Highlands *herself* has the meaning *myself.*

In Sc. *themsel* is used with a singular meaning, as *every one for themsel.* It is also to be noted that in Sc. *theirsel* is used when the idea is collective, *theirsels* when it is segregate.

4. DEMONSTRATIVE

THIS

§ 416. *This* is expressed by:

(1) *This,* gen. used in the same manner as in lit. English.

(2) *This here* (*here,* gen. in Eng.; in w.Som. the use of this phrase not as an actual demonstrative is quite common and implies something new, as *this here mowing of wheat isn't a quarter so good as the old-fashioned reaping.*

(3) *That* Sc. and n.Ir., as *that is a fine day.*

(4) **Thease** Hrf. Glo. and sw.Cy., used of objects having a definite shape; Lat. **hic**; in w.Som. when the noun, whatever its quantity or number, has already been mentioned or is to be mentioned in the same sentence, it is referred to as *that, this,* not as **thick, thease.**

(5) **Thease yerimy** [ðiəz jərimi] Glo.

(6) **Thick here** sw.Cy.

Disjunctive use:

(7) **Thisn, thisna** n.Cy. Der. Not. War. Wor. Hrf. Suf. Sur.

(8) **Thease here** (**here** w.Som.

(9) **Thissum** Glo. Hmp. sw.Cy.

In s.Lan. *this* is used elliptically for *this one,* as *his father wouldn't have stood it as this does.*

In Lei. and War. a genitive **this's** is used, as *I like this's head best.* The same form is used in w.Yks. by attraction after **whose,** as **whoses thises?** *whose is this?*

THAT

§ 417. *That* is expressed by:

(1) *That,* gen. used in the same manner as in lit. English.

(2) *That there,* gen. in Eng.; a second *there* is often added.

(3) **Thack** (ðak), **thacky** Glo. sw.Cy.

(4) **Thick there** (**there** Glo. I.W. sw.Cy.

(5) **Thon** Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur., used to identify an object remote from both speakers.

(6) **Thonder** Chs. Hrf.

(7) **Yon** Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. War. Hrf. e.An. Dev. Especially used of a person or thing a little way off, but within sight.

(8) **Yond** Edb. Yks. Lan. Dev.

(9) **Yonder** Ayr. I.Ma. s.Chs. Nhp. w.Wor. Nrf.

Disjunctive use:

(10) **Thatn** Lakel. Der. Not. Wor. Hrf. Sur.

(11) **Thickumy** (**there** Som.

(12) **Thilk** Glo., as *I suppose I could have told thee thilk.*

In Sc. Cum. and w.Yks. *that* is used emphatically to avoid the repetition of a previous word or sentence, as *he was once a thief and he'll aye be that.*

In Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. War. Lon. Suf. Ken. it is used in emphatic reiteration of an assertion, as *I suppose you are in a hurry. I am that.* The form **at** is used in the same sense in the n.Cy. after an assertion, with an inverted clause, as *they were, at were they.*

In w.Yks. I.Ma. and Suf. *that* is used in place of the pronouns of the third person, as *Patty called on Monday and I gave that, what belonged to her.*

In all the dialects *that* is used adverbially with the meaning to such a degree, as *I was that bad.* It is also used before a substantive with the meaning *such,* as *in that fear that I couldn't move.*

In w.Yks. after *whose* it takes by attraction the form **thatses,** as **whoses thatses?** *whose is that?*

THIS, THAT

§ 418. *This, that* are both expressed by:

(1) **Thick, thicky, thuck, thucky** Wxf. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. and sw.Cy. In n.Hmp. **thick** is always used for *this,* and **thuck** for *that;* in Dor. **thick** is only used for the personal class of formed individual objects; in w.Som. **thick** corresponds to the Latin **iste**: of a knife it would be said, *thicky is mine,* but when the noun has already been mentioned or is to be mentioned in the sentence, the pronouns *this, that* are used.

Disjunctive use:

(2) **Thickun, thuckun** Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som.

THESE

§ 419. *These* is expressed by:

(1) *These,* gen. used in the same manner as in lit. English.

(2) *These here* w.Yks. Midl. Brks. Nrf. Kep. Som. n.Dev.

(3) **These yerimy** Glo.

(4) **Theasum, theasamy** Glo. Hmp. sw.Cy.

(5) *This* ne.Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. e. & s.Lan. Glo. w.Som. Dev. Especially used with plural nouns denoting time, as *this three weeks.*

Disjunctive use:

(6) **These 'ans, theseun** Cum. Hrf. Brks. Wil.

(7) **Thism** Glo.

THOSE

§ 420. *Those* is seldom or never heard in genuine dialect speech. Its place is supplied by:

(1) *Them* in all the dialects of Sc. Irel. and Eng. In Sc. it is esp. used as the antecedent of the relative, as *them at did it.*

(2) *Them there* w.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Cmb. e.An. Sur. Dor. Som.

(3) **Themmin** (**there** Glo. Wil.

(4) **Themmy** sw.Cy.

(5) *They* Rut. War. Oxf. Brks. e.Hrt. Suf. s. & sw.Cy. Especially used as the antecedent of the relative.

(6) *They there* Ken. w.Som. Dev.

(7) *That* ne.Sc.

(8) *These* Sc. Cum. Yks., as *these who were present chose it.*

(9) **Thon** Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur.

(10) **Yon** Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Not. Lin. War. Hrf. e.An. Dev.

(11) **Yond** Edb. Yks. Lan. Dev.

Disjunctive use:

(12) **Them 'ans** (=*ones*) Cum.

(13) **Yon 'ans** (=*ones*) Cum.

THESE, THOSE

§ 421. *These, those* are both expressed by:

(1) **Thae** (ðē) Sc. Uls. n.Cy.

(2) **Thick, Thuck** (? *obs.*) Wor. Dev.
(3) **Thir** Sc. (s. of the Grampians) Uls. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Disjunctive use:
(4) **Thirs, thors** Sc. Nhb.
(5) **Thir 'ans** (=*ones*) Cum.

5. INTERROGATIVE

§ **422.** Masc. and fem. nom. and obj. *who*, genitive *whose*. Neuter *what, which*. For the dialect forms of *who, which*, and *what*, see Index.

Whom is hardly ever used in any dialect; its place is taken by *who*.

In Sc. and n. & ne.Yks. *whose* is seldom used as an interrogative pronoun, a periphrasis being used instead, as **who is aught the bairn?** *whose is the child?* **who belongs this house?** *whose house is this?*

In Shr. and Wil. **whosen** is used for *whose*.

In Cum. *which* is used of persons as well as animals and things.

6. RELATIVE

§ **423.** The relative pronoun is gen. expressed by *as, at, that*, or *what* for all genders and numbers, when the antecedent is expressed. In other cases *who* is used for the masc. and fem. nom. and obj., and *what* for the neuter.

Whom is never used in the dialects.

As (əz) is occasionally used in Dur. Wm. nw. & w.Yks., it is in gen. use in Lan. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dor. e.Som. Dev. Cor.

At (ət) is in gen. use in Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. and a small portion of the north-midland counties.

What can be used when it refers to persons as well as to inanimate objects in some of the north-midland counties and in nearly all the counties south of the north midlands. In w.Som. it is only used when special emphasis is required.

The relatives are, however, often omitted in the dialects, not only in the obj. case as in the lit. language, but also in the nom., as *I know a man will do for you.*

In s.Not. Hrf. Glo. and Nrf. the relative *which* is used redundantly in a conjunctive sense, as *ghosts, which I can't bear talking about.*

In Brks. **whosen** is used for *whose*, but as a rule the possessive relative cannot be expressed by a single word in the dialects; instead a periphrasis or parenthetical sentence is substituted. Especially frequent is the use of *as* or *what* coupled with a possessive pronoun, as *that's the chap as his uncle was hanged.* In Sc. **at** is similarly used, as *the man at his coat's torn.*

VERBS

A. THE CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

§ **424.** These lists only include, as a rule, such forms as deviate in some way from the corresponding lit. Eng. forms. In the lists 2, 3, 4 of the preterites and 4, 5 of the past participles, the dialect forms are not spelt phonetically.

a. Preterites

I.

§ **425.** Old strong verbs which have preserved their strong preterites; and weak verbs to which new strong preterites have been formed.

arrive (ərōv) Shr.; *bake* (**buk**) Sc. (*obsol.*); *beat* (**bet, bæt**) Sc. Irel. n.Cy. w.Yks. s.Chs. Not. Lei. Ken.; *begin* (**bəgun, bəgɐn**) m.Yks. s.Chs. Shr. Brks.; *bid*=to invite (**bod**) Yks. e.An.; *bid*=to offer (**bed**) ne.Lan.; *bide* (**bad, bēd, bōd**) Sc. Cum. Yks., (**baid, bid**) Nhb. Sus. Wil. w.Som.; *bind* (**ban(d)**) Sc. Dur. Yks. ne.Lan. Shr.; *bite* (**bēt, bōt**) Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.; *bleed* (**blēd**) ne. & m.Yks.; *break* (**brak**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Lin., (**bruk**) Bch. Abd. Not. Ess.; *bring* (**braŋ, broŋ**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks., (**bruŋ, brɐŋ**) Irel. m.Yks. Lan. Lei. s.Pem. e.An., Sus. (*obsol.*); *burst* (**brast**) w.Yks.; *cleave*=to split (**klēv, klov, klōv**) Yks. Shr.; *climb* (**klam, klom**) Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Hmp. Dor., (**klim**) Rnf.; *cling* (**klaŋ**) Dur. Yks.; *come* (**kam, kom, kum**) n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. s. & sw.Cy.; *contrive* (**kontreəv**) w.Yks.; *creep* (**krap, krēp, krop, krōp**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Hmp. sw.Cy.; *crow* (**kriu**) Sc. Yks.; *dig* (**dag, deg**) Yks. e.Suf.; *ding* (**daŋ**) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan., (**duŋ, dɐŋ**) Ayr. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. n.Lin. e.An.; *dive* (**dēv, dōv**) Yks. s.Lan. s.Wor. Nrf. Ken. Wil., (**div**) Nrf.; *drag* (**drɐg**) Som.; *dread* (**drad, dræd**) Sc. e. & m.Yks. Lan.; *drink* (**druŋk, drɐŋk**) Cum. m.Yks. s.Chs. Shr. Brks.; *drive* (**drēv, druv**) Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., (**drif, driv**) s.Not. sw.Lin. e.Cy.; *eat* (**at, ēt, īt**) Sc. Wxf. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. w.Som.; *fall* (**fil**) m.Yks.; *feed* (**fōd**) Abd.; *fetch* (**fotʃ**) Lon., (**fat, fot, fut**) w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Brks. Bck. Wil.; *fight* (**fet, fēt, flt, fīt**) Nhb. Cum. Yks. s.Chs. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Cmb.; *find* (**fan(d)**) Sc. Cum. Yks.; *fling* (**flaŋ, fleŋ**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan.; *flit* (**flōt**) m.Yks. s.Lan.; *fly* (**flā, flō**) Sc. I.W.; *forget* (**fərgat**) Sc. Sh.I.; *freeze* (**frēz, frez**) Yks. ne.Lan. Nhp., (**friz**) Lei. War. e.An. Wil., (**fruz**) Sc. Lan. Lei., (**fróə(r)**) Suf. Wil.; *fret* (**frēt, fret**) m. & w.Yks.; *get* (**gat**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks., (**gēt, gīt**) w.Yks. Lan. Chs.; *give* (**ga(v, gov**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. e.Lan. I.Ma. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Sur. Cor., (**giv**) m.Yks. Lin. Lei. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Dor.; *glide* (**gleəd**) w.Yks.; *gnaw* (**niu**) Abd. Yks. Suf.; *grin* (**gran**) Lan.; *grind* (**gran(d)**) Sc. Dur. Yks. Shr.; *grip* (**grap, grēp, grōp**) Sc. Nhb. ne. & m.Yks. e.Lan.; *heat* (**at**) Shr.; *heave* (**h)ōv, h)uv**) Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Dor. Cor., (**īv**) Lan.; *help* (**olp, ōp**) Sc. (*obs.*), Chs. s.Stf. nw.Der. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus.; *hide* (**h)od, h)ōd, h)ud**) n.Sc. Per. Cum. w.Yks. Lan. Wil.; *hit* (**h)at**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. n.Lin. w.Som. Dev., (**h)ot, h)ut**) Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. e.Suf. Wil. Som.; *hoe* (**iu**) e.An. (? *obs.*); *hold* (**h)āld, ɐuld**) Frf. e.An. w.Som. e.Dev.; *knead* (**nad, ned, nod**) Cum. Yks. Lan. n.Der. Shr.; *knit* (**nat**) Wm. w.Yks.; *laugh* (**liuχ; lof**) Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan.; *lead* (**lad**) Lan., (**lod**) Hmp. Wil.; *leap* (**lap, lop, lōp, lup**) Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. nw.Der.; *let* (**lēt, līt, lūt**) Sc. n.Ir. Nhb. w.Yks. Lan.; *make* (**muək**) Ess.; *mow* (**miu**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. e.Cy.; *oblige* (**əblōdʒ**) Wil.; *pick* (**puk**) Lei. Shr.; *quit* (**kwat, kwot**) Sc. m.Yks.; *reap* (**rōp**) Midl. Nhp. Shr.; *reek* (**ruk**) Suf.; *reign* (**raŋ**) Sc.; *ride* (**red, rēd, riəd, rid**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sur.; *ring* (**ruŋ**) Shr.; *rise* (**rēz**) Yks., (**riz**) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. s.Chs. Not. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Cor.; *rive* (**rēv, riv, rōv, ruv**) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. e.An.; *row* (**riu**) e.Yks. e.An.; *run* (**run, rɐn**) n.Ir. s.Chs. Lin. Shr. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur., (**ɐn**) Som.; *saw* (**siu**) Sc. ne. & m.Yks.; *scrape* (**skrōp**) Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor.; *see* (**sī**) w.Yks. s.Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. w.Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Ess. s.Cy. Wil., (**siu**) n.Lin.; *set* (**sot**) s.Pem.; *sew* (**siu**) Yks. e.An.; *shake* (**ʃek, ʃōk, ʃuk**) Dmf. Irel. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Suf. Ess. Sus. w.Som.; *shape* (**ʃūp**) Abd.; *share* (**ʃóə(r)**) Glo. Shr.; *shear* (**ʃeə(r, ʃóə(r)** Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. n.Lin. Shr.; *shed*=to divide (**ʃod**) Sur. Sus. Som. Dev.; *shoot* (**ʃūt, ʃut**) n.Cy. n.Lin. w.Som. Cor.; *show* (**ʃeu, ʃiu**) Sc. Lei. Nrf. Suf. Ess.; *shriek* (**ʃruk**) e.An.; *sing* (**soŋ**) w.Wil., (**suŋ, sɐŋ**) e. & se.Yks. s.Chs. Shr.; *singe* (**saŋ**) n.Sc., (**suŋ**) Nhb.; *sink* (**sɐŋk**) Shr.; *sit* (**set, sēt, sit, sīt**) Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. s.Not. n.Lin. War. Sus., (**sot, sut**) Irel. Chs. s.Stf. Der. War. w.Wor. Shr. e.An. sw.Cy.; *sleep* (**slēp**) e.Yks.; *slide* (**slēd**) Sc. Yks., (**slaid**) Dur. w.Som., (**slod**) Hmp. Wil.; *sling* (**slaŋ**) Sc. Yks. War.; *slink* (**slaŋk**) Sc. Yks.; *slit* (**slat, slēt**) Sc. w.Yks.; *smite* (**smēt, smit**) m.Yks. e.An.; *snow* (**sniu**) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Nrf. Suf. Ess. s.Hmp.;

sow (siu) Sc. n.Cum. Yks. e.An.; *spare* (spóə(r)) Nhp. Ess.; *speak* (spak, spēk) Sc. Dwn. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Ess. n.Dev., (spiak) Wm.; *spin* (span) Sc. e. & w.Yks.; *spit* (sput) m.Yks. Chs.; *split* (splat, splet, splēt) Sc. Cum. Yks.; *spread* (sprod) Ker. s.Chs. Shr.; *spring* (sprɐŋ) Shr.; *squeeze* (skwōz) n.Cy. I.Ma. s.Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo.; *stack* (stɐk) Shr.; *stand* (sted, stīd) ne.Sc. Irel. Lakel. Yks. ne.Lan., (stant) Cum.; *steal* (stēl, stiəl) Sc. Lakel. Yks.; *stick* (stak) Sc. n.Cy. Yks.; *sting* (staŋ) w.Yks.; *stink* (stɐŋk) Shr.; *stride* (strēd) Sc. Cum. Yks., (strid) Lan. e.An.; *strike* (strēk, strōk) Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan.; *string* (straŋ) Sc. Yks.; *strive* (strēv) Sc. Lakel. Yks., (striv) ne.Nrf.; *swear* (sweə(r) Cai. Cum. Yks. nw.Der.; *sweat* (swot) m.Yks. Lei.; *sweep* (swap) m.Yks.; *swell* (swōl) Inv. w.Yks.; *swim* (swom) w.Yks., (swɐm) s.Chs. Shr. e.An.; *swing* (swaŋ) Sc. Lakel. Yks.; *take* (tiək) ne. & m.Yks.; *tear* (teə(r)) Yks.; *thaw* (þiu) Sc. Yks. ne.Lan. n.Lin. Lei. e.An.; *think* (þuŋk) m.Yks.; *thrive* (þrēv) Sc. Cum. Yks.; *thrust* (þrast, þrost) Dur. Lakel. Yks.; *tread* (trad, trēd) Sc. Yks., (trōd) w.Yks. e.Lan. n.Lin.; *twine* (twuən) m.Yks.; *wake* (wok) Wil.; *wash* (weʃ, wɐʃ) Sc. Yks.; *wear* (weə(r) ne.Sc. Lakel. Yks.; *weave* (wēv) m. & w.Yks.; *win* (wan) Sc. Cum. Yks., (win) Nhb.; *wind* (wan(d) Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. ne.Lan.; *wring* (w)raŋ) Sc. w.Yks.; *write* (w)rēt) wm.Sc. Lth. n.Cum. Yks. n.Lin., (rit) se.Nhb. n.Cum. s.Chs. nw.Der. Shr.; *writhe* (rið) s.Chs.; *yield* (jald) Sc.

2.

§ **426.** Verbs which have a weak ending added to a strong form.

bear (borned) Irel. Wor. Glo. Sur. Sus. Som.; *begin* (begunned) w.Som.; *bespeak* (bespoked) w.Som.; *break* (broked) w.Som. w.Cor.; *climb* (clombed) Bch. Abd. w.Som.; *creep* (croped) Som. Cor.; *dig* (dugged) w.Som.; *dive* (doved) Wil. w.Cor.; *drink* (drunked) w.Som.; *drive* (droved) w.Som.; *fall* (felled) Brks.; *find* (funded) Hrf.; *flee* (flod) Brks.; *fly* (flewed) Dor. w.Som., (flod) Wil.; *forsake* (forsookt) w.Som.; *give* (gaved, guved) Sc. Nhb. w.Wor.; *go* (goned) m.Yks.; *grind* (grunded) Yks.; *grip* (grapt) Nhb.; *hang* (hunged) w.Som.; *heave* (hoved, huved) Sh.I. w.Som.; *help* (holped) Ess. Ken.; *hide* (hodded) Frf. Per.; *hold* (helded) Sc. (*obs.*); *know* (knewed) n.Yks. Lei.; *leap* (lapt) w.Sc. Edb., (luppit) Per.; *rise* (rosed) w.Som.; *run* (runned) s.Chs. Not. Lin. s.Wal. Brks. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor., (ēnd) Som. Dev.; *see* (sawed) Nhp. w.Som.; *shake* (shooked) Shr., s.Pem. (*obsol.*), Sus. sw.Cy., (shuked) se.War. Brks.; *shear* (shored) w.Som.; *shoot* (shutted) e.Yks.; *sing* (sunged) Lei.; *sink* (sunked) w.Som.; *speak* (spokt) w.Som.; *spin* (spunned) w.Som.; *spring* (sprunged) w.Som.; *steal* (stold) w.Som. Dev.; *sting* (stunged) w.Som., (stanged) Sc.; *strike* (straked) Sc., (stricked) Wm. Cor., (strookt) Cum. w.Som.; *string* (strunged) w.Som.; *strive* (stroved) w.Som.; *swear* (swored) ne.Nrf. w.Som., (swared) Slk. e.Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *swim* (swammed) w.Som., (soomed, swummed) Sc. w.Som.; *take* (tookt) Cum. sw.Cy.; *tear* (tored) Glo. w.Som. Dev.; *wake* (wokt) w.Som.; *wear* (wored) w.Som.; *weave* (woved) w.Som.; *win* (wand) m.Yks.; *wind* (wounded, wundit) Sc.; *write* (wroted) Lei.

3.

§ **427.** Old strong verbs which have acquired weak preterites.

bake (bakit) ne.Sc.; *bear* (beared) Bch. Abd. Yks. s.Chs. I.W. Wil. w.Som. Cor.; *beat* (beated) w.Frf. e.Per.; *begin* (beginned) w.Som. Dev., (begood) Sc.; *bide* (bided) Sc. Wm. Yks. Glo. Dev.; *bind* (binded) e.Yks.; *bite* (bited) w.Som.; *blow* (blowed) Kcb. Nhb. s.Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. I.W. w.Som. Dev.; *burst* (bursted) Sc. Lan. s.Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Dev., (brusted) Ayr. Nhb.; *choose* (choosed) Sc. Yks. Sus.; *climb* (climbt) Bch. Abd.; *come* (comed) Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Glo. e.An. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *creep* (creeped) Sc. Yks.; *draw* (drawed) s.Chs. n.Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Hmp. sw.Cy.; *drink* (drinked) Brks. I.W. w.Som.; *drive* (drived) Dev., (dreft) Ess.; *eat* (eated, etted) Sc. Brks.; *fall* (falled) Nhb. Lan. s.Chs. w.Som. Dev.; *fight* (fighted) w.Som.; *flee* (fliəd) n.Yks.; *fling* (flinged) w.Som.; *fly* (flied) Nhb. n. & ne.Yks. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Dor. Som. Cor.; *forsake* (forsaked) w.Som.; *freeze* (freezed) w.Som.; *give* (gived, gied=gīd) Sc. Nhb. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. s.Stf. nw.Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. e.Suf. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.; *go* (gade, geed, gode) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. n.Lin. w.Wor. Glo. Nrf. w.Som. Dev., (yede, yode) Sc. n.Cy. Der.; *grind* (grinded) s.Not.; *grow* (growed) s.Chs. n.Lin. War. Shr. I.W. Dor. w.Som.; *hang* (hanged) w.Yks. w.Som.; *heave* (heft) Hrf. Glo. Cor.; *hold* (holded) Ant. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.W. Wil.; *know* (knowed, knawed) n.Ir. n.Cy. w.Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sur. I.W. sw.Cy.; *let* (letted) s.Chs. (*rare*); *lie* to recline (lied) Yks. Lan. Not. Shr. w.Som.; *lose* (losed) Slg. (*obs.*), w.Yks. Wil. w.Som. Dev.; *mistake* (mistaid) s.Chs.; *ring* (ringed) w.Som.; *see* (seed) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Midl. Shr. Glo. Hrf. Brks. e.An. s. & sw.Cy.; *shake* (shaked) Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. w.Yks. s.Lan. Lin. Shr. w.Som. Dev.; *shed* (sheeded) Lan. Lei. Nhp. Shr.; *shine* (shined) Slg. Irel. Nhb. w.Yks. Lan. Shr.; *shrink* (shrinked) w.Som.; *sing* (singed) w.Som.; *sink* (sinked) w.Som.; *sit* (sitted) Lnk.; *sleep* (sleeped, sleepit) Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks.; *slide* (slided) Dor. w.Som.; *sling* (slinged) w.Som.; *slink* (slinked) Wgt. w.Som. Dev.; *slit* (slitted) Brks.; *speak* (speaked) Som.; *spin* (spinned) w.Som.; *spring* (springed) w.Som. Dev.; *stand* (standed) w.Yks.; *steal* (stealed) Sc. n.Lin. Oxf. Brks. Dev. Cor.; *sting* (stinged) I.W. w.Som.; *stink* (stinked) w.Som.; *stride* (strided) Brks.; *sweep* (sweeped) Sc. Dwn. Cum. w.Yks. w.Som.; *swim* (swimmed) w.Yks. n.Lin. Brks. e.An. Dev.; *swing* (swinged) Abd. n.Cy. w.Som. Dev.; *take* (tade, taked) Yks. s.Chs. ne.Der. Shr.; *tear* (teared) w.Yks. Stf. Shr. Brks.; *throw* (throwed, thrawed) Bwk. Nhb. w.Yks. s.Chs. s.Stf. War. s.Wor. Shr. Sur. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; *tread* (treaded) Sc. Yks. Midl. Brks.; *weave* (weaved) n. & e.Yks. w.Som., (weft) e.An.; *win* (winned) w.Som.; *wind* (winded) Ayr. Yks.; *wring* (wringed) w.Som.

4.

§ **428.** Verbs which have remained weak in the preterite.

bend (bended) w.Yks. n.Midl. Brks.; *beseech* (beseeched) Sc. m.Yks. w.Som.; *bethink* (bethinked, bethoughted) Som.; *bleed* (bleeded) Per. w.Yks.; *breed* (breeded) w.Yks.; *bring* (bringed) e.Dev.; *build* (builded) w.Yks. Dor.; *buy* (buyed) Dev.; *cast* (casted, kested) w.Yks. Brks., (kest) Sc. w.Yks.; *catch* (catched, ketched) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. s.Not. Lin. Lei. War. w.Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Dor. w.Som., (cotch) Ayr. Wxf. Ess., (cotched) Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks.; *cheat* (chet) w.Wm. w.Yks.; *cost* (costed) Sc. w.Yks.; *cut* (cutted) Sc. Cum.; *deal* (dealed) Sc. Yks. Brks. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *dig* (digged) w.Som.; *drown* (drownded) n.Cy. n.Midl.; *feed* (feeded) e. & w.Yks.; *feel* (feeled) s.Wm. e. & w.Yks. I.W. Dev.; *fetch* (fet) Lon. Wil., (fees(h) Sc.; *hear* (heard=iəd) Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Ken. Sur. w.Som.; *heat* (het) Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. w.Yks. Suf. Ess. Cor.; *hide* (hided) Sh.I. ne.Sc. e. & m.Yks. Brks. Dor. w.Som.; *hurt* (hurted) Sc. Yks. Glo. Brks. Dev.; *keep* (keeped) Sc. n.Cy. Som. Dev.; *kneel* (kneeled) Sc. Yks. w.Som.; *lead* (leaded) e. & w.Yks. I.W. w.Som.; *lean* (leaned) Bch. Abd. w.Yks.; *light*=alight (let) n.Cy. Chs.; *light*=kindle (let, leeted) w.Yks.; *mean* (meaned) m. & w.Yks.; *mend* (ment) Sc. n.Ir. Shr.; *need* (ned) Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. Not. Som.; *plait* (plat, plet) Slk. m.Yks. n.Lin.; *plead* (plad, pled, plid) Sc. m.Yks. Shr.; *pull*

(pult) Sc.; *put* (putted) Sc. w.Wor.; *read* (readed) Brks. w.Som.; *reach* (raught) Sc. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Som., (retch) Ess., (roached) Nhp. (*obs.*); *save* (seft) e.An. (*obs.*); *seek* (soughted) w.Som., (seeched, seeked) w.Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor.; *sell* (selled, sellt) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Brks. e.An.; *send* (sended) w.Yks.; *set* (setted) Brks.; *shoe* (shoed) Sc. m. & w.Yks.; *shut* (shutted) e.Yks.; *smell* (smelled) w.Yks.; *spend* (spended) Sc. n.Cy. I.W.; *spread* (spreaded) Sc. (*obs.*), m.Yks.; *stick* (sticked) Sc. Cum. s.Lan. Dev. Cor.; *string* (strengt) s.Lan.; *strive* (strived) Peb. ne.Nrf. w.Som. Cor.; *sweat* (swet, swate) Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Lei. Shr.; *teach* (teached) Sc. se.Nhb. w.Wm. w.Yks. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Brks. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *tell* (telled, tellt) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. sw.Cy.; *think* (thinked) Lei. Brks.; *treat* (tret, trit) Sc. Yks.; *wear* (weared) Sc. n.Yks. Nhp. Wor. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *weed* (wed) Sc. s.Chs. Lei. Shr. w.Som.; *wet* (wat, wet) Sc. w.Yks.; *work* (wrought) Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Suf.

b. Past Participles

I.

§ **429.** Verbs which have strong past participles ending in ən, n.

bake (bēkn) Sc.; *begin* (bəgùnən) s.Chs. (*rare*); *bereave* (bərivn) m.Yks.; *beseech* (bəsoutn) m.Yks.; *bid*=to invite (bidn) w.Yks., (bodn, bʉdn) Rxb. Nhb. n. & m.Yks.; *bide* (bedn, bidn) Abd. Nhb. Cum. Wm. m. & w.Yks., (bodn) Nhb. Yks.; *bind* (bundn) n.Yks., (bindn) Nhb. e.Yks.; *bleed* (blīdn) ne. & m.Yks.; *bless* (blesn) m.Yks.; *breed* (brīdn) m.Yks. s.Chs.; *brew* (briun) w.Yks.; *bring* (broŋən, bruŋən) Nhb. m.Yks.; *build* (bildn) Nhb.; *burst* (bərsn, bəsn, bosn) Sc. m.Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Shr. e.An., (brosn, brusn, brʉsn) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr.; *buy* (boutn) n.Cum.; *call* (kǭln) Nhb. e.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf.; *calve* (kǭvn) Dur. n. & e.Yks. Chs.; *cast* (kasn, kesn, kʉsn) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. n.Lin.; *catch* (katʃn) e.Yks.; *cheat* (tʃetn) w.Yks. Chs. Der.; *chew* (tʃeun) w.Yks.; *cleave*=to split (klovn) Cum. Yks. Shr.; *climb* (klomən) Nhb. Shr.; *clothe* (klodn) m.Yks.; *come* (kumən, kʉmən) Sc. Nhb. Cum. m.Yks. Chs. Shr.; *contrive* (kontrivn) w.Yks.; *cost* (kosn) Nhb. Yks.; *creep* (krōpn, krʉpn) Sc. n.Cy. m.Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr., (krepn, kripn) m. & w.Yks.; *crow* (krān, krǭn) Sc. m. & w.Yks. s.Chs., (kriun) Sc.; *crowd* (krʉdn) e.An.; *curse* (kəsn) m.Yks.; *cut* (kutn) Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Hrf.; *deal* (diəln) m.Yks.; *die* (dī-ən) Nhb. w.Yks.; *dig* (dugn, dùgn) n.Ir. Yks. s.Chs.; *ding* duŋən Nhb. w.Yks. Lan.; *dive* (divn) e. & w.Yks. Sus.; *draw* (driun) Sc.; *dread* (driədn) e. & m.Yks.; *dress* (dresn) m.Yks.; *drink* (druŋkən, drokn, drukn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. s.Chs. Shr.; *drive* (drovn, druvn) Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.Lan. s.Chs. Shr.; *eat* (etn) m. & w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Sus.; *fall* (feln) s.Chs. (*intrans.*), Shr.; *feed* (fedn, fīdn) e. & m.Yks. s.Chs.; *feel* (filn) e.Yks.; *fetch* (fetʃn, fesn) Sc.; *fight* (foχtn, fotn) Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Shr., (feχtn, fitn) Sc. Nhb. n.Yks. s.Chs.; *find* (fundn) Nhb. n.Yks.; *flay*=to put to flight (fleən) w.Yks.; *flee* (flidn) m.Yks.; *fling* (fluŋən) e.Yks. s.Chs. Der.; *flit* (flitn) Sc. Yks. Lin., (flotn) m.Yks.; *flood* (flodn) Sc.; *fly* (fleun, flʉχn) Sc. m.Yks.; *forbid* (fəbodn) n. & ne.Yks.; *forecast* (fəkesn) n.Yks.; *forget* (fərgetn, fəgetn) Sc. Sh. & Or.I. n.Cy.; *forsake* (fəseən) w.Yks., (fəsukn) m.Yks. s.Chs. Shr. e.An.; *freeze* (frīzn) m.Yks. Wil., (frōrən) Hrt. e.Cy. Wil.; *fret* (fretn, fritn) Sc. Nhb. w.Yks.; *get* (gotn) Sc. Sh.I. n.Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Rut. Shr. Glo. Sur., (gatn, getn, gotn) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin.; *gild* (gildn) m.Yks.; *gird* (gədn) m.Yks.; *give* (gan, gen, gīn, gon) w.Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. s.Wor. e.An., (gidn) Som., (govn) Nhb. (*rare*); *glide* (glidn) w.Yks.; *go* (wentn) Nhb.; *grind* (graundn, grundn) Nhb. n. & e.Yks. Shr.; *grip* (gripn, grʉpn) Sc. m.Yks.; *grope* (gropn) Cum. ne.Yks.; *hang* (aŋən) e.Yks., (ùŋən) s.Chs.; *have* (adn) Nhb. w.Yks., (edn) ne.Lan., (hæn) Sc. n.Ir.; *hear* (iən) m.Yks. Lon. Sur.; *heat* (etn) Nhb. w.Yks.; *heave* (h)ovn, h)uvn, h)ʉvn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. n.Lin. Shr. Glo. e.An.; *help* (olpn) s.Chs. Rut., Shr. (*obsol.*), (elpn) e.Yks.; *hide* (h)odn, h)ʉdn) Abd. Cum. Lan.; *hit* (h)itn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lei., (hatn, hotn, hʉtn) Sc. Nhb. Cum.; *hoe* (oun) e.An. (*obsol.*); *hold* (h)adn, h)odn) Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som.; *hurt* (h)ətn, otn) Nhb. Yks. n.Lin.; *keep* (kepn, kīpn) n.Cy. Shr.; *kiss* (kusn) w.Yks.; *knead* (nedn) m.Yks., (nodn) n.Cy. w.Yks. Nhp.; *kneel* (nīln) m.Yks.; *knit* (netn, nitn) Yks. Lin.; *laugh* (lāχn) Sc.; *lead* (ledn, liədn) e. m. & w.Yks. s.Chs.; *leap* (lopn) Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der., (lipn) Lan.; *leave* (liəvn) e.Yks. (*obsol.*); *let* (latn, letn, litn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. s.Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Nrf., (lotn, lʉtn) Sc.; *lie* (liən) Sc. Lan. Shr., (lign) m.Yks.; *light*=to alight (letn, litn) Yks. s.Chs. sw.Lin.; *light*=to kindle (letn, litn) e.Dur. Yks. sw.Lin.; *load* (lōdn, luədn) Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. ne.Der. Lin. e.An. Cor.; *lose* (losn) ne. & m.Yks.; *make* (makn) Cum. e.Yks.; *meet* (metn) m. & w.Yks. s.Chs.; *mend* (mendn) e.Yks.; *mind* (maindn) e.Yks.; *mistake* (mistukn) s.Chs.; *need* (nedn) s.Chs.; *pay* (peən) m.Yks.; *pick* (pikn, pùkn) Lei.; *plead* (pledn) m.Yks.; *prove* (provn) ne. & m.Yks.; *put* (potn, putn, pʉtn) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs., (pitn) Sc.; *quit* (kwitn, kwʉtn) Sc. m.Yks., (kwotn) m.Yks.; *reach* (reitʃn) e.Yks., (rokn) w.Yks.; *read* (redn, ridn) m.Yks. s.Chs.; *reap* (repn) s.Chs.; *rid* (ridn) m.Yks.; *ring* (rùŋən) s.Chs.; *rive* (rovn, ruvn) n.Cy. Yks. n. & e.Lan.; *row* (roun) e.An. (*obsol.*); *rue* (riun) w.Yks.; *say* (seən) Yks.; *scald* (skadn) Nhb. Der.; *scratch* (skratn) e. & w.Yks.; *seek* (sīkn) e.Yks., (soutn) Yks.; *sell* (seln) Nhb. m.Yks.; *set* (setn) Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. n.Lin. Nhp. e.An., (sotn) Sc.; *sew* (seun) w.Yks.; *shake* (ʃukn, ʃʉkn) Slk. s.Sc. s.Chs. Lei.; *shape* (ʃapn) Sc. m.Yks.; *shave* (ʃovn) Yks. Shr.; *shear* (ʃiərən) m.Yks.; *shed* (ʃadn, ʃedn, ʃidn) m.Yks. s.Chs. Shr.; *shoe* (ʃodn) ne. & m.Yks.; *shoot* (ʃotn, ʃutn, ʃʉtn) Sc. n.Ir. Lakel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Lin. Lei. s.Wor. Shr. Ken.; *show* (ʃeun) Yks. Lei.; *shred* (ʃridn) m.Yks.; *shrink* (ʃruŋkən, ʃrukn) w.Yks.; *shut* (ʃotn, ʃutn, ʃʉtn) Abd. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lin. w.Wor. e.Dev.; *sing* (sùŋən) s.Chs.; *sink* (suŋkən, sukən) w.Yks.; *sit* (sitn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Shr., (satn) Yks., (sʉtn) Sc. Shr.; *sleep* (slipn) Yks. Shr.; *slide* (sledn, slidn) Sc. Nhb. Yks.; *slink* (sluŋkən, slukn) Yks., (sliŋkn) e.Yks.; *slit* (slitn) Sc. Nhb. Yks. nw.Lin., (slotn) Chs.; *snow* (snān, snǭn) Sh.I. Cum. Yks. e.An., (sniun) Sc. (*obs.*), m.Yks. (*obsol.*); *spare* (sporn) Mry.; *speed* (spedn) m.Yks.; *spend* (spendn) m.Yks.; *spill* (spiln) m.Yks.; *spit* (spitn) Lakel. Yks. I.Ma., (spatn, spʉtn) Sc. m.Yks.; *split* (spletn, splitn) Sc. Cum. Yks.; *spread* (spredn, spridn) Sc. (*obsol.*), Cum. Yks., (sprodn) Yks. s.Chs.; *spring* (spruŋən, sprùŋən) e.Yks. s.Chs.; *squeeze* (skwozn) w.Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Der. Lei. Shr.; *stand* (studn, stʉdn) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. s.Chs. n.Lin. Shr., (stidn) Yks.; *starve* (stāvn) s.Chs.; *steep* (stīpn) e.Yks.; *stick* (stikn) m.Yks., (stukn, stʉkn) Sc. Yks. s.Chs. Shr.; *sting* (stùŋən) s.Chs.; *stink* (stuŋkən, stùŋkən) m.Yks. s.Chs. Shr.; *stride* (stridn) Sc. Yks. n.Lin., (strodn, strudn) Cum. Yks. s.Lan.; *strike* (strikn) w.Yks. Lan. Shr., (strukn, strʉkn) Sc. Dwn. n.Cy. Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. Lei. Shr.; *string* (struŋən) e.Yks.; *strive* (strivn) w.Yks., (struvn) Cum. Yks.; *suit* (siutn) m.Yks.; *sweat* (swetn, switn, swʉtn) Sc. Yks.; *sweep* (swepn) Yks. Shr.; *swell* (sweln) m.Yks.; *swim* (swimən) e.Yks.; *swing* (swùŋən) s.Chs., (swiŋən) e.Yks.; *take* (tokn, tukn) Lnk. Cum. Yks. s.Chs. Stf. n.Lin. Shr. e.An. e.Dev. Cor., (teən) w.Yks.; *teach* (toutn)

e.Yks.; *tell* (teln) w.Yks. e.Dev.; *thaw* (þān, þǭn) Sc. Yks. Lin., (þiun) Lei.; *think* (þoutn) Kcb. Nhb. e.Yks. Shr., (þiŋkn) e.Yks.; *thrash* (þrɐʃn) Sc.; *thrive* (þrovn, þruvn) Yks. Shr.; *throw* (þriun) Sc.; *thrust* (þrusn) n.Cy. w.Yks.; *toss* (tosn) m.Yks.; *tread* (tredn, triḍn) Sc. Yks.; *treat* (tretn, tritn) m. & w.Yks.; *understand* (-studn, -stɐdn) Sc. n.Cy.; *use* (iüzn) e.Dev.; *wash* (waʃn) Sc., (weʃn) Dmf. w.Yks., (wɐʃn) Sc. Sh.I.; *weave* (wavn) m.Yks.; *wed* (wedn) w.Yks.; *weed* (wīdn) s.Chs.; *weep* (wepn) Shr.; *wet* (wetn, witn, wɐtn) Sc. m. & w.Yks.; *wind* (wun(d)ən) Nhb. n.Yks.; *wring* (rūŋən) s.Chs.; *write* (wrǭtn) Lth. Edb.; *writhe* (w)riðn) Sc. m.Yks. s.Chs.; *yield* (jaudn) Sc.

2.

§ 430. Strong past participles which have not the ending **en**.

bear (bóə(r)) Shr.; *beat* (bīt, bet) Irel. n.Cy. w.Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Cmb.; *begin* (bəgun, bəgɐn) Sc. w.Yks., (bəgiən) m.Yks.; *bind* (bun) w.Yks., (bond) Shr.; *bite* (bit) I.Ma. Shr., (bōt) Lan.; *break* (brōk) Irel. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. sw.Cy., (bruk) I.Ma. s.Not.; *choose* (tʃōz) I.Ma.; *climb* (klom) Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr.; *cling* (kluŋ) w.Yks.; *creep* (krōp) Shr. Som.; *crowd* (krid, krɐd) e.An.; *ding* (duŋ, dɐŋ) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Rut., (daŋ) Sc. n. & ne.Yks.; *dive* (dōv, duv) s.Wor. Wil.; *dread* (drad, dræd) Sc. Lan. n.Lin.; *drink* (draŋk) Ayr.; *drive* (drōv, druv) n.Ir. Der. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. s.Cy.; *eat* (et, it, yɐt) War. Shr. Glo. I.W. n.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.; *fall* (fel) Brks.; *find* (fund) w.Yks.; *fight* (fit) Lei.; *fling* (fluŋ) w.Yks.; *fly* (flū) Lei.; *forget* (fəgot) Shr. w.Som. Dev.; *forsake* (fəsuk) Shr. Brks.; *freeze* (frōz, fruz) Nhb. n.Lin. Lei. Shr. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Wil., (frez, friz) Lei. War. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. Wil., (fróə(r)) Glo. Bdf. Hrt. e.Suf. s. & sw.Cy.; *get* (gat) n.Yks., (əgot) w.Som.; *give* (gēv) s.Not. War. s.Wor. e.An., (giv) Brks. e.An., (gov, gōv) I.Ma. e.An.; *grind* (grond) Shr., (grind) Edb.; *hang* (uŋ, ɐŋ) w.Yks. w.Som.; *heave* (h)ōv) Nhb. Nhp. Glo.; *help* (olp) Nhp. e.An. Ken., (elp) e.An. Sus.; *hold* (h)alt, h)old, h)ɐld) Wxf. I.Ma. s.Chs. Hnt. e.Suf. w.Som. Dev.; *knead* (nad, ned) n.Cy. w.Yks. n.Der. Shr. e.Suf.; *know* (niu) I.Ma.; *lade* (lēd) Sc., (lod) Sh.I. Ess.; *let* (lot) Irel.; *lie*=to recline (əlai) Wor.; *mistake* (mistuk) Shr.; *mow* (miu) e.Suf.; *reap* (rōp) Shr.; *ride* (red, rid) Sc. Cum. Lan. n.Lin. Shr. Dor. Dev., (rōd, rod) Sc. Cum. Shr. w.Som. Dev.; *rise* (riz) Irel. Cum. w.Yks. s.Stf. Not. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Dev., (rōz) Cum. Shr. Dev.; *rive* (rēv, rōv, ruv) Sh.I. Frf. Nhb. Dur. Cum. s.Wor., (riv) s.Not. n.Lin. Nrf.; *see* (sī) Lei. e.An.; *set* (sot) Ayr. Irel. Wor. s.Pem. Glo. e.An. s.Hmp. sw.Cy.; *shake* (shuk) Ayr. Bwk. Gall. n.Ir. w.Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. s.Pem. Shr. sw.Cy.; *shear* (ʃóə(r) Sc. Wxf. Suf.; *shed* (ʃod, ʃɐd) se.Wor. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev.; *shoot* (ʃet, ʃīt, ʃɐt) Abd. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *sit* (set, sit) Lnk. (*obs.*), w.Yks. s.Lan., (sot) Lei. War. Shr. Ess. Som. Dev.; *speak* (spōk) Sc. Dwn. s.Stf. Shr. Brks. Dev. Cor.; *split* (splet, splīt, splɐt) Sc. n.Yks. Ken.; *stand* (stiəd) n.Yks.; *steal* (stōl) Sc. Irel. Der. Shr. n.Wal. s.Oxf. Brks. sw.Cy.; *swear* (swóə(r) se.Sc. s.Stf. Not. n.Lin. s.Oxf. Brks. Ess. Dor.; *sweat* (swat) Sc. s.Chs.; *swell* (swōl) Inv.; *swim* (swam) Ker.; *take* (tuk) Midl. e. & s.Cy.; *tear* (tóə(r) Sc. Irel. I.W. Dor. Dev.; *thrive* (þruv) Lan. Not. Lei. War Ken.; *tread* (trod) Shr. w.Som.; *wake* (wōk) Der. Nrf. n.Dev. Cor.; *win* (won) w.Yks., (wan) Sc. n.Yks.; *wind* (wun) w.Yks., (win) Dmf.; *write* (rōt) Lth. Edb. War. Som.

3.

§ 431. Verbs which have the weak ending added to the strong past participle in **n**.

bear (bǭnd, bānd) Irel. Der. Wor. Glo. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor.; *burst* (bosnd) Stf., (brusnd) Yks.; *do* (dɐnd) w.Som. Dev.; *freeze* (frizn̩t) Chs.; *fret* (fretnd) e.An.; *get* (gitnd) n.Yks.; *go* (gond) s.Pem. w.Som.; *help* (elpnd) n.Yks.; *hide* (idnd) n.Lin.; *seethe* (sodnd ppl. adj.) Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Wor.; *squeeze* (skwoznd) Lin.; *take* (tēnd) Sc.; *use* (iuznd) Lan.; *fall* (feldn) s.Pem.

4.

§ 432. Strong verbs with weak past participles.

bear (beared) s.Chs. w.Som.; *become* (becomed) n.Cy. w.Yks. Lin.; *begin* (beginned) w.Som. Dev., (əbigɐnd) w.Som., (bəgūd) Abd.; *bespeak* (əbispǭkt) w.Som.; *bind* (binded) Dev.; *bite* (bited) nw.Lin. w.Som.; *blow* (blowed) s.Chs. n.Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. n.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *break* (broked) w.Som. Dev.; *burst* (bursted) Bch. Abd. Lei. Glo. Sus. e.Dev., (brusted) w.Yks.; *choose* (choosed) ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.; *climb* (clombed) Bch. Abd. w.Som.; *cling* (clinged) w.Som.; *come* (comed) Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. e.Lan. Lei. Glo. Ess. w.Som. Dev.; *creep* (creeped) Sc. w.Yks., (croped) w.Som.; *dive* (doved) Wil. w.Cor.; *do* (diüd) Dev.; *draw* (drawed) Nhb. s.Chs. Lei. War. Shr. Som. Dev., (drǣd) Brks.; *drink* (drinked) Brks. w.Som., (ədraŋkt) w.Som.; *drive* (dreft) Ess., (droved) w.Som. Dev.; *eat* (jetid) Brks.; *fall* (falled) s.Chs. (trans.), n.Lin. w.Som. Dev., (felled) Brks.; *fight* (fighted) w.Som.; *flee* (fleed) ne.Lan.; *fling* (fiinged) Som., (flɐŋd) Edb.; *fly* (flied) w.Som. Cor.; *forsake* (forsaked) m.Yks. Brks. w.Som., (forsookt) w.Som.; *freeze* (freezed) w.Som., (frozed) n.Dev. Cor.; *give* (gived, gīd) Gall. w.Yks. s.Not. War. Shr. Brks. e.Suf. Som. Cor.; *go* (gǣd) Per. w.Som., (went) Irel. n.Lin. Lei. s.Wor. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Brks. Dor. w.Som. Dev.; *grind* (grinded) m.Lan. s.Not., (grounded) Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei.; *grip* (grapt) m.Yks.; *grow* (growed) Yks. s.Chs. n.Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. Sur. Som. Dev.; *hang* (ə-ɐŋd) w.Som.; *heave* (hoved) Sc. n.Ir. w.Som.; *help* (holpt) Sc. Nhp. e.An. I.W.; *hold* (holded) Yks. Wil. w.Som.; *know* (knowed) Sc. Ant. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Brks. Ken. Sur. w.Som.; *lade* (laded) Edb. Cum. w.Som.; *let* (letted) Der.; *lie* (əlaid) w.Som.; *lose* (loosed) w.Yks. w.Som.; *mow* (mowed) ne.Yks. s.Chs. Shr. Brks.; *ring* (ringed) w.Som.; *rise* (rised) w.Yks., (rosed) w.Som.; *run* (runned) Yks., s.Chs. (trans.), Lin. sw.Cy., (rinned) Dev., (ēnd) Som. Dev.; *see* (seed) n.Ir. Nhb. Yks. Not. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sur. sw.Cy., (sawed) Rut. w.Som.; *shake* (shaked) Lakel. Yks. n.Der. Shr. w.Som., (shookt) Shr. w.Som.; *shear* (sheared, shared) Shr. w.Som. e.Dev., (shored) w.Som. Dev.; *shed* (ʃīdəd) Lei. Shr.; *shine* (shined) w.Yks. n.Wil., (shoned) m.Yks.; *shoot* (shooted) w.Yks. Brks.; *shrink* (shrinked) Sc. w.Som.; *sing* (singed) w.Som.; *sink* (sinked) w.Som.; *sit* (sitted) Dev.; *sleep* (sleeped) Sc. Yks.; *slide* (slided) w.Som.; *sling* (slinged) w.Som., (slanged) War.; *slink* (slinked) Dor. w.Som.; *slit* (slitted) Brks.; *sow* (sowed) nw.Der. Lei. w.Som.; *speak* (əspōkt) Som.; *spin* (spinned) w.Som., (əspɐnd) w.Som.; *spring* (springed) w.Som., (sprunged) w.Som.; *stand* (stooded) Dev.; *steal* (stealed) Sc. Oxf. Dev. Cor., (stoled) w.Som.; *sting* (əstiŋd) w.Som., (stanged) Sc., (əstɐŋd) w.Som.; *stink* (stinked) w.Som.; *stride* (strided) Brks.; *strike* (strookt) w.Som.; *swear* (sweared) e.Yks. Oxf. w.Som. Dev., (əswuəd) w.Som.; *sweep* (sweeped) Sc. w.Cum. w.Yks. w.Som.; *swell* (swelled) w.Yks., (swalled) Sc.; *swim* (swimmed, swummed) Sc. Brks. w.Som. Dev., (əswamd) w.Som.; *swing* (swinged) w.Som., (əswɐŋd) w.Som.; *take* (tēd) Shr., (əteəkt) w.Som., (tukt) w.Som. Dev.; *tear* (tared) Shr. Brks., (tored) Brks. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *thrive* (thrived) Dor.; *throw* (throwed) Gall. n.Ir. Lan. War. Shr. Oxf. Sur. w.Som. Dev. Cor., (þrut) w.Yks. Lan. Chs. nw.Der.; *tread* (treaded) Brks.; *understand* (understanded) Sc.; *wake* (wōkt) w.Som.; *weave* (weaved) Sc. w.Som., (əwōvd) w.Som.; *win* (winned) w.Som.; *wind* (winded) Sc. m.Yks.; *wring* (wringed) w.Som.

5.

§ 433. Weak verbs which have remained weak in the past participle.

bend (bended) Sc. m. & w.Yks. Brks.; *beseech* (beseeched) Sc. m.Yks. w.Som.; *bethink* (bethoughted) Som.; *bleed* (bleeded) m. & w.Yks., (blooded) w.Yks.; *breed* (breeded) w.Yks.; *bring* (bringed) e.Dev.; *build* (builded) w.Som.; *burn* (burned) w.Yks.; *cast* (casted, kested) w.Yks. Rut. Brks.; *catch* (catched, ketched, cotched) Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. s.Wor. Oxf. e.An. Sur. Sus. w.Som. n.Dev.; *cheat* (chet) w.Yks. Lan.; *cost* (costed) w.Yks.; *cut* (cutted) Sc. n.Lin.; *deal* (dealed) Sc. w.Yks. Brks. w.Som.; *dig* (digged) e.Suf. w.Som., (ədɐgd) w.Som.; *dream* (dreamed) w.Yks.; *feed* (feeded) w.Yks. w.Som. Dev.; *feel* (feeled) w.Yks. Som.; *fetch* (fet) Lan. n.Dev.; *go* (go) w.Som. n.Dev.; *hear* (iəd) Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Wil. w.Som.; *heat* (h)et) Sc. w.Yks. e.An.; *hide* (hided) Sh.I. Bnff. m.Yks. n.Lin. Brks. w.Som.; *hurt* (hurted) Sc. Irel. Nhb. w.Yks. Glo. Brks. Ken. Dev. Cor.; *keep* (keeped) Sc. n.Cy. Wil. w.Som.; *kneel* (kneeled) Sc. m. & w.Yks. w.Som.; *knit* (net, nit) Ayr. Not. nw.Lin. Shr.; *lead* (leaded) w.Yks. w.Som. Dev.; *lean* (leaned) Bch. Abd. w.Yks.; *leave* (leaved) w.Yks. Cor.; *lend* (lenit) Abd.; *light*=to alight (let) s.Chs.; *light*=to kindle (let) w.Yks.; *mean* (meaned) m. & w.Yks.; *meet* (əmīt) w.Som.; *mend* (ment) n.Ir. Hrf.; *mind* (əmɐin) w.Som.; *need* (ned) Lan. n.Der.; *plait* (plat, plet) Sc. w.Yks.; *plead* (plæd) s.Sc.; *pull* (pult) Bch. Abd.; *quit* (quit) Irel., (quattit) Ayr.; *reach* (raught) s.Chs. Shr. Glo. Som., (reikt) w.Yks.; *read* (readed) Brks. w.Som.; *saw* (sawed) Sc.; *scratch* (scrat) s.Lan. Chs. nw.Der. Lei. w.Cy., (scratted) w.Yks.; *seek* (soughted) w.Som., (seeked, seecht) w.Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. w.Som. Dev.; *sell* (selled, sellt) Sc. Dwn. me. & se.Nhb. e.Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Rut. Brks. e.An.; *send* (sended) w.Yks.; *set* (setted) Brks.; *sew* (sewed) Sc. ne. & m.Yks. w.Som.; *show* (showed) Yks. Lei. Glo. Som. Dev.; *shut* (shutted) Abd.; *singe* (singit) Sc.; *smell* (smelled) w.Yks.; *spell* (spelled) w.Yks.; *spend* (spended) Sc. w.Yks.; *spit* (spitted) w.Som.; *spread* (sprīd) Not.; *squat* (skwat) s.Chs.; *squeeze* (skwez) Lei., (skwedz) Shr.; *stick* (stickit, stickt) Sc. s.Lan., (stucked, stuckt) Hrt. Dev.; *stretch* (straught) Irel. Yks. w.Cy.; *string* (stringed) Frf. s.Lan. Dev., (strunged) w.Wor. w.Som.; *strive* (əstrɐivd) w.Som., (stroved) w.Som.; *sweat* (sweated) w.Yks., (sweat) Cum. w.Som., (swat) Sc. s.Chs.; *teach* (teached) Sc. Dwn. se.Nhb. w.Wm. w.Yks. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei. e.An. w.Som.; *tell* (telled) Sc. n.Ir. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Glo. Brks. e.An. e.Sus. Dev.; *think* (thoughted) Cai. Dor. Dev., (thinked) Lei.; *thread* (præd) s.Sc.; *train* (trōnd) e.An.; *treat* (træt, tret) Sc. m.Yks.; *wear* (wared) Gall. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Dor. w.Som. Dev., (wored) Der. w.Sus. w.Som. Dev. Cor.; *weed* (wæd, wed) Sc. Lei. Shr. w.Som.; *wet* (wat, wet) Sc. w.Yks.; *work* (wrought) Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Suf.

6.

§ 434. Weak verbs which have change of vowel in the past participle without suffix.

blind (blond) Bdf.; *bring* (braŋ, broŋ, bruŋ, brɐŋ) Sc. Irel. Nhb. e.Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. s.Pem. e.An., Sus. (*obsol.*); *catch* (kotʃ) Irel. se.Wor. Oxf. s.Hmp.; *distract* (distraught) Sc. Yks. War. Dev.; *fetch* (fotʃ) s.Hmp., (fot) w.Yks. Lan. Der. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. Som. Dev.; *heat* (at) Midl. nw.Der.; *hide* (h)od, (h)ɐd) Frf. Per. w.Yks. s.Lan.; *hit* (at) w.Som. Dev., (ot, ɐt) Lei. War. Glo. e.Suf. Som.; *lead* (lad) Lan.; *pick* (pùk) Lei. Shr.; *quit* (kwait) n.Cy., (kwàt) Sc. n.Ir.; *reek* (rɐk) Suf.; *reign* (rɐŋ) Sc.; *singe* (sɐŋ) Sc. Nhb.; *spare* (spóə(r)) Nhp. Cmb.; *spit* (spɐt) Lon.; *spread* (sprod) Lan. Shr.; *squeeze* (skwōz) s.Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War.; *stick* (stuk) w.Yks., (stak) Lnk.; *string* (straŋ) e.Sc.; *strive* (strōv) Shr. Som. Dev., (striv) Dwn.; *think* (þuŋk) m.Yks.; *twine* (twun, twɐn) Sc. m.Yks.; *wear* (wóə(r) Sc. Uls. Brks. e.An. Sur. w.Sus. Dor. Cor., (wēr) Ayr.

B. VERBAL ENDINGS, ETC.

§ 435. Present: In Sh. & Or.I. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. and most of the north-midland dialects all persons, singular and plural, take **s**, **z**, or **əz** when not immediately preceded or followed by their proper pronoun; that is when the subject is a noun, an interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause. The **s** is used after voiceless and **z** after voiced sounds, and **əz** is used after the spirants **s**, **z**, **ʃ**, **ʒ**. When the verb is immediately preceded or followed by its proper pronoun, the first pers. sing. and the whole of the plural gen. have no special endings in the above dialects, except occasionally in parts of Yks. Lan. and Lin. In the other parts of Eng. the first person sing. gen. has no special ending except in some of the southern and south-western dialects, which have the ending **s**, **z**, or **əz**. Most of the south-midland, eastern, southern, and south-western dialects, have **s**, **z**, or **əz** for all persons of the plural. But the plural gen. ends in **n**, **ən** in se. em. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf., nearly all Der., Shr.; and also often in Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf.; this is especially the case with *have*.

In Som. and Dev. the plural often ends in **ð** among the older generation of dialect speakers.

In e. & s.Hrt. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. w. & s.Som. Dev. Cor. **'m** *am* is gen. used for *are* after the pronouns *we*, *ye*, *they*, as **wəm** *we are*.

In a few verbs the first pers. sing. ends in **ən**, **n**, as **bin** *am* s.Stf. War. Shr., **gin** *give* s.Stf., **h)an** *have* Lan. Midl., **livən** *live* Lan., **ʃan** *shall* Der. Lei.

In Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Lin. *is* is often used for *am*.

The second pers. sing. gen. ends in **s**, **z**, or **əz**. The third pers. sing. also gen. ends in **s**, **z**, or **əz**, but the ending is often dropped, especially in the s.Midl., eastern, and southern dialects. In Som. and Dev. the third person sing. often ends in **ð** among the older generation of dialect speakers.

In Lei. Hrf. s.Wal. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Sus. sw.Cy. *have* is gen. used for *has*.

NOTE.—The periphrastic form *I do love*, &c. for *I love*, &c. is in gen. use in the south-western dialects.

§ 436. Preterite: The sing. and plural of strong verbs gen. have no special endings. The sing. and plural of weak verbs gen. end in **əd**, **d**, or **t** for all persons. But the plural sometimes ends in **n**, **ən** in Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. See Perfect, below.

§ 437. Present Participle: In the dialects of Eng. the present participle ends in **in** except in parts of n.Nhb. and n.Cum. where the ending is **ən**. In the dialects of s.Sc. and also in a few other Sc. dialects the pres. participle ends in **ən**, from older **and**, and the verbal noun ends in **in** from older **ing**. In the imperfect and perfect continuous tenses, as *I am striking*, *I have been striking*, the present participle takes the prefix **ə** (**ɐ**) in s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. Lin. m.Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

§ 438. Past Participle: The past participle of strong verbs gen. ends in **ən**, **n**. And the past participle of weak verbs gen. ends in **əd**, **d**, or **t**. In War. Wor. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. and sw.Cy. the past participle has the prefix **ə** (**ɐ**).

§ 439. Infinitive: The infinitive gen. has no special ending just as in the lit. language. But in the south-western dialects, especially in Dor. Som. Dev., intransitive verbs gen. have the ending **i** written **y**.

In s.Chs. and parts of e.Lin. *to* is often omitted, especially after verbs of motion, as *the wheelwright's come mend the cart.*

In s.Lan. *to* is sometimes inserted where it would be omitted in lit. English, as *I heard him to say.*

In Cum. Wm., n.Yks. (*obsol.*), n. & ne.Lan. **at** is used as a sign of the infinitive, and in Frf. **till** is similarly used.

In s.Chs. n.Stf. w.Som. **for** is used as the sign of the infinitive of purpose, as *hast gotten a bit for mend it with?*

§ **440**. Future: The future is formed the same as in lit. English except that in Sc. Irel. and Wal. *will* is used for the first pers. sing. and plural. For the dialect forms of *shall, will; should, would,* see Index.

§ **441**. Perfect: The perfect is gen. formed the same as in lit. English. But in those dialects of Eng. which have preserved the old strong past participles, the aux. *have* is gen. omitted in affirmative sentences when the subject is a personal pronoun immediately followed by the verb, as *we done it, I seen him, they been and taken it.* In the midland, eastern, and southern dialects, this construction is sometimes used to express the preterite.

In the Sh.I. *be* is used for *have,* as *ye're burnt the broth.* This construction is sometimes heard in Rut. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hrt. s.Nrf. For the dialect forms of *have* and *had,* see Index.

§ **442**. Passive Voice: The passive voice is formed the same as in lit. English.

§ **443**. Subjunctive Mood: In the dialects of Irel. Eng. and Wal. the subjunctive has entirely gone out of use. In the dialects of Sc. the subjunctive is still sometimes used and then the verb has no personal ending, as indicative *the bird* or *birds sings,* but subjunctive *if the bird* or *birds sing.*

ADVERBS

§ **444**. In all the dialects it is common to use the adjectival form for the adverbial, as *you might easy fall.*

It is to be noticed that the adverb *whither* is not used in the dialects, its place being taken by *where.*

In sw.Eng. *so* (**zo**) instead of literary English *as* is used in a comparison, as *so straight's a gun.*

In s.Chs. the adverbial phrase *all the more* is expressed by *more of all,* as *I shall do it more of all.*

§ **445**. Comparison of Adverbs: The following is a list of adverbs which deviate in their comparison from the literary language; for further explanations see § **398**.

Comparatives: **far** *further* n.Yks. Lan.; **farer** Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. e. & w.Yks.; **laster** *more lately* Abd.; **nearmer** n.Yks.; **undermer** Wm.; **weller** w.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. w.Wor.

Superlatives: **farest** n. & m.Yks.; **lastest** Abd.; **likerest** *more likely* m.Yks.; **near** *nearest* w.Yks.; **nearderest, neardermost** *nearest* m.Yks.; **nearmost** n.Ir. m.Yks. nw.Der.; **rathest** *rather, sooner* Sc. Wm.; **ratherest** Gall. w.Yks.

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ēbl Bch., Abd. + *ēbl*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.
ēbl Inv. Abd. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb., snw.Yks. + *jabl*, se.Yks. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf. Sus.
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əbaət sw.Yks. + *əbāt*, s.Lan. + *əbāt*, *əbǣt*, s.Stf., n.Der. + *əbvut*, nw. Der. *əbait*, *əbaut*, e.Der. Not.
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əbóut n.Dur. + *əbūt*, m.Lin.
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əbūt Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur., but n. Dur. + *əbóut*, Cum. Wm., but s. Wm. + *əbaut*, ne. snw. nm. & se. Yks. n.Lin.
əbvut I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. n.Der. Rut. sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf. + *əbaut*, nw. e. & w.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. nw. Nrf. Ess. nw. & w.Wil. s.Som. e.Cor.
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əbǭv I.Ma.
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əbuv me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw. Yks., se.Yks. em.Lan. + *əbūn*, Stf., n.Der. + *əbùv*, s.Lin. nw. Oxf. m.Bck.
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ēk Sc. s.Nhb. sm.Lan. I.Ma. n. Der. e.Oxf. e.Dev.
ēif Chs. s.Stf. Shr.
jek nw. & e.Som.
jeək Dor.
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akorn Inv.
akən sw.Yks. em.Lan.
akǭn s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *akrən*, n. Lan. s.Stf.
akrən s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.
akərən Wm. nw.Lan.
akōn m.Cum. sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. m.Not. Lei.
atfən s.Lan.
atfən s.Chs.
ākorn Bch. Abd.
ǣkərn I.Ma.
ekān Sus.
ēkorn w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *ēkərn*, Edb. Kcb.
ēkǭn s.Oxf. e.Dev.
ēkən me.Wil.
ēkərn s.Ayr.
ēitfən Chs., but s.Chs. *atfən*, Shr. Hrf.
jākān s.Som.
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Acquaint, 205, 228, 232—*kwaint* w.Som.
kweint Sus.
kwent w.Wm.
əkwaint se.Ken. w.Wil.
əkwant ne.sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb.
əkwàint s.Der.
əkweint s.Chs. nw.Der. ne.Nrf.
əkwent Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Wm. n. & m.Cum. snw. Yks., e.Yks. + *əkweənt*, I.Ma. n.Der.
əkweənt e.Yks. nw. & s.Lin.
əkwēnt em. & se.Lan.
əkwiənt m.Yks.
əkwənt n.Lan.
Acre, 44, 248, 382—*aikə(r)* se.Ken.
eəkə(r) sw.Yks. n.Nhp., me.Wil. + *jekə(r)*, w.Som.
eəkər n.Cum.
ēkə(r) s.Nhb. + *jekə(r)*, Lan., but n. Lan. + *jakə(r)*, s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. e.Dev.
ēkər Sc. I.Ma.
iakə(r) m.Cum.
īkə(r) n.Stf.
jakə(r) n.Lan. + *ēkə(r)*, s.Som.
jakər Wm.
jækə(r) Wil., but me.Wil. *eəkə(r)*, *jekə(r)*.
jekə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw.Oxf. me. Wil. e.Som.
jeəkə(r) Dor.
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adə(r) nw. em. & sw.Lan. Stf.
aðə(r) Lei. + *eðə(r)*.
aðər Dub. I.Ma.
ādə(r) Sus.
ādər Lth. Edb.
ædə(r) s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Som. e. Dev.
æðər s.Sc.
edə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *eðə(r)*.
edər Bch. Abd. Frf. Per., Ayr. + *eðər*, w.Wm.
eðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Lan. s.Chs. Lei.
eðər Ayr. Kcb.
ıədə(r) m.Cum.
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advās m.Yks. sm. & s.Lan.
advais me.Nhb. e. & se.Yks.
advois ne.Sc.
ədvais w.Yks.
ədvàis s.Lin.
ədvois Lei.
ədvois w.Hrt. me.Wil.
ədwais e.Suf.
ədwəis ne.Nrf.
Advise, 223, 228—*advaiz* Bch. Abd. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan.
adveiz Inv.
advīz Lth.
advoiz n.Stf. se.Ken.
ədvaiz w.Wm. sw.Yks. sw.Lan. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf.
ədvàiz n.Cum. em.Lan. I.Ma.
ədvèiz w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.
ədvoiz se.Lan.
ədvviz w.Wil.
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ædz Ayr. + *ītf*, s.Lei. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev.
edz Lth. Edb.
eidz Ant.
etf Abd., Per. + *itf*, Peb.
itf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Kcb.
ītf Inv. Frf., but w.Frf. *itf*, Ayr.
jadz s.Nhb. n.Dur.
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afērd sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *afūrd*, but n.Ayr. *əfērd*.
afūrd wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb.
əfād se.Ken.
əfērd Ayr. + *əfūrd*.
əfod e. & w.Yks.
əfoəd s.Dur. m.Yks. Rut. s.Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Som.
əfǫd e.Suf.
əfòəd s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. + *əfwuərd*, s.Lan. + *əfuəd*, n.Der. n.Lin.
əfōd n.Stf.
əfōrd Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
əfuəd m.Cum. w.Wm. s.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. + *əfòəd*, s.War. n. Wor. Oxf. e.Sus.
əfuərd Bch. Abd. sw.Nhb. Wm., but w.Wm. *əfuəd*, I.Ma.
əfūrd ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *əfuərd*, Edb.
əfērd Ayr.
əfwuərd n.Cum.
əvòəd s.Som.
əvuəd w.Wil. Dev.
Afloat, 93, 228, 279—*əflot* Bch. Abd. Frf. Per. Lth. Edb.
əflòət w.Wm. s.Lan. n.Stf. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus., e.Dev. + *əflot*.
əflōt Inv. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., but w.Wm. *əflòət*, sw. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. e.Dev.
əfluət m.Cum. n. & em.Lan.

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əvlòət Dor.
əvlòət s.Som.
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əfôər Peb.
əfor Sc., but Peb. *əfôər*, s.Sc. *əfuər*, Ant. m.Nhb. n.Cum.
əfuə(r) sw.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan.+*əfôə(r)*.
əfuər s.Sc. Wm.
əvôə(r) s.Som. e.Dev.
əvuə(r) nw.Wil.
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aftər Uls., but Ant. *eftbər*, n.Cum.+*afbər*, *eftər*.
afbə(r) se.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
afbər Dub. n.Cum. I.Ma.
atə(r) Hrf.+*ātə(r)*.
ādə(r) e.Som.+*ǣtə(r)*, w.Som.+*atə(r)*, e.Dev.+*æftə(r)*.
āftə(r) Lei. se.Ken.
ātə(r) s.Lin.Rut. Lei. n.Nhp., sw. Nhp.+*ōtə(r)*, e.War.n.Shr.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks., n. & m.Bck.+*ēftə(r)*, Bdf.Lon.Nrf.Suf.Ess.e. Sus. I.W. Wil., but nw.Wil. *ætə(r)*, *ǣtə(r)*, me.Wil. *ǣftə(r)*, *ǣtə(r)*, w.Wil. *ætə(r)*, Dor., but e. Dor.+*ēftə(r)*, w.Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *ādə(r)*, *æftə(r)*.
æftə(r) Sus., but e.Sus. *ātə(r)*, e. Dev.
æftər nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *eftər*, s.Sc.
ǣtə(r) nw.Wil.+*ǣlə(r)*, w.Wil.
ǣftə(r) s.Lei., me.Wil.+*ǣtə(r)*.
ǣtə(r) n.Ken. sm.Hmp. nw. & me. Wil. e.Som.
eftbə(r) n.Lan.
eftbər Ant., Wm.+*eftə(r)*.
eftə(r) nne. & s.Nhb. Dur. e.m. & w. Cum. Wm. Yks., but e.Yks.+*efbə(r)*, se.Yks.+*aftə(r)*, *afbə(r)*, *efbə(r)*, sw. & s.Yks.+*aftə(r)*, nw. Lan. n.Lin.
eftər Sc., but nm. & s.Sc. *æftər*, n. & me. Nhb. n.Cum.
efbə(r) e.Yks.+*eftə(r)*, se.Yks.
ēftə(r) n. & m.Bck., e.Dor.+*ātə(r)*.
ōtə(r) sw.Nhp.
Again, 188, 228, 249—*əgēn* n. Der.+*əgjǣn*, *əgjen*.
əgen Sh.I. Cai. Inv. Bch. Abd., sn.Sc.+*əgén*, but Frf. *əgēn*, nm. Sc., em.Sc.+*əgèn*, *əgin*, but Peb. *əgēn*, wm.Sc.+*əgen*, *əgin*, *əgjēn*. Dub., m.Wm.+*əgen*, *əgiən*, w. & s.Wm.+*əgēn*, ne. Yks. s.Lan.+*əgiən*, Chs., n. Stf.+*əgjen*, s.Stf.+*əgin*, m.Not. m. & s.Lin. Rut., Lei.+*əgin*, e. & w.War., n.Shr.+*əgjen*, e.Hrf. +*əgjon*, Gmg. s.Pem. nw.Oxf., e.Oxf.+*əgjen*, s.Oxf. Hnt. m. Cmb. ne.Nrf., n.Ken.+*əgin*, Sus., but e.Sus. *agin*, w.Wil. c.Som. *əgom*, s.Som. *əgim*, n.Dev.+*əgeən*, *əgin*, sw.Dev. +*əgēn*, s.Dev. e.Cor.
əgōn sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *əgon*, n.Dur.+*əgēn*, *əgiən*, *əgjen*, n. Cum.+*əgiən*, m.Yks.+*əgiən*, nw.Lan.+*əgēn*, *əgjēn*, n.Lin.+*əgiən*, me. & w.Wil. e.Som. n. Dev., e.Dev.+*əgiən*.
əgèn Or.I., ne.Sc.+*əgjen*, *əgjèn*, but Bch. Abd. *agen*, sn. & em. Sc., s.Sc.+*əgiən*.
əgōn Frf., but w.Frf. *agen*, wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *agen*, Peb. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*əgiən*, *əgjen*, n. Dur. m.w. & s.Wm., nnw.Yks. +*əgian*, snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., I.Ma.+*əgjēn*, sw.Dev.
əgian e. & m.Cum. Wm., but n. Wm.+*əgiən*, m.Wm. *agen*, *agim*, w. & s.Wm. *agen*, nnw.Yks.
əgin em. & wm.Sc. Ant. n.Nhb. s. Stf. Rut. Lei., s.War.+*əgjen*, Glo.+*əgiən*, se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf., se.Hrt.+*əgjen*, ne. Cmb., se.Cmb.+*əgjen*, s.Nrf.Suf.Ess. Ken., but n.Ken.+*əgen*, e.Sus. sm.Hmp. n.Dev.
əgim s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but n. Dur.+*əgeən*, *əgēn*, *əgjen*, n. & w. Cum. n. & m.Wm. ne. e. m. sw. & s.Yks. em. & s.Lan., e.Der. +*əgjen*, n.Lin. Glo. nw.Hrt. nw. Wil. e.Dor. nw. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
əgjǣn snw.Yks. n.Der.
əgjèn ne.Sc. s.Nhb., n.Dur. sw. Lan.+*əgen*, Flt. n. & wm.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*əgǣn*, *əgjǣn*, e.Der.+*əgiən*, Not., but m.Not. *əgen*, s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n. Hrf. e. & w.Oxf. n.Bck. se.Hrt. se.Cmb.
əgjēn ne. & wm.Sc.
əgjōn nw. & m.Lan. I.Ma.
əgjon e.Hrf. nm.Brks
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ǣdg se.Yks.+*eədg*, *ēdg*, *iədg*, e. Som.
eədg n.Cum.+*jedg*, e. se. & s.Yks. nw. & s.Lin. w.Hrt. e.Suf. w. Som.
ēdg Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. e. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf.Sus.
iədg m. & se.Yks. w.Wil.
īdg Glo.
jedg me.Nhb. n.Cum.
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əguə sw.Yks. Glo. ne.Wil.
əgū s.Stf. Nhp. War. s.Wor., e. Hrf.+*egvu*, nw.Oxf. Bdf. se. Hrt. Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. sm. Hmp. e.Dor.
əgou e.Hrf.
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grei n.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*grī*, snw. Yks.+*əgrei*.
grī nnw.Yks.
əgrei snw.Yks. s.Chs. Lei.
əgriə m. & se.Yks.+*əgrī*, w.Wil.
əgrī sn. & wm.Sc. e. m. se. & s. Yks., sm.Lan. nw.Der. s.Lin. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
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eigū e.Sus.
eəgi se.Yks.+*ēgi*, nw.Lin.
eəgiə m.Yks.
eəgə s.Lin.
ēgə Abd.+*ēgə*, *ēgə*, w.Wm. se.Lan.
ēgi Bch. Abd. Edb. se. & s.Nhb. se.Yks. n.Der. Rut. e.Som.
ēgiu Inv., sn.Sc.+*ēgə*, Lth. Nhb., but se. & s.Nhb. *ēgi*, n.Dur. sw.Lan. s.Stf.
ēgjū Ayr. I.Ma.
ēgə Abd. sn. & wm.Sc., Kcb.+*jēgə*, m.Cum. nw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Lin. Lei. w.Oxf. Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
jēgə Kcb.
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əhin Bch., Abd. Ayr.+*əhint*, Kcb.
əhint Abd. Per., but e.Per. *əhent*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Nhb. n. Dur. n.Cum. Wm.
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aiəl w.Som.
eil Rut.+*ēl*, Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
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ēl ne. wm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. & se. Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. nw. & e. Yks. sm.Lan. nw.Der. Rut., Lei.+*īl*.
īl s.Chs. Lei.
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eəl sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
êl Bch., Abd.+*ēl*, w.Frf. e.Per.
ēl Inv. Abd. Frf., but w.Frf. *êl*, Edb., n.Lan.+*jal*, sm. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der., m.Shr.+*jel*, *jəl*, me.Wil.
ial m.Cum.
il ne.Shr.+*jiəl*.
iəl e.Dor.
jal Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lan.
jel wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *jəl*, Nhb. n. Dur. m.Shr., Glo.+*jiəl*, e.Som.
jeəl n.Cum. nw.Lan. Dor., but e. Dor. *iəl*.
jil Per., but e.Per. *êl*, s.Ayr. Kcb.
jiəl ne.Shr. Glo.
jəl Ayr., but s.Ayr. *jil*.
jəl m.Shr.
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al ne.Sc., me. & s.Nhb.+*ā*, *āl*, n.Cum.+*ā*, *oə*, *ō̄*, nm.Yks.+*āl*, *eəl*, *jal*, n.Dev.+*ōl*.
aəl w.Som.+*āl*, *oəl*, *ō̄l*.
ā Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc. +*à*, w.Frf. e.Per., sm.Sc.+*ō̄*, but s.Ayr. *a*, *à*, s.Sc.+*à*, Ant., n.Nhb.+*à*, me. & se.Nhb.+*āl*, *ō*, s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*āl*, *àl*, *ō̄l*, n.Cum., n. & m.Wm.+*ō̄*, *ō*.
āl me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., nnw. Yks.+*ō*, nm.Yks. e.Stf., m.Shr. +*ol*, n. & nw.Hrt. e.Ken. e. Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *ō̄l*, w. & s.Som. sw. & s.Dev.
à Frf., but w.Frf. *ā*, s.Ayr. Peb.
à Inv. sn.Sc. n.Ayr. s.Sc. n.Nhb.
àl Uls., but Ant. *ā*, n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Wor.+*ō̄l*, se.Ken.
ǣl Glo.+*ō̄l*, Wil. nw.Som., e. Som.+*ō̄l*.
eəl nm.Yks., m.Yks.+*jal*.
iəl sm.Yks.+*jal*, *oəl*.
jal ne.Yks.+*oəl*, *ō̄*, *ōl*, nm. m. & sm.Yks.
o nw.Fif., ne.Nhb.+*ō̄*, nw.Yks.+*oə*, *ō̄*, *ō*, nw.Lan.+*ō̄*, *ō*, m.Lan. +*ō̄*, Chs.+*ō̄*, but ne.Chs.+*ō*, Der.+*ō̄*, *ōl*, *o*.
ol s.Lin., Lei.+*ō̄l*, m.Shr. m.Bck., e.Dev.+*oəl*.
oə n.Cum. nw.Yks., w.Yks.+*oəl*, *ō̄l*, *ō*, *ōl*, em.Lan.+*oəl*.
oəl ne.Yks., e.Yks.+*ō̄l*, *ōl*, sm. & w.Yks., sw.Yks.+*ō̄l*, *ō*, *ōl*, em.Lan., Rut. m.Nhp.+*ō̄l*, w. Som. e.Dev.
ō̄ nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *ā*, nw.Frf. *o*, em.Sc., but Peb. *à*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *à*, sm.Sc. Nhb., but n.Nhb. *ā*, *à*, ne.Nhb. +*ō*, me.Nhb. *al*, *ā*, *āl*, se.Nhb. *ā*, *āl*, *ō*, sw.Nhb. *ō*, *ōl*, s.Nhb. *al*, *ā*, *āl*, s.Dur.+*ō̄l*, Cum.+*ō̄l*, but n.Cum.+*ā*, *oə*, e. & w. Cum.+*ō*, Wm., but n.Wm.+*ā*, *ō*, e.Wm.+*ō*, m.Wm.+*ā*, *ō*, n. Yks.+*ō̄l*, ne. & nw.Yks., snw. Yks.+*ō̄l*, n. nw. m. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*ō*, s.Lan.+*ō̄l*, *ō*, Chs. n.Stf. Der., ne.Shr.+*ō̄l*.
ō̄l n. w. & s.Dur. Cum. n. nw. snw. e. w. & sw.Yks., s.Yks.+*ōl*, s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf., but n.Stf. *ō̄*, e.Stf. *āl*, Der. Not. Lin., but s.Lin. *ol*, Rut. Lei. Nhp., but m.Nhp.+*oəl*, War. s.Wor. n. ne. w. & se.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. Bck., but m.Bck. *ol*, Bdf. nw. e. m. & se.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *āl*, sm.Hmp. e.Dor. e. & w.Som. Cor.
ō me. & se.Nhb., sw.Nhb.+*ōl*, e. & w.Cum.+*ō̄*, n.Wm., e.Wm.+*ō̄*, m.Wm. nnw. nw. w. & sw. Yks. nnw. nw. sm. ms. & s. Lan. ne.Chs. Der.
ōl sw.Nhb. ne. e. w. sw. & s.Yks. n.Dev.
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əlai s.Chs.
əlau nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*əlou*, es.Yks. n.Lan., se.Lan.+*əlau*, n.Der. s.Oxf.
əlā sw.Yks. s.Lan.
əleu Bdf. se.Ken.
əlǣ sw.Lan.
əlou snw.Yks. I.Ma.
əlū Sc. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
əlvu w.Hrt. e.Suf. me. & w.Wil. Dor.
əlau se.Lan.
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olmōst m.Bck.
omôs Lei.
oməs sw.Yks.+*oməst*.
oməst sw.Yks. m.Lan. s.Chs. n. Der. n.Shr.
əmje·st n.Dur.
əmō·s w.Som.
əmôə·st m.Bck. me.Wil.
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əmuə·st nw.Oxf. m.Bck.
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əlein Ant.
əlem nw.Lan.
əlēn w.Frf. e.Per.
əlēn Abd.+*əlīn*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *əlèn*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.
əlan m.Cum. Wm.
əlæn ne.Sc., but Bch. *əlin*, Abd. *əlēn*, *əlīn*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.
əlin Bch. Abd. sw.Nhb.
əloən m.Nhp. m.Bck.

əlōən s.Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf. me. Wil. Som. e.Dev.
əlōn sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Wor. se.Hrt. Sus. e.Dev.
əluən sw.Yks. n. m. & em.Lan.
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əleŋ sw.Yks.
əloŋ e.Oxf. nw. & me.Wil.
əluŋ s.Stf.
əluŋg ne.Der.
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atō Or.I.
ɔltō m.Nhp.
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àprən Edb.
æpən m.Bck.
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əwei s.Stf. Lei., but n.Lei. *əwē*, m.Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*əwē*, s.Wor. nw.Oxf. n. & m.Bck., se.Hrt. +*əweə*.
əweə nm. & sw.Yks., m.Lin.+*əwē*, se.Hrt. e.Suf.
əwē w.Bwk. Rxb. se.Nhb. Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*əwǣ*, Lan. nw.Der. Not. n. & m.Lin. n. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. War. e. Oxf. Bdf. nw.Hrt. se.Cmb. s. Nrf. w.Cor.
əwī Chs. n.Stf. Der., but nw.Der. *əwē*.
əwō wm. & sm.Sc.
waə ne.Sc.
Awe—*ā* Abd.+*à*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr.+*ō*, Peb. Kcb. Ant.me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., nnw. Yks.+*jā*, snw.Yks., n.Lan.+*ō*.
à Bch. Abd. s.Sc.
jā nnw.Yks.
jāv ne.Sc., but Bch. *à*, Abd. *ā*, *à*.
oə m. & sw.Yks. em.Lan.
ō Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. +*ā*, Lth. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. e.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. Lei. se.Ken. Som.
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ā w.Wil.
āl ne.Sc., but Bch. *àl*, Abd.+*àl*, sn.Sc. Per. Peb. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., nnw.Yks.+*ōl*, *uəl*.
àl Bch., Abd.+*āl*.
ǣl me.Wil.+*ōl*.
nōl s.Chs. w.Som.
oəl m.Yks., sw.Yks.+*ōl*, em.Lan., e.Dev.+*ōl*.
ōl Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *al*, Lth. Edb. sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *oəl*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
uəl nnw.Yks.
Axe, 25—*aks* n. & m.Cum. n. & w. Wm. Lan., but em.Lan. *eks*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der.
āks Kcb., e.Dev.+*æks*.
æks Sus. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.
eks Inv., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*ēks*, Wm., but n. & w.Wm. *aks*, em.Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Som. nw.Dev.
ēks Bch. Abd. s.Sc.
ēks Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
Axle, 25, 233, 339—*aksl* s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*ēksl*, Lan.+*asl*, but em. Lan. *eksl*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. s.Lei.
asl Nhb., but s.Nhb. *aksl*, *eksl*, *ēksl*, Dur., but n.Dur. *aksl*, *ēksl*, Cum. Wm. Yks., but n.Yks. *azl*, Lan.
azl n.Yks.
æksl Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.
eksl Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. em. Lan. s.Oxf. se.Ken. nw.Dev.
ēksl Frf., but w.Frf. *eksl*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *eksl*, Lth. Edb. s. Nhb. n.Dur.
ēzl wm. & s.Sc.
Aye—*ai* sn.Sc. s.Dur.+*ei*, n. Yks., ms.Yks.+*ei*, sw.Yks., nw.Lan.+*ǣ*, n.Lin.+*ē*, Rut. s. Wor., m.Shr. e.Dor.+*æi*, w. Som.
ā se.Yks.+*ei*, *ē*, sw.Lan.+*ǣ*, wm. Stf. nw.Der. Not. Bdf. se.Hrt.
æi s.Sc. m.Shr. e.Dor. e.Som.
ǣ nw. & sw.Lan. w.Wil.
ei ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. Dur., but s.Dur.+*ai*, n.Cum. m. se. & ms.Yks., e. Suf.+*ē*.
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ō e.War.

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ajont sn.Sc.
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bābi s.Sc.
beəbi m.Lin. m.Nhp. e.Suf. w. Som.
bībi m. & s.Chs.
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bāik sm. & s.Lan. n.Der.+*bak*.
bāk Sc.
bæk m.Nhp. m.Shr. Glo. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n.Ken., se.Ken.+*bek*, sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *bak*, e. & s.Som. n. & e. Dev.
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beəkn sw.Yks.
bēkn Sc. s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. n. & se.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. me. Wil.
biəkn m. & se.Yks. nw.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. w.Wil.
bīkn m. & w.Chs. Lei. Glo.
bjekn n.Dur.
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bād Inv. Bch. Abd. Ant. n.Nhb. n.Wm. I.Ma. nw.Dev.
bàd Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bad*, Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.
bæd se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf., se. Ken.+*bed*, me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som. e. & s.Dev.
bed se.Ken.
beəd w. & s.Som.
bod wm.Stf. ne.Shr.
Bade—*bad* Bch., Abd.+*bēd*, w. Frf. e.Per., Edb.+*bàd*, Ant. s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*biəd*, sw.Yks.+*bed*, n. Der. s.Som.
bàd Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bēd*, Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.
bed sw.Yks. nw.Lan.
beəd nw.Lin. Dor. e.Dev.
bēd Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bad*, n. Ayr. n.Lan. s.Stf. e.Som.
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baig sm.Lan.
bāg Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bag*, Ant. sw. & s.Nhb., n.Wm.+*bag*.
bàg s.Sc.
bæg se.Ken.+*beg*, Sus. Dor.
beg sw.Yks. se.Ken.
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bæit w.Wil.
bēt m.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*bēt*, n. & nw.Lan. ne.Nrf.
beit Ant., Lei.+*bīt*, Oxf.
beət n.Cum. m.Yks., se.Yks.+*bēt*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. m.Bck. e. Suf. Sus. e.Dev.
bèt Kcd. Frf., but w.Frf. *bēt*, Lth. Edb., s.Sc. s.Nhb.+*bēt*.
bēt Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. me.se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Wm. nw. & se.Yks. sw. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. m.Shr.
bit e.Der.
bīt s.Chs. Lei.
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bak se.Yks.+*biək*.
beik n.Ayr.+*bēk*, Ant., m.Nhp.+*beək*, *bēk*, ne.Nrf.
bek ne.Sc.+*bēk*. *bjak*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *beik*, *bēk*.
beək n.Cum.+*biek*, m.Yks.+*biək*, ms. & sw.Yks. n.nw. & em.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. m.Nhp. w. & s.War. s.Oxf. n.Hrf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. e.Suf. e.Sus. me.Wil., Dor.+*biək*, w. & s.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
bēk Lth. Edb.
bēk Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc. Frf. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*beik*, sm.Sc. es.Yks. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. ne. & m.Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*biək*, s. Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *beək*, e. Som. n.Dev.
biak m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
biek me. & s.Nhb. n.Cum.
biək s.Sc., se.Nhb.+*bjek*, sw.Nhb. s.Dur. ne.e. & m.Yks. sw.Nhp. I.W. w.Wil. Dor. nw.Som.
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bāld se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
bæld s.Sc.
bæld w.Wil.
beld w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., sm.Sc. +*bōl*, but Kcb. *belt*, Edb. n. Cum.
belt Kcb.
bēlt ne.Sc.
boəld m. & sw.Yks.
bō nnw.Yks.+*bōld*, n.Lan.
bōd Wm., but w.Wm. *bōld*, sm. sc. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Sus.
bōl sm.Sc. I.Ma. s.Stf. e.Suf.
bōld Lth. m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*bōld*, em. Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor.
bōld se.Yks.
Bale, 204—*bail* se.Ken.
beil Lei.
bel Abd.
beəl m.Yks.+*biəl*, w.Yks., se.Yks. +*bēl*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & nw. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Som.
bēl w.Frf. e.Per.
bēl ne.Sc., but Abd. *bel*, wm.Sc. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. n. & nw.Der. ne.Nrf.
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bā ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. n.Cum.
bāl ne.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Dor. w. Som. nw.Dev.
bà Kcb.
bà n.Ayr. s.Sc.
bàl I.Ma.+*bōl*.
boəl sw.Yks.
bō Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm., snw.Yks.+*bōl*, n. & s.Lan. n. Stf. n. & nw.Der.
bōl snw.Yks. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw. Lin. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.
Balm, 203—*baəm* n.Stf.
bām Inv. ne.Sc. Lth. Edb., Ayr. +*bōm*, Ant. Nhb. Dur. n.Wm. em.Lan. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e. Dev.
bàm Kcb.
beəm w.Som.
boəm sw.Yks.
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bēn Inv. Abd. Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but em.Lan. *beən*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. Der. e.Som.
Bang—*bay* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. Dur. m. Cum. Wm. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor., e.Dev.+*bāy*.
bayg sw.Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der.
bāy n.Ayr. Ant. sw.Nhb.
bày Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bāy*, s.Ayr. *bay*, Lth. Edb. Kcb.
bày Peb. n.Nhb.
bæy se.Ken.+*bey*, e. & s.Som.
bāy e.Dev.
bey sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*beəy*, se. Ken.
beəy em.Lan.
boy s.Lan. n.Stf.
Bank—*bayk* Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bōyk*, s.Ayr. s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. m.Lan., s.Lan.+*boyk*, *bvyk*, I.Ma. n.Der., ne. Der.+*bvyk*, Lei. Shr., but m. Shr. *boyk*, s.Oxf., e.Dev.+*bayk*.
bāyk Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bàyk*, s. Ayr. *bayk*, Ant. n.Nhb.
bayk n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Keb.
bàyk Inv. Peb.
bayk se.Ken.+*beyk*, Sus. me. Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
bāyk e.Som.
beyk sw.Yks. em.Lan. Lon. se. Ken.
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bābə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. n. & se.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
bæbə(r) em. & sw.Lan.
beəbə(r) sw.Yks.
bōbə(r) sm.Lan.
Bare, *adj.*, 46—*bax(r)* nw.Lan. n. Stf. Shr.
bā(r) ne.Nrf.
beir n.Ayr.
beə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *bax(r)*, em. & sm.Lan. *bā(r)*, n.Der. Lei. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
beər Ant.
bēr Lth. Edb.
bēi Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *beir*, Peb. Kcb. Nhb., but s.Nhb. *beə(r)*, Wm.
biər I.Ma.
bā(r) em. & sm.Lan.
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bargin ne.Sc., but Abd. *bargn*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n.Cum.
bargjin Kcb.
bargn Inv. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. I.Ma.
bāgin m.Cum. w.Wm., nnw.Yks. +*bāgn*, snw. & se.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*bāgin*, s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. w.Wil. e.Som.
bāgn s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., but w. Wm. *bāgin*, nnw. & m.Yks. n. Stf. nw.Lin. Sus. I.W. me. Wil. Dor.
bāgin Lei.
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baək s.Lan. Som.
bāk s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e. Dev.
bārk Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bark*, Ant. n.Nhb.
bærk s.Sc.
berk Inv. Lth. Peb.

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bjek em.Lan.
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baəli s.Lan.+*bāli* e.Som.
bālē Sus.+*bāli*.
bāli s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks., but nnw.Yks. *bǣlə*, Lan., but sw.Lan. *bǣli*, s.Lan.+*baəli*, Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. m. Nhp. ne. & m.Shr. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. s. Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *beəlɔi*, s.Som. n. & e.Dev.
bārlē Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*bārli*, but n.Ayr. *bǭrli*, s.Sc.+*bàrli*.
bārli ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but n. Ayr.+*bǭrli*, Ant. n. & sw. Nhb. n.Cum.
bàrli Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
bàrlə Peb.
bǣli sw.Lan. Lei.
bǣlə nnw.Yks.
beəli Rut. n.Bck.
beəlɔi e.Dor.
bǭli Glo.
bǭrli n.Ayr.
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barəm Per., but e.Per. *bārm*.
baəm e.Som.
bām s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. n. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.
bārm w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr.+*bàrm*, s.Ayr. *barm*, Ant.
bārəm Dor.
bàrm n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
bȧ̀rm Inv. Peb.
bǣm sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*beəm*.
beəm s.Lan.
bǭm s.Stf. s.Wor.
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baən e.Som.
bān s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ms. & sw.Yks. Lan., but sm. Lan. *bōn*, sw.Lan. *bǣn*, Stf. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev.
bārn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*bàrn*, Ant.
bārən n.Nhb. Dor.
bàrn n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
bȧ̀rn Inv.
bǣn sw.Lan.
beən Sus.
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barl Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. *barəl*, n.Ayr. Ant. me. & se.Nhb., I.Ma.+*barəl*.
barəl Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. n.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. ne.Nrf. w.Wil.
baəl I.W. sw.Dev.
bāl s.Nhb. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus.
bàrəl s.Sc.
bǣrəl em.Lan.
bǣrə̀ me.Wil.
bǭrl Lth. Edb.
bɔrl wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *barl*.
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barȯ n.Cum.+*barə*, w.Wm. sw. Lan. n.Der.
barɔ Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bàrə*.
barə Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. *bārə*, n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *barȯ*, sw.Yks. Lan., but sw. Lan. *barȯ*, I.Ma. Stf. ne.Der. Lin. Lei. w.Wor.
bā(r) Ken., but se.Ken. *bærə*, s. Som.
bārə n.Nhb. n.Dur. Dor.
bàrə n.Ayr.
bȧ̀rə Peb.
bǣrə se.Ken. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev.
bǭrȯ Ant.
bǭər n.Ayr.
bȯrȯ Abd. Per., but e.Per. *barə*.
bȯrə wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *bārə*.
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baəsk em.Lan.
bāsk se.Ken. e.Som.
bàsk n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
bǣsk Dor.
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baəþ em.Lan.
bāþ Inv. sn.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. +*bȧ̀þ*, s Ayr. *bȧ̀þ*, Wm. nnw. Yks. I.Ma. Lei. Oxf. m.Bck se. Ken. e.Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *bǣþ*.
bȧ̀þ n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
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bǣþ Glo. Wil.
beəþ e.Dor.
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bǣþ ne.Nrf.
beiə̄ Ant.
beəd sw.Yks.
beəþ se.Yks.+*bēð*, Lin. w.Hrt.w. Som., e.Dev.+*bēð*.
bēd s.Stf. ne.Der.
bēð Sc., but sn.Sc. *bāð*, wm.Sc. *bēþ*, se.Nhb. Dur., but s.Dur. *biəþ*, Cum. sw.Wm. nnw. & se. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *bēþ*, I.Ma. Rut. Lei. e.Som. e.Dev.
bēþ wm.Sc. em.Lan.
biəð n.Wm.
biəð w.Wil. nw.Som.
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boək n.Wm. w.Yks. em.Lan., e. Dev.+*bǭk*.
bǭk Ayr. sw.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *boək*, Lan., but em. Lan. *boək*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. Som. Dev., but e.Dev.+*boək*.
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bē Ant.
bi Or.I. Bch.+*bì*, *bī*, Abd.+*bī*, *bə*, but s.Abd.+*bi*, *bü*, wm.Sc.+*bī*, s.Ayr.+*bì*, ne. sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*bī*, s.Dur. Cum., but n. Cum.+*bei*, m.Cum. *bī*, w.Cum. +*bī*, Wm.+*bī*, n. ne. nw. snw. nm. & e.Yks., w.se. & sw.Yks.+ *bī*, nw.Lan.+*bī*, *bə*, m. & s.Lan. Chs.+*bī*, but s.Chs.+*bei*, n. & wm.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*bī*, ne.Der. *bei*, Lin.+*bī*, Lei. Nhp. e.War. Wor. w.Shr.. Hrf.+ *bī*, Pem., Glo. Oxf.+*bī*, Brks. nw. & m.Bck. Bdf., but m.Bdf. +*bī*, e.Hrt. m.Cmb. e.Ess. e. Ken. e.Sus., Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. n.Dev.+*bī*, sw.Dev., s. Dev.+*bī*, e.Cor.
bì Sh.I.+*bī*, Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc., but Bnff.+*bü*, Bch.+*bi*, *bī*, Abd. *bī*, *bə*, s.Abd.+*bü*, Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*bī*, but s.Ayr.+*bi*, Lth. Edb., Wgt.+*bī*, s.Sc.
bī Sh. & Or.I. Inv. Bch., Abd. Per.+*bə*, but e.Per. *bi*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Wgt. Uls., but Ant. *bē*, me. se. & s.Nhb., Dur., but n.Dur.+*bi*, s.Dur.+ *bei*, *bi*, m. & w.Cum. Wm. nnw. w. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & em. Lan. Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. n. Bck. m.Bdf. n. & nw.Hrt. se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. Suf., but e. Suf.+*bei*, w.Suf. *bə*, n. & se. Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *bi*, Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. n. e. & s.Dev. se.Cor.
bü Bnff.+*bì*, s.Abd.+*bi*, *bì*.
bə Abd. Per. nw.Lan. w.Suf.
Bead, 59, 60—*beid* sw.Yks.
beəd n.Stf., Dor.+*bēd*.
bēd Abd.+*bid*, w.Frf. Per. n.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Dor., w. Som.+*biəd*.
biəd Ant. nw.Lan., s.Lan.+*bīd*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
bid Bch. Abd., Ayr.+*bīd*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
bīd Inv. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but nw.Lan. *biəd*, se. & s.Lan. +*biəd*, Lei. se.Ken. Sus. e. Som.
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bēk Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. Sus. Dor.
bik w.Som.
biək sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *bīk*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil.
bik w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
bīk Inv. ne.Sc. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw. Lan. n.Der. se.Ken.
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beiəm s.Chs.
beəm me.Wil.+*biəm*, Dor.
bēm w.Frf. e.Per.
bēm Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bēm*, I.Ma. e.Dev.
biəm Ant. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*bīm*, Dur., but n.Dur. *bīm*, sw.Yks. Lan., n.Der.+*bīm*, nw.Lin. m.Nhp. Lei. m.Shr. nw. & s. Oxf. me.Wil. s.Som.
bim Bch. Abd. Ayr.+*bīm*, Lth. Edb.
bīm Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. s.Stf. n.Der. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som.
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ben m.Shr.
beən m.Yks.+*biən*, n.Stf., sw. Nhp.+*biən*, m.Bck.+*bēn*, e.Suf. me.Wil., Dor.+*biən*, e.Dev.
bēn Abd.+*bin*, *bīn*, Per., but e. Per. *bin*, Uls., but Ant. *biən*, I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei., s.War.+ *biən*, w. & s.Wor. Glo. m.Bck. se.Cmb. Nrf. Sus., but w.Sus. *biən*, e.Som.+*bīn*, Dev., but e. Dev. *bein*.
biən Ant. sw.Nhb. Wm., but w. Wm. *bīn*, nnw.e. & m.Yks., se. Yks.+*bīn*, sw.Yks. Lan., but s. Lan.+*bīn*, s.Chs. Flt. Dnb., n. Der.+*bīn*, e.Der., Not.+*bīn*, Lin., Rut.+*bīn*, m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War., ne.Shr.+*bīn*, n.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som.
bin ne.Sc.+*bōn*, but Bch.+*bīn*, Abd.+*bēn*, *bīn*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bīn*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum.
bīn Inv., Bch. Abd.+*bin*, sn. & wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. me. & s. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. Der., but n.Der.+*biən*, e.Der. *biən*, Not. Rut. ne.Nhp. ne.Shr. Ess. se. Ken. e.Som.
bjen e.Oxf.+*bjɔn*.
bjɔn e. & w.Oxf.
bōn ne.Sc.
Bear, *sb.*, 65—*bar* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bēr*.
bǣ(r) s.Nhb.+*biə(r)*, m.Cum. e. Der. Dor.
beir n.Ayr.+*bēr*.
beə(r) nw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Som. e. Dev.
beər Ant.
bēr Lth. Edb.
bēr Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*beir*, Peb. Kcb. n.Nhb. n.Wm.
biə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., but n. Wm. *bēr*, w.Wm. *bīr*, n.Lan. nw.Lin.
biər sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
bīr w.Wm.
bā(r) em.Lan.
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bǣ(r) e.Stf.
beə(r) s.Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Wor.

s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.
bēr Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bīr*, w.Frf. e.Per.
biə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *biər*, w.Wm. *bīr*, sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n. Lin. ne.Shr. s.Nrf.
biər Abd.+*bīr*, Per., n.Ayr.+*bīr*, Peb. Ant. n.Wm. I.Ma.
bīr Lth. Edb.
bīr Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. +*biər*, Kcb. s.Sc. sw.Nhb. w. Wm.
bō(r) em. & sm.Lan. s.Stf.
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beəd n.Stf. ne.Nrf.
beərd Ant.
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bērd Sc., but Inv. *biərd*, Fif. *bərd*, n.Ayr.+*beird*, s.Sc. *biərd*.
biəd s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Yks. Lan., but s.Lan.+*biət*, s. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
biərd Inv. s.Sc. Dub. sw.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
biət s.Lan.+*biəd*.
bjād m.Shr.
bərd Fif.
Beast, 220, 249, 295, 382—*beist* m.Nhp.+*biəst*.
best Sh.I.+*bèst*, *bēst*, ne.Sc.+*bêst*, *bēst*, *bist*, *bīst*, but Abd.+*bès*, w.Oxf.+*bjest*.
beəst sm.Sc.+*bēst*, *bist*, *bīst*, n.Cum. +*biəst*, *bist*, *bīst*, n.Stf., e.Suf. +*bīst*.
bès Abd.+*bīst*.
bêst Sh.I. Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+ *bēst*, w.Frf. e.Per.
bēs I.Ma.
bēst Sh.I., Or.I.+*bist*, ne. sn. & sm.Sc. Uls., se.Lan.+*biəst*, s.Stf., Lei.+*bīst*, but n.Lei. *biəst*, s.War. n.Wor., Glo.+ *biəst*, m.Bck.+*bīst*, Nrf. w. Suf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Dor., but e.Dor. *biəs*, *biəst*, e.Som.+ *biəst*, Dev.
biest nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*biəs(t*.
bist nw.Der.+*biəst*.
biəs Yks.+*biəst*, but nw.Yks.+ *biest*, se.Yks. *bīst*, sm.Lan., s. Lin.+*biəst*, nw.Wil., e.Dor.+ *biəst*, nw. & w.Som.
biəst n.Cum. m. & s.Wm. Yks. Lan., but se.Lan.+*bēst*, Chs., Der.+*bīst*, but nw.Der.+*bist*, Lin., but s.Lin.+*biəs*, Rut.+ *bīst*, n.Lei. m.Nhp. m.Shr., e. Hrf.+*bjəst*, Glo. nw.Oxf. nm. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. sm. Hmp. I.W. me.&w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som.
bist Or.I. ne. & sm.Sc. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum.
bīs Not.
bīst ne. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Ant. se.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n. Cum.+*beəst*, *biəst*, *bist*, n. & w. Wm., se.Yks.+*biəst*, Der. Rut. Lei. e.War. m.Bck. e.Suf. Ess. Ken.
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bēt Bnff. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *beit*, s.Lan. +*biət*, *bjet*, I.Ma. Lei. Glo. nw. & sw.Dev.
biət n.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *bīt*, s.Lan.+*bēt*, *bjet*, n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Bdf. me. Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
bīt Inv. Bnff. Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bêt*. Dub. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. em.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. se.Ken. e.Som.
bjet s.Lan.
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bet Abd.+*bêt*, sn.Sc. Per., but e. Per. *bêtit*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *bēt*, Edb. Dub. Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *bīt*, n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. w.Wm. nnw. snw. ne. & se.Yks., m.Yks.+*bit*, Lan.+ *biət*, but sw.Lan. *bjet*, s.Lan.+ *bjet*, I.Ma. Chs., n.Lin.+*biət*, Rut. Lei. War., but s.War. *bēt*, m.Shr. ne.Cmb.
beət n.Stf. e.Suf., e.Dev.+*biət*.
bêt Bch. Abd.
bêtit w.Frf. e.Per.
bēt wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s. War. ne.Nrf. n.Dev.
biat Wm., but w.Wm. *bet*.
bit m.Yks., ne.Shr.+*bīt*, Dor.
biət s.Sc. e.Yks. Lan. n.Der. Lin., but n.Lin.+*bet*, nw. & w.Wil., e.Som.+*bīt*, s.Som. e.Dev.
bit ne.Sc., but Bch. *bêt*, Abd. *bet*, *bêt*.
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biəti n.Cum. m.Yks.
bjauti Bch. Abd. sn.Sc.
bjāti ne.Sc.+*bjūti*, but Bch. Abd. *bjauti*.
bjuti w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.
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bēd e.Som.
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beid s.Som. e.Dev.
bêd Inv.
bēd w.Frf. e.Per. se.Ken. w.Som. sw.Dev.
bid Sus.
bəd Uls., but Ant. *bed*.
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bē Lei. Wor. ne.Shr., Brks.+*biə*, ne.Nrf. Dor., but e.Dor. *bī*, w. Som. e.Dev.
bi snw.Yks.
biə Ant. n.Lin. Brks.
bī Sc., but s.Sc. *bei*, Uls., but Ant. *biə*, me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s Dur.+*bei*, m.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. & s.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. e.Dor. e. & s. Som.
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bētf Dor. e.Som., e.Dev.+*bitf*.
bitf m.Cum. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev.
biətf Ant., nw.Lin.+*bītf*, s.Oxf.
bitf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
bītf Ayr. Peb. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken. s. Som.
Beef, 220—*beif* s.Chs. n. & e.Stf. ne.Der., e.Der.+*bīf*, s.Der., Lei.+*bif*, ne.Shr.
bif Flt. wm. & s.Stf. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & m.Shr., but ne.Shr. *beif*, Hrf. nw.Hrt. Dor.
biəf se.Lan., n.Der.+*bīf*, nw. & m. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
bīf Sc., but Inv. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. *bīf*.
bīf Inv. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. m. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. s.Stf. n. & e.Der. e.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. me. Wil.
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biə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*beiə(r)*, Lan. s. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev. w.Cor.
biər Inv., Abd. Per.+*bīr*, Peb. s.Sc. Uls. n.Cum. I.Ma.
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bidl I.Ma+*bitl*, n. & e.Dev.
bitl I.Ma., w.Wil.+*bīdl*, Dor. Som. sw.Dev.
biətl Ant. m.Yks., se.Yks.+*bītl*, s.Lin.
bìtl ne.Sc., but Abd.+*bītl*, w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
bīdl nw.Lan. Ess. Sus. w.Wil.
bītil Kcb.
bītl Inv., Abd.+*bitl*, Per., but e. Per. *bìtl*, Ayr. Peb. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. sm. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken.
Beg, 62—*bag* Glo. I.W. Dor., but e.Dor.+*bæg*, n.Dev.
bæg se.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev.
bēg s.Sc.
beg Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.+*bēg*, Peb. *bag*, s.Sc. *bēg*, Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & s.Yks. Lan., but sm.Lan. *beig*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. n.Hrf. Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus.
beig sm.Lan.
bēg w.Frf. e.Per.+*beg*, e.Suf.
bag Peb.
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bigin Bch., Abd.+*bagan*, s.Nhb.+ *bagin*, Dur. n. & m.Cum. Lan., but nw. & s.Lan.+*bagin*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. e. & s.Oxf. e.Som. e.Dev.
bagin w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm., but w.Wm. *bègin*, sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. Dor.
bagan Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bagin*, Peb.
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bigùn em. & sw.Lan.
bigon Bch., Abd.+*bagon*, Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Som. e.Dev.
bigan Inv.
bagun Ant., s.Nhb.+*bigun*, Wm., but w.Wm. *bigun*, sw.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Stf.
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bi-ev Rut.+*bi-ēv*.
bi-ēv me.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. +*bi-iav*, se.Yks.+*bə-eəv*, em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf., n.Der.+ *bi-jēv*, n.Lin.+*bi-eəv*, Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Som. e.Dev.
bi-iav nw.Yks.
bi-iəv w.Wil.
bi-jev se.Nhb. Sus., but e.Sus. *bi-eəv*.
bi-jeəv m.Yks.+*bi-jiəv*.
bi-jēv n.Der. ne.Nrf.
bi-jiəv m.Yks.
bihēv Inv., ne.Sc.+*bihiv*, but Abd. +*bəhēv*, sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *bəhēv*, Uls., but Ant. *bəheiv*.
bihiəv s.Sc.
bihiv ne.Sc.
bə-eəv se.Yks. n.Stf.
bə-ēv s.Nhb. e.Suf.
bəheiv Ant.
bəhēv Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.
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bi-aind nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e. Som. e.Dev.
bihin Ant.

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bi-ind n.Dur. s.Lan., n.Der.+*bi-int*.
bi-int m.Cum. w.Wm., sw.Yks. +*bə-int*, n. & nw.Lan. s.Chs. n. Der.
bi-oind em.Lan.+*bi-oint*, se.Ken.
bi-oint em.Lan.
bi vind me.Wil.
bə-int sw.Yks.
bə-jaind Sus.
bə-oind n.Stf.
bə-vin nw.Som.
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bèlif Inv. n.Ayr. Kcb.
bileif Lei.
bilēf Sus.
bilif m.Shr.
bilif Dub.
bilif Bch., Abd.+*bəlīf*, Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bèlīf*, s.Ayr. *bəlīf*, sw. Nhb., s.Nhb.+*bəlīf*, s.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. Lan., but s.Lan.+ *bəlīf*, n.Der. Lei. Oxf. se. Ken. Som.
blīf n.Dur.
bəleif n.Stf.
bəlif Dor.
bəliəf Ant. n.Nhb. sw.Yks., nw. Lin.+*bəlīf*.
bəlīf Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bèlīf*, s.Ayr. Peb. s.Nhb., s.Lan.+ *bilīf*, I.Ma. nw.Lin.
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belīv Inv.
bèliv Lth. Edb.
bèliv n.Ayr.+*blīv*, s.Sc.+*biliv*.
bileiv nw.Yks., Lei.+*bilīv*, nc. Shr.+*bilēv*.
bilēv Uls., but Ant. *bəliəv*, nm. & s.Stf., Rut.+*bilīv*, n.Wor. ne. Shr. ne.Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *blvv*, *bəlēv*, w.Sus. *bliv*, w.Som. +*blēv*, *bliv*.
biliəv n.Wm. e.Yks., m. & se. Yks.+*bilīv*, w.Wil.
bilīv Bch., Abd.+*bəlīv*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *bèliv*, *blīv*, me.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*bəlīv*, s.Dur., n.Cum. +*bəlīv*, w.Wm. m. & se.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *bəliəv*, s. Lan.+*bəlīv*, n.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken., e.Dor. e.Som. +*blīv*.
biliv ne.Sc., but Bch. *bilīv*, Abd. *bilīv*, *bəlīv*, sn.Sc. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *bèlīv*, *blīv*, s.Ayr. *bəlīv*, s.Sc.
blēv m.Bck. w.Som. e.Dev., w. Cor.+*blīv*.
bliv s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som.
blīv n.Ayr. n.Dur. e.Dor. e.Som. w.Cor.
blvv e.Sus.+*bəlēv*.
bəleiv n.Stf.
bəleəv e.Suf. Dor., but e.Dor. *bilīv*, *blīv*.
bəlēv Brks. e.Sus.
bəliəv Ant. nw.Lan. Lin., but nw. Lin.+*bəlīv*.
bəlīv Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Nhb., but me.Nhb. *bilīv*, s.Nhb.+*bilīv*, n. & m.Cum. sw. Yks., s.Lan.+*bilīv*, I.Ma. nw. Lin. mc.Wil.
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bel Sc., but Peb. *bəl*, Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*bəl*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. Som.
bəl Peb., em.Lan.+*bel*.
Bellow, 50, 229, 349—*bælə* se. Ken. Dor.
beli Bch., Abd.+*belô*, Lth. Edb.
belô Inv. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *belə*, sw.Nhb. sw.Lan., n.Der.+ *belə*.
belə w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., em.Lan.+*bələ*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
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baliz sw.Lan.+*belôz*, s.Lan. n. Der.
bələs s.Lan. Dor.
bæləsiz e.Suf.
bæləz se.Ken.
belis ne.Sc., but Bch. *belos*, *bələsis*, Abd. *belos*, *bələsis*, *bələsəz*, wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *belos*, m.Cum., w.Wm.+*bələsiz*, sw.Wm., snw.Yks. Sus.+*belos*, s.Som.
belisiz s.Dur.+*belos*.
belisəs ne.Wm.+*bələz*.
beliz s.Sc. n.Cum. n. & s.Lan.
belôz sw.Lan.
belos Bch.+*bələsis*, Abd.+*bələsis*, *bələsəz*, sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Edb. *bələz*, n.Ayr. Kcb. sw.Nhb. s. Dur. n.Wm. nnw. snw. & e. Yks., m.Yks.+*bilos*, se.Yks.+ *bələsiz*, *bələz*, Lan., but n.Lan. +*beliz*, em.Lan.+*bələsəs*, *bələs*, *bələsəs*, s.Lan.+*balis*, *baliz*, *balos*, *beliz*, sw.Lan. *baliz*, *belôz*, I.Ma. Lin., but nw.Lin. *bələz*, Lei. s.War. s.Oxf. Sus.
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bələsiz w.Wm. ne. & se.Yks., w.Wil.+*bilosiz*.
bələsəs em.Lan.
bələsəz Abd., w.Frf. e.Per.+*bələz*, n. & me.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*belos*, *bələsəs*, *bələs*, *bələsəs*.
bələz w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *belos*, Lth. Edb. ne.Wm. se.Yks. Stf. nw.Lin. ne.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Dev.
bilōziz me.Wil.
bilos m.Yks. e.Som. nw.Dev.
bilosiz w.Wil.
bvlis w.Som.
bəlvs Peb.
bələs em.Lan.
bələsəs em.Lan.
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bàli em.Lan.
bæli m.Shr. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Dor.
belè Bch., Abd.+*beli*, w.Frf. e. Per. s.Sc. Kcb.
beli Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. *belè*, Abd.+*belè*, Kcd. Frf., but w.Frf. *belè*, Per., but e.Per. *belè*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks.+*bili*, n. & m.Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Lei., ne.Shr.+*bali*, s.Oxf. Sus. me. Wil. Som. e.Dev.
bili m.Yks.
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belt Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bilt*, Per. +*bilt*, Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.
bilt Bch. Abd. Per.
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benf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*bentf*, Wm., nnw.Yks. +*bentf*, Lan., but s.Lan.+*bentf*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin., but n. Lin. *bintf*, nw.Lin.+*binf*, Lei. s.Oxf. s.Som. e.Dev.
bentf Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *benf*, me.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw.Yks. s.Lan. nw.Der. ne. Nrf. me.Wil. e.Som.
binf wm.Sc.+*bintf*, Ayr. Ant. m. Cum., nw.Lin.+*benf*, Sus. w. Wil. w.Som.
bintf sn. & wm.Sc. n.Lin.
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ben Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bend*, Ayr. Kcb. w.Wm.+*bend*, I.Ma. s.Som.
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bèneþ Lth.
bènēþ Kcb.
bèniþ Edb.
bineaþ em.Lan. Dor.
binēð sw.Dev.+*binēþ*.
binēþ Uls. n.Shr. ne.Nrf. nw. Som. sw.Dev.
biniеþ snw.Yks.
biniəð ne.Yks.
biniəþ e. m. & se.Yks. n.Lan.
binīð me.Nhb.
binīþ s.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. s. Lan. n.Der. Rut. se.Ken. e. Sus. e.Som.
binēþ wm.Sc.+*binīþ*.
bìnīþ wm.Sc.
bənēþ Lei. s.War.
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bæri s.Lan. se.Ken.
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bism I.Ma.+*bizm*.
biəzm m.Yks., nw.Lin.+*bīsm*.
bizm Wm.+*bīzm*, nw. & sw.Lan. s.Lin. w.War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Sus. I.W. Wil.
bizm Inv.+*bīzm*, Per., but e.Per. *bīzm*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
bīsm nw.Lin.
bīzm Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per., n.Dur.+*buzm*, m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but nw. & sw.Lan. *bizm*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Lei. ne.Shr. s.Oxf.
buzm s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+ *bīzm*.
bvzm sn.Sc. n.Nhb.
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bæst s.Sc. se.Ken.
bæs I.Ma.+*bes*.
bes I.Ma. nw.Wil. s.Som., e.Dev. +*beəst*.
best Sc., but Ayr.+*bèst*, Peb. *bəst*, s.Sc. *bæst*, Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*bəst*, Chs. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. e.Hrf. s. Oxf., Glo.+*biəst*, n.Ken. w. Wil., e.Dor.+*biəs*, e.Som. n. Dev.
beəst e.Dev.
bèst Ayr.+*best*.
biəs e.Dor.
biəst Glo.
bəst Peb. Uls., but Ant. *best*, em. Lan.+*best*.
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bətþər I.Ma.
bəþər I.Ma.
bædə(r) w.Som.+*bætə(r)*.
bætə(r) se.Ken. w.Som.
bedə(r) Sus. s.Som.
betþə(r) Wm., but w.Wm. *betər*, Lan., but nw.Lan. *betə(r)*, em. Lan. *betə(r)*, *beþə(r)*, s.Lan.+ *betə(r)*.
betþər Ant. n.Cum.
betə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw.Lan., em.Lan.+ *beþə(r)*, s.Lan.+*betþə(r)*, s.Chs. +*beþə(r)*, Flt. Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. n.Hrf. e.Som. Dev.
betər Sc., but wm.Sc. *be-ər*, n. Nhb. w.Wm.
beþə(r) em.Lan. s.Chs.
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bi-jant Dub.
bi-jænd n.Hrf.

bi-jænt m.Bck. + *bi-jend.*
bi-jend m.Bck. Bdf., s.Sur. w. Sus. + *bi-jond.*
bi-jond Wm., but w.Wm. *bi-jont*, snw.Yks. s.Lan. n.Der. + *bi-jont*, s.Sur. w.Sus.
bi jont Ant. s.Dur. n.Cum. w. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *bi-ont*, s. Lan. + *bi-jond*, n.Der. s.Lei. I.W. e.Dev.
bi-jund m.Yks.
bi-jon w.Som.
bi-jund Ess. e.Som.
bi-on Dor.
bi-ond Inv. w.Yks.
bi-ont m.Cum. nw.Lan.
bə-jond s.Nhb. s.Lin. Lei., but s. Lei. *bi-jont.*
bə-jont me.Nhb. Sus., but w.Sus. *bi-jend, bi-jond.*
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Bid, *inf.*, 68—*bed* s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Suf. Dor.
bid Bch., Abd. + *bəd*, w.Frf. e. Per., Ayr. + *bəd*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. se. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
bīd w.Som.
bəd Inv. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bid*, Ayr. Peb.
Bid, *pp.*—*bed* Dor.
bid Abd. + *bəd*, w.Frf., Per. + *bəd*, Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum. w.Wm. sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. e.Som. e.Dev.
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bidn Bch., Abd. + *bədn*, w.Frf., Per. + *bədn*, Ayr. + *bədn*, but n. Ayr. + *bedn*, Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. w.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. e.Som.
bədn Inv. Abd. Per. Ayr. n.Nhb.
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bād sm.Lan.
bàid Ant., s.Lan. + *baid*, I.Ma. Lei.
beid Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur.
boid se.Ken.
bōd sw.Yks.
bvid wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *baid, beid*, Wil. s.Som.
bəid sm.Hmp. Dor.
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bvl Inv. Per. n.Ayr.
bəl w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr. + *bvl*, s.Ayr. *bil*, Lth. Edb. Peb.
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bilə Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n. & em.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. w. & s.Som.
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bin Sc., but Abd. Per. + *bən*, Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. s.Som. e. Dev.
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bānd sm.Lan.
bàin I.Ma. s.Stf.
bàind em. & s.Lan. nw.Der., Lei. + *boind*, Sus., but e.Sus. *bvin.*
ben nw.Dev.
bend s.Sc.
bèn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bin.*
bin Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
bind w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n. Stf. nw.Lin.
boind s.Lin. Lei. se.Ken.
bvin ne.Nrf. + *bvind*, e.Sus. w. Wil. w.Som.
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bvrtf Ant.
bōtf me.Wil.
bərk w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *birk*, Peb. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *birk.*
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bād ne.Nrf., e.Suf. + *bvd.*
bod ne.Yks.
brid sm.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. Der.
bvd m.Lan. Not. Lei. nw.Hrt. s. Nrf. e.Suf.
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beþ nw.Der. s.Lin.
beəþ Rut. + *bvþ*, e.Som. + *bōþ.*
birþ Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
borþ Nhb., but s.Nhb. *boþ.*
boþ s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne.Yks., e. Yks. + *bvþ*, m.Yks., se.Yks. + *bōþ.*
bvþ sn. & wm.Sc.
bvþ e.Yks. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus.
bōþ Rut. me.Wil. e.Dor.
bərþ w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Dub. I.Ma.
bārþ Ayr., but s.Ayr. *birþ*, Lth. Edb.
bōþ s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Dor., but e.Dor. *bōþ*, Som., but e. Som. + *beəþ*, e.Dev.
Bit, 68—*bet* ne.Sc. + *bit*, *bət*, s.Sc. Dor.
bit Or.I. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb., but n.Nhb. + *bət*, n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. n.Hrf. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. e.Som. Dev.
bīt s.Som.
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bik Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., Lth. + *bitf.*
bitf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
bītf w.Som.
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bāt sm.Lan.
bàit Lth. Edb. em. & s.Lan. w. Chs. Sus.
beit Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Dub. Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma.
bēt w.Som.
boit n.Stf. se.Ken.
bvit me.Wil. Dor. s.Som.
Bitten, 67, 233—*bitn* Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bətn*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Oxf. e.Som. e.Dev.
bətn Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bitn*, Peb. n.Nhb.
Bitter, 67, 283, 284—*betə(r)* Dor. w.Som.
bidə(r) s.Som. e.Dev. + *bitə(r).*
bitþə(r) Wm., but n.Wm. *bitpər*, w.Wm. *bitə(r)*, n. em. & s.Lan.
bitþər Ant. n.Wm. I.Ma.
bitə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. e.Som. e. Dev.
bitər Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
bipər Dub.
bətər Inv. w.Frf. Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bitər*, Peb.
Black, 24—*blaik* sm.Lan. + *blak.*
blak Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. + *blāk*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *blāk*, sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *bleik*, sm.Lan. + *blaik*, s.Lan. *blek*, I.Ma. Stf. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf., se.Ken. + *blek*, Sus.
blāk Abd. Ant. n.Wm.
blàik n.Der.
blāk Ayr., but s.Ayr. *blak*, Peb. Kcb.
blæk s.Nrf. me.Wil. Dor. Som.
blēk e.Dev.
bleik em.Lan.
blek Lth. Edb. s.Lan. se.Ken.
Bladder, 135, 297—*bladðə(r)* s. Lan. + *bladə(r).*
bladə(r) s.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin., Lei. + *bladðə(r)*, *bleðə(r)*, s.Oxf.
bladər Lth. + *bledər.*
blaðə(r) s.Chs., sw.Lin. + *bleðə(r)*, Lei. nw.Oxf., Dor. + *blæðə(r).*
blaðər Dub. I.Ma.
blàdər Edb. + *bledər.*
blædə(r) me.Wil. s.Som., e.Dev. + *blæðə(r).*
blæðə(r) Dor. nw. & e.Som e.Dev.
blæðər s.Sc.
bledə(r) Wm., but n.Wm. *bledər*, w.Wm. *bledər*, n.Lan.
bledðər n.Wm.
bledə(r) n.Dur. + *bleðə(r)*, m.Cum. sm.Lan., n.Der. + *bleðə(r)*, se. Ken.
bledər Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. w.Wm.
bleðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks. m. & em.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin., but nw.Lin. *bladə(r)*, sw. Lin. + *bladə(r)*, Lei. Dor.
bleðər w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb.
Blade, 43, 45—*blaid* se.Ken.
bled n. & s.Ayr., Lth. + *blēd*, Ant. + *bleəd.*
bleid s.Lei. Sus.
bleəd Ant. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
blēd Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per. + *blēd*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bled*, Lth. Edb.
blēd Inv. w.Frf. Per., but e.Per. + *blēd*, Kcb. Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *bliəd*, n.Dur. n.Wm. m. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. e.Som.
bliad m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *blēd.*
bliəd s.Sc. sw.Nhb.
Blain, 64—*blain* se.Ken. e.Dor.
blan ne.Sc. + *blen*, but Bch. Abd. *blēn.*
blàin Dor., but e.Dor. *blain.*
blein s.Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Som.
blen ne.Sc. Per., but e.Per. *blēn.*
bleən e.Yks. + *bliən*, ms.Yks., se. Yks. + *blēn*, *bliən*, sw.Yks. nw. Lan. Lin. Sus. s.Som. e.Dev.
blēn Lth. Edb.
blēn Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., but w.Wm. + *bliən*, nnw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf.

Blain (contd.)—
bliən w.Wm.
bliən s.Dur. e. & se.Yks.
blīn s.Chs. Lei., but s.Lei. *blein*.
Blame, 204—*blaim* se.Ken.
bleim Ant.
blem ne.Sc. + *blēm*.
bleəm n.Cum. + *bliəm*, sw.Yks. n. Lan. n.Stf. nw. & sw.Lin. s. Oxf. Sus. Dor. w.Som.
blēm Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
blēm Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil.
bliam m.Cum. Wm.
bliəm n.Cum.
blim Glo.
Blast, 135—*blast* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. *blāst*, Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s. Oxf.
blās I.Ma., w.Som. + *blāst*.
blāst n.Nhb. s.Lan. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. + *blās*, e. Dev. + *blæst*.
blâst Ayr., but s.Ayr. *blast*, Edb. Peb.
blæst Sus. Dor. e.Dev.
Blaze, 43, 333—*blaiz* se.Ken. e. Dor.
bleəz se.Yks. + *bliəz*, sw.Yks., nw.Lan. + *bliəz*, em.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *blaiz*, w.Som. e.Dev.
blēs I.Ma. + *blēz*.
blēz Inv., ne.Sc. + *blīz*, sn.Sc. e. Per., wm.Sc. s.Ayr. + *blīz*, Uls., but Ant. *blīz*, se.Nhb. n.Wm., nw.Yks. + *bliez*, Lan., but nw. Lan. *bleəz*, *bliəz*, em.Lan. *bleəz*, I.Ma. n.Der. s.Stf. Rut. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. e. Som.
bliez n.Cum. nw.Yks.
bliəz e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. w.Wil. nw.Som.
blīz ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but s. Ayr. + *blēz*, Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb., but se.Nhb. *blēz*, n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. ne. Yks. Glo.
Bleach, 137, 138, 341—*blæt∫* Dor.
bleit∫ Dub. sw.Yks. m.Lan., s. Lan. + *bliət∫*, Stf. n.Der.
bleət∫ Sus.
blēt∫ Uls., but Ant. *blīt∫*, I.Ma. w.Som. e.Dev.
blit∫ m.Cum.
bliət∫ n. nw. & s.Lan. n.Lin.
blīt∫ Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.
blīt∫ Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *blīt∫*, Peb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Som.
bliət∫ Fif.
Bleat, 131, 132—*blāt* s.Chs., Bdf. + *bliət*.
bleit Lei. + *blīt*.
blet ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *blīt*.
bleət m. & se.Yks. + *bliət*, sw.Yks., em.Lan. + *blēt*, Stf., n.Der. + *blēt*, e.Suf. Dor., but e.Dor. *blīt*, w.Som. + *blēt*, e.Dev. + *bliət*.
blēt s.Ayr. Wm. nnw.Yks., snw. Yks. + *bliət*, nw. & em.Lan., s. Lan. + *bliət*, I.Ma. n.Der. n. Wor. m.Bck. Glo. ne.Nrf. Ess. Sus. w.Som. sw.Dev.
blit n.Cum.
bliət snw.e.m. & se.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *blēt*, em.Lan. *bleət*, *blēt*, s.Lan. + *blēt*, Lin. s.Oxf. Bdf. s.Som. e.Dev.
blīt Sh.I. Bch. Abd. Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb.
blīt Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *blīt*, s.Ayr. *blēt*, Peb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Rut. Lei. se. Ken. e.Dor. e.Som.
Bled, 143—*blad* se.Ken. Dor.
bled Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev.
Bleed, 142, 425, 428, 429, 433—
blæd Dor. + *blid*.
bleid n.Stf.
bleəd e.Dev. + *blid*.
blid Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
blīd Sc., but Inv. Per. Peb. *blīd*.
blīd Inv. Per. Peb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Som.
Blemish, 365.
Bless, 143, 429—*blæs* se.Ken. Dor. w.Som.
bles n.Ayr., Edb. + *blis*, s.Sc., n. Dur. + *blis*, Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *bleəs*, I.Ma. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s. Oxf. nw.Wil. e. & s.Som. e. Dev.
bleəs em.Lan.
blis Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Sus.
blys Peb.
bləs Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bles*, s.Ayr. *blis*, n.Nhb.
Blew, 193, 249—*bliu* Kcb. s.Sc. s.Nhb., n.Dur. + *blū*, n. & m. Cum. Wm. snw. & sw.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. e.Som.
blju Bch. Abd. + *blū*.
bljū I.Ma.
blū Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr., Edb. + *blē*, Peb. me.Nhb. n. Dur. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
blē Or.I. Edb.
blü e.Suf. e.Dev.
Blight, 50—*blait* Wm. n. & sw. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. e.Som.
blàit em. & s.Lan. s.Lei.
bleit Inv. Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *blīt*, n.Dur. + *blīt*, I.Ma.
bliχt Bch. Abd., s.Ayr. + *blit*, Kcb. Ant.
blit (obsol.) s.Ayr.
blīt sw.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks.
bloit n.Stf. se.Ken. Sus.
blvit me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
Blind, 75, 302, 307, 434—*blain* w.Som. + *blēn*.
blaind sw.Lan., n.Der. + *blaint*, *blint*, s.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. e. Suf., sw.Dev. + *blvin*.
blaint n.Der.
blānd sm.Lan.
blam I.Ma., Rut. + *bloin*, *blvin*.
blàind em. & s.Lan. + *blaint*, s. Chs. nw.Der. s.Lei. m.Nhp. Sus., but e.Sus. *blvin*.
blàint em. & s.Lan.
bleind Inv. Uls., but Ant. *blin*.
blen nw.Dev.
blend s.Sc.
blēn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *blin*.
blēn w.Som.
blin Bch. Abd. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., Edb. + *blind*, Peb. Kcb. Ant., s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *blind*, n.Cum.
blind Edb. me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. + *blin*, m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin.
blint ms.Lan., n.Der. (obsol.)
bloin Rut.
bloind n.Stf. e.Der. Lei., but s. Lei. *blàind*, Bdf. se.Ken.
blvin Rut., ne.Nrf. + *blvind*, e.Sus. w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev.
blvind ne.Nrf. me.Wil. e. & s. Som. e. & sw.Dev.
blvnd sn.Sc.
bland n.Nhb.
Bliss, 67—*blis* gen. in Sc. and Eng., but:
blas Ayr.
Blithe, 317.
Blood, 169, 249—*bliad* nw.Lan. + *bliəd*.
blid wm.Sc. + *blæd*, *blūd*, Ayr. + *blæd*, w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
bliud n.Cum. + *blud*, m.Cum., n. Wm. nnw.Yks. + *blud*.
bliəd s.Dur. + *blud*, w.Wm., ne. & e.Yks. + *blud*, m.Yks. nw.Lan.
blid ne.Sc., but Bnff. *blīd*, Abd. + *blīd*.
blīd Bnff., Abd. + *blid*.
bljud se.Nhb.
blod Uls., but Ant. *bluid*.
blud me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s. Dur. + *bliəd*, n.Cum. Wm., but n. Wm. + *bliud*, w.Wm. *bliəd*, ne. & nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. + *bluid*, e. & se.Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. Lin. Rut. s.Lei.
bluid Ant., snw.Yks. + *blud*, sw. Yks.
blūd em.Lan. + *blùd*, m.Nhp.
blùd Dub. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s. Chs. nw.Der. s.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *blud*, n.Wor. ne. & se. Shr.
blvd Inv. sn.Sc. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. n.Dev.
blæd wm. & s.Sc. sw.Dev.
blæd Per. Ayr.
blüd Sh.I. nm. & sm.Sc. Peb.
blūd wm.Sc. Edb. n.Nhb.
Bloom, 162, 163—*blim* s.Ayr.
blium n.Cum., snw. & sw.Yks. + *blūm*, em.Lan., s.Lan. + *blum*, n.Stf.
bliəm s.Dur., w.Wm. + *blūm*, m. Yks.
blīm ne.Sc., but Bch. *blūm*, Abd. *blum*, *blūm*.
blum Abd. + *blūm*, Ayr., but s. Ayr. *blim*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *blūm*, s.Lan.
bluəm Dor.
blūm Inv. Bch. Abd. Edb. Ant. Nhb., but s.Nhb. + *blum*, n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. + *bliəm*, ne. nnw. snw. se & sw. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *blium*, s.Lan. + *blium*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Wil. e. & s.Som.
blœm sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *blüm*, s.Sc.
blœüm e.Suf.
blæm Per. w.Som.
blüm Kcb.
blüm wm.Sc. ne.Nrf. e.Dev.
Blossom, 169, 233, 326—*blosm* Bch. Abd. + *blòsm*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *blōsm*, Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *blozm*, sw. Lan. *blosùm*, I.Ma. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Som.
blosùm sw.Lan. Stf.
blozm em.Lan. n.Der. e.Dev.
blǫsm Inv. w.Som.
blòsm Bch. Abd. Per. Peb.
blōsm s.Ayr. Edb.
Blot, 82—*blot* Inv., Bch. Abd. + *blòt*, Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. + *blōt*, Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. Yks. nw. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
blǫt w.Som.
blòt Bch. Abd.
blōt s.Ayr. + *blot*, Edb. Peb. Kcb.
Blow, *v.*, 127, 249, 427, 432—*bla* Abd. + *blāv*, *blà*, *blō*, Per. + *blō*, s.Ayr., s.Nhb. + *blā*.
blau Inv. + *blō*, n.Shr. se.Ken.
blā Or.I. sn.Sc. Ant. me. se. & s. Nhb. n.Dur., Wm. + *blǭ*, but w. Wm. *blō*, nw.Yks. n. & nw. Lan.
blāv Abd.
blà Bch. + *blō*, Abd. Peb. Kcb. s. Sc., Uls. + *blō*, but Ant. *blā*, w. Wil.
bljāv ne.Sc., but Bch. *blà*, *blō*, Abd. *bla*, *blāv*, *blà*, *blō*.
blou s.Stf. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Dor. s. Som.
blǭ em. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bla*, m.Cum. Wm. ne. & se.Yks. I.Ma. n.Lin., Glo. + *blvu*, w. Som. Dev.
blō Inv. Bch. Abd. Per. Uls. n. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm. m. & s. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. s. Lin. Lei. s.War. Sus.
blvu Glo. ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
Blue, 221, 249—*blē* Abd.
bliu Lth. Kcb. s.Nhb., n.Dur. + *blū*, n. & m. Cum. Wm. ne. Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *blū*, n.Stf., nw.Der. + *blū*, Not. Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Nrf.
bljū Bch. Abd. + *blū*, s.Ayr. I.Ma.
blu w.Wil.
blū Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Uls. n.Nhb. n. Dur. sw.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. m.Shr. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil.
blœu s.Sc.
blē n.Ken.
blü w.Som. e.Dev.
Blush, 118—*blis* w.Som. e.Dev.
blo∫ Dor.
blu∫ Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *blū∫*, sw.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. + *blü∫*, n.Stf. nw.Lin.
blū∫ n.Wm. s.Stf. n.Der.
blü∫ s.Lan. + *blu∫*, I.Ma.
blv∫ Sc. Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. e. & s.Som.
Boar, 126, 244—*boə(r)* n.Stf. s. Lei. me.Wil., e.Dev. + *bôə(r)*.
boər Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bōr*.
bǭ(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. se. Ken.
bǭr Wm., but w.Wm. *bōr*.
bôə(r) em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. Brks. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.

bôər n. & sw.Nhb.
bōr Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. w. Wm.
buə(r) sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s. Stf. s.Oxf. Sus. w.Som.
buər I.Ma.
bwôə(r) Dor.

Board, 87, 244, 263, 383—*bjūrd* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *buərd*.
bord Uls., but Ant. *buərd*.
boəd Rut. ne.Nrf. me.Wil., e. Dev. + *bǭd*.
bǭd s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*bôəd*, *buəd*, e. Suf. se.Ken. e.Dev.
bôəd s.Nhb. n.Dur.em.Lan.n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei., e.Dor. + *bwôəd*.
bōrd Sh.I. Inv., w.Frf. e.Per. + *bröd*, *bārd*, s.Ayr., Edb.+*brod*.
brod Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bōrd*, Edb., n.Cum. + *büərd*.
bröd w.Frf. e.Per.
buəd s.Nhb.n.Dur.m.Cum.Wm., but n.Wm. *buərd*, Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.*bôəd*,ms.Lan.*buət*, s.Lan.+*buət*,s.Stf.n.Der.s.Lin. Glo. s.War.e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Sus. w.Wil. Som.
buərd Bch. Abd. Ant. Nhb., but se.Nhb. *būrd*, s.Nhb. *bǭd*, *bôəd*, *buəd*, n.Wm. I.Ma.
buət ms. & s.Lan. nw.Der.
būrd wm.Sc. + *bārd*, *bürd*, sc. Nhb.
bœuəd s.Chs.
bārd w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc.
bürd Kcb.
büərd n.Cum.
būrd wm.Sc.
bwoəd Dor., but e.Dor. *bôəd*, *bwôəd*.
bwôəd e.Dor.

Boat, 121, 122, 244, 383—*biət* ne.Yks.+*buət*.
bīt Sh.I.
bot sn.Sc.,Per.+*boət*,n.Nhb.Bdf.
bout Ant., Lei. + *bōt*, m.Nhp., e. Som. + *bôət*.
boət ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bōt*, Per. n.Cum. em.Lan. n.Bck. se.Ken. s.Som.
bǭt n.Wm.
bôt nw.Der.
bôət s.Sc., s.Nhb.+*bōt*, n.Dur., ms.Yks. s.Lan.+*buət*, n.Stf. n.Lin. Sus., me.Wil.+*būt*, e. Som., w.Som.+*buət*, e.Dev.+ *bōt*.
bōt Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. Wm., but n.Wm. *bǭt*, w.Wm. *buət*, sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. Der. Lei. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. nw. Som. n. & e.Dev.
but e.Suf.
buət se.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks., but ne.Yks.+*biət*, ms. Yks. *bôət*, Lan., but em.Lan. *boət*, sm. & sw.Lan. *bōt*, s.Lan. +*bôət*, s.Lin. Glo. s.Oxf. w. Hrt. Hnt. n.Ken. w.Som.
būt w.Chs. me.Wil.
bwoət Dor.
bwôət s.Dur.
bwət s.Wor.
bwət w.Oxf.

Bode, 92, 244—*boud* e.Som.
bod Abd. + *bōd*.
bôəd n.Nhb. n.Lan. nw.Lin. e. Dev.
bōd Sc., but Abd. +*bod*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma.
buəd m.Cum. s.Oxf.
bwoəd Dor.

Body, 94, 231, 350—*bàdi* w.Wil.
bodi Cai., Bch. Abd.+*bōdi*, *bvdi*, s.Ayr., Lth.+*bōdi*, Uls., but Ant. *bōdi*, Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. snw. nm. m. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. n.Lei. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor.Som.,but w.Som.+*bǭdi*.
boði Or.I.
bǭdi Inv. w.Som.
bôdē Kcb.
bôdi ne.Sc.+*bvdi*, but Bch. Abd. *bodi*, *bōdi*, *bvdi*, w.Frf. e.Per. +*bvdi*, em.Sc., but Lth. *bōdi*, Edb. *bōdi*, *bvdi*.
bōdi Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bodi*, Lth., Edb.+*bvdi*, Ant.
buədi s.Sc.
bvdi ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. nw.Der. Dor., but e.Dor. *bodi*, e.Dev.

Boil, *v.*, 213, 244—*bail* Lth. Edb. Dub., Wm. +*boil*, s.Stf. + *bàil*, Rut.+*boil*, Lei.+*boil*, but s.Lei. + *bàil*, m.Nhp. + *boil*, w.War. w.Wor. n.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne.Cmb., s.Nrf.+*bvil*, Suf., Ess. +*boil*, se.Ken. Sur., but s.Sur. *bvil*, Sus.+ *bvil*, e.Dor. + *boil*, *bwəil*, e.Dev.+*bvil*.
bàil em. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*beil*, *boil*, I.Ma., Chs.+*beil*, wm. & s. Stf., ne.Der.+*beil*, *boil*, *bvil*, w. Der., s.Der.+*boil*, s.Lei.+*bail*, ne. & se.Shr., m.Bck.+*bvil*.
beil ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*boil*, *bvil*, wm. Sc., sm.Sc. + *boil*, s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. ne. & nw.Der.
boil Sh.I. Cai. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n. Dur., n.Cum.+*bòil*, e. m. & w. Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks., snw. Yks. + *bòil*, e.Yks., nm.Yks.+ *boəl*, m.Yks.+*boəl*, *buil*, se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. e. & s.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw. Nhp. e.War. Ess. e.Dor. n. Dev.
boiò me.Wil.
boəl nm. & m.Yks.
bòil n.Cum. snw.Yks. Not.
buil m.Yks.
bvil sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Fif. *bvul*, Lth. Edb. *bail*. Flt. ne.Der. s. War. e.Hrf. Glo., nw.Oxf. + *bwvil*, m.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. n. Ken. s.Sur. Sus., I.W.+*bwvil*, w.Wil. + *bwviəl*, e. & s.Dev.
bvul Fif.
bəil Uls., but Ant. *boil*, ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp.
bwoil s.Wor.w.Oxf.,Dor.+*bwvil*, but e.Dor. *bail*, *boil*, *bwəil*, e. Som., w.Som.+*bwoiəl*, *bwviəl*, s.Som.
bwoiəl w.Som.
bwvil nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. I.W. nw.Wil. Dor.
bwviəl w.Wil. w.Som.
bwəil e.Dor.

Bold, 41, 244, 253, 307—*bal* ne. Sc., but Bch. *bōld*, Abd. *bàld*, *bold*, *bōld*.
baud n.Dur.+*bauld*, *bould*, s.Lan. + *boud*.
baul Ant.
bauld s.Nhb. + *bould*, n.Dur. Wm., but n.Wm. *bòld*, nnw. Yks.+*bould*, nw.Lan. se.Ken.
bāld Or.I., Abd. + *bold*, *bōld*, sn. Sc., Per. + *bold*.
bàl Kcb.
bàld Peb., s.Sc. + *bòld*.
beul Uls. + *beuld*, but Ant. *baul*.
beuld Uls.
bœud n.Der.
bold Abd. Per.
boud s.Dur., m.Yks. + *boəd*, se. & sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
boul I.Ma.
bould Nhb., but s.Nhb. + *bauld*, n.Dur., n.Cum. + *boəld*, m. Cum., nnw. & snw.Yks. n. Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Som.
boəd m.Yks.
boəld n.Cum.
bǭl wm.Sc. + *bǭld*, s.Ayr. + *bōld*.
bǭld wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Brks.
bòld Inv. s.Sc. n.Wm.
bòld s.Som. + *bwoəld*, e.Dev.
bōd n.Lin.
bōl s.Stf. nw.Som., w.Som. + *bōld*.
bōld Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. + *bǭl*, e.Yks. Lei. e.Suf. w. Som. n.Dev.
buəld s.Lin. w.Wil.
bvud ms.Lan. nw.Der. m.Shr.
bvuld s.Chs. n.Shr. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. Ess. me.Wil.
bwoəld Dor. + *bwōld*, s.Som.
bwōld Dor.

Bolster, 86, 244, 253, 284—*baulstə(r)* se.Ken.
baustpə(r) Wm., but n.Wm. *bòlspər*, w.Wm. *baustər*.
baustə(r) nw.Lan., s.Lan.+*bouspə(r)*.
baustər Bch. Abd.+*bolstər*, Per., but e.Per. *beustər*, Ayr., Lth. Edb.+*bōlstər*, Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. w.Wm.
bæustə(r) n.Der.
beustər w.Frf. e.Per.
bolstər Bch. Abd.
boulstpər I.Ma.
boulstə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *boustə(r)*, *bōlstə(r)*, s.Lei. s.Oxf. e. Som.
boustpə(r) n.Lan.
boustə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin.
bouspə(r) s.Lan.
bòlstər Inv.
bòlspər n.Wm.
bòəlstə(r) e.Dev.
bōlstə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Stf.
bōlstər Lth. Edb.
bvulstə(r) me.Wil.
bwolstə(r) Dor.
bwòlstə(r) s.Som.

Bolt, 86, 244, 253—*bault* Ant. Nhb., but me.Nhb. *boult*, s. Nhb.+*boult*,*bòlt*, n.Dur.+*boult*, se.Ken.
baut w.Wm. nw.Lan.
bæut n.Der.
bolt Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per., Ayr. + *bòlt*, Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Sc. + *bòlt*, snw.Yks. + *bout*, m.Yks.
boult me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., se. Yks.+*bout*, I.Ma. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Som.
bout n. & m.Cum.Yks., but nnw. Yks. + *bvult*, snw.Yks. + *bolt*, m.Yks. *bolt*, se.Yks. + *boult*, Lan., but nw.Lan. *baut*, em. Lan. *bòəlt*, s.Lan.+*bòəlt*, n.Stf. nw.Lin.
bòlt wm. & s.Sc.
bòəlt em. & s.Lan. e.Dev.
bôlt Inv. Ayr. s.Nhb. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *boult*, ne.Nrf. n.Dev.
bōt n.Wm. s.Stf. s.Lin. e.Suf.
buəlt Bdf.
bvult nnw.Yks. Wil.
bvut s.Chs. nw.Der. n.Lin.
bwolt Dor. s.Som.

Bond, 31—*ban* Per., but e.Per. *bond*, Ant.
bon s.Ayr. Nhb., but s.Nhb. + *bond*, n.Dur. + *bond*, I.Ma.
bond Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bon*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. Oxf. se.Ken. e. & s.Som.
boənd Dor. e.Dev.
bǭnd Inv. w.Som.
bund n.Stf.

Bone, 121, 122, 244, 249—*ben* Sh.I.
beən Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bēn*, n.Cum. + *bien*, *bian*, m.Yks. nw.Lan.
bèn ne.Sc. + *bin*, *bīn*, but Bnff. + *bēn*, w.Frf. e.Per.
bēn Or.I. + *bīn*, Cai., Bnff. + *bīn*, Per., but e.Per. *bèn*, wm. & sm. Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb.
bian m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
bien me.Nhb. n.Cum.
bin s.Sc. Nhb., but me.Nhb. *bien*, se.Nhb. + *bjen*, Dur., but n. Dur. + *bjen*, n.Cum. n. & e.Yks., se. Yks. + *bǭn*, *buən*.
bin ne. & sn.Sc.
bīn Or.I. ne.Sc.
bjen se.Nhb. n.Dur.
boən m.Nhp. + *bôən*, *buən*.
bon Ess.
bǭn se.Yks.
bôən em.Lan., ne.Der. + *būn*, Not. n.Lin. m.Nhp. w.War., ne.Shr.+*bün*, Ken., but n.Ken. *buən*, Sus. I.W. me.Wil., e. Dor. e.Som. + *buən*, e.Dev.
bōn sm.Lan.+*buən*, I.Ma. w.Chs. Dnb. n. & em.Stf. Lei. Rut. ne.Nhp. n.Shr. Dev., but e. Dev. *bôən*.
bun ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
buən se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but nw. Lan. *bian*, em.Lan. *bôən*, sm. Lan. + *bōn*, n.Der., nw. & e. Der.+*bün*, s.Lin.m.Nhp., Glo. +*bwuən*, s.Oxf. nm.Brks. Bdf. w.Hrt. n.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & w.Som.
bün e. & s.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *buən*, ne.Der. + *bôən*, nw. & e. Der. + *buən*, ne.Shr.
bvn ne.Cmb.
bwôən Wil., but me.Wil. *bôən*, w.Wil. *buən*, Dor., but e.Dor. *bôən*, *buən*, s.Som.
bwuən Glo.
bwvn s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. nw. & w.Oxf.

Booby — *biubi* em.Lan. s.Stf., Lei. + *būbi*.
būbē Kcb.
būbi Sc., but Kcb. *būbē*, s.Nhb.

Booby (contd.)—
n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *biubi*, I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. Oxf. e.Suf. se. Ken. Sus.
bābi w.Som.

Book, 169, 249, 340—*biak* nnw. Yks.+*būk*.
biuk Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*bjuk*, *buk*, but Abd. *bjuk*, *buk*, *bæk*, Kcb.+*būk*, Nhb., but se.Nhb. *biək*, *bjuk*, sw.Nhb. *biək*, s.Nhb.+*bjuk*, n. Dur.+*bjuk*, m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *biək*, ne.Yks.+*biək*, se. Yks.+*biək*, *buk*, em.Lan., n. Stf.+*bvuk*, m.Stf., Lei.+*būk*.
biək se.Nhb.+*bjuk*, sw.Nhb. s. Dur. w.Wm., Yks.+*būk*, but nnw.Yks.+*biak*, ne. & se.Yks. +*biuk*, nw.Lan.+*buk*.
bjuk ne.Sc. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n. Dur.
bjvk wm.Sc.+*buk*, s.Ayr.
buk ne. & sn.Sc. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*bjvk*, Uls., but Ant. *bjuk*, nw.Lan., ms. Lan.s.Stf.+*būk*,sw.Nhp.War. Shr., but ne.Shr. *būk*, Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+ *buək*, e. & s.Som. n.Dev.
buək e.Dor.
būk Inv. Kcb. Dub. n.Cum. Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *biək*, *buk*, em.Lan. *biuk*, ms.Lan.+*buk*, s.Lan.+*bùk*,Dnb. s.Stf.n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. Shr.
bùk s.Lan. n.Wor.
bvk Bdf.
bvuk n.Stf. ne.Der.
bæk Abd. Per., but e.Per. *buk*, Peb. s.Sc. w.Som. sw.Dev.
bœuk s.Chs.
būk Lth. Edb. e.Dev.

Boot, 215—*biut* Nhb., but n.Nhb. *būt*, se. & s.Nhb. *buət*, *bjut*, n. Dur.+*bjut*, n.Cum.+*but*, *būt*, m.Cum. n.Wm., nnw.Yks.+ *būt*, snw.Yks. em.Lan. Stf., but e.Stf. *bvut*, s.Der. Lei. e.Ken., but se.Ken. *būt*.
biət se. & s.Nhb.+*bjut*, sw.Nhb. s. Dur., w.Wm.+*būt*, Yks., but nnw.Yks. *biut*, *būt*, snw.Yks. *biut*, se.Yks.+*būt*, sw. & ms. Yks. *buut*.
bit ne.Sc., but Bnff. Abd.+*bīt*, Ayr.+*bat*, sm.Sc.+*bùt*.
bjut se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
bīt Bnff. Abd.+*bit*.
bôət Sus.+*but*, but e.Sus. *būt*.
bōt m.Nhp.
buit Ant. sw. & ms.Yks. se.Lan.
but n.Cum., s.Lan.+*buət*, *būt*, I.Ma. Sus. w.Wil.
buət nw. & s.Lan., Dor.+*būt*.
būt Inv. Uls., but Ant. *buit*, n. Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *buət*, em.Lan. *biut*, se.Lan. *buit*, s.Lan.+*but*, *buət*, n.Der. Lin. Rut. e.War. s.Wor. s. Oxf. se.Ken. e.Sus. Dor. e. & s.Som.
bvt sw.Dev.
bvut e.Stf. w.Der.
bœt Sh.I. sn.Sc. Per., wm.Sc.+ *būt*, Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
bœut s.Chs.
bæt w.Som.
bût wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Nrf. e.Suf. Dev., but sw.Dev. *bvt*.

Booth, 317.

Born, 92, 234, 306—*baənd* nw. Wil.
bān Glo. Dor. s.Som. sw.Dev.
bānd me.Wil.
born Uls., but Ant. *bōrn*, I.Ma.
borən s.Nhb.+*boən*, n.Dur.+*bǫn*.
boən s.Nhb. sw.Yks. em. & s. Lan. n.Der. nw.Hrt. e.Som. e.Dev.
bǫn n.Dur. n. & sw.Lan. Lei. m. Nhp. se.Ken.
bǫrn Inv.
bôrn w.Frf. e.Per.
bōrn Sc., but Inv. *bǫrn*, w.Frf. e.Per. *bôrn*, s.Sc. *buərn*, Ant.
buən m.Cum. w.Wm. s.Oxf.
buərn s.Sc.

Borough, 102, 229, 263, 348—
borò sw.Lan.
borə Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n. & em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Lin.
broχ Abd.+*bruχ*, *bvri*.
bruχ Abd.
brvuχ s.Sc.
burə Ayr.+*bvrə*, Kcb. Wm.
bùrə s.Lan.
bvri Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.
bvrə Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev.
bərə sw.Yks. nw.Lan. Stf. n. Der. s.Lei. e.Som.

Borrow, 81, 229, 349—*bori* Bch., Abd.+*borə*, Lth. Edb. Dor. s.Som.
borò Inv. s.Sc. sw.Nhb. w.Wm. sw.Lan., n.Der.+*borə*, e.Som.
borə Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *borò*, sw.Yks. n. nw. em. & s. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Dev.
bǫro Ant.
bərə n.Stf.

Bosom, 169, 233, 324—*bozm* n.Der.+*bōzm*.
bôəsm nw.Lin.+*bōsm*, *busm*.
bōsm Kcb. Ant. Wm., but n.Wm. *buzm*, w.Wm. *būzm*, I.Ma.+ *bōzm*, nw.Lin.
bōzm Ayr.+*būzm*, Nhb., but s. Nhb.+*buzm*, *būzm*, n.Cum. em.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. m. Shr.
buizm sw.Yks.+*buzum*.
busm nw.Lin.
buzm Inv.+*būzm*, s.Nhb.+*bōzm*, *būzm*, n.Dur. n.Wm. n. & nw. Lan. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. Dor. e.Som.
buzum sw.Yks.
buəsm s.Sc.
būzm Inv.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. w.Wm.
bùzm s.Lan.
bùzùm sm. & sw.Lan.
bvzm Peb. Sus. w. & s.Som. Dev.

Both, 121, 122, 244, 401—*bāθ* Sh.I., Or.I.+*bēθ*.
beiδ Ant.
bēθ ne.Sc.+*bēδ*, *bēθ*.
bœδ n.Dur.+*biεθ*, *bjεθ*.
beəθ n.Cum.+*biεθ*, *bjεθ*, snw.Yks. +*biəθ*. nm.Yks.+*biəθ*, *buəθ*, m. Yks.+*biəθ*, n.Lan.+*buəθ*, nw. Lan.+*biəθ*.
bêθ sn.Sc.+*bēθ*.
bēδ ne.Sc.
bēθ Or.I. Sc., but ne.Sc.+*beθ*, *bēδ*, sn.Sc.+*bêθ*, s.Sc. *biəθ*, ne. Yks.+*biəθ*.
biəθ e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but n. & m.Wm.+*biəθ*, nnw. & snw. Yks. nw.Lan.
biεθ me.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*biəθ*, *bjεθ*, n.Dur. n.Cum.
biəθ s.Sc., se.Nhb.+*bjεθ*, sw. & s. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Wm. ne. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*buəθ*.
bjεθ se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.
boəθ e.Hrf., Glo.+*buəθ*, n.Ken. Dor., but e.Dor. *buəθ*, e.Dev. +*bōδ*.
bôuθ se.Hrt.+*buəθ*.
bôəδ n.Lin.+*bôəθ*, w.Oxf.
bôəθ em.Lan.+*buəθ*, s.Lan.+*buəδ*, *buəθ*, n. & nw.Lin. nw.Oxf., m. Bck.+*buəθ*, Sus. me.Wil.
bōδ n. & e.Dev.
bōf I.Ma.+*bōθ*.
bôθ Uls., but Ant. *beiδ*, s.Yks.+ *buəθ*, I.Ma., n.Stf.+*buəθ*, wm. Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Nrf. w.Suf. s.Dev.
buθ e.Suf.
buəδ m.Lan.+*buəθ*, s.Lan. n. Der., nw.Der.+*būδ*, e.Der. nw. & w.Wil., w.Som.+*buəθ*, *bœδ*.
buəθ m. se.sw. & s.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan.+*beθ*, nw.Lan. *bœθ*, *biəθ*, em.Lan.+*bôəθ*, m.Lan.+ *buəδ*, s.Lan.+*bôəθ*, *buəδ*, Chs. n.Stf., s.Stf.+*būδ*, ne.Shr. Glo. s.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. se. Hrt. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. e. & w. Som.
būδ s.Stf. Der., but ne.Der.+*būθ*, nw.Der.+*buəδ*, e.Der. *buəδ*.
būθ ne.Der.
bvθ e.Oxf.
bœδ w.Som.
bwvθ e.Oxf.

Bother—*badər* ne.Sc.+*baδər*.
baδər ne. & sn.Sc. Peb.
bāδər w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.
bodə(r) n.Wm.+*bodə(r)*, n.Lan.
bodə(r) Cum., but n.Cum.+*boδə(r)*, n.Wm., m.Wm.+*bwuədə(r)*, nm.Yks.+*boδə(r)*, m.Yks.+ *boδə(r)*, *buδə(r)*, nw.Lan.+ *boδə(r)*, s.Nrf. Sus.
bodər Sh. & Or.I., s.Sc.+*boδər*, w.Wm.
boδə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. s. Wm. e.nm. m. & s.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *bodδə(r)*, nw.Lan. +*bodə(r)*, I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf., e. Suf.+*bēδə(r)*, se.Ken. e.Sus. nw. & w.Wil. s.Dev.
boδər Inv. Cai. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant.
bēδə(r) e.Suf. e.Dor.
bôδər wm.Sc.
bōδə(r) se.Hrt.
buδə(r) m.Yks.
bwuədə(r) m.Wm.

Bottle, 283, 379.

Bottom, 82, 231, 233, 265—*baim* se.Ken. e.Dev.
bodim Bch., Abd.+*bodm*.
bodm Abd. s.Sc. Nhb., but sw. Nhb. *botm*, n.Dur.+*botm*, Cum. Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. Lan., Lin.+*botm*, w. & s.Som. n. & nw.Dev.
boδm Or.I. s.Lan., ne.Der.+ *botm*.
botm w.Frf. e.Per.+*bodm*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bvdm*, Lth. sw.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der., but ne.Der. +*boδm*, Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. e.Som.
bôdm w.Frf. e.Per.
bōtm Edb.
bvdm s.Ayr.

Bough, 167, 249, 348—*bau* Inv., wm.Sc.+*bvχ*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bvu*, Kcb. s.Nhb.+*bou*, Dur., but n.Dur.+*bū*, w.Wm. s.Lan. +*bū*, s.Stf. Sus. Dor. w.Som.
bæu Lei.+*bvu*, s.Nrf.
beu Uls., nnw.Yks.+*bū*, s.Lin. se. Ken.
biu m.Cum., ne.Yks.+*biəf*, snw. Yks.+*bū*, e.Yks.+*biəf*, *bou*, se. Yks.+*biəf*, *bū*, sw.Yks. n.Lin. n.Shr.
biuf n.Yks., m.Yks.+*biə(f)*.
biə m.Yks.
biəf ne. e. m. & se.Yks.
bjuχ ne.Sc., but Abd. *bou*.
bou Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bvu*, s.Sc. s.Nhb. e.Yks. em.Lan. I.Ma. e.Som.
bō Glo.
bū sn.Sc. se.Nhb., n.Dur.+*bau*, n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm.+ *bau*, nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *bou*, s.Lan. +*bau*, n.Der.
bvχ wm.Sc.
bvu w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Chs. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. e.Sus. Wil. w.Som., e. Dev.+*bəü*.
bəü n. & e.Dev.

Bought, 90, 358, 359 — *bauχt* Sh.I.
baut s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.+*bout*, Wm., snw.Yks.+*bout*, nw. Lan., s.Lan.+*bot*, *bout*, *bvut*.
bāt s.Lin.+*bōt*.
bàt I.Ma. sw.Nhp. s.War. w.Wil. Dor.
boχt Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. Per., Ayr.+*bōχt*, Kcb. Ant.
boft Cor.
bot s.Lan., s.Stf.+*bout*, *bōt*, m. Shr.
bouχt s.Sc.
bout Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*baut*, Dur., but n.Dur.+*baut*, n. & m.Cum., Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*bvut*, snw.Yks.+*baut*, e. & sw.Yks. +*bvut*, Lan., but nw.Lan. *baut*, s.Lan.+*baut*, *bot*, *bvut*, Stf., but e.Stf. *bvut*, s.Stf.+*bot*, *bōt*, nw. & m.Lin. s.Lei.
boət Rut.+*bōt*.
bōt s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s. Lei. *bout*, m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Hnt., ne.Nrf.+*bvut*, s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. s.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
bôχt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *bōχt*.
bôət w.Som.
bōχt Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
bōt Uls., but Ant. *boχt*, e.Suf. Ess.
bvut nnw.Yks.+*bout*, e. & sw. Yks. ms. & s.Lan. e.Stf. nw. Der. n.Lin. Wor. n.Shr. Nrf., but ne.Nrf.+*bōt*.

Bought = a bend, curve, 359.

Bounce, 171—*bains* nw.Der.+ *bauns*.

bauns em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. n. & se.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
bāns sw.Yks.
bēns s.Lan.
beuns Lei. + *bvuns*, se.Ken.
bouns I.Ma.
būns me. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw. Lin.
bvuns w.Frf. e.Per. Lei. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Wil.

Bound, *pp.*, 104, 307—*beun* w. Som.
beund se.Ken.
boun I.Ma.
bound em.Lan. + *bun*.
bun Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb., n.Cum. + *būn*, *būnd*, w.Wm. + *bund*, *būn*, Yks., but nnw.Yks. *bund*, m. Yks. + *būnd*, em.Lan., s.Lan. + *bùn*, s.Stf. n.Der.
bund Or.I., Ayr. + *bvn*, s.Nhb. n. Dur. + *būn*, *būnd*, m.Cum. + *būnd*, Wm., but w.Wm. + *bun*, *būn*, nnw.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Stf.
būn s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. w. Wm.
būnd s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum., m.Yks. + *bun*, nw.Lin.
bùn s.Lan. s.Chs.
bvn Bch. Abd. Ayr. s.Sc.
bvnd w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Peb. m.Shr.
bvun Dor. s.Som.
bvund s.Oxf. me.Wil.
bəün e.Dev.

Bounty, 225, 231—*bauntē* Kcb.
baunti Ant. n.Lan. n.Der.
bānti sw.Yks.
bàunti se.Lan.
bǣnti ms. & sw.Lan.
beunti se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
bounti I.Ma.
bunti Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *būnti*.
būnti sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. n. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. & m.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
bvnti ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bunti*.
bvunti w.Frf. e.Per. Rut. Lei. s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil.

Bow, *sb.*, 96—*bau* Sc., but ne. Sc. + *bou*, w.Frf. e.Per. *bvu*, s.Sc. *bou*, Ant. w.Wm. n.Lan. s.Lei. se.Ken.
bà w.Wil.
beu nnw.Yks. + *bou*.
bou ne. & s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s.Dur. + *bvu*, n.Cum. Yks., but nnw.Yks. + *beu*, snw.Yks. + *bū*, se.Yks. + *bō*, nw.Lan. s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Som.
bǭ n.Dev.
bòu e.Suf.
bō se.Yks. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. Stf. n.Der. Lin., but n.Lin. *bvu*, w. & s.Som.
bū snw.Yks.
bvu w.Frf. e.Per. s.Dur. n.Lin. Rut. m.Shr. Dor., e.Dev. + *bəü*.
bəü e.Dev.

Bow, *v.*, 175—*bau* Inv. + *bō*, sm. Sc. + *bū*, nnw.Yks. + *beu*, *bou*, snw.Yks. + *bū*, Lan., but nw. Lan. *bou*, em.Lan. *beu*, sm. & sw.Lan. *bǣ*, s.Lan. + *bō*, n. Der. s.Lei. s.Som.
bā sw.Yks.
bæu Lei., but s.Lei. *bau*.
bæü nw.Dev.
bǣ sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf.
beu nnw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Lin. se. Ken.
bou nnw. & e.Yks., se.Yks. + *bū*, nw.Lan. I.Ma. e.Som.
bō Inv., Abd. + *bū*, s.Lan. s.Oxf. Dor., but e.Dor. *bvu*.
bū Sc., but Inv. *bau*, *bō*, Abd. + *bō*, w.Frf. e.Per. *bvu*, sm.Sc. + *bau*, s.Sc. *bvu*, Ant. me. & s. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. snw. m. & se.Yks. n.Lin. Sus.
bvu w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. s.Chs. Rut. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Wil. e.Dor. w. Som.. e.Dev. + *bəü*.
bǣ nw.Dev.
bəü e.Dev.

Box, 82—*baks* se.Ken.
boks Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per., Ayr. + *bōks*, Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *bōks*, sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
bōks Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Wm.

Boy, 244—*bāi* em. & s.Lan., I.Ma. + *boi*, *bui*, em.Stf. nw.Der. s. Lei. Dor., but e.Dor. *bwoi*.
boi Sc., but Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. *bôi*, s.Sc. + *bui*, Uls. + *bôi*, s. Nhb. n.Dur. w.Cum., w.Wm. + *bui*, n.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw. Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *bài*, Nhp., but m.Nhp. + *bwoi*, e.War., w. Oxf. + *bwai*, Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Nrf. w.Suf., Ess. + *bôi*, *bwoi*, n.Ken. Sus., e.Som. + *bwoi*, Dev. e.Cor.
bôi Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., nw. Oxf. + *bwvi*. Ess. se.Ken.
bui s.Sc. n.Cum. w.Wm. I.Ma. Rut. s.Oxf.
bvi s.Pem.
bwai Hrf., but e.Hrf. + *bwoi*, e. & w.Oxf.
bwoi m.Nhp. s.Wor. m.Shr. e. Hrf., Glo. + *bwai*, Brks. Ess. sm. Hmp. I.W. Wil., but w.Wil. *bwvi*, e.Dor. Som., but e.Som. + *boi*, w.Som. + *bwvi*.
bwvi nw.Oxf. w.Wil. w.Som.
bwəi Glo.

Brace, 204—*brais* se.Ken.
breis Ant. Lei.
breəs e.Yks., se.Yks. + *brēs*, *briəs*, n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e. Suf. Dor. w.Som.
brēs Abd. + *brēs*, w.Frf. e.Per. nw. Der.
brēs Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. snw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. n.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf.
briəs w.Wm. nnw.Yks.
briəs m. & se.Yks. w.Wil.

Brag, 351.

Brain, 48—*brain* s.Stf. s.Wor. s.Pem. Lon. se.Ken. Wil. e. Dor. w.Som.
brǣn s.Nhb. + *brēn*, n.Dur. + *brēn*, Wm. nnw.Yks. + *brēn*.
brein Bch., Abd. + *brēn*, s.Lei., m. Bck. + *breən*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e. Ken. e.Som.
breən ne.Sc., but Bch. *brein*, Abd. *brein*, *brēn*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum. m. & e.Yks., se.Yks. + *brēn*, sw. Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *brain*, s.Som. e.Dev.
brēn Abd. s.Sc.
brēn Sc., but ne.Sc. *breən*, Bch. *brein*, Abd. *brein*, *brēn*, s.Sc. *brēn*, Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *breən*, s.Nhb. + *brǣn*, Dur., but n.Dur. + *brǣn*, m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. + *briən*, *brīn*, I.Ma. n.Der. Rut. n.Ken.
briən s.Lan.
brīn s.Lan. wm.Stf. Lei., but s. Lei. *brein*.

Bramble, 47, 233, 276—*brambl* n.Dur. + *braml*, Lan., but nw. Lan. *braml*, em.Lan. *brembl*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Lin. s.Oxf.
braml Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e. Per. + *brvml*, s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. nw. Lan.
bràml n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
bràmbl e.Dev. + *briml*.
brǣmbl se.Ken.
brembl em.Lan.
brimbl e.Som. nw.Dev.
briml Dor. w. & s.Som. e. & sw. Dev.
bruml Per., but e.Per. *braml*, *brvml*, Kcb. m.Cum.
brvml w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bràml*, s.Ayr. *braml*.

Branch, 202, 365 — *branf* m. Cum. w.Wm. m. & sw.Yks. n.Lan., sm.Lan. + *brantf*, sw. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin.
brantf sn.Sc. + *brentf*, n.Cum. se. Yks. sm.Lan. n.Der.
brāntf e.Yks. Rut. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken.
bràntf nw.Yks.
brænt/ w.Wil. + *brēnf*, Dor.
brǣnf I.Ma.
brǣntf me.Wil.
breinf wm.Sc. + *brēnf*.
brenf Inv., w.Frf. e.Per. + *brēnf*, Peb. s.Sc. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n. Dur. s.Sur. w.Sus.
brentf ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *brēnf*, sn.Sc. me. & se.Nhb.
brēnf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wil.
brontf n.Stf.
broəntf se.Lan.

Brand, 31, 307—*bran* Abd. s. Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. + *brand*, n. Dur. w.Wm., s.Lan. + *brant*, I.Ma. Dor.
brand Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *bran*, Lan., but s.Lan. *bran*, *brant*, n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
brant s.Lan.
brān n.Nhb.
bràn Per., but e.Per. *brand*, Peb.
bràn Kcb.
brànd Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bran*, *brand*, Lth. Edb.
bræn s.Som. e.Dev.
brænd e.Som.
brǣnd se.Ken.
brond s.Stf.

Brands, 383.

Brass, 26—*bras* Inv. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *braəs*, Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei.
braəs em.Lan.
brās I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som., e.Dev. + *brǣs*.
bræs Sus. e.Som.
brǣs me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
bres Sc., but Inv. Kcb. *bras*, Ant.

Breach, 61, 341—*breitf* sw.Yks. sw.Lan. s.Stf., e.Dev. + *brēif*.
bretf Oxf., but s.Oxf. *breəif*.
breəif s.Oxf.
brēif n.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma. n.Der. w.Som. e.Dev.
britf sw.Nhb. Sus.
briəif em.Lan. nw.Lin.
britf Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *brēif*, s.Ayr. *brīif*.
brīif Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *britf*, s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. n.Lan. s. Lei. se.Ken. e.Dor. e.Som.

Bread, 188, 263—*brad* Dor., but e.Dor. *bred*.
bræd ne.Nrf. + *brēd*.
brəd em.Lan. + *briəd*, w.Wil.
bred Sh.I., Inv. + *brēd*, wm.Sc. + *brid*, *brīd*, sm.Lan., s.Lan. + *breid*, *brēd*, *briəd*, I.Ma. Flt. Stf. n.Der., nw.Der. + *briəd*, Lin., but n.Lin. + *briəd*, Rut. s.Lei. Nhp. s.Wor. s.Oxf. m. Bck. nw.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som., s.Som. + *breid*, *bǭd*, n.Dev.
breid nnw.Yks. + *briəd*, s.Lan. s. Som., e.Dev. + *brēd*.
breəd e.Suf.
brèd w.Frf. e.Per.
brēd Inv., ne.Sc. + *brìd*, but Abd. + *brīd*, nm. Sc., but w.Frf. e. Per. *brēd*, s.Lan. ne. & s.Nrf. se.Ken., w.Som. + *bǭd*, nw. & e.Dev.
brid n.Dur. + *brīd*.
briəd Yks., but nnw.Yks. + *breid*, Lan., but em.Lan. + *brǣd*, s. Lan. + *bred*, *breid*, *brēd*, nw. Der. n.Lin. n.Wor.
brìd Or.I. ne. & wm.Sc., n.Ayr. + *brīd*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc., n.Cum. + *brid*.
brīd Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. + *brid*, Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. + *brid*, n. & m.Cum. Wm.
brəd Uls., but Ant. *brīd*.
bǭd w. & s.Som. sw.Dev.

Breadth, 140, 305—*bradþ* Dor.
bratþ nw.Der.
bræðþ ne.Nrf. + *breþ*.
bræþ e.Suf. + *briəðþ*, w.Som.
bredþ Inv. Wm., but n.Wm. *brīðþ*, w.Wm. + *brīd*, nw.Yks., se.Yks. + *breþ*, *briəd*, *brīd*, sw. Lan. n.Stf. Rut. s.Oxf. e. & s.Som.
breid nnw.Yks., s.Lan. + *briəðþ*.
bret m.Bck.
bretþ n.Der. s.Lei.
breþ Dub., s.Nhb. + *briðþ*, *briþ*, *brīðþ*, n.Dur. + *briþ*, se.Yks. ne. Nrf.
brēðþ s.Sc., em.Lan. + *briəðþ*, se. Ken. nw. & e.Dev.
brēþ ne.Sc., but Bch. *brīþ*, Abd. *brīðþ*, *brīþ*.
briðþ s.Nhb., e.Yks. + *brīd*, m. Yks. + *briəðþ*, se.Yks. e.Suf. w. Wil.
briþ s.Nhb. n.Dur.
briəd se.Yks. nw.Lin.
briəðþ m. & sw.Yks. Lan., but em Lan. + *brēðþ*, sw.Lan. *briðþ*, s.Lan. + *breid*.
brìðþ w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr. + *brīþ*, Lth. Edb.
brīd Peb. w.Wm. e. & se.Yks.

Breadth (contd.)—
brīdþ Abd.+*brīþ*, Per., but e. Per. *brìdþ*, wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bridþ*, *brīþ*, Kcb.+*brīþ*, s.Nhb. n.Cum. n.Wm.
brīþ Bch. Abd. sm.Sc., but s. Ayr.+*brìdþ*, Kcb.+*brīdþ*, Lth. +*brìdþ*, n. & me.Nhb. s.Dur.

Break, 61, 340, 425, 426, 430, 432 —*braik* Brks. +*briək*, se.Ken. s.Som.
brak Or.I.ne.&sn.Sc. w.Frf.Per.
brāk Sh.I.
brǣk I.Ma.
breik nnw.Yks.+*brik*, sw.Yks.+ *brek*, sm.Lan., s.Lan.+*briək*, s.Stf. ne.Der. s.Lei. e.Sus.
brek Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc. Ant., n.Cum.+*brīk*, m.Cum.n.Wm., w.Wm.+*brik*, e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n.Lan. nw. Der., Lei.+*brēk*, *brīk*, but s. Lei. *breik*.
breək se.Yks. n.Stf. Lin., but n. Lin.*briək*, m.Bck. s.Oxf. Dor., e.Dev. +*brēk*.
brēk Kcb.
brēk n.Dur.+*brik*, se.Yks. Der., but ne.Der. *breik*, nw.Der. *brek*, Rut. Lei. Shr., but ne. Shr.+*brīk*, me.Wil. e.Som. n. nw. & e.Dev.
briak Cum., but n.Cum. *brek*, *brīk*, m.Cum. *brek*.
brik me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. nnw.Yks., nw.Lan.+*brək*.
briək ne.Yks. +*brīk*, snw. & se. Yks. em.Lan., s.Lan.+*brīk*, n. Lin. Brks. w.Wil.
brīk s.Dur. n.Cum. ne.Wm. ne. & se.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. Lei. War. ne.Shr. Glo. s.Nrf. n. Ken. I.W. sw.Dev.
brək Uls., but Ant. *brek*, n.Nhb. nw.Lan.

Breast, 196, 330—*brǣs* I.Ma.+ *bres*.
brǣst em.Lan. +*briəst*.
bres I.Ma. s.Stf., Lei.+*brest*.
brest n.Dur.+*brist*, *brīst*, w.Wm. +*brīst*, sw.Yks. Lan., but nw. Lan. *brəst*, em.Lan. *brǣst*, *briəst*, s.Lan.+*briəst*, n.Stf. n. Der. Lin. Lei. s.War. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus., but w.Sus. *brīst*, Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *brist*, e.Som.+*brist*, s.Som., e.Dev. +*brēst*.
brēst s.Sc.+*brist*, e.Dev.
briest nnw.Yks.+*brīst*.
bris w.Som.
brist s.Nhb.+*brīst*, n.Dur., n. Cum. +*brīst*, m.Yks. +*briəst*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Dor. e.Som.
brift ne.Sc.+*brist*, but Abd.+*brīft*.
briəst ne.Yks.+*brīst*, m.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
brìst Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth.+*brīst*, Edb. s.Sc.
brīst Or.I. Inv., Abd.+*brìst*, *brīft*, sn.Sc. Per., but e.Per. *brìst*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr.+*brìst*, sm. Sc. Lth. Peb. Ant. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*brist*, n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. + *brest*, ne. nnw. & e.Yks. s.Sur. w.Sus.
brīft Abd.
brəst Uls., but Ant. *brīst*, nw.Lan.

Breath, 135—*bræþ* Lei.+*breþ*, ne. Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. w.Som.
brǣþ em.Lan.+*briəþ*, I.Ma.+*breþ*, Sus. w.Wil.
breiþ nnw.Yks.+*breþ*.
breþ Inv. ne.Sc. Per., but e.Per. *brēþ*, s.Sc.+*brēþ*, Ant., n.Dur.+ *briþ*, n.Cum.+*briþ*, *brīþ*, m. Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks., se. Yks.+*briəþ*, sm.Lan., s.Lan.+ *briəþ*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. e. & s.Som. Dev.
brēþ sn.Sc.+*brēþ*, w.Frf. e.Per. s. Sc.
brēþ Or.I. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb.
briþ s.Nhb.+*brīþ*, n.Dur.n.Cum., m.Yks.+*briəþ*.
briəþ Yks., but nnw.Yks. *breþ*, *breiþ*, snw.Yks. *breþ*, m.Yks. +*briþ*, se.Yks.+*breþ*, em. & s. Lan.
brīþ, Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*briþ*, s. Dur. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. +*brəþ*, nw.Der.
brəþ w.Wm. nw.Lan.
brāþ n.Lan.

Breathe, 131, 132, 316—*brǣð* Dor., but e.Dor. *brīð*, e.Dev.+ *breið*.
breð n.Stf.
breið Ant., nw.Yks.+*briəð*, s.Stf., Lei.+*brīð*, e.Dev.
breəð e.Suf.
brēð ne.Sc., but Bch. *brīð*, Abd. +*brīð*, w.Frf., Per.+*brīð*, wm. & s.Sc. I.Ma. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som.
brið sw.Nhb.
briəð Yks., but nw.Yks.+*breið*, Lan., but sm.Lan. *brīð*, s.Lan. +*brīð*, nw.Der.+*brīð*, Lin. w. Wil. s.Som.
brìð Inv. Lth. Edb.
brīð Bch. Abd. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *brið*, n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. sm. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. e.Dor. e.Som.

Bred, 143—*bred* wm.Sc. m. & se. Nhb. n.Cum., m.Yks.+*brid*, *briəd*, sw.Yks. s.Lin. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
breid nnw.Yks.
brid m.Yks. w.Wil.
briəd m. & w.Yks.
būd w.Som.

Breech, 142—*breitf* w.Yks.n.Stf.
britf s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*brītf*, w.Wm. sw.Yks. s.Stf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *brītf*, e.Som.
brìtf w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
brītf Inv. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. Lan., but nw.Lan. *brətf*, I.Ma.n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Dor.
brətf nw.Lan.

Breeches, 143, 229, 231, 341, 383 —*breitfiz* n.Stf.
britfiz Dub. s.Nhb., n.Dur. + *britfəz*, m.Cum., w.Wm. + *brīks*, em.Lan. nw.Lin. se. Ken. me.Wil.
britfəz Ant. n.Dur. sw.Yks. I.Ma. Sus. Dor. e.Som.
brìks Bch., Abd.+*brəks*, w.Frf. e. Per., Lth.+*brīks*, Edb.
brīks Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. n.Cum. w.Wm.
brītfiz sm. & sw.Lan. s.Lei. s. Oxf.
brītfəz s.Lan. n.Der.
brutfəz Wm., but w.Wm. *britfiz*, *brīks*.
brəks Abd.
brətfiz nw.Lan.
brətfəz n.Nhb.
brètfiz n.Lan.
bōtfiz e.Dev.+*bōtfəz*.
bōtfəz s.Som. e.Dev.

Breed, 142, 428, 429, 433—*breid* Stf. e.Dev.
brid me.Wil.
briəd Dor.
brìd Bch., Abd.+*brīd*, w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *brīd*, Lth.+*brīd*, Edb.
brīd Inv. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *brìd*, s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som.

Breeze, 220—*breiz* snw.Yks. se. Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Lei.
breəz e.Suf.
brēz s.Stf. ne.Nrf. Dor., but e. Dor. *brīz*.
briəz m.Yks., se.Yks.+*brīz*, se. Lan. s.Lin. w.Wil.
brīz Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. n. & w.Wm. e. se. & sw. Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *briəz*, I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor.

Breeze = a gadfly, 332.

Brew, 193, 429—*brau* Dor.
briu s.Sc. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but nnw. & se. Yks.+*brū*, Lan., but sm. & sw. Lan. *brū*, n.Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Sus. e.Som.
briü ne.Nrf.
brü Sc., but Kcb. *brü*, s.Sc. *briu*, Ant. Dub., s.Nhb.+*brəu*, n.Dur. nnw. & se.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. s.Som.
brœu s.Chs. e.Suf.
brü Kcb.
brū e.Dev.
brəu s.Nhb.

Brewis, 386.

Briar, 134—*braiə(r)* s.Nhb. n. Dur. +*briə(r)*, s.Stf., Rut. s. Lei. +*briə(r)*, m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus. Som.
braiər n.Cum.
brài(ə)r em.Lan.
brài(ə)r I.Ma.
briə(r) s.Nhb.n.Dur.m.Cum.Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & sw.Lan. n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Lei.
briər Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *brīr*, Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb., but s.Nhb. *braiə(r)*, *briə(r)*.
brīr w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
broiə(r) s.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
brviə(r) Dor. e.Dev.

Brick, 382.

Bridal, 176—*braidl* Ayr.+*breidl*, Lth. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but em.Lan. *brài dl*, s.Lan.+ *broidl*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Som.
brài dl em.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei.
breidl Sc., but Ayr.+*braidl*, Lth. Edb. *braidl*, s.Nhb. n.Dur.
broidl s.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken.
brvidl Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
brədl n.Nhb.

Bride, 176 — *braid* Ayr.+*breid*, Lth. Edb. Ant., n.Dur.+*breid*, m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. e.Som.
brād sm.Lan.
brài d em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei.
breid Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. Ayr. Kcb. s Nhb. n.Dur.
broid Stf. se.Ken.
brvid me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e. Dev.

Bridge, 109, 263, 353—*bredg* e. Suf.+*bridg*, Ess.
brèg ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *brig*, Per., but e.Per. *brig*, wm.Sc. +*bridg*, but n.Ayr. *brig*, s.Sc.
bridg wm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *brig*, me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Yks. Lan. +*brig*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der., but ne.Der. *brig*, s.Lei. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken., me.Wil. +*brudg*, w.Wil. e.Dor., e.Som. +*bvdg*.
brig Or.I.Bch.Abd.w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. sm.Sc., Lth.+*brəg*, Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. +*bridg*, n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but e.Yks.+*bridg*, Lan. ne.Der. m.Not. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An., but ne.Nrf. e.Suf. *bridg*.
brudg me.Wil.
brəg sn.Sc.
brədg Dor., but e.Dor. *bridg*
brəg Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Nhb.
bōdg nw.Oxf. Som., but e.Som. +*bridg*, Dev.

Bridle, 154, 155, 233—*braidl* Ayr. +*breidl*, Lth. Edb. Ant., n.Dur. +*breidl*, Wm. sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
brādl sm.Lan.
brài dl em.Lan. s.Lei.
breidl Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
bridl m.Cum.
broidl s.Lan. Stf. se.Ken.
brvidl me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
brədl n.Nhb.

Bright, 57, 358—*brait* se.Yks.+ *breit*, n.Lin., n.Lei.+*broit*, n. Wor. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som., e.Dev.+*brvit*.
brài t em. Lan.+*brīt*, s.Lan.+*brit*, *brīt*, w.Chs.+*brīt*, s.Stf.+*broit*, e.Der.+*brīt*, *broit*, Rut., Lei.+ *broit*, but n.Lei.+*brait*, m.Nhp. w.War.
breχt Cai., ne.Sc.+*breiχt*, but Bch. *briχt*, Abd. *brèχt*, *briχt*, sn. & em.Sc., but Edb. *brəχt*, Peb. *briχt*, n.Ayr. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *briχt*.
breiχt ne. & s.Sc.
breit Inv.me.Nhb., s.Nhb.n.Cum. +*brīt*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+ *brīt*, nm.Yks.+*briət*, *brīt*, se. Yks.I.Ma., s.Chs.+*brīt*, e.Stf., ne.Der.+*brīt*, s.Der.
brèχt Abd.+*briχt*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *breχt*.
briχt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr., Lth.+*brəχt*, Peb. Kcb. Ant.
brit Lan.+*brīt*, but em. & s.Lan. +*brài t*, n.Der.+*brīt*.
briət nm.Yks. s.Dev.
brīt s.Nhb.Dur.Cum., but n.Cum.

+*breit*, Wm. Yks., but nw. Yks. +*breit*, nm. Yks. +*breit*, *brəit*, se. Yks. *brait*, *brat*, Lan. Chs., but w. Chs. +*bràit*, s. Chs. +*breit*, n. ne. nw. & e. Der.
broit Stf., but e. Stf. *breit*, s. Stf. +*bràit*, e. Der. s. Lin. Lei. e. War. Bdf. se. Hrt. se. Ken. e. Sus.
brvit e. Hrf. +*brəit*, nw. Oxf. sm. Hmp. Wil. Dor. e. & s. Som. e. Dev.
brɔχt Ayr., but n. Ayr. *breχt*, s. Ayr. *briχt*, Lth. Edb.
brɔit e. Hrf. Glo. ne. Nrf. I. W.

Brim, 111—*brim* Sc., but Per. Lth. Edb. *brəm*. Ant. s. Nhb. n. Dur. m. Cum., Wm. +*brəm*, sw. Yks., em. Lan. +*brəm*, s. Lan. I. Ma. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. s. Lei. e. Hrf. s. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. e. Som. e. Dev.
bræm w. Som.
brəm Per., but e. Per. *brim*, Lth. Edb. Wm. nw. & em. Lan. s. Som.

Brimstone, 229, 265, 289—*brimsn* s. Nhb. +*brumsn*. Sus.
brimsōn s. Stf. +*brimstōn*.
brimstēn Kcb. Ant.
brimstin Bch. Abd.
brimstn n. Dur. +*brumsn*, sw. Yks., em. Lan. +*brəmstn*, s. Lan. I. Ma. n. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. s. Lei. s. Oxf. se. Ken. e. Som.
brimstōn s. Stf.
brumsn s. Nhb. n. Dur.
brumstn n. & sw. Nhb. m. Cum. w. Wm.
brvmstn Per., but e. Per. *brəmstēn*, Lth. Edb.
brvnstn s. Ayr. Peb.
brəmstēn w. Frf. e. Per.
brəmstn Inv. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *brvnstn*, Wm., but w. Wm. *brumstn*, nw. & em. Lan.
brāmstn n. Lan.
bōmstwōən s. Som.

Brindle, 263.

Brine, 176—*brain* Per., but e. Per. *brein*, Ayr. +*brein*, Lth. Edb. Ant. m. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. nw. & sw. Lan. n. Der. s. Oxf. Sus.
braiən nw. Lin.
bràin em. & s. Lan. I. Ma. s. Lei.
brein Inv. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Kcb. s. Nhb. n. Dur.
broin Stf. se. Ken.
brvin me. Wil. Dor. Som. e. Dev.

Bring, 71, 274, 425, 428, 429, 433, 434—*breiŋ* wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *briŋ*.
breŋ w. Frf. +*briŋ*, Per., but e. Per. +*briŋ*, Lth. +*brəŋ*, Glo. Wil., but me. Wil. *briŋ*, Dor.
briŋ Sh. I. Inv. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per., Ayr. +*brəŋ*, Kcb. Ant. s. Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but sm. & sw. Lan. *briŋg*, I. Ma. n. Der. nw. Lin. s. Lei. n. Hrf. s. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. e. Som. e. Dev.
briŋg sm. & sw. Lan. s. Stf. War. Wor.
brīŋ s. Som.
brəŋ Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. Nhb.

Bristle, 109, 233—*bresl* Dor.
brisl Sc., but Ayr. *brəsl*, Ant., s. Nhb. n. Dur. +*brusl*, Wm. em. Lan. +*brəsl*, s. Lan. I. Ma. Stf. n. Der., nw. Lin. +*brusl*, s. Lei. s. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus., but e. Sus. *brvsl*, me. Wil. e. Som.
brusl s. Nhb. n. Dur. m. Cum. sw. Yks. nw. Lin.
brvsl e. Suf. e. Sus.
brəsl Ayr. Wm. n. nw. & em. Lan. e. Dev.

Brittle, 283.

Broad, 121, 122—*brād* se. Ken., s. Sur. w. Sus. +*bröəd*, w. Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *brod*.
brȧd Uls., but Ant. *breid*.
breid Edb. Ant.
breəd e. & m. Yks. n. Lan.
brōd Sc., but Bch. *brod*, Abd. +*brod*. Edb. *breid*. s. Sc. *brəəd*. n. Nhb., ne. Yks. +*briəd*, se. Yks. +*brǫd*, *bröəd*, *brōd*, *bruəd*, s. Lan. +*bröəd*, *bruəd*.
briad m. Cum. Wm. nw. Yks. nw. Lan.
briəd s. Sc. se. Nhb. s. Dur., n. Cum. +*brod*, ne. Yks.
brod Bch. Abd., s. Nhb. +*brǫd*, n. Cum., s. Stf. +*brōd*.
bröəd Rut. +*brǫd*.
brǫd s. Nhb. n. Dur. se. Yks. sm. & sw. Lan. I. Ma. n. Stf. n. Der. Rut. w. War. e. Hrf. s. Oxf. m. Bck. se. Hrt. e. Suf. n. Ken. me. Wil. e. Som. n. Dev.
bröəd sw. Nhb. se. Yks. em. & s. Lan. n. Lin. s. Sur. Sus., but w. Sus. +*brad*.
brōd me. Nhb. se. Yks. ms. Lan. s. Chs. em. & s. Stf. nw. Der. s. Lin. Lei. ne. Shr. ne. Nrf. e. Dor. s. Som. e. Dev.
brud ne. Der.
bruəd se. & sw. Yks. m. & s. Lan. n. Wor.

Broke, 92—*brak* Per., but e. Per. *brok*, *bruk*, Ayr., but n. Ayr. +*brōk*, Lth. Edb. Peb., Kcb. +*brok*, n. & se. Nhb. Dur., but n. Dur. *brok*, *brōk*, n. Cum. Wm., but w. Wm. +*briak*, sw. Yks. nw. Lan.
brauk se. Ken.
briak w. Wm.
brok w. Frf. e. Per. +*bruk*, Kcb., Ant. +*brǫk*, s. Nhb. n. Dur. +*brōk*, m. Cum. Lan., but nw. Lan. *brak*, em. & sw. Lan. *brōk*, s. Chs. n. Stf. n. Der.
brouk e. Som.
broək nw. Lin. Dor., e. Dev. +*brǫk*.
brǫk Ant. me. Wil. nw. & e. Dev.
brȯk Bdf.
brōk Inv. n. Ayr. s. Nhb. n. Dur. em. & sw. Lan.
bruk Sh. I. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per. me. Nhb.
brùk I. Ma.
bræk Or. I.

Broken, 95, 269—*braukn* se. Ken.
brokn Bch. Abd. Per. Kcb. s. Sc. Ant. s. Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw. Yks. *broky*, Lan. I. Ma. Chs. n. Stf. n. Der. n. Lin.
broky sw. Yks.
broukn e. Som.
brǫkn Lth.
brōkn Inv. Ayr. Edb.
brukn me. Nhb.

Brooch, 214, 244, 367—*broitf* s. Lan.
brotf ne. Sc., but Bch. *brutf*. Abd. +*brutf*, *brutf*, sn. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per.
brutf e. Yks. +*brustf*, m. Bck.
brǫtf m. Cum. n. Lan.
brötf wm. Sc. +*brōtf*, n. Nhb.
bröətf se. Lan. n. & nw. Lin. e. Sus. w. Som. e. Dev.
brötf Sh. I. Inv. Bch. Abd. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. s. Nhb. n. Dur. w. Wm., nnw. Yks. +*brustf*, snw. Yks. +*brustf*, *bruustf*, nw. sm. & sw. Lan. I. Ma. n. Stf. n. Der. Rut. Lei. ne. Nrf. se. Ken., w. Wil. +*brūtf*, Dor.
brutf e. Suf.
brustf s. Sc. Yks., but nnw. Yks. +*brötf*, snw. Yks. +*brötf*, *brwustf*, e. Yks. +*broəstf*, em. Lan. s. Lin. n. Bck.
brūtf s. Stf. w. Wil.
brvtf Abd.
brwustf snw. Yks.

Brood, 162, 163—*briad* nnw. Yks. +*briud*.
brid Ayr. +*brūd*.
briud n. Cum. Wm., but w. Wm. *brūd*, nnw. & snw. Yks. n. Stf. Sus.
briəd m. Yks.
brid ne. Sc.
brud Uls. me. Nhb.
bruid sw. Yks.
bruəd s. Lin.
brūd Inv. Per., but e. Per. *bræd*, Ayr. s. Nhb. n. Dur. m. Cum. w. Wm. e. Yks. Lan. I. Ma. n. Der. nw. Lin. Rut. Lei. s. Oxf. se. Ken. me. Wil. Dor. e. Som.
bræd w. Frf. e. Per. s. Sc.
brād w. Som.
brüd nm. Sc., but w. Frf. e. Per. *bræd*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. Dev.
brūd wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *brid*, *brüd*, ne. Nrf. e. Dev.

Brook, *sb.*, 169, 340, 383—*briuk* sw. Yks. n. Stf.
bruk Per. n. Der. me. Wil. e. & s. Som.
brūk Dub. s. Nhb. m. Cum. nw. Lin. s. Lei. se. Ken. e. Dev.
brùk m. & s. Lan. s. Chs. ne. Shr.
brvk Dnb. m. Shr. Hrf. Oxf.
brək w. Wor.

Broom, 162, 163—*brim* Ayr. +*bræm*.
brium n. Cum. n. Wm. snw. & sw. Yks., s. Lan. +*brūm*, n. Stf. nw. Der., Lei. +*brūm*, Sus.
briəm s. Dur. w. Wm. ne. & m. Yks. nw. Lan.
brim ne. Sc.
brom Dor.
brum me. Nhb., s. Nhb. n. Dur. +*brūm*.
bruəm s. Lin.
brūm Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. s. Nhb. n. Dur. m. Cum. Wm., but n. Wm. *brium*, w. Wm. *brim*, nnw. & se. Yks. Lan., but nw. Lan. *brim*, s. Lan. +*brum*, I. Ma. s. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s. Oxf. se. Ken. me. Wil. e. & s. Som.
brvm Brks.
bræm sn. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per., wm. Sc. +*brūm*, Ayr. s. Sc.
bræum e. Suf.
brām w. Som., sw. Dev. +*brüm*.
brum Kcb. Dev., but sw. Dev. +*brem*.
brüm wm. Sc.

Brose, 386.

Broth, 82, 386—*braþ* Dor., e. Dev. +*brǫþ*.
broþ Inv. ne. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per. s. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Dub. s. Nhb. n. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. Lan., s. Lan. +*brǫþ*, I. Ma. n. Stf. nw. Der. n. Lin. Lei. n. Bck. e. & s. Som.
brǫþ m. & s. Lan. n. Der. s. Oxf. ne. Nrf. se. Ken. me. Wil. w. Som. e. Dev.
brōþ Ayr., but s. Ayr. *broþ*, Lth. Edb. m. Cum. m. Shr

Brother, 169, 297, 314, 379, 381—*briðə* Sh. I., Or. I. Bch. Abd. +*briðər*.
briðə(r) w. Som. nw. Dev.
briðər Or. I., Bnff. +*briþər*, Bch. Abd. w. Frf. Per., Ayr. +*bræðər*, Lth. Edb. Kcb., Uls. +*broðər*.
briþər Bnff.
broðə(r) e. Dev.
broðər Uls. I. Ma.
brudðər Wm., but w. Wm. *brudə(r)*, n. Lan.
brudðər n. Cum.
brudə(r) m. Cum.
bruðə(r) n. Dur. w. Wm. ne. & sw. Yks. s. Lan. Stf., but em. Stf. *briðə(r)*, n. Der. nw. Lin.
bruðər sw. Nhb.
briðə(r) sm. & sw. Lan. Dnb. em. Stf. nw. Der. Lei. Nhp s. War. s. Wor. n. & se. Shr.
brvdə(r) w. Sus.
brvdər ne. Sc., but Bnff. *briðər*, *briþər*, Bch. Abd. *brudə*, *brudər*.
brvðə(r) m. Shr. Oxf. nw. Nrf. se. Ken. Wil. e. & s. Som.
brvðər s. Sc.
brædər Ayr.
brədə(r) s. Nhb.
brəþər Peb.

Brought, 166, 358—*braχt* Or. I.
brauχt Sh. I. +*broχt*.
braut s. Nhb. n. Dur. +*brout*, n. Cum. +*broχt*, *brout*, Wm., snw. Yks. +*brout*, nw. Lan., s. Lan. +*brot*, *brout*, *brvut*, n. Der.
brāt nw. Oxf. se. Ken. nw. Wil. Dor. w. Som.
brȧt I. Ma. s. War. w. Wil.
broχt Sh. I., ne. Sc. +*brōχt*, w. Frf. Per. wm. Sc., Ayr. +*brōχt*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. Cum.
brot s. Lan., sw. Nhp. +*brout*.
brouχt sm. Sc. +*brǫχt*, but s. Ayr. *broχt*, *brōχt*, Kcb. *broχt*, s. Sc.
brout me. & s. Nhb. Dur., but n. Dur. +*braut*, n. & m. Cum., Yks. +*brvut*, but snw. Yks. +*braut*, Lan., but nw. Lan. *braut*, s. Lan. +*braut*, *brot*, *brvut*, nw. Lin., Lei. +*brǫt*.
brǫχt sm. Sc.
brǫt Stf. s. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. Nhp. m. Bck. ne. Nrf. s. Sur. Sus. me. Wil. e. Som. Dev.
bröut sw. Nhp.
brōχt ne. Sc. Ayr. Peb.
brōt Uls. m. Lin. e. Suf. Ess.
brvut Yks. s. Lan. s. Chs. nw. & e. Der. n. Lin. n. Wor.

Brow, 171—*brā* sw. Yks.
breu se. Ken., e. Dev. +*brəü*.
briu Per. +*brū*, n. Stf.
bröu n. Wm. +*brū*.

Brow (contd.)—
brü Sc., but Per.+*briu*, s.Sc. *brvu*, Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*brōu*, ne. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin.
brvu s.Sc. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. Som.
brvü e.Dev.

Brown, 171, 172—*brain* s.Chs.+*brvun*, n.Der.+*braun*.
braun nw. & se.Yks.+*brūn*, n. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der.
brāu sw.Yks.+*brem*, s.Lan.+*brǣn*.
brǣn sm. & s.Lan. n.Stf.
brem Uls., but Ant. *brun*, s.Lin., Lei.+*brvun*, se.Ken. e.Sus. w. Som.
brem sw.Yks.
brom nw.Lan. I.Ma.
brun Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *brūn*, Peb. s.Sc. Ant., n.Cum.+*brūn*.
brūn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *brun*, Per., but e.Per. *brun*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but nw. & se.Yks.+*braun*, sw.Yks. *brau*, *brem*, n.Lin.
brvun I.Ma. s.Chs. Rut. Lei. s. Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
brvun ne.Nrf.

Bruise, 263—*bīrs* Abd.+*brīs*, *brūz*.
brīz w.Frf. e.Per.+*brūz*.
brīuz m.Cum. Wm. w.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. Stf. nw.Lin.
brīs Abd.
brīz Kcb.
brūz Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Edb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Lan. I.Ma n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som.
brǣz w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
brüz Lth. Peb. e.Dev.
bərz Ayr., but s.Ayr. *brūz*.

Brush, 219, 263—*bref* Or.I. Brks.
brif w.Som.+*bōf*, nw.Dev.
bruf sm.Lan.
bruf w.Yks. m.Lin.
brōf m.Nhp.
bvf w.Som.

Build, 113, 244, 307, 428, 429, 433—*bil* I.Ma.+*bild*.
bild Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bīld*, Uls. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum., Wm.+*bīld*, nw. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*bīld*, Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin., s.Lin.+*biuld*, Rut. Lei. s.War. m.Shr., nw.Oxf. +*bwpild*, s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Som. Dev.
build s.Lin.
buld w.Wil.
bisl w.Som.
bīl s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*bīld*.
bīld Inv. Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*bīl*, n. Dur. Wm. e. se. & s.Yks. n. Lin. s.Som.
bǣld w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
bīld Kcb.
bæuld nw.Oxf.

Bulk, 253—*buk* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Sc.
bulk s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. & nw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s. Lei., e.Dev.+*bvlk*.
būk Ayr., but n.Ayr. *bvlk*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Nhb. ne. & sw. Yks. s.Lan., ne.Der.+*bùlk*.
bùlk em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Der.
bvlk n.Ayr. Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

Bull, 99—*bēl* ne.Sc., but Bnff. *bil*, Bch. Abd. *bvl*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *bvl*.
bil Bnff. s.Ayr., Ant.+*bul*.
bul Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m.Nhp. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
būl s.Lan. Glo. Dor. s.Som.
bùl m. & sw.Lan. I.Ma.
bvl Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *bil*, Lth. Edb. Peb. m.Shr. Dev.
bǣl w.Som.

Bullock, 99, 229—*bulik* sw.Nhb., Sus.+*bulək*.
bulək Ant. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin., Rut.+*bvlək*, s.Lei. m.Nhp. Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil.
būlik s.Som.
būlək Dor.
bùlək m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der., Lei.+*bvlək*, but s.Lei. *bulək*.
bvlik e. & w.Som.
bvlək Sc. em.Stf. Rut. Lei. Shr. e.Suf. Dev.

Bundle, 118, 231, 233, 300—*bundil* w.Yks.+*bundl*, n.Der., nw.Lin.+*bundl*.
bundl s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. w.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin., ne.Nrf.+*bvndl*.
bunl Wm., but w.Wm. *bundl*, sw.Yks.
bùndl sm. & s.Lan.
bvndl Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*bvnl*, Lth. Edb. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Som., e. Dev.+*bvnl*.
bvnl Bch. Abd. Per., but e.Per. *bvndl*, Ayr. Ant. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.

Burden, 115, 231, 233, 297, 302—*birdn* w.Frf. e.Per.
birn ne.Sc., but Bch. *bvrdin*, Abd.+*bvrdin*.
bodn nw.Lin.
bōdn s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*bōðn*, Wm., but w.Wm. *bādn*, n.Lan.
bōðn s.Nhb. n.Dur.
bvrdin Bch. Abd.
bvrdn Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant.
bərðn I.Ma.
bādin em.Lan.+*bādn*, n.Der.
bādn m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. em.Lan. s.Lei. Glo. s.Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. Som. e.Dev.
bāðn s.Stf.

Burn, 263, 433—*ban* s.Nrf.+*bān*.
bān ne. & s.Nrf.
bon nw.Lin.
bōn s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & nw.Lan.
brun n.Der.
brün s.Lan. s.Chs.
brvn e.Suf.
bvn n.Stf. w.Der.
bvrn Sc. Ant. n.Nhb.
bərn n.Cum. I.Ma.
bən m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. em. Lan. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Som. e.Dev.

Burnt, 263.

Burst, *inf.*, 263, 425, 427, 429, 431, 432—*bāst* ne.Nrf.
birst Bch. Abd.
bost s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*bōst*, s.Chs. n.Stf.
bōst s.Nhb. n.Dur.
brast w.Wm., s.Lan.+*bùst*.
brost sw.Lan.
brust n.Ir., but Ant. *brvst*, sw. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *brast*, sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Der., nw.Lin.+*bāst*, Lei. War. Shr.
brvst s.Ayr.+*bvrst*, Ant.
bust s.Stf.
bùs I.Ma.+*bərs*.
bùst sm. & s.Lan.
bvrst Sc., but Bch. Abd. *birst*, s.Ayr.+*brvst*.
bvst se.Cmb. Sus. w.Wil. e.Dor. Som. nw.Dev.
bərs I.Ma.
bāst n.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se. Ken. e.Dev.

Bury, 112, 229, 231, 349—*bari* me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*beri*, s.Nhb. +*bori*, n.Dur.+*bāri*, *bori*.
bāri sw.Nhb. n.Dur.
bæri e.Suf.
bǣri ne.Shr.
beri se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. n.Yks., nw.Yks.+*bəri*, e.Yks. nw.Lan., s.Lan.+*bəri*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei., ne.Nrf.+*bvrə*.
biri ne.Sc., wm.Sc.+*büri*, but n. Ayr. *būrē*, Lth. Edb. Ant.
bori s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Yks.
bvri e. & w.Som.
bvrə ne.Nrf.
bœrē s.Sc.
bœri sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
bürē Kcb.
büri wm.Sc.
būrē n.Ayr.
būrə Peb.
bəri Uls., but Ant. *biri*, n.Nhb. nw. & w.Yks. Lan., but n. Lan. *bāri*, nw.Lan. *beri*, sw. Lan. *bāri*, s.Lan.+*beri*, s.Oxf. Sus. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
bāri Wm., but w.Wm. *beri*, n. & sw.Lan. se.Ken.

Bush, 343.

Bushel, 218, 231, 233, 382—*bifl* me.Nhb., snw. & e.Yks.+*bufl*, sw.Dev.
buifl sm.Lan.
busl Lei.+*bvfl*.
bufil m. & se.Yks. em.Lan. s.Stf.
bufl s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. snw. e. & sw. Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. Lin., Rut. +*bvfl*, s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *bvfl*, n. Dev.
bufō me.Wil.
būfil n.Der. Sus.
büfil s.Lan.
büfl Ant. I.Ma. ne.Der.
bvfl Sc. Rut. Lei. n.Shr. Glo. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dor.
bāfl w.Som.

Business, 67—*beznes* ne.Sc.+*beznis*, but Bch. *biznis*, Abd. *biznes*, *biznis*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *biznis*.
beznis ne.Sc.
beznəs em.Sc., but Edb. *biznes*, s.Sc.
biznes Abd.+*biznis*, wm.Sc. Edb. Glo. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *biznəs*, me.Wil.
biznis Bch. Abd. Lth. Kcb. Uls. s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*biznəs*, nm.Yks., Lan.+*biznəs*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. e.War. e.Hrf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken., w.Som.+*bvznis*, s.Dev.
biznəs w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Cum., but n.Cum.+*biznis*, Wm. sw. & s.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. sm.Hmp. Dor. e.Dev.
bvznis w.Som.

Busk, 343.

Bustle, 97—*busil* Kcb.
busl Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin.
būsl em.Lan. s.Stf.
bùsl s.Lan. I.Ma.
bvsl Sc., but Kcb. *busil*, Ant. s. Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e. Dev.

Busy, 67, 231—*bezê* s.Sc.
bezi ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *bizi*, Dor., but e.Dor. *bvzi*.
bizê n.Ayr. Kcb. Sus.
bizi Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *bizê*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Uls. Nhb., but n. Nhb. *bəzi*, Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Wil. Som. Dev.
bvzi sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *bizi*, Kcb. *bizê*, e.Dor.
bəzi n.Nhb.

But, 173, 235, 293—*bet* ne.Sc.+*bvt*, *büt*, but Bch. *bit*, Abd.+*bit*.
bit Sh. & Or.I.+*bvt*, Bch. Abd., Lth.+*bvt*, sw.Dev.
bod m.Lan., s.Lan.+*bō*, *bùt*.
bot Uls., but Ant. *bvt*, Dor.
bō s.Lan.
bud e. & nm.Yks., m.Yks. nw. Lin.+*but*.
but me. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*būt*, n. & m.Cum. nw. m. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. e.Stf. Lin., but nw.Lin.+*bud*, Rut. m. Bck.
būt n.Dur. em.Lan. s.Stf.
bùd sm.Lan.
bùt s.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp. n. Wor.
bvd w.Som.
bvt Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc. w. Frf. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc. Ant. m.Shr. Hrf. Oxf. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. e.Som. e.Dev.
büt ne.Sc. Ayr.
bəd (unstressed form) Yks. s.Lan. w.Som.
bər (unstressed form used when the next word begins with a vowel) s.Lan. Chs. n. & e. Stf. Der.
bət (unstressed form) in *gen.* use.

Butcher, 218, 367—*bōtfə(r)* m. Nhp.
bōtfər sm.Sc.+*bvtfər*, but Kcb. *būtfər*.
butfə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin., Rut.+*bvtfə(r)*, s. Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Wil.
butfər ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.,

but s.Ayr. *bʊtʃər*, s.Sc. se.Nhb., n.Cum. + *bʊtʃər*.
bʊtʃə(r) e.Som.
bʊtʃər Kcb. n.Cum.
bʊtʃə(r) m. & s.Lan. nw.Der., Lei. + *bʊtʃə(r)*.
bʊtʃər Ant. I.Ma.
bʊtʃə(r) Rut. Lei. Shr. Glo. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. n.Ken. Sus. I.W. e. Dor. nw. & e.Dev.
bʊtʃər sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

Butter, 97, 283, 284, 287—*botər* Uls.
bʊtʃə(r) n.Lan. + *bʊtə(r)*, s.Lan. + *bʊtʃə(r)*, *bʊtə(r)*.
bʊtʃər n.Cum. + *bʊtər*, Wm., but w.Wm. *bʊtə(r)*.
bʊtə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. Yks., but e.Yks. + *bʊʃə(r)*, nw.Lan. n.Stf., n.Der. + *bʊtə(r)*, Lin. Rut. m.Bck.
bʊtər me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum.
bʊʃə(r) e.Yks. + *bʊtə(r)*.
bʊtʃə(r) em. & s.Lan.
bʊtʃər I.Ma. + *bʊtər*.
bʊtə(r) Lan., but n.Lan. + *bʊtʃə(r)*, nw.Lan. *bʊtə(r)*. em.Lan. *bʊtʃə(r)*, s.Lan. + *bʊtʃə(r)*, *bʊtʃə(r)*, s.Chs.wm.&s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr.
bʊtər I.Ma.
bʊdə(r) w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
bʊtə(r) Dnb. s.Oxf. n.Cmb. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. e.Som.
bʊtər Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per., wm.Sc. + *bʊ-ər*, Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
bʊ-ər wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
bɐtər Sh.I.

Button, 219, 233—*botn* m.Nhp.
bʊtn s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin.
bʊtn Ant. s.Lan. I.Ma.
bʊtn Sc. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.

Buy, 117, 354, 428, 429—*bae* sm. Lan. + *ba*.
bai Sc., but Abd. Per. + *bɛi*, n.Ayr. + *bài*, Peb. s.Sc. *bài*, Ant. Nhb., but se.Nhb. *bei*, Dur. n. & m. Cum. w.Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *bā*, se.Yks. + *bā*, *bī*, n.Lan., em. Lan. + *bei*, sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. Lin. m.Shr., e.Suf. + *bài*, e. & w.Som. sw.Dev.
bā m.Yks., se.Yks. + *bai*, *bī*, sm. Lan.
bài n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Wm., but w.Wm. *bai*, m.Lan., s.Lan. + *bà*, *bei*, I.Ma. s.Stf. ne.Der., s. Lin. Rut. + *boi*, s.Lei. e.Suf.
bà s.Lan.
bei Uls., but Ant. *bai*, se.Nhb. em. & s.Lan. nw.Der.
bɛi Abd. Per.
bī se.Yks.
boi n.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *bài*, se.Ken.
bʊi s.Oxf. w.Hrt. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *bɔi*, s.Som. e.Dev.
bɔi ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

By, 157, 235, 244—*ba* se.Yks. + *bai*.
bai Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. sm.Sc., Lth. + *bɔɔ*, *be*, Edb., s.Sc. + *bài*, *bei*, mc. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *bei*, m.Cum., w.Wm. + *bī*, nw.Yks. + *bei*, e.Yks., se.Yks. + *ba*, Lan., but em. & s.Lan. *bài*, n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e. & w.Som. Dev., but sw.Dev. + *bei*, w.Cor.
bɔɔ Ayr. + *bai*, *bài*, Lth.
bā wm.Sc. + *bei*, but n.Ayr. *bai*, ne. nm. & m.Yks.
bài Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Wm., but w. Wm. *bai*, *bī*. cm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. nw.Der., Rut. + *boi*, s.Lei. m.Nhp. s.War. e. Suf.
be Sh.I. Lth.
bei wm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. & s. Nhb. n.Dur. nw. & sm.Yks. Pem. sw.Dev.
bī w.Wm., e.Dor. + *bɔi*, *bʊvi*, *bʊɔi*.
boi s.Yks. n. & e.Stf. s.Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *bài*, n.Bck. m.Bdf. e.Hrt. e.Ken. e.Sus.
bʊi s.Wor. Hrf., Glo. + *bɔi*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *bai*, s.Nrf. n.Ken. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *bī*, *bɔi*, *bʊvi*, *bʊɔi*, Som., but e. & w. Som. *bai*, se.Cor.
bɔi Glo. ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
bʊvi e.Dor.
bʊɔi e.Dor.
Unstressed forms are *bi*, rarely *bɔ*.

Cabbage, 198, 366—*kabiʃ* m. Cum. Yks.
kabitʃ sm.Lan. Chs. n.Der.

Cackle, 366.

Cage, 204, 249, 363, 366—*kaidʒ* se.Ken.
kɐdʒ n.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. m.Nhp. s.Oxf.
kēdʒ Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Cor.
kiɔdʒ w.Som.
kīdʒ Glo.
kjēdʒ n.Der.

Cake, 43, 44, 45, 249—*kaik* se. Ken.
keik sm.Lan. n.Stf. Lei.
kek e. & s.Som.
kɐɔk n.Dur. + *kiɔk*, *kjek*, n.Cum. + *kiek*, m. & se.Yks. + *kiɔk*, sw. & ms.Yks. Lan., but em. & sw. Lan. *kēk*, Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus., Dor. + *kiɔk*, e.Dev. + *kēk*.
kēk Sc., but ne.Sc. *kjak*, Bch. Abd. + *kjāk*, em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. Rut. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. e. Dev.
kiak m.Cum., n.Wm. + *kiɔk*, w. Wm. nw.Yks.
kiek me.Nhb. n.Cum.
kiɔk Nhb., but me.Nhb. *kiek*, s. Nhb. + *kjek*, n.Dur. n.Wm. e. m. & se.Yks. s.War. n.Hrf. Glo. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som.
kik m.Chs.
kjak ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kēk*, *kjāk*, Wm., but n.Wm. *kiak*, *kiɔk*, w.Wm. *kiak*.
kjāk Bch. Abd. + *kēk*.
kjeik sw.Nhp. + *kjek*.
kjek s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Nhp.
kjēk em.Stf. n.Der. Not. ne.Nhp.

Calf, 38, 249, 280, 378, 380—*kaf* Inv., ne.Sc. + *kāf*, but Abd. + *kāv*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *kāf*, Kcb. *kàv*, s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *kāv*, me.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *kāf*, m.Nhp. + *kāf*, *kjaf*.
kāf Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Nhb., but me.Nhb. *kaf*, se.Nhb. *kōf*, sw.Nhb. *kɔɔf*, s.Nhb. + *kaf*, n.Dur. I.Ma., n. Lin. + *kǫf*, Rut. s.Lei. m.Nhp., w.War. + *kǫf*, n.Wor. s.Oxf., n.Bck. + *keɔf*, m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *kāf*, e.Dor. + *kāf*, Som. but nw. Som. *kæf*, e.Som. *kæv*, w.Som. *kāv*, *kjav*.
kāv Abd. + *kāf*, Ant., w.Som. + *kjāv*.
kàf Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kǫf*, s.Ayr. *kāf*, Dub. s.War. se.Ken.
kàv Kcb., e.Dev. + *kæɔf*.
kæɔf nw.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *kāf*, *kæf*, e.Dev.
kæf Glo. e.Sus. me.Wil., w.Wil. + *kæv*, e.Dor. nw.Som. w.Cor.
kæv w.Wil. e.Som.
keɔf n.Bck.
kiɔf Ess.
kjaf m.Nhp.
kjāf e.Oxf. n.Dev.
kjāv w.Som.
kof s.Lan. + *kǫf*, *kǫv*, e.Stf., ne. Der. + *kǫf*, s.Der.
koɔf m.Cum. + *kǫf*, m.Yks. + *kuɔf*, sw.Yks. nw.Lan. + *kōf*.
kǫf wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. Yks., e.Yks. + *kōf*, Lan., but nw. Lan. *koɔf*, *kōf*, s.Lan. + *kof*, *kǫv*, Chs. Dnb. Stf., but e.Stf. *kof*, ne. Der. Lin., but n.Lin. + *kāf*, Lei., but s.Lei. *kāf*, e. & w.War. s. Wor. n. & m.Shr.
kǫv s.Lan. n.Der. n.Hrf.
kɔɔf sw.Nhb.
kōf se.Nhb. e. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan. e.Der.
kuɔf m.Yks.

Call, 40, 249, 255, 429—*ka* Abd. + *kā*, s.Ayr. + *kal*, Kcb.
kal Inv. s.Ayr., s.Nhb. + *kā*, *kāl*, e.Oxf.
kaɔl Glo. + *kāl*, *kæl*, *kǫl*.
kā Sh.I. + *kæ*, Or.I., ne.Sc. + *kà*, but Abd. + *ka*, sn.Sc. + *kà*, w. Frf. e.Per. Ant., s.Nhb. n.Dur. + *kāl*, n.Cum. + *koɔ*, *kǫ*, m.Wm. + *kō*.
kāl s.Nhb. n.Dur., ne.Yks. + *kǫl*, nm.Yks. + *koɔl*, *kǫl*, Glo. Sus. Dor. Dev., but sw.Dev. *kǫl*, w.Cor. + *kæl*.
kà ne. & sn.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kǫ*, s.Ayr. *ka*, *kal*, Peb. s.Sc., n.Nhb. + *kǫ*.
kàl Uls., but Ant. *kā*.
kæɔl nw.Wil.
kæ Sh.I. Cai.
kæl Glo. me. & w.Wil. w.Cor.
kjal w.Som. + *kjǫl*, *kǫl*.
kjel e.Stf.
kjǫl w.Som.
kol m.Shr.
koɔ n.Cum., snw.Yks. + *kǫl*.
koɔl nm. & m.Yks., ms.Yks. + *kǫl*, sw.Yks. + *kōl*, nw. & em.Lan. s.Lin.
kǫ em.Sc., but Peb. *kà*, wm.Sc. n.Nhb. Cum., but n.Cum. + *kā*, *koɔ*, e.Cum. + *kō*, w.Cum. *kō*, Wm. + *kō*, but m.Wm. + *kā*, Lan. + *kō*, but nw. & em.Lan. *koɔl*, s.Lan. + *kǫl*. Chs. n.Stf., n.Der. + *kō*, ne.Der. + *kō*, *kōl*, e.Der. + *kǫl*, *kō*, w.Der. n.Lin. s.Lei. ne. & se.Shr.
kǫl ne. snw. nm. & ms.Yks., s. Lan. + *kǫ*, *kō*, I.Ma. Flt. wm. Stf. e. & s.Der. Not. nw. & m. Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *kǫ*, ne. & m.Nhp. War. n.Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. sm.Hmp. Som., but w.Som. + *kjal*, *kjǫl*, sw.Dev.
kō sw.Nhb., e.Cum. + *kǫ*, w.Cum. Wm. Lan. n. ne. & e.Der.
kōl sw. & s.Yks. ne.Der.

Calve, 429.

Came—*kam* se.Ken.
kam Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *kem*, wm.Sc. + *kàm*, but n.Ayr. *kām*, sm.Sc. + *kæm*, but Kcb. *kàm*, Uls. me.Nhb., se. & s.Nhb. + *kom*, n.Dur. + *kiɔm*, *kom*, ne. Yks., nm.Yks. + *kom*, m.Yks.
kām Ayr. n.Nhb.
kàm wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc.
kæm sm.Sc.
kem Inv. Peb.
kɐm n.Cum. + *kiɔm*, *kom*, se.Yks. + *kom*, nw. & sw.Lin. s.Oxf.
kōm em.Lan. Som.
kiam w.Wm., nnw.Yks. + *kuam*.
kiɔm n.Dur. n.Cum. se.Hrt.
kom se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. e. nm. se. & sw.Yks. n. Lan. n.Stf., n.Lin. + *kum*.
kōm ne.Nrf.
kuam nnw.Yks.
kum n.Lin.
kūm s.Lan. n.Der.

Camel, 198.

Can, *sb.*, 30, 249—*kan* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but sm.Lan. *kjan*, s.Lan. + *kon*, I.Ma. + *kān*, s.Stf. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
kān Ayr. n.Nhb. I.Ma.
kàn Inv. Lth. Peb. Kcb.
kæn se.Hrt. ne.Nrf., se.Ken. + *ken*, Som. e.Dev.
ken se.Ken.
kjan sm.Lan. n.Der. Lei.
kon s.Lan. + *kan*, s.Chs.

Can, *v.*, 22, 235—*ka* w.Wm. + *kan*.
kan Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. + *kɔn*, sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per. + *kɔn*, s.Ayr. + *kin*, *kɔn*, Lth. Edb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum., Wm. + *kɔn*, but w.Wm. + *ka*, nw. & sw.Yks. + *kɔn*, n. & nw.Lan., I.Ma. + *kɔn*, nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
kàn Kcb.
kæn se.Ken. + *ken*, me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som., but s.Som. *ken*, e. Dev. + *kin*.
ken se.Ken. Sus. s.Som.
kin Ayr., but s.Ayr. + *kan*, *kɔn*, ne.Nrf. nw. & e.Dev.
kon m.sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs., n.Stf. + *kɔn*, s.Stf. n.Der. e.War. m. Shr.
kun Peb.
kɔn (unstressed form) Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Wm. nw. & sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. Wor. w.Cor.

Candle, 31, 249, 300—*kandl* mc. & s.Nhb. + *kanl*, m.Lan., sm. Lan. + *kjandl*, s.Lan. + *kondl*, I.Ma. + *kjandl*, s.Chs. s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
kanl ne.Sc., but Bch. *kānl*, Abd. + *kānl*, sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *konl*, but n.Ayr. *kānl*, *kǫnl*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *kānl*, me. &

Candle (contd.)—s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum.Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin. e. Som. n. & sw.Dev.
kānəl Sh.I.
kānl Bch., Abd.+*kanl*, w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*kǫnl*, s. Ayr. *kanl*, Ant. n.Nhb.
kànl Inv. Peb. s.Sc.
kændl se.Ken.+*kendl*, me. & w. Wil. Dor. Som., but e.Som. *kanl*, w. & s.Som. *kænl*.
kænl Sus. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
kendl se.Ken.
kjandl sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der.
kondl s.Lan. n.Stf.
konl Per., but e.Per. *kānl*, wm. Sc.
kǫnl n.Ayr.+*kānl*, Lth. Edb.
Can't, 267.
Cap, 22, 249, 378—*kap* n.Ayr.+*kep*, Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but sm.Lan.+*kjap*, I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
kāp s.Oxf.
kæp se.Ken.+*kep*, Dor. Som. e. Dev.
kep Sc., but n.Ayr.+*kap*, Kcb. *kap*, Ant. se.Ken. nw.Dev.
kjap sm.Lan.+*kap*, ne.Der.
Captain, 275.
Car=left-handed, 323.
Card, 201, 363—*kard* n.Cum. I.Ma.
kaəd w.Wm. n.Stf.
kād s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum.Wm., but w.Wm. *kaəd*, n.Lan.s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken., Dor. +*kiəd*.
keəd sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*kōd*, s. Lan. me.Wil.
keərd Inv. Ant.
kèrd s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
kērd Sc., but Inv. *keərd*, Abd.+*kjard*, s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. *kèrd*.
kiəd Dor.
kjard Abd.+*kērd*.
kjād n.Der. w.Som.
kōd em.Lan.
Care, 44, 46, 249—*kā(r)* nnw.Yks. +*kiə(r)*, *kiə(r)*, snw.Yks.+*kē(r)*, *kiə(r)*, s.Lin. n.Lei. n.Shr.
kàr nw.Wm.
kea(r) nnw. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s. Dur.+*kiə(r)*, Cum., but n.Cum. *keər*, *kér*, n.Wm., nm.Yks.+ *kiə(r)*, m. sw. & s.Yks. n.Lan., sw.Lan.+*kjeə(r)*, *kjuə(r)*, *kjüə(r)*, s.Lan.+*kiə(r)*, *kjeə(r)*, n.Stf.+ *kjæ(r)*, s.Stf.+*kā(r)*, ne.Der.+ *kjæ(r)*, Not.+*kiə(r)*, n.Lin. Lei., but n.Lei. *kā(r)*, m.Nhp. s. Wor. e.Hrf. m.Bck. Suf., Ess. +*kiə(r)*, Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. sm. Hmp., me.Wil.+*kiə(r)*, Dor., but e.Dor. *kiə(r)*, n.Dev., e. Dev.+*kiə r*.
keər Inv. Uls. Ant., se.Nhb. n. Cum.+*kēr*.
kèr wm.Sc.+*kēr*.
kē(r) snw.Yks.
kēr Sc., but Cai. *kjeər*, Inv. *keər*, wm.Sc.+*kér*, me. & se.Nhb. n. Cum. w.Wm.
kiə(r) nnw. & snw.Yks., nw.Lan. +*kiə(r)*.
kiərəs. Dur.+*kea(r)*, m. & se.Wm., s.Wm.+*kjeə(r)*, nnw. & nm. Yks., nw. & s.Lan. Not. e.War. ne.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Oxf., but e.Oxf.+*kjə(r)*, Bdf. se.Hrt. Ess. Sus., but w.Sus. *keə(r)*, Wil., but me.Wil.+*kea(r)*, e.Dor. Som. e.Dev. w.Cor.
kiər I.Ma.
kjæ(r) ms.Lan.+*kjuə(r)*, Chs.+ *kjea(r)*, n. & wm.Stf., ne. nw. e. & s.Der.
kjea(r) s.Wm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & w.Der. m.Lin. Nrf.
kjeər Cai.
kjiə(r) m.Lan.
kjü(r) e.Oxf.+*kiə(r)*.
kjuə(r) sw. & ms.Lan.
kjū(r) sw.Lan.
kjā(r) sm.Lan.
kā(r) em.Lan. s.Stf.
Carrot, 198, 229, 233. 249, 363 —*karit* Bch., Abd.+*karət*, Yks., but nw.Yks. *karət*, em. Lan.+*kerit*, se.Lan. s.Oxf.
karət Inv. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. I. Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei., w. Wil.+*kārət*.
kārit Edb.
kārət w.Wil.
kāt e.Suf. Sus.
kàrit Lth. s.Sc.
kàrət Ayr., but s.Ayr. *karət*.
kærit m.Shr.
kærət se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. e. Dev.
kerit em.Lan.
kerət ne.Nrf.
kjarət n.Der.
Carry, 198, 231, 233, 249—*kari* s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*ken*, n. & m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but em.Lan. *keri*, se.Lan. *kori*, n. Stf. nw. & m.Lin. s.Oxf.
kā(r) Cum., but n. & m.Cum. *kari*, Der., but n.Der. *kjeri*, ne.Der. *kjā(r)*, Nhp. Pem. Glo. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *kari*, Brks., Ken.+ *kæri*, Sus. I.W. Wil., Dor.+ *kæri*, Som., but w.Som. *kjā(r)*, Dev., but e.Dev. *kæri*, Cor.
kæri Ken. Dor. e.Dev.
kāri I.Ma.
kerè Bch., Abd.+*kēri*, w.Frf. e. Per. Kcb.
keri n.Dur. em.Lan.
keəri Ant.
kèri Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc.
kēri Abd. Ayr.
kjā(r) ne.Der. w.Som.
kjer ne.Sc., but Bch. *kerè*, Abd. *kerè*, *kēri*.
kjeri n.Der.
kori Inv. se.Lan.
Cart, 37, 249—*kart* sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
kat Not. m.Nhp.
kaət w.Wm. em.Lan. s.Lan. n. Stf. Som., but w.Som. *kāt*, s. Som. *keət*, e.Dev.
kāt n.Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan., m. Lan.+*kæt*, em.Stf.+*kjāt*, s.Stf. nw. & m.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Hnt. se.Ken. Sus. w.Som. nw.Dev.
kæt m. & sw.Lan.
keət s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Som.
kèrt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per. s.Sc.
kērt Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.
kət e.Hrf.
kjāt em.Stf. n. & e.Der. Glo. w. Oxf. nw.Hrt.
kjət sm.Lan.+*kōt*.
kǫt s.Wor.
kərt Uls., but Ant. *kērt*.
kət sm.Lan.
Case, 204, 249, 363—*kais* se. Ken.
kās e.Dor.+*kiəs*.
kæs s.Dev.
keis Ant. Lei., but n.Lei. *kēs*.
kes Sh.I. Bch. Abd.
keəs nm. & se.Yks.+*kiəs*, sw. Yks.+*kēs*, n.Lan. Stf., but n. Stf.+*kjes*, s.Stf. *kēs*, Lin. s. Oxf., Bdf.+*kiəs*, w.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken.
kès ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kes*, sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
kēs Or.I. Cai. Inv. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *keis*, se. Nhb.+*kiəs*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw. & s.Yks. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. Rut. n.Lei., e.Hrf.+*kiəs*, me.Wil.
kias m. & w.Cum. Wm., but n. Wm.+*kiəs*, m.Wm. *kiəs*, nw. Yks. nw.Lan.
kies n.Cum.
kiəs s.Sc. se.Nhb. s.Dur., n.Wm. +*kias*, m.Wm. e. nm. m. & se. Yks., Glo.+*kīs*, e.Hrf. Bdf. se. Hrt. w.Wil. e.Dor., w.Som.+ *kiəz*.
kiəz w.Som.
kīs Glo. Sus.
kjes n.Stf.+*keəs*, nw.Der. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *keəs*.
kjēs n.Der. s.Nrf.
Cask, 343.
Cast, 428, 429, 433.
Castle, 26, 231, 233, 249—*kasil* Kcb. Dub.
kasl w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr.+*kàsl*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em. Lan. *kaəsl*, Lei.
kastl Bch. Abd.
kaəsl em.Lan. Dor. e.Dev.
kāsl Ayr.+*kàsl*, but s.Ayr.+*kasl*, Ant. n.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se. Ken. sw.Dev.
kàsl Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
kàsl Lth. Edb.+*kàstl*.
kàstl Lth. Edb.
kæsl Sus. Som.
kæsò me.Wil.
kjasl n.Der.
Cat, 23—*kat* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.&m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but m.Lan.+*kjat*, I.Ma.Stf. m.Lin. s.Lei. Shr., but m.Shr. *kæt*.
kāt Lth. Edb. Ant. n.Nhb.
kàt Inv. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
kæt m.Shr. s.Oxf., se.Ken.+*ket*, Sus. Wil. Dor. Som., but w. Som. *kjæt*, e.Dev. w.Cor.
ket Lon. se.Ken.
kjat m.Lan. n.Der. Not.
kjæt w.Som.
Catch, 198, 249, 367, 428, 429, 433, 434—*katf* Sc. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *kētf*, *kotf*, sm.Lan.+*kjatf*, se.Lan. *ketf*, I.Ma.+*kætf*, Lin.
kætf I.Ma. Dor. e.Dev.
ketf se.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. m. Shr. Oxf. Lon. se.Ken. Sus. w. Som. nw.Dev.
kētf em.Lan.+*kotf*.
kotf Hrt. Ess. me.Wil.
kjatf sm.Lan.+*katf*.
kjetf n.Der.
kotf em.Lan. w.Wor.
kutf ne.Nrf.
Catechism, 385.
Cater-corner, 323.
Catterwaul, 336.
Caunse, 323.
Causeway, 267.
Cave=to separate chaff, 336.
Cease, 220, 328—*seiəs* se.Yks.
seəs e.Suf.
sès w.Frf. e.Per.
sēs Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Abd. *siəs*, s. Stf. s.War. n.Shr. Glo. ne.Nrf. Dor. w.Som.
sēz I.Ma. me.Wil.
sis s.Nhb. n.Dur.
siəs Abd. e. m. & sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf.
sìs Ayr. Kcb.
sīs Inv. n.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. em.Lan., n.Der.+*sīz*, se.Ken.
sīz n.Der.
Celery, 209, 229, 233—*salri*+ *salərì* Ant. se.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*selərì*, m.Cum., Wm. +*selərì*, e. m. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. n.Shr. Oxf. Brks. e. Sus. n.Dev.
sæləri s.Wor. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *salri*+*salərì*, w.Wil. Som. e. Dev.
sæləri me.Wil.
selərè w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
seləri Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm.
solərì Glo.
Cellar, 209.
Certain, 210, 231, 233—*sartn* Ldd. me.Nhb.
sartn Uls.+*sertn*, but Ant. *sertin*, Ldd. *sartin*, se.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.
sātin s.Nhb.+*sātn*, w.Wm., e. Yks. nw.Lan.+*sātn*, ms.Lan. +*sætin*, *sītn*, s.Lan.Chs. n.Stf. Der. Not. Lin., but n. & nw. Lin. *sātn*, Lei., but n.Lei. *sītin*, m.Nhp. s.War. n.Wor. Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. w.Som., but nw.Som. *sātn*.
sātn nnw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *sartn*, Wm., but w. Wm. *sātin*, Yks., but e.Yks.+ *sātin*, n. nw. & m.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. e. & s.Oxf. Sus., but e.Sus. *sātin*, sm.Hmp., e.Dor. +*sītn*, nw. & e.Som.
særtn s.Sc.
sætin em. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+ *sītn*.
sertin Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
sertn Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Uls.
seətin Rut.
sərtn Sh.I. wm.Sc.
sītin n.Lei. e.War. e.Hrf.
sītn ms.Lan. e.Dor.
zātin Wil., but nw. & w.Wil.+ *zātn*, n.Dev.+*zītn*.
zātn Brks. nw. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *sātn*, *sītn*, e.Dev.
zītn n.Dev.
Chafe, 204, 367.
Chaff, 336—*kaf* Sc., but Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. *kāf*, Ayr. Lth.

Edb. Peb. *kǫf*, Irel., but Ant. *kāf*, Nhb., but n.Nhb. *kāf*, sw. Nhb. *tʃaf*, Dur., but n.Dur. + *tʃaf*, Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *tʃæf*, sm.Lan. *tʃof*, s.Lan. *tʃaf*, *tʃāf*.
kāf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. n.Nhb.
kǫf Ayr., but s.Ayr. *kaf*, Lth. Edb. Peb.
tʃaf sw.Nhb., n.Dur. + *kaf*, sm. Lan., s.Lan. + *tʃāf*, Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei.
tʃæf em.Lan.
tʃāf s.Lan. I.Ma., nw.Oxf. + *tʃǫf*, s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som. e.Dev.
tʃæf Sus. Som., but s.Som. *tʃāf*.
tʃǣf me.Wil. Dor.
tʃǫf nw.Oxf.
Chaffinch, 336.
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Chain, 205—*tʃain* me.Wil. w. Som.
tʃēn n.Dur., sm.Lan. + *tʃiən*, n. Ken. + *tʃin*.
tʃiən sm. & s.Lan.
tʃin s.Sc.
tʃin e.Stf., ne.Nrf. (*obs.*), e.Suf. n.Ken.
Chair, 207, 367—*fēr* Sh.I.
tʃair Ant.
tʃaiə(r) me.Wil., w.Wil. + *tʃæiə(r)*.
tʃāə(r) ne.Nrf. + *tʃeə(r)*.
tʃæiə(r) w.Wil.
tʃǣ(r) se.Ken.
tʃeir wm.Sc. + *tʃēr*, s.Sc. + *tʃēir*.
tʃeiə(r) s.Chs. + *tʃiə(r)*, m.Nhp.
tʃeiər sn.Sc. + *tʃeər*.
tʃeə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n.Lan., m.Lan. + *tʃiə(r)*, n.Stf. nw.Lin. + *tʃiə(r)*, s.War., n.Bck. + *tʃiə(r)*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Dor.
tʃeə sn.Sc., n.Cum. + *tʃēr*, I.Ma. + *tʃiər*.
tʃēir s.Sc.
tʃēj(r) e.Sus.
tʃēr w.Wm. + *tʃēr*.
tʃēr Abd. + *tʃiər*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum. w.Wm.
tʃiə(r) m. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. & w.Der. nw. & s. Lin. Rut. Lei. e. & w.War. n.Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. n. & m. Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. Sus., but e. Sus. *tʃēj(r)*, I.W. Dor., but e. Dor. *tʃeə(r)*, n. & e.Dev.
tʃiər Bch. Abd. se.Nhb. I.Ma.
tʃir ne.Sc., but Bch. *tʃiər*, Abd. *tʃēr*, *tʃiər*.
tʃō(r) e.Som.
Chaise, 385.
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kǫk Sc., but Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. *kāk*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. *tʃāk*, Kcb. *tʃàk*, Nhb. + *tʃāk*, but sw. Nhb. *tʃoək*, Dur., but n.Dur. *tʃāk*, Cum., but m.Cum. *tʃoək*, nw.Der. Lin. e.An.
tʃāk w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. me.Wil. Dor.
tʃàk Kcb., Wm. + *tʃǫk*.
tʃok e.Dev. + *tʃǫk*.
tʃoək sw.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw. & em.Lan., s.Lan. + *tʃǫk*, *tʃōk*.
tʃǫk Wm.Lan., but nw. & em.Lan. *tʃoək*, s.Lan. + *tʃoək*, *tʃōk*, I.Ma.
Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Som. e.Dev.
tʃōk s Lan. nw. & e.Oxf.
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tʃambə(r) m.Cum. nnw.Yks. ne. Nrf., s.Nrf. + *tʃāmbə(r)*, w.Wil. + *tʃæmbə(r)*.
tʃambər se.Nhb. + *tʃamər*, *tʃemər*. n.Cum.
tʃamə(r) s.Nhb. + *tʃēmbə(r)*, n Dur. + *tʃemə(r)*, snw.Yks., se.Yks. + *tʃamə(r)*, *tʃēmə(r)*.
tʃamər sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *tʃǫmər*, Ant. se.Nhb.
tʃāmbə(r) n.Lin. + *tʃeəmbə(r)*, n. Wor. n.Bck. Bdf. s.Nrf. Ess.
tʃāmə(r) ne.Yks. + *tʃēmə(r)*, sc. & ms.Yks.
tʃāmər ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
tʃàmər Kcb.
tʃàmər s.Sc.
tʃæmbə(r) Lei. + *tʃeimbə(r)*, Sus., but w.Sus. *tʃeimbə(r)*, w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
tʃeimbə(r) n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken. s. Sur. w.Sus.
tʃemə(r) n.Dur. n.Dev.
tʃemər se.Nhb.
tʃeəmbə(r) Lin., but n.Lin. + *tʃāmbə(r)*.
tʃeəmə(r) m. & sw.Yks.
tʃēmbə(r) s.Nhb.Wm., but w.Wm. *tʃēmbər*, Lan., but se.Lan. *tʃoəmbə(r)*, s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. e. Suf. me.Wil. w.Cor.
tʃēmbər Inv. Ayr. w.Wm. I.Ma.
tʃēmə(r) ne. e. & se.Yks.
tʃimbə(r) nw.Dev. + *tʃiambə(r)*.
tʃimə(r) Som.
tʃiambə(r) nw.Dev.
tʃoəmbə(r) se.Lan.
tʃǫmər wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
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tʃans Inv. Bch. Abd., sn.Sc. + *tʃǫns*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. w.Wm. n.Yks., e.Yks. + *tʃāns*, m.Yks., se.Yks. + *tʃons*, n. & m.Lan., I.Ma. + *tʃons*, Flt. n. Der. nw.Lin., Rut. + *tʃāns*, *tʃānf*, Shr. Hnt. nw.Nrf., w.Som. + *tʃans*.
tʃantʃ n.Lin., Lei. + *tʃǣns*.
tʃāns ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *tʃans*. n.Nhb. e.Yks., s.Stf. + *tʃǫns*, Rut. m.Nhp. s.Oxf., se.Hrt. + *tʃǫns*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. e. Sus. e.Dor. w.Som.
tʃānf Rut.
tʃāns Ayr., but s.Ayr. *tʃans*.
tʃæns w.Wil. + *tʃǣns*, Dor., but e. Dor. *tʃāns*.
tʃǣns Lei. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev.
tʃēnts nm.Brks.
tʃons se. sw. & s.Yks. em.Lan., s. Lan. + *tʃǫns*, I.Ma. n.Stf. e.Hrf.
tʃoəns se.Lan.
tʃǫns sn.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Lan. s. Stf. se.Hrt.
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tʃandʒ s.Nrf. e.Som.
tʃæindʒ w.Wil. + *tʃændʒ*.
tʃændʒ Glo. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. + *tʃiəndʒ*.
tʃǣndʒ me.Wil.
tʃeindʒ sm.Sc., but Kcb. *tʃēindʒ*. Ant. sw.Nhp. e.Sus.
tʃeəndʒ n.Cum. c. m. & sw.Yks.
n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dev.
tʃēindʒ wm.Sc. Kcb.
tʃēndʒ s.Sc.
tʃēndʒ Inv. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan., but sm.Lan. *tʃēng*, sw.Lan. + *tʃondʒ*, s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. e.Suf.
tʃenʃ I.Ma.
tʃēng sm.Lan.
tʃiəndʒ w.Som.
tʃing w.Frf. e.Per.
tʃindʒ Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. m.Chs. Dnb.
tʃondʒ sw.Lan. + *tʃēndʒ*, m.Nhp.
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tʃānt Ayr. n.Nhb. s.Stf. s.Oxf.
tʃānt s.Sc.
tʃænt me.Wil.
tʃent se.Lan.
tʃēnt em.Lan. + *tʃont*.
tʃont sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Stf.
tʃǫnt Lth. Edb.
Chap, 188—*tʃap* Sc., but Edb. Peb. *tʃāp*, Nhb., but me.Nhb. *tʃep*, s.Nhb. + *tʃep*, n.Dur. + *tʃep*, m. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em. Lan. *tʃep*, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. Hrf., s. Pem. + *tʃæp*, Glo. Oxf. nm. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. nw. Nrf., e.Suf. + *tʃæp*, w.Suf. Ess. w.Som., s.Som. + *tʃæp*, n. & sw. Dev. e.Cor.
tʃāp nw.Hrt.
tʃap Edb. Peb.
tʃæp s.Pem. m. & s.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken., but e.Ken. + *tʃep*, e.Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som., but w.Som. *tʃap*, s.Som. + *tʃap*, e.Dev.
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tʃeis Ant.
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tʃēs Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per.
tʃēs Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. Wm., but w.Wm. *tʃes*, se.Yks. em.Lan., s.Lan. + *tʃiəs*, s.Stf. I.Ma. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf.
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tʃep sm. & s.Lan. + *tʃiəp*, s.Chs. Flt. s.Stf., n.Der. + *tʃiəp*, *tʃīp*, Lei. + *tʃēp*, *tʃip*, sw.Nhp. w. War., s.War. + *tʃop*, m.Shr., nw.Oxf. + *tʃop*, e.Oxf. me.Wil.
tʃeəp n.Stf. e.Suf.
tʃēp ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls., but Ant. *tʃeip*.
tʃep wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *tʃip*, *tʃīp*, s.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma. Lei., ne.Shr. + *tʃip*, Glo. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. Sus. n. & sw.Dev.
tʃip n.Cum. + *tʃīp*, wm.Stf. nw. Der. Lei. ne.Shr. w.Som.
tʃiəp Wm., but w.Wm. *tʃīp*, Yks., but nnw.Yks. + *tʃeip*, se.Yks. + *tʃip*, Lan., but sm. & s.Lan. + *tʃep*, n.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Bdf. w.Wil. s.Som.
tʃīp Ayr., but n.Ayr. + *tʃip*, s. Ayr. *tʃēp*, Edb. s.Sc.
tʃīp Inv. n.Ayr. + *tʃip*, Lth. Peb. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w. Wm., se.Yks. + *tʃiəp*, n.Der. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *tʃip*, s.Som. *tʃiəp*.
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tʃeət se.Lan. n.Stf. w.Hrt. e. Suf.
tʃēt ne.Sc., but Abd. + *tʃīt*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
tʃēt I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Shr. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som. nw.Dev.
tʃiat nw.Lan.
tʃit n.Cum. n.Der.
tʃiət s.Dur. sw.Wm. Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf., w.Wil. + *tʃīt*.
tʃīt Ayr., but s.Ayr. *tʃīt*, Lth. Edb. Kcb.
tʃīt Inv., Abd. + *tʃēt* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. ne. & w.Wm. se.Ken. w.Wil.
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tʃik I.Ma. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
tʃik Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per., Ayr. + *tʃīk*, Kcb.
tʃīk Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. Som., but w.Som. *tʃik*.
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tʃeəz e.Suf.
tʃēz Rut. + *tʃīz*, w.War., n.Wor. n. & ne.Shr. + *tʃīz*, m.Bck. ne. Nrf., Sus. + *tʃīz*.
tʃiəz m. se. & sw.Yks. + *tʃīz*, s.Lin. s.Som. + *tʃīz*.
tʃīz I.Ma. Lei. n.Dev.
tʃīz s.Sc.
tʃīz Sc., but s.Sc. *tʃīz*, Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. e.Yks., m. se. & sw.Yks. + *tʃiəz*, Lan., but s. Lan. + *tʃeiz*, w.Chs. Stf. n.nw. & e.Der. Not. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Wor. n. ne. & e.Shr. Glo. Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Som., but s.Som. + *tʃiəz*, e.Dev.
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kəst Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kest*, s.Ayr. *kist*.
tʃast se.Ken.
tʃes Dor. s.Som., e.Dev.+*tʃest*, *tʃis*.
tʃest s Nhb. n.Dur., n.Lan.+*kist*, em.Lan. n.Stf. Rut., Lei.+*tʃist*, s.Oxf. Sus. Som., but w.Som. *tʃis*, s.Som. *tʃes*, e.Dev.+*tʃis*.
tʃis I.Ma. w.Som. e.Dev.
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tʃā ne.Sc.+*tʃou*, but Abd.+*tʃa*, w. Frf. e.Per. w.Wil.
tʃeu snw.Yks.+*tʃou*, sw.Yks.+*tʃiu*, n.Lan.+*tʃō*, nw.Lan. se. Ken.
tʃiu sw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*tʃū*, Lin. Rut., Lei.+*tʃū*, ne.Shr.+*tʃō*, Som., but e.Som. *tʃō*, w.Som. *tʃou*.
tʃiə m.Yks.
tʃou ne.Sc. Per., but e.Per. *tʃā*, s.Sc. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*tʃau*, n.Dur.+*tʃau*, n. & m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks., e.Yks.+*tʃou*, em. Lan. e.Suf.
tʃō n.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr. m.Bck. Sus., but e.Sus. *tʃou*, w.Sus. *tʃō*, e.Som. e.Dev.
tʃō s.Sur. w.Sus.
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tʃikn Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*tʃikin*, n.Dur. Wm., but n.Wm. *tʃikin*, I.Ma. n.Stf. Sus. me. Wil. Som., but s.Som. *tʃikin*, e.Dev.
tʃokn Bch. Abd.
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tʃaid s Nhb. n Dur.
tʃeid Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.
tʃoid se.Ken.
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tʃeif n.Stf., Lei.+*tʃif*.
tʃeəf se.Lan. e.Suf.
tʃēf I.Ma. s.Stf.
tʃif ne.Nrf. Dor.
tʃiəf m.Yks.+*tʃīf*, se.Yks. n.Der. s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
tʃif w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *tʃif*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.
tʃif Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. e. & m.Yks. Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken.
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ʃild Sh.I.
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tʃailt n.Der.+*tʃāilt*.
tʃaiəld s.Sur. w.Sus., w.Wil.+*tʃoild*, *tʃoiəld*.
tʃavld s.Lan.+*tʃāild*, *tʃailt*, *tʃoilt*.
tʃāld m.Yks.
tʃālt sm.Lan.
tʃāil I.Ma.+*tʃeil*, *tʃoil*, e.Der.+*tʃaild*, *tʃailt*, *tʃoild*, se.Hrt.+*tʃoild*.
tʃāild nw. m. & s.Lan. Dnb., e. & s.Der. Not. Rut.+*tʃoild*, Lei. +*tʃoild*, but n.Lei. *tʃaild*, m. Nhp.+*tʃoild*, w.War. s.Wor., se.Shr.+*tʃoild*, nw.Hrt.+*tʃoild*, *tʃoil*, Cmb., but se.Cmb. *tʃoild*, w.Suf.
tʃailt s.Lan. Chs. n. & e.Der.
tʃàld sw.Yks.+*tʃōld*, e.Ken.+*tʃoild*.
tʃæild m.Shr.
tʃeil I.Ma. s.Pem.
tʃeild Uls. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.
tʃeild Inv. Kcb.
tʃil n. & nw.Dev., sw.Dev.+*tʃiəl*, *tʃīl*, Cor.+*tʃild*.
tʃiəl w.Som., s.Som.+*tʃīl*, sw. Dev.
tʃīl ne.Sc. Lth. s.Som. e. sw. & s.Dev.
tʃild e.Som. Cor.
tʃoild s.Yks., n.Stf.+*tʃoilt*, e. & s. Der. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m. Nhp. e.War., n.Bck.+*tʃoild*, m. Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. se Cmb. Ess. e.Ken., e.Sus.+*tʃoild*.
tʃoilt em. & s.Lan. n.Stf.
tʃōld sw.Yks.
tʃoil I.Ma., w.Oxf.+*tʃoild*, nw. Hrt. n.Ken. nw.Wil.
tʃoild Flt. s.War. n. & se.Shr. n. Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n. Bck. w.Hrt. nw.Nrf. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil., e.Dor.+*tʃoil*, *tʃoild*.
tʃoiəld w.Wil.
tʃoil Glo.+*tʃoild*, e.Dor.
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tʃildðər Wm., but w.Wm *tʃildrən*, I.Ma.+*tʃildərn*.
tʃildrin Kcb. m.Yks.
tʃildrən Inv. me.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*tʃildə(r)*, w.Wm. n.Wor. ne. Nrf. se.Ken.
tʃildən s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. w. Wor. m.Shr. Oxf. m.Cmb. e. Suf. e.Sus. Wil. e.Dor. Som., nw.Dev.+*tʃilən*, e.Dev.
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tʃildər Uls. n.Cum.
tʃildə(r) s.Lan.+*tʃildə(r)*.
tʃildərn I.Ma.
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tʃiəl w.Som.
tʃol n.Ayr. e.Dev.
tʃol Per., but e.Per. *tʃil*, Ayr., but n.Ayr. *tʃol*, s.Ayr. *tʃil*.
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tʃaiz Bch. Abd.
tʃāis se.Lan., ms.Lan.+*tʃeis*, I.Ma. ne.Shr.
tʃeis ne.Sc., but Bch. *tʃaiz*, Abd. *tʃais*, *tʃaiz*, sn.Sc.+*tʃois*, wm. Sc. s.Ayr. ms.Lan. s.Chs. n. Stf. nw.Der.
tʃeis Inv.+*tʃois*.
tʃois Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. m. & sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. Lin. se.Ken. w.Som.
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tʃouk s.Nhb.
tʃōk I.Ma. me.Wil.
tʃōak nw. em. & s.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., e.Dev.+*tʃok*.
tʃōk Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Dur. sw.Lan. n. Stf. n.Der.
tʃuak sw.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & m. Lan.
tʃok w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
tʃwōk ne.Wm.
Choose, 189, 427, 430, 432—*tʃeuz* Sus.
tʃiuz sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*tʃūz*, n. Stf. nw.Lin.
tʃus I.Ma.
tʃuəz em. & sw.Lan. Dor.
tʃuz n.Ayr.+*tʃēz*, Peb. Ant.
tʃūz Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. n.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. s. Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som.
tʃēz w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr.+*tʃuz*, s.Ayr. *tʃūz*, Lth. n. Ken. w.Som.
tʃūz e.Dev.
Chosen, 95, 233—*tʃauzn* se.Ken.
tʃozn Wm. sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der.
tʃōzn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*tʃūzn*, I. Ma.
tʃūzn s.Nhb. n.Dur.
Chrisom, 323.
Christen, 160, 263, 326—*kesn* em.Lan., s.Lan.+*krisn*, *kəsn*.
kirsn Bch. Abd. Peb. n.Wm.
krisn Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm. s. Lan., I.Ma.+*krizn*, Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but s.Som. *kōsn*.
krizn I.Ma.
krəsn Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kərsn*, s. Ayr. *krisn*, n.Lan.
kərsn n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Wm., but n.Wm. *kirsn*, w.Wm. *krisn*.
kəsn sw.Yks. s.Lan.
kōsn n. & m. Cum. nw.Lan. s. Som. e.Dev.
Christmas, 160, 229, 263—*kesməs* em.Lan., s.Lan.+*krisməs*, *kōsməs*.
kresməs n.Ayr. w.Cor.
krisməs Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. s. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but s.Som. *kōsməs*.
krisməs I.Ma.
krəsməs Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kresməs*, s.Ayr. *krisməs*, Lth. Edb. n. Lan.
kōsməs sw.Dev.
kəsməs n.Cum. Wm.
kōsməs m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw. & s. Lan. s.Som. e.Dev.
Church, 76—*kerk* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kirk*, nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per.+*kirk*, wm.Sc.+*kirk*, but n.Ayr. *kərk*, s.Sc.
kirk Bch. Abd. w.Frf. Per., but e.Per.+*kerk*, wm.Sc. Wm., but ne.Wm. *kərk*.
kjək nnw.Yks.+*kōk*.
kōk m.Yks.+*tʃotʃ*.
kərk sn.Sc.
kərk Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb., n.Cum. +*tʃurtʃ*, ne.Wm.
kōk nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*tʃūtʃ*, *tʃətʃ*.
tʃatʃ e.Suf.+*tʃotʃ*.
tʃātʃ Ess.
tʃetʃ se.Yks.+*tʃotʃ*, n.Lin.
tʃeətʃ Rut.+*tʃutʃ*.
tʃotʃ e.m. & se.Yks., s.Lan.+*tʃōətʃ*, *tʃātʃ*.
tʃōtʃ me. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*tʃōətʃ*, *tʃətʃ*.
tʃōətʃ n.Dur. s.Lan.
tʃurtʃ n.Cum.
tʃutʃ Rut.
tʃuətʃ s.Dur.
tʃūtʃ snw.Yks.
tʃurtʃ I.Ma.
tʃutʃ wm.Stf. e.Der. Not. s.Lin., Lei.+*tʃōtʃ*, *tʃətʃ*, m.Bck. Nrf.

e.Suf. e.Sus. e.Dor., e.Dev.+ *tʃʊtʃ*.
tʃʊtʃ ne. & w.Der. Lei. m. & sw. Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n. & m. Shr. w.Som. w.Cor.
tʃʊtʃ n.Dur. Sus., but e.Sus. *tʃʊtʃ*.
tʃʊtʃ m.Cum. snw. & sw.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan.+*tʃʊtʃ*, *tʃʊtʃ*, Stf., but wm.Stf. *tʃʊtʃ*, n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil. s. Som. e.Dev.

Churl, 336.

Churn, 115, 336—*kɛn* n. & e.Yks.
kɛn s.Sc., Nhb.+*kʊn*.
kʊn w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., n.Cy. +*tʃarn*, Nhb.
kʊn n.Cum. Wm.
kʊ̄n Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *kʊn*, Yks., but n. & e.Yks. *kɛn*.
tʃarn n.Cy.
tʃɛn n.Lin.
tʃʊ̄n m.Shr. me.Wil.

Cinder, 211, 229, 231, 300, 301, 321 -*sində(r)* Wm., but n. Wm. *sində(r)*, w.Wm. *fində(r)*, n.Lan.
sindir Bch. Abd.+*fʊnir*.
sində(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. nw. & em.Lan., s. Lan.+*sində(r)*, Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. Som., but w. & s.Som. *zində(r)*, e.Dev.+*zində(r)*.
sindər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per.
sində(r) e.Yks. s.Lan.
sundər Dub. n.Wm. I.Ma.
sunər Ayr.+*funər*.
sɛndər Edb.
fundər w.Wm.
funər Ayr.
fundər Ant.
fʊnir Bch. Abd. Kcb.
fundər Lth. Peb.
zində(r) Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.

Cistern, 211, 234, 263, 284—
sɛstrən se.Yks. + *sisfərin*, *sisfrən*.
sɛstən s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. w.War. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Sus. Dor. w.Som.
sɛstɔ̄n s.Lan.+*sistən*, s.Chs. nw. Der. Lei. e.Sus.
sistrən Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. w. Wm. e. & m.Yks.
sistfɔ̄n n.Lan.
sistən s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. n.Stf. Rut. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus., but e. Sus. *sɛstən*.
sistərn Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
sisfərn n.Cum. I.Ma.
sisstɔ̄n sw.Wm. nw.Yks. e.Dev.
sisfərin se.Yks.
sisfrən se.Yks.

Clad, 140, 335—*klad* s.Nhb. n. Dur. n.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
klæd se.Ken.+*kled*, Dor. Som.
kled Sc. Ant. se.Nhb. m.Cum. se. Ken.
tlad w.Wm.+*tled*, w.Yks. nw. Lan. n.Der.
tled w.Wm.

Clap, 23, 335—*klap* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *klɑ̄p*, Edb. Kcb. Ant. s. Nhb., n.Dur.+*klep*, m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlap*, Lan., but nw. & sm.Lan. *tlap*, I.Ma. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. w.Som.
klɑ̄p n.Ayr. Peb. n.Nhb.
klɑp Lth. s.Sc.
klæp se.Ken.+*klep*, Dor. Som., but w.Som. *klap*, e.Dev.
klep n.Dur. se.Ken.
klop n.Stf.
tlap w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw. & sm. Lan. n.Der.

Clash, 27, 323.

Clasp, 26, 323, 331—*klaps* e.Sus., I.W.+*klæps*, Dor. w.Som.
klæps Glo. Sus., but e.Sus. *klaps*, Hmp. I.W. Wil. nw.Dev. w. Cor.

Clatch, 323.

Claw, 49, 323, 335—*klɑ̄* Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Ant. me.Nhb., s. Nhb.+*klɔ̄*, n.Dur. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. s.Oxf. m.Bck., Bdf. +*klɔ̄*, Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus., e. Dor.+*tlɑ̄*, Som., but w.Som. *klɔ̄*, *klʊu*, e.Dev.
klɑ̄ Kcb. s.Sc.
klǣ me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *klɑ̄*, *tlɑ̄*.
klia nw.Lin.+*klɔ̄*.
klɔa sw.Yks.+*klɔ̄*, *tlɔa*.
klɔ̄ wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *klɑ̄*, Lth. Edb. n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *tlɑ̄*, em.Lan.+*tlɔ̄*, sm.Lan. *tlɔ̄*, I.Ma. Stf. Lin., but nw.Lin.+ *klia*, Lei. Bdf. se.Ken., w.Wil. +*tlǣ*, w.Som.+*klʊu*.
klō s.Nhb.
klʊu w.Som.
tlɑ̄ nw.Lan. e.Suf. e.Dor.
tlǣ ne.Nrf. w.Wil.
tlia w.Wm.
tlɔa m. & sw.Yks.
tlɔ̄ se.Yks., em.Lan.+*klɔ̄*, sm. Lan. n. & nw.Der.

Clay, 139, 335—*klai* Ayr.+*klei*, Lth. Edb. Ant. n.Wm. s.Wor. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor.+*klī*, w. & s.Som.
klɑi Per., but e.Per. *klē*.
klǣ w.Wil.
klei wm.Sc. Ayr. Peb. s.Sc., s. Lan. Rut.+*klē*, Lei.+*klī*, *tlī*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Som., but w. & s.Som. *klai*.
klea sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*klē*, n.Stf. +*tlī*, n. & nw.Lin. w.Hrt.
klēi Kcb.
klē Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum.Wm., but n.Wm. *klai*, w. Wm. *tlē*, nw. & es.Yks. Lan., but nw. & m.Lan. *tlē*, s.Lan.+ *klei*, I.Ma. Rut. Sus. e.Dev.
klī m. & s.Chs., wm.Stf.+*tlē*, *tlī*, Lei., e.Dor.+*klai*.
kloi Glo.
tlea m.Yks., se.Yks.+*tlē*, sw.Yks. s.Lin.
tlē w.Wm. e. & se.Yks. nw. & m. Lan. wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. m. Lin.
tlī n. & wm.Stf. e. & w.Der. Lei.

Clean, 137, 138, 335—*klain* Brks. +*klin*.
klein Dub., nw.Yks.+*klin*, s.Lan. +*klen*, *klin*, *tlein*, s.Stf.+*tlin*, Sus., but w.Sus. *klīn*, s.Som.
klen s.Lan.
klen n.Stf. e.Suf., e.Dev.+*klēn*.
klēn sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *klīn*, Kcb. *klīn*, Uls., but Ant. *klin*, I.Ma. w. & s.War. ne.Shr. Glo. ne. Nrf. me.Wil., Dor.+*klin*, e. Som., w.Som.+*klʊn*, Dev., but e.Dev.+*klen*, w.Cor.
klin Ant. nw. & e.Yks. sw. & s. Lan. s.Chs. nw. & sw.Lin. m. Nhp. s.Oxf. Brks., m.Bck.+ *tlin*, w.Wil. Dor. nw. & w. Som.
klīn Sh.I.+*klīn*, ne.Sc., but Abd. +*klīn*, w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+ *klin*, Edb. Kcb.
klīn Sh.I. Inv., Abd.+*klīn*, sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlīn*, es.Yks. n.Lan. Dnb. s. Lei. n.Hrf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. s. Sur. w.Sus. Som., but nw. Som. *klin*, e.Som. *klēn*, w. Som. *klēn*, *klin*, s.Som. *klein*.
tlein s.Lan. Lei., but s.Lei. *klīn*.
tlen n.Der.+*tlin*.
tlēn m.Bck.
tlin m.Yks., se.Yks.+*tlīn*, sw. Yks., nw.Lan.+*tlīn*, m. & ms. Lan., nw.Der.+*tlīn*, s.Lin.
tlīn w.Wm. se.Yks. nw. Lan. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not.

Clear, 220, 335—*klæia(r)* m.Shr.
kleua(r) n.Hrf.
klea(r) n.Stf. s.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil.
klēr Abd.+*klʊr*, *klir*.
klia(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum., w.Wm.+*klɔr*, *klīr*, Lan., but sm.Lan. *tlia(r)*, s.Stf. Lin. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. e. Dev.
klir Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *klīr*, w.Wm. I.Ma.
klīr Or.I. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. w.Wm.
tleia(r) ne.Der.
tlia(r) sw.Yks. sm.Lan. w.Chs. n.Der.

Cleave, 190, 191, 335, 425, 429—
klef w.Som.+*klēv*.
kleiv s.Som.
kleav e.Dev.+*klēv*.
klev Per., but e.Per. *klēv*.
klēv w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma. Dor. w. Som. nw. & e.Dev.
kliav Ant., em.Lan.+*tliav*, sw. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
klīv Inv. Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. s.Lan. s.Lei. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *klef*, *klēv*, s.Som. *kleiv*.
tliav nw. & em.Lan.
tlīv w.Wm. sw.Yks. n.Der.

Clergy, 210, 335, 366—*klardʒi* me. & se.Nhb. I.Ma.
klādʒi s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Lan., but sw.Lan. *klādʒi*, s.Chs. n. Stf. nw.Lin. w.War. n.Shr. Sus. nw.Dev.
klerdʒi Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc., sm.Sc.+*klērdʒi*, Uls.+*klardʒi*.
klērdʒi w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. sm.Sc.
klʊdʒi s.Lin. se.Ken. s.Oxf. Dor.
klardʒi Uls.
klādʒi Wm. snw.Yks. sw.Lan.
tlādʒi e. m. & se.Yks. n.Der. n. Lin. I.Ei. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. e.Dev.

Clerk, 210, 335—*klark* Bch. Abd. +*klerk*, w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. n.Wm. I.Ma.
klāk s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. n. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. m.Shr. s. Oxf. n.Ken. me.Wil. Dor.
klēk sw.Lan.
klerk Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb. Uls., but Ant. *klark*.
klērk s.Sc.
klērk Lth. Edb.
klʊk se.Ken.
klʊ̄k Wm., but n.Wm. *klark*, w. Wm. *klāk*.
tlāk sw.Yks. n.Der.
tlʊ̄k sm.Lan.

Clever—*klæva(r)* s.Nrf.
klēva(r) e.An., but s.Nrf. *klæva(r)*.
kliva(r) n.Yks. e.Lan. s.Chs. nw. Der. m.Shr. Som., but w. Som. *klæva(r)*, nw.Dev.
klivər Irel. Nhb.
klæva(r) w.Som.

Clew, 193, 249, 335—*klīu* Kcb., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*klū*, m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlīu*, nw. Lin. Som.
klɑ̄ I.Ma.
klū Sc., but Kcb. *klīu*, Ant. s. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Lan. Rut. Lei. se.Ken.
tlīu w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan.
tlū n.Der.

Cliff, 68, 335—*klef* n.Ayr. Dor., w.Som.+*klʊf*.
klif Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. Lan., but em. Lan. *tlif*, I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *klef*, *klʊf*.
klift e.Dev.+*klʊf*.
klʊf w.Som.
klɔf Ayr., but n.Ayr. *klef*, s.Ayr. *klif*, Peb. e.Dev.
tlif w.Wm. w.Yks. em.Lan. n. Der.

Climb, 74, 323, 335, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432—*klaim* sw. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., e. Dev.+*klʊm*.
klɑim I.Ma. s.Lei.
klem me.Wil.
klim Bch.+*klʊm*, Abd.+*klʊm*, *sklʊm*, w.Frf., Per.+*klʊm*, *sklʊm*, Ayr. Lth. Edb.+*sklim*, Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlim*, ne.Yks. n.Lan. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *klœm*, nw. & e.Dev.
kloim s.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
klʊm Bch. Abd. Per.
klœm w.Som.
klʊm n.Nhb.
sklim wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
sklʊm Abd. Per. Peb.
tlaim n.Der.
tlɑim em.Lan.
tlɑ̄m sm.Lan.
tlim w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan.

Cling, 71, 335, 425, 430, 432—
klaiŋ Ant.
kleŋ Dor.
kliŋ Sc., but Ayr.+*klɔŋ*, sw. & s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*tliŋ*, I.Ma. Stf. nw. Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. Som. e.Dev.
klɔŋ Ayr.+*kliŋ*.
tliŋ w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw. & em. Lan. n.Der.

Clip, 68, 335—*klep* n.Ayr. Dor.
klip Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e. Per.+*klɔp*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlip*,

Clip contd. — Lan., but em.Lan.+*tlip*, I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken. me.Wil. Som., but w. Som. *klœp*, e.Dev.
klæp w.Som.
klaɒp w.Frf. Per., but e.Per.+*klip*, Ayr., but n.Ayr. *klep*, s.Ayr. *klip*. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
tlip w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan., em.Lan.+*klip*, n.Der.
Cloak, 214, 335—*kljōk* Kcb.
klok Or.I., Inv. Abd.+*klok*, w. Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
kloɔk s.Nhb.+*klōk*, n.Dur. n. Cum. Dor.
klǭk m.Cum., Wm. I.Ma.+*klōk*, me.Wil.
klöɔk se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. e.Dev.
klōk Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm., em.Lan.+*kluɔk*, sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. se.Ken.
kluɔk n. & em.Lan.
tlōk sm.Lan. n.Der.
tluɔk sw.Yks.
Close, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.*, 214, 244, 328, 335, 379—*klos* nw. Wil.
klaus se.Ken.
klàs w.Wil.
klois ms.Yks.+*tlois*.
klos Sh.I., sn.Sc.+*klōs*, sm.Sc. n. Nhb. m.Cum., e.Hrf.+*klǭs*, *klōs*.
klous e.Sus.
kloɔs n.Cum.+*kluɔs*, *klwuɔs*, n. Bck. Dor., but e.Dor. *kluɔs*, w.Som.+*klöɔs*.
klǭs I.Ma.+*klōs*, e.Hrf. me.Wil.
klōs Inv., ne.Sc.+*klōs*, sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Kcb. I.Ma.
klöɔs sw.Wm. se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev.
klōs Inv. ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., em.Lan. +*kluɔs*, sw.Lan.+*tlōs*, Stf., but n.Stf.+*tlōs*, wm.Stf. *tlōs*, m. Nhp.+*tlöɔs*, e.Hrf. nw. & e. Oxf., Bdf.+*kluɔs*, w.Suf. n. Dev.
klōz Glo.
klus Lei.+*tlōs*, *tlus*, e.Suf.
kluɔs s.Sc. n.Cum., e.Cum.+ *klwuɔs*, w.Wm., s.Wm.+ *klwuɔs*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. + *klwuɔs*, *tleɔs*, *tlwuɔs*, Lan., but nw.Lan.+*tluɔs*, m.Lan. *tlōs*, em.Lan.+*klōs*, se.Lan. *klöɔs*, sw.Lan. *klōs*, *tlōs*, ms. Lan. *klūs*, *tlōs*, s.Lan.+*tlois*, ne.Der.+*tlūs*, *tlùs*, n.Lin.+ *tlöɔs*, Bdf. se.Hrt. e.Dor.
klūs ms.Lan.+*tlōs*.
klus s.Lin.
klwuɔs e.Cum.
klwuɔs n. & w.Cum. n. m. & s. Wm. snw.Yks.
tleɔs snw.Yks., nm.Yks.+*tliɔs*, *tluɔs*, m.Yks.+*tluɔs*.
tliɔs nm.Yks.
tlois sw. & ms.Yks., s.Lan.+ *kluɔs*.
tloɔz m.Lin.
tlöis s.Yks.
tlōs m. & ms.Lan. w.Chs., n.Stf. +*klōs*, nw.Der. Lei.
tlöɔs n.Lin. m.Nhp. n.Ken.
tlōs sw.Lan. s.Chs. wm.Stf. n. Der.
tlōz ne.Nrf.
tlus w.Der.+*tlūs*, s.Nrf.
tluɔs nm. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan.
tlūs ne.Der.+*tlùs*, w. & s.Der.
tlùs ne.Der.
tlus Lei.
tlwuɔs snw.Yks.
Clot, 81, 335—*klæt* nw. & e.Dev.
klet w.Som.+*klit*.
klit w.Som.
klod sw.Lan.+*klot*.
klot Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlot*, Lan., but nw.Lan. *tlot*, em. Lan.+*tlot*, sw.Lan.+*klod*, I. Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *klet*, *klit*.
klut me.Wil.+*klot*.
tlot w.Wm. sw.Yks. nw.Lan., em.Lan.+*klot*, n.Der.
Cloth, 129, 335—*klaɒ* s.War.
klāɒ Oxf., but s.Oxf. *klǭɒ*, w. Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
kleɒ ne.Sc.+*kloɒ*.
klēɒ sn.Sc.+*kloɒ*, w.Frf. e.Per. Peb.
klēɒ Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *klōɒ*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb., but sw.Nhb. *kloɒ*, s. Nhb.+*kloɒ*, n.Dur.+*kloɒ*.
kliaɒ m.Cum. nw.Yks.
kliɒ s.Sc. ne.Yks.
kloɒ Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*klēɒ*, n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tliaɒ*, n. Lan., s.Lan.+*klǭɒ*, *kluɒ*, I. Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. Som., but e. & w.Som. *klāɒ*.
klǭɒ Dub., em.Lan.+*tlǭɒ*, sw. & s.Lan. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
klōɒ n.Ayr. m.Shr.
kluɒ s.Lan.
tleɒ m.Yks.
tliaɒ w.Wm.
tliɒ se.Yks.+*tlōɒ*.
tloɒ ms.Lan. nw.Der.
tlǭɒ em. & sm.Lan. n.Der. s.Lin. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
tlōɒ se.Yks.
tluɒ sw.Yks. nw.Lan.
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klæz Sh.I.
kleiz Ant.
kleɔz me.Nhb., n.Cum.+*kliɔz*, *klīz*, n.Lan.+*kluɔz*.
klēz ne. & sn.Sc.+*klēz*, Peb.
klēs sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *klēz*.
klēz Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. & nm. Sc. em.Sc., but Peb *klēz*, wm. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*kliɔz*, s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*klōz*.
kliaz e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but m.Wm.+*kliɔz*, w.Wm. *tliaz*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*tleɔz*, *tliɔz*, nw.Lan.+*tliaz*, *tliɔz*, *tluɔz*.
kliɔz s.Sc. se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. m.Wm. ne. & e.Yks.
klīz sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
klouz Som., but e.Som. *tlōz*, w. Som. *klöɔz*, *klöz*.
kloɔz Glo.+*klōz*, *tloɔz*, nw.Oxf. Ess.
klǭz me.Wil.
klöɔz Dnb. nw.Lin., e.Dor.+*klōz*, w.Som.+*klöz*.
klöz w.Som.
klōs I.Ma.+*klōz*, e.Oxf. sm.Hmp.
klōz Uls., but Ant. *kleiz*, n.Dur. I.Ma., n.Stf.+*tlūz*, Rut.+*tlōz*, w.War., e.Hrf.+*klwaz*, Glo. s. Oxf. w.Suf. e.Dor. e. sw. & s. Dev. w.Cor.
kluɔs se.Yks.+*tliɔz*.
kluɔz n.Lan., sw. & ms.Lan.+ *tluɔz*, s.Lan.+*tloiz*, s.Lin.+*tluɔz*, e.War. w. & se.Hrt.
klūz s.Stf.+*tlūz*, e.Suf.+*tlōz*.
klwaz e.Hrf.
tleɔz snw.Yks., nm.Yks.+*tliɔz*, *tluɔz*, m.Yks.+*tliɔz*.
tliaz w.Wm. nw.Lan.
tliɔz snw. nm. m. & se.Yks. nw. Lan.
tloiz s.Lan.
tloɔz Glo. n.Ken.
tlöɔz em.Lan. n.Lin.
tlōz Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. m. Bck. Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. e. & w. Sus. e.Som. n.Dev.
tluɔz nm. & s.Yks. nw. sw. & ms. Lan. Chs. n.Der., nw.Der.+ *tlūz*, e.Der. s.Lin.
tlūz n. wm. & s.Stf. ne. nw. w. & s.Der. Not. ne.Shr.
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klaɔd n.Stf.
klæd s. & sw.Lan.
kleud se.Ken. w.Som.
kloud I.Ma.
klūd Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlūd*, nw.Lin.
kluɒ w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. s.Sc.
kluud s.Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. s.Som.
tlaud nw.Lan. n. & ne.Der.
tlād sw.Yks.
tlæd sm.Lan.
tlūd w.Wm.
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klaut n.Dur.+*klūt*, n. & s.Lan. s. Stf.
klaɔt n.Stf.
klāt ms.Yks.
klæt sw.Lan.
kleut se.Ken.
klout I.Ma.
klut Bch., Abd.+*klūt*, w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *klūt*, s. Sc. Ant.
klūt Inv. Abd. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *tlūt*, nw.Lin.
kluut s.Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
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tlāt sw.Yks. w.Der.
tlæt sm.Lan.
tlūt w.Wm.
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kàtf w.Wil.
kotf Inv.+*kōtf*, ne.Sc., but Bch. *kōtf*, Abd.+*kōtf*, sn.Sc. Lth. Kcb. n.Nhb. n.Bck. Ess.
koɔtf n.Wor. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. Sus. Dor.
kǭtf me.Wil.
köɔtf sw.Wm. se.Lan. n.Lin. s. Oxf. e.Dev.
kōtf Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. Uls. s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei.
kutf e.Suf.
kuɔtf w.Wm. Yks., but nw.Yks. +*kwuɔtf*, Lan., but se.Lan. *köɔtf*, sw.Lan. *kōtf*, s.Lin. Bdf. w.Hrt. s.Sur. w.Sus. w. Som.
kwuɔtf s.Dur. n.Cum., nw.Yks.+ *kuɔtf*.
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kàl w.Wil.+*kǭl*.
koil sw.Yks., es.Yks.+*kuɔl*, ms. Yks. m.Lan., sm.Lan.+*kōl*, s. Lan.+*köɔl*, ne.Der.
kol Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kōl*.
koul s.Stf.+*kōl*, sw.Nhp.+*kvul*, e.War.s.Sur..Sus.+*koɔl*, Som., but w.Som. *kǭl*, *kōl*, s.Som. *köɔl*.
koɔl n.Wor. Sus., e.Dev.+*kōl*.
kǭl w.Wil. Dor., w.Som.+*kōl*, nw.Dev.
kòil n.Lan.+*kuɔl*.
kòl wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *kōl*.
köɔl n.Dur.+*kōl*, n. & sw.Wm. em. & s.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf., e.Suf.+*kūl*, s.Som.
kōl Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb., s.Sc.+*kuɔl*, Uls., me.Nhb. +*kwol*, s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. +*kwuɔl*, ne.Wm. nnw.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw. Der. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Wil., but w.Wil. *kàl*, *kǭl*, w.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
kuɔl s.Sc. se.Nhb., s.Dur. n.Cum.+ *kwuɔl*, w.Wm. ne. snw. e. m. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s. Lin. w.Hrt. Hnt.
kūl e.Suf.
kvul sw.Nhp.
kwol me.Nhb.
kwuɔl s.Dur. n.Cum.
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köɔs se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
kōs Rut.
kurs w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Ant.
kus nw.Der.+*kuɔs*.
kuɔrs I.Ma.
kuɔs se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. & s.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *köɔs*, s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *köɔs*, Sus. w.Wil.
kūrs Inv. Bch. Abd. wm. & sm. Sc. Lth. Edb. me.Nhb., n.Cum. +*kwuɔrs*.
kūs e.Som.
kǭs w.Som. nw.Dev.
kwuɔrs n.Cum.
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koit snw.Yks.+*kuɔt*, *kwuɔt*, sw. & ms.Yks., s.Lan.+*kuɔt*.
kot Sh.I., Inv.+*kōt*, sn.Sc.+*kòt*, w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb., Ess. +*koɔt*.
kout s.Stf.+*kuɔt*, m.Nhp.+*kōt*, nw.Oxf.+*kuɔt*.
koɔt n.Cum.+*kuɔt*, *kwuɔt*, Glo.+ *kwvt*, n.Bck.+*kuɔt*, m.Bck. Ess.
köit s.Yks.+*kuɔt*.
kòt ne.Sc., but Bch. *kōt*, Abd. *kōt*, *kwàit*, sn.Sc. n.Dev.
köɔt n.Wm.+*kwuɔt*, se.Lan., n. Stf.+*kūt*, n. & nw.Lin.+*kuɔt*, w.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus., w.Som.+*kuɔt*, e. & s.Dev.

kōt Inv. Bch., Abd.+*kwàit*, wm. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls., s.Nhb. n. Dur.+*kwōt*, em.Lan.+*kuət*, I. Ma. wm.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. w.Suf. se.Ken.
kuat e.Cum.+*kwuat*.
kut w.Der. e.Suf.
kuət s.Sc. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. e. m. & s.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*kōt*, se.Lan. *kòət*, s. Lan.+*koit*, Chs. s.Stf. n.Der., nw. & e.Der.+*kūt*, Lin., but n. & nw.Lin.+*kòət*. sw.Nhp. e. War. ne.Shr., e.Hrf.+*kwoət*, nw.Oxf., e.Oxf.+*kwot*, *kwot*, n.Bck. Bdf. w. & se.Hrt. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som.
kūt se.Nhb. n. & em.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. s.Nrf.
kwàit Abd.
kwot w.Cum.+*kwuət*, e.Oxf.
kwoət e.Hrf. n.Ken.
kwōt s.Nhb. n.Dur.
kwuat e.Cum.
kwuət s.Dur.n.&w.Cum.n.Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*koit*, *kuət*, sm.Hmp. e.Som.
kwot s.Wor. Glo. e.Oxf.
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kàk w.Wil.
kok s.Sc.
kouk m. sw. & s.Yks.
koək n.Cum. Lei.
kōk s.Wm., se.Yks.+*kōk*, *kuək*, Dor.
kòək se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.
kōk Sc., but s.Sc. *kok*, s.Nhb. n. Dur. n.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. ne. Nrf. e.Dev.
kuk e.Suf.
kuək se.Yks. n. & s.Lan. s.Lin.
kvuk n. & nw.Der.
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kal ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kāl*, s. Ayr.
kald nnw.Yks.+*kād*.
kaul Ant., I.Ma.+*koul*.
kauld Dub. s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*kād*, *kould*, se.Ken.
kād se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. Yks., snw.Yks.+*kāld*, *koud*, nw.Lan.+*kāld*.
kāl Bch. Abd.
kāld Or.I. sn.Sc., wm.Sc.+*kōd*, *kōl*, s.Sc.+*kàld*, snw.Yks. nw. Lan.
kàl Kcb.
kàd sw.Wm.+*kàld*.
kàld Peb. s.Sc. sw.Wm. sw. Dev.
keul Uls.+*keuld*, but Ant. *kaul*.
keuld Uls.
kjvud n.Stf.+*koud*, ne.Der., ne. Shr.+*koud*.
kod e.Yks.+*kōd*.
kold Inv.
koud snw. & sw.Yks. n.Lan., em. Lan.+*kəud*, sm.Lan., s.Lan.+ *kvud*, n.& wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*kōd*, nw.Lin. s.Wor. ne.Shr.
koul I.Ma.
kould me.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. & m. Nhp. w.Oxf. nw.Hrt.
koəd n.Cum.+*kōl*, m.Yks., se. Yks.+*kōd*.
kōd wm.Sc. ne.Wm. ne. e. & se. Yks.
kōl wm.Sc. n.Ayr.
kōld nm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kōl*, s.Ayr. *kal*, Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w.Wm.
kòud m.Lin.
kòəld m.Shr.+*kvud*, s.Oxf.
kōd se. & sw.Nhb. s.Stf. n. & s. Lin.
kōl n.Cum., w.Som.+*kōld*, sw. Dev.
kōld Rut., Lei.+*kvud*, m.Bck., e. Dor.+*kwōld*, w.Som.
kuəld n.Ken. w.Wil. e.Som.
kvud s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. e. Stf. Der., but ne.Der. *kjvud*, Not. Lei. w.Wor. Shr., but ne.Shr. *kjvud*, *koud*, m.Shr.+ *kòəld*, ne.Nrf.+*kvuld*.
kvul nw.Wil.
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kəud em.Lan.
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kaut Abd.+*kolt*, Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb., n.Cum.+*kout*, w. & sw.Wm., s.Lan.+*kvut*.
kolt Bch. Abd. ne.Wm., I.Ma. +*koult*, n.Stf. e.Dev.
koult I.Ma.
kout s.Sc. n.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. sw.Yks. n. m. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin.
kòəlt s.Oxf.
kōlt s.Nhb. n.Dur.
kvult me.Wil.
kvut s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. m.Shr. n.Hrf. e.Suf.
kwōlt Dor. s.Som.
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keim Ant.
keəm m.Yks.+*kiəm*, s.War.
kēm Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Abd.+*kēm*, sn.Sc., wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *kēm*, Peb.
kēm Abd.+*kèm*, Per. sm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Dur.
kiəm s.Sc. n. me. & se.Nhb. ne. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*kuəm*.
kjem s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*kōm*.
kom Inv. es.Yks. m.Lan., sm. &sw.Lan.+*kōm*, s.Lan.+*kuəm*, n.Der. Lei.
koum Som., but e.Som. *kwvm*, w.Som. *kōm*, s.Som. *kòəm*, e. Dev.+*kòəm*.
kōm ne.Wm.
kòəm sw.Nhb. sw.Wm., em.Lan. +*kuəm*, nw.Lin. s.Som. e.Dev.
kōm s.Nhb. n.Dur., snw.Yks.+ *kuəm*, sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. Stf. w.Som.
kum s.Stf. Oxf. e.Suf.
kuəm m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. w.Hrt., w.Wil.+*kwvm*.
kūm Rut. Sus.
kvm nw.Der.
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kwum me.Wil.
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kom Uls., but Ant. *kvm*, se.Nhb. nw.Lan.+*kum*, I.Ma.+*kùm*, m.Bck.+*kum*, *kvm*, n.Ken. e. Dor. w.Som.+*kvm*, nw.Dev., e.Dev.+*kvm*.
kòm e.War.+*kùm*, *kvm*.
ku n.Wm. nnw.Yks.+*kum*.
kum me. se. sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur. +*kūm*, s.Dur., n.Cum.+*kvm*, Wm., but n.Wm.+*ku*, Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*ku*, n.Lan.+ *kùm*, nw. & em.Lan., s.Lan.+ *kūm*, *kùm*, *kvm*, n.Der. Lin., but s.Lin.+*kūm*, Rut. m.Bck.
kūm n.Nhb.+*kvm*, n.Dur. m. Cum. s.Lan. s.Lin., w.Cor.+ *kvm*.
kùm n.Lan., m. & sw.Lan.+*kvm*, s.Lan. I.Ma., s.Chs. Flt. em. Stf.+*kvm*, e.Der. Not., Lei. m.Nhp.+*kvm*, e.War., w. & s. War. ne.Shr.+*kvm*, se.Shr., nw.Oxf.+*kvm*.
kvm Sc. Ant. n.Nhb. n.Cum. m. sw. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf., but em.Stf.+*kùm*, ne. nw. & w.Der. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e.w.& s.War. s.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s. Pem. Glo. Oxf., but nw.Oxf.+ *kùm*, Brks. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt.Hnt.e.An., but Ess.+*kim*, Ken., but n.Ken.+*kom*, e. & w.Sus. sm.Hmp.nw.& w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*kom*, Som., but w.Som.+*kom*, Dev., but nw.Dev. *kom*, e.Dev.+*kom*, e. & w.Cor.
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konsiət s.Sc.
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konsān s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. ms. & sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *kənsē·n*, m. Not. nw.Lin. e.Dev.
konsərn s.Sc.
konsern Inv., Abd.+*kənsern*, w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. Cum.
kvnsern Kcb.
kənsern Bch. Abd.
kənsā·n m.Wm. Chs. s.Stf. Der. n.Lin. m.Nhp. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. w.Cor.
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kontrē·ri Kcb.
kontrē·ri Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s. Nhb. Wm. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. m. Not. Lin. Oxf. me.Wil. e.Dev.
kə·ntri n.Stf.
kə·ntrər w.Frf. e.Per.+*kə·ntrəri*.
kə·ntrəri w.Frf. e.Per.
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kiək sw.Nhb. w.Wm.
kjuk s.Nhb. n.Dur.
kjvuk ne.Der.
kuk Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kūk*, Peb. Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *kæk*.
kūk Inv. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Dub. n.& s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *kiuk*, w.Wm. *kiək*, sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *kiuk*, w.Chs. n.Der. nw.Lin. Sus.
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kiul me.Nhb., n.Cum.+*kūl*, m. Cum. nw.Yks., n.Lan.+*kūl*, em.Lan. Stf. Lei.
kiül ne.Nrf.
kiəl se.Nhb. s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. & m.Yks.
kjul s.Nhb.+*kūl*, n.Dur.+*kuəl*, *kūl*.
kjvul ne.Der.
kuil sw.Nhb. sw.Yks.
kuəl n.Dur. s.Lin. w.Wil. s.Som.
kū sw.Lan.+*kūl*.
kūl Inv. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *kāl*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *kiəl*, es.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. se.Ken. me.Wil.
kæl wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kūl*, s.Ayr. *kil*, Peb.
kāl Sh.I. sw.Dev.
kūl wm.Sc. n.Ayr. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *kil*, Kcb. *kūl*, Lth. e.Suf. e.Dev.
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korn ne.Sc.+*kōrn*, sn.Sc., Ayr.+ *kōrn*, Uls., but Ant. *kōrn*, me. & se.Nhb., n.Cum.+*kwuərn*, I.Ma.+*kərn*.
korən n.Nhb. nnw.Yks., snw. Yks. Lei.+*kōn*.

Corn (contd.)—
koən n.Dur.+*kǭn*, e.Yks., m.Yks. +*kuən*, sw.Yks. em.Lan., Rut. +*kǭn*.
kǭn s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks., se. Yks.+*kōn*, *kuən*, Lan., but nw. Lan.+*kuən*, em.Lan. *koən*, Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin.Rut.Lei. e.War. n.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. m. Bck. se.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se. Ken. Som. n. & e.Dev.
kōrn wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *kōrn*.
kōn se.Yks.
kōrn ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
kuən s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. m. & se.Yks., nw.Lan.+*kǭn*.
kuərn s.Sc.
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kæənə(r) sm.Hmp.
kornər Sh.I.+*kōrnər*, Cai. Inv. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*kórnər*, Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*kōrnər*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Uls. n.Cum. I.Ma.
koənə(r) n.Dur.+*kǭnə(r)*, snw.Yks. +*kǭnə(r)*, *kōnə(r)*, e. m. & sw. Yks. em.Lan. Rut.
kǭndə(r) w.Som. Dev.
kǭnə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n.Cum.+*kornər*, s.Wm. snw. & nm.Yks., se.Yks.+*kōnə(r)*, s.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *koənə(r)*, Chs.Stf. Der. n. & nw. Lin. n.Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. Oxf., but nw.Oxf. *kānə(r)*, Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. e. Dor.
kórnər sn. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb.
kóənə(r) nnw.Nhb.
kōnə(r) w.Wm. snw. & se.Yks.
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kǭst se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. nw. Dev.
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kot Inv. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *kōt*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *kǭt*, e.Dev.
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kàf w.Wil.
kiəf m.Yks.+*kuf*.
koχ ne.Sc. Kcb.
kof s.Ayr. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm., nnw.Yks. +*kǭf*, *kvu*, nw. e. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *kauf*, *kouf*, s.Lan.+*kouf*, *kǭf*, *kvuf*. I.Ma. n. & e.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Lin., but s.Lin.+*kuf*, Rut. Lei.+*kvf*, ne.Nrf. + *kǭf*, Som., but w. Som. *kǭf*, e.Dev.
kouχ s.Sc.
kouf nnw.Lan., s.Lan. + *kof*, *kǭf*, *kvuf*.
koəf e.Suf.
kǭχ Ant.
kǭf nnw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Oxf. m. Bck. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus. me. Wil. w.Som. n.Dev.
kóχ wm.Sc. n.Cum.
kóuf n.Nhb.
kuf m.Yks. s.Stf. s.Lin.
kvf wm.Stf. nw.Der. Rut. Lei. w.War. ne.Shr.
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kūd Inv. Kcb. n.Dur. n.Cum. s. Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *kud*, se. Ken. e.Som.
kùd m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Der., but n.Der. *kud*, ne.Shr.
kvd ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kud*, *kœd*, sn. & sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *kud*, Kcb. *kūd*, Lth. Edb. n. Dur. ne.Nrf.
kvud em.Stf.
kœd Bch. Abd. s.Sc.
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kintrə wm.Sc.
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kuntri me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. w.Wm. Yks., but se.Yks. *kunþri*, n.Lan.+*kuntþri*, em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut.
kuntþri Ant. n.Lan.
kunþri n.Cum. se.Yks.
kùntri sm. sw. & s.Lan. nw.Der. Lei.
kùntþri I.Ma.
kùəntri w.Oxf.
kvntrè sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
kvntri Inv., ne.Sc. + *kwintrè*, *kwintri*, Ayr. s.Oxf. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil.
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kwintrè ne.Sc.
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kupl Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin.
kùpl Ant. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei.
kvpl Sc. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Suf. w.Wil. e.Dev.
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kurs Sc. Ant. n.Cum.
kuərs I.Ma.
kuəs s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. m.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan.+ *kôəs*, s.Stf. s.Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.
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kuzin s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*kuzn*, n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks., sw. Yks.+*kuzn*.
kuzn Bch. Abd. n. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *kùzn*, n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei.
kùzin Ant.
kùzn sw.Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp. n. Wor.
kvzin Inv. se.Ken. e.Sus.
kvzn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *kuzn*, sn.Sc.+*küzn*, m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *kvzin*, me. & w.Wil.
kœzin s.Sc.
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kovər I.Ma. Dor.
kuvə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *kuvər*, Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin.
kuvər n.Cum. w.Wm.
kùvə(r) sw. & s.Lan. nw.Der. Lei.
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kā sw.Yks. s.Lan.
kæu m.Nhp.+*keu*, *kjau*, s.Nrf.
kǣ sm.Lan., sw.Lan.+*kjā*, ms. & s.Lan.
keu Uls.+*kū*, s.Lin., Lei.+*kjau*, *kvu*, m.Nhp. n.Wor., m.Bck. +*kjeu*, Bdf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w. Sus. w.Som.
kea s.Lan.
kiau Ess.
kjai s.Chs. n.Stf. ne.Der., nw. Der.+*kjau*.
kjau Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. n. nw. w. & s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. Shr.
kjav s.Stf.
kjā sw. & s.Lan.
kjeu m.Bck. e.Sus.
kjvu sw.Nhp. s.War., se.Shr.+ *kvu*, nw.Oxf.
kou nw.Lan., I.Ma.+*kvu*.
kóu n.Wm.+*kū*.
kū Sc., but Inv.+*kau*, s.Sc. *kvu*, Uls. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*kóu*, nw. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
kvu s.Sc. I.Ma. Flt. Rut. Lei. m. & se.Shr. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *kjeu*, w.Sus. *keu*, me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s. Som., e.Dev.+*kœü*.
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kredl em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. m. & em.Lan., nw.Lin. +*kreədl*.
kreədl n.Cum. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Oxf., Som. e.Dev.+*krēdl*.
krēdl Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & sw.Nhb. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. m. Shr., ne.Nrf.+*krīdl*, Sus. me. Wil. Som. e.Dev.
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krān n.Ayr.
kràn Peb. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *krān*, s.Sc.
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kreən sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. e.Dev.
krēn Inv. Bch. Abd. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but nw.Lan. *kriən*, s.Stf. n.Der. Som.
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kràl Inv. Kcb.
krǣl me.Wil.
kroul m.Cum. w.Yks., nw.Lin.+ *krōl*.
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krīp ne. em. & sm.Sc. I.Ma.
krīp Inv. Ayr. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *kriəp*, n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken.
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kràs wm.Sc.
kres Inv. ne. em. & sm.Sc. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., se.Yks. + *kriəs*, sw.Yks. + *kref*, se. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Lei. Som., but w. Som. *kriəs*, *krīs*.
kref s.Sc. s.Dur. nnw. snw. sw. & ms.Yks.
kris m.Yks. e.War. Sus. w.Wil. w.Som.
kriəs se.Yks. e.Dev.
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krū Inv. ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. sm. se. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som.
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kripö me.Wil.
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krāft n.Ayr. + *krōft*, Ant. m.Nhp.
krāt Glo.
krāf Peb.
krof I.Ma.
kroft sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. se. & sw Lan. n. & em.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei.
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kruk Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *krūk*, Peb. Ant. sw.Nhb., s. Nhb. n.Dur. + *krūk*, I.Ma. s. Stf. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *kruək*.
krūk Inv. em.Sc., but Peb. *kruk*, n.Ayr. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. ne.Wm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
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krāp n.Ayr. + *krōp*, Ant., se.Ken. + *krōp*.
kràp wm.Sc. Peb.
kræp Dor. nw.Dev.
krop inv. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. *krap*, I.Ma. n. & em.Stf. Der. nw.Lin. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. Som., but w.Som. *krap*.
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krās nw.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf., se. Ken. + *krōs*, w.Wil. nw.Som. sw.Dev.
kræs n.Ken. Dor., but e.Dor. *kras*, e.Dev.
krēs w.Wil.
kros Inv. ne. sn. sm. & s.Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but m. Yks. *krus*, n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei. + *krōs*, s.Oxf. Som., but w. Som. *krōs*.
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krōs em. & s.Lan. Lei. Lon. se. Ken. me.Wil. w.Som. nw. Dev.
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krà s.Ayr. Kcb.
krà ne. & sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. w. Wil.
krou m.Nhp. n.Wor. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. Som., but w.Som. *krō*.
kroə m.Yks., sw.Yks. + *krō*.
krō em.Sc., but Peb. *krà*, wm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. ne. nm. se. sw. cs. & ms.Yks. I.Ma. n.Lin. Dor., but e.Dor. *krō*, sw. & s.Dev.
kròu n.Lei. e.Suf.
krō Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *krà*, se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. Wm. e. & s.Yks. m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but n.Lei. *kròu*, e. War. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. s.Nrf. w.Suf. n.Ken. sm.Hmp. e. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
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krūm n.Wm. s.Stf., w.Som. + *krəm*.
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kākəmbə(r) s.Lan. + *kākùmbə(r)*.
kākumbə(r) sw. & s.Lan.
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koukumə(r) nw.Lan.
koukəmər se.Nhb.
kōkumbə(r) Glo.
kukimə(r) w.Wil. + *kuukəmbə(r)*.
kukumə(r) me.Wil.
kukəmbər I.Ma.
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kūkumbər me.Nhb. s.Dur.
kukumə(r) ne nnw. e.m. & se.Yks.
kūkumə(r) n.Nhb.
kūkumbər Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
kūkəmbə(r) n.Lin. + *kuukəmbə(r)*, w.War. ne.Shr.
kuukùmbə(r) Lei.
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kuəp Sus. + *kup*.
kùp Ant. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I. Ma. Dnb. nw.Der. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. War. n.Wor. Shr., w.Oxf. + *kup*, n.Bck.
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kruds Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Glo. Wil., but me.Wil. *kudz*, w.Wil. *kūdz*, nw.Som.
kudz Lei. + *kūdz*, ne.Shr. e.Suf. me.Wil.
kūdz Not. Lei. nw. & s.Oxf. se. Ken. w.Wil. Dor.
kədz s.Lin.
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kùs sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma.
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kvs ne.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *kās.*
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kūfn Inv. n.Der.
kuufn sm.Lan.+*kufn.*
küfin Ant. n.Shr.
küfn Lan.+*kwifn*, but n.Lan. *kufn*, *wifn*, ne.Lan. *wifn*, m. Lan. *wufn*, sm.Lan.+*kufn*, I. Ma. nw.Der.
kvfin sm.Sc., but Kcb. *kufin*, e. Som.
kvfn ne. sn. em. wm. & s.Sc. ne. Yks. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. ne.Shr. m.Nhp. Bck. e.Suf. e.Dev.
kwifn Lan. Shr., but ne.Shr. *kvfn.*
kwufn n.Cum.
wifin Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *kufn*, *kwufn*, w. & sw.Yks.
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demti e.Suf.
dentè w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
denti Inv., Abd.+*dēnti*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. m. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks.
deənti e. se. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin.
dēnti Bch. Abd. Nhb. n.Dur. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. ne.Nrf.
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dæri Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Lan. nw.Der. se.Ken. e. Dev.
deiri sn.Sc., wm.Sc.+*dēri.*
deri Peb. Kcb.
dēri Ayr.
deəri s.Nhb.+*dēri*, n.Dur. n. Cum., snw.Yks.+*dēri*, e.Yks., se.Yks.+*diəri*, se. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. ne. Nrf. e.Suf.
dēiri Bch., Abd.+*dēri*, w.Frf. e. Per.
dēri Inv. Abd. wm.Sc. s.Nhb. n. Cum. w.Wm. snw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
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deəzi sw.Nhb. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Dor. e.Dev.
dezè Peb.
dēzè w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.
dēzi Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *dēzè*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. w. Wm. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil.
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dēl Bch., Abd.+*dēl*, w.Frf. e. Per., s.Nhb.+*dēl*, n.Dur.
dēl Inv. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., me.Nhb.+*diel*, sw. & s.Nhb. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
dial m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
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dāns Abd. Lth. Edb. e.Yks., Lei. +*dǣns*, m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken., e.Dor.+*dēns*, w.Som.
dàns w.Hrt.
dàns Ayr., but s.Ayr. *dans.*
dæns w.Wil.+*dǣns*, Dor., but e. Dor. *dāns*, *dēns.*
dǣns Lei. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev.
dens n.Hrf. s.Sur. w.Sus.
deəns w.Cor.
dēns n.Shr. e.Dor.
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dandzə(r) ne.Yks. ne.Nrf. e.Som.
dāndzər se.Nhb.
dændzə(r) w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *dēndzə(r)*, w.Som.
deindzər wm.Sc.+*dēndzər*, Ant.
deəndzə(r) e.Yks., m.Yks.+*diəndzə(r)*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. m.Bck.
deəndzər n.Cum.
dèndzə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.
dèndzər Inv. s.Sc.
dēndzə(r) m.Cum. w.Wm. nw. se. & es.Yks.Lan., but se.Lan. *dǭndzə(r)*, sw.Lan. *dondzə(r)*, s.Stf. nw.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Dor.
dēndzər Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb., I.Ma.+*dēngər.*
dēngə(r) n.Der.
dēngər w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma.
diəndzə(r) m.Yks.
dondzə(r) sw.Lan.
dǭndzə(r) se.Lan.
Dare—*dar* Sh.I. sm.Sc., Ant.+*dār*, me.Nhb., n.Cum.+*deər*, I.Ma.
daə(r) sw.Yks., s.Lan.+*dā(r).*
dā(r) s.Dur. m.Cum. ne.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*dia(r)*, snw.Yks.+*dē(r)*, e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*deə(r)*, n. & nw.Lan., em.Lan. +*dē(r)*, sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. ne. & nw.Der. Lin. ne. & m. Shr. ne.Nrf.
dār ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. n.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*dēr*, Wm., but sw.Wm. *diər.*
dàr Kcb.
dàr s.Sc.
dǣ(r) Lei.+*deə(r)*, se.Ken. Sus.
der wm.Sc.+*dǭr.*
deə(r) s.Nhb.+*dǭ(r)*, n.Dur.+*doə(r)*, se.Yks. se.Lan. Rut. Lei. s. War. Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. me. Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
dē(r) snw.Yks.
dēr se.Nhb.
dia(r) nnw.Yks.
diər sw.Wm.
doə(r) n.Dur.
doər n.Cum.
dǫ(r) s.Nhb.
dǭr wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *dar*, Lth. Edb. Peb. sw.Nhb.
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daək w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Der. s. Som., e.Dev.+*dāk.*
dāk s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*deək*, m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *daək*, sw. Yks. n. se. & ms.Lan. Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Dor. Som., but s.Som. *daək*, e.Dev.
dārk Inv. w.Frf. e.Per.
dàrk Dub.
dàrk Ayr., but n.Ayr. *dǭrk*, s. Ayr. *dark.*
dærk s.Sc.
dǣk sw.Lan.
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deək n.Dur.
dǭrk n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
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dān s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. & se.Lan., s.Lan.+*dōn*, n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut., m.Shr.+*dzān*, s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se. Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor.
dārn Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *darn.*
dærn s.Sc.
dǣn sw.Lan. Lei.
dern wm.Sc. Peb.
dēn nw.Der.
dǭrn Lth. Edb.
dōn s.Lan.
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daftə(r) ne.Yks.+*dǭpə(r)*, *doutə(r).*
dauχtər Sh.I. Abd. Peb., n.Cum. +*doχtər*, *doutər.*
dautpər Wm.+*doutə(r)*, but n. Wm.+*doutər*, w.Wm. *dautər.*
dautə(r) nnw.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks.+*doutə(r)*, se.Lan.
dautər w.Wm.
dauθə(r) s.Lan.+*doutθə(r)*, *doutə(r)*, *duutə(r).*
dāχtər Or.I., sn.Sc.+*doχtər.*
dāftə(r) Nrf.+*dātə(r)*, *dǭtə(r)*, Dev. +*dātə(r)*, but sw.Dev. *dàftə(r)*, *dàtə(r)*, Cor.+*dātə(r).*
dātə(r) Chs.+*duutə(r)*, but s.Chs. +*dǭtə(r)*, Not.+*dǭtə(r)*, *duutə(r)*, s.Lin. Rut.+*dǭtə(r)*, Lei.+*dǭtə(r)*, *doutə(r)*, Nhp.+*dǭtə(r)*, but m.Nhp.+*duutə(r)*, n.Wor. +*dǭtə(r)*, w.Wor., ne.Shr.+*dǭtə(r)*, Glo. Oxf., but w. & s. Oxf.+*dǭtə(r)*, Brks., n.Bck.+*dǭtə(r)*, m.Bck., Bdf.+*dǭtə(r)*, Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur., but s. Sur.+*dǭtə(r)*, Sus., but w.Sus.+*dǭtə(r)*, Wil.+*dǣtə(r)*, but w. Wil.+*dētə(r)*, Dor., but e.Dor. +*dētə(r)*, *dǭtə(r)*, w. & s.Som. Dev., but sw.Dev. *dàftə(r)*, *dàtə(r)*, Cor.
dāpər Abd.
daftə(r) sw.Dev.+*dàtə(r).*
dàtpər I.Ma.+*dǭtər.*
dàtə(r) s.War.+*dǭtə(r)*, sw.Dev.
dàter Uls., but Ant. *dǭχtər.*
dǣtə(r) sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Som.
deətə(r) m.Yks.+*doutə(r).*
dētə(r) w.Wil.+*dǣtə(r)*, e.Dor.+*dātə(r)*, *dǭtə(r).*
doχtər Cai. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Frf., but w.Frf.+*dǭpər*, Per., but e. Per.+*dǭpər*, Fif. Slg. Dmb., wm. Sc.+*dǭχtər*, *dǭχtər*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr.+*dǭχtər*, *dǭχtər*, Lnk., Lth. Edb.+*dǭχtər*, n.Cum.
dotə(r) m.Shr.
dopə(r) ne.Yks.
dopər ne.Sc.
douχtər s.Sc.
doutθə(r) n. & s.Lan.
doutə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur., s.Dur.+*douθə(r)*, e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. n. & snw.Yks., e.Yks.+*duuθə(r)*, m.Yks., sw.Yks.+*duutə(r)*, s. Yks. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan., but ms.Lan.+*duutə(r)*, Dnb.+*dǭtə(r)*, n.Stf.+*dǭtə(r)*, *duutə(r)*, n.Der.+*duutə(r)*, nw.Lin. Lei.
doutər me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum., n.Wm.+*doutə(r).*
douθə(r) s.Dur. se.Yks.
dǭχtər s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant.
dǭtə(r) s.Chs.+*duutə(r)*, Flt. Dnb. n. & em.Stf.+*duutə(r)*, wm. & s.Stf. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & s.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt., se.Hrt.+*duətə(r)*, Hnt. Nrf. s. Sur. w.Sus. e.Dor. Som., but e.Som. *dǣtə(r)*, w. & s.Som. *dātə(r).*
dǭtər I.Ma.
dǭpər Dub.
dòχtər em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *doχtər*, *dǭχtər*, Peb. *dauχtər*, wm.Sc.
dǭχtər wm.Sc. s.Ayr.

dōθər ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
dɔutə(r) se.Hrt.
dɔutə(r) nnw. & sw.Yks. ms. Lan. Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*doutə(r)*, Not. n. Lin. m.Nhp. w.Suf.
dɔuθə(r) e.Yks.

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dàn Kcb.
dàn Bch., Abd.+*dān*, s.Sc.
doən m.Yks., sw.Yks.+*dōn*.
dǫn Ayr. m.Cum. w.Wm. e. & se. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. Som., but s.Som. *daən*, e.Dev.+*dǫ̀n*.
dòən em.Lan. e.Dev.
dōn sw.Yks. ms.Lan.

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dài Glo.
dæi m.Nhp., e.Dor.+*dai*, *dē*, *dī*.
dǣ sn.Sc.+*dē*, Uls.+*dē*, but Ant. *dei*, se.Nhb.+*dē*, e.Cum., w. Cum.+*dē*, n.Wm. nnw.Yks.+ *dē*, n.Lan.
dei ne.Sc.+*dē*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *dē*, Lth. Ant., em.Stf.+ *dē*, *dī*, s.Stf., Lei.+*dī*, but n. Lei. *dē*, ne.Nhp.+*dē*, m. & sw. Nhp. n.Wor. n.Hrf., nw. & e. Oxf.+*dē*, n.Bck., m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. nw.Hrt.+*dē*, se.Hrt., ne. & nw. Nrf.+*dē*, e.Suf.+*deə*, Ess. Som., but e. & w.Som. *dē*, s.Som. *dai*, n.Dev.+*dē*.
deə s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. snw. Yks.+*dē*, nm.Yks.+*diə*, e.Yks., se. & sw.Yks.+*dē*, ms.Yks., n. Stf.+*dī*, n. & nw.Lin., s.Lin. +*dē*, w.Hrt. e.Suf., e.Dev.+*dē*.
dē Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *dei*, wm. & sm.Sc. s.Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. m. & w.Cum. n. w. & s.Wm. nw.Yks., m.Yks.+*diə*, se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *dǣ*, I.Ma., Chs. Flt.+*dī*, em.Stf., wm.Stf.+*dī*, n.Der., ne.Der.+ *dī*, nw.Der., e.Der.+*dī*, Not. m. & s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp., e.War.+*dī*, s.War. s.Wor. n. em. se. & s.Shr. n. Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. nw.Hrt. n. Cmb. ne. nw. & s.Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *dī*, sm.Hmp. Dor. e. & w.Som. n. e. & s.Dev. w.Cor.
diə nm. & m.Yks. se. Hrt. w.Wil.
dī Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. e. & m.Stf. Der.+*dē*, Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. Glo. e.Sus. e.Dor.

Dead, 188, 249, 296—*dēd* w.Wil.
ded Inv.+*dēd*, es.Yks., em.Lan. +*diəd*, I.Ma., s.Stf.+*dged*, ne. Der.+*did*, s.Lin.+*diəd*, Rut.+ *diəd*, Lei. m. & sw.Nhp., n. & ne.Shr.+*dged*, n.Hrf.+*djəd*, s. Oxf. m Bck. e.Sus. Som., but w.Som. *dēd*, s.Som. *deid*, n. Dev.
deid n.Dur.+*did*, nnw.Yks.+*diəd*, s.Som., e.Dev.+*deəd*.
deəd e.Suf. e.Dev.
dēd Sh.I.+*dēd*, *did*, ne.Sc.+*did*, but Abd.+*dīd*, w.Frf. e.Per. Uls., but Ant. *diəd*.
dēd Sh.I. Inv., ne.Nrf.+*dīd*, n. & se.Ken. w.Som. sw.Dev.
did ne.Der. Sus., but e.Sus. *ded*.
diəd nnw.Yks.
diəd Ant. sw. & s.Wm. ne. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*dīd*. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*ded*, s.Lan. +*dged*, n.Der., nw.Der.+*dīd*, Lin., but s.Lin.+*ded*, Rut. s. War.
dīd Sh.I., Or.I.+*dīd*, ne.Sc., Ayr. sm.Sc.+*dīd*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc., n.Cum.+*dīd*.
dīd Or.I., Abd.+*dēd*, *did*, sn.wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*deid*, n. & m.Cum. w. Wm. se.Yks. nw.Der., n. Wor.+*dged*, ne.Nrf.
djed e. & w.Oxf.
djəd n. & e.Hrf.
djəd w.Wor.
dged s.Lan.+*diəd*, s.Chs.Flt.Dnb. Stf., but s.Stf.+*ded*, w. & s.Der. War., but s.War. *diəd*, n. & s. Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. nw. Oxf.

Deaf, 188, 280, 296—*daf* se.Ken. Dor., but e.Dor. *def*, *dif*, *dīf*.
def em. & s.Lan.+*diəf*, Chs.+*dgef*, I.Ma.+*dēf*, em.Stf. Not.+*dif*, e. Der.+*dif*, *diəf*, m.Lin., s.Lin. +*diəf*, Rut.+*dif*, Lei.+*dēv*, *dīf*, s.War. s.Wor. se.Shr. Oxf. nm.Brks. n. & m.Bck. Bdf., nw.Hrt.+*deəf*, Hnt. m. & s. Cmb., ne.Nrf.+*dīf*, nw.Nrf. e. Suf., Ess.+*dif*, *dif*, e.Ken. s. Sur., Sus. me.Wil.+*dif*, e.Dor. +*dif*, *dīf*, s.Som.+*dīf*, n.Dev.
deif n.Dur.+*dīf*, nnw.Yks.+*dief*, *dīf*.
deəf n.Stf.+*dif*, nw.Hrt.
déf Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *dīf*, sn. & nm.Sc., Uls.+*dəf*, but Ant. *diəf*.
dēf I.Ma.
dēv Lei.
dief nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*diəf*.
dif Dnb. n. e. & em.Stf., s.Stf.+ *dīf*, nw.Der.+*diəf*, e.Der. Not. n.Wor., s.Pem.+*dīf*, se.Cmb. Ess. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som., e.Cor.+*dīf*.
diəf Ant., Wm.+*dīf*, ne. snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*dīf*, sw. & ms.Yks. Lan., but em. & s. Lan.+*def*, n.nw. & e.Der. n.nw. & s.Lin., Glo.+*dīf*, e.Dev.+*dīv*.
dīf Bch. Abd. em.Sc., but Lth. Peb. *dīf*, Ayr., but n.Ayr. *dīf*, sm.Sc.+*dīf*, s.Sc., n.Cum.+*dīf*.
dīf wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Peb. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*deif*, n. & m. Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. wm. & s.Stf. ne.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp., n. & ne.Shr.+*dgef*, Gmg. s.Pem. Glo. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Dor. nw.Som., w.Som.+*dīv*, s.Som., sw.Dev. +*dīv*, e.Cor.
dīv w.Som.Dev., but n.Dev. *def*, e.Dev.+*diəf*, sw.Dev.+*dīf*, Cor., but e.Cor. *dif*, *dīf*.
dəf Uls.
dgef Chs. Flt. n. ne. & m.Shr.

Deal, 137, 138, 296, 428, 429, 433—*dēl* Sus. Dor., but e. Dor. *diəl*.
deil Ant., nw.Yks.+*diel*, Lei.+*dil*, e.Dev.+*deəl*.
del s.Chs.+*dgel*, Dnb.+*dēl*, s.Stf. +*dēl*, *dgel*, ne.Der.+*diəl*, Rut. +*dīl*, sw.Nhp. n.Hrf.+*dil*, *diəl*, nw.Dev.
deəl n.Stf. s.Lin. e.Suf. e.Dev.
dēl Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
dēl Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *dēl*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *deil*, I.Ma. Dnb. s.Stf. n.Shr., m.Bck. ne.Nrf.+*dīl*, sw.Dev.
diel nw.Yks.
dil m. & sw.Nhp. n.Hrf.
diəl s.Sc. n.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. +*dīl*, n.Cum.+*dil*, e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*dīl*, sw.Yks.Lan., but s.Lan.+*dgel*, w.Chs. n. & ne. Der., nw.Der.+*dīl*, n. & nw. Lin. sw.Nhp., s.War.+*dgel*, ne.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som.
dil Edb. n.Cum.
dīl Inv. Lth. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*diəl*, m.Cum. w.Wm. se. & es.Yks. nw.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se. Ken.
dgel s.Lan.+*diəl*, s.Chs. Flt. s. Stf. War., but s.War.+*diəl*, m. Shr.

Dear, 195—*deiə(r)* nnw.Yks.+ *diə(r)*, s.Chs.
deə(r) n.Stf. e.Der. Nrf. e.Suf.
diə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *dīr*, Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*deiə(r)*, Lan. Dnb. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. e. Dev.
diər Inv. Bch. Abd. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.
dir Edb.
dīr Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *diər*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. me.Nhb. w.Wm.

Death, 188, 249, 296, 378—*dæθ* e.Suf. Dor. w.Som.
deiθ Ant., nnw.Yks.+*dieθ*, *dīθ*.
deθ ne.Sc.+*déθ*, but Abd.+*déθ*, snw.Yks.+*dieθ*, se.Yks.+*diəθ*, *dīθ*, es.Yks., em.Lan.+*diəθ*, I.Ma. n.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se. Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som., but w. Som. *dæθ*, e.Dev.
déθ Sh.I., Inv.+*déθ*, ne. sn. & nm. Sc., wm.Sc.+*déθ*, Uls.+*dəθ*, but Ant. *deiθ*.
déθ Inv., Abd.+*déθ*, wm. & sm. Sc., Lth.+*dīθ*, Edb.+*dīθ*, Peb. *dieθ* nw.Yks.
diθ n.Dur.+*dīθ*, nw.Der.+*diəθ*.
diəθ s.Sc. sw.Wm. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. +*deθ*, n. & nw.Der. n.Lin., w. War.+*dgeθ*.
dīθ Edb., n.Cum.+*dīθ*.
dīθ Lth. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+ *diθ*, n. & m.Cum. Wm., but sw.Wm. *diəθ*, nnw. & se.Yks. wm.Stf.
djəθ w.Wor.
dəθ Uls.
dgeθ s.Chs. s.Stf. w.Der. War., but w.War.+*diəθ*, ne. & m.Shr.

Debt, 209.

Deceit, 220—*diseət* n.Stf.
disēt Lan., but se.Lan. *dəsēt*, s. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. me.Wil. w. Som.
disiət sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
disit Bch. Abd.
disīt Lth., s.Nhb.+*dəsīt*, n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Ken.
dəsēt w.Frf. e.Per. Peb.
dəsēt Ant. se.Lan. I.Ma. Sus. Dor.
dəsit Ayr. Edb.
dəsīt Inv. s.Nhb.

Deceive, 220—*diseiv* nw.Yks. Lei.
diseəv n.Stf. e.Suf.
disēv Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *disīv*, sn. & wm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *dəsēv*, em.sm.sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der., Rut.+*disīv*, s.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. ne. Nrf. m.Bck. me.Wil., w.Wil. +*diziəv*. w.Som. n.Dev.
disiəv n.Nhb. e. & m.Yks., se. Yks.+*disīv*, sw.Yks.Lin.s.Oxf.
disiv s.Sc. e.Stf.
disīv Bch. Abd., s.Nhb.+*dəsīv*, n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. se. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. wm.Stf. Rut. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor.
diziəv w.Wil.
dəsēv w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. se.Lan. I.Ma. Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *disīv*, e.Som.
dəsiv Edb.
dəsīv Inv. Ayr. s.Nhb.

Deed, 131, 132—*deid* nnw.Yks.+ *dīd*, snw.Yks. s.Chs. Stf., Lei. +*dīd*, e.Suf., e.Dev.+*dīd*.
diəd s.Oxf. Dor.
did Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.
dīd Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *did*, Lth. Peb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. se. & es.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. nw. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Som. e.Dev.

Deep, 190, 191—*deip* n.Stf.
dep s.Stf.
dip n.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*dīp*, I.Ma., Lei.+*dīp*, w.Som.
diəp se.Lan. s.Oxf. Dor. e.Dev.
dip Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*dīp*, Edb.
dīp Or.I. Inv., Abd. n.Ayr.+*dīp*, Lth. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *diəp*, n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken. me. Wil. Som., but w.Som. *dip*.

Deer, 195—*deə(r)* n.Stf.
diə(r) Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
diər Inv. Bch. Abd. Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
dir Edb.
dīr w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc. Wm.

Delay, 205, 228, 230—*dilai* se. Ken. e.Dor.
dilei ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *dilē*, wm.Sc. n.Stf. ne.Nrf.

Delay (contd.)—
dileə m. & se.Yks. nw.Lin.
dilē Bch. Abd. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*dəlē*, n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. & e.Yks. n. & m.Lan. s.Stf. n. Der. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
dilī Lei.
dəlai Dor., but e.Dor. *dilai*.
dəlē Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. I.Ma.
Delight, 223, 228, 230—*dilau* Ant., Wm.+*dilīt*, nw.Yks. n. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus.
dilāt s.Lan.+*diloit*.
dilàit em.Lan. nw.Der. s.Lin.
dilæit n.Cum.
dileit e.Yks., se.Yks.+*dilīt*.
dilēit Bch. Abd.
dilīt s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. m. & se.Yks. sw.Lan.
diliχt sn.Sc. Kcb.
diloit s.Lan. Stf. se.Ken.
dilvit w.Wil.
dilɔit ne.Nrf.
dəleit s.Nhb. I.Ma.
dəlēit Inv. w.Frf. e.Per.
dəliχt Peb.
dəloit se.Lan. Lei.
dəlvit Dor.
Deliver, 232.
Den, 55—*dein* se.Ken., e.Dev.+*deən*.
den Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *dēn*.
deən e.Dev.
dēn w.Som.
Depth, 149, 275—*debþ* w.Yks.
dipþ Ayr.+*dipp*, n.Dur.+*dipp*, Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som., but w. Som. *dīpp*, *dəpp*, e.Dev.
dipþ sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
dipp Bch. Abd. Edb.
dīpþ Ayr. Kcb. m.Cum., w.Som. +*dæpp*, nw.Dev.
dvbþ Bdf.
dæpp w.Som.
dəpp Lth. Peb.
Desire, 232.
Devil, 196, 231, 233, 279—*dævl* e.Suf.
devl nnw.Yks.+*divl*.
devil nw.Lin.
devl Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*dīvl*, but Bch. *dil*, *divl*, Abd. *dil*, *divl*, *dīl*, *dīvil*, snw.Yks.+*divl*, n.Lan., em. & s.Lan.+*divl*, n.Stf. n. Der., Lei.+*divil*, m.Nhp. s. Oxf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Som., but e. & s.Som. *divl*, e.Dev.
dil m.Yks.+*divl*.
divl n.Yks., ne.Yks.+*dīvl*.
divil Kcb. Ant., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*divl*, *dīl*, n.Wm. es.Yks. nw. Lan. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. nw.Dev.
divl Per., but e.Per. *dīl*, Irel., but Ant. *divil*, me.Nhb.+*dīvl*, se.Nhb.+*dīl*, *dīvl*, s.Nhb. n. Dur., s.Dur.+*dīvl*, m.Cum., Wm.+*dīl*, but n.Wm. *dīvl*, nw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. em. sc. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw. & e.Der. n.Lin. n.Wor. n. Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf. m.Bck. e. Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som.
dil Bch.+*divl*, Abd.+*divl*, *dil*, *divil*, Edb.+*divl*.
divl Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *dīl*, *dīvl*, s.Ayr. *dīl*, Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum.
dīl Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*dīvil*, *dīvl*, s.Ayr., Lth. Peb.+*dīvl*, se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *dīvl*, m.Cum. *divl*, Wm. Der., but n.Der. *devl*, nw. & e.Der. *divl*.
dīvil Abd., sn.Sc.+*dīvl*, wm.Sc.
dīvl ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Peb. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *dīl*, Kcb. *divil*, n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. s. Dur. ne.Yks.
Dew, 186, 249, 296—*deu* Lth. Edb. sw.Yks. n.Lan. e.Der.
diu w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. em. & se.Lan., sw. Lan.+*dvu*, s.Lan. Stf., but wm.Stf. *dgiu*, s.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. se.Ken. Dor. Som., but s.Som. *dgiu*.
djau Bch. Abd.
djō n.Hrf.
djō nw.Oxf.
djū Ayr., but n.Ayr. *diu*, me.Wil.
djvu m.Shr.
dū ne.Shr. Sus.
dvu nw.Lan., m.Lan.+*dgū*, sw. Lan.
dœu s.Sc.
dū e.Dev.
dgiu wm.Stf. s.Som.
dgū Inv. m.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der.
dgvu s.Chs.
Did, 108—*did* ne.Sc.+*dud*, *düd*, *dəd*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., em. Sc.+*did*, *dəd*, s.Sc., Lei.+*did*, m.Bck., e.Suf.+*did*, w.Suf. Ess. Dor., but e.Dor. *did*, e. Som.+*did*, w.Som.+*dvd*, *düd*, s.Dev.
did Sh.I. Cai. ne. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *dəd*, Nhb., but n.Nhb. *dəd*, Dur., but s. Dur. *dud*, n.Cum.+*dīd*, m. Cum., w.Cum. m.Wm.+*dud*, sw. & s.Wm., nnw.Yks.+*dud*, nw. snw. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *dud*, m.Lan. *dùd*, I.Ma. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. n.Bck. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp., nw.Wil.+*diəd*, w. Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev.
diəd nw.Wil.
dīd n.Cum. se.Hrt.
dud s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. n. ne. & m.Wm. nnw.Yks. nw.Lan.
dùd m.Lan.
dvd w. & s.Som. sw.Dev.
dæd Or.I.+*dēd*.
düd ne.Sc. w.Som.
dūd e.Dev.
dəd ne. & em.Sc. Ant. n.Nhb.
Die, 147, 304, 429—*dai* es.Yks., n.Lei. s.Nrf.+*dài*, *doi*, e.Suf. +*dài*, e.Sur. Sus., e.Dor.+*dvi*, *dəi*, Som.+*dvi*, n. & sw.Dev. Cor.
dài I.Ma., s.Chs.+*dei*, Flt. Dnb. em. wm. & s.Stf.. Not. m.Lin. +*doi*, Lei.+*dī*, *doi*, but n.Lei. *dai*, ne. & m.Nhp.+*doi*, s.War. n.Wor., s.Wor.+*doi*, *dvi*, n. Shr., ne.Shr. m.Bck.+*doi*, Hnt. Cmb., nw.Nrf.+*doi*, s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf.
dei s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *dī*, s.Nhb. +*dī*, n.Cum. nnw.Yks., snw. Yks.+*dī*, s.Chs., n.Stf.+*doi*, e. Stf. ne. & w.Der.
diə m.Wm. nm.Yks.+*dì*.
dī Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm. Sc. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *dei*, Wm., but m.Wm. *diə*, Yks., but nnw.Yks. *dei*, snw.Yks. +*dei*, nm.Yks.+*diə*, es.Yks. *dai*, Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. *dài*, *dei*, Der., but ne. & w.Der. *dei*, n. & nw.Lin. Lei.
doi n. & s.Stf. Not. m. & s.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. e.War. s. Wor. ne.Shr. n. & m.Bck.Bdf., se.Hrt.+*dòi*, ne.Nrf.+*dəi*, nw. & s.Nrf. se.Ken.
dòi se.Hrt.
dvi s.Wor. se.Shr. e.Hrf. Oxf. w.Hrt. Ess. n.Ken. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*dai*, *dəi*, Som. e. & s.Dev.
dəi Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor.
Different, 233.
Dig, 351, 425, 426, 428, 429, 433.
Dight, 77, 358—*dīχt* Sc.
dīt Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs.
Dike, 154, 155—*daik* Ayr., but n. Ayr. *deik*, Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Stf. nw. Lin. e.Dev.
dàik em.Lan. ne.Der. Lei., Ess. +*doik*.
deik n.Ayr. s.Sc. sw.Nhb. s.Lan. m.Lin.
dēik Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
dik Nrf. Ken.+*dīk*, but se.Ken. *doik*, Sur., Sus.+*dīk*, w.Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *daik*.
dīk Lin., but nw.Lin. *daik*, m. Lin. *deik*, e.An., but Nrf. *dik*, Ess. *dàik*, *doik*, Ken. Sus.
doik se.Lan. n.Stf. Ess. se.Ken.
dvik me.Wil. Dor.
Dim, 67—*dim* w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor.
dəm Inv. ne.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Nhb.
Din, 111—*den* ne.Sc.+*dən*, s.Sc. Dor.
din w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb., but n.Nhb. *dən*, Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
dvn sn.Sc.
dən Inv. ne.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
Ding, 425, 429, 430.
Dinner, 211—*dendər* Ant.
denər Or.I. ne. & nm.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. n.Nhb.
Dip, 108—*dep* n.Ayr. Dor. s.Som.
dip w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr.+*dəp*, Kcb. Ant. Nhb., but n.Nhb. *dəp*, Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.
dæp w.Som.
dəp Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *dep*, s.Ayr.+*dip*, Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Nhb.
Directly, 209, 231, 232—*drækli* Sur. Sus., w.Som.+*drekli*, Dev., but nw.Dev. *drekli*.
drekli w.Som. nw.Dev.
Dish, 72, 376—*def* w.Frf. e.Per. +*dif*, n.Ayr. n.Nhb. Dor.
dif Inv.+*dəf*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb., but n.Nhb. *def*, Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em. sm. & s.Lan. *dīf*, I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Som., but w.Som. *dīf*, Cor.
dīf em. sm. & s.Lan. n.Der. w. Som. e.Dev.
dəf Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *def*, s.Ayr. *dif*, Lth. Edb.
Distract, 434.
Distrain, 284.
Disturb, 232, 276.
Ditch, 160—*daitf* sw.Lan. m. Shr. n.Hrf.
dātf sm.Lan.+*ditf*.
dàitf Dnb. ne.Der. n.Shr.
deitf s.Lan.+*doitf*, s.Chs.
detf w.Frf. e.Per.+*ditf*, n.Ayr. n. Nhb. Dor.
ditf w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. sw. & s. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. em. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dev.
dītf n.Stf. w. & s.Som.
doitf se. & s.Lan.
dətf Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *detf*, s.Ayr. *ditf*, Lth. Edb. Peb.
Dive, 176, 425, 426, 429, 430, 432—*daiv* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. e.Dev.
dāv sm.Lan.
dàiv Ayr., but s.Ayr. *daiv*, Peb. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei.
dēv w.Som.
dīv Nrf. Suf. Sus.
doiv s.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
dviv s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. s.Dev.
Dizzy, 109, 231, 324—*disi* I.Ma. +*dizi*.
dizè n.Ayr. Kcb.
dizi Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *dizè*, Lth. Edb. Ant. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. Oxf. se. Ken. me.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
duzi Nhb. n.Dur.
düzi s.Chs.
Do, 164, 235, 431, 432, 435—*dei* Ant., s.Nhb.+*dī*.
deu e.Ken.+*dū*.
dē wm.Sc.+*div*, *dū*, *dē*, Ayr.+*dū*, Lth. Edb.+*dəv*.
diu n.Cum.+*diə*, m.Cum.+*dī*, nnw.Yks.+*diə*, *dī*, *dū*, snw. Yks.+*dū*, sm.Yks.+*diə*, sw. Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n.Stf., em.Stf.+*dvu*, wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*dū*, s.Der., Lei.+*dvu*, *dœu*, but s.Lei.+*dū*, m.Nhp. ne. & se.Shr.+*dū*, nw.Hrt., se.Hrt. +*dū*, se.Cmb. nw.Nrf. w.Suf.
diū s.Nrf. e.Suf.+*dū*.
diə ne.Sc.+*dī*, but Bnff. *div*, Abd. +*div*, *dū*, s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm., but s.Wm. *dī*, ne. & nnw.Yks., e.Yks.+*div*, m. nm. & sm.Yks., se.Yks.+*div*, *dī*, *dū*.
div Bnff., Abd.+*dī*, *dū*, wm.Sc., se.Nhb. n.Dur.+*dī*, e. & se. Yks.

dī ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*dā̄*, nm.Sc.+*dū̄*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *dā̄*, n. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. s.Wm. nnw. & se.Yks.
dō n.Shr., Ess.+*dū*.
dū Abd. wm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *dei*, me.Nhb. nnw. snw. se. & es.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs., but s.Chs. *dœu*, Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut., s.Lei.+*diu*, Nhp., but m.Nhp.+*diu*, War. n.Wor. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Pem. Oxf. Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb. Ess. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *dū̄*.
dvu e.Stf.+*dœu*, em.Stf. ne. e. & w.Der. Lei.
dœ Sh.I.+*dā̄*, *dū̄*.
dœu s.Chs. e.Stf. Lei.
dā̄ Sh.I.+*dū̄*, Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *dē*, *dɔv*, wm. & s.Sc., sw.Dev. +*dū̄*.
dū̄ Sh.I. nm.Sc. Ayr. ne. & s. Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. w.Som. Dev., but sw.Dev.+*dā̄*.
dɔv Lth. Edb.
də (rarely *di*) unstressed form in all the dialects.

Dog, 82, 351, 377—*daug* Ayr.+*dōg*, but n.Ayr.+*dvg*, s.Ayr.+*dǫg*.
dāg se.Ken.
dag Dor.
dog Inv.+*dōg*, *dvg*, Bch. Abd. Kcb. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*dōg*, n. Dur.+*dòog*, *dōg*, n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan., m.Lan. +*dvg*, em.Lan.+*dùg*, se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*dvg*, s.Lan.+*dùg*, *dvg*, I.Ma.+*dǫg*, Dnb. Stf., ne. Der.+*dug*, *dvg*, w. & s.Der. nw. & m.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e. War. se.Shr. s.Oxf., Som.+*dǫg*, e.Dev.+*dvg*.
doug Peb.
dǫg s.Ayr.+*daug*.*dōg*.I.Ma.Lon. Sus. Som.
dôg w.Frf. e.Per.+*dōg*, s.Yks. Bdf. Hnt.
dòog n.Dur.
dōg Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., Lth. Edb.+*dvg*, s.Nhb. n.Dur.
dug (*obs.*) ne.Der.+*dvg*.
dùg em. & s.Lan.
dvg Inv. Per., but e.Per. *dôg*, *dōg*, n.Ayr.+*dōg*, Lth. Edb. m. sw. & s.Lan. ne. & e.Der. nw. & e.Dev.
dāg n.Der.

Done, 169, 249—*dian* w.Cum.+*dun*.
dien n.Cum.+*diun*, *diən*, *dun*, *dūn*.
din Ant. nw. & sw.Dev.
diun me.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*dun*, n. Dur.+*djun*, *dun*, n. e. & m. Cum. n.Wm., ne. & m.Wm.+*diən*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*dun*.
diən se.Nhb.+*djun*, *djœn*, s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. m. & w.Wm. ne. m. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+*dun*.
dīn Cai. Bch., Abd.+*dīn*, wm. Sc.+*dvn*, *dœn*, sm.Sc., Lth.+*dən*, Edb.+*dvn*.
dīn ne.Sc., but Bch. *din*, Abd.+*dīn*, sw.Nhb.
djun se.Nhb. n.Dur.
djœn se.Nhb.
don Uls.+*dǫn*, but Ant. *din*, sw. Nhp.+*dùn*, Dor., but e.Dor. *dvn*, e.Dev.+*dòən*, *dvn*.
dǫn Uls.
dòən e.Dev.
duin sw.Yks.+*dun*.
dun s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & w. Cum. sw. & s.Wm. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan., n.Stf. n.Der.+*dùn*, Lin. Rut. s.Lei. nw.Nrf.
dūn se.Lan., s.Stf.+*dùn*, nw. Der.
dùn m. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. wm. & s.Stf. n.Der., ne.Der.+*dvun*, e. w. & s.Der. Not. Lei., but s.Lei. *dun*, ne. & sw.Nhp. War. n.Wor., s.Wor.+*dvn*, Shr., nw.Oxf.+*dvn*, n.Bck.
dvn Inv. wm.Sc. Edb. m.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus. me. & w. Wil. e.Dor. Som. e.Dev.
dvun e.Stf. ne.Der.
dœn Sh.I. sn.Sc.+*dūn*, w.Frf. e. Per. Peb. wm. & s.Sc.
dœ̄n Or.I.
dūn Sh.I. sn. & nm.Sc., but w. Frf. *dœn*, Per. *dū̄n*, e.Per. *dœn*, em.Sc., but Lth. *dīn*, *dən*, Edb. *dīn*, *dvn*, Peb. *dœn*, n.Dev.
dīn Per. n.Cum.
dən Lth.
ədūn nw.Wil.

Donkey, 231, 233—*doŋki* s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & se.Yks.Lan. n. & nw.Der. nw. Lin. m.Nhp. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se. Ken. e.Sus. w.Wil.
dunki Bch., Abd.+*dvnki*, n.Stf.
diŋki Ant. I.Ma., Lei.+*dvnki*, n.Wor.
dvnki Abd. Lei.
dvŋk w.Som. n.Dev.
dvŋkē w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
dvŋki wm.Sc.s.Ayr.I.W.e.Som.

Don't, 162, 267.

Doom, 162—*dium* sw.Yks. em. Lan. n.Stf., s.Lei.+*dūm*.
dūm Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Som.
dœm w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
dūm e.Dev.

Door, 91—*diuə(r)* e.Cum. n. & m. Wm., s.Wm.+*duə(r)*, nnw. Yks., snw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. +*duə(r)*, em.Lan.+*dòə(r)*.
diuer n.Cum.+*duər*, *dōr*, sw. Wm.
diə(r) w.Cum.+*duə(r)*, ne. e. & m. Yks., se.Yks.+*duə(r)*.
doə(r) nnw.Nhb., n.Dur.+*dǭ(r)*, *dòə(r)*, *duə(r)*, sw.Lan.+*duə(r)*, *dōə(r)*, Rut.+*duə(r)*, Lei.+*dòə(r)*, s.War., e.Hrf. Glo.+*duə(r)*, Hnt.+*dòə(r)*, e.Ken. n.I.W. me.Wil., e.Dor.+*duə(r)*, e.Dev. +*dūə(r)*.
doər Bch. Abd., se.Nhb.+*dôr*, *duər*, *dōr*, sw.Nhb.+*duər*.
dǭ(r) n.Dur. m.Nhp.+*dòə(r)*, *duə(r)*, w.Suf., Ess.+*dòə(r)*, *duə(r)*.
dǭr nm.Sc.+*dōr*, *duər*, Ant.
dòuə(r) nw.Oxf.+*duə(r)*.
dòə(r) n.Dur., ms.Yks.+*duə(r)*, s. Lan.+*duə(r)*, *dō(r)*, *dā(r)*, Flt., Stf.+*duə(r)*, but e.Stf. *dō(r)*, e. & w.Der.+*duə(r)*, nw.Lin. Lei., ne. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. +*duə(r)*, m.Shr.+*dō(r)*, se.Shr. n.Hrf., se.Hrt.+*duə(r)*, Hnt. Cmb., nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Som.+*duə(r)*, n.Dev.+*duə(r)*, *dū(r)*, sw.Dev. e.Cor.
dòər I.Ma.+*duər*.
dō(r) I.W., but n.I.W. *doə(r)*.
dōr Sh.I., Or.I.+*dūr*, Cai. Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *doər*, sn. & nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *dūr*, wm. & sm.Sc., s.Sc.+*dœr*, me.Nhb.+*duər*, *dūr*, se.Nhb.
duə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. s.Wm. snw. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs.+*dō(r)*, *dœuə(r)*, Dnb. Stf. n.Der., ne.Der.+*dō(r)*, e. w. & s.Der. Not. n. m. & s.Lin. Rut. m. & sw.Nhp. e. w. & s. War. n. & s.Wor. n. & ne.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf., but nw.Oxf.+*dòuə(r)*, Brks. Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. ne. & nw. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w. Wil. e.Dor. Som. n. & s.Dev.
duər nm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *dǭr*, me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. sw. Wm. I.Ma.
dūr Or.I. Lth. Edb. n. me. & se. Nhb. w.Wm.
dō(r) s.Lan., s.Chs.+*duə(r)*, *dœuə(r)*, e.Stf. ne. & nw.Der. m.Shr.
dœr s.Sc.
dœuə(r) s.Chs.
dā̄r n.Cum.
dū(r) n. & e.Dev.
dū(r) Dor., but e.Dor. *doə(r)*, *duə(r)*.
dā(r) em. se. & sw.Lan.

Doubt, 225—*dait* Chs., n.Stf.+*daət*, nw.Der.+*daut*, e.Der.
daut s.Wm. nw.Yks.+*dūt*, n. & m.Lan., se.Lan.+*dā̄t*, *dəut*, s. Lan.+*daət*, *dāt*, *dā̄t*, wm. & s. Stf., n.Der.+*dvut*, ne.Der.+*dāt*, nw. & s.Der. e.War. e.Dev.
daət ms.Lan.+*dā̄t*, s.Lan. n.Stf.
dāt sw.Yks.+*deət*, s.Yks., sw. Lan.+*dā̄t*, s.Lan. ne. & w.Der.
dæut m.Nhp.
dā̄t sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan.
deut s.Lin. Lei., but n.Lei. *dvut*, Bdf. se. & nw.Hrt., e.Suf.+*dvut*, w.Suf. Ken. e.Sus.
deət sw. & ms.Yks.
dout es.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma.
dut Sh.I.+*dūt*, ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *dūt*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *dūt*, Ayr., sm.Sc.+*dūt*, s.Sc. Ant., se. & s.Nhb. n.Cum.+*dūt*.
dūt Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. Bch. Abd. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but s.Wm.+*daut*, nw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw. Lin.
dvut n.Der. Rut. n.Lei. n.Wor., e.Hrf.+*dvut*, Oxf. w.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Wil. e.Dor.
dvut Uls., but Ant. *dut*, em. & se.Lan. e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf sm.Hmp.
dəūt n. & s.Dev.

Dough, 120, 348—*dau* Lth. se. Ken.
dauf s.Lan.+*douf*, *duəf*.
dà w.Wil.
dēχ s.Sc.+*diuχ*, *diəuχ*.
dēχ sn.Sc., wm.Sc. Ayr.+*dō*, Edb., Kcb.+*dō*.
duəf snw.Yks.+*douf*.
diuχ s.Sc.
diəf e. & m.Yks.
diəuχ s.Sc.
do ne.Sc.+*dō*.
dof es.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf.
dou Som., but s.Som. *dō*, e.Dev. +*dǭ*.
douf snw.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
doə Rut.
dǭ m.Cum. I.Ma. n. nw. & e.Dev.
dòf nw.Der.
dòu nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. e.Suf., s.Sur. w.Sus.+*dō*.
dòəf ms.Yks.
dō Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*dēχ*, Peb. Kcb., se.Nhb.+*dū*, s.Nhb. n. Dur.+*duf*, s.Lin. Lei., but s. Lei. *dòu*, m.Shr., m.Bck.+*dvf*, s.Sur. w.Sus., e.Sus.+*dvf*, I.W. Dor. s.Som.
dōχ Sh.I. Ant.
dōf w.Wm.+*duf*, *duəf*, sw.Yks. +*duəf*, Lan., but n.Lan. *duəf*, em.Lan. *douf*, se. & sw.Lan. *dof*, ms.Lan. *dvuf*, s.Lan. *dauf*, *douf*, *duəf*, Chs.+*duf*, but s. Chs. *dof*, n.Der.
duf s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*dō*, w.Wm. se. & w.Yks. Chs., s. Stf.+*dvf*, ne.Der. War., but w.War. *dvf*, Shr., but n.Shr. *dūf*, m.Shr. *dō*.
duəf w.Wm. sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan.
dū me. & se.Nhb.
dūf wm.Stf. n.Shr.
dvf ne.Yks. s.Stf. w.War. m.Bck. e.Sus.
dvu ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
dvuf ms.Lan.

Dove, 173, 279—*deu* se.Cmb.
diəv m.Yks.+*duv*.
dōv I.Ma. nw.Der. w.Wil.
duv Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*dū*, m.Cum. n.Wm., w.Wm.+*dū*, Yks., but m.Yks.+*diəv*, se. Yks.+*dū*, n. & em.Lan. n. & s. Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut., m.Bck. +*dū*.
dū Sc., but Inv. *dvv*, s.Sc. *dvu*, n.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. s.Lan. m.Bck.
dùv sw.Lan. s.Chs. Lei. n.Wor.
dvu s.Sc., e.Suf.+*dvv*.
dvv Inv. s.Oxf. n.Cmb. e.Suf. se. Ken. me.Wil. e.Dev.
dəu ne.Nrf.

Down, *sb.*—feathers, 171—*daun* Ayr. Ant.
doən w.Yks.+*dǭn*, sw.Yks.
dǭn w.Wm. n. & ne.Der.
dòn w.Wm. n. & ne.Der.

Down, *adv.*, 171, 172, 249—*dain* Chs., buts.Chs.+*daun*, n.Stf. +*daən*, nw.Der.+*daun*, e.Der. +*daun*, *davn*, *daən*, *dān*.
daun s.Wm.+*dūn*, nnw. & snw.Yks.+*dūn*, es.Yks. n. & m.Lan. s.Chs., Dnb.+*doun*, e. Stf.+*dān*, wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*davn*, ne. & e.Der.+*dān*.

Down (contd.)— nw.Der., s.Der.+*dān*, *djaun*, Not.+*davn*, *dān*, m.Lin.+*doun*, Lei.+*deun*, *djaun*, *dvun*, ne. Nhp., m.Nhp.+*dæun*, *deun*, *dəun*, e.War.+*davn*, w.War., n.Wor.+*deun*, Som., but w. Som. *deun*, s.Som. *dvun*, w. Cor.
davn ms.Lan.+*dān*, *dǣn*, s.Lan +*dān*, *dǣn*, *dvun*, s.Stf. e.Der. Not. e.War.
dæn sw.Yks.+*dān*, *deən*, n.Stf., n.Der.+*dān*, *dvun*, e.Der.
dān sw. & s.Yks., sw.Lan.+*dǣn*, ms. & s.Lan. e.Stf. n. ne. e. w. & s.Der. Not.
dæun m.Nhp.
dǣn sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan.
deun Uls.+*dəun*, but Ant. *dun*, s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. s. Pem., m.Bck.+*dvun*, Bdf. nw. Hrt., se.Hrt.+*djeun*, Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb., ne.Nrf.+*dəun*, nw.Nrf.+*dvun*, Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. e.Sus. w.Som., e.Cor. +*dvun*.
deən sw.Yks.
djaun s.Der. Lei.
djeun se.Hrt.
doun nw.Lan., I.Ma.+*dvun*, Dnb. m.Lin.
dun Sc.+*dūn*, Ant., me.Nhb. n. Cum.+*dūn*.
dūn Sc. Nhb., but me.Nhb.+*dun*, Dur. Cum., but n.Cum.+*dun*, Wm., but s.Wm.+*daun*, ne. nw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw. Lin.
dvun s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. n.Der. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. s.War. s. Wor.Shr.n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*dəun*, w.Hrt. Oxf. nm.Brks. n. & m. Bck. nw. & s.Nrf. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*dəun*, s.Som.e.Cor.
dəun Uls. em.Lan. m.Nhp. e. Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp., e. Dor.+*dvun*, e.Dev.+*dəün*.
dəün Dev., but e.Dev.+*dəun*.
Dozen, 219, 231—*dezn* s.Sc.
dizin Bch. Abd. Kcb.
dizn w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. w.Som. e.Dev.
dozn Uls., but Ant. *dizn*.
duzn Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin.
düzn sw.Lan. I.Ma.
dvzn Inv. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
Drag, 29, 296, 351, 425—*dərag* Wm.+*drag*.
dərāg I.Ma.
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draig sm.Lan. s.Som.
drang em.Lan.+*drag*.
drāg n.Ayr. s.Stf. se.Ken.
dræg s.Lei. Dor. Som., but w. Som. *drvg*, s.Som. *draig*, e. Dev.
dreg Ayr., but n.Ayr. *drāg*, Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. sw.Yks. sw.Lan.
drvg w.Som.
ðrag s.Lan.
ðraig em.Lan.
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drain se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som.
drǣn n.Nhb., s Nhb.+*drēn*, n. Dur. m.Cum. n.Lan., s.Lan.+*ðrēn*.
drein Bch. Abd., Lei.+*drīn*, ne. Nrf., e.Suf.+*drīn*, Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *driən*, *drīn*.
dren w.Frf. e.Per.+*drēn*.
dreən sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Yks. n. Stf., n. & nw.Lin.+*driən*, s. Oxf. n.Bck. w.Hrt. e.Dev.
drēn sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm. Sc. Kcb. s.Nhb. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., em.Lan.+*ðrīn*, sw. Lan. n. & nw.Der. Rut. s.Nrf.
driən e. & m.Yks. Lin., but n. & nw.Lin.+*dreən*, ne.Shr.+*drīn*, se.Hrt., e.Sus.+*drīn*.
drīn m.Chs. wm.Stf. Lei. ne. Shr. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus. e.Ken.
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draf e.Dev.
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drauχt Lth. Edb.+*drāft*.
draəft em.Lan.+*ðraəft*.
drāχt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr.
drāf w.Som.+*drvf*.
drāft n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Oxf. ne. Nrf. se.Ken.
drāt Glo. s.Som.
drāf Peb.
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drǭ wm.Sc. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. & e.Yks. m.Lan., sm.Lan. +*drō*, se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*ðrǭ*, s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. e. & w.War. s.Oxf. Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. n.Dev.
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driəd sw.Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. nw.Lin.
drīd w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*drīd*, Edb. Kcb.
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drēm Glo. me.Wil. w.Som.
driəm s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*drīm*, sw. Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. sm. se. & sw.Lan., n.Der.+*drīm*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
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drīm Or.I. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n.Der. Lei. se.Ken.
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drìnf s.Sc.
drinf n.Ayr. w.Wil. e.Dor. nw. Dev.
drint∫ wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *drinf*, m.Yks. e.Suf. Sus. e.Dev.
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drjū Or.I.
drū Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Nhb. n.Der. Lei.
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ðrink em. & s.Lan.
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drip Inv.+*drīp*, sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. se. & sw.Lan. s. Stf. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf., s.Nrf. +*drīp*, se.Ken. s.Som.
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drīp Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Peb. n.Nhb. nw.Lin. s.Nrf. e. Suf.
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drēv w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
drīv Glo.
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drǭv sw.Yks.
drviv n.Hrf. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor.
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dræp s.Som. nw.Dev.
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drout s.Nhb.+*drūt*. m.Cum. sw. Lan., I.Ma.+*drouþ*, n.Stf.
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druft s.Cum., Wm.+*drūt*, Yks. n.Lan.
druþ w.Frf. e.Per. Peb.
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drūþ n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. Nhb.
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driuv m.Cum.
drīv Bch. Abd.
drǫ̀v m.Shr.
drǫ̀ǫv nw.Lin.
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ēgər Sh.I. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. I.Ma.
igir Bch. Abd.
iəgə(r) m. se. & sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
īgə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. em. Lan. n.Der. se.Ken. e.Sus.
īgər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Wm.
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èrn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
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ian m.Cum.
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ǣnist sw.Lan.
ernist Uls.
eənest n.Bck. ne.Cmb.
ēnist nw.Der.
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ērnəst Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Peb.
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jīnis(t Midl.
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æþ w.Som.
ǣþ n.Dev.
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eþ e.Yks. nw.Der., nw.Lin.+*iəþ*, Nhp. Dor. Som.
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èrþ ne.Sc.+*jürd*, w.Frf. e.Per., sm.Sc.+*jèrþ*, but s.Ayr.+*jirþ*.
ērt Or.I.
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ēþ nw. & s.Dev.
iərþ s.Sc.+*jerþ*.
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īþ Bdf.
jaþ e. & se.Yks.
jāər w.Yks.+*jāþ*, *jəd*, *jōþ*.
jāþ e. & w.Yks., Chs.+*jeþ*, *jōþ*, Lei.+*ūþ*, but s.Lei. *āþ*, e.Hrf. Brks. Som.
jerd Sc.
jerþ Fif. s.Sc. se.Nhb.
jeþ ne.Yks. Chs. Oxf.
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jurþ wm.Sc.
jūþ nw.Der. Bdf.
jūþ w.Cor.
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jōrþ Edb.
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orþ sw.Nhb.
uþ n.Bck.
ūþ Lei. Bdf.
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ēst e.Oxf., me.Wil.+*īst*, e.Dev.
iəs Dor.
iəst sw.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. em. & se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
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èt Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb.
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eig e.Suf. se.Ken.
ēg Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Bck., w. Som.+*nēg*, sw.Dev.
ig m.Yks. Sus. e.Som. e.Dev.
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āχt Or.I., w.Frf. e.Per.+*èχt*, Peb. +*āχt*.
æiχt s.Sc.
ǣχt Peb. Uls., but Ant. *èχt*.
ǣt ne. & s.Nrf.
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ǣðər Peb.
eðə(r) n.Ken. e.Som. nw.Dev.
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eiðə(r) s.Nhb. sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. Der., nw.Lin.+*eəðə(r)*, m.Bck. +*īðə(r)*.
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iliəvn ne.Yks.
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əleivn Bch. Abd.+*əlēvn*, nnw.Yks.

əlevn sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. Fif. *əlivn*, n.Wm. e. Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin.
əlēvn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. + *əleivn*, ne.Nrf.
əlibn s.Dur.
əliəvn snw. se. & m.Yks.
əlivn se.Yks.
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eləm w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum. nnw. & snw. Yks., e. Yks. + *ōm*, se. Yks. + *oum*, *ōm*, es. Yks. nw.Lan. s.Stf. nw. & s. Lin. Lei. s.War. nw.Oxf. Bck. Cmb. e.Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus. I.W. Dor. s.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
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nuf s.Lin.
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ənief n.Cum. + *ənium*, *ənium*, *ənuf*.
ənif sw. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
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ənium Sh.I., Abd. + *ənjæχ*, *ənuχ*, sn.Sc. + *ənjuχ*, *ənuχ*, em.Sc. + *ənjuχ*, but Lth. *ineuχ*, sm.Sc. + *ənjauχ*, but s.Ayr. *ənjuχ*, n. Cum.
ənium n.Nhb., me.Nhb. + *ənuf*, se. Nhb. + *ənəf*, *ənjuf*, sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. e. & m.Cum., w. Cum. + *ənuf*, n.Wm., m.Wm. + *ənuf*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. + *ənuf*.
ənəf se.Nhb. s.Dur. ne.Wm. ne. e.nm. & m.Yks., se.Yks. + *ənuf*.
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ənjouχ Ant.
ənjuχ sn.Sc.
ənjuf se.Nhb.
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ənjæχ Bch. Abd.
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ənuχ Abd. sn.Sc.
ənuf me.Nhb. n. & w.Cum. m. sw. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks., n.Lan. + *ənùf*, nw. em. & s.Lan., n.Stf. + *ənùf*, s. Stf. n.Der. nw. & m.Lin., Rut. + *ənvf*, s.Lei.
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ənùf n. m. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. n. em. & wm.Stf. n. ne.nw.e.w. & s.Der. Not. Lei., but s.Lei. *ənuf*, ne.Nhp., m. Nhp. + *ənvf*, s.War. n.Wor. n. & se.Shr., nw.Oxf. + *ənvf*, w. Oxf.
ənvχ w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc.
ənvf Rut. m.Nhp. s.Wor. n. & e. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. nw. e. & s. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. m. & s. Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. n. e. & s.Dev. w. Cor.
ənæuχ s.Sc.
Enow, 167, 228, 230, 249—*enæu* s.Sc. + *ənæu*.
ènū n.Ayr.
iniu sw.Yks.
inū n.Der.
invu nw.Som.
ənau m.Lin.
ənеu s.Pem. + *ənou*, m.Bck. se. Hrt. se.Cmb.
ənіu n.Cum. n.Stf. Rut. ne. & m. Nhp. n.Bck. n.Bdf. Hnt. n. Cmb.
ənjū Bch. Abd.
ənou s.Pem. e.Cor.
ənū n.Nhb. sw.Wm. nw. sm. & se.Lan., s.Chs. + *ənæu*, n.Der. ne.Shr. m.Hmp.
ənvu s.War. w.Wor. e.Hrf. nw. Oxf. e. & w.Suf. n.Ken.
ənæu s.Sc. s.Chs.
ənǣ w.Som. nw.Dev.
ənū n.Dev.
Entice, 232.
Epidemic, 232.
Errand, 136, 248, 303, 307—*arən* em.Lan. Dor.
arənd sw.Nhb., n.Dur. + *īrən*, n. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der., Lei. + *arənt*, Glo.
arənt s.Nhb. + *īrən*, se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. w.Som.
ārənd n.Oxf. s.Som.
ærənd ne.Nrf. Ess. se.Ken.
ærənt e.Dev.
erən Inv. + *erənd*, Ant. n.Wm. s. Oxf. Sus.
erənd Inv. n.Stf.
èrənd w.Frf. e.Per.
iərənd sw.Yks. nw.Lin.
iərənt n.Nhb.
īrin Bch. Abd.
īrən Ayr. Peb. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
īrənt m.Cum.
jèrən Kcb.
ərənd Wm., but n.Wm. *erən*, sm. Lan.
Erst, 400.
Even, 62, 266, 279—*ebn* m.Cum., Wm. + *ivn*.
eivn n. & s.Stf.
evm sw.Yks.
evn n.Lan.
èvn Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr. + *īvn*.
ēvm w.Som.
ēvn ne.Sc., but Abd. *èvn*, Dor. e.Dev.
ivn Wm. m.Yks. s.Lan.
iəvn m.Yks. + *īvn*. nw.Lin.
īvn Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. em. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
Evening, 131, 132, 233, 267, 274, 279—*ebnin* m.Cum. + *ibənin*, n.Wm.
evnin Dor.
ēvnin w.Som.
ēvnin Ayr., but n.Ayr. *īvnin*, s. Ayr. *īnin*, s.Stf. e. & sw.Dev.
ibənin m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *ebənin*.
ivnin nw.Lin. m.Shr.
ībnin w.Cor.
īnin sw.Yks.
īnin s.Ayr.
īnən w.Frf. e.Per.
īvnin Lei., but s.Lei. *īvnin*.
īvnin Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Kcb. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
īvnən me.Wil.
Ever, 140, 229, 231—*avər* I.Ma.
æv(ə)r s.Nrf. se.Ken.
ev(ə)r n. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf. n. Der., Lei. + *iv(ə)r*, s.Oxf. nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *iv(ə)r*, s.Som. e.Dev.
evər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ivir*, w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr. + *ivər*, Lth. Edb.
ivir Bch. Abd.
iv(ə)r s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks. em.Lan. nw.Der. Lin. Lei. e. War. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. e. Dor., w.Som. + *vv(ə)r*, n. & w. Dev.
ivər Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum. Wm.
vv(ə)r w.Som.
vv(ə)r se.Lan.
Every, 140, 229, 231, 233—*avəri* I.Ma.
æv̄ri se.Ken.
evri Inv., s.Ayr. + *ivəri*, Lth. Edb. n.Lan. n.Der. e. & s.Oxf. s. Som. e.Dev.
evəri w.Frf. e.Per. sw.Lan.
ivrē n.Ayr. Kcb.
ivri Bch. Abd. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Brks.
ivəri s.Ayr. Ant. n. & m.Cum. em.Lan. nw.Der. s.Lei.
vvəri w.Som.
Evil, 119, 231, 233—*ēvl* Dor. w. & s.Som. e.Dev.
īvil Kcb. sw.Lan. nw.Lin.
īvl ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. em. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lei. Oxf. Ken.
Ewe, 66—*au* n.Lan. + *eu*, em.Lan.
eu sw.Yks. n.Lan., Hnt + *vu*.
iu sw.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lei. se.Ken.
jau Sh.I. Bch. Abd. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. n.Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. + *jou*, Wm., s.Lan. + *jiu*, ne. Cmb.
jeu Bdf.
jiu s.Lan., nw.Der. + *jvu*.
jou ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *jau*, s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. ne.Yks., nnw.Yks. + *jvu*, snw.Yks., e. Yks. + *jvu*, m.Yks., se.Yks. + *ju*, nw.Lan., nw.Lin. + *jō*, nw. Oxf. Som., but w. & s.Som. *jō*.
jō n. & nw.Dev.
jō es.Yks. Lin., but nw.Lin. + *jou*, Lei., but s.Lei. *iu*, w. & s.War. n.Wor., Glo. + *jou*, e. Oxf. n. & m.Bck. n.Ken. s. Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. w. & s. Som. e.Dev.
ju se.Yks.

Ewe (contd.)—
jū se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der.
jou w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. Peb. *jau*, s.Dur. nnw. & e.Yks. s.Chs. wm.Stf. nw.Der. m.Shr. n.Hrf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. w.Wil.
jəu Glo.
vu Hnt.

Example, 208, 233, 363—
egzampl Inv., Ayr. + *egzempl*, but s.Ayr. *ekzempl*, Lth. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. nw. e. & se. Yks. n. se. & sw.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Sus.
egzāmpl Edb. Rut. ne.Nrf. e. Suf.
egzæmpl w.Wil.
egzæ̃mpl Lei.
egzempl Ayr. em.Lan.
eksampl wm.Sc.
ekzempl s.Ayr.
igzampl Bch. Abd. m.Yks.
igzāmpl s.Oxf. se.Ken.
əksampl I.Ma.
əksempl w.Frf. e.Per.

Except, 232.

Eye, 185, 379—*ae* sm.Lan.+*ī*.
ai Inv. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*ī*, sw. Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.+*ī*, m.Cum., se.Yks.+*ī*, es.Yks. n.Lan., nw.Lan.+*ài*, sw.Lan. n.Der.+*ī*, Lei.+*oi*, but s.Lei. *ài*, m.Shr., s.Nrf.+*vi*, Suf. s. Sur. w.Sus. Som., but w.Som. +*vi*, s.Som. *vi*, n. & e.Dev., sw.Dev.+*ei*, w.Cor.
ài nw.Lan., em.Lan.+*ī*, *oi*, I.Ma., Chs. n.Stf.+*ī*, wm. & s.Stf., ne. Der.+*ī*, w. & s.Der., Not.+*oi*, s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei., Hnt.+*oi*.
æi m.Nhp.
ei s.Sc.+*ī*, Uls., but Ant. *ī*, s. Dur. nw.Yks.+*ī*, sw.Dev.
i ne. & sn.Sc.+*ī*.
ī Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. n. se. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. nw. e. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. m. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin.
oi em.Lan. e.Der. Not. Lei. e. War. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. se.Ken. e.Sus.
vi n. & e.Hrf. Oxf. s.Nrf. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*vi*, w.Som.+*ai*, s.Som. s.Dev.
ɜi Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor.

Face, 204, 249, 376—*fais* se.Ken.
fās e.Dor.+*fiəs*.
feis Ant.
feəs n.Cum. se.Yks.+*fiəs*, sw. & ms.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n.Stf. m.Not. Lin. w. & s.War. n. Wor. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. n. & m. Bck. nw. & w.Hrt. e.Suf. n. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *fās*, *fiəs*, w.Som.
fes Abd.+*fēs*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. m.Lan. nw. & w.Der. Not., but m.Not. *feəs*, ne.Nhp.
fēs Sh.I., Or.I.+*fīs*, Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. em. sm. & sw.Lan., s. Lan.+*fiəs*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Rut., Lei.+*fīs*, m.Shr. ne.Nrf.
fias m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
fiəs s.Sc., Nhb.+*fjes*, s.Dur. n. Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. s. Lan. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *feəs*, I.W. w.Wil. e.Dor.
fīs Or.I. w.Chs. Lei. Glo.
fjes Nhb. n.Dur.
viəs e.Hrf. nw.Wil.

Fact, 295, 363.

Facts, 198, 289—*faks* Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc., but Lth. Edb. *fāks*, Peb. *fàks*, wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *feks*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. e.Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. Sus. e.Dor. sw.Dev.
fāks Ayr., but s.Ayr. *faks*, Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
fàks Peb. s.Sc.
fæks n.Lei. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Wil. sw. & s.Dev.
feks em.Lan.

Fade, 204, 249—*faid* se.Ken.
fād Sh.I.
feid Ant. Lei.
feəd e.Yks., se.Yks.+*fēd*, *fiəd*, sw. Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. & s. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. e. Suf. Sus. w.Som.
fēd Bch. Abd. sn.Sc., w.Frf. e. Per.+*fēd*, wm.Sc.
fēd Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. snw. & se.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *feəd*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. Rut. ne. Nrf. me.Wil.
fiad w.Wm.
fiəd se.Nhb.+*fjed*, m. & se.Yks. w.Wil.
fīd Glo.
fjed se.Nhb.

Fail, 205—*fail* s.Wor. nw.Wil.
faiö me.Wil.
faiəl w.Som.
feəl sw.Yks. n.Ken.
fēl n.Dur. sm.Lan.
fiəl s.Sc.
fīl w.Chs.

Fain, 48—*fain* sw.Lan. Glo. se. Ken. Dor. s.Som.
fein Bch., Abd.+*fēn*, Ant.
feən Sh.I. sw.Nhb. sw.Yks.
fēn Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. sm. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der.
fən em.Lan.

Faint, 205—*faint* Glo. se.Ken. Wil. e. & w.Dor. w.Som.
fant Abd.+*fānt*, *fēnt*, snw.Yks. +*fent*, *fēnt*, ne.Nrf.
fānt Sh.I., Bch.+*fēnt*, Abd.
feint Ant.
fent Inv., sn.Sc.+*fvnt*, w.Frf. e. Per., wm.Sc.+*fēnt*, Ayr. Peb. Kcb., s.Nhb. +*fent*, Dur. m. Cum. n.Wm., w.Wm.+*fēnt*, nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan.
feənt n.Cum. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks. +*fēnt*, *fiənt*, sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf.
fənt Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. snw. & se.Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut. e.Suf.
fiənt se.Yks.
fīnt w.Chs. Lei.
fvnt sn.Sc.

Fair, 48—*faiə(r)* Glo. nm.Brks. nw.Wil., me.Wil.+*faə(r)*, w. Wil.
faə(r) e.Oxf. me.Wil. e.Som.
fā(r) m.Shr. Oxf., but e.Oxf. *faə(r)*, s.Oxf. *feə(r)*, ne.Nrf.
fæ̃(r) n.Dur.+*feə(r)*, Wm., but w. Wm. *fēr*, nnw.Yks.+*feə(r)*, n. Lan. nw.Der. se.Ken. Sus.
feir Bch. Abd.
feə(r) s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. nnw. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*fē(r)*, n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. n.Ken. e.Dor. w.Som.
fēr s.Sc.+*fēr*.
fēr Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *feir*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*fiər*, w. Wm.
fiə(r) se.Lan. ne.Shr.
fiər n.Cum. I.Ma.
fē(r) em. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf.
vaiə(r) s.Pem.
veə(r) e.Dev.
viə(r) Dor., but e.Dor. *feə(r)*.

Fairy, 379.

Faith, 205—*faiþ* se.Ken. me. Wil. Dor., w.Som.+*fāþ*.
fāþ w.Som., nw.Dev.+*feþ*.
feiþ s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*fēþ*.
feþ nw.Dev.
feəþ sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
fēþ Abd.+*fēþ*, s.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. Ant.
fēþ Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fēþ*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. w.Wm. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der.
fiəþ n.Cum.

Fall, 40, 255, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432—*fa* ne.Sc., but Bch. *fā*, Abd.+*fā*, s.Ayr.
fal Inv., me.Nhb.+*fā*, s.Nhb. n. Dur.+*fāl*.
faə n.Cum.+*foə*.
fā Sh. & Or.I. Bch., Abd.+*fa*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. me. Nhb., n.Lan.+*fō*.
fāl se.Nhb.+*fō*, s.Nhb. n.Dur., nnw.Yks.+*fō*, se.Ken.+*fōl*, e. Dor.+*vōl*.
fà Kcb.
fà Peb. s.Sc. n.Nhb.
fàl Uls., but Ant. *fā*, I.Ma.+*fōl*.
fæ̃l me.Wil.
fol m.Shr.
foə n.Cum.
foəl sw.Yks.+*fōl*, Rut.
fō nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *fā*, wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fōl*, s.Ayr. *fa*, Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m. Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*fōl*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*fōl*, n. m. se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*fō*, s.Chs. n.Stf., ne.Der.+*fō*, nw. Der.
fōl n.Ayr. n.Wm. snw. & se. Yks. I.Ma. em.Stf. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. Som., but nw. Som. *væ̃l*, e.Som. *vōl*, w.Som. *val*, *vol*.
fō se. & sw.Nhb. nw. em. sm. & s.Lan. ne.Der. ne.Shr.
fōl sw.Yks.
fuəl m.Yks.
val Glo., w.Som.+*vōl*, n. nw. & e.Dev.
vàl Dor., but e.Dor. *fāl*, *vōl*, sw. Dev.
væəl nw.Wil.
væ̃l w.Wil. nw.Som.
vōl e.Dor. w.Som.
vōl e.Som.

Fallow, 35, 229—*falō* Edb.
falə Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
fālō Lth.
fālə Peb.
fælə se.Ken.
folə Lei., but s.Lei. *falə*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *falə*, Ken., but se. Ken. *fælə*, Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *volə*.
vælə nw.Wil.+*volə*, Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
volə e.Hrf. e.Sus. Hmp. nw.Wil.

False, 217, 253—*fals* w.Frf. e. Per.+*fās*, s.Ayr.+*fas*, Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., m.Cum.+*fōs*.
fas Abd.+*fās*, s.Ayr.
faəs n.Cum.+*foəs*.
fās Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
fàls se.Ken.+*fōls*.
fols Wm.+*fōs*, sw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Lin.
fos ne.Der.
foəs n.Cum.
fōls Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but s.Som. *fōs*.
fōs em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fals*, *fas*, n.Cy. m.Cum. Wm. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n. Der. Sus. s.Som.
væəls nw.Wil.
vōls me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.

Far, 56, 398, 445—*far* Abd.+*fār*, sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. me.Nhb., n.Cum.+*fār*, I.Ma.
faə(r) n.Dur.+*fā(r)*, sw.Yks. em. Lan.
fā(r) s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. n. & w.Wm.Yks., but sw.Yks. *faə(r)*, n. & sw.Lan. ne. & nw. Der. nw.Lin., Lei.+*fō(r)*, s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken.
fār Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., but Abd. +*far*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fōr*, s.Ayr. *far*, Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Wm.
fàr Peb.
fæ̃r s.Sc. +*fæ̃r*, *fvr*.
fæ̃r s.Sc.
feə(r) m.Shr.
fō(r) s.Lan.
fōr wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
fvr s.Sc.
fō(r) ms.Lan. Lei. w.War. Brks.
fər ne.Wm.
fē(r) se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Sus.
vā(r) w.Som. n. & e.Dev.
vō(r) nw.Wil. e.Som.
vē(r) w.Wil. Dor. s.Som.

Farce, 329.

Fare, 46—*faə(r)* se.Hrt.
fæ̃(r) n.Lan. se.Ken.
fæ̃r Peb.
feə(r) s.Nhb.+*fē(r)*, n.Dur. m.Cum. m. & sw.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. w.Suf. Sus. me.Wil. Som.
feər Abd. Ayr.+*fēr*.
fēr s.Sc.
fē(r) s.Nhb.
fēr Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. w.Wm.

fiə(r) Dor.
fər I.Ma.
fə(r) em. & s.Lan. s.Stf.
veə(r) e.Dev.

Farm, 50, 233—*farm* Uls., but Ant. *ferm*, n.Cum., I.Ma.+*farəm*.
farəm I.Ma.
faəm w.Wm., em.Lan.+*fōm*, n. Stf.
fām s.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Wm. Yks. n. & se.Lan. n.Der. Lin. m.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken. w.Som.
færm s.Sc.
fǣm sw.Lan.
ferm Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
fērm nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *ferm*, Edb.
fōm n.Ken. nw.Dev.
fōm em.Lan.
vām nw. & w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev.
vōm Brks.

Farmost, 398.

Farthing, 189, 231, 274, 315—*fadn* nnw.Yks.+*fādn*.
fardin Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum. n.Wm.
fardn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fardin*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb.
farðin Ant. I.Ma.
fādin s.Dur.+*fādn*, m.Cum. w. Wm.Yks., but nnw.Yks. *fadn*, *fādn*, n. & em.Lan., nw.Lin. +*fādn*.
fādn s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. Wm., but n.Wm. *fardin*, w.Wm. *fādin*, nnw.Yks., s.Lan.+*fāðin*, n. nw. & s.Lin. Rut., Lei.+*fāðn*, m.Nhp. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *fāðin*, n.Bck.+*feəðin*, m.Bck. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. I.W., w.Som.+*vādn*.
fāðin se. ms. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Oxf. nm.Brks., Som. +*vādn*, but w.Som.+*fādn*.
fāðn Lei. me.Wil.
fàrdin s.Sc.+*færdin*.
færdin s.Sc.
fæðin sw.Lan.
feəðin n.Bck.
fēðin n.Shr.
fǭrdin n.Ayr.
fǭrdn wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fǭrdin*, Lth.+*fǭrðn*, Edb.
fǭrðn Lth.
fādin sm.Lan.
vādin nw.Wil.
vādn w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

Fashion, 199, 269, 365—*faifn* sm. Lan.+*fafn*, s.Lan.
fafin Wm. Glo.
fafn Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. n. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. s.Oxf.
fæifn me.Wil.
fæfn se.Ken.
feifn em.Lan.
fefn sw.Yks. se.Lan.
fǭfn Lth. Edb.

Fast, 26, 295—*fast* Inv., Bch.+*fēst*, Abd.+*fest*, *fēst*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fāst*, sm.Sc. Ant. me.se.sw.& s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. nw. m. & se.Yks. n. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*fāst*, Stf. n. nw. & w.Der. nw.Lin., s.Lin. +*fəst*, Lei. s.Oxf.
fās I.Ma.
fāst Ayr. Lth. Edb. ms. & s.Lan. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *fiəs*, s.Som. *vāst*.
fàs sw.Dev.
fàst n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
fǣst me.Wil.
fest Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. *fast*, *fēst*, Abd.+*fast*, *fēst*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sw. & es.Yks. se. Lan.
fəst em.Lan.
fēst Bch. Abd.
fiəs w.Som.
fəst s.Lin.
vast e.Dor.
vās e.Dev.+*væst*.
vāst s.Som.
væs Dor., but e.Dor. *vast*.
væst w.Wil.+*vǣst*, e.Dev.
vǣst w.Wil.

Fasten, 26, 233—*fasn* Inv., Bch. Abd.+*fesn*, sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei.
fāsn Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fesn*, Lth. Edb. I.Ma. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
fæsn s.Sc. Sus.
fǣsn me.Wil. Som., but s.Som. *vāsn*.
fesn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb. es.Yks. se.Lan.
feəsn em.Lan.
vāsn s.Som., e.Dev.+*væsn*.
væsn Dor. e.Dev.

Fat, 140—*fat* Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. Lan., em.Lan.+*fet*, sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. e. Suf. e.Som.
fāt w.Som.
fàt em.Sc.
fæt ne.Nrf. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *fāt*, s.Som. *vǣt*.
fǣt w.Wil.
fǣt se.Ken.
fet em. & se.Lan.
fot Bck.
fvt sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *fat*.
vat Sus. n.Dev.
vǣt nw.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.

Father, 47, 229, 231, 297—*fadə(r)* nnw.Yks.+*fadə(r)*, snw.Yks. +*fadə(r)*, n.Lan. +*fadə(r)*, *fadə(r)*.
fadər n.Cum. +*fadər*, *fadər*, *fǣdər*, *fedər*, Wm.+*fadə(r)*, but n.Wm.+*fadə(r)*, w.Wm. *fadər*.
fadə(r) s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks., nm.Yks. +*fadə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, n.Lan., nw. & m.Lan.+*fadə(r)*.
fadər ne.Sc.+*fadər*, *fādər*, *fedər*, *fēdər*, but Bch. Abd. *fādir*, n. Cum. w.Wm.
fadə(r) s.Nhb.+*fedə(r)*, n.Dur.+*fedə(r)*, *fēdə(r)*, *fiðə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, n.Wm. nnw. & nm.Yks., e. se. & sw.Yks.+*fēdə(r)*, s.Yks., ms.Yks. +*feəðə(r)*, *fēdə(r)*, n. nw. & m.Lan., sm.Lan.+*fēdə(r)*, m.Lin.+*feəðə(r)*, m.Shr.+*fēdə(r)*, Bdf. +*fādə(r)*, w.Suf.
fadər Inv. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*fādər*, sm.Sc.+*fedər*, *fēdər*, sw.Nhb. n. Cum.
fādir Bch. Abd.
fādə(r) n. & se.Ken.
fādər ne. & sn.Sc.
fādə(r) ne.Yks., ms.Yks.+*feəðə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, s.Chs. +*fiðə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, Not. Rut.+*fēdə(r)*, Lei.+*fēdə(r)*, but n.Lei. *feəðə(r)*, ne.Nhp., m. Nhp.+*fedə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, sw.Nhp., s.War.+*feəðə(r)*, e. w. & s.Oxf., n.Bck.+*fēdə(r)*, Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess., e.Dor. +*fǣdə(r)*, *fēdə(r)*, Som., but nw. Som. *vēdə(r)*, e.Som. *vadə(r)*, n.Dev.+*vādə(r)*.
fādər w.Frf. e.Per., me.Nhb.+*fēdər*, I.Ma.
fædə(r) m.Bck.+*fēdə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*.
fādər Sh.I.+*fedər*, *fēdər*, *fēdər*.
fǣdə(r) se.Shr.+*fēdə(r)*, Glo. +*vādə(r)*, *vǣdə(r)*, *viəðə(r)*, me. Wil., w.Wil.+*fiəðə(r)*, e.Dor.
fǣdər em.Sc +*fēdər*, but Lth.+*fēdər*, n.Cum.
fedər Sh. & Or.I.
fedə(r) nne. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
fedər ne. & sm.Sc., se.Nhb.+*fēdər*, n.Cum.
feiðə(r) se.Lan., n. & em.Stf.+*fēdə(r)*, nw.Lin.+*feəðə(r)*.
feəðə(r) ms.Yks., s.Stf.+*fēdə(r)*, *fiəðə(r)*, n.Lin.+*fēdə(r)*, nw. m. & s.Lin. n.Lei. s.War., n.Wor. +*fēdə(r)*, e.Sus.+*fiəðə(r)*.
fēdər em. & s.Sc.
fēdər Sh.I., Lth.+*fǣdər*.
fēdə(r) n.Dur. e. se. sw. es. & ms. Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan., m. Chs. +*fiðə(r)*, s.Chs., Flt. +*fiðə(r)*, Dnb. n. e. em. wm. & s. Stf. Der. Not. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp., e. & w.War.+*fiəðə(r)*, n.Wor., s.Wor.+*fiəðə(r)*, n. Shr., ne.Shr.+*fiðə(r)*, m. & se. Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf. s.Pem.+*vēdə(r)*, n. & m.Bck. e.Dor.
fēdər Sh.I. Cai. ne. & nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *fādər*, wm. & sm. Sc. me. & se.Nhb.
fiðə(r) n.Dur.
fiəðə(r) m.Yks.
fiəðə(r) n.Dur. nm.Yks. s.Stf. m. Nhp. e. & w.War. s.Wor. nw. Oxf. m.Bck. e.Sus. w.Wil.
fīðə(r) m. w. & s.Chs. Flt. ne.Shr.
fəðər Uls.
vaðə(r) e.Som.
vāðə(r) Glo. Dev., but n.Dev. +*fāðə(r)*.
vǣðə(r) Dor., but e.Dor. *fāðə(r)*, *fǣðə(r)*, *fēdə(r)*.
vǣðə(r) Glo.
vēðə(r) e.Hrf. s.Pem. I.W. nw. Wil. nw.Som.
viəðə(r) Glo. sm.Hmp.

Fathom, 23, 231, 233, 315—*fadim* Bch., Abd.+*fadm*.
fadm Sc., but Inv. *faðm*, Bch. *fadim*, Abd. +*fadim*, em.Sc. *fàdm*, Nhb., but sw. & s.Nhb. *faðm*, Dur., but n.Dur. *faðm*, Cum. Wm. Yks. nw. Lin. e.An. Sus.
faðm Inv. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lei.
faðùm sw.Lan.
fàdm em.Sc.
fædm se.Ken.
fæðm me.Wil.
vāðm s.Som.
væðm Dor. e.Dev.

Faugh = fallow ground, 358, 359.

Faugh, *int.*, 358.

Fault, 217, 253—*falt* Inv., Abd. +*fāt*, me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*fəst*, s.Nhb. n.Dur.
fast Ant.
fālt e.Dor.
fāt Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.
fàt Kcb.
fàt s.War.
fǣt me.Wil., w.Wil.+*vàt*.
folt I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin., s.Lin.+*fōt*, Rut., e.Suf.+*fōt*.
fout sw.Yks.
foəlt s.Oxf.
fəst n.Cum.+*fǭt*, m.Yks., se.Yks. +*fǭt*, em.Lan.
fǭlt se.Ken.
fǭt em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. n.Nhb. s. Dur. n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm., w. Wm.+*fōt*, ne. e. & se.Yks. Lan., but nw.Lan. *fāt*, em. Lan. *fəst*, s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf., n.Der.+*fōt*, Lei. n.Wor. m. Shr. nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus. e. Som.
fòt nw.Der.
fòst se.Nhb.
fōt w.Wm. n.Der. s.Lin. e.Suf.
vālt nw.Dev.
vàt w.Wil.
vǣt nw.Wil.
voalt e.Dev.
vǭlt n.Dev.

Fawn, 217—*fan* s.Nhb.+*fān*.
faun Inv.+*fān*.
fān Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
fàn Kcb.
fàn n.Nhb
fǭn Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. w. Wm. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken. Som., e.Dev.+*vǭn*.
fòn em.Lan.
vān Dor.
vǭn e.Dev.

Fear, 134, 302—*feiə(r)* nnw.Yks. +*fiə(r)*, s.Chs.
feə(r) n.Stf. e.Suf. e.Dor.
fēr ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fiər*, w. Frf. e.Per.
fiə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*feiə(r)*, Lan. s. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som.+*vi(r)*, s.Som. *vi(r)*.
fiər Inv. Bch. Abd., Ayr.+*fir*, s. Sc. I.Ma.
fir Edb.
fir wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. me. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Wm.
vi(r) e.Hrt. nw. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *feə(r)*, w. & s.Som. e.Dev.

Feast, 220, 249—*feist* Ldd. n. Stf. m.Nhp.
feəst se.Lan. e.Suf.
fēst ne.Sc.+*fēst*, but Bch. *fist*, Abd.+*fist*, sn.Sc.+*fēst*, w.Frf. e.Per.
fēs I.Ma., w.Som.+*fiəs*.
fēst Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. s.Stf. s. War. n. & m.Shr. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. e.Som. nw.Dev.

Feast (contd.)—
fiest nw.Yks.
fist nw.Der.+*fiəst*.
fiəs w.Som.
fiəst s.Nhb.+*fīst*, n.Dur., n.Cum. +*fist*, *fist*, n. & sw.Wm. ne. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*fīst*, sw. & es.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *feəst*, n.Der.+*fīst*, nw.Der., e. Der.+*fīst*, Lin. s.Oxf. I.W., w.Wil.+*viəst*, e.Dev.
fist wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fīst*, Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum.
fīst Inv. Bch., Abd.+*fēst*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. se.Yks. n. & e.Der. Rut. Lei. se.Ken. Sus. w.Cor.
fjest e. & w.Oxf.
veəst me.Wil.
viəst nw. & w.Wil.

Feather, 62, 229, 231, 297, 314 —*faðər* I.Ma.
fæðər s.Sc.
fedðə(r) n.Lan.
fedðər n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *fedər*.
fedir Bch. Abd.+*feðir*.
fedə(r) m.Cum. se.Ken. Sus.
fedər w.Wm.
feðir Bch. Abd.
feðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks. em.Lan., sm.Lan.+*fiðə(r)*, se. Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Hnt. Som., but w.Som. *væðə(r)*, *veðə(r)*, s. Som. *vedə(r)*.
feðər Inv., w.Frf. e.Per.+*fēðər*, em.Sc.Ayr.Kcb.n. & sw.Nhb.
fēðər w.Frf. e.Per.
fiðə(r) sm. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. ne. & m.Shr.
fvðə(r) ne.Nrf.
væðə(r) w.Som.+*veðə(r)*, Dor. e. Dev.
veðə(r) me.Wil. w. & s.Som.

Feature, 220, 285.

Fed—*fed* Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.+ *fēd*, Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum.Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s. Oxf. se.Ken.Som., but s.Som. *ved*.
fēd w.Frf. e.Per.+*fed*.
ved Sus. Dor. s.Som.

Feeble, 220—*feibl* Ant. nw.Yks. n.Stf.
feəbl nw.Wil.
fēbl nw.Lan. s.Stf. Lei., Rut. n. Wor.+*fibl*, n.Shr. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *fibl*.
fēbō me.Wil.
fiəbl e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*fībl*, sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf.
fibl ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fibl*.
fībl Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. se. Yks. n. & em.Lan. I.Ma. n. Der. Rut. n.Wor. se.Ken. e. Sus.
viəbl w.Wil.

Feed, 142, 425, 428, 429, 433—
feid nw.Yks. s.Chs. n.Stf., e. Der.+*fiəd*, s.Der., Lei.+*fīd*, m.Nhp.
feəd e.Suf.
fēd n.Wor. Glo., m.Bck.+*fiəd*.
fiəd s.Nhb.+*fīd*, n.Dur. e.Der. s. Lin. m.Bck.
fid Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fīd*, w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., n.Cum.+*fīd*.
fīd Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fid*, Lth. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*fiəd*, s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. e. m. sw. & se. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. em. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. Dor.
vīd w.Wil. Som. e.Dev.

Feel, 142, 306, 428, 429, 433—
feil nw.Yks. n.Stf., Lei.+*fīl*.
feəl e.Suf.
fēl ne.Nrf.
fil Lon.
fiəl s.Nhb.+*fīl*, n.Dur., m.Yks.+ *fīl*, se.Lan., nw.Lin.+*fīl*, s.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Dor.
fīl Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Edb. Kcb.
fīl Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fil*, s.Ayr. Lth. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s. Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. e. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *fiəl*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin., Rut.+*fīld*, Lei. se.Ken. Sus., me.Wil.+ *fīld*.
fīld Rut. me.Wil.
vil n. & nw.Dev.
viəl w.Wil.+*viəld*, w. & s.Som. e. Dev.
viəld w.Wil.
vīl nw.Som.

Feet, 142—*feit* nw.Yks. n.Stf., Lei.+*fīt*, m.Bck.
feət e.Suf.
fit w.Yks., n.Lan.+*fīt*, Flt., nw. Der.+*fīt*, w. se. & s.Wor. Hrf., but e.Hrf. *vit*, Glo.+*vit*, Oxf. n.Bck. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus., Wil.+*vit*, *viət*, but me.Wil. *fiət*, *fīt*, w. Wil. *vīt*.
fiət m.Yks., se.Yks.+*fīt*, se.Lan., me.Wil.+*fīt*, e.Dor.
fit Sh. & Or.I. ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fīt*, Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., n.Cum.+*fīt*, I.Ma.
fīt Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fit*, s.Ayr. Lth. Nhb. Dur., n. & m. Cum. Wm. se. sw. & es.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan.+*fit*, se.Lan. *fiət*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Ken. me.Wil.
vit e.Hrf. Glo., Brks.+*viət*, Wil. e. & s.Som. n. & nw.Dev., e. Dev.+*viət*.
viət Brks. Wil. e.Dev.
vīt w.Wil. Som., but e. & s.Som. *vit*.

Fell, *inf.*, 50—*fæl* se.Ken.
fel Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum.Wm. sw.Yks.Lan.Stf.n. Der.nw.Lin.Lei.s.Oxf.e.Dev.
vel Som.

Fell, *pret.*, 196—*fæl* se.Ken.
fel Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil.
fiəl n.Cum.
vel Som. e.Dev.

Felloe, 52, 349.

Fellow, 196, 229—*falō* wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fālə*.
falə w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.+*felə*, Kcb., I.Ma.+*felə*.
fālə Ayr., but s.Ayr. *falə*, *felə*, Lth.+*felə*.
fælə n.Nhb. se.Ken.
feli Bch. Abd., sn.Sc.+*felə*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *falə*, *felə*, m. & em.Lan.+*felə*, sm. se. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*felə*.
felə sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Lth. Edb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. snw. & se.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. s.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb., ne.Nrf.+*fvlə*, nw.Nrf. e. Suf. Ess. e.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *fvlə*, n. & sw. Dev. Cor.
fəli em.Sc., but Lth. *fālə*, *felə*, Edb. *felə*.
fələ ne.Nrf. w.Som.
fōlə Uls.
velə nw.Wil., e.Dev.+*vvlə*.
vvlə e.Dev.

Female, 220, 233—*feimel* n.Stf.
fēml se.Ken.+*fīmail*.
feml se.Nhb.
fēmēl wm.Sc.
fēmēl ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fēml*, sn.Sc., sw.Lan.+*fimēl*, s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei. n.Wor. Glo. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Sus., w.Wil.+*fimēl*, e.Som.
fēmil Kcb.
fēml Bch. Abd.
fimeil e.Sus.
fimēl nw.Lan. w.Wil.
fimīl w.Chs.
fiəmeəl e. m. & se.Yks.
fiml Edb.
fimail se.Ken.
fimeəl se.Lan. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
fimēl Inv. Ayr., s.Nhb.+*fiml*, m.Cum. Wm. n. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. Rut.
fīml Lth. me. & s.Nhb. Dur.

Fern, 37, 249—*fān* s.Nhb.n.Dur. sw.Yks.
fæn s.Oxf.
feən se.Lan.
fērn w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
fērn Bch. Abd.
fiən n.Der.
fiərn I.Ma.
fjān s.Chs. Dnb. m.Shr.
fərn sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *fən*.
fən m.Cum. w.Wm. n. & sw. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. se. Ken. Sus. Som., but w.Som. *viən*.
viən Dor. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

Fetch, 51, 341, 425, 428, 429, 433, 434—*fatf* s.Chs. Flt. e. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*fetf*, *fotf*, w. Der. War. se.Ken.
fætf m.Shr.
fes Sc.+*fef*, *fetf*.
fef Sc.
fet Oxf., but nw.Oxf. *fot*, *fotf*, s.Oxf. *fetf*.
fetf Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm., n. & em.Lan.+*fotf*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s. Oxf. Som., but w.Som. *vætf*, s.Som. *vetf*.
fot nw.Oxf.+*fotf*.
fotf w.Yks. Lan., but n. & em. Lan.+*fetf*, Chs., but s.Chs. *fatf*, n. & nw.Der.Glo.nw.Oxf.
vāt nw.Wil.+*vetf*.
vætf Dor. w.Som. nw.Dev., e. Dev.+*vetf*.
vetf nw. & me.Wil. s.Som. e. & sw.Dev.

Fever, 58—*fēvə(r)*, w.Wil.+ *viəvə(r)*.
feivə(r) nnw.Yks.+*fēvə(r)*, snw. Yks.+*fevə(r)*, sw.Yks.+*feəvə(r)*, se.Lan. n.Stf. s.Som.
feəvə(r) sw.Yks. e.Suf.
fevə(r) snw.Yks., Sus.+*fīvə(r)*.
fēvər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd.+*fivər*, s.Sc. w.Wm.
fēvə(r) nnw.Yks. Lan., but se. Lan. *feivə(r)*, s.Stf., n.Der.+ *fīvə(r)*, nw.Der., Lei.+*fīvə(r)*, w. & s.War. n.Wor. m.Shr. Glo., n.Bck.+*fīvə(r)*, ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. I.W. me.Wil. w.Som. n.Dev.
fēvər I.Ma.
fiəvə(r) ne. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks. nw.Lin.+*fīvə(r)*, s.Lin.
fivə(r) m.Cum.
fivər Sh.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc.
fīvə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. se.Yks. n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Bdf. n. & m.Bck. e. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor.
fīvər n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n. Cum.
fivər sn.Sc.
veivə(r) e.Dev.+*vēvə(r)*.
veəvə(r) nw.Wil.
vēvə(r) e.Dev.
viəvə(r) w.Wil.

Few, 186, 249—*feu* Lth. Edb. n. Nhb., m.Yks.+*fiə*, sw. & ms. Yks.+*fiu*, n.Lan.
feə se.Yks.+*fiu*.
fiau sn.Sc.+*fjvu*.
fiu Sh.I. Inv. wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *fjū*, s.Sc.+*fœu*, me. se. sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*fjū*, s.Dur., n.Cum.+*fjū*, m.Cum., w.Cum.+*fjū*, Wm., nnw.Yks. +*fjeu*, e. nm. se. sw. ms. & s. Yks., nw.Lan.+*fvu*, se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*fū*, n.Wor., m.Shr.+*fjvu*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. w.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp.
fivu ne.Sc.+*fjau*, *fjvu*.
fiū e.Suf.+*fœū*, *fū*.
fiə m.Yks.
fjau ne.Sc.
fjeu nnw.Yks.
fjū w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fiu*, Uls. n.Dur.n.&w.Cum. sm. Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp. nw.Oxf.
fjvu Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w. & s.Chs. m.Shr.
fū Lei.
fvu nw.Lan. s.Nrf.
fœu s.Sc.
fœū e.Suf.
fœ s.Dev.
fū ne.Nrf.+*fəu*, e.Suf., e.Dev.+ *vū*.
fəu ne.Nrf.
viou e.Hrf.+*vjvu*.
viu w.Wil., e.Dor.+*vjū*, Som., but w.Som. *vū*.
vivu nw.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *viu*, *vjū*.
viū n.Dev.+*vū*.

vjau Glo.
vjū me.Wil. e.Dor.
vjou e.Hrf.
vē sw.Dev.
vū w.Som. n. & e.Dev.

Fickle, 339.

Fiddle, 67, 233—*fidl* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Ken. me.Wil. w.Som.
vidl nw.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.

Field, 52, 302, 307—*feild* n.Stf., Lei. +*fild*, e.War., ne.Shr. +*fēld*.
feilt s.Chs. ne.Der.
fēld ne.Shr.
fil s.Nrf. Ess. Ken., but se.Ken. *fiəld*.
fild s.Stf. m.Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf. +*vild*, nw.Oxf. nw.Hrt. ne. Nrf., Sus.+*fiəl*.
fəl Sus.
fiəld s.Nhb. n.Dur. w. & s.Oxf. se.Ken.
fildw.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*fīl*, *fīld*, Edb. s.Sc.
fīl Ayr. Peb. Kcb. I.Ma.
fīld Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. n. & sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan., sm.Lan.+*filt*, sw.Lan. w.Chs. em.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. se.Brks.
fīlt sm. & se.Lan. n.Der.
vil n.Dev.
vild e.Hrf.
viəl nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som., e.Dev.+*viəld*.
viəld Hmp. e.Dev.
vīl sw.Dev.

Fiend, 190, 191—*fent* ne.Sc.+*fin*, but Bch. Abd. *find*.
fin I.Ma.+*fīn*.
find ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
fiənd s.Dur. m.Cum. e.Yks., em. Lan.+*find*, s.Lin.
fin ne.Sc.
find Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Edb.
fint nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *fīnd*, s.Sc.
fīn Ayr.+*fīnd*, I.Ma.
fīnd Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. nw.Der. Rut. Lei. se.Ken.
fint n.Der.
viən Dor.
viənd e.Dev.

Fierce, 229.

Fifth, 160—*fift* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fəft*.
fif I.Ma. Sus.
fift Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & s. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Oxf.
fifþ sw.Nhb. se. & sw.Lan. se. Ken.
fiþ w.Som.
fəft Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
vīft e.Dev.

Fifty, 160, 231—*fefte* n.Ayr.+*fəftē*.
fiftē Kcb.
fifti s.Ayr. Edb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ken.
fəftē Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr.
fəfti Inv. Lth. Peb.
vifti s.Som. e.Dev.

Fight, 57, 358, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432—*faixt* n.Cum.+*fæit*, *feχt*.
fait s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*feit*, s.Stf. m.Shr. w.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. n.Dev.
fàit em.Lan.+*feit*, s.Lin., Rut.+*foit*, Lei.+*feit*, *foit*, m.Nhp. s. War. ne.Shr. Sus., but e.Sus. *foit*, w.Sus. *fait*.
fæixt s.Sc.
fæit n.Cum.
feχt Or.I., ne.Sc.+*feixt*, sn. nm wm. em. & sm.Sc., Uls. +*feit*, *foixt*, n.Cum.
feixt ne.Sc.
feit Uls. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*fait*, m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. +*fàit*, se.Lan. *foit*, I.Ma. w. & s.Chs., n.Stf.+*foit*, e. & em. Stf. n. nc. nw. & s.Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. s.Wor.
fēt w.Som.
foit se.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. se.Ken. e.Sus.
fvit s.Oxf., e.Dev.+*vait*.
fəixt Uls.
fəit ne.Nrf. I.W.
vait e.Dev.
vēt nw.Dev.
vvit nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor.

Filbert, 276.

Fill, 110—*fel* Sh.I. s.Sc. e.Suf.
fil Or.I. s.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. n.Hrf. Oxf. Ken. Sus.
fol Bch. Abd. Peb.
fol w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. n.Nhb. em.Lan.
fōl Lth. Edb.
vil e.Hrf. nw. & me.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
viəl w.Som.

Film, 68, 234, 265—*film* Inv. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum., Wm.+*filəm*, Yks. sw. Lan. n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken.
filəm Abd. Lth. Edb. Wm. I.Ma. s.Stf. s.Oxf. sw.Dev.
foləm Peb.
fəlm ne.Sc., but Abd. *filəm*, w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. em.Lan.
veləm s.Som.
viləm e.Dev.+*vəlm*.
vælm w.Som.
vəlm e.Dev.

Filth, 180—*filþ* Inv.+*folþ*, Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan. *fəlþ*, I.Ma. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. me.Wil.
folþ Inv. n.Ayr. Peb., w.Som. +*fœlþ*.
fœlþ w.Som.
fəlþ w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. em.Lan.
vilþ nw.Wil. e.Dev.

Fin, 68—*fin* Inv.+*fon*, Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum Wm. Yks., em.Lan.+*fən*, se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Ken. Sus.
fīn w. & s.Som.
fon Inv.
fən ne.Sc., but Abd. *fin*, w.Frf. e.Per. em.Lan.
vin me.Wil. e.Dev.

Find, 75, 307, 425, 426, 429, 430—*fain* Ess.+*faind*.
faind es.Yks. sw.Lan., n.Der.+*faənd*, m.Lin. e.Suf. e.Cor.
faənd s.Lan.+*faind*.
faənd n.Der.
fāind sm.Lan.
fàin I.Ma., Rut.+*foin*, Lei.+*foind*.
fàind m. & em.Lan., se.Lan.+*foind*, s.Lan. Chs. nw. & e. Der. Not. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. Cmb., but se.Cmb. *foind*, Sus., but e.Sus. *fоind*.
fànd sw.Yks.+*find*.
fein s.Pem.
feind Uls.
fen ne.Sc.+*fēn*, but Bch. Abd. *fin*, sn.Sc.+*fond*, wm.Sc.+*fin*, *fon*.
fend nm.Sc.+*find*, s.Sc.
fēn ne.Sc.
fin Bch. Abd. wm.Sc., Edb.+*find*, Peb. sm.Sc., but. s.Ayr. *find*, s.Nhb.+*find*, n.Dur. m.Yks.
find Sh. & Or.I. nm.Sc. em. Sc., but Edb.+*fin*, Peb. *fin*, s Ayr. n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.
foin Rut., e.Sus.+*foind*.
foind se.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. Bdf. Hrt., but w.Hrt. *fvind*, Hnt. se.Cmb. Ess. Ken. e.Sus.
fvin nw.Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*fvind*.
fvind Flt. s.War. n. & se.Shr. n.Hrf. e.w. & s.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. w.Hrt. ne. & nw.Nrf., sw.Dev.+*vvin*.
fon wm.Sc.
fond sn.Sc.
vain Som.+*vvin*, n.Dev.+*vaind*.
vaind n.Dev.
ven nw.Dev.
vvin nw.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *vəind*, *viənd*, Som. e. & sw. Dev.
vvind w.Wil.
vəind, *viənd* e.Dor.

Fine, 223—*fain* Sh.I. Cai., ne.Sc.+*fein*, em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*fain*, Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*fein*, e. & m.Cum., w.Cum.+*fein*, Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*fān*, *fein*, sw.Yks.+*foin*, ms. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. n. Der. nw.Lin., n.Lei.+*foin*, s. Nrf. e.Suf., w.Som.+*fvin*, *vvin*.
fān e.Yks.+*fein*, nm. m. & se. Yks. sm.Lan., ms. & s.Lan.+*fàin*.
fàin nw. m. & em.Lan., se.Lan. +*foin*, sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. e. em. & wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*foin*, n. ne. nw. w. & s.Der. Not. s.Lin., Lei.+*foin*, but n.Lei.+*fain*, Nhp., ne. Shr.+*foin*, se. Shr. nw.Hrt. w.Suf.
fein ne. sn. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *fain*, me.Nhb. n. & w.Cum. e. & se.Yks.
fein Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Nhb.
foin sw. & s.Yks. se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. Bdf. e.Hrt. Hnt. Ess. se.Ken. Sus.
fvin se.Nhb. n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*vain*, Oxf. w.Hrt. nw.Nrf. me.Wil. w.Som.
fən Glo.+*vəin*, ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
vain n.Dev.
vvin nw. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *fəin*, w.Som. s.Dev.
vəin e.Hrf. Glo.

Finger, 71, 272—*fengər* w.Frf. e. Per.+*fiŋər*, s.Sc.
fiŋər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fiŋər*.
fiŋgə(r) m. & es.Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken.
fiŋgər Inv. n.Cum.+*fiŋər*, I.Ma.
fiŋə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum., Wm. +*fiŋər*, Yks., but m. & es.Yks. *fiŋgə(r)*, n. nw. & se.Lan. n.Der.
fiŋər Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *fəŋər*, Ayr. sm.Sc. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.
fəŋər sn.Sc.
fəŋər Lth. n.Nhb.
vengə(r) nw.Wil., w.Wil. +*vingə(r)*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*vəŋgə(r)*.
vingə(r) Sus. w.Wil. e.Dor. e. Som. n. & e.Dev.
viŋə(r) w. & s.Som.

Finish, 365.

Fire, 179—*fair* Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *feir*, em. & wm.Sc. Kcb.
faiə(r) s.Nhb. Dur.+*feiə(r)*, m. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es. Yks. n. & sm.Lan., sw.Lan.+*feiə(r)*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. Rut.
faiər n.Cum. I.Ma.
fā(r) m.Yks.
fàiə(r) m.Lan., ms.Lan.+*feiə(r)*, s.Chs. e.Stf., wm.Stf.+*foiə(r)*, ne.Der. s.Lin., Lei.+*foiə(r)*, m. Nhp. s.War. n.Shr. e.Suf.
fàiər s.Sc.+*feiər*, *feir*.
feir Bch. Abd. Uls. me. se. & sw.Nhb.
feiə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Yks. sw. & ms.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
feiər s.Sc.
fēir Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
fio(r) se.Yks.
foiə(r) se.Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Lei. Glo. m.Bck. se.Ken.
fviə(r) e. & s.Oxf. w.Hrt.
fəiə(r) ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
vaiə(r) Sus. w. & s.Som. n. & e. Dev.
vviə(r) s.Pem. nw. me. & w.Wil. w.Dor. nw. & e.Som.

First, 115, 234—*fast* ne.Nrf.
ferst ne.Sc.+*first*, *fərst*, sn.Sc.+*fvrst*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *fərst*, Peb. *fvrst*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *first*, s.Sc., n.Cum.+*furst*, *fāst*.
ferft Cai.
first ne.Sc. Kcb., Uls.+*fvrst*.
forst me. se. & sw.Nhb., ne.Yks. +*fvst*.
fost ne. e. m. se. & es.Yks. em. Lan., sw.Lan.+*fust*, ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*fust*, *fvst*, *fəst*, w.Chs. +*fvst*, s.Chs. Dnb. n.Stf. n. Lin., nw.Lin.+*fəst*.
fōst s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*fōəst*, m.Lan.
fōrəst nnc.Nhb.
fōəst n.Dur.
furst n.Cum.
fus Rut.+*fvs*.
fust m.Cum., Wm.+*fāst*, *fəst*, s. Stf.+*fvst*.
fuəst se.Lan.
fus I.Ma.+*fərs*.

First (contd.)—
fust sm. sw. & s.Lan.
forst Sh. & Or.I. sn. & wm.Sc. Peb. Uls.
fos Rut. s.War., w.Som.+*fost*.
fost nw.Lan.+*fəst*, w.Chs. em. wm. & s.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *fəst*, s.Lin.Lei.w.War.n.Wor. m. & se.Shr. nw. & e.Oxf. Bck. Bdf., se.Hrt.+*fōst*, Cmb. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. e.Ken., se. Ken.+*fəst*, s.Sur. Sus. I.W. nw. e. & w.Som. nw.Dev., e. Dev.+*vos*.
fōst s.Lan. m.Nhp. e.War. se. Hrt. n.Ken.
fōst n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.
fors I.Ma.
forst ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
fəst Wm. ne. ms. & s.Yks. n. Der.
fərst Ayr.
fəst sw.Yks. n. nw. & s.Lan. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
vos nw.Wil.+*vōs*, e.Dev.
vost e.Hrf. Glo. Brks. sm.Hmp. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som.
vōs nw.Wil.
vōst s.Dev.
Firster, 400.
Fish, 72, 343—*fif* Abd. s.Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Lin. Lei. Oxf., s.Nrf.+*fīf*, Ken. Sus., w.Som.+*fif*, *vif*.
fief em.Lan.
fīf sm. se. & s.Lan. n.Der. s.Nrf. w.Som.
fəf ne.Sc. w.Frf.e.Per.em.& wm. Sc.
vif nw.Wil. w.Som. e.Dev.
vīf w. & s.Som.
Fist, 180—*fis* I.Ma.
fist Kcb. Nhb. Dur.m.Cum.Wm. n. & se.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.
fəst Bch. Abd. Ayr. Peb.
vist nw. & me.Wil. s.Som., e. Dev.+*vīs*.
vīs e.Dev.
vīst nw.Dev.
vois w.Som.
Fit, *adj.*, 68—*fet* w.Som.+*fæt*.
fet wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fət*.
fit s.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus.
fot sn.Sc.
fæt w.Som.
fōt Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
vit w.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
Five, 154—*faiv* Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Abd. *faəv*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per., em.Sc.+*faəv*, but Lth. *fāiv*, Peb.+*fāiv*, wm. & sm. Sc., s.Sc.+*fāiv*, me. & sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & nm.Yks., se.Yks.+*fāv*, sw. Yks. +*fōv* (rare), es.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr. e.Suf.
faəv Abd. em.Sc.
fāv e. se. & m.Yks. sm. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*fàv*, *foiv*, *fōv*.
fāiv Ayr. Lth. Peb. s.Sc. em.Lan. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs. ne. & nw. Der., e.Der.+*foiv*, s.Lei., m. Nhp.+*foiv*, s.War.
fàv s.Lan.
feiv Uls.+*faiv*, se.Nhb.
foiv se. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. e. Der.s.Lin.Lei., but s.Lei. *fāiv*, m.Nhp., n.Bck.+*fviv*, ne.Nrf.+ *fiv*, Ess. se.Ken. Sus.
fōv sw.Yks. (rare), s.Lan.
fviv sw.Nhp. n.Bck. w.Hrt. nw. & s.Oxf. s.Nrf.
fiv Uls. ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
vaiv w.Som.+*vēv*, s.Som. e. & sw. Dev.
vēv w.Som.
vviv nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *fəiv*, nw. & e.Som.
Fivepence, 279.
Flail, 252.
Flask, 343.
Flax, 25—*flaiks* sm.Lan.
flaks Inv.Bch. Abd.w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. e. & em.Lan., sm.Lan.+*flaiks*, sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin., e.Dev.+*vlæks*.
flæks Ken.+*fleks*.
fleks se.Lan. Ken.
vlæks Dor. e.Dev.
vleks w. & s.Som.
Flay—*flai* wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *flē*, se.Ken. e.Dor. w.Som.
flē ne.Nrf.+*flī*.
flei Ayr., but n.Ayr. *flē*, Ant. se. Lan. s.Chs.
flea sw.Nhb. e. m. & sw.Yks. n. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei.
flē Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Kcb. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum., Wm.+*flia*, sw. & s.Lan.+*flī*, I.Ma. s.Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Nrf.
flia Wm.
flia Sus., but e.Sus. *flī*.
flī em. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. nw. & s.Der. ne.Nrf. e.Sus.
Flay = to frighten, 348, 429.
Flea, 184, 358, 359, 360, 379—*flex* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
flef w.Yks.+*flia*, Chs.+*fleb*, *fluf*.
flei s.Nhb.+*flī*, se.Lan.+*flē*.
fleik e. em. & sw.Lan.
flek n.Der.
fleb Chs.
flea n.Stf.
flē Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. n. Nhb. se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf., n. Wor.+*flī*, Glo. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *flī*.
flia n.Lan.
flia sw.Nhb. w.Yks. nw.Lin.
flug n.Yks.
flī s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sm.Lan. (but *pl. fleib*), s.Lan. Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
flīx n.Sc.
fluf Chs.
vlē Dor.
vlei e.Dev.
vlē Brks. w.Som. nw.Dev.
Fledge, 108, 353—*flædg* se.Ken.
fledg Inv.Abd.w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
flidg Sus. e.Dor.
vledg me.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
vlidg Dor., but e.Dor. *flidg*.
Flee, 192, 426, 427, 429, 432—*flei* s.Sc., s.Nhb.+*flī*.
flea n.Stf.
flī Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.Cum.Wm. em. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. se.Ken.
vlē Dor. w.Som.
vlī s.Som. e.Dev.
Fleece, 191, 328, 329—*fleis* Stf.
flis n.Hrf. Glo. Sus.
fliəs nw.Lin.
flis w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. I.Ma.
flīs Kcb.
flīs Inv., Bch. Abd.+*flīf*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *flīf*, Lth. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n.Der., nw.Lin.+*fliəs*, Lei.se.Ken.me. Wil.
flīf Bch. Abd. s.Ayr.
vlēs Dor.
vliəs nw.Wil.
vlīs s.Som. e.Dev.
vlīz w.Som.
Flesh, 140, 343—*flæf* e.Suf. se. Ken.
fleif em.sm.ms. & s.Lan. me.Wil.
flef Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur.Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *flif*, n. nw. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf. Nrf., w.Wil.+*vlef*.
flif m.Yks.
vlāf w.Som.
vlæf Dor., but e.Dor. *vlef*.
vlef nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev.
Flew, 181, 249—*fleu* n.Nhb. n. & se.Lan.
flīu Kcb. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
flju Bch. Abd.+*flū*, Lth. I.Ma.
flū Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per.+*flvu*, Ayr. Edb. Ant. sw.Nhb.sw.Lan.n.Der.s.Lan. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
flvu w.Frf. e.Per.
vlū s.Som. e.Dev.
Flicker, 339.
Fligged, 108—*flegd* se.Nhb. e. & w.Yks. s.Lin., Lei.+*fligd*, Cmb. Nrf., Suf.+*flīgd*.
fligd me.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. Yks., but e. & w.Yks. *flegd*, Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. e.An., but Cmb. Nrf. *flegd*, Suf.+*flīgd*.
Flight, 116, 358—*flait* s.Nhb.+ *fleit*, n.Dur. n.Der. nw.Lin. e. Suf.
flāt m.Yks.+*flit*, s.Lan.
flàit em. & se.Lan.
flæixt s.Sc.
flæit n.Cum.
flext ne.Sc., but Bch. *flext*, Abd. *flixt*, *flext*, n.Ayr.+*flext*.
fleit Uls., but Ant. *flixt*, se. & s. Nhb. s.Dur. nnw. & e.Yks., se. Yks.+*flit*, I.Ma., n.Stf.+*floit*.
flext wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *flext*, *flext*.
flixt Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.+*flext*, sm.Sc. Ant.
flit m.Yks.
flīt sw.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. se. & sw.Yks. nw. & sw.Lan.
floit n.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. se.Ken.
floxt sn.Sc.
flvit s.Oxf. w.Wil.
flext Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
floit ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
vlait e.Dev.
vlvit me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *floit*.
Fling, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432.
Flint, 67—*flint* Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus.
flənt w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
vlent Dor. w.Som.
vlint s.Som. e.Dev.
Flit, 425, 429.
Flitch, 68, 341—*flek* Nhb.+*flik*, *flitf*, Hmp.+*vlik*, Wil., but me. Wil. *flik*.
flik Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & e.Lan., se.Lan.+*flitf*, Stf., but n.Stf. *flitf*, Der. Not. Lin., Lei. +*flitf*, Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. e.An. me.Wil., Dor.+*vletf*, Som., but s.Som. *vlitf*.
flitf Inv. Nhb. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken.
flitf Kcb.
flətf Ayr.
vletf Dor.
vlik Hmp.
vlitf Sus. s.Som. e.Dev.
Float, 93—*flot* Inv.+*flōt*, Bch., Abd.+*flōt*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
floət n.Stf.
flōt m.Cum.+*fluət*, Wm.+*flōt*, me. Wil.
flōət n.Nhb. se.Lan. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. Sus. e.Dev.
flōt Inv. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Wm., em.Lan.+*fluət*, sm. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der.
fluət m.Cum. sw.Yks. em.Lan.
vloət Dor. s.Som.
Flock, 82, 340—*flok* ne.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *flōk*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. me.Wil., e.Dev.+*vlok*.
flōk Inv. Ant.
flōk n.Ayr.
vlok Sus. nw.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
vlōk w.Som.
Flog, 351.
Flood, 169, 429—*fliud* m.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*flūd*, snw.Yks.+ *flud*.
fliəd s.Dur., Wm.+*flud*, m.Yks.
flod Uls., but Ant. *flùd*.
flud Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. snw. e. & se.Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+ *flùd*, Stf. Der., but nw.Der. *flùd*, Lin. Rut., Lei.+*flùd*.
fluid sw.Yks.
flūd nnw. & es.Yks.
flùd Ant. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei. n. & s.Wor. n.Shr.
flvd Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. m.Shr. s. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. n. Dev.
flœd Sh.I. s.Sc.
flūd wm.Sc.
vlvd w.Wil. s.Som.
Floor, 165—*flēr* w.Frf. e.Per.+ *flār*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
fliuə(r) nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+ *fluə(r)*, n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. w. Wor., ne.Shr.+*fluə(r)*, Glo.

flūər n.Cum.
flə·r s.Dur., Wm.+*flə·r*, ne. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*flə·r*.
flīr ne.Sc.+*flūr*.
floə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. Rut., Lei.+*flōə(r)*, ne.Nrf. se.Ken.
flōə(r) nw.Lin. Lei. e.Suf.
flōr me.Nhb.
flur Ant. se.Nhb.
flua(r) m.Cum. Wm. snw. se. es. & sw.Yks. nw. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. Bdf. n.Ken. Sus., w.Wil.+*vlōə(r)*, e.Dor.
fluər Uls., but Ant. *flur*, sw.Nhb. m.Cum. I.Ma.
flūr ne.Sc., sm.Sc.+*flūr*.
flur sn.Sc.
flūr Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*flūr*, s.Sc.
flūr wm. & sm.Sc.
vlōə(r) w.Wil. n. & e.Dev.
vlua(r) nw.Wil. s.Som.

Floor = measure of earthwork, 382.

Flow, 168—*flau* Or.I. Kcb. se. Ken.
flou sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
flō m.Cum., Wm.+*flō*, I.Ma.
flō Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n. Stf. n.Der.
flvu Glo. me.Wil.
vlō w.Som. n.Dev.

Flower, 225—*flauə(r)* nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*flouə(r)*, n.Lan. s. Chs. Der. w.Som.
flav(r) s.Lan.+*flāə(r)*, *flea(r)*.
flaə(r) sw.Yks. n.Stf.
flā(r) ms.Yks. s.Lan.
flæə(r) sw. & ms.Lan.
fleuə(r) Lei. se.Ken.
flea(r) s.Lan.
flouə(r) snw.Yks.
flouər I.Ma.
flur Peb. Ant.
flua(r) n.Dur. m.Cum. e. m. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
fluər se.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.
flūr Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *flur*, wm. sm. & s.Sc. me.Nhb.
floua(r) ne.Shr. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil.
flōə(r) sm.Lan.
vlaua(r) e.Dev.
vluə(r) nw.Wil. Dor.

Flown, 96—*flaun* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Kcb. s. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. se. & s. Lan. n.Der.
floun s.Sc. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & sm.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei.
flōn Lth. sw.Lan. n.Stf.

Flute, 221, 249—*flout* se.Lan.
flit wm.Sc.+*flœt*, *flūt*, s.Ayr.+*flūt*.
flūt s.Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. es. & sw.Yks. n. em. & ms.Lan. n. & s.Stf., nw. Der.+*flūt*, nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Sur. w.Sus.
flīət m.Yks.
flju̇t Ant. I.Ma.
flju̇t ne.Nrf.
flūt Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Lan. n. & nw. Der. n.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
flout s.Der.

flut sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb.
flut sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *flu̇t*, *flūt*.
flūt wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. e.Suf. e. Dev.
vlut w.Wil.
vlūt n.Dev.

Fly, *sb.*, 194—*flai* Inv. Ant. s. Nhb., n.Dur.+*flī*, sw.Lan. s. Sur. w.Sus.
flāi s.Sc.+*flei*, s.Lin., Rut.+*floi*, Lei. se.Shr. e.Suf.
flei s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *flai*, s. Dur.+*flī*, nnw.Yks.+*flī*, snw. Yks. s.Chs.
flī ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*flai*, s.Dur.+*flei*, Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. nw. em. ms. & s.Lan. wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin.
floi n.Stf. Rut. w.War. se.Ken.
flui s Oxf.
flɔi ne.Nrf.
vlai n.Dev., sw.Dev.+*vlei*.
vlei sw.Dev.
vlī Dor. s.Som.
vlui n. & w.Wil. e.Som. e.Dev.

Fly, *v.*, 194, 348, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432—*flai* Inv. n. & sw. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. e.Sus.
flāi em.Lan. I.Ma. Lei.
fleg Chs.+*flek*, *flig*.
flei s.Sc. n.Cum.
flek Chs.
fliχ Cai.
flig n. ne. & w.Yks. Chs.
flī Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n. Cum. *flei*, Wm. e. sw. & es. Yks. me.Wil.
floi se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
flui s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dev.
vlī Dor. Som.

Foal, 93, 244—*faul* se.Ken.
foil sw.Yks. m. & em.Lan., s. Lan.+*fōl*.
fol ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fōl*.
foul s.Sur., w.Sus.+*foəl*, *fōəl*.
foəl n.Wor. Sus., but w.Sus. *foul*, *fōəl*.
fōl ne.Yks.+*fuəl*, me.Wil.
fōl wm.Sc., Ayr.+*fōl*.
fōəl s.Nhb.+*fōl*, n.Dur., n.Cum.+*fuəl*, n.Wm. se.Lan. n. & nw. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Sus. w.Dor.
fōl Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. me. & s.Nhb. ne.Wm., nnw.Yks.+*fuəl*, sm. sw. & s. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. w.War. m.Bck. ne.Nrf.
fuəl s.Sc. se.Nhb., s.Dur.+*fwuəl*, n. & m.Cum. w. & sw.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. se.Hrt. I.W., w.Wil.+*vuul*.
fūl sw.Nhb.
fūl e.Suf.
fwuəl s.Dur.
vōl e. & w.Som., n.Dev.+*vūl*, e. Dev.
vuul w.Wil.
vuəl nw.Wil.
vūl n.Dev.

Foam, 121, 122, 244—*faum* se. Ken.
fem w.Frf. e.Per.
fōm Abd. Ayr.+*fōm*, Lth. Edb.

fōm s.Sc.
fim Or.I.
fōəm s.Nhb.+*fōm*, n.Dur. se.Lan. nw.Lin.
fōm Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb., m.Cum.+*fuəm*, w.Wm. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der.
fuəm m.Cum. sw.Yks. m.Lan. w.Sus.
vōm e.Dev.
vuəm w.Som.
vwoəm Dor.

Fodder, 169, 229, 297—*fodðə(r)* w.Wm.+*fodə(r)*, n.Lan.
fodðər n.Cum.
fodir Bch. Abd.
fodə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*fodðə(r)*, m. Cum. w.Wm. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf., n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei.+*foðə(r)*, e.Hrf. s.Oxf. se. Ken.
fodər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr. +*fōðər*, Lth.+*fvdər*, s.Sc.
foðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Yks. m. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. Der. Not. n. nw. & sw.Lin. Lei. nw.Oxf. Ken., but se. Ken. *fodə(r)*, Sus.
foðər Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fodər*, *fōðər*, Kcb. Ant. n. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
fōðər n.Ayr.
fvdər Lth. Edb.
vodə(r) Dor. e.Dev.

Fold, 41, 244, 249, 253, 302, 307—*fad* w.Frf. e.Per., s. Nhb.+*fauld*, n.Dur.+*fauld*, *fould*.
fald nnw.Yks.+*fād*, *fould*.
faud se.Lan.+*faut*.
faul Ant.
fauld s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Ken.
faut se. & s.Lan.
fād n.Nhb. nnw.Yks.
fāl ne.Sc.
fāld sn.Sc. nw.Lan.
fàl Kcb.
fàld Ayr.+*fōl*, but n.Ayr.+*fōld*, Peb. s.Sc.
fjaud m.Nhp.
fod ne.Yks.
foud snw.Yks.+*fould*, sw.Yks. em. sm. & sw.Lan. ne.Der. nw.Lin., ne.Shr.+*fōd*.
foul I.Ma.
fould n.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. w.Oxf.
foəd m.Yks.+*foəld*.
foəld m. & se.Yks. s.Oxf.
fōd wm.Sc.+*fōl*, *fōld*, s.Dur. Wm., but w.Wm. *fōld*.
fōl wm.Sc.Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*fōld*.
fōld wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wm.
fōd ne.Shr.
fōd se. & sw.Nhb. e.Yks. s.Stf. s.Lin. Ess.
fōld Inv. Uls., but Ant. *faul*, n. Cum. Lei. m.Bck. nw.Dev.
foud ms.Lan. nw.Der. m.Shr.
fould ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
voəl nw.Wil.
vōl Dor.+*vwōld*, w.Som.+*vōld*.
vōld w.Som. e.Dev.
vuəld w.Wil.+*vuul d*.
vuul d w.Wil.
vwōld Dor.

Folk, 86, 244, 391—*fauk* Bch. Abd.+*fok*, wm.Sc.+*fōk*, but n. Ayr. *fōk*.
fok Sh.I., Or.I.+*fōk*, Bch. Abd.,

nm.Sc.+*fauk*, but w.Frf.+Per. *fuuk*.
fouk Cai. nm.Sc., w.Cum.+*fwōk*, *fwuək*, sw.Yks.+*fuək*, n.Lan. m.Nhp. s.Oxf.
fouk nw.Lan.+*fok*.
fouk n.Cum.+*fuək*, *fūk*, *fwōk*, *fwōk*, m.Yks., nm.Yks.+*fuək*.
fōk ne.Sc.+*fvuk*, but Bch. Abd. *fauk*, *fok*, wm.Sc., s.Lan.+*fōk*, *fuək*, Chs., n.Stf.+*fōk*, Der., but n.Der. *fōk*, Ess.
fōək s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*fōk*, se.Lan. nw.Lin.
fōk Or.I. Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*fvuk*, sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Wm. nw. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. m.Lin. n.Lei. e.War. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. w. Suf. sm.Hmp., w.Wil.+*vāk*.
fuak e.Cum.+*fwoək*.
fuk s.Nrf. e.Suf.
fuək s.Sc. n.Cum. w.Wm. nm. sw. & ms.Yks. m. & s.Lan.
fūk sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
fvuk ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *fōk*, s. Ayr.+*fōk*.
fwoək e.Cum.
fwōk, *fwōk* n.Cum.
fwōk w.Cum.+*fwuək*.
fwuək m. & w.Cum. n. & m.Wm
vāk Glo.+*vōk*, nw.Wil.
vàk w.Wil.
vōk me.Wil.
vōk w.Som. n.Dev.
vōk e.Hrf. Glo. m.Hmp. Dor. w. & s.Som. e. & s.Dev.

Follow, 82, 349—*falə* n.Ayr.
fàlə Ayr., but n.Ayr. *falə*.
foli Lth. Edb s.Ir. Wxf.
folō s.Nhb.+*folə*, n.Dur. w.Wm. sw.Lan., n.Der.+*folə*.
folə Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *folō*, sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *folō*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
fōlō Inv. Ant.
voli Glo. Brks. I.W., Wil.+*volə*, but me.Wil. *folə*, Dor. Som., but w.Som.+*vōli*, s.Som.+*volə*, Dev., but e.Dev.+*volə*.
volə Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
vōli w.Som.

Fond, 212.

Food, 162, 163—*fud* em.Lan. Stf. s.Der., s.Lei.+*fūd*.
fud sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*fūd*, m. Cum. Wm., I.Ma.+*fūd*.
fuid sw.Yks
fūd Inv. Abd. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken me.Wil.
fœd w.Frf. e.Per.
vōəd n.Dev.
vūd Sus.

Fool, 215, 249, 255—*fu* n.Stf. n.Der.+*fū*.
fiul me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*fiəl*, s. Nhb. n.Dur.+*fjul*, Cum., but n.Cum.+*fiul*, *fūl*, n. & sw.Wm, s.Wm.+*fuəl*, snw.Yks. n.Lan. +*fūl*, em.Lan., wm.Stf.+*fūl*, s Stf. e.Der., s.Der.+*fvul*, Lei., but n.Lei.+*fūl*, se.Cmb.
fiūl ne.Nrf.+*fvul*, e.Suf.+*fūl*.
fiəl n. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum.

Fool (contd.)— w.Wm. ne. e. & nm.Yks., m. Yks. +*fuəl*, se.Yks. +*fuil*.
fil Cai., sm.Sc. +*fœl*, *fül*, but s. Ayr. +*fül*, Kcb. *fœl*.
fil ne.Sc.
fjul s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne.Shr.
fōil ms.Yks.
fuil Ant. se. sw. & s.Yks.
fuəl s.Wm. m.Yks. s.Oxf. e.Dor.
fü sm. se. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan. +*fül*, Chs.+*fvu*, n.Stf. n. & nw. Der.
fül Inv. s.Ayr. Uls., but Ant. *fuil*, nnw. & snw.Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. e.War. nw. & e. Oxf. Bdf. Ken. sm.Hmp.
fvl n.Hrf.
fvu Chs.
fvul ne. & s.Der.
fœl Sh.I.+*fœl*, w.Frf. Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *fil*, *fül*, sm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc.
fœl Sh. & Or.I., sn.Sc.+*fül*, wm. Sc. +*fül*, Kcb.
fül sn. & sm.Sc.
fül wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. n.Cum. e. Suf. e.Dev.
fvul ne.Nrf.
vul w.Wil.
vuəl Sus. nw.Wil.
vül Glo. Dor., but e.Dor. *fuəl*.
vœl Som.
vül n.Dev.
vül sw. & s.Dev.
Foot, 169, 381, 382, 383—*fēt* ne. Sc.+*fət*, but Bnff. *fit*, wm.Sc. +*fit*, *fvt*, s.Sc. +*fvt*.
fit wm.Sc. Ant., se.Nhb. +*fut*, e.Yks. +*fiət*.
fiut n. & m.Cum. n.Wm., nnw. Yks. +*fut*, snw.Yks. +*füt*.
fət s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. & m. Yks., se.Yks. +*fut*.
fit Or.I. Bnff. em.Sc., but Lth. *fvt*, Edb. *fət*, Peb. *fœt*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. +*fət*.
fot Uls., but Ant. *fit*, n.Wor.
fōt m.Nhp. +*fiut*.
fuit sw. & ms.Yks.
fut Nhb., but se.Nhb.+*fit*, n.Dur. Wm., but n.Wm. *fiut*, w.Wm. *fiət*, nnw. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. n. & s.Stf., nw.Lin.+*füt*, Rut. +*fvt*, Lei.+*füt*, *fvt*, Glo., e.Oxf. +*fvt*, m.Bck. +*füt*, *fvt*, e Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus.
fuət e.Dor.
füt snw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. m. Bck.
fut em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. m.Nhp.
fvt Inv. sn. & nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *fət*, wm.Sc. Lth. s.Sc. em.Stf. Rut. Lei. s.War. s. Wor. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. nw. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw. Hrt. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf.
fœt Peb.
fœut s.Chs.
füt e.Dev. +*vüt*.
fət ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. +*fit*, Edb. w.Wor.
vut me. & w.Wil. s.Som.
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vüt w.Som.
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fuəs s.Sc.
fuəs sw.Yks. Bdf. w.Som.
fwōs e.Dor.
vuəs nw.Wil.
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fjürd ne.Sc., but Bch.Abd.+*fürd*.
ford Ayr. Uls., but Ant. *furd*, me. Nhb.
foəd ne.Nrf.
fōd s.Nhb. n.Dur. e.Suf. se.Ken.
fōəd e.Yks., em.Lan. +*fuəd*, se. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. e.Dor., w. Som. +*voəd*.
fōd s.Dur., se.Yks. +*fuəd*.
fōrd Ayr.
furd Ant.
fuəd m.Cum. w. & sw.Wm. ne. nnw. m. & se.Yks. n. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. s.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus.
fuərd I.Ma.
fürd Bch. Abd. sw.Nhb.
fœrd sn.Sc., s.Sc.+*fērd*.
fērd w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc. + *fürd*, but n.Ayr. *fērd*, *fōrd*, Kcb. s.Sc.
fürd wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
fwuərd n.Cum.
voəd w.Som. e.Dev.
vuəd w.Wil. s.Som.
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fork Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fōrk*, Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.
fōək s.Nhb.+*fōk*, n.Dur. sw.Yks. em. & se.Lan. s.Oxf.
fōk s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. n. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Hrt.
fōrk n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
fōk nw.Lin.
vāk Glo. nw. & w.Wil. Dor.
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fortē Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc.
forti ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fortē*, sn.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fōrtē*, s.Ayr. *fōrti*, me. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
foti I.Ma. e. m. & se.Yks., sw. Yks. +*foəti*, es.Yks. n. & nw. Lin.
foəti sw.Yks. se.Lan., Rut.+*fōti*, Lei., ne.Nrf.+*fuəti*.
fōti s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n. & sw. Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
fōrti wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fōrtē*, Uls., but Ant. *fōrti*.
fōti s.Lin.+*fōti*.
fōrtē n.Ayr.
fōrti s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant.
fōti w.Wm. nw.Yks. s.Lan. s. Lin.
fuəti ne.Nrf.
vauəti w.Wil.
vəəti nw.Wil.
vāti I.W. Dor., but e.Dor. *fāti*, e.Som. n.Dev.
voəti e.Dev.
vvti me.Wil.
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fāχt Or.I.
fàt I.Ma.
feut n.Ken.
fest w. & sw.Yks.
fiuχt s.Sc.
foχt ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *fōχt*, Kcb.
fout me. se. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. ne. nnw. & snw.Yks., e.Yks.+*fvut*, m. se. & s.Yks. n. nw. sm. & sw.Lan., n.Stf. +*fōt*, s.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Lei.
foət Rut.
fōχt Ant.
fōt n.Stf. se.Ken. me.Wil., nw. Dev.+*vōt*.
fōχt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *fōχt*.
fōχt em.Sc. n.Ayr.
fōt s.Lin. ne.Cmb.
fvut e.Yks. s.Lan. nw.Der. n. Lin. w.War. n.Hrf. nw. & e. Oxf. n. & m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. s.Sur. Sus. I.W.
fut Glo.
vāt Dor.
vōt n. nw. & e.Dev.
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faul Inv., n.Ayr.+*ful*, Ant., s. Nhb.+*fül*, n.Dur., Wm.+*fül*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*fül*, es. Yks. n.Lan. n.Der. s.Lei.
fauəl s.Oxf.
faə ms.Lan.
fā s.Lan.
fāl sw.Yks.+*feəl*, ms.Yks.
fæul Lei., but s.Lei. *faul*.
fæ sm. sw. & s.Lan.
feul Uls., but Ant. *faul*, s.Lin. Bdf. se.Ken.
feəl sw.Yks.
foul e.Yks. nw.Lan.
ful Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. + *faul*, s.Ayr. *fül*.
fül ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Nhb., but s.Nhb. +*faul*, s.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. snw. m. & se.Yks. n.Lin.
fvu s.Chs.
fvul Rut. s.War. me.Wil.
fu se.Lan.
fvul ne.Nrf.
vvuəl w.Som., e.Dev.+*vəül*.
vəül e.Dev.
Found, *pret.*, 104, 249, 307—*fan* Sc.+*fand*, but Sh.I. +*fon*, *fvn*, ne.Sc. +*fvn*, sn.Sc. +*fvnd*, n. Ayr. *fàn(d*, *fvn(d*, s.Sc.+*fànd*, Uls.+*fand*, Nhb.+*fand*, but se. Nhb. *fund*, s.Nhb. *fünd*, Dur. +*fand*, but n.Dur. *fund*, *fünd*, n.Cum. +*fand*, *fünd*, *fvn*, w. Cum.+*fand*, *fund*, n.Wm. snw. Yks.+*fand*, m.Yks., sw.Yks. +*fun*, ms.Yks.
fand Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. n. e. & w.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+ *fan*, s.Wm.+*fant*, nnw. & snw. Yks., nw.Lan.+*fund*, s.Lan.
fant s.Wm.+*fand*.
faun Ess.+*feun*.
faund n.Lan.+*fon*, s.Stf. Sus.
favnd Not.
fàn n.Ayr.+*fànd*, *fvn(d*.
fànd n.Ayr., s.Sc.+*fand*.
fæund m.Nhp.
feun w.Suf. Ess.
feund Lei. + *fünd*, but n.Lei. *fvund*, Bdf.+*fvn*, s.Nrf.+*fond*, e.Suf.+*fvun*, se.Ken.
fjeund se.Hrt.
fon Sh.I.+*fan*, *fvn*, n.Lan.
fond sw.Lan. s.Nrf.
foun I.Ma.
fun sw. & s.Yks.
fund se.Nhb., n.Dur. m.Cum.+ *fünd*, w.Cum. nw.Lan.
fünd s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nw.Lin.
fùn Chs. n.Stf. ne.Der.+*fünd*, e. & s.Der. e.War.
fùnd se.Lan. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. ne. & w.Der. Lei.
fvn Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*fan*, n.Ayr. n. Cum. Bdf.
fvnd sn.Sc. +*fan(d*, n.Ayr., e. Hrf.+*fvund*, *vvnd*.
fvun Rut.+*fvund*, e.Suf.
fvund Rut. n.Lei. e.Hrf. e.Oxf. w.Hrt.
fund ne.Nrf., sm.Hmp.+*vəund*.
fəün s.Dev.
veun w.Som.
vvnd e.Hrf.
vvun nw. & w.Wil.+*vvund*, Dor., but e.Dor. *vvund*, *vvun*, e. Som.
vvund nw. & w.Wil., e.Dor.+ *vəun*.
vəun e.Dor.
vəund Glo. sm.Hmp.
vəün n.Dev.+*vəünd*, e. & sw. Dev.
vəünd n.Dev.
Found, *pp.*, 104, 249, 307—*faun* Ess.+*feun*.
faund Sus., but e.Sus. *fvun*, w. Sus. *fun*.
favnd Not.
fæund m.Nhp.
feun Uls.+*feund*, but Ant. *fun*, w.Suf. Ess.
feund Uls. s.Lin., Lei. +*fünd*, Bdf.+*fvn*, s.Nrf.+*fond*, e.Suf. +*fvun*, se.Ken.
fjeund se.Hrt.
fon sw.Lan.+*fond*.
fond sw.Lan. s.Nrf.
fun Abd.+*fvn*, Kcb., s.Nhb. n. Dur.+*fund*, n.Cum.+*funt*, m. Cum., w.Wm.+*fund*, nnw. Yks.+*fund*, *fünd*, snw. e. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. em.Lan., s. Lan.+*fùn*, s.Stf., n.Der.+*fùn*, n.Lin. s.Sur. w.Sus.
fund me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur.Wm., but w.Wm.+*fun*, ne. & nnw.Yks., n.Stf.+*funt*, nw.Oxf.
funt n.Cum. n.Stf.
fünd nnw.Yks.
fùn Ant. m. ms. & s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. War. w.Oxf.
fünd s.Chs. Lei.

fon Sc.+*fond*, but Abd.+*fun*, Oxf., but nw.Oxf. *fund*, e. Oxf.+*fvund*, w.Oxf. *fun*, Bdf.
fond Sc. m.Shr.
fvun Rut.+*fvund*, e.Suf. e.Sus.
found Rut. e.Oxf. w.Hrt.
found ne.Nrf.
vveun w.Som.

Four—*faur* sn. & wm Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb., Peb.+*fvur*, Kcb. Ant., w.Wm.+*faux(r)*.
faux(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*foux(r)*, Wm., but w.Wm.+*faur*, sw. Yks.+*foux(r)*, em.Lan., Glo.+*vux(r)*, se.Ken. Sus., but e. Sus.*fōx(r)*,*foux(r)*,w.Sus.*fōx(r)*, w.Som.+*vaux(r)*.
fauɔr Inv.+*fōr*,Bch.,Abd.+*fvuɔr*, n.Cum.+*fouɔr*.
four Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. *fauɔr*, Abd. *fauɔr*, *fvuɔr*, s.Sc.+*fōr*, me.Nhb.
fou(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. ne. nnw. m. se. & sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*fōx(r)*, nw.Lan.,s.Lan. +*fōx(r)*, n.Bck.+*fōx(r)*, *fvux(r)*.
fouɔr se.Nhb. n.Cum.
fox(r) s.Stf.+*foux(r)*, nw.Lin. Rut. w. & s.Oxf.
fō(r) e.Suf.+*fōx(r)*.
foux(r) s.Stf.
fōx(r) n. & se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*fux(r)*, s.Lan. Dnb. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. n.Bck. e.Suf. s.Sur., e.Sus.+*fvux(r)*, w.Sus., e.Dor.+*vux(r)*.
fōɔr Uls., but Ant. *faur*.
fōr Inv. s.Sc.
fux(r) sw.Lan. s.Lin., ne.Nrf.+*fvux(r)*.
fuɔr I.Ma.
fvur w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *faur*, Peb.+*faur*.
fvux(r) s.Dur. e.Yks. n.Bck. se. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Sus.
fvuɔr Abd.
vaux(r) w.Wil.+*vvux(r)*,Dor., but e.Dor. *fōx(r)*, *vux(r)*, w. & s. Som. e.Dev.
vou(r) Brks.
vvux(r) e.Hrf. nw. me. & w.Wil. e.Som., n.Dev.+*vvūx(r)*.
vux(r) Glo. e.Dor.
vux(r) n.Dev.

Fowl, 106, 249, 382—*fail* nw. Der.+*faul*.
faul Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*ful*, s.Ayr. *fjūl*, *fūl*, Kcb.+*fiul*, Ant., s.Nhb.+*fūl*,n.Dur.Wm., but w.Wm. *fūl*, es.Yks. n. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*fāl*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. m.Lin. s.Lei.
fauɔl s.Oxf., w.Som.+*vauɔl*, *vvuɔl*.
fāl sw.Yks. s.Lan.
feul Uls., but Ant. *faul*, s.Lin., Lei.+*fvul*, but s.Lei. *faul*, n. Wor. se.Ken.
fiul sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *fjūl*, *fūl*, Kcb.+*faul*, s.Dur.+*fvul*.
fjūl s.Ayr.+*fūl*.
foul n.Cum. snw.Yks.+*fūl*, e. Yks.+*fōl*, se.Yks. nw. em. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf.
fōl e.Yks. Glo.
ful Abd.+*fūl*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. n.Ayr.
fūl Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Abd.+*ful*. em.Sc., wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *faul*, *ful*, s.Ayr. s.Sc. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*faul*, n. & m.Cum. w.Wm nnw. snw. & m.Yks. nw.Lin.
fvul s.Chs. Rut. Lei. s.Wor. n. Hrf. e.Suf. me.Wil.
fuul s.Dur.
fūl n.Dev., e.Dev.+*vuul*.
vauɔl w.Som.+*vvuɔl*.
vvul w.Wil.+*vvuɔl*, e.Som.
vvuɔl nw. & w Wil. w. & s.Som.
vuul e.Dor.
vūl e.Dev.

Frame, 43—*fraim* se.Ken.
frēm n.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Lan.
freim Ant.
freɔm e.Yks., m.Yks.+*friɔm*, se. Yks.+*frēm*, *friɔm*, sw. & ms. Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. w.Som.
frēm Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm. & em.Sc.Kcb.s.Nhb. n.Dur.,nnw.Yks.+*friam*,snw. & se.Yks.em. & sw.Lan.I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. ne.Nrf.
friam Wm. nnw.Yks.
friɔm m. & se.Yks. w.Wil.
frīm Lei.

Fray, 205—*frai* se.Ken. w.Som.
frē̄ s.Nhb. n.Dur., se.Yks.+*freɔ*, n.Lan. w.Wil.
frei wm.Sc. Kcb. ne.Nrf.
freɔ se.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. Lin.
frī Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. m.Cum. Wm. e.Yks. em. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der.
friɔ m.Yks.

Free, 192—*frei* s.Sc., s.Nhb.+*friɔ*, *frī*, em. & se.Lan. n.Stf.
friɔ s.Nhb. n.Dur.
frī Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. & nw. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. me. Wil.
vrī nw.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

Freeze, 190, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432—*frīz* Ess.
freiz em.Lan.+*frīz*, se.Lan. s. Stf.
freɔz n.Stf.
friz sw.Nhb. Sus.
frīz Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Uls. s. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf. Ken. me.Wil.
frōiz ne.Nrf.
vrīz Dor.
vrīz w. & s.Som. Dev.

Fresh, 53, 343—*frāʃ* w.Som.+*vrāʃ*.
fræʃ se.Ken.
frāʃ I.Ma.+*freʃ*.
freiʃ em. & s.Lan.
freʃ Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.Ant.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf.
vrāʃ w.Som.
vreʃ nw. & me.Wil. s.Som. e. Dev.

Fret, *sb.*, 59, 60, 425, 429, 431—*freɔt* nw.Wil.
frit m.Cum.+*frīt*.
friɔt sw.Yks. n.Lan.
frīt n. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. se. Lan.

Friar, 224—*freir* wm.Sc.
frix(r) n.Dur. nnw. snw. m. se. & es.Yks.
frīr Lth. Edb. s.Sc.

Friday, 154, 155—*fraidē* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fredi*.
fraidi Lth. Edb., s.Dur.+*freidi*, snw.Yks. sw.Lan. n.Der. w. Hrt. e.Suf.
fraidə Ant.Cum.Wm. nnw.Yks., se.Yks.+*frādə*, sw. & es.Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.
frādə e. se. & m.Yks.
frāidi em. & se.Lan. s.Chs. nw. Der.
frāidə s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Lei.
fredi Bch. Abd.
freidē sm.Sc.,but Kcb.*freidē*,Ayr. +*freidē*, se.Nhb.
freidē w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
freidi wm.Sc. s.Dur.
freidə me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
froidi s.Lin.+*froidə*, Lei., but s. Lei. *frāidə*, Bck. se.Ken.
froidə n.Stf. s.Lin.
frvidi s.War. s.Oxf.
fruidi ne.Nrf.
vraidi Som. e.Dev.
vrvidē Sus. nw. & me.Wil.
vrvidi w.Wil. Dor.

Friend, 196, 307—*frænd* se.Ken. +*frend*.
fren n.Cum.+*frin(d*, *frīn(d*, m. Cum., Wm.+*frend*, I.Ma.
frend wm.Sc.+*frīn(d*, Ayr. s. Nhb.+*frīn*, n.Dur.+*frind*, *frīn*, w.Cum. Wm., e.Yks.+*frind*, nm. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. em. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut.Lei.Nhp.m.Shr.Oxf.Bck. se.Ken. me.Wil.
frent se.Lan.
frēn w.Som.
frin n.Cum. Ess.
frind sn.Sc.+*frind*, *frīnd*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *frīnd*, s.Sc. +*frīnd*, Uls.+*frend*, but Ant. *frīn*, me. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum. ne. nnw. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan. Bdf. Nrf. e.Suf., e. Dor.+*frīnd*.
frīn Cai. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *frīn*, sm.Sc.+*frīn(d*.
frīnd Sh. & Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
frīn Bch. Abd., em.Sc.+*frīnd*, wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Ant. s. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.
frīnd Inv. sn. em. wm. & sm.Sc. n. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. e.Dor.
frənd Uls.
frūnd n.Lan.
fūnd e.Som.
vren nw.Wil. n.Dev.
vrend Glo. Sus. sm.Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dev.
vrind sw.Dev.

Fright, 116, 358—*frait* s.Stf. Sus.
fraiť em.Lan.
freχt Inv. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e. Per. *friχt*.
freit I.Ma., n.Stf.+*froit*.
friχt w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
frīt sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der.
froit se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
frvit s.Oxf.
frəχt Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
vrait s.Som.
vrvit me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.

Frighten, 360.

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Front—*frunt* n.Cum. Yks. Rut.
friunt m.Lan. Lei. Der., m.Nhp. +*frvnt*, sw.Nhp. w.War. ne. Shr.
frvnt Sc. m.Nhp. m.Shr. Nrf. Wil. n.Dev. Cor.
frvunt e.Suf.
vūnt w.Som.

Frost, 82—*frust* se.Ken.+*frōst*.
fros I.Ma. s.Stf.
frost Bch.Abd.w.Frf.e.Per.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum.Wm.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf., but s.Stf. *fros*, Rut. Lei. Der. Lin. Oxf. Sus.
frōst se.Ken. me.Wil.
fruəst s.Sc.
vras nw.Wil.
vrāst Dor.
vros e.Dev.+*vrost*.
vrost s.Som. e.Dev.
vrōs t w.Som.

Froth, 93, 316—*frāþ* se.Ken.+*frōþ*.
froþ Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*frōþ*, sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but sm. & sw. Lan. *frōþ*, I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Lei. Oxf.
frōþ sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. se. Ken. me.Wil.
frō Abd. Lth. Edb.
frōð ne.Sc., but Abd. *frō*, Kcb. Ant.
frōþ Ayr.
vraþ nw.Wil. e.Dev.
vrāþ Dor.
vroþ s.Som.
vrōþ w.Som.

Frozen, 95—*frozn* sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. n. & nw. Lin.
frōzn Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & em.Sc. I.Ma.

Fruit, 221—*freut* se.Lan.
frit wm.Sc.+*frœt*, *frūt*, Ayr.
friut s.Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. & em. Lan. n. & s.Stf. w.Der. Lin., but n.Lin. *frūt*, Rut. Lei.
friət m.Yks.
frit ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *frūt*.
frjūt ne.Nrf.
frut Ant., s.Nhb.+*frūt*, I.Ma. m. Shr. w.Wil.
fruət s.Oxf.
frūt Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. sm. & sw.Lan. n. & nw. Der. n.Lin. se.Ken. me.Wil.
frœt sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
frœut s.Chs.
frūt sm.Sc., but Kcb. *frœt*.
frūt em.Sc., but Peb. *frœt*, wm. Sc. e.Suf. e.Dev.

Full, 99, 255—*fol* ne.Sc.+*fu*, *fū*, *fvl*, Uls.+*ful*, but Ant. *fūl*, n. Wor.
fōl m.Nhp.+*fvl*.
fu Sh.I. ne.Sc., wm.Sc.+*fū*, sm. Sc.+*fū*, *fvl*.
ful Uls. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum., Wm. +*fū*, Yks., n.Lan.+*fūl*, nw. & ms.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s. Lin., Rut.+*fvl*, s.Lei., e.Hrf. +*vvl*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. n.Cmb., ne.Nrf.+*fvl*,s.Nrf.,e.Suf.+*fvl*, w.Suf. Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp.

Full (contd.)—
fū Or.I. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*fvl*, w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., Ayr.+*fvl*, Edb. sm.Sc. Wm. se.Lan.
fūl Lth. n.Lin. se.Hrt.
fūl Ant. n. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der., Lei. +*fvl*, but s.Lei. *ful*.
fvl ne. sn. & sm.Sc. Ayr., s.Sc.+*fvu*, n.Cum. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor., but e.Dor. *vul*.
fvu s.Sc.
vul w.Wil. +*vuəl*, *vvl*, e.Dor. n. Dev.
vuəl w.Wil. e.Som.
vvl e.Hrf. nw. & w.Wil.
vəl w.Som.

Furrow, 102, 233—*fora* s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Lan.
fur Abd. Kcb.
fū(r) e.Sus.
für Ant.
fürə em.Lan. I.Ma.
fvr ne.Sc., but Abd. *fur*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
fvrō Inv. se.Ken.
fvrə me.Wil.
fərə n.Ayr. Wm. Yks. sm.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
fərə se. & sw.Lan.
vuə(r) Sus., but e.Sus. *fū(r)*.
vvrə nw.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
və(r) s.Som.

Furthermost, 398.

Furze, 379.

Fuss, 173—*fus* s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. em. & se. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut.
füs Ant. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei.
fvs Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil., w.Wil. n.Dev.+*vvs*.
vvs w.Wil. n. & e.Dev.

Gabble, 23, 346—*gabl* Inv., ne. Sc.+*jabl*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.
gæbl Sus. Wil. Dor. s.Som. e. Dev.
gæbl se.Ken.
gobl m.Cum.
jabl ne.Sc.

Gage, 204, 249, 364, 366—*gaidg* se.Ken. Dor.
geədg sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf.
gēdg Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. me.Wil.
gīdg Glo.
gjēdg n.Der.

Gain, 205, 364—*gain* ne.Nrf.+*gein*, se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor.
gān m.Cum. n.Lan.
gein Ant. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
geən s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*gēn*, *giən*, sw. Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. & s. Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. Sus.
gēn Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb. Wm. snw. & se.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Rut.
giən se.Yks.
gjēn n. ne. & nw.Der.

Gall, 40, 255—*ga* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
gāl Ant., n.Nhb.+*gō*, n.Dur. nw. Dev.
gà Kcb.
gæl e.Dev.
gæl me.Wil.
geəl, *gjal* w.Som.
goəl sw.Yks.
gō n.Ayr.+*gōl*, Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Sus.
gōl Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*gō*, s. Dur. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken. s.Som.
gōl sw.Nhb.

Gallon, 200, 249, 306, 364—*galn* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm., Yks.+*galnd*, Lan., but se.Lan. *geln*, Chs., but s.Chs. *gjalnd*, I.Ma. Stf., Lin.+*galnd*, Oxf.
galnd Yks. Not Lin. se.Wor.
gæln Sus. Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
gælnd Nrf.
geln se.Lan. se.Ken.
gjaln n.Der.
gjalnd s.Chs.

Gallows, 35, 229, 249, 346, 383—*galəs* Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. em. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lin., Oxf.+*gjaləz*.
galəz w.Frf. e.Per. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei.
gàləs n.Ayr.
gælis s.Som.
gæləs se.Ken. Sus. e.Dev.
gjaləz Oxf.

Game = play, 45—*gam* sw. & s. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., Wm.+*gem*, Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Der. Lin.
gem Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Cum. Wm.

Gander, 31, 229, 249, 300, 346—*gandə(r)* s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. & sw.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.
gandər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. sw.Nhb.
gandə(r) s.Lan.+*gonə(r)*.
gandər I.Ma
ganə(r) sw.Yks.
gāndər Edb.
gānər Bch. Abd.
gàndər Lth.
gændə(r) se.Ken.+*gendə(r)*, Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
gendər Ant.
gendə(r) se.Ken.
gendə s.Ayr.
gēnər s.Sc.
gjendər Kcb.
gondə(r) n.Lan.
gondə(r) sm.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Stf., n.Der.+*gonə(r)*, War. n.Hrf.
gonə(r) se. & s.Lan. n.Der.

Gape, 43, 44, 45, 249, 346 *gaip* se.Ken.
gēp me. & w.Wil. e.Som.
geəp sw.Nhb., se.Yks.+*giəp*, sw. Yks. n.Lan. n. nw. & s.Lin. w.War., s.Oxf.+*giəp*, w.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. Dor. s.Som.
gēp Inv.
gēp ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb., Wm.+*giap*, sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei.
giap m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks.
giəp s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. s. Oxf. w.Som.
gīp Glo.
gjap nw.Lan.
gjāp e.Oxf.
gjep s.Nhb. n.Dur.
gjēp n. & nw.Der.

Garb, 346.

Garden, 201, 231, 233, 249, 301, 364—*gardin* n.Cum.
gardn I.Ma.
gaədn se.Ken.
gādin m.Cum. n. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. m.Shr.
gādn s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Hnt. Sus.
gædin sw.Lan.
gerdin s.Sc.
gerdn Inv. s.Ayr. Ant.
geədn sw.Yks. e.Dev.
gērdin Bch. Abd. Kcb.
gērdn w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc.
giədn Wil. Dor. nw.Dev.
gjādin n.Der. Lei. nw.Oxf.
gjādn e.Hrf.
gōdin sm.Lan.

Garter, 264.

Gash, 199.

Gate, 42, 249, 346—*gait* nw. Hrt.+*geət*, *giət*, se.Cmb. e. Ken.+*geət*, se.Ken.
gæit Ess.+*gjit*.
gæt se.Hrt.+*geət*, *giət*, *gjeit*.
gāt ne.Nrf.+*gjet*, e. & sw.Dev.+*giət*.
geit Ant.
get Inv., nm.Sc.+*giət*, *jet*, but w. Frf. e.Per. *gēt*, e.Som.
geət me.Nhb.+*giət*, *jet*, se.Nhb.+*gēt*, *giət*, *gjet*, *jet*, n.Dur.+*giat*, *giət*, *gjet*, *jet*, n.Cum.+*jet*, se. Yks.+*giət*, *jat*, sw.Yks.+*gēt*, *jēt*, ms.Yks.+*jēt*, n.Lan.+*gjeət*, *jət*, n.Stf.+*jēt*, n.Lin.+*jeət*, nw. Lin.+*jiət*, m. & s.Lin., Lei.+*gjēt*, *jat*, *jet*, *jēt*, *jiət*, m.Nhp.+*gjeit*, *gjeət*, w.War.+*giət*, s. War.+*gjeət*, n.Wor. s.Pem., nw.Oxf.+*jeət*, se.Brks., n.Bck. +*giət*, m.Bck. Bdf. nw. w. & se.Hrt. m. & se.Cmb. e.Suf. e.Ken. s.Sur., Sus.+*giət*, *jat*, me.Wil., w.Wil.+*giət*, Dor.+*giət*, but w.Dor. *gjæt*, *gjet*, *gjēt*, nw.Som., s.Som.+*gjet*, e. Cor.+*giət*.
gēt w.Frf. e.Per., wm. & em.Sc.+*jet*, *jēt*, Ayr.+*jēt*, Kcb.+*jet*, se. Nhb., nnw.Yks.+*jat*, *jet*, snw. Yks.+*gjeət*, *jat*, *jet*, *jət*, sw. Yks. m.Lan., sw.Lan.+*jēt*, I.Ma.+*gjeət*, m.Chs., s.Chs.+*gīt*, *gjet*, *gjīt*, Rut.+*jet*, w. Cor.
giat n.Dur., n.Wm.+*jat*.
gīt Dnb.+*gīt*, *gjet*, n.Dev.+*jet*.
giət nm.Sc., s.Sc.+*jæt*, me. & se. Nhb., sw. & s.Nhb.+*jet*, n.Dur., s.Dur.+*jat*, *jet*, *jit*, ne.Yks.+*jat*, *jet*, m.Yks.+*jet*, *jiət*, nm. & se.Yks. w.War., ne.Shr.+*gīt*, *gjēt*, Hrf.+*jat*, Glo.+*gīt*, *gjet*, *jat*, e.Oxf.+*gjet*, *gjeət*, w.Oxf. +*gjet*, s.Oxf. Brks., but se. Brks.+*geət*, n.Bck. nw. & se. Hrt. Ken., but e.Ken. *gait*, *geət*, se.Ken. *gait*, Sur., but s. Sur. *geət*, Sus., Hmp.+*jat*, I.W., Wil.+*jat*, *jæt*, *jiət*, but me. Wil. *geət*, w.Wil.+*geət*, Dor. w.Som. Dev., but n.Dev. *gīt*, *jet*, *jiət*, e. & sw.Dev.+*gēt*, c. Cor.
gīt s.Chs., Flt.+*gjēt*, Dnb. ne. Shr. Glo.
gjæt w.Dor.+*gjet*, *gjēt*.
gjeit ne.Sc., but Bch. *jət*, Abd. *jēt*, *jət*, s.Stf.+*gjeət*, m.Nhp., s. Wor.+*gjet*, se.Hrt. Hnt.
gjet se.Nhb. n.Dur. s.Chs. Dnb., e.Der.+*gjēt*, *jēt*, s.Wor., n.Shr. +*gjēt*, Glo. e. & w.Oxf. ne. & nw.Nrf. w.Dor. s.Som.
gjeət snw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. e. Oxf.
gjēt nw.Lan.+*jet*, s.Lan.+*jet*, *jēt*, Flt. n.Der., ne.Der.+*jēt*, e.Der. Not. Lei. n. ne. & se.Shr. s. Cmb. w.Dor.
gjit Ess.
gjīt s.Chs.
jat Sh.I. Dur., but n.Dur. *geət*, *giat*, *giət*, *gjet*, *jet*, s.Dur.+*giət*, *jet*, *jit*, Cum.+*jet*, *jiət*, but n. Cum.+*geət*, Wm.+*jet*, *jiət*, but n.Wm.+*giat*, ne. nnw. snw. e. & se.Yks. Lei. Wor., but n. Wor. *geət*, s.Wor. *gjeit*, *gjet*, Shr.+*jet*, but n.Shr. *gjet*, *gjēt*, ne.Shr. *giət*, *gīt*, *gjēt*, se.Shr. *gjēt*, Hrf. Glo. Oxf., but nw. Oxf. *geət*, *jeət*, e.Oxf. *giət*, *gjet*, *gjeət*, w.Oxf. *giət*, *gjet*, s.Oxf. *giət*, Sus. Hmp. Wil.
jæt s.Sc. Wil.
jet Sc.+*jēt*, but Or.I.+*jēt*, Inv. *get*, ne.Sc. *gjeit*, Bch. *jət*, Abd. *jēt*, *jət*, sn.Sc. *jvt*, nm.Sc. *get*, *giət*, *jet*, w.Frf. e.Per. *gēt*, em.Sc.+*gēt*, *jēt*, wm.Sc.+*gēt*, Ayr. *gēt*, *jēt*, Kcb.+*gēt*, s.Sc. *giət*, *jæt*, n.Nhb.+*jēt*, me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. n. & s.Dur. Cum. Wm., Yks.+*jiət*, but n.Yks. *jēt*, ne. Yks. *giət*, *jat*, nnw.Yks.+*gēt*, *jat*, snw.Yks. + *jat*, *jət*, e. Yks. *jat*, m.Yks.+*giət*, *jiət*, nm. Yks. *giət*, w.Yks.+*jiət*, se.Yks. *geət*, *giət*, *jat*, sw.Yks. *geət*, *jēt*, es.Yks. *jēt*, ms.Yks. *geət*, *jēt*, nw. em. & s.Lan. Lei. Shr. n. Dev. Cor., but e.Cor. *geət*, *giet*, w.Cor. *gēt*.
jeət n.Lin. nw.Oxf.
jēt Or.I.+*jet*, Abd.+*jət*, Ayr.
jēt Sc. n.Nhb. n. w. sw. es. & ms. Yks. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., but m.Chs. *gēt*, s.Chs. *gēt*, *gīt*, *gjet*, *gjīt*. n.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *gjēt*, ne.Der.+*gjēt*, e.Der.+*gjet*, *gjēt*, Rut. Lei. Nhp., but m.Nhp. *geət*, *gjeit*, *gjeət*, sw.Nhp. *gjeət*.
jīt s.Dur.
jiət Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lin. Lei. Wil. n.Dev.
jvt sn.Sc.
jət Bch. Abd. snw.Yks.
jət n.Lan.

Gather, 44, 47, 229, 231, 249, 297, 346—*gadər* n.Cum.+*gaðər*.
gadə(r) se.Ken.+*geðə(r)*.
gadər Sh. & Or.I., ne.Sc.+*geðər*, *giðər*, but Bch. Abd. *gedir*, *geðir*.
gaðə(r) sm.Lan.+*geðə(r)*, n.Stf., Lei.+*geðə(r)*.
gaðər n.Cum. I.Ma.
gæðə(r) Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
gæðər s.Sc.
gedər Wm.+*gedə(r)*, *gidə(r)*, n. Lan.+*giðə(r)*.
gedi Bch. Abd.+*geðir*.
gedə(r) m.Cum. Wm.

geðir Bch. Abd.
geðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. ne. e. & sw.Yks. e. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & w.Chs. s.Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Shr., but ne.Shr. *gjeðə(r)*, Glo. Oxf. ne.Nrf. se. Ken. me.Wil. w.Som. nw. Dev.
geðər Inv. ne. nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. sw.Nhb.
gidðə(r) n.Lan.
gudə(r) Wm.
gudə(r) w.Yks.
giðə ne.Sc.
gjeðə(r) s.Chs. n.Der. ne.Shr.
gjeðər Kcb.
goðə(r) w.Wor.
Gave, 249, 279, 425—*ga* Wm. +*ge*, *gev*, w.Yks.+*gav*, *ge*.
gav sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. w.Yks. em.Lan.
ge Wm. w.Yks.
geəv nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
gev Wm. n.Lan. Dor.
gē Sh. & Or.I. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
gēv Inv. Kcb.
gjā ne.Sc.
Gay, 205, 249, 364—*gai* Abd. Lth.+*gē*. s Wor. se.Ken. me. Wil. Dor. Som.
gāi Wm. w.Wil.
gea s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
gei ne. nm. & s.Sc.
gē Inv. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. m.Cum. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Sus.
gjē n. & nw.Der.
Geese, 142, 249, 328—*geis* sc. Lan. n.Stf.
giəs e.Dev.+*gīz*.
gis w.Frf. e.Per. Edb. I.Ma.
gīs Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. n. Der. nw.Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil.
gīz Som. e.Dev.
gjeis s.Chs. ne.Shr.
Geld, 346.
General, 233.
Gesling, 143, 324—*geslin* s.Chs. n.Lin.
gezlin Cai. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. *geslin*, Der. Not.
Get, 58, 249, 292, 294, 346, 425, 429, 430, 431—*ged* (before a following vowel) sm.Lan., s. Lan.+*ger*.
ger (before a following vowel e. sc. & s.Yks. s.Lan. n.Stf.
get Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. c. Per. em.Sc., but Edb. *got*, wm. Sc., s.Sc.+*giət*, Ant. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. Wm. +*git*, e. & sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan., sw.Lan.+*gjet*, I.Ma., nw.Lin. Lei.+*git*, m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck., Bdf.+*git*, w.Wil.
git Ayr., Uls.+*got*, but Ant. *get*, se.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & m.Yks., nw.Lan.+*gjet*, m.Lan. Lin., but nw.Lin.+*get*, Lei. n.Wor. n.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. e.Som., w. Som.+*got*, Dev. w.Cor.
giət s.Sc.
git se.Lan., s.Lan.+*giet*.
gjer (before a following vowel sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
gjet Kcb. nw. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Der. Not. nw.Nrf.
gvt sn.Sc. Dor. w.Som.
gər (before a following vowel) Glo.
got Edb. Uls.
Ghastly, 289, 326.
Ghost, 121, 122, 249, 346—*gaust* se.Ken.
gest me.Nhb.
gēst sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*gost*.
gēst ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *gost*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr.+*gōst*, s. Ayr., Lth. Edb.+*gōst*, Peb. Ant., se.Nhb.+*giəst*.
giəst nw.Yks.+*gōst*. *guəst*.
giəst s.Sc.+*gōst*, se.Nhb., e.Yks. +*gōst*.
gjest s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*gōst*.
gjēst Kcb.+*gost*.
gost Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
goəs e.Dev.+*gōst*.
goəst me.Wil.+*gǫst*, Dor., but e.Dor. *gōst*.
gǫst m.Cum., Wm.+*gōst*, se.Yks. n.Lan. me.Wil.
gōst s.Dur. Sus. e.Dor., w.Som. +*guəs t*. e.Dev.
gôəst n. & nw.Lin. m.Bck.
gōs I.Ma.
gōst Ayr.+*gēst*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. nw. & e.Yks. nw. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*guəst*, n. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei.
gust ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
guəs w.Som.
guəst ne. nw. & sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. Glo. w.Hrt. n. Ken. w.Wil. w.Som.
Gild, 429.
Gilt = a young sow, 346.
Gird, 429.
Girl, 115, 234, 249, 346—*gal* n. Nhp. n.Shr., nw.Oxf.+*gōl*, s. Oxf., Bdf.+*gæl*, *gel*, e.Sus.+ *gæl*, *gōl*, n.Dev.
gāl nw.Hrt.+*gæl*.
gæl m.Nhp.+*gjal*, se.Brks., n. Bck.+*gjal*, m.Bck. Bdf. nw. Hrt., se.Hrt.+*gjal*, *gjel*, n. & m.Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf., e.Suf.+ *gjal*. Ess.+*gel*. n.Ken., e.Ken.+ *gjōl*, sc.Ken.+*gel*, *gōl*, s.Sur. e. & w.Sus., w.Wil.+*gōl*.
gel ne. e. & se.Yks., I.Ma.+*gjel*, m.Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. n.Wor. Bdf. se.Cmb. nw.Nrf. Ess. se.Ken.
gerl wm.Sc. se.Nhb.
gēl Sus., but e.Sus. *gal*, *gæl*, *gōl*, w.Sus. *gæl*.
giæl n.Dur.
gjal m. & sw.Nhp., w.Oxf.+*gjōl*, n.Bck. se.Hrt. Hnt. s.Cmb. e.Suf.
gjæl nm.Brks.
gjel I.Ma. em.Stf. nw.Der. Not., but m.Not. *gel*, ne.Nhp. se.Hrt.
gjōl w.Oxf. e.Ken.
gjōl Glo.
gol m.Yks.
gōdl w.Som.
gōl m.Lan. w.War. s.Wor. nw. Oxf. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. e.Cor.
gərl Uls.
gərəl nw.Wil.
gōl n. & s.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken. w. Dor. s.Dev.
Give, 58, 249, 279, 346, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432, 435—*gi* Bch.+*gī*. Abd.+*giə*, *gī*, n.Ayr.+*gi*, s.Ayr. ne.Yks., sw. Yks. sm. & sw.Lan.+*giə*, s.Lan. +*giə*, *gī*, s.Stf.+*gī*. Not.+*gjə*, m.Shr. w.Som.
giə Peb.
giv Inv. Abd. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+ *gə*, n.Dur.+*gī*, n.Cum., m.Cum. Wm.+*gī*, sw.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Lei. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
gi n.Ayr.
giv ne.Sc.+*gjī*, but Bch. *gi*, *gī*, Abd. *gi*, *giv*, *gī*.
gī Sh.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *gi*, *gi*, s.Ayr. *gi*, Lth. Edb. s.Sc. Ant. n.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf., ne.Der.+*gji*, nw. & e.Oxf. nm.Brks. Sus. Dor. nw.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
gīv e.Dev.
gji n.Der.+*giə*, *gji*, ne. & w. Der.
gjiv Kcb. ms.Lan., s.Chs.+*gjī*, n. Der. Not.
gjī ne.Sc. s.Chs. n.Der.
gə s.Nhb.
Given, 279.
Glad, 22, 345—*dlad* sw.Yks. sm. Lan. n. & nw.Der. m.Lin.
glad Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks. *dlad*, n. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Rut. Lin., but m.Lin. *dlad*, Lei. Oxf. Cmb.
glād se.Ken.
glæd Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
glēd s.Sc.
gled Sh. & Or.I. Abd. nm. & em. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
glēd ne.Sc., but Abd. *gled*.
Glass, 26, 345—*dlas* sw.Yks. sm.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Hnt.
dlās nw.Oxf.
glas Kcb.+*gles*, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks. *dlas*, n. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. Stf. n.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. ne.Nrf.
glās s.Oxf. nw.Hrt. se.Ken.
glæs s.Sc. m.Shr. Sus. Som. e. Dev.
glēs Dor.
gles Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
glēs ne.Sc., but Abd. *gles*.
Glide, 425, 429.
Glisten, 67, 345—*dlisn* sw.Yks. n.Der.
glisn Inv. Abd. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks. *dlisn*, n. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor.
glæsn ne.Sc., but Abd. *glisn*, w. Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth.
Gloom, 162, 163, 345—*dlum* sw.Yks.
dlūm n.Der.
glium em.Lan. Stf.
glum Abd. n.Ayr. n.Nhb., s. Nhb.+*glūm*, Dur.
glūm Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. *glum*, s.Ayr., Lth.+*glom*, Edb. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. e. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Sur. Sus. Ken. me.Wil.
glum Lth.
glūm e.Dev.
Glove, 169, 345—*dluv* sw.Yks. n.Der.
dlūv sm.Lan.
gliuv m.Cum.
glə Bch. Abd.+*glov*.
glov, *glǫv* I.Ma.
gluv Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks. *dluv*, n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
glūv s.Stf.
gluv se. sw. & s.Lan.
glov Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Oxf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor.
Glow, 168, 345—*dlou* sw.Yks.
dlō n.Der.
glau Bch. Abd., Ayr.+*glō*, Kcb., Wm.+*glō*, Glo. Ken. Som.
glou s.Sc. s.Stf. s.Oxf.
glǭ m.Cum. I.Ma.
glō Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. Ayr. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm. em. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
glvu me.Wil.
Gnat, 23, 345—*nat* Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *nàt*, Kcb. me. & sw. Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. s. Oxf. e.Suf.
nàt n.Ayr. s.Sc.
næt m.Shr. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
Gnaw, 49, 345, 348, 425—*gna* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *nā*, sn.Sc.
nā Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*nō*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. s. War. e. & s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. n.Dev.
nā Kcb. em.Lan.
nǣ me.Wil. e.Dev.
neəg sw. & ms.Yks. s.Lan.
noə m.Yks., Rut.+*nǫ*, se.Ken.
nǫ wm.Sc. Ayr. m.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. ne.Nrf.
nō se. & sw.Nhb.
Go, 124, 249, 426, 427, 429, 431, 432, 433—*ga* w.Wm.+*ga*.
gau se.Ken.
gā e. & m.Cum. Wm., but w. Wm.+*ga*, snw.Yks., n.Lan.+ *gē*, *guə*, nw.Lan.
gǣ Sh.I.
gea m.Yks.
gē ne.Sc.+*gjā*, w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. n.Lan
giə s.Sc.
gī se.Nhb.
gjā ne.Sc.
gou Ant., s.Stf.+*gō*, *gū*, m.Nhp. +*gū*, sw.Nhp., n.Bck.+*gu*, ne. Nrf. Som., but e.Som. *gū*, w. Som. *gū*, *gū*.
gǫ se.Yks.+*guə*, me.Wil.
góu Rut. w.Dor.
gôə ms. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lin., s.Lin.+*gō*.
gō Inv. Kcb., s.Lan.+*guə*, *gū*, I.Ma. n. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*gu*, *gū*, Not. s.Lin. e.War. n.Shr.
gu n.Der., nw.Der. Lei.+*gū*, n. Bck.
guə sc. sw. & es.Yks. n. & em.

Go (contd.)— Lan., se. sw. ms. & s.Lan.+*gū*, e.Der., m.Lin.+*gū*, m.Shr. n. Hrf. w.Hrt., w.Wil.+*gū*.
gū em. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Dnb. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. & w.Der. m.Lin. Lei. n. & m.Nhp. w. & s.War. n.Wor. ne. & se. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. nw.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor., but w.Dor. *gōu*, e.Som., w.Som.+*gū*, n. & e.Dev.
gvu Ess.
gū w.Som.
Goat, 121, 122, 244, 346, 382—
gaut se.Ken.
gōt wm.Sc. Ayr.+*gōt*.
giət s.Dur.
goit s.Lan.+*guət*.
goət n.Stf. n.Bck., me.Wil.+*gǭt*, e.Dev.+*gōt*.
gǭt Wm.+*gōt*, me.Wil.
gōt nw. & w.Der.
gòət ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *gōt*, n.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*gōt*, n.Dur. se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s.Sur. Sus. w.Som.
gōt Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. Wm. nnw. Yks., se.Yks.+*guət*, m. & sw. Lan. n.Der. Lei. n.Wor. ne. Nrf. n. & e.Dev.
guət sw.Nhb. m.Cum. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. w.Wil.
gūt wm.Stf.
gwoət Dor.
God, 82—*gād* Abd.+*gōd*.
god Ayr.+*gōd*, but n.Ayr.+*gǭd*, Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*gōd*, m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*gǭd*, I.Ma., n.Stf.+*gǭd*, n. & ne. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf.
gǭd Inv., n.Ayr.+*gōd*, Ant. s. Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken. w.Som.
gōd ne.Sc., but Abd.+*gād*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Dur. e.Dev.
Going, 121, 244.
Gold, 86, 253, 307, 346—*gaud* Abd.+*gōld*, *gūld*, wm.Sc.+*gūld*, but n.Ayr. *gōld*, s.Ayr. +*gōld*, *gūld*, Lth., Edb.+*gūld*, Peb. se.Lan.
gauld sn.Sc., sm.Sc.+*gūld*, but s.Ayr. *gaud*, *gōld*, *gūld*, Wm., but n.Wm. *goud*, se.Ken.
geuld Uls.+*gōld*, but Ant. *guld*.
goud ne.Sc., but Bch. *gōld*, *gūld*, Abd. *gaud*, *gōld*, *gūld*, se.Nhb. +*gould*, s.Nhb.+*gould*, *guld*, n.Dur.+*gould*, m.Cum. n. Wm., snw.Yks.+*gould*. e.Yks. +*gvud*, m.Yks.+*goəd*, se.Yks. +*gūld*, sw.Yks. n. sm. & sw. Lan., s.Lan.+*gūld*, n.Stf. nw. Lin.
gould me.Nhb.+*gūld*, se. & s. Nhb. n.Dur., nnw.Yks.+*gvuld*, snw.Yks. nw.Lan. s.Sur., Sus. +*gūld*.
goəd m.Yks.
gōd em.Lan.
gòəld s.Oxf., e.Suf.+*gvud*.
gōl w.Som.+*guəl*.
gōld Inv., Bch.+*gūld*, Abd., w. Frf. e.Per.+*gvud*, Ayr., but s. Ayr.+*gaud*, *guld*, s.Sc.+*gūld*. Uls. es.Yks. Rut. Lei. n. nw. & e.Dev.
guld Ant. s.Nhb. n.Cum. e.Dor.
guəl w.Som.
guəld s.Lin. Bdf., w.Wil.+*gvuld*.
gūl I.Ma.
gūld Bch. Abd. wm. & sm.Sc. Edb. s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb. se. Yks. s.Lan., s.Chs.+*gvuld*, *gœuld*, s.Stf. n.Der., n.Lin.+*gvud*, n.Wor. Glo. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *gòəld*, m.Bck. Sus. Wil., but me.Wil. *gvuld*, w.Wil. *guəld*, *gvuld*, Dor., but e.Dor. *guld*.
gvud w.Frf. e.Per. e.Yks. ms. Lan. nw.Der. n.Lin. ne. & m. Shr. e.Suf.
gvuld s.Dur. nnw.Yks. s.Chs. ne.Nrf. me. & w.Wil.
gœuld s.Chs.
Gone, 129, 244, 249—*gān* snw. Yks.+*gian*, *gon*, nw.Lan., sw. Dev.+*gǭn*.
gǎn w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *goən*, *gòən*.
gein Ant.
geən m.Yks.
gèn ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*gēn*, w.Frf. e. Per.
gēn sn. & em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*gǭn*, Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*gōn*, Kcb.+*gōn*.
gian n.Dur.+*giən*, *gjen*, *gon*, m. Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.
giən s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*gjen*, sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*gjen*, n. & s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. & se. Yks., n.Lan.+*gon*.
gīn Or.I.
gjen se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
gon nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *gèn*, n.Dur. snw.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*guən*, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not., nw. Lin.+*gòən*, m. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s. Wor. n. & se.Shr. n.Hrf. s. Pem. s.Oxf., n.Bck.+*gǭn*, Bdf. Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb. ne. & nw. Nrf. w.Suf. Som., but s.Som. +*gwon*, n. & e.Dev. e.Cor.
goən e.Ken.+*gǭn*, e.Dor.+*gòən*.
gǭn Inv. wm.Sc. w.Oxf. nm.Brks. n. & m.Bck. Hrt., e.Suf.+*gun*, Ess. e. & se.Ken. me.Wil. sw. Dev.
gòən ms.Yks. se.Lan. n. & nw. Lin. e.Dor.
gōn n.Ayr.+*gēn*, Kcb.
gun e.Suf.
gunn n.Nhb. sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan. e.Sus.
gwon s.Som.+*gon*.
gwvn m.Shr.
Good, 169, 244, 249, 346, 398—
gid Cai., wm.Sc.+*gjid*, *gœd*, *gūd*, s.Ayr.
giud nnw.Yks.+*gud*, snw.Yks.+*gud*, *gwuəd*, e.Yks.+*gud*.
giūd s.Nrf.
giəd se.Nhb.+*gjud*, *gud*, m.Yks., nm.Yks.+*gud*.
gjid wm.Sc.
gjud se.Nhb.
gjūd sn.Sc.+*gvd*, *gūd*, em.Sc.+*gūd*, but Lth. Edb. *gād*.
gòd s.Yks.+*gud*, e.War.
gòid sw.Yks.+*guid*.
gōd ms.Yks.+*guid*.
gud Uls. n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., n.Cum.+*gœd*, *gūd*, *gūd*, e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. nm. se. & s.Yks., n. Lan.+*gùd*, nw. & se.Lan., s. Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & ne.Der.+*gūd*, Lin. Rut., m.Nhp.+*gūd*, sw.Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo., nw.Oxf.+*gūd*, e. & s.Oxf. m. Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. sm. Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som., but w.Som. *gœd*, *gǭd*, n.Dev.+*gūd*.
guid sw. & ms.Yks.
guəd se.Hrt.
gùd n. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Dnb. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. e.w. & s.Der. Not. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. n. & se.Shr. nw.Oxf.
gvd sn.Sc., sm.Sc.+*gœd*, *gūd*, but s.Ayr. *gid*, Kcb. *gǭd*.
gœd Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum., w.Som.+*gǭd*, sw.Dev.+*gūd*, s.Dev.+*gǭd*.
gǭd Lth. Edb. Kcb. w.Som. s. Dev.
gūd Sh.I. sn. & nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per. *gœd*, em. & sm.Sc. n.Cum. n. & sw.Dev.
gūd wm.Sc. n.Cum. e.Dev.
gwid ne.Sc.
gwuəd snw.Yks.
Goose, 162, 249, 328, 346, 381, 383—*gis* Ayr.+*gœs*, but n. Ayr.+*gūs*.
gius sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*giəs*, n. & m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *giəs*, em.Lan.+*gous*, n.Stf.
giūs ne.Nrf.
giəs n.Dur. w.Wm.
gīs Bch., Abd.+*gūs*.
gjvus ne.Der.
gous em.Lan.
guis sw.Yks.
guəs Dor.
gūs Inv. Abd. Ant. n. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. s. Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
gœs w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb.
gǭs Or.I. Kcb.
gōs w.Som.
gūs Lth. Edb.
gūs n.Ayr. e.Suf.
gūs e.Dev.
Got, 425, 429—*gat* Abd. s.Ayr.+*got*, Lth. Edb., s.Nhb. n.Cum. +*got*, m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan.
gor I.Ma.+*got*.
got ne.Sc., but Abd.+*gat*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*gat*, Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & wm. Stf. s.Der. Not. Lin. s.Lei. m. Nhp. m.Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. Suf. Ken. Sus. sm. Hmp. Som., but w.Som. *goət*, e.Dev.
goət w.Som.
Gown, 225, 249, 306, 364—*gaun* nnw.Yks.+*gūn*, snw.Yks.+*goun*, *gūn*, n. & se.Lan., n.Lin. +*gūn*.
gaund ne.Cmb. Ess. Sus., but e. Sus. *geund*, w.Sus. *geun(d*.
geən n.Stf.
gān sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
gǣn sm. & sw.Lan.
geun Bdf.+*geund*, se.Ken., s. Sur. w.Sus.+*geund*.
geund n.Bck. Bdf., Sur., but s. Sur.+*geun*, e. & w.Sus.
gjaun n. & nw.Der.
gjaund nw.Nrf.
goun snw.Yks. nw.Lan. I.Ma.
gun Sh.I. Bch., Abd.+*gūn*, sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *gūn*, Peb. Ant., n. Cum. se.Yks.+*gūn*.
gūn Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. *gun*, Abd.+*gun*, wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
gvun Lei. me.Wil., w.Wil. + *gvund*, e.Dev.
gvund Flt. Rut. Glo. s.Oxf. Brks. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Wil., but me. Wil. *gvun*, w.Wil.+*gvun*, e. Som.
gəün n.Dev.
Grain, 205, 345.
Grandfather, 267.
Grant, 364.
Grass, 26, 263, 345—*gars* me. Nhb.
gas se.Yks.+*ges*, *gres*.
gās snw.Yks.+*gǭs*.
gærs s.Sc.+*græs*.
gers ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *gərs*, w.Frf. e.Per.+*gras*, wm. Sc.+*gres*, sm.Sc.+*gres*, but Kcb.+*gras*, n.Cum.+*gras*, *gərs*.
ges e. & se.Yks.
gras Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., Kcb.+*gres*, Uls., but Ant. *gres*, se. Nhb.+*gvrs*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. sw.Lan. I.Ma., Stf. +*gres*, m.Lin., Lei. ne.Nhp.+*gres*, m. & sw.Nhp., n.Shr.+*gres*, e.Som.
grās ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*gres*, *gǭs*, s.War. nw. & s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*grǣs*, ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. I.W.
græs s.Sc. m.Shr. Sus.
grǣs em.Lan. Glo. m.Bck. n.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw.Som.
gres wm.Sc. Ayr., Lth.+*gərs*, Edb.+*gərs*, Peb. sm.Sc. Ant. ne.Yks., m.Yks.+*gəs*, se. & es. Yks., n.Lan.+*gǭs*, se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. n. ne. nw. e. & w.Der. Lin., but m.Lin. *gras*, Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. n. & ne. Shr.
grvs m.Lan.
gvrs Sh.I. sn.Sc. se.Nhb.
gǭs nw.Lan. n.Dev.
gərs Bch. Abd. Edb. n.Cum. Wm.
gəs m.Yks.
gōrs Lth.
gǭs s.Dur. nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. n. & s.Lan.
Grave, 43, 45, 279—*graf* Yks., but sw.Yks. *greəv*, Chs. Der., but n.Der. *grēv*, Lin., but nw. Lin. *greəv*, Lei. Nhp. War. s.Wor. Shr., but ne.Shr. *grīv*, Hrf., Glo.+*grīv*, Sur., Sus.+*grēv*, Hmp.
graiv se.Ken.
grǣv Wm.+*griaf*, *griav*, n.Lan. e.Dev.
gref Sh.I. Bch. Abd.
greəv sw.Nhb. sw.Yks. n.Stf nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Dor.
grēv Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. Der. Sus. me.Wil.
griaf, *griav* Wm.
grīv se.Lan. ne.Shr. Glo

Gray, 133—*grai* s.Wor.+*grei*, ne. Nrf.+*grei*, *grē*, se.Ken. me. Wil. w.Som.
grǣ s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n.Lan. w.Wil.
grei Ant. es.Yks. se.Lan. s.Stf., Rut.+*grē*, s.Lei. s.Wor. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
greə sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*grē*, m. Yks., se.Yks.+*grē*, sw.Yks. n. Stf. Lin. Dor., but e.Dor. *grī*.
grēə ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. snw. e. & se. Yks. nw. m. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut., Lei.+*grī*, but s.Lei. *grei*, e.War.+*grī*, ne.Nrf. n.Ken.
grī m. & w.Chs. Lei. e.War. e. Dor.
Graze, 43—*graiz* se.Ken.
grǣz m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan.
greəz sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Dor. e. Dev.
grēz Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil.
grīz e.Suf.
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greit ne.Sc.+*grēt*, sn.Sc. em. sm. sw. & ms.Lan. s.Stf., Lei.+*gret*, *grēt*, *grīt*, m. & sw.Nhp.+*gret*, *grēt*, se.Shr.+*grēt*, Bdf.+*gōt*, se.Hrt.+*griət*, s.Nrf.+*grət*.
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grēt Inv.Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr.+*gret*, s.Sc. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma., s.Chs.+*grīt*, Flt. Dnb. em.Stf., ne.Der.+*grīt*, Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. War. s.Wor. n. m. & se.Shr., n.Hrf.+*grīt*, e.Hrf. Hnt., n. Dev.+*gōt*.
grit Sh.I. n.Cum., es.Yks.+*grət*, wm.Stf. s.Lin. ne.Nrf. w.Suf.
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grīt n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur., s.Dur.+*gōt*, n.m. & w.Cum., n. Wm.+*gōt*, nnw.Yks. s.Chs. Dnb. n. e. & em.Stf. ne. & w. Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. n. Hrf. n.Ken.
grət es.Yks. m.Bck. s.Nrf.
grət Lth. Edb. Peb.
gōt ms.Yks. nw. m. & s.Lan. nm. Brks. Bdf. e.Sus. sm. Hmp. nw. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *gōt*. Som. n. nw. & sw.Dev.
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greən e.Suf.
grēn n.Wor.+*grīn*, m.Bck.
grīn Sus.+*grīn*.
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grū·el wm.Sc.
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æil m.Nhp.
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eil se.Lan. s.Lei. n.Wor. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus., but w.Sus. *əl*, n. & e.Dev.
əl nnw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Hrt. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
ēl n.Cum. nnw.Yks.
ēl n.Dur.+*heəl*. m.Cum. snw. & se.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *eil*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. & sw. Dev.
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heil Ant.
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hēl Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. n. me. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. I.Ma.
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eə(r) n.Dur.+*heə(r)*, s.Dur. m. Cum. snw. m. se. sw. & es. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*j(r)*, sw. Lan.+*j(r)*, n.Stf., n.Der.+*j(r)*, nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei., Glo.+*j(r)*, ne.Nrf.+*i(r)*, e.Suf., Ken.+*i(r)*, Sus. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
ē(r) snw.Yks.
her wm. & s.Sc.+*hēr*.
heə(r) s.Nhb.+*hē(r)*, n.Dur.

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hē(r) s.Nhb.
hēr Sc., but wm. & s.Sc.+*her*, me.Nhb., Wm.+*hiər*, *jā(r)*.
hiər Wm. I.Ma.
ia(r) nnw. & snw.Yks.
iə(r) Cum.+*jā(r)*, *jā(r)*, but n.Cum. *heər*, m.Cum. *eə(r)*, nnw.Yks. e. Stf. Der., but n.Der. *eə(r)*, *jā(r)*, nw.Der.+*jā(r)*, Lin., but nw. & s.Lin. *eə(r)*, se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ken.
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jār Wm.
jeə(r) n.Shr. n.Hrf. Brks.
jiə(r) n.Wil.
jœuə(r) s.Chs.
jā(r) Cum. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., but s Chs. *jœuə(r)*, n. & nw. Der. Wor.. but se.Wor. *jā(r)*, Glo.
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āv w.Som.
æf se.Ken.
æəf nw.Wil.
æf n.Shr. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*āf*, w.Cor.
ef wm Stf.
eif n.Stf.
eəf n.Lin., nw.Lin.+*ōf*, m. & s. Lin. n.Bck.
ēf em. & sm.Lan. +*ōf*, s.Lan.+ *ōf*, *ōv*, s.Chs.+*if*, *īf*, m.Not. Lei. Ess. nw.Som.
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haf Or.I. Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *hāf*, me.Nhb., s.Nhb. +*haəf*, n.Cum. +*hoəf*, *hōf*.
haəf s.Nhb. n.Dur.
hāf ne.Sc. Ant., I.Ma.+*hēf*.
hēf se.Nhb.+*hōf*, I.Ma.
hoəf n.Cum.
hōf wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *haf*, Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *ōf*.
hōf se. & sw.Nhb.
if s.Chs.+*īf*.
īf s.Chs.
īv w.Chs.
oəf m.Yks.+*uəf*, se. & sw.Yks.+ *ōf*.
ōf s.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. em. sm.Lan., se.Lan.+*ōv*, sw. & s.Lan. e. & s.Stf nw. Lin. Rut.
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heltbər Wm.
heltə(r) s.Nhb.
heltər w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *hōltər*, Lth. Peb. Kcb. n. & sw.Nhb.
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holtbər I.Ma.
hōltər Inv. n.Ayr. Edb.
oltə(r) em.Lan. Dor.
ōltə(r) se.Lan. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken. w.Som.
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æmə(r) se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
hamə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., but w.Wm. *hamər*.
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hemər Bch. Abd. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
homər I.Ma.
hōmər Lth. Edb.
ombə(r) s.Wor.+*omə(r)*.
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ānd nw.Hrt., se.Ken.+*ænd*, s. Sur. e. & w.Sus.
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ænd se.Brks. n.Bck. se.Hrt. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e. & se. Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *and*, *ānd*, w.Sus. *an*, *ānd*. *ōnd*, me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. Som., but nw. & e.Som. *an*, w.Som. *æn*, *eən*, e.Dev.
eən w.Som.
han ne.Sc.+*hand*, sn.Sc.+*hān d*, *hōn*, Ant., se. & s.Nhb.+*hand*, n.Dur.n.Cum., w.Wm.+*hand*, I.Ma.
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hānd Sh.I. sn.Sc.
hàn Peb. Kcb.
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hond nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *hand*.
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ond sm. & sw.Lan., ms. & s. Lan.+*ont*, n. & s.Stf. n.Der., nw.Der.+*ont*. e.Der. Lei. w. War. ne. & m.Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf. n.Bck.
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ayg em. & sm.Lan., sw.Lan.+ *oyg*, n. & s.Stf. nw. & e.Der.
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æy m.Nhp. Glo. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. n. & se.Ken. sm. Hmp. nw.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *ay*, Som. n. & e.Dev.
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eyg em.Lan.
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āpn se.Hrt.
æpn Lei. Glo. se.Cmb. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. n. & e.Dev.
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æd sw.Lan.
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hàrd Ayr., but n.Ayr. *hārd*, s. Ayr. *hard*.
ād sm.Lan.
Hare, 44, 46—*ā(r)* snw.Yks.+*eə(r)*, *ia(r)*, n.Shr. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *æ(r)*.
æ(r) n.Wm.. nnw.Yks. +*ia(r)*, *iə(r)*, s.Lan.+*eə(r)*, nw.Der. s. Oxf. se.Ken., e.Dev.+*eə(r)*.
eə(r) n.Dur.+*heə(r)*, s.Dur., n. Cum.+*heər*, m.Cum. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. se. sw. & s. Lan. s.Chs. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., but nw.Som. *iə(r)*, e.Dev.
hār Wm., but n.Wm. *æ(r)*, w. Wm. *hēr*, sw.Wm. *hiar*.
heir Ant.
her wm.Sc.+*hēr*.
heə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.
heər Inv. Uls., but Ant. *heir*, sw. Nhb. n.Cum.
hēr s.Sc.+*hēr*.
hēr me. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. me.Nhb. w.Wm.
hiar sw.Wm.
hiər I.Ma.
ia(r) nnw. & snw.Yks.
iə(r) ne. & nnw.Yks. Sur. Dor. nw.Som.
jā(r) nw.Lan.
ā(r) em. & sn.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. w. Wil.
Harm, 37—*arəm* Sus.
ām n.Dur.+*hām*, m.Cum. sw. Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.
æm sw.Lan.
harm Inv. Uls., but Ant. *herm*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum.. I.Ma. +*harəm*.
harəm I.Ma.
hām s.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm.
herm Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *hērm*, Peb. s.Sc. Ant.
hērm nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *herm*, n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
ām sm.Lan.
Harrow, 22, 229, 233—*arə* s. Dur., n.Cum.+*harə*, m.Cum. nw. e. m. & se.Yks. Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. War. s.War. Oxf. Sus., but e.Sus. *ā*, w.Wil., w.Som.+*ārə*.
ā e.Sus.
ā(r) ne.Yks.
ārə se.Ken. Som., but w.Som.+ *arə*.
ærə ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. e.Dev.
hari Lth. Edb.+*heri*.
harò wm.Sc.+*herò*, *herə*, but n. Ayr. *harə*.
harə Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.
hàrə s.Sc.
heri Lth. Edb.
herò, *herə* wm.Sc.
Harvest, 37, 229, 231, 233, 279, 330—*arist* nnw.Yks. +*ārist*, *āvist*, snw.Yks.+*āvist*.
arəs w.Som.+*ārəs*.
arəst n.Lan., s.Lan. nw.Der.+ *āvist*.
aəvist em.Lan. s.Lin.
avist Lei.+*āvist*, *ēvist*, *ivist*.
avəst e.Suf.
ārist nnw.Yks.
ārəs w.Som.
ārəst ne.Der. n.Dev
āvis sw.Yks.+*āvist*, e.Som., e. Dev.+*āvist*.

āvist s.Dur.m.Cum.n.Wm.nnw. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. s.Oxf. nw.Hrt. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. e.Dev.
āvəs Dor.
āvəst ne.Nrf.
æv ə t m.Shr. m.Bck. nw.Som.
ǣvist sw.Lan.
ev ist n.Bck.
ēvist Lei.
harst s.Sc.. n.Cum.+*harvist*.
harəst sw.Wm.
harvist me. se.& sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
harvəs I.Ma.
hāvis s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*hāvist*.
hāvist s.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Wm.
hāvəst ne.Wm.
herst sn.Sc., wm.Sc.+*hervəst*, *hērst*, but n.Ayr.+*hērvəst*, Lth. +*hervəst*.
hervist Ayr.+*hērst*, but n.Ayr. *hervəst*, *hērvəst*, s.Ayr.+*hervəst*, Kcb. Ant.
hervəst wm.Sc., s.Ayr.+*hērst*, Lth., Peb.+*hērst*.
hēvst ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm. Sc., but s.Ayr.+*hervəst*, Kcb. *hervist*, Peb.
hērvəst n.Ayr.+*hervəst*, Edb.
hērzd w.Frf. e.Per.
ivist Lei.
Has, 235, 435—*az* w.Yks. em. Lan.+*æz*, se.Lan., s.Lan.+*æz*, Chs. n.Stf. Der., Lei.+*æz*, s. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.
æz Brks. e.Dev.
æz se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *hæz*, Wm. n. ne. nw. e. nm. sm. w. & sw.Yks. n. nw. nnw. em. sw. & s.Lan. Lin. Lei. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf.
haz Inv. sw.Nhb.
hæz s.Sc. n.Cum.
hez Sh. & Or.I. Cai. w.Frf. Per. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & nne.Nhb. I.Ma.
hiz ne.Sc. Ayr.
[The unstressed form is usually *əz*, and when used enclitically *-z*, *-s*.]
Hasn't, 327.
Hasp, 26, 331—*aps* Glo.+*æps*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *āsp*, Brks., Ken.+*æsp*, but se.Ken. *āsp*, Sur. Sus.+*æps*, Hmp.+*æsp*, I.W. Wil. Dor. Som.+*æps*, Dev., but nw.Dev. *æsp*, e.Dev. *æps*, *æsp*, Cor.+*eps*, but w. Cor. *æps*.
asp se.sw.& s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der.
āsp s.Oxf. se.Ken.
æps Glo. Sur. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som., e.Dev.+*æsp*, w. Cor.
æsp Ken. Hmp. nw. & e.Dev.
eps Cor.
esp Dur., but n.Dur. *hesp*, Cum., but n.Cum. *hasp*, Yks., n.Lan. +*əsp*, ne. & em.Lan. Not. Lin.
hasp Inv. n.Cum., Wm.+*hesp*, I.Ma.
hesp Sc., but Inv. *hasp*, Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Wm.
əsp n.Lan.
Haunch, 365.
Have, 235, 279, 429, 435, 441—*a* n.Dur.+*e*, *ev*, n.Der.+*av*, s. Lin +*ev*.
av se.Yks.+*e*, *ev*, es.Yks. em. Lan., s.Lan.+*ev*, s.Chs.+*ā*, Stf., but e.Stf. *ē*, n. nw. & w. Der. Hrf. s.Oxf., m.Bdf.+*ā*, ne.Nrf. se.Ken.+*ev*, Dor., Som. +*āv*, *æə*, but nw.Som. *ēv*, n. Dev.
ā s.Chs. nw.Oxf. m.Bdf.
āv Som.
æə Som.
æv se.Hrt.+*ev*, e.Dev.
ǣ s.Nrf. me.Wil. sw.Dev.
ǣv s.Sc. w.Cor.
e s.Nhb.+*ev*, n.Dur. nnw. & se. Yks., sw.Yks.+*ev*, s.Der., Lei. +*ev*, *ē*.
ev s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur.+*a*, *e*, n. & m.Cum., ne.Yks.+*ē*, nw. Yks., snw.Yks.+*ē*, e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. sw. & s. Lan. e.Der. Not. n. nw. & s. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. e. & w. War. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus.
ē se.Nhb.+*hev*, ne. & snw.Yks. e. Stf. Lei. n.Nhp. I.W. nw.Wil.
ēv m.Bck. nw.Som.
hav Uls.
hæ, *hæv* s.Sc.+*ǣv*, *hǣ*.
hǣ Sh.I. s.Sc.
he wm.Sc.+*hēv*, *hì*, *hìv*, but n. Ayr. *hē*, *hiv*, me. & sw.Nhb. Wm.+*hev*.
hev w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb.+*hē*, n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hē ne.Sc.+*hiv*, w.Frf. e.Per., n. Ayr.+*hiv*, Lth. Peb. Kcb.
hēv sn. & wm.Sc. Edb.
hiv ne.Sc. n. & s.Ayr.
hì, *hìv* wm.Sc.
[The unstressed forms are *ə*, *əv*, and when used enclitically *-v*.]
Haw, 348, 383, 384.
Hay, 149—*ai* Wor. n.Hrf. nm. Brks. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som.
aiə Ess.+*ei*, *ē*.
ǣ n.Lan. s.Oxf. Sus.
ei se.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lei. Ess. e. Dev.
eə sw.Yks. nw.Lin.
ē m.Cum. m. sw. & s.Lan., wm. Stf.+*ī*, n. & ne.Der. s.War. Ess.
hai Ayr.+*hei*, Lth. Edb. Ant.
hǣ Wm., but w.Wm. *hē*.
hei Bch. Abd. Ayr. s.Sc.
heə s.Nhb.+*hē*, n.Dur. n.Cum.
hēi w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb.
hē Inv. n. sw. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. I.Ma.
ī m. & w.Chs. e. & wm.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *ei*, ne.Shr.
Hazel, 43, 45—*aizl* se.Ken.
azl em.Lan.+*ēzl*, se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*ezl*, n.Stf. n.Der.
æzl Dor.
eəzl nw.Lin. e.Dev.
ezl m.Cum. n. & s.Lan. Sus.
ēzl em.Lan. s.Stf. m.Shr. s.Oxf.
heizl Ant.
hezl Lth. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. Wm.
hēzl Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Edb. n.Nhb.
īzl n.Ken.
He, 151, 235, 393, 403, 405, 409, 411—*ei* n.Cum.+*hī*, nnw. snw. & m.Yks.+*ī*, sm.Yks. m. Chs., w.& s.Chs.+*ī*, n.Stf., e. & em.Stf. ne. & e.Der.+*ī*, w. & s.Der., Lei.+*ī*, m.Nhp. n. Wor., ne.Shr.+*ī*, e.Suf.
hei s.Sc. Ant.
hī Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm. Sc. me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. w. Wm. I.Ma.
ī s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. n. & e.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. w. se. es. ms. & s.Yks. Lan. e. w. & s.Chs. e. em. & wm.Stf. n. ne. nw. & e.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. ne. & m.Shr. n. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e. Hrt. Nrf. w. & s.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. w.Cor.
[The unstressed forms are *i*, *ì*, *ə*, Sc. also *é*.]
Head, 188, 248—*ed* sw.Lan.+*jed*, I.Ma.+*hed*, s.Chs. Dnb. em. & s.Stf.+*jed*, Not., s.Lin.+*iəd*, Rut.+*jed*, Lei., ne.Nhp.+*eid*, m. & sw.Nhp., e.War.+*jed*, s. War.+*iəd*, s.Wor. ne. & se.Shr. nw.Oxf.+*jed*, s.Oxf., n.Bck. +*iəd*, m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Nrf., but ne.Nrf. *id*, s.Nrf. *ēd*, s. Sur. Sus. s.Hmp. I.W., Wil. +*jiəd*, e.Dor.+*id*, n.Dev. Cor.
eid nnw.Yks.+*iəd*, m.Lan., s.Lan. +*iəd*, *jed*, ne.Nhp., c.Dev.+*ēd*.
eəd e.Suf.+*id*.
ēd s.Nrf. n. & se.Ken. e. & w.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
hǣd Sh.I.
hed I.Ma.
hēd Inv.+*hēd*, ne. & nm.Sc.+*hid*.
hēd Inv., sm.Sc.+*hid*.
hiəd sw.Wm.
hid Or.I.+*hīd*, ne. nm. sm. & s. Sc.
hīd Or.I. sn. em. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*id*, me. Wm.
id n.Cum., n.Wor.+*īd*, *jid*, ne. Nrf. Suf., but e.Suf.+*ead*, e. & w.Dor.
iəd ne. nnw. snw. & e.Yks., w. Yks.+*jed*, *jiəd*, se.Yks +*īd*, sw. Yks.+*jed*, es. & ms.Yks. n. & nw.Lan.. em. & sm.Lan.+*jed*, s.Lan. Lin., but s.Lin.+*ed*, s. War. n.Bck.
īd s. Dur. m. Cum. se. Yks. n. Wor. nw. Som.
jed w. & sw.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. +*ed*, Flt. Dnb. n. em. wm. & s. Stf. Der. Rut. e. & w.War. n. & s.Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr., Glo.+*jəd*, nw. & e.Oxf., Brks. +*jəd*.
jiəd n. m. & w.Yks. Wil.
jəd w.Wor.+*jəd*, s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks.
jəd w.Wor.
əd Uls., but Ant. *hīd*.
Heal, 137, 138, 248—*eil* nnw. & snw.Yks. Stf., Lei.+*il*.
eəl w.Som.
ēl Sus. Dor. n. & nw.Dev.
heil Ant.
hēl Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
hēl ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hēl*, em. wm. & sm.Sc. I.Ma.
hiəl s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb.
hil Ayr.
hīl me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.
iəl s.Dur. n. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+ *il*, sw.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan., s.Lan.+*il*, *jel*, nw.Der.+*il*, Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil., e.Dor. +*il*, e.Dev.
il n.Dur. m.Cum. se. & es.Yks. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me. Wil. e.Dor.
jel s.Lan.
jiəl m.Yks.
Health, 140, 248—*ælθ* se.Ken. e.Dev.
elθ m.Cum., n.Lan.+*iəlθ*, em. se. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. me.Wil.
hælθ s.Sc.
helθ Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb., Wm. +*hilθ*, I.Ma.
hilθ Bch. Abd. sw. & s.Nhb., n. Cum.+*hiəlθ*, Wm.
hiəlθ n.Cum.
həlθ Uls., but Ant. *helθ*.
ilθ Dur.
iəlθ sw.Yks. n.Lan.
jiəlθ Glo.
vlθ w.Som.
Heap, 182, 183, 248—*eip* n.Stf.
ēp Glo. Sus.
hēp w.Frf. e.Per.
hēp s.Ayr.+*hīp*, I.Ma.
hiəp sw.Wm.
hip Bch. Abd. Kcb. s.Sc.
hīp Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*hēp*, Lth. Edb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. ne.Wm.
ip s.Lan.+*jep*, Dor. w.Som.
iəp sw.Yks. n. em. sm. se. & sw. Lan. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Dev.
īp n.Dur. m.Cum. Lei. n. & sc. Ken. me.Wil.
jep s.Lan. m. & s.Chs.
jəp n. & e.Hrf. nw.Oxf.
Hear, 148, 248, 428, 429, 433—*ā(r)* s.Nrf.+*eə(r)*.
eə(r) n.Stf., ne.Nrf.+*iə(r)*, s.Nrf.
hiə(r) s.Nhb.
hiər Inv. Ayr. s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *hīr*, se. & sw.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hīr Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm. Sc. Ant. n.Cum.
iə(r) Dur. m.Cum. Yks., but m. Yks. *jiə(r)*, n. nw. & sw.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb., n.Der.+*jiə(r)*, ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n. ne. m. & se. Shr., e.Hrf.+*jiə(r)*, s.Oxf. Bdf. ne.Nrf. Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. +*jiə(r)*, n.Dev. Cor.
jiə(r) m.Yks. se.Lan. Glo. Dor. e.Dev.
jiə(r) e.Hrf.
jīə(r) w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
jīə(r) s.Lan. n.Der.
viə(r) n. & nw.Wil. nw.Som.
vīə(r) e.Som.
Heard, 148—*ād* n.Dur. e. & w. Cum., n.Wm.+*iəd*, m. & s Wm., nw.Yks. Lei. s.Nrf. Ess +*iəd*.
eəd n.Stf., e.Suf.+*iəd*.
hard Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn. Sc., nm.Sc.+*herd*, em.Sc., but Lth. *hird*, Edb. *herd*, wm. & sm.Sc., s.Sc.+*hǣrd*, me.Nhb. I.Ma.
hād s.Nhb.
hǣrd s Sc.
herd Sh.I. nm.Sc. Ayr. Edb., n. Cum.+*hiərd*.

Heard (contd.)—
heərd Ant.
hiəd nnc.Nhb.
hīərd n.Cum.
hīrd Lth.
hərd Uls., but Ant. *heərd*.
iəd s.Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. ne. nw. & e.Yks., m. & nm.Yks.+*jiəd*, se.Yks., sw.Yks.+*jiəd*, es. & ms.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*jəd*, Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf., but n.Stf. *eəd*, Der., but n.Der. *jīəd*, Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Nhp., ne.Nhp.+*īəd*, m.Nhp.+*īəd*, *əd*, sw.Nhp.+*īəd*, e. & s War. n.Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. n.Hrf., Glo.+*jiəd*, nw. & w.Oxf. Bck., Bdf. +*īəd*, nw.Hrt. Hnt. ne.Cmb. Nrf., but s.Nrf.+*ād*, e. & w. Suf. Ess. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp., w Wil. e.Dor.+*jiəd*, w.Cor.
jiəd m. nm. & sw.Yks. Glo. w. Wil. e.Dor. n. & e.Der.
jīəd n.Der. e.Oxf. e. & w.Som. nw. sw. & s.Dev.
jīəd em. & s.Lan. Brks.
īəd ne. m. & sw.Nhp. Bdf.
əd m.Nhp. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
Hearse, 329.
Heart, 56—*aət* em.Lan.
āt Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
ǣt sw.Lan.
hart Kcb.+*heərt*, Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
haət Wm.
hāt s.Nhb.
hǣrt s.Sc.
hert Or.I. nm.Sc. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb.
hērt Bch. Abd.
hərt n.Cum.
ət sm.Lan.
Hearth, 56, 248—*aəþ* em.Lan.
āþ Dur. m.Cum. nnw. e. se. & es.Yks. n. se. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin., Lei. +*ǣþ*, Oxf. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. e.Som. s. Dev. Cor.
ǣþ sw.Lan. Lei.
eəþ m.Yks.
harþ s.Ayr.+*herþ*, Ant. Kcb. me. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
hāþ s.Nhb. Wm.
hǣrþ s.Sc.
herþ ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. +*harþ*, Kcb. *harþ*, se.Nhb.+*hvrþ*.
hvrþ se.Nhb.
jāþ m.Shr.
jǣþ e.Dev.
jeþ s.Pem. w.Som. n.Dev.
əþ sm.Lan. w.Wil.
Hearthstone, 229.
Heat, 137, 138, 248, 425, 428, 429, 433, 434—*eit* nnw.Yks. +*iat*, snw.Yks. n.Stf.
et w.Wil.+*iət*, Dor.
ēt s.War. m.Bck. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. mc.Wil.
hǣt sm.Sc.
hēt ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hīt*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
hēt Uls. I.Ma.
hvət sw.Nhb. sw.Wm.
hīt Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Sc.
hīt Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr.+*hit*, Edb. Ant. Nhb., but sw. Nhb. *hiət*, Cum., but n.Cum. *it*, ne. & w.Wm.
iat nnw.Yks.
it n.Cum.
iət m.Yks.+*jiət*, se.Yks.+*īt*, sw. Yks. n. & m.Lan., em.Lan.+*īt*, sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*jet*, n. & nw.Der. Lin. Bdf. w.Wil.
īt Dur. e. se. & es.Yks. em.Lan. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken.
jet ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. e.Som., w.Som.+*jit*, *jvt*, n.nw. e. & sw. Dev.
jēt Oxf., but s.Oxf. *īt*.
jit w.Som.
jiət m.Yks., se.Lan.+*jīt*, m.Shr.
jīt se.Lan.
jvt w.Som.
Heath, 137, 138, 248—*eiþ* n.Stf.
eþ nw.Oxf. Hmp. Dor.
hēþ w.Frf. e.Per.
hīþ Ayr. Kcb.
hīþ Inv. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. Wm.
iəþ ms.Yks. sw.Lan. nw.Lin.
īþ Dur. m.Cum. se.Lan. m.Not. s.Oxf. Ken.
jəþ s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Shr. s. Pem. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *īþ*, w. Som. Dev.
jīəþ m.Shr.
Heathen, 137, 138, 248, 315—*ǣðn* ne.Nrf.+*ēðn*.
eiðn nnw.Yks. n.Stf. Lei.
eəðn e.Suf. w.Dor.
ēðn nw.Lan. s.Stf., n.Der. Rut. +*īðn*, w.War. m.Shr. Glo. m. Bck. ne.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil., e.Dor.+*īðn*.
hēðn Sh. & Or.I.
heiðn Ant.
hēðn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hīþn*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hīþn*, Kcb. I.Ma.
hiəðn s.Sc.
hīðn Inv. s.Ayr. Nhb. Wm.
hīþn Bch. Abd. n.Ayr.
iəðn e. se. & sw.Yks. Lin. w. Wil.
iəþn em.Lan.
īdn se.Ken.
īðn Dur. m.Cum. n. se. & sw. Lan., s.Lan.+*jeðn*, n. & nw. Der. Rut. s.Oxf. e.Dor. e.Dev.
jeðn s.Lan.
jiəðn m.Yks.
Heave, 59, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432—*eiv* sw. ms. & s.Lan. Stf.
ēv n.Der. m.Shr. Dor., but e. Dor. *īv*, w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
hēv ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma.
hiəv s.Nhb.
hīv Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s. Sc. Ant. sw.Nhb. Wm.
iəv Dur.+*īv*, n. & em.Lan. n.Lin.
īv Dur. m.Cum. se.Lan. s.Oxf. Ken. e.Dor.
Heaven, 62, 233, 269, 279—*ǣvn* e.Suf.
ebm mc.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev.
ebn e.Oxf. w.Wil., e.Dev.+*evn*.
eivn ne.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*evn*.
evm sw.Yks. Ess.
evn s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. Yks., snw.Yks.+*iəvn*, e.Yks., se.Yks.+*iəvn*, n. cm. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e.Dev.
hebm sw.Wm.
hebn w.Wm.
hevn Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hivn*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s. Sc. Ant. I.Ma.
hivn sn.Sc. n.Ayr.
hivn Bch. Abd., wm.Sc.+*hīvn*, but n.Ayr. *hēvn*, Kcb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. ne.Wm.
hīvn Sh.I.
hīvn em. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *hevn*.
həvn Uls., but Ant. *hevn*.
iəvn snw. & se.Yks.
īvn Dur. ne.Nrf.
Heavy, 62, 231, 350—*eivi* sm. & sw.Lan.
evi Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. s. Som. e.Dev.
ēvi se.Lan.
hevē n.Ayr. Kcb.
hevi Inv., w.Frf. e.Per.+*hēvē*, s. Ayr. Edb. s Sc. Ant. sw.Nhb. w. & sw.Wm. I.Ma.
hēvē w.Frf. e.Per.
hēvi Lth.
hivi Bch. Abd. s.Nhb. ne.Wm.
īvi e.Suf.
Hedge, 51, 353—*adʒ* n.Dev.
ædʒ se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. nw. e. & sw.Dev.
ǣdʒ w.Wil.
edʒ m.Cum. Yks., but m.Yks. *idʒ*, Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Oxf., ne.Nrf. +*idʒ*, me. Wil.
eidʒ e.Suf.
hǣdʒ s.Sc.
hedʒ Inv. sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*hēdʒ*, wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hēdʒ ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hēdʒ*.
hēdʒ Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
idʒ m.Yks. ne.Nrf. Sus.
Heel, 142, 248—*eil* nnw.Yks.+*īl*, snw.Yks. s.Chs. n.Stf. Lei.
eəl e.Suf.
ēl ne.Nrf.
hiəl s.Nhb.
hil Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.
hīl Inv. sn. & em.Sc., but Edb. *hil*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hil*, Ant. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Wm. I Ma.
iəl Dur., m.Yks.+*īl*, s.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Wil. e.Dor., e.Dev.+*jiəl*.
īl Cum. nnw. e. m. sw. & es.Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. me.Wil.
jil Sus.
jiəl e.Dev.
Heifer, 188, 229, 248, 360—*afə(r)* Sus.+*āfə(r)*, *æfə(r)*, Dor.
aifə(r) me.Wil.
āfə(r) n. & ne.Ken. Sus.
æfə(r) Sus.
efə(r) Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
ekfə(r) e.Nrf.
ēfke(r) e.An., but ne.Nrf. *vfə(r)*, e. Nrf. *ekfə(r)*.
hafər I.Ma.
hefə(r) s.Nhb.
hefər Ayr. Peb.+*hīfər*, Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.
hīfər Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb.
jafə(r) Cor.+*jəfə(r)*.
jāfə(r) nw.Dev.+*jæfə(r)*.
jæfə(r) nw. & sw.Dev.
jefə(r) s.Pem. w.Som. e.Dev. Cor.
vfə(r) m.Nhp. ne.Nrf.
Height, 147, 291, 360—*ait* nnw. Yks.+*īt*, e. & es.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. n.Dev.
aiþ s.Stf.+*eit(þ)*, ne.Cmb., ne. Nrf.+*əit*, w.Som.+*viþ*.
àit em.Lan.+*eit*, s.Lin. ne.Shr.
eit Dur., but n.Dur. *īt*, m.Cum. snw.Yks., m.Yks.+*īt*, se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Rut.
eitþ s.Stf. nw.Dev.
eiþ e.Suf.
ekt m.Bck.+*ekþ*.
ekþ e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Ess.
eət sw.Dev.+*ēt*.
ēit n.Cum.
ēt se.Lan. n.Bck. sw.Dev.
hext Inv., nm.Sc.+*hixt*, but w. Frf. e.Per. *həxt*, n.Ayr., Uls. +*heixt*, but Ant. *hīxt*.
heixt ne.Sc., but Bch. *həxt*, Abd. *hixt*, *həxt*, s.Sc. Uls.
heit n. & me.Nhb.
heiþ I.Ma.
hēxt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hext*.
hixt Abd.+*həxt*, nm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb.
hīxt Ant.
hīt sw. & s.Nhb. Wm.
hvxt sn.Sc.
həxt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc.
īt n.Dur. nnw. & m.Yks.
oit n.Stf. se.Ken.
vit w.Wil.+*viþ*, e.Dev.
viþ w.Wil. Dor. e. & w.Som.
əit ne.Nrf.
Heir, 207—*aiə(r)* w.Wil.+*ā(r)*.
ā(r) n.Shr.
ǣ(r) m.Cum. n.Lan. nw.Der. se. Ken.
eə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks. em. & se.Lan. s.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev.
ēə(r) sw. & s.Lan.
ēr ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. Wm.
iə(r) Sus.
iər I.Ma.
ā(r) w.Wil.
Helm, 50, 234, 265—*ǣlm* se. Ken. Dor.
elm m.Cum. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*eləm*, sw.Lan. n.Der., Lei.+*eləm*, e.Dev.
eləm em.Lan. Stf. Lei. s.Oxf.
helm Inv.+*heləm*, Bch. Abd., n. Ayr. Kcb.+*heləm*, n.Cum.
heləm Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*helm*, Kcb. Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
Help, 52, 253, 425, 426, 429, 430, 431, 432—*ælp* se.Ken.
elp m.Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Dor. s.Som. Dev. Cor.
help Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hilp ne.Sc.

vlp w.Som.
Hen, 55—*en* Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Lin. Oxf. Ken.
ēn w.Som. e.Dev.
hen Sc. Ant. Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
in Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *īn*, me. Wil.
īn e.Sus.
Her, 393, 403, 406, 411, 412.
Herb, 210, 234, 248—*arb* I.Ma.
arīb Irel.
āb me.Wil., w.Som. e.Dev.+*jāb*.
ābi nw.Dev.+*jāb*. Cor.+*jābi*.
erb Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., Kcb.+*jirb*.
hāb s.Nhb.+*jāb*.
hērb w.Frf. e.Per.
iəb m.Cum.+*jōb*, sw.Yks. n.Lan. m.Lin.
iərb s.Sc.
jāb s.Nhb. w. & ms.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. Chs., n.Stf.+*āb*, s.Stf Der. War. se.Wor. Shr. Sus. w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
jābi w.Wor. Cor.
jæb sw.Lan.
jeb s.Cum.
jerb Lth. Edb.
jirb Kcb.
jōb Bdf.
jōb m.Cum.Wm.n.Yks., sm.Lan. +*āb*.
ōb n.Ken.
āb sm.Lan.n.Stf.nw.Lin.se.Ken.
Here, 150, 248, 416, 419—*eiə(r)* nnw.Yks.+*iə(r)*, snw.Yks. s. Chs. ne. & w.Der.
eə(r) ne.Nrf., e.Suf.+*iə(r)*.
hiə(r) nne. & s.Nhb.
hiər s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *hīr*, n. Cum. I.Ma.
hīr Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. me. & sw.Nhb.
iə(r) Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks., but nnw.Yks.+*eiə(r)*, snw. Yks. *eiə(r)*, Lan. w.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der., but ne. & w.Der. *eiə(r)*, Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. n. & s.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Hmp. nw.Wil., me. Wil.+*jiə(r)*, w.Wil.Dor.s.Som. e.Dev.
jeə(r) e.Sus.
jiə(r) e.Hrf.+*jēə(r)*, nw.Oxf. me. Wil., n.Dev.+*jēə(r)*.
jēə(r) e.Hrf., Glo.+*jāə(r)*, nm.Brks. w.Som., n. nw. & sw.Dev., s.Dev.+*jāə(r)*.
jāə(r) Hrf., but n.Hrf. *iə(r)*, e.Hrf. *jiə(r)*, *jēə(r)*, Glo. Oxf., but nw. Oxf. *jiə(r)*, n. & s.Oxf. *iə(r)*, s. Dev.
ēə(r) e.Som.
Hern, 413.
Heron, 248.
Herring, 42, 229, 231, 248, 382 —*erin* m.Cum. em. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
erən Sus.
harən sw. & s.Nhb.
herin Kcb. I.Ma.
herən Lth. Peb. Ant.
hèrən w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*hērən*.
hērən Bch. Abd. Ayr. Edb.
hərin Wm.
iərin sw.Yks.
jerin s.Lan.
vrin Dor. w.Som.
ərin n. sm. & se.Lan.
Hers, 393, 413.
Herself, 415.
Hew, 186, 248, 249—*eu* sw.Yks. n.Lan.
heu n.Ayr Lth. Edb.
hiu Inv. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm.
hjū w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. I.Ma.
iu m.Cum. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se. Ken.
jou sw.Lan.
jō w.Som.
jū Stf. me.Wil.
jvu s.Chs.
jū e.Dev.
ū n.Der.
Hickwall, 266.
Hide, *sb.*, 154—*aid* Dur. m.Cum. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
àid em.Lan. s.Lei.
eid s.Lan.
haid Ayr.+*hèid*, Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. Wm., I.Ma.+*heid*.
heid n. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
hèid Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
oid se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
vid Dor.
Hide, *v.*, 176, 425, 426, 428, 429, 431, 433. 434—*aid* Dur. m. Cum., sw.Yks. n.Der.+*id*, nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
aid em.Lan. s.Lei.
eid s.Lan.
haid Ayr.+*hèid*, Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. Wm., I.Ma.+*heid*.
heid sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
hèid Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
hôd w.Frf. e.Per.
id sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der.
īd nw. & e.Dev.
oid se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
vid me.Wil. Dor. w.Som.
High, 184, 358—*ai* n.Dur. e. Yks., se.Yks.+*ā*, es.Yks. n. Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. w. Som. e.Dev.
ā se.Yks.
ài em.Lan.+*ī*, w.Chs.+*oi*, ne. Der., Rut.+*oi*, s.Lei. ne.Shr. s.Nrf. e.Suf. sw.Dev.
ei s.Dur., n.Cum.+*hī*, nnw. & snw.Yks., m.Yks.+*ī*, sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*ī*, s. Lan.
hai Bch. Abd. nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per. *hiχ*, Lth.+*hīχ*, Edb. +*hī*, Peb.
haiχ Or.I.
hài s.Sc.+*hei*, *heiχ*, I.Ma.
hei s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *hīχ*, Wm. +*hī*.
heiχ s.Sc.
hiχ ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hai*.
hìχ w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
hī Edb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Cum. Wm.
hīχ sn.Sc. wm.Sc. Lth. Ant.
ī m.Cum. m.Yks. em. se. sw. & ms.Lan. nw.Der.
oi w.Chs. n.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *ài*, m.Nhp. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken.
vi me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *ɔi*.
ɔi ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
Hile, 266.
Hill, 110—*el* Dor.
hel s.Sc.
hil Inv., s.Ayr.+*həl*, Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hvl nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *həl*.
həl ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*hil*, n.Nhb.
il m.Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Dev. Cor.
iō me.Wil.
ol w.Som.
Him, 67, 235, 405—*hem* wm Sc. +*him*, but n.Ayr. *hvm*, sm. & s.Sc.+*him*.
hèm Cai., Bnff.+*hēm*.
hēm ne.Sc.+*hem*, but Bnff.+*hèm*.
him Sh. & Or.I.+*hem*, w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Edb. sm. & s.Sc. Uls., Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.+*im*.
hvm sn.Sc. n.Ayr.
hem Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. Lth.
im Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. +*him*, Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. m. & s.Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus.
[The unstressed form *əm* is rarely used in Eng. but is common in Sc., where *im* is also used as the unstressed form.]
Himself, 415.
Hinder, 68, 300, 301—*endə(r)* Dor.
endə(r) s.Oxf.
hendər w.Frf. e.Per.
hində(r) s.Nhb.
hindər Inv., n.Ayr.+*hinər*, Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm.
hindər I.Ma.
hinər ne.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+ *hindər*, Edb. Peb. Kcb.
hənər Lth.
indðə(r) n.Lan.
ində(r) m.Cum.Yks., but sw.Yks. *indðə(r)*, em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.
indðə(r) sw.Yks. s.Lan.
īndə(r) w.Som.
Hinge, 352.
Hips = berries, 196, 383.
Hire, 179—*aiə(r)* Dur. m.Cum. Yks., but se.Yks. *eiə(r)*, n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt.
àiə(r) em. & se.Lan. s.Chs. s.Lin. s.Lei.
eiə(r) se.Yks. nw.Der. Sus.
hair Inv.+*heir*, ne.Sc.+*hoir*, but Bch. Abd. *hèir*, em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
haiə(r) s.Nhb.
haiər n.Cum.
hàir Ayr.
hàiər s.Sc.
heir Inv. Uls., but Ant. *hair*, me. & se.Nhb.
hèir Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per.
hoir ne.Sc.
oiə(r) n.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *àiə(r)*, se.Ken.
viə(r) me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *ɔiə(r)*, Som. Dev. w.Cor.
ɔiə(r) ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
His, 393, 411, 412, 413.
Hisn, 411, 413.
Hit, 425, 429, 434.
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Hive, 176—*aiv* m.Cum. Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
āv sm.Lan.
àiv em.Lan. s.Lei.
haiv Inv.+*hèiv*, Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*hàiv*, Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hàiv Ayr. Peb.
heiv sw.Nhb.
hèiv Inv.
īv e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus
oiv se.Lan. n.Stf.
viv me.Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
Hoard, 87, 236—*hōd* s.Nhb.
hòrd wm.Sc.
hōrd Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. se.Nhb.
huəd Wm.
huərd I.Ma.+*hord*.
hūrd Bch. Abd.
hord s.Sc.
hord I.Ma.
oəd e.Yks. Rut., Lei.+*òəd*, s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
ōd m.Cum.
òəd em. se. & s.Lan. nw.Lin.Lei.
uəd ne. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. e.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil.
ūd s.Lin.
wòəd w.Som.+*wōd*.
wōd nw.Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev.
Hoarse, 126, 295, 328, 329—*eəs(t)* m.Yks.
hèrs ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr.
hērs wm.Sc. Kcb.
hiərs me.Nhb.
hiərf s.Sc.
hīrs se.Nhb.
hōs s.Nhb.
hōrs Ant.
hōs I.Ma.
hurs Sh.I.
ios s.Dur.
oəs s.Stf. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
ōs m.Cum. n.Stf.
òəs em.Lan.+*òəst*, s.Lan.+*uəs*, nw.Lin.+*òəst*, Lei.+*ōst*, Sus. e.Dor. w.Som.
òəst em.Lan. nw.Lin.
ōs nnw.Yks., e.Yks.+*ōst*, *uəs*, nw.Lan. nw.Dev.
ōst e.Yks. Lei.
uəs ne. snw. & e.Yks., se. & sw. Yks.+*uəst*, n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *oəs*, w.Wil. e.Som.
uəst se. sw. & es.Yks.
Hock, 383.
Hoe, 425, 429.
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auld se.Ken.
ād n.Dur., nnw.Yks.+*od*.
had Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *hôd*, Peb. *hvd*, sm.Sc.+*hvd*, me.Nhb.+*ould*, se.Nhb.+*hod*, s.Nhb.+*hauld*, n.Dur., n.Cum. +*hoəd*, *od*.
haul Ant.
hauld s.Nhb. n.Dur.
hād Or.I.
hàld sw.Wm.+*hod*.

Hold (contd.)—
hàd s.Sc.+*hàld*, *hod*.
hàld s.Sc.
hed Sh.I.
heuld Uls.+*hōld*, but Ant. *haul*.
hod s.Sc., ne.Wm.+*hp̄d*, sw. Wm.
houl I.Ma.
hoəd n.Cum.
hp̄d wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. ne.Wm.
hōd se.Nhb.
hōld Uls.
hvd Ayr., but n.Ayr. *hp̄d*, sm. Sc. Peb.
od s.Dur. n. e. m. & w.Cum. n. m. & s.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & e.Yks., m.Yks.+*oəd*, se.Yks.+*p̄d*, sw.Yks.+*oud*, es.Yks, ms. Yks. n.Lan.+*oud*, nw.Lan. s. Stf., n.Lin.+*ōd*.
oud sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. em. m. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*vud*, s. Lan., n.Stf.+*vud*, wm.Stf. n. Der. Not. nw.Lin., e.Hrf.+*vud*, *vuld*.
ould me.Nhb. n.Dur.
oəd m. & nm.Yks.
p̄d se.Yks., n.Ken.+*p̄ld*.
p̄ld n.Ken.
òul e.Ken.+*ōd*.
ōd n. & s.Lin. Lei., but n.Lei. *vud*, n.Wor. e.Suf., Ess.+*ōld*, e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
ōl e.Sus. e.Som., w.Som.+*ōld*, s.Dev.
ōld e.War., Glo.+*əuld*, Oxf. n. Bck., m.Bck.+*ōlt*, Bdf. Ess. sm.Hmp., e.Dor.+*wōld*, w. Som. n. & nw.Dev.
ōlt m.Bck.
uəld w.Wil.
vud ms.Lan. Chs. n. & e.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*aud*, *oud*, w. Der.+*vut*, n.Lei. e.Hrf. s.Nrf. w.Suf.
vuld e.Hrf. nw. & me.Wil.
vut w.Der.
əuld Glo.
wōld e.Dor.

Hole, 93, 236—*aul* se.Ken.
àl w.Wil.
hol Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hōl*, sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*hōl*.
hòl sw.Nhb.
hòl wm.Sc.
hòəl s.Nhb.
hōl Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. me. Nhb. I.Ma.
huəl s.Sc. se.Nhb.
oil sw. es. & ms.Yks., n.Lan.+*uəl*, em.Lan.+*òəl*, sm.Lan.+*ōl*, se.Lan., s.Lan.+*ōl*.
oəl n.Lin. s.Oxf.
p̄l m.Nhp. me.Wil. nw.Som. n. nw. & sw.Dev.
òəl n.Wm.em.Lan. nw.Lin., Lei. e.Dev.+*ōl*.
ōl nnw.Yks.+*uəl*, *wuəl*, sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. Sus. e.Dor. e.Dev.
uəl s.Dur. ne. & nnw.Yks., snw. Yks.+*wuəl*, e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Lin.
ūl ne.Nrf.
wol m.Cum. w.Wm.
wōl Dor., but e.Dor. *ōl*.
wuəl nnw. & snw.Yks.

Holiday, 129, 229, 231—*alidə* s.Dur. s.Wm. ne. nnw. & snw. Yks., e.Yks.+*aləda*, m. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. & se.Lan.
alədi sw.Lan.+*oləd*i, ms.Lan. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin.
aləda e.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
eləda m.Cum.
halidè se. & sw.Nhb.
halidə me. & s.Nhb., Wm.+*helidə*, but s.Wm. *alidə*.
helidə n.Cum. Wm.
holèdē Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.
holidē s.Ayr., I.Ma.+*holidə*.
holidə wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *holèdē*, I.Ma.
holüdə s.Sc.
holədē Edb.
holədi Lth.
olide n.Stf. s.Oxf.
olidi sm.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken. w. Wil.
oləde e.Suf. Sus.
oləde e.Som.
*oləd*i sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Lei. ne.Nrf. Dor. e.Dev.
oləda nw.Lin.

Hollow, 253.

Holly, 94, 231, 268—*holè* ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. s.Sc.
holi s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum., Wm.+*holin*, I.Ma.
holin Wm.
holn Kcb. me.Nhb.
hòli wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *holè*.
oli m.Cum. em. sm. & se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*olin*, s.Lan. Stf. n. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken.Sus.w.Wil.Dor. Som. e.Dev.
olin nnw. m. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin.
oln Dur.

Home, 123, 236, 248, 249—*aum* se.Ken.
eəm snw.Yks.+*iam*, *iəm*, m.Yks. +*iəm*, *jam*, *jiəm*, n.Lan.+*uəm*.
ēm ne.Yks.+*iəm*, *jam*.
hām Sh.I.+*hèm*.
heim Ayr.+*hēm*, Ant.
heəm n.Cum.+*hiam*, *hiem*, *hiəm*.
hèm Sh.I., ne. & sn.Sc.+*hēm*, w.Frf. e.Per., wm. & sm.Sc.+*hèm*.
hēm Or.I.+*hīm*, Cai. ne. sn. & nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.*hèm*, em. wm. & sm.Sc., Uls.+*hōm*, but Ant. *heim*.
hiam n.Cum., Wm.+*iam*, *jam*, but n.Wm.+*iəm*.
hiem n.Cum.
hiəm s.Sc.+*hjem*, n.Nhb., me. Nhb.+*hum*, se.Nhb.+*hjem*, *jem*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
hīm Or.I.
hjem s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*jem*.
hōm Uls. I.Ma.
hum me.Nhb.
iam e. & m.Cum., w.Cum.+*jam*, *jem*, Wm., nnw.Yks.+*jiam*, snw.Yks.
iəm s.Dur., n.Wm.+*hiam*, ne. snw. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*jam*, *wom*.
jam w.Cum.Wm.ne.Yks., e.Yks. +*wom*, nm.Yks.+*jeəm*, m. & se. Yks., nw.Lan.+*jām*, *jiam*.
jām nw.Lan.
jem se.Nhb. n.Dur. w.Cum.
jeəm nm.Yks.
jiam nnw.Yks. nw.Lan.
jiəm m.Yks.
jvm Glo.+*wōm*, *wvm*.
om n.Stf.+*wom*, *wōm*, em.Stf.+*wom*, *wvm*, wm.Stf.+*oəm*, *wvm*, Not.+*ōm*, *uəm*, *vm*, n. Lei., sw.Nhp.+*oum*, *ōm*, e. War.+*wom*, *wvm*, w.War.+*ōm*,*wòəm*, s.War.+*uəm*,*wom*, n.Bck.+*oəm*, *wvm*, se.Hrt.+*oum*.*ōm*,*uəm*, Hnt., Ess.+*òm*, *p̄m*, *ōm*, *vm*, w.Som.+*òəm*, n. Dev.+*òm*, s.Dev.+*ōm*.
oum ne.Nhp.+*ōm*, m.Nhp.+*òm*, *ōm*, *wòm*, sw.Nhp., e.Oxf.+*ōm*, m.Bck.+*òəm*, *ōm*, *wòəm*, *wvm*, Bdf.+*vm*, se.Hrt.
oəm ms.Yks.+*uəm*, wm.Stf., n. Lin.+*òəm*, m.Lin.n.Bck., Sus. +*òəm*, but w.Sus.+*ōm*.
p̄m Ess., me.Wil.+*wvm*.
òm m.Nhp., s.Wor.+*ōm*, *wom*, *wvm*, s.Nrf.+*ōm*,*um*,*ūm*,*vm*, Ess. n. & sw.Dev.
òəm em.Lan.+*ōm*, n. & nw.Lin., w.Wor.+*ōm*, *wòəm*, *wvm*, m. Bck., s.Sur.+*ōm*, Sus. Hmp. w.Som. e.Dev.
ōm em.Lan., s.Lan.+*uəm*, *wom*, *wōm*,*uvm*, s.Chs.+*wom*, Dnb. +*wom*, *wvm*, Not. ne. m. & sw. Nhp.w.War.w. & s.Wor., n. & ne.Shr.+*wom*, *wvm*, se.Shr.+*wùm*, *wvm*, e. w. & s.Oxf. m. Bck. nw. & se.Hrt. nw. & s. Nrf.w.Suf. Ess. s.Sur.,w.Sus. +*òəm*, s.Dev.
um Rut.+*wum*, s.Nrf. e.Suf.
uəm sw.Yks.+*wom*, *wuəm*, ms. & s.Yks. n. & m.Lan., ms.Lan. +*wōm*, *wum*, *wùm*, *wvm*, s. Lan.,e.Der.+*wvm*,Not.,s.Lin. +*vm*, s.War. se.Hrt. nw. & w. Wil., e.Dor.+*wuəm*.
ūm ne. & s.Nrf.
vm Not. s.Lin. Lei., but n.Lei. *om*, n.Bck. Bdf. ne.Cmb. Ess. s.Nrf.
wom e. se. sw. & es.Yks., se.Lan. +*woəm*, sw.Lan.+*wōm*, *wvm*, s.Lan., Chs.+*wvm*, but s.Chs. +*ōm*, Flt. Dnb.+*wvm*, n. & em. Stf., s.Stf.+*wum*,*wvm*,n.Der., ne.Der.+*wum*, *wvm*, e. & s. War. s.Wor. n. & ne.Shr., n. & e.Hrf.+*wvm*.
woəm se.Lan. n.Ken. nw.Som.
wòm m.Nhp.
wòəm w.War. w.Wor. Brks. m. Bck.I.W.Dor.,but e.Dor.*uəm*, *wuəm*.
wōm sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Stf., e. Stf.+*wvm*, w.Der., m.Shr.+*wvm*, Glo.
wum ms.Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der. Rut.
wuəm sw.Yks. e.Dor.
wùm sm. & ms.Lan. n.Wor. se. Shr.
wvm sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. e.War. w. & s. Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. n. & e. Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. me.Wil. e.Som.

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Hood, 169—*hid* n.Ayr.+*hūd*, s. Ayr.+*hud*.
hud s.Ayr. n. sw. & s.Nhb., Wm. +*hūd*.
hūd Inv. Bch. Abd. n.Cum.Wm.
hùd Ant. I.Ma.
hæd w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb.
hüd Lth. Edb.
hūd n.Ayr.
ud n.em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. se.Ken. me.Wil.
uid sw.Yks.
ūd m.Cum. s.Oxf. w.Cor.
ùd sm. & sw.Lan.
vd nw.Oxf. ne.Nrf.
ūd e.Dev.

Hook, 169, 249, 340—*χjuk* Bch. Abd.
χuk Peb.
χvk s.Ayr.
hiuk Kcb.+*hūk*, s.Nhb.+*hjuk*.
hiək sw.Nhb. Wm.
hjuk w.Frf. e.Per. Ant.+*huk*, s. Nhb.
hjūk Lth. Edb.+*hjük*.
hjvk n.Ayr.
hjük Lth. Edb.
huk w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. I.Ma.
hūk Kcb.
iuk m.Cum.sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf.
uk s.Stf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
ūk sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Sus. w.Cor.
vk n.Hrf.
æk w.Som. n.Dev.
ūk e.Dev.

Hop, *v.*, 83—*àp* w.Wil.+*op*.
hap Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per., wm.Sc.+*hàp*, *hòp*, Edb. Peb. Kcb.
hàp wm.Sc. Lth.
hop ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hap*, Ayr. Nhb. Wm. I.Ma.
hòp wm. & s.Sc.
op Dur. m.Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. s.Oxf. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ken. w.Wil. Dev. Cor.
ōp me.Wil.

Hope, 93, 236—*aup* se.Ken.
àp w.Wil.+*ōp*.
eəp m.Yks.
haup Bch. Abd. sn.Sc., wm.Sc.+*hōp*, Lth. Edb. Kcb.
hop ne.Sc.+*houp*, *hvup*, but Bch. Abd. *haup*, w.Frf. e.Per.+*hōp*, *hvup*.
houp ne.Sc.
hōp Wm.
hōp w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., s.Sc. +*huəp*,Ant. Nhb. n.Cum.I.Ma.
hup Sh.I.
huəp s.Sc.
hvup ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
ōp sw.Wil. sw.Dev.
òp w.Som.
òəp snw.Yks.+*ōp*, *uəp*, *wuəp*, em. Lan.+*ōp*, n. & nw.Lin. e.Dor.
ōp Dur., nnw.Yks.+*uəp*, snw. Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der., Rut. +*up*, s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. w.Wil.
up Rut. e.Suf.
uəp nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+ *wop*, *wuəp*, sw. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. s.Lin.
ūp, *vp* Lei.
wop e.Yks.+*wuəp*, se.Yks.
wōp m.Cum.
wuəp snw. e. & se.Yks.

Horn, 87, 234—*ān* s.War. s.Sur. Sus. Dor. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw. & e.Som.

hàrn I.Ma.+*hərn*.
horn Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. s.Ayr Uls., but Ant. *hōrn*, me. & se. Nhb. n.Cum.
hǭn s.Nhb.
hòrn wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hōrn*.
hōrn sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
huərn s.Sc.
hūrn sw.Nhb.
hərn I.Ma.
orən nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*ǭn*, *ōn*, Lei.+*ǭn*.
oən n.Dur. e.Yks., m.Yks.+*uən*, sw.Yks. Rut. se.Ken. e.Dev.
ǭn m.Cum. snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*ōn*, *uən*, es.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e. Suf.
ōn snw. & se.Yks.
uən s.Dur. ne. m. & se.Yks.
ən se.Lan.
Horse, 87, 88, 382—*ās* Glo. Dor.
hors Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
hos Wm. I.Ma.
hǭs s.Nhb.
hōrs Lth. Edb.
os ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*ǭs*, Chs. Flt. em. & s.Stf. w.Der., nw.Lin. +*ōs*, m. & s.Lin. sw.Nhp. e. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. nw. Som. nw. & e.Dev.
oəs sw.Yks. s.Wor. nw.Hrt.
ǭs m.Cum. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & ne.Der. m.Hmp. w. Som. Cor.
ōs n. & nw.Lin.
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het Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *hōt*, wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *hōt*, s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Cum., Wm.+*hot*.
hot Kcb. Wm. I.Ma.
hōt n.Ayr. Peb.
iət snw.Yks.
jat ne. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*ot*.
jiat nw.Lan.
ot se. & es.Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*wut*, Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. w.Wil., w.Som.+*ǭt*, Dev.+*wot*.
ǭt w.Som.
ut sw.Yks.
wot se.Lan. Chs. n.Der., ne.Der. +*wot*, Nhp. Shr. Som., but w. Som. *ot*, *ǭt*, Dev.
wut w.Yks. s.Lan.
wot ne. & nw.Der.
Hound, 104, 307—*aind* s.Chs., nw.Der.+*aund*.
aund es.Yks. n.Lan., n.Stf.+*und*, n.Der.+*aənd*, nw.Der.
auənd s.Lin.+*eund*.
aənd n.Der.
àund se.Lan.
ānd sw.Yks.+*eənd*, s.Lan.+*ǣnd*, w.Der.
ǣnd sm. sw. & s.Lan.
eun Ess., e.Sus.+*eund*, w.Som.
eund s.Lin. m.Bck. Ken. e.Sus.
eənd sw.Yks.
haun wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hvn*, Kcb. Ant.
haund sm.Sc., but Kcb. *haun*.
houn I.Ma.
hund s.Sc.+*hvnd*, me.Nhb., se. Nhb.+*hūnd*.
hūn n.Cum.+*hūnd*.
hūnd Nhb., but me.Nhb. *hund*, se.Nhb.+*hund*, n.Cum. Wm.
hvn ne.Sc. n.Ayr.
hvnd Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
hvund w.Frf. e.Per.
ound nw.Lan.
und s.Dur., nnw.Yks. + *ūnd*, snw.Yks. n.Stf. n.Lin.
ūnd m.Cum. ne. nnw. e. m. & se. Yks. nw.Lin.
ùnd n.Wor.
vun Lei. e.Suf. w.Wil. Dor.
vund Rut. s.Oxf. Sus., but e.Sus. *eun(d*, me.Wil. e.Dev.
ənnd ne.Nrf.
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as s.Lan.+*aəs*, *ās*, *ǣs*, *eəs*, *vus*, e.Der., w.Der.+*ās*.
aus nw.Yks.+*ūs*, es.Yks. n. & m. Lan., se.Lan.+*ǣs*, *əus*, s.Chs. +*ais*, *vus*, Dnb. e.Stf., em.Stf. +*aəs*, wm. & s.Stf., ne.Der.+ *ās*, nw.Der. e.Der., s.Der.+ *eaus*, m.Lin.+*ous*, Lei. ne. Nhp.+*eus*, *vus*, m Nhp.+*æus*, *eus*, *jaus*, *vus*, e. & w.War., n. Wor.+*eus*, w.Cor.
aəs ms.Lan.+*ǣs*, s.Lan. em, Stf. e.Der. Not.
aəs sw.Yks.+*ās*, *eəs*, *iəs*, n.Stf., n. Der.+*vus*.
ās sw.Yks., ms.Yks.+*eəs*, s.Yks. s.Lan. ne. e. & w.Der.
æus m.Nhp.
ǣs sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan.
eaus s.Der.
eus s.Lin. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. n. Wor. s.Pem. m.Bck. Bdf. nw. Hrt., se.Hrt.+*jeus*, Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb., nw.Nrf. e.Suf.+*vus*, w.Suf., Ess.+*vus*, Ken. s.Sur., Sus.+*vus*, w.Som.+*euz*, *vuz*, e.Cor.+*vus*.
euz w.Som.
eəs s.Lan.
eəs sw. & ms.Yks.
heus Uls.+*həus*, but Ant. *hus*.
hous I.Ma.+*vus*.
hus Sc.+*hūs*, Ant., me.Nhb. n. Cum.+*hūs*.
hūs Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se. & sw. Nhb.+*ūs*, s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*ous*, *ūs*, n.Cum., Wm.+*ūs*, but n. Wm.+*òus*.
həus Uls.
iəs sw.Yks.
jaus m.Nhp.
jeus se.Hrt.
ous n.Dur. nw.Lan. m.Lin.
òus n.Wm.+*ūs*.
ūs se. & sw.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
vus s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. em. Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. w.Hrt. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Sus. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*əus*, s.Som. e.Dev. e.Cor.
vuz w.Som.
əus se.Lan. e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp., e.Dor.+*vus*.
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əuz n.Dev.
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aə n.Der.
ā sw.Yks., ms.Yks.+*ē*, s.Yks., s. Lan.+*ǣ*, *vu*, n. ne. e. & w.Der.
àu se.Lan.+*əu*.
æu m.Nhp.+*eu*, *vu*.
ǣ sm. sw. & s.Lan.
eu s.Lin., Lei.+*jau*, *vu*, but s.Lei *au*, ne. & m.Nhp.+*vu*, n.Wor. m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. se.Cmb., e. Suf.+*vu*, w.Suf. Ess. Ken. s. Sur. w.Sus. w.Som.
ē ms.Yks.
fū Sh.I., Cai.+*hū*, ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hū*, sn.Sc.+*hū*, w. Frf. e.Per.
heu Uls.+*həu*, but Ant. *hū*.
hou I.Ma.+*vu*.
hū Cai. Bch. Abd. sn. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*ū*, sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+ *ū*, n.Cum., Wm.+*ū*, but s.Wm. +*au*.
həu Uls.
jau Lei.
ou nw.Lan.
ū se.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. e. m. & w. Cum. Wm. nw. e. m. nm. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
vu em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Chs. Flt. n.Der. Rut. Lei. Nhp. s. War. n. & se.Shr., Hrf.+*əu*, Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., but w. Sus. *eu*, Wil., Dor.+*əu*, e.Dev. +*əü*.
əu se.Lan. Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. Dor.
əü n. e. & sw.Dev.
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hundəd n.Cum.
hundər s.Nhb.
hundər Ant.
hunðət Wm.
hùndər, *hùnðərd* I.Ma.
hvndər w.Frf. e.Per.
hvnir Bch. Abd.
hvnər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *hvnir*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
hvnərt Peb.
undðəd n.Lan.
undrəd m.Cum.
undəd Yks. Stf. Lin. Lei.
undət n.Der. e.Hrf.
ùndəd sm.Lan.+*ùndət*, sw. & s. Lan. s.Wor.
ùndət sm. & se.Lan. s.Chs.
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vndəd se.Ken. Sus.
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huyər s.Nhb.
huyər Ant. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n. Cum. Wm.
hùngər I.Ma.
hvyir Bch. Abd.
hvyər Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *huyir*, *hvyir*, w.Frf. e. Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc.
oyər m.Bck.
uyər es.Yks. n.Lan. s.Stf. Lin. Lei. Rut.
uyə(r) Dur. m.Cum. Yks., but es Yks. *uyər* nw. & em.Lan. n. Stf. n.Der.
ùyə(r) sm. sw. & ms.Lan. nw. Der. n.Wor.
vyə(r) s.Oxf. n.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. me. & w.Wil. Sm. e.Dev. Cor.
vyə(r) se.Ken. Sus.
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vl s.Lin. Lei. s.Nrf. e.Suf.
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huzbnd me. & sw.Nhb. w.Wm.
hùzbn I.Ma.
hvzbind Bch. Abd.
hvzbn Or.I., n Ayr.+*hvzbnd*, Kcb.
hvzbnd n.Ayr., n.Cum.+*uzbnd*.
hvzbnt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *hvzbn(d)*, s.Sc.
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uzbnt e. & w.Cum. n.Wm. n.Der.
ùzbn m.Lan., ms.Lan. Lei.+ *ùzbnt*, sw.Nhp. e. & s.War., nw.Oxf.+*vzbnd*.
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ùzbnt se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. w. Chs. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Lei.
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àis se. & s.Lan., I.Ma.+*eis*, s.Chs. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.War., m.Bck.+*ois*.
àist em.Lan. wm.Stf. nw.Der.
æis n.Cum.
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ēis Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Kcb.
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eidl Ayr. sw.Nhb.
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næd s.Sc.
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ned w.Frf. e.Per.+*tned*, n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb., n.Dur.+ *nīd*, I.Ma.
neid sw.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Stf.
neɔd e.Suf.
nèd wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ned*.
nēd s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. Lei., but s.Lei. *nīd*, m.Shr. ne.Nrf.
niad n.Lan.
niɔd sw.Wm.ne. nw.e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*nīd*, nw. & se.Lan. Lin. w.Wil.
nīd Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *ned*, Lth. Edb. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm. se.Yks. em.Lan. Rut. s.Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. e. Dev.
tned (*obsol.*) w.Frf. e.Per.
Knee, 192, 234, 335, 383—*knī* Bch. Abd.+*nī*.
kɔnei s.Sc.
nei s.Nhb.+*nī*, n. & e.Stf. m.Nhp. ne.Shr.
nī Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per. +*tnī*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m. Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
tnī (*obsol.*) w.Frf. e.Per.
Kneel, 428, 429, 433.
Knew, 193—*neu* s.Nhb., n.Dur. +*njū*, m.Wm. n.Lan.+*niu*.
niu sn.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. me. & sw. Nhb. Cum. Wm., but m.Wm. +*neu*, nnw.Yks.+*njū*, nm. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. & m.Lan. Lin. Lei., but s.Lei.+*nū*, se.Hrt. Ess.
niū e.Suf.
njū Uls. se.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw. Yks. I.Ma.
nū s.Lei.+*niu*, se.Ken.
Knife, 154, 280, 335, 378—*knaif* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *knèif*, *nèif*.
knèif Bch. Abd.+*nèif*.
naib nw.Dev.+*naiv*.
naif Ayr.+*neif*, Lth. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks., w.Yks.+*nǭf*, es.Yks. n.nw. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., but s.I.Ma. *neif*, n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
naiv w.Som.+*nēv*, *nɔiv*, nw. & e. Dev.
naɔf s.Lan.+*nāf*.
nāf m.Yks., se.Yks.+*neif*, sm. Lan., ms.Lan.+*nǭf*, s.Lan.
nàif em. & se.Lan. e.Stf. nw.Der. s.Lei. Sus., but e.Sus. *noif*.
næif n.Cum.
neif sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *nèif*, s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. e. & se.Yks. s. I.Ma.
nèif Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e. Per.+*tnèif*, Kcb. n.Nhb.
nēv w.Som.
noif n. em. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *nàif*, m.Nhp. n.Bck., ne.Nrf.+*nɔif*, se.Ken. e.Sus.
nǭf w.Yks. ms.Lan.
nɔif n.Wor. e.Oxf. w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *naif*.
nɔiv e. & w.Som.
naɔf ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
tnèif w.Frf. e.Per.
Knit, 108, 335, 425, 429, 433—*knit* Bch. Abd.+*nɔt*.
nit w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Som., e.Dev.+*niti*.
niti e.Dev.
nɔt Inv.+*nɔt*.
nɔt Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *nit*, Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
Knock, 81, 323, 335—*knok* Bch. Abd.+*nok*.
nāk w.Som.
nɛk Dor. nw.Dev., e.Dev.+*nok*.
nok Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e. Per.+*tnok*, Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & ne. Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. s. Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. Dev.
tnok w.Frf. e.Per.
Know, 127, 234, 335, 426, 427, 430, 432—*knō* (*obsol.*) Bch. Abd.+*nō*.
kɔnā s.Sc.
nau e.Hrf., Glo.+*nou*, w.Oxf.+ *nō*, nm.Brks.+*nou*, se.Ken. nw.Wil.
nā me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur., w. Cum. Wm.+*nō*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*nǭ*, nm.Yks.+*noɔ*, *nǭ*, n. & nw.Lan., s.Lin.+*nō*, w.Wil.+*nà*, nw.Som.
nàu em.Lan.
nà w.Wil.
nou s.Stf.+*nō*, s.Lei., m. & sw. Nhp. s.War. s.Wor.+*nō*, n. Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. nm.Brks. n. Bck. Hnt., Ess.+*nō*.
noɔ m. & nm.Yks., sw.Yks.+*nǭ*, se.Lan.+*nō*, m.Lin.+*nǭ*.
nǭ m.Cum. ne. snw. nm. se. & sw.Yks., ms.Yks.s.Lan.I.Ma. +*nō*, n. nw. & m.Lin. s.Pem. Dor., but e.Dor. *nòu*, *nō*, n. & nw.Dev., sw.Dev.+*nō*, s.Dev. w.Cor.
nòu n.Lei. e.Suf+*nō*, e.Ken. s. Sur. w.Sus., e.Dor.+*nō*.
nòɔ nw.Hrt., w.Som.+*nō*.
nō Bch. Abd. Kcb. Uls. n. e. & w.Cum.Wm.e. w.ms. & s.Yks. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. e. wm. & s. Stf. Der. Not. s.Lin. Rut., Lei. +*nɔu*, but n.Lei.+*nòu*, s.Lei. *nou*, ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. w. & s.War. s.Wor. Shr. nw. e. & w.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Cmb. s. Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. n.Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w. & s. Som. n. e. & sw.Dev.
nuɔ se.Hrt.
nɔu Lei. ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
Lace, 204—*lais* se.Ken.
leis Ant. Lei.
leɔs m. & se.Yks.+*liɔs*, sw. & ms. Yks. n. & se.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. Dor. w.Som.
lēs w.Frf. e.Per.
lēs Inv. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr.

Lace (contd.)—
Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Rut. ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
lias m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks.
lies n.Cum.
lis n. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. ne. m. & se.Yks. w.Wil.

Lad, 23, 377—*lad* Inv. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*lǭd*, w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc., but Lth. *lād*, *lǭd*, Edb. *lǭd*, sm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but ms.Yks. *led*, Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. e. War. n.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Hnt.
lād n.Ayr. Lth.+*lǭd*.
lȧd wm.Sc.+*lǭd*, but n.Ayr.+*lād*.
læd ne.Nrf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
lǣd se.Ken.
led ms.Yks.
lod nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *lad*, ne.Shr.
lǭd sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.

Ladder, 140, 297—*ladðɔ(r)* n. & s.Lan.
ladɔ(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*leðɔ(r)*, m. Cum. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
ladɔr Wm.
laðɔ(r) sw.Yks. m. & em.Lan. Chs. s.Stf., Not. Rut.+*leðɔ(r)*, Lei.+*leðɔ(r)*, but s.Lei. *ladɔ(r)*, Nhp., War.+*leðɔ(r)*, se.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf., Dor.+*læðɔ(r)*.
laðɔr I.Ma.
lādɔ(r) Ken.+*læðɔ(r)*, Sus., but e. Sus. *lāðɔ(r)*.
lāðɔ(r) e.Sus.
lædɔ(r) me.Wil. e.Dev.
læðɔ(r) Nrf.+*leðɔ(r)*, Ken. Dor. nw.Som.
læðɔr s.Sc.
ledɪr Bch. Abd.
ledɔr w.Frf. e.Per.+*leðɔr*, n.Cum.
leðɔ(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Nrf.
leðɔr w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb.

Lade, 430, 432.

Ladle, 47—*ladl* m.Cum. Wm. n. Lan.
laidl se.Ken.
leidl Ant. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
leɔdl sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
lēdl s.Sc.
lēdl Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Sus. me. Wil.

Lady, 136, 231—*laidi* m.Nhp. Lon. se.Ken.
lædi s.Sc.
lǣdi m.Cum. n.Lan. e.Dev.
ledē n.Ayr. Kcb.
ledi Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e. Per.+*lēdi*, em.Sc. s.Ayr. Sus.
leidi Ant.
leɔdi n.Cum. sw. & ms.Yks. n. Stf. nw.Lin. Dor. w.Som. e. Dev.
lēdi w.Frf. e.Per. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil.

Laid, 64—*laid* se.Ken. w.Som. e.Dev.
lǣd Peb. m.Cum. n.Lan., w.Wil. +*lēd*.
led Sus. nw.Wil.
leid Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
leɔd e. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
lēd s.Ayr.
lēd Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. se. & sw. Nhb. Wm., se.Yks.+*liɔd*, em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. w.Wil.
liɔd se.Yks.
līd m. & w.Chs. Lei.

Lain, 64—*lain* Abd., w.Frf. e. Per.+*lēn*, se.Lan. m.Shr. Glo. se.Ken. e.Dor.
lāin sm.Sc.+*lein*, *lēn*, but Kcb.+*lein*, nw.Der.
lǣn m.Cum.
lein wm.Sc.+*lēn*, sm.Sc. Ant. s. Nhb.
leɔn m.Yks.+*liɔn*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & s.Lin.
lēm Kcb.+*lēn*.
lēn Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. *lain*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. sm. Sc. sw.Nhb. Wm. es.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der.
liɔn n.Cum. m.Yks.
līn s.Lan. Lei.
ljen se.Nhb.

Lamb, 34—*lam* Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. *lām*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*lom*, Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Bck. e.Suf., w. Som.+*lām*.
lām Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. I.Ma. w.Som.
làm s.Sc.
læm Sh.I. ne.Nrf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
lǣm se.Ken. sw.Dev.
lom Lei. Glo.

Lame, 43, 45—*laim* se.Ken.
lǣm Peb., m.Nhp.+*leim*, ne.Nrf. e.Dev.
leim m.Nhp.
leɔm Ant., se.Yks.+*liɔm*, sw.Yks. n.Lan.+*lēm*, n. & em.Stf. Lin. sw.Nhp. e.War., w.War.+*liɔm*, s.War. n.Wor., s.Wor. +*lēm*, ne.Shr. s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*liɔm*, Bdf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. e. Ken. s.Sur. Sus., Dor.+*liɔm*, w.Som. sw.Dev.
lēm Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc.
lēm Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. sw. Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan., s. Lan.+*lǭm*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. s.Wor. me.Wil. n.Dev.
liam m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks.
liem n.Cum.+*liɔm*.
liɔm s.Sc. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. m. & se. Yks. w.War. m.Bck. I.W. Dor. w.Wil. e.Som.
līm s.Chs. Glo.
lǭm se. ms. & s.Lan.

Land, 31, 302, 307—*lan* ne.Sc.+*lān*, sm.Sc.+*lǭn*, but s.Ayr.+*lān*, Kcb. *làn*, Ant. se.Nhb. e. Sus. nw.Som. n.Dev.
land w.Frf. e.Per. me. sw. & s. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. m. em. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. n.Stf., n.Der.+*lond*, n. & nw.Lin., Lei.+*lond*, s.War. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
lān ne.Sc., s.Ayr.+*lǭn*, Lth.+*lānd*. Edb. I.Ma.
lānd Sh.I. sn.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Peb. Bdf.
làn Kcb.
làn s.Sc. Uls.+*lànd*, but Ant. *lan*.
lànd Inv. s.Sc. Uls.
læn n.Ken. w.Som. sw.Dev.
lænd m.Shr., ne.Nrf.+*lond*, w. Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
lǣnd se.Ken.
lond sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*lont*, n. & nw.Der. Lei. w.War. Glo. n.Bck. ne.Nrf.
lont se. & ms.Lan.
lǭn wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *land*, sm.Sc.

Lane, 43, 244, 249—*lain* e.Hrf. +*leɔn*, *lēn*, w.Suf. se.Ken., e. Dor.+*lɔn*.
lǣn n.Nhb. m.Cum. ne.Shr. ne. Nrf.
lein m.Nhp.+*leɔn*, *lēn*, *loin*, nw. Hrt.+*leɔn*, *lēn*, nw.Nrf. Ess.
leɔn nm.Yks.+*luɔn*, n.Stf.+*lēn*, n. nw. & s.Lin. m. & sw.Nhp. War. e.Hrf., Glo.+*lēn*, *līn*, nw.Oxf.+*lēn*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., nw.Wil.+*liɔn*, me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *lain*, *liɔn*, w. Som. n. e. & sw.Dev.
lēn ne.Sc.+*lēn*, but Abd. *lōn*, sn.Sc.+*lēn*, w.Frf. e.Per.
lēn Inv. ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur., sw.Yks.+*loin*, ms. & s.Yks. em.Lan., sw. Lan.+*luɔn*, I.Ma., n.Chs.+*lōn*, m. & w.Chs.+*līn*, Flt. n. wm. & s.Stf., ne.Der.+*lōn*, e. & w. Der. Not. Rut. Lei. ne. & m. Nhp. s.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & w.Oxf. nw. Hrt. sm.Hmp. s.Dev.
lian nw.Lan.
liɔn s.Sc. s.Dur., se.Yks.+*luɔn*, se.Hrt. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. nw. & e.Som.
līn m. w. & s.Chs. Glo.
ljen se.Nhb.
loin sw.Yks. s.Lan. m.Nhp.
lon m.Yks.
lōɔn se.Lan.+*lōn*.
lōn Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sm. se. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*luɔn*, n.Chs. n. ne. & nw.Der.
luɔn sw.Wm., s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.+*lwuɔn*, e. nm. & se. Yks. n. m. sw. & ms.Lan.
lwuɔn n. m. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.

Langet, 323.

Large, 366.

Lash, 27.

Lass, 23—*las* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. & nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *lās*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. n. & e.Der. n. & nw.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf. Sus.
lās Lth. Edb. se.Ken.
làs n.Ayr.
læs Dor. Som. e.Dev.
lǣs w.Wil.

Last, *adj.*, 249, 295, 445—*las* se.Yks. + *last*, I.Ma. w.Suf. Ess. e.Som., w.Som.+*lāst*, sw.Dev.
last Cai. Inv. em. & sm.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but se.Yks.+*las*, Lan. Chs. n. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr., but m.Shr. *læs*, n.Hrf., Glo.+*læst*, Oxf.+*lāst*, m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Hmp., w.Wil.+*lǣst*.
laɔs e.Dev.+*læst*, s.Dev.
laɔst w.Cor.+*leɔst*.
lās s.Nrf. w.Som.
lāst n.Ayr. e.Hrf. Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken., e.Dor.+*lǣst*, w.Som.
làst s.Sc.+*læst*.
læs m.Shr. Dor., but e.Dor. *lāst*, *lǣst*.
lǣst s.Sc. Glo. e.Dev.
lǣst n.Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev.
lest w.Frf. e.Per.
leɔst nw.Wil. w.Cor.
ljāst se.Hrt.

Last, *sb.* = a measure, 382.

Laster, 398.

Late, 43, 45—*lait* se.Ken.
lat sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*leɔt*, se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*lēt*, s.Lan., n.Der.+*lēt*, ne.Der., Lei.+*lēt*.
lǣt ne.Nrf.
leit Ant. m.Nhp.
leɔt n.Cum.+*liɔt*, n.Lan., nw.Lan. +*liat*, n.Stf. Lin. sw.Nhp. s. War. n.Wor. s.Oxf. n.Bck. w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus., Dor.+*liɔt*, w.Som. e.Dev.
lēt ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *lēt*, w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *lēt*.
lēt Inv. Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*liɔt*, em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. wm. & s. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. n.Shr. me.Wil.
liat m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. nw.Lan.
liɔt n. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. w.War. e.Hrf. I.W. w.Wil. Dor.
līt m. & w.Chs. ne.Shr.

Lath, 316—*laɔ̄* Ant.
lat Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Sus. s.Som.
laþ Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. n.Stf. Lei. se.Ken.
lāf, *lāt* w.Som.
lāþ n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Oxf.
læɔ̄ Dor. e.Dev.

Lathe, 317.

Laugh, 249, 358, 359, 425, 429—*laχ* Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc. + *lāχ*, nm.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *lāχ*, sm.Sc.
laf me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum.+*lauχ*, Wm. Yks. Lan., but em. & ms.Lan. +*luuf*, s.Lan. *læf*, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. & e.Stf., em. & wm.Stf.+*lof*, Der., but w. & s.Der. *lof*, Lin., Lei.+*lāf*, ne. Nhp., m.Nhp.+*lāf*, *lǣf*, e.War. +*lǣf*, *lof*, w. & s.War. n.Shr., ne.Shr.+*lof*, m.Shr.+*læf*, se. Shr., e.Hrf.+*lāf*, *lof*, Glo.+*lǣf*, Hnt.+*lāf*, w.Suf. Sus., e. Dor.+*lāf*, e.Som. sw.Dev.
lauχ s.Sc. n.Cum.
lāχ Sh.I.+*lāf*, *ljāχ*, Or.I. sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *lǭχ*, Peb. *làχ*, n.Ayr. Ant.

lāf Sh.I. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e. Hrf. nw. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf., se.Hrt.+*ljāf*. Hnt. ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. Hmp.e.Dor.Som., but e.Som. *laf*. n. & s.Dev. Cor., but w. Cor. *lāf*.

lâ\ Peb. Uls., but Ant. *lā*\.

lâf n.Nhb. se.Ken.

læf s.Lan. m.Shr., n Ken.+*lāf*, e.Dev.

lēf m.Nhp. e.War. Glo. n.Ken. Wil. w.Cor.

ljā\ Sh.I.

ljāf se.Hrt.

lof em. wm. & s.Stf. w. & s.Der. e.War. ne.Shr. e.Hrf.

lǫ\ Lth. Edb.

lvuf em. & ms.Lan.

Law, 49—*lau* w.Dor.+*lâ*.

lā Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *là*, s.Sc. Ant. me.Nhb., se. Nhb.+*lō*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum., m.Wm.+*lǭ*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*loə*, *lǭ*, nm.Yks.+ *liə*, *lǭ*, nw.Lan.+*lō*, s.War. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks., m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf.+ *lǭ*, Ess. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Wil., e.Dor.+*lǭ*, e.Som. n. & s.Dev.

là Kcb.

lâ Uls., but Ant. *lā*. w.Dor.

lāē sm.Hmp.

leə m.Yks.+*loə*.

liə nm.Yks.

loə snw. m. & sw.Yks. Rut.

lǭ wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. m. Cum. Wm., but m.Wm.+*lā*, snw. e. nm. se. es. & ms.Yks. n. m. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e. & w.War. n. Wor. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus. e.Dor. e. Dev.

lō se. & sw.Nhb. e.Cum. s.Yks. nw. em. & ms.Lan.

lvu w.Suf.

Lay, *inf.*, 64, 354—*lai* s.Wor. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor. w. Som. e.Dev.

lāē n.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *lai*.

lei Ant. s.Stf. Rut. s.Lei. s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. Ess.

leə n.Cum. e.Yks., m.Yks.+*liə*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. ne.Shr. w.Hrt.

lē Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n. Dur. es.Yks. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der., ne.Der.+*lī*, nw. Der. w. & s.War. nw. & e. Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Ken.

liə m.Yks.

lī se.Lan. w. & s.Chs. wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. e.War.

Lay, *pret.*, 48—*lai* se.Ken. w. Wil. Dor. e.Som.

lāē m.Cum.

lei s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Dev.

leə n.Stf. w.Hrt.

lē Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut. m.Bck.

lī se. & s.Lan. nw.Der.

Lazy, 204, 231—*laizi* se.Ken.

leizi Ant.

leəzi n.Cum.+*lēzi*, m. se. & sw. Yks. se.Lan. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. w.Som.

lēzi Inv. sn.Sc.

lēzē Kcb.

lēzi ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. snw. & e.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Rut. ne.Nrf. Sus.

liəzi n.Ken. w.Wil.

lizi Lei. Glo.

Lea, 184—*lai* Abd.+*lēi*.

lei Sc., but Inv. *lī*, Bch. *lēi*, Abd. *lai*, *lēi*, w.Frf. e.Per. *lēi*, Ayr. *lī*, n.Ayr. *lēi*, *lī*, Lth. Edb. *lī*, Kcb. *lēi*, Ant., Nhb. Cum.+*lī*, Wm. Yks. Lan., but em. & s. Lan. *lī*, Chs. nw.Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Pem., Glo.+*lī*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *lī*. Brks. Hrt. Suf. Ken., but se.Ken. *lī*, Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som., but w.Som. +*lē*, Dev.+*lī*.

leə n.Stf.

lēi Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., n. Ayr.+*lī*, Kcb.

lē Dor., w.Som.+*lei*.

lī Inv. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*lēi*, s. Ayr. *lei*, Lth. Edb. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Dev.

Lead = metal, 188—*læd* e.Suf.

led Inv.+*lēd*, ne.Sc.+*lid*, but Bch. Abd. *lid*, sn.Sc. Wm., e. & se. Yks.+*liəd*, es.Yks. em. & sm. Lan., sw. & s.Lan.+*liəd*, I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. m. & se.Shr. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *liəd*, se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Som., but e.Som. *lid*, w. Som. *lid*, *lvd*.

leid nnw.Yks.+*liəd*.

lēd w.Frf. e.Per.

lēd Inv. ne.Nrf. Dor., but e.Dor. *lid*.

lid n.Cum. w.Wil. e.Dor. e.Som., w.Som.+*lvd*, e.Dev.

liəd ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw. Yks. n. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan., nw.Der.+*lid*, n.Lin. s.Oxf.

lid Or.I. ne.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *lid*, Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.

lid Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. ne. & nw. Der.

lvd w.Som.

lad Uls., but Ant. *lid*.

Lead, *v.*, 137, 138. 425, 428, 429, 433. 434—*lēd* Sus.

led sn.Sc. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *liəd*.

leid nnw.Yks.+*liəd*, snw.Yks.+ *lēd*, *liəd*, n.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *lid*.

leiəd s.Chs.

leəd w.Wil. Dor.

lēd ne.Sc., but Bch. *lid*, Abd.+ *lid*, w.Frf. e.Per.

lēd snw. & es.Yks. I.Ma. m.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. w. Som. e. & sw.Dev.

lid n.Cum.+*lid*.

liəd s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*lid*, s.Dur. nnw. snw. & m.Yks, se.Yks. +*lid*, sw.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan. +*lid*, n.Der., nw.Der.+*lid*, nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. Bdf.

lid Ayr.+*lid*, Edb. Kcb. s.Sc.

lid Inv. Bch., Abd.+*lēd*, wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Peb. Ant. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*liəd*, n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. s.Lan. nw.Der. Rut. s.Lei. e.Suf. se. Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.

Leaf, 182, 183, 279, 378—*lef* m. Shr.+*liəf*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *liəf*.

leif nnw.Yks.+*liəf*, n.Stf.

leəf s.Chs.

lēf Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *lif*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.

lēf s.Ayr.+*lif*, I.Ma., Lei.+*lif*, n. Wor. ne.Shr. Glo., ne.Nrf.+ *lif*, Sus., but e.Sus. *lif*, Dor. n. Dev.

liəf ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*lif*, sw.Yks. Lan., but s.Lan.+*lif*, n.Der., nw.Der.+ *lif*, Lin. n. & m.Shr. s.Oxf. nw. Wil.

liəv w.Wil.

lif Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *lif*, s.Ayr.+*lēf*, Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., n.Cum.+*lif*.

lif Inv. wm.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks., s.Lan.+*liəf*, nw.Der. Lei. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. e.Sus. me.Wil.

lifv w.Som. e.Dev.

Leak, 60.

Lean, *adj.*, 137, 138—*lein* n.Stf.

leən Dor., but e.Dor. *liən*.

lēn w.Frf. e.Per.

lēn Abd. Uls., but Ant. *lin*. I.Ma. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.

liən ne. sw. & ms.Yks. Lan. n. Der. nw.Lin. e.Dor.

lin Ayr., but n.Ayr. *lin*, Kcb. s. Sc.

lin Inv. n.Ayr. Lth. Ant. Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. s.Stf. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

Lean, *v.*, 137, 138, 433—*lein* sw. Yks., sw.Lan.+*liən*, n.Stf.

lēn w.Frf. e.Per.

lēn s.Ayr.+*lin*, I.Ma. n.Der. me. Wil. Dor. Som.

liən s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*lin*, Lan., but sw.Lan.+*lein*, nw.Lin. s. Lei. Sus.

lin Bch. Abd., Ayr.+*lin*, but s. Ayr.+*lēn*, Edb. Kcb.

lin Inv. Ayr. Lth. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Ken. Oxf.

Leap, 425, 426, 429.

Leapt, 295.

Learn, 56. 234—*larn* s.Sc.+*liərn*, Uls.+*lārn*, *lərn*, but Ant. *lærn*, me.Nhb., I.Ma.+*lān*.

lən n.Stf.

lān se.Nhb.+*lārn*, *lārn*, s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*leən*, e. m. & w. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks., nnw. snw. & m.Yks.+*liən*, se.Yks. +*lēn*, *liən*, sw.Yks.+*liən*, s. Yks. n. nw. m. em. se. & s. Lan. I.Ma., s.Chs.+*lēn*, Flt. Dnb. em.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*lōn*, ne.Nhp.+*lōn*, m.Nhp.+*lōn*, *lān*, sw.Nhp. w. War., s.War.+*lōn*, Shr. s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. n. & m. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne.Nrf., nw.Nrf.+*lōn*, s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil., Dor.+*liən*, but e.Dor. +*lōn*, e. & w.Som. Dev., but n.Dev.+*lōn*, e.Cor.

lārn se.Nhb.

liərn n.Cum.+*lārn*, *lən*.

lārn n.Nhb.

lān sw.Lan.

lārn Lth. Peb. Uls. n.Cum.

lern ne. & sn.Sc.+*lērn*, w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *lārn*, Edb. *lōn*, Peb. *lārn*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *lērn*.

leən n.Dur. e.Yks.

learn Ant., sw.Nhb.+*liərn*.

lēn se.Yks. s.Chs. ne. & nw.Der.

lērn Sh.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. nm. Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *lern*, wm.Sc.Ayr.Edb.Kcb.se.Nhb.

liən s.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. m. se. & sw.Yks. Dor.

liərn s.Sc. sw.Nhb.

lōn wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*lōn*, ne. & m. Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & e.Hrf. nw.Nrf. n.Ken. me.Wil. e. Dor. n.Dev.

lərn Uls.

lān sm.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp.

Leash, 343.

Leason, 379.

Least, 137, 138. 398—*leiəst* s.Chs.

lest Sh.I. ne.Sc., but. Bch. *list*, Abd.+*list*, Oxf., but nw.Oxf. *lēst*, s.Oxf. *liəst*, ne.Nrf.

leəst ne.Yks.+*liəst*, n.Stf. me. Wil.

lēst w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr.+*list*.

lēs I.Ma. w.Som.

lēst s.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *list*, m.Shr., Glo.+*liəst*, *list*, nw. Oxf., e.Suf.+*list*, Sus. e.Som. e. & sw.Dev.

list nw.Der.+*liəst*, *list*.

liəs nw.Som.

liəst ne.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*list*, snw.e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*list*, sw.Yks. Lan., but ms.Lan. *list*, n. & nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Glo. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Hrt. nw. & w.Wil. Dor.

list Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*lēst*, Kcb. s.Sc.

lis s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*list*.

list Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *list*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *lēst*, *list*, Kcb. *list*, Lth. Edb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & se.Yks. ms.Lan. nw.Der. s. Lei. e.War. e.Hrf. Glo. s.Nrf. e.Suf. n. & se.Ken.

last Peb.

Leather, 62, 229. 231, 297. 314—*laðər* I.Ma.

læðər ne.Nrf.+*lvðər*.

læðər s.Sc.+*leðər*.

ledər Wm.+*ledəə*, nnw.Yks.+ *ledəə*, *ledəə*, snw.Yks.+ *ledəə*, n.Lan.

ledəə s.Dur.+*leðəə*, m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & m.Yks. se. Ken.

ledər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *leðir*.

leðir Bch. Abd.

leðəə s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. nnw. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+*liðəə*, sw. & es.Yks. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Wil. Som. e.Dev.

leðər sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum.

Leather (contd.)—
leɔðər Ant.
lidə(r) (*obsol.*) s.Sur. w.Sus.
lidə(r) se.Yks.
lɒðə(r) ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., but w.Sus. *lidə(r)*.

Leave, 137, 138, 279, 429, 433—
læf w.Som.+*lef*, *lēv*.
lef Som., but w.Som.+*læf*, *lēv*.
leiəv s.Chs.
leiv nnw.Yks.+*liəv*, Lei., but s. Lei. *liv*.
leɔv n.Stf. e.Suf.
lē sm.Sc.+*lēv*, but s.Ayr.+*lī*, Kcb. *liv*.
lēv Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. *liv*, Abd. *lī*, *līv*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *lī*, I.Ma. Flt. s.Stf., Rut.+*liv*, m.Shr. e.Oxf. m.Bck. Nrf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. n. & nw.Dev.
liav n.Lan.
liəv sw.Nhb. ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*līv*, sw. Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *liav*, n. Der., nw.Der.+*līv*, Lin.s.War. s.Oxf. Bdf. w.Wil.
lī Abd., wm.Sc.+*līv*, Ayr.+*līv*, but s.Ayr.+*lē*, Ant.
lif n.Cum.+*līv*.
līv Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. nw. Der. Rut. s.Lei. se.Ken.

Leek, 183.

Left, 140—*læf* w.Som.
læft se.Ken.
lef s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma.+*left*, Dor., but e.Dor. *lift*, s.Som.+*lif*, e. Dev.
left Sc., but ne.Sc.+*lèft*, Ant. Nhb., but s.Nhb.+*lef*, n. & s. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n.nw. & m.Lan., s.Lan.+*lift*, I.Ma. Flt., n.Stf. n. & e.Der.+*lift*, Not. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp., w.War.+*lift*, s. War. s.Wor. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus. Som., but w.Som. *læf*, s.Som. *lef*, *lif*, e.Cor.+*lift*.
lèft ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *left*.
lif s.Som.
lift se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf., but n.Stf.+*left*, n. nw. & e.Der. w.War. Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. nm.Brks. Sus., but e.Sus. *left*, Wil. e. Dor. n. & sw.Dev. e.Cor.

Leg, 51—*læg* se.Ken. s.Wil. Dor.
leg Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per. +*lēg*, Ayr. Lth. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan., sm.Lan.+*leig*, se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s. Lei. w. & s.Oxf. me.Wil., e. Dev.+*lig*.
leig sm.Lan.
lēg w.Frf. e.Per. e.Suf.
lig Sus. e.Dev.

Leisure, 325.

Lend, 140, 308, 433—*lan* sm.Lan.
land sw. & s.Lan. Dor.
lend se.Ken.
lən I.Ma.+*lon*.
len Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per.+ *lend*, em.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. +*lend*, Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb., s. Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum.+*lend*, m. Cum., Wm.+*lend*, sw.Yks., n. Lan.+*lend*, I.Ma., nw.Lin. s. Lei.+*lend*, e.Oxf. me.Wil. n. Dev., e.Dev.+*lend*.
lend w.Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr.+*len*, sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. n. & em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. Som. e. Dev.

Length, 55, 272, 316 — *laŋþ* e.Dor.+*læŋþ*, *leŋkþ*, *leŋþ*.
lænþ s.Sc.+*lenþ*, se.Ken. Dor., but e.Dor.+*laŋþ*, *leŋkþ*, *leŋþ*.
læŋkþ Nrf., e.Suf.+*leŋkþ*.
læŋþ e.Dor.
lent Sh. & Or.I., nw.Dev.+*lenþ*.
lenþ Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*lɒnþ*, w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *leŋþ*, wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Ir., but Uls. *lɒnþ*, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. & ne.Yks., nw.Yks.+ *leŋþ*, e.Yks., m.Yks.+*leŋþ*, nm. se. & w.Yks., sw. & s. Yks.+*leŋþ*, nw. em. & se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*leŋkþ*, *leŋþ*, I.Ma. s. Stf., nw.Lin.+*leŋþ*, s.Lin., Lei. +*leŋkþ*, *leŋþ*, War., but e.War. *leŋþ*, w.Wor. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. s.Oxf. w.Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. me.Wil., w.Wil.+*leŋþ*, nw. Dev., e.Dev.+*leŋþ*.
leŋkt m.Bck.+*leŋkþ*.
leŋkþ m. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan. Chs. n.Der.+*leŋþ*, ne. e. w. & s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp. nw.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. e.Suf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w.Som. n.Dev.
leŋþ Lth. nw. m. sw. & s.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. e.War. nw. & w.Wil. e. Dor. e.Dev.
lēŋkþ sw.Dev.
lɪŋkþ e.Som.
lɪŋkþ se.Hrt.
lɒnþ sn.Sc.
lɒnþ Uls.

Less, 140, 398—*læs* s.Sc. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som.
les Sc., but s.Sc. *læs*, Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. m. Shr. s.Oxf. Som., but w.Som. *læs*, e.Dev.

Let, *inf.* = to permit, 135, 294, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432—*lat* Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*lɒt*, sn.Sc.+*let*, w.Frf. e.Per., n.Cum. + *let*, Dor.
læt s.Sc.+*let*, Rut. e.Suf. se.Ken. w.Som., e.Dev.+*let*.
led (before a vowel) sm.Lan.
let sn.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*lɒt*, s.Ayr.+*lit*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. s. Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *lit*, Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. Wil. Som., but w.Som. *læt*, e.Dev.
lit s.Ayr.+*let*, m.Yks. n.Stf. Sus.
lɒt ne.Sc., n.Ayr.+*let*, Uls., but Ant. *let*.

Lice, 176—*lais* ne.Sc., but Bch. *lèis*, Abd. *lèis*, *lèiz*, Ayr. +*leis*, Lth. Edb. Ant., s.Nhb. +*leis*, n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nw.sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. n.Wor. m.Shr. s.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus.
lās m.Yks. sm.Lan.
làis m.Lan., se.Lan.+*lois*, s.Lan. +*leis*, s.Lin. s.War.
leis sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. e. & se.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der.
lèis Inv. Bch., Abd.+*lèiz*, w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
lèiz Abd.
līs e.Suf. Ess. Ken., but se.Ken. *lois*, Sur., but s.Sur. *lais*, Sus., but w.Sus. *lais*, nw.Dev.
lois se.Lan. n.Stf. Rut. Lei. se. Ken.
lɒis w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *lɒis*, e.Dev.
lɒis ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

Lick, 68, 340.

Lie = to recline, 78, 354, 427, 429, 430, 432—*lai* Sc.+*lig*, but Abd.+*leg*, sn. & wm.Sc.+*lei*, s.Sc.+*lài*, Ant. Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*lig*, *lī*, sw.Lan., n. Der.+*lài*, e.Hrf.+*lɒi*, s.Oxf. sm.Hmp. Som. Dev., but sw. Dev.+*lei*.
lài s.Sc. m. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s. Chs., n.Stf.+*loi*, wm.Stf., s. Stf.+*lig*, Der.+*lig*, but n.Der. +*lai*, Rut.+*loi*, s.Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr.
leg Abd.+*lai*, Lin.+*lig*, but nw. Lin.+*leɔ*.
lei sn. & wm.Sc. sw.Dev.+*lai*.
leɔ nw.Lin.+*lig*.
lig Sc. n.Ir., but Ant. *lai*, s.Dur. Cum., but n.Cum.+*lai*, *lī*, Wm. Yks. Lan., but m. se. & s.Lan. *lài*, sw.Lan. *lai*, Chs., but s. Chs. *lài*, s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin., Lei.+*loi*, but s.Lei. *lài*, War., but e.War. *loi*, s.Wor. e.An., but ne.Nrf. *lɒi*.
lī Dur., but n.Dur. *lai*, s.Dur. *lig*, n.Cum., Glo.+*lɒi*.
loi n.Stf. Rut. Lei. e.War. se. Ken.
lɒi e.Hrf. w.Hrt. Dor., but e. Dor. *lɒi*.
lɒi Glo. ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

Lie = to fib, 194, 348—*lai* Inv. Lth. Ant. es.Yks., n.Lan.+*lī*, sw.Lan. n.Der., nw.Der.+*lài*, *lig*, s.Oxf., e.Suf.+*lài*, s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Som.
lā m.Yks.+*lī*.
lài em. & s.Lan. I.Ma., s.Chs.+ *lig*, ne. nw. & w.Der. s.Lin., Rut.+*lig*, s.Lei. e. & w.Suf.
lei s.Sc., Uls.+*lī*, but Ant. *lai*, s.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw.Yks.+*lī*, snw.Yks.
lē n.Ayr.
lig Sc.+*lī*, but Inv. *lai*, ne.Sc. *lī*, n.Ayr. *lē*, Lth. *lai*, s.Sc. *lei*, w. Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *lai*, *lī*, nw.Lan. *lī*, em.Lan. *lài*, se. Lan. *loi*, sw.Lan. *lai*, s.Lan. *lài*, Chs., but s.Chs.+*lài*, nw. Der. Not. Lin., but n.Lin. *lī*, Rut., Lei.+*loi*, but s.Lei. *lài*, Nhp., but m.Nhp. *loi*, War., but w.War. *loi*, Shr. e.Oxf. Bdf.
lī ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *lī*.
lī Sc. Uls. Wxf. Nhb., but s. Nhb.+*lei*, Dur. Cum., but n. Cum.+*lei*, Wm. Yks., but nnw. Yks.+*lei*, snw.Yks. *lei*, m.Yks. +*lā*, w.Yks. *lig*, es.Yks. *lai*, n. & nw.Lan. n.Lin.
loi se.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Lei. m. Nhp. w.War. Glo. m.Bck. se.Ken. Sus., but w.Sus. *lai*.
lɒi n.Ken. Dor. me. & w.Wil. e. Dev.
lɒi ne.Nrf.

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lāf m.Yks., se.Yks.+*leif*, sm. & s.Lan.
làif Ant. em.Lan. s.Chs. nw. & s.Der. s.Lin., Rut.+*loif*, s.Lei. w.War. Sus., but w.Sus. *laif*.
læif n.Cum.
leif ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *lèif*, sn. & wm.Sc., Ayr.+*lèif*, s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. e. & se.Yks.
lèif Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
loif se.Lan. Stf. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *làif*, m.Nhp. n.Bck. Bdf. se.Ken. e.Sus.
lɒif nnw.Yks. sw.Nhp. s.War. w.Hrt. Wil. e.Dev.
lɒiv w.Som. sw.Dev.
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làit em.Lan.+*līt*, s.Der. s.Lin. Rut., Lei. m.Nhp.+*loit*, s. War. ne.Shr. nw.Oxf. Sus.
læiχt s.Sc.
leχt ne.Sc.+*leiχt*, *lɒχt*, but Abd. *liχt*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *lɒχt*, n.Ayr.+*lɒχt*, sm.Sc.+*lèχt*, but s.Ayr.+*liχt*, Kcb. *liχt*, Uls. +*leit*, *lɒiχt*, but Ant. *liχt*.
leiχt Inv.+*lèit*, ne.Sc.
leit Uls. n. & me.Nhb., se. & s. Nhb. n.Cum. nnw.Yks.+*līt*, snw.Yks. I.Ma., s.Chs.+*līt*, n. Stf.+*loit*, e. & em.Stf., ne.Der. +*līt*.
lèχt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *leχt*, *lɒχt*, sm.Sc.
lèit Inv.
lēt w.Som.
liχt Abd., s.Ayr.+*leχt*, Peb. Kcb. Ant.
lit m.Yks. nw.Lan.+*līt*.
lɒit sw.Dev.+*lɒit*.
līt se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. e. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. Lan., but nw. Lan.+*lit*, em.Lan. +*làit*, w. & s.Chs. n. ne. nw. & e.Der. n. & nw.Lin.
loit n. & s.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. Glo. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. Lon. se. Ken.
lɒχt sn.Sc.
lɒit s.Oxf. w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev.
lɒχt ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*leχt*, s.Ayr. *leχt*, *liχt*, Lth. Edb.
lɒiχt Uls.
lɒit ne.Nrf. I.W.

Light, *adj.*, 57, 358—*lait* s.Nhb. +*leit*, n.Dur. nw.Lin. Som. e.Dev.

laut em.Lan.+*lit*, s.Lei.
leit s.Nhb. I.Ma., n.Stf.+*loit*.
lɪχt Abd.+*lɔχt*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
lit sw.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*làit*, e.Stf. n.Der.
loit n.Stf. se.Ken.
lvit s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor.
lɔχt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *lɪχt*, Edb.
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lak m. & nm.Yks.+*leik*, sm. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*làik*.
lauk Ant. nw. m. em. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs., n.Stf.+*loik*, e. & wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*loik*, n. ne. & nw.Der., e.Der.+*loik*, w. & s.Der. Not. m.Lin. s.Lei. ne. Nhp., m.Nhp. e.War.+*loik*, w.War. ne.Shr.,se.Shr.+*lvik*, m.Bck.+*loik*, w.Suf.
læik n.Cum.
læk I.Ma.+*lek*.
leik Or.I., Cai.+*lēk*, ne.Sc.+*lek*, *lēk*, but Bch. Abd. *lēik*, nm. Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *lēik*, wm. & sm.Sc., but Kcb. *lēik*, s.Sc.+*lek*, Uls., but Ant. *laik*, n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*lvik*, sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & w. Cum. ne. e. m. nm. & se.Yks.
lek Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*lēk*, sn.Sc.+*lēk*, *lvik*, s.Sc. I.Ma.,sw.Dev.+*lvik*.
lēk Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
lēk Cai. ne. & sn.Sc.
loik sw. & s.Yks. se. & ms.Lan. n. & s.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *làik*, m.Nhp. e.War. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. Ess., n.Ken. +*lvik*, e. & se.Ken. Sus.
lǫk w.Yks. ms.Lan.
lvik sn. & em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *laik*, se.Nhb. n.Dur. nnw.Yks. se.Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*luk*, Oxf. w.Hrt. nw. & s.Nrf. n. Ken. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*lɔik*, w.Som.+*laik*, sw.Dev.
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lān nm.Yks. sm.Lan.
làin Ant. em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. s. Lei. Sus.
lein Ayr. n. sw. & s.Nhb.
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lizn se.& sw.Nhb. I.Ma. me.Wil.
lvsn Sh.I. Inv. Peb.
lɔsn Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *lisn*, Lth.
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lal Cum. Wm.
laɔl n.Cum.+*litl*.
lāl Cum. Wm., n.Yks.+*lātl*, *lil*, m.Yks.+*lātl*, nm.Yks.
lātl n.Yks., ne.Yks.+*lil*, e. m. & se.Yks.
leil w.Cum.+*lāl*.
letl ne.Sc.+*lētl*, *lɔtl*, but Abd.+*litl*, s.Sc., sw.Yks. e.Cor.+*litl*.
lētl ne.Sc.
lidl I.Ma.+*lil*, *litl*, s.Pem. w.Suf., Ess.+*lil*, *lītl*, e.Ken.+*litl*, Sus. +*lītl*, *lītl*, Som.+*litl*, but w. Som.+*lītl*, Dev.+*lil*, *litl*.
likl se.Lan.+*litl*, Shr., but n.Shr. *litl*.
lil n.Yks. I.Ma., Glo.+*litl*, Ess. Dev.,Cor.+*litl*, but e.Cor.+*letl*.
litl Or.I. Inv., Abd.+*lɔtl*, Kcb. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. nnw. sw. & s.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb.n.Stf. Der. Not. Lin., Rut.+*lītl*, Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n. & e. Hrf. Glo., nw.Oxf.+*lītl*, e. w. & s.Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck., m. Bck. Bdf.+*lītl*, se.Hrt.Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb., Nrf.+*lītl*, e.Suf. n. e. & se.Ken. sm.Hmp. me. Wil., w.Wil.+*lītl*,e.Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
lītl Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *litl*, w. Som.+*lidl*.
lil ne.Yks.
lītl Rut. nw.Oxf. se.Brks. m. Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Nrf. Suf., but e.Suf. *litl*, w.Suf. *lidl*, Ess. Sur. Sus. Wil., but me.Wil. *litl*, w.Wil.+*litl*.
lvtl sn. & nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e. Per. *lɔtl*, em.Sc., but Lth. *lɔtl*.
lɔtl ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.Ayr. Lth. n.Nhb.
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lēd w.Frf. e.Per.+*lōd*.
lēd Abd.+*lōd*, wm.Sc., s.Ayr.+*lōd*, Edb. Peb. Ant.
liad m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. nw.Lan.
luəd s.Sc., me.Nhb.+*lod*, se.Nhb. +*ljed*, s.Dur., ne.Yks.+*lǫd*, e.& se.Yks.+*luəd*.
ljed se.Nhb.
lod Sh.I. n.Cum. Ess.
loəd n.Stf.+*lūd*, w.War. m.Shr. w.Oxf. n.Bck., m.Bck.+*lòəd*, Sus., but e.Sus. *luəd*, w.Sus. *lòəd*.
lǫd ne.Yks.
lōd w.Frf. e.Per.
lòəd se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin., Lei. +*lōd*, n.Wor., ne.Shr.+*lōd*, Brks. m.Bck. s.Sur. w.Sus., e.Dor.+*luəd*, e.Dev.
lōd Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb., sm. Lan.+*luəd*, I.Ma. Rut. Lei. ne. Shr., ne.Nrf.+*lūd*, n.Dev.
luəd sw.Nhb. e. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Der., nw.Der.+*lūd*, s.Lin. sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Oxf. Bdf. w. Hrt. n.Ken. e.Sus. w.Wil. e. Dor. e. & w.Som.
lūd w.Chs. n. em. wm. & s.Stf. ne. nw. & w.Der. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
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lef ne.Sc.+*lof*.
leəf m.Yks.
lef wm.Sc.+*lof*.
liaf m.Cum. Wm. nnw. Yks., snw. Yks.+*lōf*, nw.Lan.+*luəf*.
lief n.Cum.
lìəf s.Sc., me.Nhb.+*lōf*, se.Nhb. +*ljef*, s.Dur. ne.Yks., e. & se. Yks.+*luəf*.
ljef se.Nhb.
lof ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Nhb., Lei.+*lōf*.
loəf n.Stf. w.War. Sus., but w. Sus. *lòəf*.
lǫf I.Ma. me.Wil. Dor.
lōf sw.Lan.+*lōf*, nw.Der. m. Shr.
lòəf se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus.
lōf Inv. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw.Yks., sm.Lan.+*luəf*, sw. Lan. n.Der., Rut.+*luf*, *lvf*, Lei. n. & e.Dev.
lōv w.Wil. e. & w.Som.
luf ne.Der. Rut. e.Suf.
luəf e. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. & s.Lan. Bdf. w. Hrt. nw.Wil.
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lāt nw.Som.
lof Dor. e.Dev.
loft Inv. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.
lǫft se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
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làin em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. ne.Shr. s.Sus.
lein ne.Sc., but Abd. *lain*, sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *lain*, nw. Der. s.Sur. w.Sus.
loin Inv. s.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum.Wm., nnw.Yks.+*lòin*, e. Yks., m.Yks.+*luin*, se. & sw. Yks. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei.
lòin nnw. & snw.Yks. s.Lin.
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lāŋ w.Frf. e.Per.
làŋ nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *lāŋ*, s.Sc.
læŋ Sh.I.
loŋ sw.Yks.+*luŋ*, es.Yks. m.Lan., I.Ma.+*lùŋ*, n.Stf.+*luŋg*. n. nw. m. & s.Lin., Rut.+*luŋ*, Lei. +*lùŋ*, m.Nhp. w. & s.War. n. Wor.+*luŋ*, n.Hrf.+*luŋ*, s.Oxf. m.Bck., Bdf.+*luŋ*, se.Hrt. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Som., but w. Som.+*lǫŋ*, Dev., but nw.Dev. *lvŋ*, Cor.
loŋg s.Lan., s.Stf.+*luŋg*.
lǫŋ wm.Sc. Dor. w.Som.
luŋ sw.Yks. Rut.
lùŋ s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Flt. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lei. ne. & m. Nhp. e. w. & s.War. n. & s. Wor. ne.Shr.
luŋg em. sm. sc. & sw.Lan., ms. Lan.+*luŋk*, n. wm. & s.Stf. Der., but n. & nw.Der. *lùŋ*, sc. Shr.
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lɔsk se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., nw.Lan.+*lùk*.
ljuk ne.Sc.+*ljɔk*, se.Nhb.
ljɔk ne.Sc.
luk sn. & nm.Sc. Uls. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. n. & s.Lan.+*lūk*, I.Ma. Flt., em.Stf.+*lūk*, sw.Nhp., e.War.+*lūk*, s.Wor.

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n.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. s.Oxf. n. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb., but n. Cmb. *lvk*, Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. n. & s.Dev. w.Cor.
lūk Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & me.Nhb. n.Cum. snw. & sw.Yks. n. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. w.Chs. em. & s.Stf. n.Der., ne.Der.+*lvuk*, nw.Der.+*lūk*, Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr. s.Pem. s. Sur. w.Sus.
lūk nw.Lan.Chs., but w.Chs. *lūk*, n.Stf. nw.Der., e.Der.+*lvuk*, w.Der. s.War. n.Wor.
lvk Or.I.+*lāk*, wm.Sc. Ayr. w. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Cmb.
lvuk n.Stf. ne. & e.Der.
lœk w.Som.
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liəm Wm.
lim ne.Sc.
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lùm se.Lan.
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lord Inv., ne.Sc.+*lōrd*, sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*lwuərd*, nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*luəd*.
loəd n.Dur. e.Yks., se.Yks.+*luəd*, sw.Yks. em.Lan. n.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf., w.Som.+*lǫd*, *lòəd*.
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lǫrd I.Ma.+*lùrd*.
lòəd w.Som.
lōrd ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb.
luəd m.Cum. Wm. snw. & se.Yks.
luərd s.Sc. me.Nhb.
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lǫs Dor.
lòəz se.Lan.
lòz m.Shr.
lōs Ayr. Ant.
lōz Edb. Kcb. em. & sm.Lan., sw. Lan.+*luəz*, s.Chs., n.Der.+*lūz*, ne.Der.
luəz n. sm. & sw.Lan.
lūz Inv. Lth. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken.
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Louse, 171, 172, 381—*lais* s.Chs., nw.Der.+*laus*.
laus snw.Yks.+*lūs*, es.Yks. n. Lan. n. & nw.Der. Lei.
laəs n.Stf.
lās sw.Yks.+*leəs*, s.Lan.+*lāz*.
lāz sw. ms. & s.Lan.
leus s.Lin. se.Ken. e.Sus.
leəs sw.Yks.
lous I.Ma.
lus Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant.
lūs ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. snw. e. m. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
lvus s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *leus*, me. & w.Wil., e.Dev. *lüs*.
lus ne.Dev.
lüs e.Dev.
Love, 97, 249, 279—*liuv* n. & m. Cum.+*luv*.
ljuv se.Nhb.+*luv*.
lov ne.Sc.+*lvv*, Uls., I.Ma.+*lǫv*, n.Der. m.Shr. Dor. e.Dev.
lǫv Lth.+*lvv*, I.Ma.
lōv Or.I.
luv n. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw. Lin., s.Lin.+*lūv*, Rut., Lei. +*lùv*, m.Bck.+*lvv*.
lū s.Ayr. Peb.
lüv s.Lin.
lùf se.Lan.
lùv m. sw. & ms.Lan. s.Chs. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. ne.Shr.
lvv ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *lǫv*, Peb. *lū*, wm.Sc., s.Sc.+*lœv*, nw.Der. s.Oxf. m. Bck. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
lœv s.Sc.
lüv Sh.I.
Low, *adj.*, 128, 249, 348—*lau* se. Ken.
lā s.Sc.+*lāχ*. *liuχ*, n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*lō*, s.Nhb. n.Dur., Cum.+*lǫ*, but n.Cum. *loə*, Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*lou*, n. & nw.Lan.
là w.Wil.
leiχ Ant.
lēχ Sh. & Or.I., ne.Sc.+*ljaχ*, sn. Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*lō*, em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*lō*, sm. & s.Sc.
liuχ s.Sc.
ljaχ ne.Sc.
lof m.Yks.
lou snw. & sw.Yks. em.Lan., Lei.+*lō*, m.Nhp. s.Oxf.
loə n.Cum. m.Yks. Dev., but n. & nw.Dev. *lǫ*.
lǫ Cum. ne. & se.Yks. I.Ma., n. & nw.Lin.+*lō*, Dor., but e. Dor. *lō*, Som. n. & nw.Dev.
lòu e.Suf.
lō w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. nw. & s.Lin. Lei. m.Shr. Sus. e.Dor.
lvu Glo. ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
Lowmer, 398.
Lowmost, 398.
Lunge, 323.
Made, 43, 44, 45, 249, 339—
mad ne.Sc.+*med*.
maid se.Ken.
mād ne.Nrf.
med ne.Sc., wm.Sc.+*mèd*, but n.Ayr. *mēd*, n. em. & s.Lan. Sus., but e.Sus. *meəd*, e.Som.
meid Ant. m.Nhp., m.Bck.+*meəd*, *miəd*.
meəd n.Cum. m. & se.Yks.+*miəd*, sw. & ms.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. sw. Nhp. s.War. w.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Suf. e.Sus., Dor.+*miəd*, w.Som. sw.Dev.
mèd w.Frf. e.Per.+*mēd*, wm.Sc. s.Ayr.
mēd Or.I.+*mìd*, *mīd*, Inv. w. Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*miəd*, *mjed*, sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. me. Wil. Som., but nw.Som. *miəd*, e.Som. *med*, w.Som. *meəd*.
miad m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
miəd s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*mjed*, sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n. Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks., Glo.+*mīd*, m.Bck. nw. & w. Wil. Dor. nw.Som.
mìd Or.I.
mīd Or.I. m.Chs. Glo.
mjed se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
Mae, 398.
Maid, 48—*maid* s.Pem. Glo., ne. Nrf.+*meid*, se.Ken. nw. & w. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*mæid*, e. & w.Som.
mæid m.Nhp., e.Dor.+*maid*, s. Som.
meid Ant., n. & m.Bck.+*meəd*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n.Dev., sw. Dev.+*meəd*.
meəd e.Yks., m.Yks.+*miəd*, se. Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. s.Sur. Sus. sw.Dev.
mèd s.Sc.
mēd Sc., but s.Sc. *mèd*, se. & s. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. n.Ken. e.Cor.
miəd m.Yks. I.W.
mīd s.Chs.
Main, 48—*main* s.Pem. se. Ken. Wil., but w.Wil.+*mæin*, Dor. w.Som.
maind e.Som.
mæin w.Wil.+*main*.
mein Ant. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. Sus.
meən ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *mēn*, sw.Nhb. m.Yks., se.Yks.+*mēn*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf.
mèn s.Sc.
mēn Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & se. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Som.
mìn s.Dur.
mīn s.Chs. Lei.
Make, 43, 44, 45, 249, 340, 425, 429—*maik* Lon. se.Ken.
mak Sh.I.+*mæk*, Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc., sm. Sc.+*māk*, but Kcb. *mek*, Uls.+*mek*, *mēk*, s.Dur., Cum. +*mek*, but n.Cum.+*miek*, *miək*, n.Wm.+*mek*, w.Wm., s.Wm. +*mek*, Yks., but w.Yks. *mē*, ms.Yks.+*meə*, nw.Lan.+*miak*, em.Lan.+*mek*, *mē*, se.Lan., ms.Lan.+*mēk*, s.Lan.+*mek*, *mēk*, s.Stf.+*mek*, n. ne. & nw. Der.+*mē*, e. & w.Der., n.Lin. +*meək*, sw.Lin. n.Lei. e.War., Shr.+*mek*, *mē*, but ne.Shr.+*mīk*.
māk sm.Sc.
mæk Sh.I.
mēk s.Dev.
meik m.Nhp.+*mēk*, se.Hrt.+*miək*, ne.Nrf., Ess.+*mēk*.
mek Kcb. n.Ir., but Uls.+*mak*, *mēk*, Cum. n. & s.Wm. n. m. em. & s.Lan. s.Stf. s.Not., s. Lin.+*meək*, Rut. Lei., but n. Lei. *mak*, sw.Nhp.+*meək*, War., but e.War. *mak*, w. War. *meək*, *miək*, s.War. *meək*, Shr. e.Som., w.Som.+*meək*, e.Dev., sw.Dev.+*meək*.
meə ms.Yks.
meək n.Stf.+*mē*, *mēk*, n. nw. & s.Lin. sw.Nhp., w.War.+*miək*, s.War. s.Wor. s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*miək*, Bdf. w.Hrt., e.Suf.+*mēk*, n.Ken.+*miək*, e.Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *miək*, w.Som., n.Dev.+*mēk*, sw.Dev.
mē w.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *mek*, nw.Lan. *mak*, *miak*, m. Lan. *mek*, em.Lan.+*mak*, *mek*, sm.Lan. *mēk*, se.Lan. *mak*, sw.Lan. *mēk*, ms.Lan. *mak*, *mēk*, s.Lan. *mak*, *mek*, *mēk*, Chs., but m.Chs. *mēk*, s.Chs.+*mēk*, *mīk*, n.Stf. n. ne. & nw. Der. Not., but s.Not. *mek*, Lin., but n.Lin. *mak*, *meək*, nw.Lin. *meək*, sw.Lin. *mak*, s.Lin. *mek*, *meək*, Shr.
mēk Inv. Uls. sm. sw. ms. & s. Lan. I.Ma. m.Chs., s.Chs.+*mē*, *mīk*, n. & wm.Stf. s.Der. m.Nhp. n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*miək*, e.Oxf. nw.Hrt. s.Nrf. e. & w. Suf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus., but e. Sus. *meək*, n. & nw.Dev.
miak ne.Wm. nw.Lan.
miek n.Cum.+*miək*.
miək s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*mjek*, sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*mjek*, n.Cum. m.Wm. w.War. e. Hrf., Glo.+*mīk*, nw.Oxf. m. Bck. se.Hrt. n.Ken. I.W. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. nw.Som.
mīk s.Chs., ne.Shr.+*mek*, *mē*, Glo. sm.Hmp.
mjek se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
Malign, 270.
Malt, 39, 253—*malt* s.Ayr.+*māt*, Ant. s.Nhb. w.Dur.
mālt w.Som.
māt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. n.Nhb.
màt Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
molt sw.Yks. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s. Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
moət n.Cum.
mǫlt me.Wil. Dor. Som., but w. Som. *mālt*.
mǫt Ayr., but s.Ayr. *malt*, *māt*, Edb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. s.Chs. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. Sus.
mōt sw.Nhb.
Man, 30, 381—*man* Sh. & Or.I.

Cai., ne.Sc.+*mǎn*, sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *man*, *mǎn*, Peb. *mǎn*, wm.Sc. +*mǎn*, Keb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., but e.Dur. *mon*, n.Cum. + *mon*, e. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. e. m. & se.Yks., sw. Yks. +*mon*, n.Lan., m. & em. Lan.+*mon*, I.Ma., but n.I.Ma. +*mǎn*, n.Der. +*mon*, Lin.Lei., s.War. + *mon*, nw. & s.Oxf., n.Bck. Bdf. + *mon*, e.Suf. + *mæn*. Sus., but e.Sus. *mǎn*, w.Sus. *mæn*.

man Lth. +*mǎn*, Peb., m.Bck.+ *mon*, e.Sus.

mǎn ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *man*, Lth. s.Sc., Uls. + *mǎn*, but Ant. *man*, n.I.Ma.+ *man*.

mǎn Uls.

mæn ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Dev. w. Cor.

mǣn se.Ken.

meən w.Som.

mon e.Dur. n.Cum. n. sw. & ms. Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *man*, m. & em. Lan.+*man*, Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der., but n.Der. + *man*, Nhp. e. w. & s.War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. n. Wil.

Mane, 43, 44, 45, 249—*main* se. Ken. Dor.

mæn n.Lan. ne.Nrf. Sus. Som., but nw.Som. *mən*.

mein Ant.

meən sw.Nhb. m.Yks., se.Yks. +*miən*, sw.Yks. Lin. n.Stf. w. & s.War. s.Oxf., m.Bck.+*miən*, w.Hrt.

mēn w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *mē̄n*.

mē̄n Or.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*mən*, n.Dur. w.Wm. m. se. sw. & s. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der., Lei.+*mīn*, n.Shr. me.Wil. sw. Dev.

mian m.Cum. sw.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.

mien n.Cum.

miən s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*mjen*, s.Nhb. s.Dur. ne. e. & se.Yks. m.Bck. nw.Som.

mīn Lei.

mjen se.Nhb.

Mange, 206.

Many, 42, 231, 350—*mani* Inv.+ *meni*, sn.Sc., nnw.Yks.+*meni*, *moni*, snw.Yks.+*moni*, I.Ma. +*meni*, Lei.+*meni*, *moni*.

mæni me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *mini*.

meni w.Der.+*moni*.

meni Inv., s.Ayr.+*mini*, e.Cum.+ *moni*, m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks., se.Yks. n.Lan. + *moni*, nw. Lan., em.Lan.+*moni*, I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf., ne.Der.+*moni*, Lin. Lei. s.War. n.Hrf. e. & s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. n. & se. Ken. Sus. Som., but e.Som. *mini*, w.Som. *mini*, *mini*, Dev.

mēni s.Stf. Rut.+*moni*, m.Nhp. n.Shr. n.Bck.

mini Or.I. e.Dor. e.Som., w. Som.+*mini*.

mīni nw.Der.

monē Bch., Abd.+*moni*, w.Frf. e.Per.

moni Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. *monē*, Abd.+*monē*, Lth. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. + *mōni*, e.Cum. ne. nnw. snw. & e.Yks., m.Yks.+*mini*, se. & sw.Yks. Lan., but n. & em. Lan.+*meni*, e. & s.Stf. n. ne. e. w. & s.Der. Rut. Lei. e. & w.War. ne.Shr. Glo.

mōni em.Sc., but Lth. *moni*, Edb. *mini*, Peb. *minē*, wm. Sc.+*mini*, but n.Ayr. *minē*, s.Sc. n.Cum.

mini m.Yks.

mini Ant.

minē n.Ayr. Peb.

mini wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *minē*, s.Ayr.+*meni*, Edb. w. Som.

mini Uls., but Ant. *mini*.

Marble, 234, 276.

March, 367.

Mare, 65—*mæə(r)* Shr., but n. & m.Shr. *mā(r)*, ne.Shr. *miə(r)*, e.Oxf.

mā(r) Flt. n. & m.Shr. Oxf., but e.Oxf. *mæə(r)*, s.Oxf. *meə(r)*, ne. Cmb.

mǣ(r) nw.Der. se.Ken.

meə(r) nnw.Yks.+*miə(r)*.

meə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*miə(r)*, sw. Yks. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Wor. s.Oxf. Hnt. e.Suf. Sus. Dor., but e. Dor.+*miə(r)*, Som., but nw. Som. *miə(r)*, e.Dev.

mēr Sh.I. Inv., ne.Sc.+*mīr*, sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. me. Nhb.

mia(r) m.Cum.

miə(r) s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. wm.Stf. ne.Shr. Sur., e.Dor.+*meə(r)*, nw.Som. sw.Dev.

mir s.Sc.+*mir*, n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.

mir Ayr.+*mīr*, s.Sc.

mīr ne. & wm.Sc. Ayr. sm. Sc. Edb. Peb. Ant. se. & sw.Nhb.

mā(r) sm.Lan. s.Stf.

Mark, 340.

Marl, 298.

Marrow, 23, 229, 349—*mari* nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mare*, Lth.

mare Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *mārə*, s.Ayr. +*morə*, Peb. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan., sm.Lan.+*mərə*, se. sw. & s.Lan., I.Ma.+*mārə*, Stt. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf. Sus. w.Wil.

māri Edb.

mārə n.Ayr. I.Ma.

mærə Dor. Som. e.Dev.

mǣrə se.Ken.

morə s.Ayr.+*mərə*.

mərə sm.Lan.

Marry, 198.

Mason, 204, 233, 249—*maisn* se.Ken.

meisn Ant. m.Nhp.

mesn Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Lth. Edb.

meəsn n.Cum.+*miəsn*, sw.Yks.n. Stf. s.War. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. Sus. Dor.

mēsn w.Frf. e.Per.

mesn Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*miəsn*, *mjesn*, n.Dur. +*mjesn*, m.Cum., se.Yks. + *miəsn*, Lan., but s.Lan.+*miəsn*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. m.Shr.

miəsn Wm. nw.Yks.

mieən n.Cum.

miəsn me. & s.Nhb. m. & se.Yks. s.Lan. e.Dor. w.Wil.

mjesn s.Nhb. n.Dur.

Mass, 198.

Master, 208—*mastə(r)* s.Stf. + *mestə(r)*, Shr., but ne.Shr. *mestə(r)*, m.Shr. *mēstə(r)*.

māstə(r) w.Cor.+*mæstə(r)*.

mæstə(r) me.Wil.+*meəstə(r)*, w. Cor.

mestə(r) s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. ne. Shr. e.Sus.

mester ne.Sc., but Bnff. *mēstər*, nm.Sc.

meəstə(r) sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. Glo. me.Wil. w.Som. s.Dev.

mēstə(r) n.Dur. sm.Lan. m.Shr., e.Hrf.+*miəstə(r)*.

mēstər Bnff.

miəstə(r) n. & e.Hrf. nw.Som.

Mate, 43, 44, 45, 249—*mait* e. Ken.+*meət*, se.Ken.

mæit Ess.+*meət*.

mǣt ne.Nrf., sw.Dev.+*meət*.

meit s.Stf.+*mēt*, e.War., n.Bck. +*miət*, Bdf., nw.Hrt.+*meət*, *mēt*, se.Hrt.+*meət*, Hnt. Ess.

met wm.Sc.+*mēt*, nw.Nrf. n.Dev.

meət me. & sw.Nhb.+*mēt*, e. & m. Yks., se.Yks.+*mēt*, *miət*, sw. Yks. n.Stf. Lin., w.War.+ *miət*, n.Hrf., e.Oxf.+*mēt*, s.Oxf. se.Brks. m.Bck. nw. w. & se. Hrt. e.Suf., n.Ken.+*miət*, e. Ken. s.Sur., Sus.+*miət*, Dor., but e.Dor. *miət*, w.Som. sw. Dev. e.Cor.

mēt w.Frf. e.Per.

mēt Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb., s.Nhb. n. Dur.+*mjet*, n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. & se.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w. Chs. s.Stf. n. nw. & w.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. e. & w.Oxf. nw.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb.

miət ne. & se.Yks. w.War. nw. Oxf. n.Bck. n.Ken. Sus. I.W. w.Wil. e.Dor.

mīt Sh.I.

mīt Chs.

mjet s.Nhb. n.Dur.

Matter, 323.

Maw, 49, 348—*mā* Abd. me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Bdf. Dor.

mà Kcb.

meag sw.Yks.

mp Inv. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. m.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks., em.Lan.+ *mō*, sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf.

mō se.Nhb. em.Lan.

May, *v.*, 48—*ma* s.Nrf., e.Suf.+ *mei*.

mai n. & e.Hrf., Glo.+*mī*, s.Pem. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. s.Dev.

mæi m.Nhp. e.Som.

mǣ m.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*mē*, n. Lan. n. & nw.Der.

mei s.Sc.+*mē*. Ant. s.Stf. s.Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*mī* e.Suf. n.Dev.

meə sw.Nhb. se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt.

mē Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. w. & s. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Rut., Lei.+*mī*, but s.Lei. *mei*, n.Shr. m.Bck. n.Ken. Sus. w. Wil.

miə m.Yks.

mī m. & s.Chs. Lei. Glo. ne.Nrf.

[The unstressed forms are *me*, *mə*, rarely *ma*.]

Maze—*maiz* se.Ken.

meəz m. & se.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Sus. e.Dev.

mēz Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur m.Cum. Wm. n. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der., Rut.+*mīz*, ne. Nrf.

miəz e.Yks. w.Wil. nw.Som.

mīz Rut.

Me, 151, 235, 403—*mei* s.Sc., s. Nhb.+*mī*, n.Cum., ne. nw. & nnw.Yks. + *mī*, snw.Yks., m. nm. & sm.Yks.+*mī*, se.Lan. m. w. & s.Chs. n. & e.Stf., em.Stf.+*mī*, w.Stf. ne. e. w. & s.Der., Lei.+*mī*, m.Nhp. ne. Shr. e.Suf.

mī Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. nne. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. & w.Cum. Wm. n. ne. nw. nnw. e. m. nm. sm. w. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. e.Chs. em. wm. & s.Stf. nw.Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.Hrt. ne. & s. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

[The unstressed forms are *mi*, *mə*, rarely *me*.]

Meadow, 135, 229—*medə* sw. Nhb., Dur. Wm.+*mīdə*, Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.

mēdə w.Frf. e.Per.

mēdə n.Ayr.

midə Kcb. e.Suf. w.Som.

mīdi Lth. Edb.

mīdə s.Ayr. Peb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Wm.

Meagre, 323.

Meal flour, 59, 60—*mēl* Dor., but e.Dor.+*mīl*.

meil Ant.+*mīl*, sw. & ms.Yks., em.Lan.+*miəl*, sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Stf.

meəl se.Lan. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev.

mēl ne.Sc.+*miəl*, but Bch. Abd. *mīl*, w.Frf. e.Per.

mēl nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mīl*, s.Ayr. +*mīl*, *mīl*, Kcb. +*mīl*, Uls., but Ant. *meil*, *mīl*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. m.Shr. nw.Dev.

miəl ne.Sc. em.Lan. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil.

mil n. & s.Ayr.+*mīl*, Kcb. s.Sc.

mīl Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Lan. s.Lei. n.Ken. e.Dor.

Meal – repast, 131, 132—*meil* Ant. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf.

mēl Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.

Meal (contd.)—
mēl n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. I.Ma. m.Shr.
mial m.Cum. Wm.
miəl s.Sc. n.Nhb. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se. Ken.
mīl Inv. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Nrf. me. Wil.

Mean, *v.*, 137, 138, 249, 428, 433—
mæn Dor., but e.Dor. *mēn*, *miən*.
mein Ant., nnw. & snw.Yks.+ *miən*, n.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *min*.
meiən s.Chs.
meon e.Suf.
men Uls., but Ant. *mein*, I.Ma. s.Stf., Rut.+*mīn*, n. & s.Wor. m.Shr. w.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus. me.Wil., e.Dor.+*miən*, e. & w. Som. nw. sw. & s.Dev.
miən ne. e. nnw. snw. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*mīn*, sw.Yks. n. m. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Lin. s.War. s. Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dor. nw.Som.
min Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*mīn*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. n.Cum.
min Inv. ne. sn. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. ne.Der. Rut. s.Lei. n. Hrf. se.Ken.
mjen e.Oxf.

Mean, *adj.*, 137, 138, 428, 433—
mein Ant.+*mīn*, n.Stf. Sus.
meən Dor.
mēn I.Ma. s.Stf.
miən sw.Yks. n. m. & em.Lan. nw.Lin.
min w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*mīn*, Kcb.
mīn Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. es.Yks. s.Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

Meant, 140—*ment* Inv., n.Ayr. Lth.+*mīnt*, Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks., em.Lan.+*mənt*, sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor.
mint ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb.
mīnt n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. n. & m.Cum.
mənt em.Lan.

Measles, 220—*mazlz* sw.Yks.+ *mezlz*.
mæzlz e.Dor.
mēzlz wm.Stf.
meizlz Ant.
meəzlz n.Stf. e.Suf.
mezlz Kcb. n. me. & se.Nhb. s. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+ *miəzlz*, sw.Yks. n.nw. & s.Lan., Lei.+*mēzlz*, but s.Lei. *mīzlz*.
mēzlz s.Ayr.+*mīzlz*, se.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Lei. w. & s.War. n. & ne.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. me. Wil., w.Wil.+*miəzlz*, e.Som. n. & sw.Dev.
miəzlz e. m. & se.Yks. em. & sw. Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev.
mizlz Inv., ne.Sc.+*mvəlz*, w. Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr.+*mīzlz*, Edb. Peb. s.Nhb. n.Dur.
mīzlz wm.Sc., but n.Ayr.+*mizlz*, s.Ayr. sw.Nhb. n. & nw.Der. s.Lei. se.Ken.
mvəlz ne.Sc.
məzlz Lth.

Measure, 325.

Meat, 59, 60—*māt* Dor.+*mēt*.
meit Ant.+*mīt*, nnw.Yks.+*miət*, sw. & ms.Yks., n. & em.Lan.+ *miət*, sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan., n. Stf.+*mīt*, s.Stf.+*mēt*, e.Der. m. & sw. Nhp., w.War. m. Bck.+*mēt*.
meət ne.Sc., but Bch. *mīt*, Abd. *mēt*, *mīt*, e.Yks.+*miət*, Rut.+ *mēt*, *mīt*, e.Suf.
mèt Abd.+*mīt*, w.Frf. e.Per.
mēt Sh.I., sm.Sc.+*mīt*, Uls., but Ant. *meit*, *mīt*, se.Lan.+*miət*, I.Ma. Dnb. s.Stf. n.Der., ne. Der.+*mīt*, nw.Der. Rut., Lei. +*mīt*, n. w. & s.War. n.Wor. n.Shr., ne.Shr.+*mīt*, nw.Oxf. +*miət*, m.Bck. Nrf., s.Sur. e. & w.Sus.+*mīt*, nw. & me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor.
miat nw.Lan.+*miət*.
miət Wm.+*mīt*, ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*mīt*, n. nw. em. & se.Lan. Lin. nw. & s.Oxf. Bdf. Hnt.
mìt Ayr.+*mīt*, Kcb. s.Sc.
mīt Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. & wm. Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *mìt*, Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. se.Yks. n. & em.Stf. ne. & w.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. ne. Shr. n.Hrf. e. & se.Ken. s. Sur. e. & w.Sus.

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Meet, 142, 429—*meit* nnw.Yks. +*mīt*, snw.Yks. n. & em.Stf., Lei.+*mīt*.
meət e.Suf. w.Dor.
mēt ne.Nrf. me.Wil. sw.Dev.
mit n.Dev. w.Cor.
miət m.Yks.+*mīt*, s.Oxf. e.Dor.
mìt Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*mīt*, Kcb. s.Sc., n.Cum. +*mīt*, I.Ma.
mīt Inv. sn. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Uls. Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. nnw. e. m. se. sw. & es.Yks. Lan. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. ne.Shr. Ken. w.Wil. s.Som.

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men Sh.I. Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *min*, Lan. Chs., I.Ma. +*min*, Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. Ken Sus. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+ *min*, s.Som. n.Dev. Cor.
mēn e. & w.Som.
min m.Yks. I.Ma. ne.Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess., e.Dor.+ *men*.

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mæri e.Suf.
mārì se.Ken.
merè w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
meri Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *mari*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. e. & se.Yks. n. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw. Der. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf.
mirè Kcb.
miri ne.Sc.+*mvri*, but Bch. Abd. *mərè*, sm.Sc., but s. Ayr. *meri*, Kcb. *mirè*, Ant.
mori me. & s.Nhb.
muri m.Yks.
mvri Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. Brks. Sus.w.Wil.Dor.e.Som.e.Dev.
mərè Bch. Abd.
məri n.Ayr.nw.Cum.Wm.nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. em. & se.Lan. n.Der.

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mās m.Yks. sm.Lan.
màis m. & em.Lan., se.Lan.+ *mois*, s.Lan. s.Lin., Rut.+ *mois*, Lei. me.Nhp. s.War.
mæis n.Cum.
meis sn. & wm. Sc. Ayr. Uls., but Ant. *mais*, me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma. s.Chs., n.Stf.+*mois*, nw.Der.
mèis Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Kcb. s.Sc.
mīs Glo., Bdf.+*mois*, Cmb.+ *mīzn*, Nrf., Suf.+*mīzn*, Ess. Ken. Sur., but s.Sur. *mais*, Sus., but w.Sus. *mais*, Dev. +*mīz*, but n.Dev. *mais*.
mīz Dev.
mīzn Cmb. Suf.
mois se.Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Rut. Bdf.
mvis sw.Nhp. w.Hrt. me. & w. Wil. Dor.

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midg Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr., Edb.+*mədg*, Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. e. m. se. es. & ms.Yks. Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Suf. se.Ken. Dor. e.Dev.
mig sw.Yks.
mvdg sn.Sc.
mədg Lth. Edb.

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mait s.Nhb. n.Dur., m.Cum.+ *mīt*, Wm., nnw. & snw.Yks. +*meit*, es.Yks. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
màit em.Lan., s.Lan.+*mīt*, nw. Der. Rut. s.Lei. m.Nhp.
mæixt s.Sc.
mæit n.Cum.
mext w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *mixt*, sm.Sc., but s. Ayr. Kcb. *mixt*.
meit me.Nhb. s.Dur. nnw. snw. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma.
mèixt ne.Sc., but Bch. *mixt*. Abd. *mixt*, *mixt*.
mixt Abd +*mixt*, s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb.
mīt se. & sw.Nhb. m.Cum. m. Yks., sw.Yks.+*mōt*, m. sw. & s.Lan., n.Stf.+*moit*.
moit se.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *màit*, se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus.
mōt (rare) sw.Yks.
mvxt sn.Sc.
mvit w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
mixt Bch. Abd. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
mait ne.Nrf.

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maild Lth. Edb. n. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
māld sm.Lan.
màild em. se. & s.Lan. s.Lei.
meil n. & s.Ayr.+*meild*.
meild n. & s.Ayr. sw.Nhb.
mèild Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
mīld sw.Yks.
moild n.Stf. se.Hrt. se.Ken. Sus.
mvild me.Wil. Dor. Dev., but e. Dev. *mail*, Cor.
mviəl w.Som.

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maiəl n.Cum.+*mæil*, w.Wil.+ *mviəl*.
maiəld w.Som.+*mviəld*.
māl ne. e. se. & m.Yks. sm. ms. & s.Lan.
màil Ant. n. & em.Lan. s.Chs. nw. & w.Der., Rut. Lei.+*moil*, nw.Oxf., m.Bck.+*moil*.
mæil n.Cum.
meil ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *mèil*, sn.Sc. Ayr. Uls., but Ant. *màil*, me. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur.
mèil Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb.
moil se.Lan. n. em. wm. & s.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus., but w.Sus. *mail*.
mvil w.Hrt. Ess. nw.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *məil*, e.Dev.
mviö me.Wil.
mviəl w.Wil.
mviəld w.Som.
məil e.Dor.
maild ne.Nrf.

Milk, 70, 249, 253—*melk* ne.Sc. + *mvlk*, but Bch. *milk*, Abd. *milk*, *mèlk*, wm.Sc.+*mvlk*, s. Sc., n.Cum.+*milk*, m.Yks.+ *milk*, *miəlk*, Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus. Dor., but e.Dor. *mèlk*.
mèlk sm.Sc.+*mvlk*, but s.Ayr. +*milk*, Kcb. *milk*.
milk Bch., Abd.+*mèlk*, s.Ayr.+ *mvlk*, Peb. Kcb. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. Chs. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. sw.Dev. w.Cor.
miòk me.Wil.
miəlk m.Yks. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *melk*.

mjolk w.Wil.
mɒlk Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mɒlk*, wm. & sm.Sc., Lth. Edb. + *mɒlk*, n. Bck. w.Som. e.Dev.
mɒlk Inv. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. e.Dor. e.Som. n. Dev.
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mil Inv. + *mɒl*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. n.Lan., em.Lan. + *mɒl*, sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. se. Ken. Sus.
milh sw.Yks. s.Lan. Chs. ne. Der.
mil w.Som. e.Dev.
mɒl Bch. Abd. + *mɒl*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mɒl*, n.Ayr. + *mɒl*.
mɒl Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. em. Lan.
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maind Or.I. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks., e. se. & sw.Yks. + *mānd*, es.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., sw.Lan. + *mānd*, n.Der. Lin., but s.Lin. *màind*, s.War. s.Oxf. e.Suf. s. Sur. w.Sus.
mānd ne.Yks. + *mind*, e. m. se. & sw.Yks. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan.
màin Ant. I.Ma.
màind em.Lan. s.Chs. wm.Stf. nw.Der., e.Der. + *moind*, s. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Sus., but e.Sus. *mom*, w.Sus. *maind*.
mem wm.Sc. + *mvin*, but n.Ayr. + *meind*, s.Ayr.
meind sn.Sc. n.Ayr. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *mein*, Kcb. *mèin*, s.Sc. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur.
mèin Bch. Abd. Kcb.
mèind Inv. w.Frf. e.Per.
mind ne.Yks.
mīnd ne.Dev., e.Dev. + *mvind*.
moin e.Sus.
moind se.Lan. n. e. & s.Stf. e. Der. w.War. Glo. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken.
mvin wm.Sc. nw. & w.Wil. nw. & e.Som., w.Som. + *mvind*, s. Dev.
mvind s.Wor. n.Hrf. w.Hrt. me. Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
mɒind ne.Nrf.
Mine, *pron.*, 154, 244—*main* Sh. & Or.I. Cai., ne.Sc. + *mein*, but Bch. Abd. *mèin*, Lth. Edb. Ant., n.Cum. + *mein*, e. & m. Cum., w.Cum. + *mein*, Wm. nnw.Yks., sw.Yks. + *moin*, ms.Yks. n.Lan., nw.Lan. + *màin*, sw.Lan. n.Der. + *mān*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. w.Som. n.Dev.
mān ne. m. & nm.Yks. sw.Lan., ms.Lan. + *màin*, n.Der.
màin nw. & em.Lan., se.Lan. + *moin*, ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. ne. nw. & s.Der. s.Lei. m.Nhp. w. Suf. Ess. Sus.
mein ne. & sn.Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *mèin*, Uls., but Ant. *main*, me. & se.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & w. Cum.
mèin Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc.
moin sw. & s.Yks. se. & s.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *màin*, e.War. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. se.Ken.
mvin nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. w.Hrt. n.Ken. Hmp., but sm.Hmp. *mɒin*, w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Dev.
mɒin e.Hrf., Glo. + *mwɒin*, nc. Nrf. sm.Hmp.
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mɒnt w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
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mǣþ e.Dor.
merþ s.Sc.
meþ nw.Der. s.Lin. Dor., but e. Dor. *mǣþ*.
meəþ Rut. + *mōþ*, e.Som.
mirþ ne.Sc. + *mvrþ*, but Bch. Abd. *mɒrþ*, Kcb.
morþ me. se. & sw.Nhb.
moþ ne. & e.Yks., se.Yks. + *mōþ*.
mǭþ s.Nhb.
mvrþ ne. sn. & wm.Sc.
mvþ Suf.
mɒrþ Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr.
mōþ s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin., but s.Lin. *meþ*, Rut. Lei.
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mɒks Inv. Bch. Abd. n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
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men ne.Sc. + *mīn*, but Bch. *mōn*, Abd. *mēn*, *mōn*.
mēn Abd. + *mōn*, sn.Sc. + *mòn*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. + *mōn*, Lth. Edb.
mian nnw.Yks. + *mion*, snw.Yks.
mien n.Cum.
mòn s.Sc. se.Nhb. Wm. nnw. Yks.
mòn sn.Sc.
mōn Or.I. ne.Sc.
moon e.Yks. + *muon*, n.Stf. Sus., but e.Sus. *mòon*.
mòon n.Nhb. se.Lan. n. & nw. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Sus. me.Wil.
mōn Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. + *mēn*, Kcb. Ant. me. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., em.Lan. + *muon*, sw. Lan., s.Lan. + *muon*, I.Ma. s. Chs. n.Der. Lei. ne.Nrf.
muon m.Cum. e. m. se. & sw. Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. Bdf. e.Suf. w.Wil.
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màis I.Ma.
màist em.Lan.
meist n.Stf.
mèist Abd. Peb.
mois se.Yks. + *moist*, n.Bck.
moist Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. se. m. & sw. Yks. n. & se.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. se.Ken. n.Dev.
mòis w.Som.
mvist s.Wor. s.Nrf. w.Wil.
mɒist ne.Nrf. I.W.
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mondɔ n.Cum. + *mundɔ*, n. & nw.Lan., em.Lan. + *mundi*, *mundɔ*.
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mundɔ sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but snw. Yks. + *mundi*, em.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin.
mūndi s.Stf.
mùndi sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. wm.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. n.Shr.
mùndɔ s.Lan. I.Ma.
mvndē Abd. + *mvndi*, *mvnindi*, *mvnəndē*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. + *mvndi*, Kcb. s.Sc.
mvndē w.Frf. e.Per. + *mvnəndē*.
mvndi Bch. + *mvnindi*, Abd., wm.Sc. + *mvnəndi*, but n.Ayr. *mvndē*, s.Ayr. + *mvndē*, Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Som.
mvnindi Bch. Abd.
mvnəndē ne.Sc., but Bch. *mvndi*, *mvnindi*, Abd. + *mvndē*, *mvndi*, *mvnindi*, sn.Sc. sm. Sc., but s.Ayr. *mvndē*, *mvndi*.
mvnəndē w.Frf. e.Per.
mvnəndi wm.Sc.
Monger, 32, 229—*muŋgə(r)* em. Lan. + *muŋə(r)*, n.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Lei.
muŋgər Wm.
muŋə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Der.
mùŋgə(r) sw. & s.Lan.
muŋgər I.Ma.
mvŋgə(r) s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. Som.
mvŋir Bch. Abd.
mvŋə(r) se.Ken. Sus.
mvŋər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
Month, 169, 378, 382—*munþ* Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. e.War. e.Suf.
mùnþ sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. m.Nhp.
mvnt e.Sus.
mvnþ Sc. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Som. e.Dev.
Moon, 162, 163, 249—*min* wm. Sc. + *mæn*, *mīn*, s.Ayr.
mian me.Nhb., s.Nhb. + *mjan*, *mīn*, n.Dur. + *mjan*, n.Cum. + *mòn*, m.Cum., ne.Wm. snw. Yks. + *mūn*, em. & se.Lan., n. Stf. + *mvun*, wm.Stf. + *mūn*, s. Stf., e.Der. + *mūn*, *mvun*, s. Der., Rut. + *mūn*, Lei. + *mūn*, *mvun*, w.War., ne.Shr. + *mūn*, *mvun*, Bdf. Lon.
miūn ne.Nrf. n.Dev.
mion se.Nhb. + *mjun*, s.Dur. n. Cum. Wm. ne. e. m. & se. Yks., nw.Lan. + *mūn*.
mòn ne.Sc. + *mīn*.
mīn ne.Sc. sw.Nhb.
mjun se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
mōn m.Nhp. + *mūn*, *muun*.
muin sw. & ms.Yks.
mun m.Shr. + *mūn*, w.Wil.
muən s.Lin., me.Wil. + *mūn*, e. Dor.
mūn Inv. Uls. n. & s.Nhb. ne. Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. nw. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt., em.Stf. + *mvun*, wm.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. ne. m. em. se. & s.Shr. e.Hrf. w. & s.Oxf. nw. Hrt. nw.Nrf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil.
mùn n.Wor.
mvun n. e. & em.Stf. ne. e. & w. Der. Lei. m.Nhp. ne.Shr.
mœn Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *min*, *mīn*, s.Ayr. *min*, s.Sc.
mǣn Kcb. w.Som., sw.Dev. + *mīn*.
mīn sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *min*, Kcb. *mǣn*.
mūn em. & wm.Sc. e.Suf. e. & sw.Dev.
Moor, 165, 249—*miur* sn.Sc. + *mǣr*.
miu(r) n.Cum. + *mūr*, n.Stf.
miū(r) ne.Nrf. + *mo(r)*.
mi(r) w.Wm.
mīr ne.Sc. + *mjur*, but Bch. Abd. + *mūr*.
mjur ne.Sc.
mo(r) ne.Nrf.
mǭ(r) e.Suf.
mò(r) nw.Lin. e.Dev.
mōr me. & se.Nhb.
mu(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *mi(r)*, Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf.
mūr Inv., Bch. Abd. + *mīr*, sw. Nhb. n.Cum.
muə(r) e.Stf.
mǣr Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc. + *mūr*, Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
mūr nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mǣr*, wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
mɒu(r) s.Dur.
More, 126, 398, 444—*mā(r)* snw. Yks. + *mo(r)*, *mua(r)*.
me(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. n.Wm., s.Wm. + *mia(r)*, ne. Yks., nnw. & snw.Yks. + *mia(r)*, e. & m.Yks., nm.Yks. + *mie(r)*, *mue(r)*, se.Yks. + *mi(r)*, *mue(r)*, n.Lan. + *mia(r)*, nw. Lan. + *mia(r)*.
mer Ant., se.Nhb. + *mēr*, sw. Nhb., n.Cum. + *mēr*, *mir*.
mēr Sc., but sn.Sc. *mōr*, me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum.

More (contd.)—
miə(r) m.Wm.+*miə(r)*, s.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan.
miə Wm., but n.Wm. *meə(r)*, m.Wm.+*miə(r)*, s.Wm. *meə(r)*, *miə(r)*, nm.Yks.
miər n.Cum.
moə(r) nne.Nhb. Rut., Lei. m. Nhp. ne.Shr.+*muə(r)*, e.Hrf.+*môə(r)*, *muə(r)*, Glo. + *muə(r)*, ne. & s.Nrf., n.Ken.+*muə(r)*, e.Sus.me.Wil.,e.Dor.+*muə(r)*.
mǭ(r) se.Yks., Bdf.+*muə(r)*, w. Suf. Ess. se.Ken.
môə(r) n.Stf.+*muə(r)*, wm.Stf. n. & nw.Lin., e.War.+*muə(r)*, e. Hrf., nw.Oxf. + *muə(r)*, nw. Nrf., e.Suf. w.Som. + *muə(r)*, Dev., but sw.Dev. *muə(r)*.
mōr sn.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *meər*.
muə(r) nm. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. e. em. & s.Stf. Der. m. & s. Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s. War. n.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf., but nw.Oxf. +*môə(r)*, Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. w. & se.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *moə(r)*, sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. nw. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev.
Morning, 87, 229, 231, 274—*mānin* s.War. w. & s. Wor. Brks., but nm.Brks. *mānən*, ne.Nrf. + *mǭnin*, n.Ken. Sus. m.Hmp. w.Dor. e. sw. & s. Dev.
mānən nm.Brks. me.Wil. Dor., but w.Dor. *mānin*.
mornin s.Ayr. sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
mornən ne.Sc.+*mōrnən*, I.Ma.+*mùrnin*.
moənin sw.Yks. em.Lan.
mǭnin s.Nhb. Dur. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. m. Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken., w.Som. +*môənin*.
môənin m.Cum. w.Som.
mornin n.Ayr. + *mōrnən* Kcb. Ant.
mōrnən ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. n.Ayr.
muənin Wm.
murnin I.Ma.
Morsel, 217.
Most, 121, 122, 244, 249, 398—*meist* Ant.
mest ne.Sc.+*mēst*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *mèst*.
meəst n.Cum.+*miest*, *miəst*, m. Yks., n.Lan.+*muəst*.
mèst sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
mēst Sh. & Or.I. ne. & em.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *mōst*, sm. Sc., Uls.+*mōst*, but Ant. *meist*, se.Nhb.+*mjest*, ne.Yks.+*miəst*, se.Yks. +*muəst*, *mǭst*.
miast m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. nw.Lan.
miest n.Cum.
miəst s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. & se.Yks.
mīst sw.Nhb.
mjest se. & s.Nhb.
moust m.Nhp.
moəst es.Yks. n.Lin., w.Oxf.+*muəst*, Bdf.
mǭs w.Som.+*môəs*.
mǭst se.Yks. e.Som. sw.Dev.
môəs w.Som.
môəst se.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Sur. w.Sus. me.Wil.,w.Wil.+*muəst*, e.Dev.
mōs I.Ma.
mōst n.Ayr. Uls., s.Lan.+*muist*, n.Der. Rut. Lei.e.Hrf.ne.Nrf. se.Ken.
muist sm.Lan.+*muəst*, s.Lan.
must nw.Der.+*mūst*, ne.Shr.+*muəst*, e.Suf.
muəst sw.Yks. n. em. sm. sw. & ms.Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. s.Lin. ne.Shr. e.Oxf. w.Hrt. w.Wil.
mūst nw.Der. s.War.
mœust s.Chs.
mvôəst Dor.
mwvst w. & s.Oxf.
Moth, 316.
Mother, 169, 229, 231, 297—*midir* Bch. Abd.+*miðir*.
midər Sh. & Or.I., ne.Sc.+*miðər*, but Bch. Abd. *midir*, *miðir*.
miðir Bch. Abd.
miðər ne. & nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Peb. *mvðər*,wm.&sm.Sc.,Uls. +*məðər*, but Ant. *mvðər*, se. Nhb.
moðə(r) s.Lan.+*muðə(r)*, *miðə(r)*, n.Stf.+*muðə(r)*,*mvðə(r)*, e.Stf., em.&wm.Stf.+*mvðə(r)*, n.& w. Der. Rut., Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. s.War.+*mvðə(r)*,nw.&sw.Dev.
moðər I.Ma.
mǭðə(r) e. & w.Som.
môðə(r) n.Dev.
mudðə(r) Wm., nnw.Yks. + *mudə(r)*, *muðə(r)*, n.Lan. + *miðə(r)*.
mudðər n.Cum.+*muðər*.
mudə(r) s.Dur.+*muðə(r)*,m.Cum. nnw. snw.&m.Yks., nw.Lan. nw.Lin.+*muðə(r)*.
muðə(r) s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. ne. nnw. e. se. sw. es. & ms.Yks. nw. em.&s.Lan. n.&s.Stf.nw. & s.Lin., m.Bck.+*mvðə(r)*.
muðər me. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
miðə(r) n. m. sm. se. sw. ms. & s. Lan. w. & s.Chs. Flt., ne. & e. Der.+*mvðə(r)*, e. & w.War., n. Wor.+*mvðə(r)*,n.Shr.,ne.&se. Shr.+*mvðə(r)*, n.Bck.
mvdə(r) n. & se.Ken.
mvðə(r) n. em. & wm.Stf. ne. e. nw. & s.Der. m.Lin. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. n. & s. Wor. ne. m. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Nrf. Suf. s. Sur. Sus. Dor. Wil. Som., but e. & w.Som. *mǭðə(r)*, Cor.
mvðər, sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. Ant.
mədər Uls.
Mourn, 97—*morn* sw.Nhb. n. Cum.
moən s.Lei. me.Wil.
môən em.Lan.+*mōn*, se.Lan. se. Ken.
mōn s.Nhb. em.Lan.
muən m.Cum. sw.Yks. s.Lan. e. & s.Oxf.
mùrn Ant. I.Ma.
mvrn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc.
mūn Dor. Som. Dev.
mən n.Lan.n.Stf.n.Der.nw.Lin.
Mouse, 171, 172, 249, 328, 381, 383—*mais* s.Chs.+*mvus*, n. Stf.+*maəs*, n.Der.+*mās*, nw. Der.+*maus*.
maus nnw. & snw.Yks.+*mūs*, es.Yks.n.Lan.nw.Der.s.Lei., w.Som. + *mvuz*.
maəs n.Stf.
mās sw.Yks.+*meəs*, ms.Yks. s. Lan. n.Der.
mǣs sm. se. sw. & ms.Lan.
meus Uls., but Ant. *mus*, s.Lin. se.Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus.
meəs sw.Yks.
mjaus Lei. + *mvus*, but s.Lei. *maus*.
mous I.Ma.
mus sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Peb. s.Sc. Ant.
mūs ne.Sc Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e.m.&se.Yks.n.&nw.Lin.
mvus s.Chs. Rut. Lei. n.& m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. w. Wil. e.Dor.
mvuz w.Som.
məus Glo. ne.Nrf.
məüs e.Dev.
Mouth, 171, 172, 316—*maiþ* s. Chs.+*mvuþ*, nw.Der.+*mauþ*.
mauð w.Som.
mauþ nnw.Yks.+*mūþ*,snw.Yks. +*mū*, es.Yks. n.Lan. e.Stf., n. Der.+*mvuþ*, nw.Der. s.Lei.
məəþ n.Stf.
māþ sw.Yks.+*meəþ*, ms.& s.Lan. ne. & e.Der.
mǣþ sm. se. & sw.Lan.
meuþ Uls., but Ant. *muþ*, s.Lin., Lei.+*mvuþ*, but s.Lei. *mauþ*, n.Wor. s.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus.
meəþ sw.Yks.
mouþ I.Ma.
muþ w.Frf. e.Per.+*mū*, Ayr. sm. Sc., but Kcb. *mūþ*, Peb. Ant.
mū ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *muþ*, snw.Yks.
mūt Or.I.
mūþ wm.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. e. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
mvuþ s.Chs. n.Der. Rut. Lei. sw. Nhp. n.Hrf. e.& s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Dor. w.Wil.
məuþ Glo. ne.Nrf.
məüþ e.Dev.
Move, 215—*mùuv* em.Lan.+*muv*, se.Lan. s.Stf.
mīv ne.Sc. ne.Nrf.+*mvv*, e.Suf.
muəv s.Oxf.
muv Ant., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*mūv*, w.Wm. em.Lan. Sus.
mūv Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Not. Lin. se.Ken. me.Wil.
mvv ne.Sc. e.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. w.Som.
mæv s.Sc.
mǖv e.Dev.
Mow, 127, 425, 430, 432—*mau* wm.Sc.+*mǭ*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. se.Lan. n.Shr. se.Ken.
mā Sh.I. s.Ayr. Ant. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*mō*, nnw. & snw. Yks. n.Lan.
mà Peb. Kcb.
mǡ s.Sc. w.Wil.
mou ne.Sc. n.Nhb. n.Stf. s.Lei. n.Wor. s.Oxf.
moə m. & sw.Yks.
mǭ wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. ne. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw. Lin. Glo. Dor.
môu e.Suf.
mō Uls., but Ant. *mā*, se. & sw. Nhb. s. Dur. n.Cum. Wm. e. Yks. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. m.&s.Lin.Lei.,but s.Lei. *mou*, m.Shr.+*mvu*, s.Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *mvu*, e.Som.
mvu m.Shr. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. me.Wil.
mǣ nw.Dev.
məü e.Dev.
Much, 118, 254, 341—*mikl* wm. Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.+*mvkl*, Wm. snw.Yks.+*mitf*.
mitf s.Dur. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. Lan., nw.Lan. +*mutf*, se. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*mùtf*, s. Lan., Chs. + *mùtf*, n.Der. + *mutf*, ne. & nw.Der.
motf e.Suf. +*mutf*.
mukl me. & se.Nhb. n.Cum.+ *mutf*.
mutf me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. e. & m.Cum. es.Yks. nw. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei., e. War.+*mùtf*, ne.Shr., m.Bck. +*mvtf*, e.Suf.
mùtf ms.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. wm. Stf. e.Der. s.Lei. ne.Nhp., m. Nhp. +*mvtf*, e.War. s.Wor. n. & se.Shr.
mvkl Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*mikl*, Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
mvtf Ant. m.Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. m. Bck. se.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf., but e.Suf. *motf*, *mutf*, Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
Muck, 118—*muk* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan. +*mùk*, I.Ma. Chs. Stf. n.Der. Lin.
mūk Sus.
mùk em. se. sw. & s.Lan. ne. & w. Der. Lei. s.Wor.
mvk Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm.sm. & s.Sc. Ant. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
Muckle, 339.
Murder, 115, 229, 297—*modər* nw.Lin.
mǭðə(r) n.Lan.
mǭdə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. & sm. Lan.
mvrdir Bch. Abd.
mvrdər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
mǖdə(r) se.Ken. me.Wil.
mərdər Ant., I.Ma.+*mərðər*.
mərdər I.Ma.
mādə(r) m.Cum. Wm., em.Lan.+ *məðə(r)*, se. & sw.Lan. Stf. n. Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. Dor. Som e.Dev.
mədə(r) sw.Yks. em. & s.Lan.
Music, 226.
Mussel, 326, 339.
Must, *v.*, 169—*mos* w.Som.+ *most*, *mvs*.
most Uls. w.Som.
mus se.Yks.
must s.Nhb. n.Cum. ne. & sw. Yks. em.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s. Lin.
mùs I.Ma.

mùst Lei. m.Nhp. e.War.
mvs Ess.+*mvst*, Dor. e. & w. Som.
mvst s.Sc. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. s. Som. e.Dev.
məs m.Lin.
məst n.Hrf.

My, 157, 235, 412, 413—*mai* Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb., s. Nhb. Dur.+*mā*, m.Cum., w. Cum.+*mei*, Wm. n. nw. e. & sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*mài*, nw. Lan., sw.Lan.+*mài*, n.Der. Lin. e.Suf.Ess.w.Som.w.Cor.
mā wm.Sc., s.Sc.+*mà*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. nm.Yks., s.Lan.+*mài*, *mộ*.
mài n. m. em. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs., n.Stf.+*moi*, wm.Stf. ne. & nw.Der., Lei.+*moi*, m.Nhp. w.War. n. & s.Wor.
mà s.Sc.
mei n. & w.Cum.
moi n. & s.Stf. e.Der. Lei. e. War. m.Bdf. e.Hrt. se.Ken. e.Sus.
mộ s.Lan.
mvi n. & e.Hrf. n. nw. & s.Oxf. s.Nrf.n.Ken.w.Sus.Dor. Cor., but w.Cor. *mai*.
mui Glo. Hmp. I.W.
[The unstressed forms are *ma*, *mi*.]

Nail, 48—*nail* n.Wor.+*neil*, s. Pem. Glo., ne.Nrf.+*neil*, Ess. se.Ken. me.Wil., w.Wil. +*neəl*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*naiəl*, e.Som.
naiəl e.Dor.+*nail*, w.Som.
nēl Uls., but Ant. *neil*, nnw.Yks. n.Lan.
neil Ant. s.Lei. n.Wor., Bdf.+*neəl*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken., Sus.+*neəl*, n.Dev.
neəl ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *nēl*, se. Nhb.+*njel*, sw.Nhb. e. & m. Yks., se.Yks.+*nēl*, *nīl*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin., w.War.+*niəl*, s. Oxf.m.Bck.Bdf.w.Hrt.s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil. w.Cor.
nēl Sc., but ne.Sc. *neəl*, me. & s. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw. & se.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut.
niəl nw.Lan. w.War.
nīl se.Yks. w. & s.Chs. wm.Stf. Lei., but s.Lei. *neil*, ne.Shr.
njel se.Nhb.

Name, 43, 44, 45, 249—*naim* m.Nhp. +*neəm*, *nēm*, Glo.+*nēm*, *niəm*, *nīm*, Brks.+*niəm*, but nm.Brks. *nēm*, se.Brks. *neəm*, w.Suf., Ess.+*næim*, *neim*, *neəm*, e.Ken.+*neəm*, se. Ken.
næim Ess.
nǣm ne.Nrf., sm.Hmp.+*niəm*, s.Som.
neim Ant., s.Stf.+*neəm*, *nēm*, Lei.+*nēm*, *nīm*, but n.Lei. *neəm*, sw.Nhp.+*neəm*, n.Bck. nw.Hrt.+*neəm*, *niəm*, se.Hrt. +*niəm*, Hnt. Ess.
nem Sh.I., Inv.+*nēm*, ne.Sc.+*nēm*, *nēm*, nm.Sc.+*nēm*, *niəm*, *nīm*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *nèm*, m.Shr.

neəm em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *nēm*, me.Nhb.+*niəm*, n.Dur.+*naam*, *njem*, n.Cum.+*niem*, *neəm*, snw.Yks.+*niəm*, sw. & s.Yks. n.Lan.+*nēm*, nw.Lan.+*nēm*, *niam*, *niəm*, se.Lan.+*niəm*, I.Ma. n.Stf.+*nēm*, s.Stf. Lin. n.Lei. m. & sw.Nhp., e.War.+*nēm*, *niəm*, w.War.+*niəm*, s. War.+*nēm*, *niəm*, n.Wor., n. Hrf.+*nēm*, e.Hrf.+*nēm*, *niəm*, s.Pem., e.Oxf.+*nēm*, s.Oxf. se.Brks. n.Bck., m.Bck. Bdf. +*niəm*, nw. & w.Hrt. se.Cmb., e.Suf.+*nēm*, Ess., n.Ken.+*niəm*, e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., but e.Sus.+*niəm*, Dor., but e.Dor. +*niəm*, w.Som., e.Dev.+*niəm*, sw.Dev. e.Cor.
nēm ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*nēm*, w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*nēm*, Lth. Edb.
nēm Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *neim*, sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma., Chs.+*nīm*, Flt. n. & e.Stf., em. & wm.Stf.+*nīm*, s.Stf. n.Der., ne.Der.+*nīm*, nw.e. & s.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr., ne.Shr.+*nīm*, em. se. & s.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. nm.Brks. m. Cmb. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. me. Wil. n. & s.Dev.
niam n.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm.+*niəm*, m. Wm. *niəm*, nnw. & snw.Yks. nw.Lan.
niem n.Cum.
niəm nm. & s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*njem*, sw.Nhb.+*nīm*, s.Nhb.+*njem*, s.Dur. n.Cum., n.Wm.+*niam*, m.Wm. ne. snw. e. m. nm. & se.Yks. nw. & se.Lan. e. w. & s.War. e.Hrf. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks.n.&m.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. n.Ken., e. Sus.+*neəm*, sm.Hmp. Wil., but me.Wil. *nēm*, e.Dor.+*neəm*, nw. & e.Som. e.Dev.
nim Or.I.+*nīm*.
nīm Or.I. nm.Sc. sw.Nhb. Chs. Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. ne.Shr. Glo.
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nār ne. & sn.Sc.+*nīr*.
nǣr n.Ayr.+*nīr*, Lth. Edb.
ner wm.Sc.+*nīr*, but n.Ayr.+*nǣr*.
nea(r) n.Stf., Lei.+*niə(r)*, e.Suf.
near n.Nhb.
nier n.Cum.
niə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. n. em. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
nior Inv. s.Sc. Uls. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
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nēt Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *neit*, s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Glo. me. Wil. Dor. w.Som.
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nēd s.Stf. n.Wor. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. Sus.
nid me.Wil., Dor.+*nīd*.
niəd m.Yks. s.Lin. e.Dev.
nìd Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum., I.Ma.+*nīd*.
nīd Or.I. Inv. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n. Cum. *nìd*, Wm. nnw. e. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Der. Lin., but s.Lin. *niəd*, Rut. Lei. s. Oxf. Ken. sw.Hmp. Dor.

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neild e.Stf.
neədl e.Suf.
nēdl n.Wor. ne.Shr.
nidl War. s.Wor. Glo. ne.Nrf. Sus., but w.Sus. *nīld*, w.Wil. Dor. nw.Som. n. & nw.Dev., Cor.+*nīl*.
nil s.Som.
niədl m.Yks., se.Yks.+*nīdl*, e. Dev.
niəl w.Som.
nidl Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma.
nīdl wm.Sc. Lth. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. e. se. sw. es. & ms.Yks. n. em. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*nīld*, Oxf. m.Bck. Ken.
nīl Wxf., Dev.+*nīld*, but n. & nw. Dev. *nidl*, e.Dev. *niədl*, Cor.
nīld w.Yks. sw.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs.+*neidl*, nw.Der. Lei. Shr., but ne.Shr. *nēdl*, w.Sus. e.Som. Dev.

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nā I.th.
nǣ m.Cum. w.Wil.
nei sw.Nhb. s.Dur. Wm. ne. snw. & e.Yks., m.Yks.+*niə*, se.Yks.+*nē*, sw.Yks. sw.Lan., n.Der.+*nē*, ne.Der. s.Lei., Rut.+*nē*, s.Oxf. Nrf. e.Suf. e. Dev.
nea n.Stf. nw.Lin.
nē Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. se. Yks. nw. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Rut.
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nī s.Chs. Lei., but s.Lei. *nei*.

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naibər Ant.
nābə(r) s.Nrf.+*njābə(r)*, e.Suf.
nābə(r) e.Cum., w.Cum.+*nebə(r)*, n.Wm.+*nēbə(r)*, n.Lan. e.Dor.
nebə(r) nne.Nhb. m. & w.Cum. m. & s.Wm. snw.Yks., sw. Yks.+*neəbər*, nw. & m.Lan. nw.Oxf.
neibə(r) Dur., but n.Dur. *naibə(r)*, e.Yks., se.Yks.+*neəbə(r)*, n. Stf.+*nībə(r)*, s.Lei., e.Dev.+*neəbə(r)*.
neibər me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*nībər*, *njebər*, sw.Nhb.
neəbə(r) m.Yks., nm.Yks.+*niəbə(r)*, se. & sw.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.Suf. w.Sus. e. Dev.
nēbə(r) n.Wm. nnw. es. ms. & s. Yks. sm. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan. +*nībə(r)*, n. & nw.Der. Rut., n.Lei.+*nībə(r)*, m.Nhp. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Ess. n.Ken., e.Sus.+*niəbə(r)*, I.W. w.Dor. sw. Dev.
nēbər Uls.+*nībər*, but Ant. *naibər*, I.Ma.
niəbə(r) nm.Yks. e. & w.War. e. Sus. w.Wil.
nìbər Cai. sn.Sc., nm.Sc.+*nībər*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *nìpər*, em. & wm.Sc.+*nībər*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr.+*nībər*, s.Sc.
nìpər ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *nībir*, *nīpir*, w.Frf. e.Per.
nībir Bch. Abd.+*nīpir*.
nībə(r) em. se. ms. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. w.Der. n.Lei. ne.Shr.
nībər Or.I. nm. em. & wm.Sc. s. Ayr. Uls. se.Nhb. n.Cum.
nīpir Bch. Abd.
njābə(r) s.Nrf.
njebər se.Nhb.
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nedər Sh.I.+*nèdər*, *nidər*, Or.I.+*nēðər*.
neðə(r) nne.Nhb., e.Hrf.+*nīðə(r)*, *nəiðə(r)*, se.Hrt. n.Ken. s.Dor. nw.Dev.
neðər Cai., s.Sc.+*nèðər*, Ant.
neiðə(r) sw.Lan.+*nīðə(r)*, nw.Lin. +*neəðə(r)*.
neədə(r) nm.Yks.+*neəðə(r)*.
neəðə(r) m.Yks.+*neðə(r)*, nm. & ms.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
nèdir Bch. Abd.+*nèðir*.
nèdər Sh.I.
nèðir Bch. Abd.
nèðər Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
nēdðə(r) n.Lan.
nēdə(r) m.Cum. n.Wm., m.Wm. +*nəiðə(r)*, s.Wm.+*nīðə(r)*.
nēðə(r) Dur. s.Wm. n. ne. m. & w.Yks., nw.Lan.+*niaðə(r)*, e. m. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. m.Not. War., but e.War. *nàiðə(r)*, *noiðə(r)*, n. & nw.Oxf. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. s.Dev.
nēðər Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *nèdir*, *nèðir*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *nèðər*, wm. & sm.Sc., I.Ma.+*nīðər*.
niaðə(r) nw.Lan.
nidər Sh.I.

Neither (contd.)—
niðər I.Ma.
niədə(r) m.Wm.
niðə(r) e.Yks.
nīdə(r) se.Ken.
nīðə(r) Chs. n. e. & wm.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *nēðə r*, n.Lei. m. Nhp. e.Hrf. e.Oxf.
noiðə(r) s.Stf. e.War. nw.Hrt.
nviðə(r) e.Oxf. nw. & me.Wil.
nəiðə(r) e.Hrf. Glo. e.Dor.
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nefi Abd. + *nefji*, nnw.Yks., w. Yks.+*nevi*, nw.Lan., n.Der.+ *nevi*, nw.Der. Not., but m. Not. *nevi*, s.Lin., Sur. Dor.+ *nevi*.
nefiu Inv., n. & s.Lan.+*nevi*.
nefji Bch. Abd.
nefju Ayr.+*nefjə*, sm.Lan. I.Ma.
nefjə w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.
nefə ne.Sc., but Bch. *nefji*, Abd. *nefi*, *nefji*, Peb., Lei.+*nevi*, *nevə*.
nevē sn.Sc.+*nīfə*.
nevi Lth. Edb. Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *neviu*, Wm. ne. snw. e. se. w. sw. & es.Yks. n. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n. Der. m.Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Glo. nw.Oxf. Brks. ne.Cmb. Ess. se.Ken. Sur. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Som. Cor.
neviu n.Cum. n.Stf.
nevju Ant. e.Hrf. e.Dev.
nevə Lei.
nēfə wm.Sc. Kcb.
nivi m.Yks.
nīfə sn.Sc.
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næst se.Ken. w.Som.
nǣs I.Ma.+*nes*.
nes s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*nest*, I.Ma. s. Stf. Dor.
nest Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. n. Stf. Lin. Lei. e.Dev.
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niəst n.Bck.
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nætl s.Sc. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Dor.
nedl Sus., but e.Sus. *netl*.
netl Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. +*nitl*, Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Sus. w.Wil. e.Dev.
ne·-əl Lth. Edb.
nètl ne.Sc., but Bnff. *nitl*, Bch. *nətl*, Abd. *nitl*, *nətl*.
nidl n.Dev.
nitl Bnff., Abd.+*nətl*, m.Yks. e. & w.Som.
nvtl sn.Sc. s.Som.
nətl Bch. Abd.
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nævə(r) se.Ken.
nevə(r) nne.Nhb., n.Lan.+*nivə(r)*, m.Lan., sw.Lan.+*nivə(r)*, ms. & s.Lan., Chs. n.Stf.+*nivə(r)*, e.Stf. n.Der., s.Lei. m.Nhp. +*nivə(r)*, e.Hrf., Glo.+*nivə(r)*, Oxf. se.Hrt. e.Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor., s.Som.+ *nivə(r)*, n.Dev. w.Cor.
nevər Or.I.+*nivər*, Cai. sn.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *nēr*, *nivər*, Kcb. *nivər*, s.Sc.
nēr s.Ayr.+*nivər*, Lth. Edb.
niə(r) m.Yks., nm. & sw.Yks. ne.Der.+*nivə(r)*.
nivə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. e. m. & w. Cum. Wm. snw. nm. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. & sw.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *nevə(r)*, ne.Der.+ *niə(r)*, Not. Lin. Lei., but s. Lei.+*nevə(r)*, n. ne. & m.Nhp. e.War. ne.Shr. Glo. Bdf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Sus., but e.Sus. *nevə(r)*, Dor. s.Som. Dev., but n.Dev. *nevə(r)*.
nivər Sh. & Or.I. ne. & nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *nēr*, n. Ayr.+*nīr*, s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant.+*nīr*, se. & sw. Nhb. n.Cum.
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niœ n.Dev.+*nū*.
niü ne. & s.Nrf., e.Suf.+*nū*.
niə m. & nm.Yks.
njū Or.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Edb. Uls., but Ant. *nū*, se.Nhb. sm.Lan. I.Ma., s.Chs.+*njœu*, e.Hrf. nw. & s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil.
njœu s.Chs.
nū sn.Sc. Ant. em. & s.Stf. Lei. w.War. n.Wor. n.Bck. Lon. e.Suf. n. & se.Ken. Sus., but w.Sus. *niu*.
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neist s.Dur. n.Cum.+*nekst*.
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nekst Inv. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc. +*nīst*, but n.Ayr.+*nikst*, s.Ayr., s.Sc.+*nìkst*, *nìst*, me.Nhb., se. Nhb.+*nikst*, sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum., e. & w. Cum. n.Wm.+*nīst*, m. & s.Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *niəst*, *nīst*, n. em. se. sw. & ms.Lan. Chs. Stf., but wm. & s.Stf. *neks*, n. & nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Lei., but n.Lei. *neks*, e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & s.Oxf. me.Wil.
nêst Lth. Edb.
nìkst sn.Sc.+*nìkst*, *nīst*, n.Ayr.+ *nekst*, sm.Sc.+*nīst*, Ant. se. Nhb. s.Sur. w.Sus.
niəst m.Yks.+*nīst*, sw.Dev.
nìkst sn.Sc. Peb. s.Sc.
nìst Sh. & Or.I.+*nīst*, s.Sc.
nìſt ne.Sc.
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naist es.Yks. Not. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. War., but s.War. *nàis*.
nās m.Yks. sm.Lan., s.Lan.+ *nàis*, *nois*.
nàis em.Lan., se.Lan.+*nois*, ms. & s.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. *neis*, nw.Der. s.Lin. m.Nhp. s. War., ne.Shr.+*nois*, nw.Hrt. Sus.
nàist ne.Der.
næis n.Cum.
neis sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Nhb. n.Dur. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma. s.Chs.
nèis Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Kcb.
nois se. & s.Lan. n. em. & s.Stf. sw.Nhp. ne.Shr. m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken.
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nēs s.Stf. ne.Nrf. Hmp. I.W. me.Wil. w.Dor.
niəs m. & sw.Yks., n.Der.+*nīs*, s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev.
nis w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
nīs Inv. sn. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Not. n. & nw. Lin. Rut. Lei. e.Hrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor.
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nā e.Yks., m.Yks.+*nei*, *nī*.
nài em.Lan. s.Chs. Flt., Rut. + *noi*, s.Lei. s.War. e.Suf.
nei se.Nhb. m. & sw.Yks.
nī s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m. & w.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. nw.Der.
noi n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei., m.Bck.+*nvi*, Ess. se.Ken.
nvi m.Bck. nw. me. & w.Wil. w. Dor.
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nàit em. & se.Lan. w. & s.Chs.+ *nīt*, em.Stf.+*neit*, *noit*, wm. & s.Stf.+*noit*, e.Der.+*nīt*, w. Der.+*neit*, s.Der.+*nīt*, Not. Rut. Lei.+*noit*, ne. & m.Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*nvit*, e.War.+*nīt*, *noit*, w.War.+*noit*, s.War.+ *nvit*, s.Wor. ne.Shr., se.Shr. +*noit*, *nvit*, nw.Oxf. w.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *noit*, w.Sus. *nait*.
næixt s.Sc.+*neixt*.
nævt n.Cum.+*neit*, *nit*, *nīt*.
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neixt s.Sc.
neit Uls. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*nīt*, n.Cum., s.Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. sw.Lan.+*nīt*, I.Ma., Chs.+*nīt*, but w. & s. Chs.+*nàit*, n. & e.Stf.+*noit*, em. & s.Stf., ne.Der.+*nīt*, w. Der.
neət n.Dev.
nèxt wm.Sc.
nèixt ne.Sc.
nēt w.Som.
nixt Abd.+*next*, *nəxt*, w.Frf. e. Per.+*next*, s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
nit n.Cum., m.Yks.+*niət*, s.Yks. nw. & m.Lan.+*nīt*, sw.Lan., ms. & s.Lan. Flt. n.Der.+*nīt*, n.Shr.+*nvit*.
niət m.Yks., sw.Dev.+*nvit*, s. Dev.
nīt se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. e. m. & w.Cum. n. m. & s.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. n. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. n. nw. & m.Lin. e.War.
noit n. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e. & w.War. se.Shr., n.Bck.+*nvit*, m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. se.Ken. e.Sus.
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noin, ms.Yks. n.Lan., nw. Lan. + *nàin*, sw.Lan. + *nāin*, *nàin*, n.Der.+*nàin*, n. & nw. Lin., s.Nrf. + *noin*, *nvin*, e. Suf. + *naiən*, s.Sur. w.Sus., w.Som.+*nēn*, n. e. & sw.Dev. Cor.
naiən n.Wor. e.Suf.
nāin m.Yks.+*nīn*, nm. & se.Yks., sm. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*nàin*, *noin*.
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næin n.Cum.
nem sn.Sc.+*nvin*, em.Sc.+*nvin*, but Lth. Edb. *nain*, n.Ayr. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *nēin*, s.Sc.+*nēm*, Uls., but Ant. *nàin*, me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. w. Cum. snw.Yks.
nēin Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Sc. Kcb.
nēn w.Som.
nīn n.Wm. m. & nm.Yks.
nom sw. & s.Yks. se. & ms.Lan. n. & s.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *nàin*, m.Nhp. e. & w.War., Glo. + *nəin*, m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt., ne.Nrf.+*nəin*, s. Nrf. Ess. Ken. Sus., but w. Sus. *nain*.
nvin sn. & em.Sc. s.War. s.Wor. n.Hrf. e. w. & s.Oxf. w.Hrt. s.Nrf. nw. & w.Wil., e.Dor.+ *nəin*, w.Dor. s.Dev.
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nàiz em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs., n.Stf.+*noiz*, wm.Stf. ne. w. & s.Der. s.War. n.Ken. Sus., but e.Sus. *naiz*.
neiz wm.Sc. ms.Lan., s.Lan.+ *noiz*, *nòiz*, nw.Der., e.Der.+ *noiz*, *nviz*, w.Wil.+*nviz*.
nois Sh.I., sn.Sc.+*noiz*, *nòiz*, Ant.
noiz Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Lth. Kcb. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. e. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. & s.Lan. n.Stf. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. e.War. e.Oxf., Bdf.+*nviz*, se.Hrt. nw. & s. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. n.Dev.
nòiz sn.Sc. nw.Yks. s.Lan. n.Der.
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nēn w.Frf. e.Per.
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niən nnw.Yks.+*nun*, snw.Yks. +*nin*.
nien n.Cum.
nin Bch.Abd. m.Cum.Wm. snw. Yks. n.Lan.
niən s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se. & s. Nhb.+*njen*, s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. & e.Yks.
nīn ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*næn*, *nūn*, sw. Nhb.
njen se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
non n.Stf., s.Stf.+*nun*, n.Der.+ *nōn*, ne. nw. e. & w.Der., nw. Lin.+*nòn*, Rut.+*nun*, Lei.+ *nùn*, but s.Lei. *nun*, m.Nhp. e.War. m.Shr.
noən ms.Yks., w.Wil. + *nōn*, Som., but e.Som. *nòən*, e.Dev.
nǫn e.Sus.+*nvn*, Dor., but w. Dor. *nōn*, sw.Dev.
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nōn em. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan. +*nuən*, I.Ma. n.Der. n.Ken. w.Wil. w.Dor.
nun nnw.Yks. s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. s.Lei. e.Suf.
nuən sw. & es.Yks. m. em. & s. Lan.
nùn Lei.
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niuk Cum.+*niək*, but n.Cum.+ *nick*, Wm.+*niək*, snw. & sw. Yks.
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niən se.Nhb.+*njun*, s.Dur. w. Cum. Wm. ne. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan.
nin Cai.
nīn Bch. Abd.
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nòin s.Yks.+*nōn*, s.Lan.+*nūn*.
nōn s.Yks., m.Nhp.+*nūn*.
nuin sw. & ms.Yks.
nun nw.Oxf.+*nūn*.
nuən s.Lin. Ess., me.Wil.+*nūn*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*nūn*.
nūn n.Ayr.+*nǖn*, Uls. n.Cum. snw.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs., but w.Chs. *nvun*, s.Chs. *næun*, Flt. Dnb. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. e. & s.Der. nw. & m.Lin. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. nw. & s.Oxf. nw. & se. Hrt. Hnt. Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. me. & w.Wil., e.Dor.+*nuən*, Som.
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nipəŋ Ayr., but n.Ayr. *nēpiŋ*, *nēpn*, s.Ayr. *nipin*, *nvpin*.
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nouχt s.Sc.
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nǫχt Lth. Edb.
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noudə(ɹ) e. m. & w.Cum. n. & m. Wm. nm.Yks.
nouðə(ɹ) n.Dur.
nouðər se.Nhb. n.Cum.
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nǖðə(ɹ) w. sw. & ms.Yks.
nòədə(ɹ) sw.Yks.
nōdə(ɹ) em.Lan.
nōdə(ɹ) sw. & s.Yks. m. sw. & s. Lan. Chs. n. ne. nw. & e.Der.
nuədə(ɹ) sw.Yks.
nvdə(ɹ) s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf., but s.Nrf. *nādə(ɹ)*, Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. e.Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
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nav s.Lan.+*naə*, *na*, *nǣ*, em. & s.Stf. Not.
naə w.Yks., sw.Yks.+*nā*, *neə*, *nē*, *nə*, s.Lan. n.Stf.
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nǣ sm. sw. & s.Lan.
neu Uls.+*nvu*, but Ant. *nū*, s. Lin. Lei. n. & m.Nhp. s.Pem. Bdf. m.Bck. nw.Hrt., se.Hrt. +*njeu*, Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb., ne.Nrf.+*nəu*, nw.Nrf. e.Suf.+ *nvu*, w.Suf., Ess.+*nvu*, Ken.

Now (contd. — Sus., but e.Sus. *nvu*, w.Som. e.Cor.+*nvu*.
neə sw.Yks.
nē sw. & ms.Yks.
niə sw.Yks.
njau s.Der. Lei.
njeu se.Hrt.
nou nw.Lan. I.Ma.
nôu me.Nhb.+*nu*, *nū*, se. & sw. Nhb. n.Dur.+*nū*.
nu me.Nhb.
nū Sc., but Inv. em.Sc.+*nau*, s. Sc. *nvu*, Ant. n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. w. & s.Dur. Cum., but n.Cum.+*nvu*, Wm., but s. Wm. *nau*, ne. nw. e. m. & se. Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
nvu s.Sc., n.Cum.+*nū*, Flt. n. Der. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. s. War. s.Wor. Shr., but w. Shr.+*nau*, n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*nəu*, Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. w.Hrt. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sus. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*nəu*, w. & s.Som. e.Cor.
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numə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. sw.Wm. sw.Yks.
numər Ant. n.Nhb.
nùmbə(r) sm. & sw.Lan.
nùmbər I.Ma.
nvmbə(r) Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. se.Ken. Hmp. I.W. me.Wil. Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor.
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nut sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em. Lan.Stf. n.Der.nw.Lin.s.Lei.
nùt sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. se. Shr.
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àk w.Wil.
ēk Abd. sn. & wm.Sc.+*ōk*, Lth. Edb. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr.+*ōk*, Kcb. *ōk*, n.Nhb., n.Lan.+*jak*, *uək*.
iak m.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*jak*.
iək s.Sc., ne. & m.Yks.+*jak*.
jak Dur. s.Cum.+*jek*, Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks., se. Yks.+*uək*, n. & nw.Lan.
jek me.Nhb.+*ōk*, se. sw. & s. Nhb. Dur. n. & s.Cum., w. Yks.+*uək*, *wuək*.
ok ne.Sc., but Bch. *ōk*, Abd. *ēk*, *ōk*.
oək m.Nhp.+*ōk*, m.Bck., e.Dor. +*uək*, *wōk*, e.Dev.
ōk I.Ma. me.Wil.
ôk ms.Lan. nw.Der.
ôək em.Lan.+*uək*, n. & nw.Lin. n.Wor. nw.& s.Oxf.s.Sur.Sus.
ōk Inv.Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., s.Ayr.+*ēk*, Kcb. Uls. me.Nhb. es.Yks. sm. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m. Nhp. ne.Nrf. w.Som. n.Dev.
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uək w. se. & sw.Yks. n. m. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. s.War. e.Dor.
ūk wm.Stf.
wôk nw.Som.
wôək w.Dor.
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wuk n.Shr. Glo. e.Som.
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ôə(r) em.Lan.+*uə(r)*, sm. se.& sw. Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Dor.
ōr Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. me. se. & sw. Nhb. Wm.
uə(r) ne. m. & sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. w.Som.
uər I.Ma.
wō(r) e.Som.
Oath, 123, 236—*eəþ* m.Yks., n. Lan.+*uəþ*.
ēþ ne.Sc.+*oþ*, but Bch. Abd. *ōþ*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.+*oþ*.
ēþ nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *ēþ*, *oþ*, em.Sc. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr.+*ōþ*, s.Ayr. se.Nhb.
iaþ nnw. & snw.Yks.+*ōþ*.
oþ ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
ouþ s.Lei. se.Ken.
oəþ se.Yks.+*uəþ*, Rut. Sus.
ōþ m.Cum. me.Wil.
ôþ s.Dur. nw.Der.
ôəþ em.Lan.+*uəþ*, se.Lan. nw.Lin. w.War. s.Oxf., Bdf. +*wuþ*.
ōþ Or.I. Bch. Abd., n.Ayr.+*ēþ*, Kcb. s.Sc. Uls. me. & sw. Nhb.n.Dur.n.Cum. nnw.snw. & e.Yks. nw. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. Lei., but s.Lei. *ouþ*.
uþ e.Suf.
uəþ w.Wm. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin., m.Shr.+ *wvþ*, ne.Nrf. w.Wil.
ūþ s.Stf.
woəþ Dor.
wuþ Bdf.
wvþ m.Shr. Brks. e.Som.
Oats, 123, 236—*ets* Sh.I.+*ēts*, ne. Sc.+*its*, but Bch. Abd. *ēts*, *ōts*.
oəts n.Cum.+*oəts*, m.Yks.+*wots*.
ēts w.Frf. e.Per.
ēts Sh. & Or.I., Bch. Abd.+*ōts*, sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e. Per. *ēts*, em.Sc.+*jəts*, wm.Sc. Ayr.+*ōts*.
iats nnw.Yks.+*uəts*.
iəts n.Nhb.
its ne.Sc.
jets s.Sc., me.Nhb.+*ōts*, se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur.
jēts Kcb.+*ōts*.
jəts em.Sc.
outs ne.Nhp.+*ōts*, m.Nhp.+*ōts*, *uəts*, nw.Hrt. se.Ken.
ots Ess.+*uts*, *vts*.
oəts n.Cum. nw.Lan., I.Ma.+*ōts*, n.Wor., n.Bck.+*vts*, e.Ken.
ôts Not.+*uts*, e.War.+*ôuts*, ne. Shr.+*wuts*.
ôuts em.Stf.+*uts*, s.Lei. e.War.
ôəts em.Lan.+*uəts*, *wuəts*, n.Lin. +*wots*, nw.Lin., n.Hrf.+*wvts*, s.Oxf., m.Bck.+*vts*, *wvts*.
ōts Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. me.Nhb., sw.Yks.+*uəts*, ms.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf., n.Der.+ *wuts*, Rut.+*uəts*, *wuts*, Lei.+ *wvts*, but s.Lei. *ôuts*, ne. & m.Nhp.
uts e. & em.Stf., ne.Der.+*wuts*, nw.Der.+*uəts*, *wuts*, Not. e. Suf. Ess.
uəts nnw. snw. & sw.Yks. n. m. em. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+ *wuts*, nw.Der. s.Lin. Rut. m. Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*wuts*, s.War., m.Shr. + *wvts*, Glo. + *wuts*, *wvts*, nw.Oxf., e.Oxf.+*wvts*, ne.Nrf., e.Dor.+*wuəts*, *wəts*.
ùts s.Stf. e.Der.
vts n. & m.Bck. Ess.
wets w.Som.+*wvts*, n.& nw.Dev.
wots ne. e. m. & se.Yks. n.Lin.
woəts w.War.+*wôəts*, *wvts*, w. Dor.
wôəts se.Lan. w.War.
wuts s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. Rut. sw.Nhp. ne.Shr. Glo. m.Bck.
wuəts em.Lan. e.Dor.
wùts w.Chs. Dnb. n.Shr.
wvts s.Chs. wm.Stf. m.Lin. Lei. w.War. w.Wor. m.Shr. n. Hrf. Glo. e.& w.Oxf. Brks. m. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Ken., but e.Ken. *oəts*, se.Ken. *outs*, Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som., but w.Som.+*wets*, Dev., but n. & nw.Dev. *wets*, Cor.
wəts e.Dor.
Oblige, 223, 366, 425.
Occasion, 232.
Off, 81—*af* Sh.& Or.I.Cai.ne.Sc., but s.Abd.+*of*, sn.Sc. Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *ōf*, Ayr., but n.Ayr. *ōf*, Kcb.Uls.n.Cum.
āf Wil., but nw. & w.Wil. *àf*.
àf wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ōf*, s.Wor.
ǎf nw. & w.Wil., Dor.+*ēf*.
of Inv., s.Abd.+*af*, Nhb. Dur. m. Cum. Wm. Yks., but n.Yks. *ēf*, n. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. n.Wor. Hrf. n. nw. & s. Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Som. n. e. & s.Dev. Cor.
ēf n.Yks. em. & se.Lan. e.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Lon. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor., w.Som.+*ōf*.
ōf n.Ayr. Peb. w.Som.
Officer, 326.
Oil, 213—*ail* n.Ayr. Edb., sw. Lan.+*àil*, s.Lan.+*àil*, *oil*, s. Stf.+*oil*, n.Der., Rut. Lei.+*oil*, m.Nhp.+*eil*, w.War. n.Wor. n. & m.Shr. Glo. se.Hrt. Cmb. e.Suf. Ess., se.Ken.+*oil*, e.Sus. e.Dor.
aiö me.Wil.
aiəl s.Oxf., w.Wil.+*vil*, w.Dor. e.Dev.
àil em. se. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+ *eil*, s.Lan. I.Ma., ne.Der.+*vil*, s.Der. s.War. ne.Shr., m.Bck. w.Sus.+*vil*.
eil ne.Sc., but Bch.Abd.*èil*, sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ail*, sm.Sc. +*oil*, ms.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Der. m.Nhp.
èil Inv. Bch. Abd. Peb.
oil Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. e.Yks., m.Yks.+*uil*, se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf., e.Der.+*vil*, Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. e.War. se. Ken. n.Dev.
oiəl w.Som.
ôil nnw. & snw.Yks. Not.
uil m.Yks.
vil ne. & e.Der. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. w.Wil.
əil ne.Nrf. I.W.
Ointment, 213, 229—*aintment* n.Ayr., s.Lan. +*ointmənt*, s. Stf. Lei., se.Ken.+*ointment*.
aintmənt Lth. Edb., ne.Yks.+ *nointmənt*, sw.Lan. n.Der. m. Nhp. w.War. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Cmb. e.Suf. Sus. e.Dev.
àintmənt em. & se.Lan. I.Ma.
eintment ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *èintmənt*.
eintmənt sn.Sc.+*ointmənt*, wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *aintment*, s.Ayr. n.Stf. nw.Der.
èintmənt Inv. Bch. Abd. Peb.
nointmənt Wm. ne.Yks.
ointment Ant. e. & sw.Yks. nw. & s.Lin. se.Ken.
ointmint Kcb.
ointmənt sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Nhb. Dur. Cum., nnw.Yks.+ *ôintmənt*, se.Yks. n. nw. & s. Lan.
ôintmənt nnw. & snw.Yks.
uintmint m.Yks.
vintmənt s.War. Bdf. n.Ken. s. Sur. w.Wil.
əintmənt ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
Old, 41, 236, 253, 301, 307, 398 —*al* ne.Sc.+*āl*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *àl*.
ald sn.Sc.+*āld*, *àld*.
aud em.Lan.+*oud*, se.Lan., s. Lan.+*eud*, *oud*, *vud*, n.Der. m.Shr.+*vud*.
aul Ant., I.Ma.+*oul*.
auld s.Nhb.+*ād*, m.Nhp.+*ôuld*, *ōld*, e.War.+*ould*, n.Hrf.+*àuld*, *ōld*, e.Hrf.+*ōd*, *əuld*, Glo.+ *ôəld*, *ould*, *əuld*, w.Oxf.+*ould*, Ess.+*eud*, *ōld*, se.Ken.
ād me.Nhb.+*ōld*, se.Nhb.+*ōd*, s. Nhb., n.Dur.+*ōd*, nnw.Yks.+ *āld*, snw.Yks.+*āld*, *oud*, nm. Yks.+*oəd*, *ōd*, n.Lan.+*āld*, *oud*, nw.Lan.+*āld*.
āl Cai. ne.Sc., n.Cum.+*oud*, *oəd*, *ōl d*.
āld Sh. & Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Peb., s.Sc.+*àld*, w.Cum. +*ōl(d*, m. & s.Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. n. & nw.Lan., w.Wil.+ *vul(d*.

àl Kcb.
àuld n.Hrf.
àəld Glo.
àd n.Nhb.
àld sn.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *ɒl(d*, s.Ayr. *al*, s.Sc.
eud s.Lan. Ess.
euld Uls.+*uul(d*, but Ant. *aul*.
oud n.Cum. snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*oəd*, *ōd*, sw.ms.& s.Yks.n.Lan., m.Lan.+*vud*. em. & sm.Lan., sw. & ms.Lan.+*vud*, s.Lan. n. Stf., em. & wm.Stf.+*vud*, s. Stf.+*ōd*, ne.Der.+*vud*, nw. Lin., sw.Nhp.+*oul(d*, ne.& se. Shr.+*vud*, Bdf.+*ōl(d*, se.Hrt. +*oul(d*, Cmb., but se.Cmb. *ōl*, s.Nrf.+*ōl*, e.Suf.+*ōd*, *ōl*.
oul I.Ma. sw.Nhp., nw.Hrt.+*ōl*, se.Hrt.
ould Lei.+*ōd*, *ōld*, *vud*, but n.Lei. *ōl*, ne. & sw.Nhp. e.War., s. War.+*òld*, s.Wor. Glo. w. & s.Oxf. nm.Brks., n.Bck.+*ōl*, *vuld*, se.Hrt. Hnt., ne.Nrf.+ *vud*, nw.Nrf., e.Cor.+*ōl*.
oəd n.Cum., e.Yks.+*ōd*, m.Yks. +*uəd*, nm. & se.Yks.
ǭd wm.Sc.+*ǭl(d*, s.Dur.+*òd*, n. Wm.+*ǭld*, ne.& se.Yks. e.Hrf.
ǭl wm.Sc.n.Cum.s.Pem.nw.Hrt.
ǭld nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *āld*, em.Sc., but Peb. *āld*, wm. Sc. n.& m.Cum. n.Wm. n.Hrf. Gmg. Brks., but nm.Brks. *ould*, se.Brks. *vuld*.
òd s.Dur.
òl Sus., but e.Sus. *òəld*, *ōl*, w.Sus. *ōd*.
òld s.Cum. s.War.
òuld n.Der.+*vud*, m.Lin.+*ōd*, *ōld*, m.Nhp., n.Wor.+*ōd*.
òəl w.Som. + *ōl(d*, n.Dev. + *ōl*, *ōld*.
òəld e.Sus.+*ōl*.
ōd se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. nm. e. & es.Yks. s.Stf., Not. n.Lin.+ *vud*, m. & s.Lin. Lei. n.Wor. e.Suf., e.Ken.+*ōl(d*, s.Sur. w. Sus.
ōl w.Cum. Rut.+*ōld*, n.Lei., nw. & e.Oxf.+*ōld*, n.Bck., m.Bck. +*ōld*, Bdf. se.Cmb. s.Nrf. e. Suf. n. & e.Ken. e.Sus. sm. Hmp. nw. & w.Som. n. & sw. Dev., s.Dev.+*wold*, e.Cor.
ōld Inv. me.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. m.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. nw. & e.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. w.Som. n.Dev.
uəd m.Yks.
vud m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. w. & s.Der. Not. n. Lin. Lei. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Suf.
vul nw. & w.Wil.+*vuld*.
vuld w.War. e.Hrf. se.Brks. n. Bck. nw. me. & w.Wil.
əul Uls.
əuld Uls. e.Hrf. Glo.
wold s.Dev.
wòl, *wōl* w.Dor.+*wōld*.
wōld w.Dor. s.Som.
wvl e.Som.
wvld e.Dor.

On, 81, 235, 271, 312—*an* sw. Nhp., Oxf. Bck.+*on*, Bdf.+*on*, but m.Bdf. *ən*, e.Ken.+*on*.
æn nm.Brks., n.Ken.+*on*.
on e.Sc.+*on*, but Bch. *ò*, Abd. *ən*, se.Nhb.+*on*, ne.Yks., e.Yks. +*on*, *ə*, n.Hrf.+*on*.
on Sh.&Or.I.Cai.ne.sn.&nm.Sc., em.Sc.+*ò*, but Lth. Edb. Peb. *ōn*, wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *ōn*, s.Sc. Ant. nne.Nhb., me. Nhb.+*ə*, se.Nhb., sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*ə*, w.Dur., s.Dur.+*ə*, Cum.+*ən*, Wm., nw.Yks.+*ə*, e.Yks., m. nm. w.sw.& s.Yks. +*ə*, n. nw. m. & em.Lan., sw. Lan.+*ə*, *ən*, s.Lan.+*ə*, I.Ma., Chs.+*ə*, Flt. Stf., Der.+*ə*, Not., Lin.+*ə*, but e.Lin. *ən*, Rut. Lei. n. & m.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf., but n.Hrf.+*ə*, Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt., but n. Hrt.*ən*, e.Hrt. *ōn*, Hnt. e.An., but s.Nrf. w.Suf. *ə*. n. e. & se. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
ò Bch. em.Sc., Ayr.+*ən*, but s. Ayr. *ōn*.
ōn s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. e.Hrt.
ə me. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. nw. e. m. nm. w. sw. & s.Yks. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. n.Hrf. s.Nrf. w.Suf.
ən Abd. Ayr. Cum. sw.Lan. e. Lin. m.Bdf. n.Hrt. w.Som.
[The unstressed forms are *ò*, *ə*, *ən*.]

Once, 129, 248, 295—*èins* Cai.
ès ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ïns*, sn.Sc., nm.Sc.+*jens*.
ìns Or.I.
ïns Bch. Abd.
jans n. e. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. & m.Yks. n. & nw.Lan.
janst ne.Lan.
jens nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. Peb. *jəns*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *jins*, s.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur.
jins Ayr. Kcb., n.Ir.+*jinst*.
jinst n.Ir.
jəns Lth. Edb. Peb.
ïns e.Dor.
wans Sh.I.
wons se.Nhb., sw. & s.Yks.+ *wuns*, sm.Lan.+*wonst*, sw. Lan., ms.Lan.+*wonst*, I.Ma. nw.Lin.
wonst m. em. sm. se. ms. & s. Lan. Chs. s.Der., m.Lin.+ *wunst*, e. & sw.Dev.
wòns e.War.
wuns sw. ms. & s.Yks., n.Stf.+ *wunst*, Rut. s.Lei.
wunst n.Der. m.Lin.
wins w.Der.+*winst*, n.Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp.
winst n. & s.Stf. ne. nw. & w. Der. ne. & se.Shr.
wvns Glo.+*wvnst*, nw.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt., s.Nrf.+*wvnst*, Ess. Ken. sm.Hmp. me. & w.Wil. s.Som. n. & s.Dev.
wvnst m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. Brks. e. & s.Nrf. w.Suf. Sus. w.Dor.

One, 129, 236, 248, 271, 368—*ən* Fif.
èn Or.I.+*in*, ne.Sc.+*in*, but Bch. Abd. *ïn*, sn.Sc.+*ēn*, nm.Sc., em.Sc.+*jen*, but Lth. *jē*, *jin*, Edb. *jin*, Peb.+*jin*.
ēn sn.Sc.
ian m.Cum.+*jan*.
ìn s.Sc.+*jin*. *jē*.
in Or.I. ne.Sc.
ïn Sh.I. Bch. Abd.
jan Nhb.+*jen*, but se.Nhb. *won*, n.Cum.+*je*, *jen*, m.Cum., Wm. +*jā*, snw.Yks.+*jā*, *jeə*, m.Yks., nm.Yks.+*jā*, n.Lan., nw.Lan. +*jā*, n.Lin.
jā e.Cum.Wm., snw. & nm.Yks. nw.Lan.
je n.Cum.
jen em. & s.Sc. Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum.
jeə snw.Yks.
jē wm.Sc.+*jin*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *jin*, Lth.+*jən*, s.Sc.
jin wm.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
jən Lth. Edb. Peb.
ïn e.Dor., w.Som.+*wæn*, *won*.
wan Uls., but Ant. *jin*, s.Lan.+ *won*.
wæn w.Som., sw.Dev.+*won*, s. Dev.
won se.Nhb. s.Dur., sw.Yks.+ *wun*, s.Yks. m.Lan., em.Lan. +*wun*, sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. e. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *wun*, m. & sw.Nhp. + *wvn*, e.War., s. War. s.Wor.+*wvn*, se.Shr. nw.Oxf. n.Bck., Ess.+*wvn*, w.Som., n.Dev.+*wvn*, e. & sw.Dev.
wun sw. & ms.Yks. em.Lan. m. Lin. s.Lei. nw.Hrt.
uvn m. & sw.Nhp. s.War. s. Wor. m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. n.Dev.

Onion, 219, 267—*ainin* m.Shr.
ainjən n.Wor.
ainən Glo.+*iyən*, s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*vinjən*.
eyən s.Sc.
injən m.Nhp., Bdf.+*iyən*, ne. Nrf. e.Sus.
iyin ne.Sc.+*iyən*, sm.Sc., but s. Ayr. Kcb. *iyən*, n.Dev.
iyiən sw.Dev.
iyjən ne.Cmb.
iyən Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Glo. Bdf. s.Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *injən*.
uniən n.Cum.+*unjən*, m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. n.Lan., n.Der.+*unjən*.
unjən s.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. e. Yks. em.Lan. n.Der. Lin.
ùniən em. & s.Stf. nw.Der.
ùnjən Ant. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf., Rut. Lei. m.Nhp.+ *vnjən*, n.Shr.
vinjən nw.Oxf. m.Bck. e.Som.
viniən s.War. e.Oxf. w.Wil.
vniən se.Ken.
vnjən Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. e.Suf.
vnən sn.Sc.
əyən Lth. Edb. Peb.

Only, 123, 231, 236, 253, 398—*aunli* se.Ken.
ànli w.Wil.+*oni*.
ondli ne.Nrf.+*unli*.
oni s.Stf.+*ōnli*, nw.Oxf.+*ōni*, nw.Hrt. Ess. Sus. w.Wil.
onlè Bch. Abd. Kcb.
onli Sh.I. Cai., ne.Sc.+*ònli*, but Bch. Abd. *onlè*, sn.Sc.+*ònli*, Lth. Edb., s.Sc.+*ònli*, se. Nhb. +*ōni*, ne.Yks., w.Som.+*vni*, n.Dev.
ounli s.Lei. sw.Nhp. s.Oxf. s. Som.
oənli Dor., but e.Dor. *ònli*, e.Dev.
òni m.Bck., e.Suf.+*unli*, w.Suf. e.Som. sw.Dev.
ònli ne. & sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *onli*, s.Sc. n.Cum., s.Lan.+*ōnli*.
ònli nw.Lin.
ōnli em.Lan.
ōni se.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Chs. n.Stf. Rut. Lei., but s.Lei. *ounli*, m.Nhp. e.War. n.Wor. nw.Oxf. n.Bck., n.Ken.+*wvni*.
ōnlè w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr.
ōnli Inv. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ònli*, s.Ayr. Uls. se. & ms.Yks. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. e. & w.Chs. s.Stf. Der. w.War., e. Hrf.+*vnli*, Glo., se.Hrt. + *uənli*, s.Nrf. sm.Hmp. e.Dor. w.Cor.
unli ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
uənli sw.Yks. s.Lin. se.Hrt.
vni w.Som.
vnli e.Hrf. e.Oxf.
wvni n.Ken.

Open, 95, 233, 269, 271—*apin* Kcb.+*opin*.
apn ne.Sc.+*opn*, Ant.
aupn se.Ken.
āpn Or.I.
àpin w.Wil.+*ōpin*.
opin Kcb.
opin sw.Yks.+*opn*.
opn ne.Sc. n. me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. ne. & nw. Der. Not. n. nw. & s.Lin., n. Dev.+*ǭpn*.
oupn s.Stf. s.Lei. m Nhp. s.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus. s.Som.
oəpn Dor.
ǭpn ne.Shr. n. & me.Wil. n. & sw.Dev.
òpn wm.Sc. m.Yks., Lei.+*opn*, but s.Lei. *upn*, Sus., but w. Sus. *oupn*.
ōp m.Shr. e.Som.
òpin w.Wil.
ōpn Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Lth. Edb., s.Sc.+*uopn*, Uls., but Ant. *apn*, I.Ma. s. Chs.n.Stf.n.Wor.Glo.ne.Nrf.
upn e.Suf.
uəpn s.Sc.
vpn Rut. Lei. n.Ken.

Oration, 266.

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Other, 169, 297, 314—*idir* Bch. Abd.+*iðir*.
idər Sh. & Or.I.
iðir Bch. Abd.
iðər ne.Sc.+*ədər*, *ðər*, but Bch. Abd. *idir*, *iðir*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., em.Sc.+*vðər*, but Peb. *əðər*, wm. & sm.Sc. Uls.
odə(r) ne.Lan.
oðər I.Ma.
ōðə(r) sw. & ms.Lan.
udðə(r) Wm., nnw.Yks.+*udə(r)*, n.Lan.
udðə n.Cum.+*uðər*.
udə(r) m.Cum. n. nnw. snw. & m.Yks.
uðə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. e. se.sw. es. & ms.Yks. em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. n. nw. & s.Lin. s.Lei.

Other (contd.)—
uðər me. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
ùðə(r) sm. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. nw.Der. n.Lei. Nhp. n. & se. Shr. n. & nw.Oxf.
vdə(r) se.Ken.+*vðə(r)*, w.Sus.
vðə(r) nne.Nhb. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Sur. e.Sus. w.Wil. Som. w.Cor.
vðər Inv. em. & s.Sc.
əðər ne.Sc.
əðər ne.Sc. Peb.
Ought, *v.*, 127, 358, 359—*aχt* sm.Sc.+*oχt*, but s.Ayr. *ōχt*.
aut sw. & s.Nhb. Wm., but n. Wm. *out*, nnw.Yks. em.Lan. +*out*, se.Lan., s.Lan.+*out*.
āt s.War. nw.Wil., e.Dor.+*oət*, *ǫt*.
oχt Cai. ne.Sc. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. sm.Sc. Ant.
ofl s.Dev.+*ǭft*, Cor.+*ǭt*.
ot w.Oxf.
ouχt Sh.I.
out n. me. & se.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. m. em. & sw.Lan., ms. Lan.+*vut*, s.Lan. nw.Lin. s. Lei.
oət e.Dor.
ǫχt Lth. Edb.
ǭf w.Som.+*ǭft*, *ǭt*.
ǭft e. & w.Som. sw. & s.Dev.
ǭt I.Ma. n. wm. & s.Stf. n.Lei., m.Nhp.+*ōt*, e.War. n.Wor. m. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. e.Dor. w. Som. n. nw. & e.Dev. Cor.
ȯχt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ōχt*.
ȯuχt s.Sc.
ȯut es.Yks.
ȯət Rut.
ōχt n. & s.Ayr. Peb.
ōt m.Nhp.
uət se.Hrt.
vut ms.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. n. Lin. ne. & s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf.
Ounce, 225, 266—*ains* nw.Der. +*auns*.
auns nnw. & snw.Yks.+*ūns*, n. Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der.
āns sw.Yks., s.Lan.+*ǣns*.
ǣns sm. se. sw. & s.Lan.
eans se.Ken. e.Sus.
neans Lei.+*nvans*.
nvans Lei. w.Wil.
ons ne.Sc.+*vns*.
ouns nw.Lan. I.Ma.
uns s.Dur. e.Yks. n.Lin.
ūns n. me. se. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. m. & se. Yks. nw.Lin.
ùns Ant. n.Wor.
vns ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc.
vuns Rut. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. me.Wil. e.Dev.
Our, 174, 411, 412—*aux(r)* nw. nnw. snw. & es.Yks. n.Lan. s.Stf. e.Lin. s.Lei. m.Nhp. w.Som. w.Cor.
ax(r) sw.Yks. n.Stf.
ā(r) ms.Yks., s.Lan.+*ǣ(r)*, s.Chs. e.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der.
ǣ(r) se. sw. & s.Lan.
eux(r) s.Lin. n.Wor. se.Ken.
euər Uls., but Ant. *ūr*.
ouər I.Ma.
ux(r) n.Dur. m.Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks.
uər n.Cum. sw.Wm.
ūr ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & s.Sc. Ant.
vux(r) Rut. s.War. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. me. & w. Wil.
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at s.Lan.+*avt*, *āt*, *vut*, ne.Der.+*āt*, e.Der.
aut nnw. & snw.Yks.+*ūt*, es. Yks. n.Lan., e.Stf.+*āt*, wm. Stf., s.Stf.+*avt*, nw.Der., m. Lin.+*out*, Lei.+*eut*, *vut*, e. & w.War.
avt ms.Lan.+*ǣt*, s.Lan. em. & s.Stf. Not.
aət n.Stf., n.Der.+*vut*, m.Nhp.+*eut*, *vut*.
āt sw.Yks.+*eət*, ms.Yks.+*ēt*, s. Yks. m.Lan., sw.Lan.+*ǣt*, s. Lan. e.Stf. ne. e. & w.Der.
ǣt sm. se. sw. & ms.Lan.
eut Uls.+*aut*, but Ant. *ut*, s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s.Pem. Bdf. se. Hrt., s.Nrf.+*vut*, Suf., but e. Suf. *vut*, Ess. Ken. w.Som.
eət sw.Yks. (rare).
ēt ms.Yks.
out s.Wm.+*ūt*, nw.Lan. I.Ma. m. Lin.
ut Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*ūt*, sn. & nm. Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *ūt*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ūt*, s.Sc. Ant., n.Cum.+*ūt*.
ūt Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc. n.Ayr. sm. Sc. Lth. Edb. Nhb. Dur. n. e. m. & w.Cum. n. m. w. & s. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
vut s.Lan. Dnb. n.Der. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*əut*, nw. e. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. w.Hrt. s.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. Wil., e.Dor.+*əut*, w.Dor.
əut Uls. Glo. e.Hrf. ne.Nrf. sw. Hmp. I.W. e.Dor.
əüt n. e. & s.Dev.
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audər w.Wm.
auðə(r) s.Nhb.
auðər sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
ādə(r) s.Nrf.
oudə(r) s.Dur. m. & w.Cum.
ouðə(r) n.Dur. ne.Yks.
ouðər me. & se.Nhb.
oəðə(r) sw.Yks. se.Lan.
ǭðə(r) es. & ms.Yks.
ōðə(r) sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
vðə(r) Bdf. w.Som. n. & nw.Dev.
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iun n.Stf.+*uvn*.
jiun (*obsol.*) ne.Yks.
jubn Dur.+*juvn*, m.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *ubn*.
juvn sw.Nhb. Dur.
obm me.Wil.+*ǭbm*.
ovn Ant., Dor.+*ōbn*, e.Dev.
ǭbm me.Wil.
ǭvm nw.Dev.
ōbn I.W. Dor.
ōvm w.Som.
ōvn Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. I.Ma.
ubn n.Wm., n.Lan. + *uvn*, Cor.
uvm sw.Yks.
uvn n. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf., n.Der.+*ūn*, nw.Lin. s.Lei.
ūn w.Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Der.
ùvn sm.Lan.
vvn s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.
œn s.Sc.
Over, 92, 236, 279—*aur* ne.Sc.+*our*, *vur*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *vur*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
auə(r) nne.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*ouə(r)*, w.Wm.
auər Or.I. sw.Nhb.
auvə(r) se.Ken.
āvə(r) nw.Wil.
àvə(r) w.Wil.
our Sh.I.+*ouər*, Cai. ne.Sc. sm. Sc., but s.Ayr. Kcb. *aur*, s.Sc.
ouə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. e. m. & w. Cum. n. e. m. & s.Wm. ne. m. nm. & sm.Yks., sw.Yks. n.Lan.+*ovə(r)*, nw.Lan.+*uə(r)*.
ouər Sh.I. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e. Per. *vur*, se.Nhb. n.Cum.
ouvə(r) s.Stf.+*ovə(r)*, s.Lei. m. Nhp. n.Bck.
ovə(r) sw. & ms.Yks. n.Lan., em. Lan.+*ōvə(r)*, s.Stf., n.Der.+*ȯə(r)*, n. & nw.Lin., s.Lin.+*ȯə(r)*, Not., Lei.+*ȯə(r)*, *uvə(r)*, but s.Lei. *ouvə(r)*, n.Wor. n. Hrf., e.Hrf.+*ōvə(r)*, *vuvə(r)*, w. Suf. n. & sw.Dev.
ǭvə(r) Brks. n.Wil., e.Dor.+*ōvə(r)*, e.Dev., s.Dev.+*ōvə(r)*.
ȯə(r) snw. & s.Yks., m.Lan.+*uə(r)*, se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & wm.Stf. Der., but n.Der.+*ovə(r)*, e.Dev. *vvə(r)*, s.Lin. Lei. e.War., ne.Shr.+*ōvə(r)*.
ȯvə(r) w.Som.
ōvə(r) em.Lan. em.Stf. ne.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. n. & s. Nrf., e.Suf.+*uvə(r)*, n.Ken. e. Dor. s.Dev.
ōvər Uls., but Ant. *aur*, I.Ma.
uə(r) nw. & m.Lan.
uəvə(r) se.Hrt.
uvə(r) Lei. e.Suf.
vur ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
vuvə(r) e.Hrf.
vvə(r) e.Der. Sus.
wōvə(r) s.Hmp.
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ā Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr. Peb. me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*ō*, s.Nhb. sw.Wm. snw.Yks., n.Lan.+*ǭ*.
jā ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ā*.
ou sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*ō*, s.Lei. s.Oxf.
oə n.Cum.+*ǭ*, e.Der.
ǭ wm.Sc.+*ō*, Lth. Edb. n. & m. Cum. ne. e. se. & es.Yks. n. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf., n.Lin.+*ȯə*, nw.Lin. Dor. w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
ȯə n.Lin.
ō wm.Sc. Kcb. se. & sw.Nhb. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Der. s.Lin. n.Lei.
vu ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
Own, *adj.*, 128, 266—*aun* Glo.+*oən*, *əun*, se.Ken.
ān me.Nhb., se.Nhb. n.Dur.+*oun*, n.Cum.+*ēn*, *ǭn*, m. & s. Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*ānd*, *oən*, nw.Lan.
ānd snw.Yks.
àn s.Sc.+*èən*, *ēn*.
eən Sh.I., m.Yks.+*oən*, nm.Yks. +*oən*, *ǭn*.
èən s.Sc.
ēn Or.I. Cai. ne. sn. nm. & em. Sc., wm. & sm.Sc.+*ǭn*, s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum.
oun se.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Nhp. nw. & s.Oxf.
oən snw. m. & nm.Yks., se. & sw.Yks.+*ǭn*, s.Lin. Glo.
ǭn wm. & sm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. ne. nm. se. sw. es. ms. & s. Yks. n. & nw.Lin. sw. & s. Dev.
ȯun s.Nrf., e.Suf.+*ōn*.
ȯən n.Wor. se.Hrt. s.Sur. Sus.
ōn Uls., but Ant. *ēn*, e. & w. Cum. n.Wm. e.Yks. m. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. Not. Lei. e.War. n. & e.Oxf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Hmp. e.Dor. w. & s.Som. n.Dev. w. Cor.
uən Bdf.
aun ne.Nrf. nw. & m.Wil.
əun Glo.
Ox, 361, 379, 383.
Oyster, 213, 284—*aistə(r)* sw. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der., Lei.+*oistə(r)*, n.Shr. s.Oxf. Cmb. Suf., se. Ken.+*oistə(r)*, Sus. Wil., but w.Wil. *vistə(r)*, Dor., but e.Dor. *aistə(r)*.
aistər Ayr. Lth. Edb.
aisþə(r) s.Lan.
àistə(r) em. se. & ms.Lan. nw. Der.
àisþər I.Ma.
eistə(r) n.Stf.
èistər ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*oistər*, wm. Sc., sm.Sc.+*oistər*, Peb.
oistþə(r) Wm. n.Lan.
oistþər Ant.
oistə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. e. m. & sw.Yks. nw. & sm.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Ken. e. Dev.
oistər Sh.I. sn. & sm.Sc.
ȯistə(r) nnw. & snw.Yks.
vistə(r) s.Sur. w.Wil.
əistə(r) ne.Nrf. I.W. e.Dor.
Pail, 48—*pail* Ess.+*peəl*, se. Ken. Dor.
paiəl w.Som. e.Dev.
peil s.Lei. Bdf.
peəl sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*pēl*, n.Cum. sw.Yks. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ess., n.Ken.+*piəl*, Sus.
pèl Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Ayr.
pēl Inv. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf, n.Der.
piəl n.Ken.
Pair, 207—*paiə(r)* me.Wil.
pā(r) Wm., but n.Wm. *pǣ(r)*, w. Wm. *peə(r)*, nnw.Yks., n.Lan. +*peə(r)*, nw.Lan. s.Wor. m. Shr. ne.Nrf.
pǣ(r) n.Wm. nw. & w.Der. se. Ken.
peiər sn.Sc.

Pair (contd.)—
peə(r) s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm., snw.Yks.+*pēə(r)*, e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & ne.Der.Lin. Rut. Lei. m. Nhp.s.War.s.Oxf. Bdf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. w.Som. e.Dev.
peər Inv. Ant., n.Cum.+*pēr*, *pior*.
pēə(r) snw.Yks.
pēr Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Cum.
pia(r) ne.Shr. Dor. nw.Som.
piər n.Cum. I.Ma.
pā(r) se.Lan. s.Stf. w.Wil.
Pan, 30—*pan* Inv. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. Lan.,s.Lan.+*pon*,I.Ma.n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s.Oxf.
pān Lth. Edb.
pæn se.Ken. Sus. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *pæn*, e.Dev.
pæn w.Som.
pon m. se. sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Dnb. Stf. ne.Der.
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pask w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Stf.
pāk Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *pask*, sw.Yks. n. se. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus.Dor.Som. e.Dev.
pāk sw.Lan. s.Lei.
pārk I.Ma.
pesk ne.Yks.
pērk Peb. s.Sc.
pōk Glo.
pāk sm.Lan.
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pæst w.Wm. n.Stf.
pāt m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *pæst*, ne.Yks. +*pest*, nw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw.Lin., Lei.+*pāt*, s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus.
pāt sw.Lan. Lei., w.Wil.+*pāt*, e.Som.
perts.Ayr.+*pērt*,Lth.Ant.n.Cum.
peərt n.Cum.
pest s.Nhb. n.Dur. ne. e. & m. Yks., se.Yks.+*pēt*, sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*pāt*, w.Som. e.Dev.
pērt ne.Sc.+*pērt*, s.Sc.
pērt ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+ *pert*, Edb. Peb. Kcb. me. & se.Nhb.
pēt se.Yks.
piət me.Wil.
pōt Glo.
pāt em. & sm.Lan. Brks. w.Wil.
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peist Ant. Lei.
pəst n.Cum. +*piest*, se.Yks.+ *piəst*, sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n. Stf. Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus. Dor.
pēst sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr. +*pēst*.
pēs I.Ma.
pēst Inv. Bch. Abd.wm.Sc.Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*pēst*, Lth. Edb. Kcb., s.Nhb.+*piəst*, m. & sw. Lan., s.Lan.+*piəst*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut.ne.Nrf.me.Wil., w.Wil.+*piəst*.
piast m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.
piest n.Cum.
piəst s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+ *pjest*, s.Nhb. s.Dur. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. s.Lan. w.Wil.
pīst Glo.
pjest e.Nhb. n.Dur.
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paþ ne.Sc., wm.Sc.+*peþ*, but n. Ayr. *pāþ*, *pēþ*, s.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. m. se. & sw.Yks. em. se. sw. & s. Lan. nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. e. Suf. e.Som. n.Dev.
paəþ n.Stf.
pāþ Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*pēþ*, s.Ayr. *pad*, *paþ*, I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. I.W. Som., but nw.Som. *pāþ*,e.Som. *paþ*, nw.Dev.
pæd ne.Cmb.
pæþ s.Sc. Sus.
pāþ nnw.Yks. Glo. me. & w. Wil. Dor. nw.Som.
peþ w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. me. & se.Nhb.
pēþ n.Ayr.+*pāþ*.
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pā e.Suf.
pai m.Nhp.
pē ne.Nrf.
pei s.Stf. s.Nrf.
pea sw.Yks. n.Wor.
pē Or.I. sn.Sc. m.Lan., e.Der.+ *pī*, m.Shr. n.Ken. w.Cor.
pī m. & w.Chs. e. & m.Stf. ne. e. & s.Der. Lei.
Pea, 59, 379, 385—*pei* s.Sc.+*pī*, n. & s.Nhb. sw.Yks. Lan. n. & s.Stf., e.Der.+*pī*, m.Nhp. Sus.
pē I.Ma. n.Der. War. w.Wor. m.Shr. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *pī*, m. Bck. se.Cmb. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev.
pia sw.Nhb. n. & nw.Lin.
piz Bch. Abd.
pī Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. Wm. em.Stf. e.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. Ess. se.Ken.
Peace, 220—*peis* Ldd.
peəs n.Cum. se.Lan.+*pias*, n.Stf.
pēs w.Frf. e.Per.
pēs I.Ma. s.Stf. me.Wil. Dor. w. Som.
pias n.Cum. sw.Wm. sw.Yks. n. Lan., em.Lan.+*pīs*, se.Lan., n.Der.+*pīs*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
pis ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb.
pīs Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but sw.Wm. *pias*, em. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. se.Ken.
Pear, 65—*pea(r)* sc. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. m.Nhp. s. Oxf. Bdf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
pēr w.Frf. e.Per.
pia(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Yks. n.Lan.n. & nw.Lin.s.Nrf. Sur.
piər sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.
pir Kcb.
pīr Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant.
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pæbl se.Ken.
pebl Inv. Ayr. Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. Sus.
pēbl w.Frf. e.Per.+*pībl*.
pibl Lth. nw.Lin. Lei., but s.Lei. *pebl*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *pebl*.
pifl Wor.
pibl Kcb.
pībl Bch. Abd.w.Frf. e.Per.Edb.
pobl Dor.+*popl*, e.Dev.
popl Pem. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *pobl*, Cor.
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pil s.Sc.
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pen Sc., but s.Sc. *pæn*, Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks.Lan.I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Lei. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *pēn*, e.Dev.
pēn w.Som.
pin m.Shr. e.Suf.
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pleəs sw.Nhp.
plēs sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *plēs*, Flt., nw.Der. + *plēs*, e.Der. n.Shr. se.Hrt.
plēs wm.Sc. m. & sm.Lan., s.Lan. +*plias*, nw.Der. Rut. Nrf. me. Wil. w.Cor.
plēz w.Wil. +*plias*.

Place (contd.)—
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plæŋk ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
pleŋk sw.Yks. em.Lan.
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plei Ant. s.Stf., e.Der.+*plī*, Not. Rut.+*plē*, Lei.+*plī*, m. & sw. Nhp. Oxf. n.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *pleə*, n. Dev.
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peint ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *pèint*, sn. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s. Chs. n.Stf. nw.Der.
pèint Inv. Bch. Abd. Peb.
point Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. Cum. Wm., nnw.Yks.+*pòint*, e.Yks., m. Yks.+*puint*, nm. se. sw. & s. Yks. n. nw. m. sm. & s.Lan. Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. e.Suf. se. Ken. me.Wil.
pòint nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Der.
puint m.Yks.
pʊint em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *paint*, Peb. *pèint*, e.Der. s.War. n.Hrf. n.Bck. s.Nrf. s.Sur. w. Sus. w.Wil.
pʊint e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. sm. Hmp.
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pufn s.Ayr. s.Nhb.
puzn n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm.
pūfin Sh.I.
pūzin Bch. Abd.
pūzn Cai.
pùfn Ant.
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pǭl n.Hrf. me.Wil.
pòəl s.Oxf. Dor. e.Dev.
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pǭni me.Wil.
pòni w.Sus., w.Wil.+*pūni*.
pòəni se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. w. Wor. n. & e.Ken., e.Sus.+*pōni*.
pōné w.Frf. e.Per.
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pǭ(r) e.Suf.+*puə(r)*.
pòə(r) n.Dur. se.Lan. nw.Lin. Rut., Hnt.+*puə(r)*, n. & s.Cmb. Ess. sw.Dev.
puə(r) s.Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. *pòə(r)*, m.Cum ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. n. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. n. & m.Lin. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. n. & se.Shr. n. & e. Hrf. s.Pem. e. w. & s.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Suf. e. & se.Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w. & s.Som. n. & e.Dev. Cor.
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pūr me. & se.Nhb.
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pǭst me.Wil.+*pòəst*.
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puəs w.Som.
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paulʃri Ant. s.Lan.
pautri nnw. & snw.Yks.+*pultri*.
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poultʃri I.Ma.
poutri sw.Yks. sw.Lan.
poəltri Dor. e.Dev.
pǭltri me.Wil.+*pʊultri*.
pòltrè w.Frf. e.Per.
pòultri Lei.
pōltrè Kcb.
pōltri Inv. n.Stf. ne.Nrf.
pōtri e.Suf.
pultri Ayr. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. n.Lan. n.Lin.
pulʃri se.Yks.
pūltri sn. & wm.Sc. m.Yks. s.Stf.
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pavnd em.Stf.
paənd n.Stf. n.Der.
pānd sw.Yks.+*peənd*, *pund*, sw. & ms.Lan.+*pǣnd*, s.Lan. ne. e. & w.Der.
pæund m.Nhp., s.Nrf.+*peund*.
pǣnd sm. sw. & ms.Lan.
peun w.Som.+*peund*.
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peənd sw.Yks.
pond Uls.
poun I.Ma.
pound nw.Lan.+*pund*.
pun n.Cum. Wm.+*pund*, s.Stf.
pund n. me. & sw.Nhb., s.Nhb. +*pūnd*, Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne.nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. & es. Yks. nw.Lan., n.Lin.+*pūnd*.
pūnd s.Nhb. n.Lin.
pùn Ant. s.Chs. w.War.
pùnd n.Wor.
pʊn ne.Sc., wm.Sc.+*pʊnd*, but n.Ayr.+*paund*, Lth. Edb. s. Sc.+*pʊnd*, ne.Shr. n.Bck. s. Sur. Sus., but e.Sus. *peund*.
pʊnd Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. m.Shr.
pʊun e.Suf., nw.Wil.+*pʊund*, w.Wil. e.Som.
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preə m. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. Dor.
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prītf Dor.
prəitf sw.Wm. n.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Hnt.
prītf Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *prīlf*, Kcb. n. Cum.
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prīs I.Ma.
prīst Inv., Abd.+*prīft*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. n.Der. s.Lei. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but w. Som. *prēs*.
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prəəd sw.Yks.
proud I.Ma.
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rap ne.Sc.

Rear, *v.*, 136—*rəə(r)* sw.Lan. n. Stf. s.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som.
riə(r) s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. s.Stf. Lin. Der. Cmb. se.Ken. e.Dev.
riər n.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.
rīr ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb.

Reason, 220—*reizn* Ant. n.Stf., Lei.+*rīzn*, m.Nhp. e.War., Bdf.+*rezn*.
reəzn n.Nhb., e.Suf.+*rīzn*.
rezn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *rizn*, sn.Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *rēzn*, Bdf. e.Sus.
rēzn Sh.I. Cai. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *reizn*, sw. ms. & s. Yks.+*riəzn*, se. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*riəzn*, I.Ma. Dnb. s. Stf., n.Der. Rut.+*rīzn*, s.War. n.Wor. n. ne. & m.Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *rezn*, Hmp. I.W. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. n.Dev.
riəzn s.Sc., Wm.+*rīzn*, nnw.snw. e. m. nm. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. & s.Lan., nw. Der.+*rīzn*, e.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
rizn Bch. Abd. se.Nhb. n.Dur. n.Cum. w.Der.
rīzn Inv. s.Nhb. m. & w.Cum. Wm. n. nw. & s.Der. Rut. Lei. Hrf. e.Suf. Ken.

Receive, 220, 228, 230—*resēv* w.Som.
riseiv nw.Yks. Lei.
riseəv se.Lan. e.Suf.
risēv Sh.I. ne Sc., but Bch. Abd. *risīv*, sn. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *rəsēv*, Uls., but Ant. *rəseiv*, em.Lan.+*risīv*, sw. & s. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Der. s.War. n. Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. Brks. ne.Nrf. Sus., but e.Sus. *risīv*, me.Wil., w.Wil.+*risiəv*, Dor., but e.Dor. *risīv*, n.Dev. w. Cor.
risiəv s.Sc. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks. +*risīv*, sw.Yks. s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
risīv Bch. Abd. n.Dur. Cum. w. Wm. se.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n.Der. Rut. se.Ken. e.Sus. e. Dor.
rəseiv Ant. n.Stf.
rəsēv w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. I.Ma. e.Som.
rəsiəv nw.Lin.
rəsīv Ayr. Edb. s.Nhb. Wm., but w.Wm. *risīv*.
rəsəv Lth.

Reckon, 62, 233 -*rakn* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. m.Cum. sw. Wm. I.Ma. Sus. Dor.
rækn w.Som. e.Dev.
rekn Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. ne. & w. Wm. Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. s. Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *rəkn*.
rekŋ sw.Yks.
rikn n.Cum.

Red, 188, 263—*ræd* e.Suf. + *red*.
red ne. & sn.Sc.+*rid*, nm.Sc.+ *rid*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *rīd*, Lth. Edb., nnw.Yks.+*rəd*, *rəd*, snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*riəd*, sw. & es.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *rōd*, I.Ma. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. s.War. s.Wor. Shr. n. Hrf. Oxf. nm.Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. Hnt., nw.Hrt.+*rəəd*, Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me.Wil., e.Dor.+*rid*, w.Som. +*ōd*, e.Cor.
rəid nnw.Yks.
rəəd nw.Hrt.
rēd w.Frf. e.Per.
rēd n.Dur.+*rīd*, nw.Dev.
rid Ant., ne.Yks.+*rəəd*, e. & m. Yks. s.Pem. I.W., w.Wil.+ *ōd*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*red*, sw. Dev.+*ōd*.
riəd ne. nnw. & se.Yks.
rid ne. sn. & nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *red*, wm. & sm.Sc. +*rīd*, s.Sc., n.Cum.+*rīd*.
rīd Or.I. wm. & sm.Sc. Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm.
rəd s.Som.
rəd Uls., but Ant. *rid*.
rōd n.Lan.
ōd w.Wil. e. & w.Som. n. e. & sw.Dev.

Reek, 191, 340, 341, 425, 434.

Reign, 270, 425, 434.

Rein, 205—*rain* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *rein*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *rein*, Lth.+*rīn*, Edb. m.Cum., w.Wm.+*rēn*, se.Ken., w.Wil. +*ræin*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*rēn*, Som.
ræin n.Cum.+*rein*, w.Wil.
rein Bch. Abd., wm.Sc.+*rin*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *rēin*, Ant. n. Cum., nnw.Yks.+*riən*, em. Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der.
ren sn.Sc.
reən se.Lan. n.Stf. n.Lin., s.Lin. +*riən*, s.Oxf. m.Bck., e.Suf.+ *rīn*.
rēin w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
rēn Inv. wm.Sc. se.Nhb. w. Wm., sw. & s.Lan.+*riən*, I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. Rut. e.Dor.
riən Wm. nnw. snw. e. & m. Yks. n. nw. sm. sw. & s.Lan. nw. & s.Lin. ne.Shr.
rin s.Sc.
rīn Lth. me. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. Lei. e.Suf. n.Ken.

Rice, 223—*rais* Sh.I. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *rēis*, Lth. Edb. Ant. m.Cum. Wm. nw. & sw. Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
rās m.Yks. sm.Lan.
ràis em.Lan., se.Lan.+*rois*, nw. Der. s.Lin.
ræis n.Cum.
reis Nhb. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma.
rīis Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb.
rois se.Lan. Stf. Rut. Lei. se. Ken.
rois me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *rais*.
rəis e.Dor.

Rid, 429.

Ride, 154, 425, 430—*raid* Or.I., Ayr.+*rīid*, Lth. Edb. Ant. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan., sw.Lan.+*rād*, n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
rəəd sm. & sw.Lan.
ràid em. & se.Lan., I.Ma.+*reid*, w.Der. Sus.
reid sw. & s.Nhb. I.Ma.
rīid Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb.
roid Stf. se.Ken.
rəid n.Hrf. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
rəid Glo.

Ridge, 109, 263, 353—*redg* e. Suf. Dor., but e.Dor. *ridg*, *rədg*.
reg w.Frf. e.Per.+*rig*, s.Sc.
rēg ne.Sc.+*rig*, wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *ridg*, *rig*.
ridg n.Ayr.+*rig*, s.Ayr. sw. & s. Nhb., m.Cum. Wm. Lan.+*rig*, I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der., Lei. +*rig*, *rədg*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. se.Ken. w.Wil., e.Dor.+ *rədg*, Som., but nw.Som. *rədg*, e. & w.Som. *ōdg*, n. & e. Dev.
rig Sc., but ne.Sc.+*rēg*, sn.Sc. *rəg*, w.Frf. e.Per.+*reg*, wm. Sc. *rēg*, n.Ayr.+*ridg*, s.Ayr. *ridg*, Lth. Edb. *rəg*, s.Sc. *reg*, Irel. Nhb., but sw. & s.Nhb. *ridg*, Dur. Cum., but m.Cum. +*ridg*, Wm. Yks. Lan. Der., but n. & nw.Der. *ridg*, Not Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An., but ne.Nrf. *ridg*.
rədg Lei. nw.Oxf. e.Dor. nw. Som.
rəg sn.Sc.
rəg Lth. Edb.
ōdg e. & w.Som. sw.Dev.

Right, 57, 358—*raixt* Sh. & Or.I.
rait s.Oxf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w.Sus. n.Dev. e.Cor.
rāt sw.Yks.+*reit*.
ràit em.Lan., s.Stf.+*roit*, Not.+ *reit*, Rut. Lei.+*roit*, s.War., ne. Shr.+*reit*, nw.Hrt. Hnt.+*roit*, n. m. & s.Cmb. w.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *roit*, w.Sus. *rait*.
ræixt s.Sc.+*reixt*.
ræit n.Cum.+*rīt*.
rext sn.Sc.+*rəxt*, nm.Sc.+*rixt*, em.Sc.+*rixt*, but Lth. Edb. *rəxt*, wm.Sc.+*rixt*, but n.Ayr. +*rəxt*, sm.Sc.+*rixt*, but s.Ayr. +*rəxt*.
reixt s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *rixt*, n.Nhb.+*reit*.
reit n.Nhb., me. sw. & s.Nhb.+ *rīt*, n.Dur. nc. nw. & se.Yks. +*rīt*, sw. & s.Yks., n.Lan.+ *rīt*, nw. m. ms. & s.Lan.+*rit*, *rīt*, I.Ma.+*roit*, m.Chs., w. & s. Chs.+*rit*, n.Stf.+*reit*, e.Stf., ne.Der.+*rīt*, e.Der. Not. Lin., but m.Lin.+*rēt*, ne.Shr. s. Pem., w.Som.+*rēt*.
rixt wm.Sc.
rixt ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *rəxt*.
rēt m.Lin. w.Som.
rixt nm. em. & sm.Sc. Ant.
rit m.Yks. nw. m. ms. & s.Lan., Flt.+*rit*, n.Shr.+*rit*, *rit*.
rīt me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s. Dur. n. e. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. e. & se.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. Flt. n. ne. & nw. Der. n.Shr.
roit n. & s.Stf. Rut. Lei., m. Nhp.+*rit*, e.War., n.Bck.+ *roit*, m.Bck. Bdf. nw. & se. Hrt. Hnt. se.Cmb. Ess. e. & se.Ken. e.Sus.
rəxt sn.Sc.
roit I.Ma. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. w.Hrt., nc.Nrf.+ *rait*, nw. & s.Nrf. n.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *rit*, s.Som. e.Dev., sw.Dev.+ *rit*.
rəxt Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. +*rext*, s.Ayr.+*rixt*, Lth. Edb.
rəit m.Nhp. ne.Nrf. sm.Hmp. I.W. e.Dor.
ōt sw.Dev.

Ring, 425, 427, 429, 432.

Rinse, 329.

Riot, 224—*raiət* Inv. ne.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. Lth. Kcb. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but e.Yks. *reiət*, m.Yks. *rāət*, n. sw. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.Suf.
rāt s.Lan.
rā-ət m.Yks.
ràiət n.Ayr. Edb. s.Sc. em.Lan. I.Ma.
reiət sn.Sc. e.Yks.
roiət Ant. se.Lan. n.Stf. se.Ken.
rəiət me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *raiət*, e.Dev.
rəiət ne.Nrf. e.Dor.

Rise, 154, 425, 426, 430, 432—*raiz* Sh.I. Bch. Abd., Ayr. +*ràiz*, but s.Ayr. *rēiz*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm., sw.Yks.+*rəz*, n. & sw. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
rāz m. & sm.Lan.
ràiz Ayr. Ant. em. & se.Lan., I.Ma.+*reis*.
reis I.Ma.
rīiz Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. n. Nhb.
roiz Stf. se.Ken.
rəz sw.Yks.
rəiz me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.

Risk, 263.

Rive, 425, 429, 430.

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Road, 121, 122, 244—*raud* w. Oxf.+*rōd*, se.Ken.
rād nw.Wil., w.Wil.+*rəəd*, *rəəd*.
red ne.Sc.+*rod*.
reud Ess.+*roud*, *rəəd*, *rōəd*, *rōd*.
reəd m.Yks.
rod Sh.I. Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+ *rōd*, w.Frf. e.Per.+*rōd*, *rōd*, em.Sc.+*rōd*, Kcb. se.Cmb.
roud s.Stf.+*rūd*, Lei. m.Nhp.+ *rəəd*, *rəd*, *rəəd*, n.Bck.+*rəəd*, *rəəd*, nw.Hrt.+*rōəd*, *rōd*, *rəəd*, se.Hrt.+*rəəd*, Ess.
rəəd me.Nhb.+*rəd*, *rōd*, Dur.+ *rəd*, n.Cum.+*rəəd*, ne.Yks.+ *rəd*, *rəəd*, I.Ma.+*rōəd*, *rōd*, m. Lin.+*rōəd*, *rəəd*, ne.Shr.+*rōəd*, s.Pem.+*rōəd*, nm.Brks., se. Brks.+*rōəd*, n.Bck. Ess., e. Ken.+*rōəd*, *rōəd*, me.Wil.+ *rəd*, w.Wil., sw.Dev.+*rōəd*, *rəd*, *rəəd*.

Road (contd. –
rǭd n. & me.Nhb. ne.Yks. me. Wil., n.Dev.+*rōd*, nw.Dev.
rôd w.Frf. e.Per., s.Sc.+*rōd*, m. Shr.+*ruəd*.
rôəd e.Ken.
rôəd n.Wm., snw.Yks.+*ruəd*, *rwôəd*, se.Lan. I.Ma. n. nw. & m.Lin., s.Lin.+*ruəd*, Lei. m.Nhp., e.War.+*rōd*, w.War. +*ruəd*, w.Wor. s.Pem., e.Oxf. +*rōd*, se.Brks. nw.Hrt. n. Cmb. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., but e.Sus.+*ruəd*, nw.Som. e. & sw.Dev.
rōd Inv. sn. & nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per.+*rod*, *rôd*, em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. Uls. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., nnw. Yks.+*ruəd*, *rwuəd*, ms.Yks. em.Lan.+*ruəd*, sm.Lan., sw. & s.Lan.+*ruəd*, I.Ma. Chs., but s.Chs.+*rūd*, Flt. n. e. & em.Stf. n.Der., ne.Der.+*rūd*, nw.Der., e.Der.+*ruəd*, Not. Rut. Lei. ne. & m.Nhp., sw. Nhp.+*ruəd*, e. & s.War. s. Wor., n.Shr.+*ruəd*, ne. & se. Shr. n.Hrf. Glo. e. & w.Oxf. nw.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb. Nrf. Ess. e.Dor. s.Som. n. & sw. Dev.
rud e.Suf.
ruəd n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. se. sw. & ms. Yks. n. nw. m. em. sw. & s. Lan. e.Der. m. & s.Lin. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. w.War. n. & m.Shr. nw. & s.Oxf. n. & m. Bck. Bdf. nw. w. & se.Hrt. Hnt. n.Ken., e.Sus.+*rôəd*, w. Wil. w.Som. sw.Dev.
rūd s.Chs.+*rōd*, wm. & s.Stf. ne. Der.
rwôəd snw.Yks.
rwuəd nnw.Yks.
Roam, 214—*raum* se.Ken.
reəm m.Yks.
roəm n.Stf. Sus. Dor. e.Dev.
rǭm m.Cum., se.Yks.+*ruəm*, n. Lan. s.Chs. w.War.
rôəm se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s. Oxf.
rōm Sc. Ant. s.Nhb.Wm. e.Yks. m. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. ne. Nrf.
ruəm se.Yks. em.Lan. s.Lin.
rūm e.Suf.
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rǭd se.Ken. w.Som.
rôd w.Frf. e.Per.
rod Ayr.
Rode, 120—*raud* se.Ken.
rad w.Wil.
red ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *rêd*, *rōd*.
reəd n.Lan.
rêd Bch. Abd.+*rōd*, s.Sc.+*rud*.
rēd w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr.+*rōd*, Lth. Edb. e. & sc. Yks.
riəd Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.
ried n.Cum.
riəd s.Sc. s.Dur. m.Cum.
rod w.Som.
roəd Dor.
rǭd me.Wil. sw.Dev.
rôəd n. & nw.Lin. e.Sus.
rōd Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n. Ayr.+*rēd*, Kcb. Uls. s.Nhb. m. & se.Lan. n.Stf. Rut.
rud e.Suf.
ruəd es.Yks. s.Lan. s.Lin. se. Hrt.
rūd s.Stf.
Rogue, 214, 364—*raug* se.Ken.
rāg w.Wil.
rog e.Yks.
roəg e.Dev.
rǭg m.Cum. n.Lan. me.Wil.
rōg Bdf.
rôəg em.Lan.+*ruəg*, se.Lan., nw. Lin.+*rōg*, s.Oxf.
rōg Sc. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Der. n.Stf. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
rug e.Suf.
ruəg m. se. sw. & es.Yks. em. & s.Lan. s.Lin. w.Hrt.
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riuf n. & m.Cum. n.Wm. em. Lan. n. & s.Stf.
riəf ne.Yks. w.Wm.
rīf Bnff. Bch. Abd.
ruf Ant. s.Oxf.
ruif sw.Yks.
ruəf Sus.
rūf n. & s.Nhb. se. sm. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. n. & se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor.
rvf m.Shr. n. & w.Oxf. ne.Nrf. nw.Wil.
rvv w.Som.+*rūf*.
ræf w.Frf. e.Per. Peb.
rǣf Or.I. Kcb.
rūf Lth. Edb. w.Som. e.Dev.
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raum es.Yks. nw.Der.
rām sw.Yks., s.Lan.+*rǣm*.
rǣm sm.Lan.+*rūm*, s.Lan.
reum nnw.Yks.+*rūm*.
reəm m.Yks.+*rum*.
ruəm n.Cum.+*rum*, *rūm*, se. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lei.
riəm m.Yks.
roum n. & nw.Lan.
rum Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. s.Sc. Ant. n.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. s.Wor. m. Shr. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. me. & w.Wil.
ruəm s.Lin.
rūm wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *rum*, n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m. Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. sw. & sm.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. Sus., but w.Sus. *rum*, Dor.
rvum s.Chs.
rœüm e.Suf.
rǣm w.Som. sw.Dev.
rūm e.Dev.
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riut n.Cum.+*rūt*, m.Cum. nnw. snw. & ms.Yks., n.Lan.+*riət*, em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lei.
riət w.Wm. ne. e. se. & m.Yks. n. & nw.Lan.
rit ne.Sc., but Bnff. *rīt*.
rīt Bnff.
ruit Ant. sw.Yks.
rut Nhb. I.Ma., s.Sur.+*rvt*, Sus. +*ruət*.
ruət m.Bck. Sus.
rūt Uls., but Ant. *ruit*, n.Cum. es.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Dor.
rvt s.Wor. s.Sur.
ræt Sh.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*rūt*, Peb. s.Sc.
rœut s.Chs.
rǣt Kcb. w.Som.
rüt nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *ræt*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *rǣt*, n. Dev.
rūt wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev.
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reip Ant. n.Cum.
reəp n.Lan.+*ruəp*.
rēp Bnff. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. n.Nhb.
riap m.Cum. w.Wm.
rop w.Frf. e.Per. m.Shr.
roəp m.Lin. e.Dev.
rǭp me.Wil.
rôp e.Stf. w.Der., w.Som.+*ruəp*.
rôəp nw.Lin. n.Der. s.Oxf. Dor.
rōp Inv. ne.Sc., but Bnff. *rēp*, sw. & s.Nhb. se.Lan., em.Lan. +*ruəp*, sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf.
rup s.Chs. ne.Der. e.Suf.
ruəp sw.Yks. n. m. & em.Lan. Sus. w.Som.
rùp e.Der.
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roəz n.Cum. m. & s.Lin.
rǭz m.Cum. n.Lan. me.Wil.
rôəz n.Der.+*rōz*, nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
rōs Ant. I.Ma.
rōz Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. se. em. & sw. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Sus.
ruəz s.Sc. sw.Yks. m.Lan.
rwôəz s.Wil.
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riəf m.Yks.
roχ ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*rvχ*, w.Frf. e.Per., Uls.+*rof*.
rof Uls.
ruf Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. & em. Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut.
rüf se. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. wm.Stf. nw.Der. Lei.
rvχ sn.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
rvf m.Shr. s.Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*rvu*, e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. e. Dor. e.Dev.
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reund m.Nhp. Ken.
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rū Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me. Wil. Dor.
rœu s.Sc.
rü e.Dev.
Rum, *sb.*—*rum* s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & se.Lan., em. Lan.+*rùm*, n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin.
rùm Ant. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei.
rvm Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor.
Rum, *adj.*—*rum* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+ *rùm*, n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut.
rùm Ant. se. em. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Der. Lei. n. Wor. ne.Shr.
rvm ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Oxf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. w.Cor.
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rvn sn.Sc. m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. n.Bck. Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
ȳn e. & w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
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raust ne.Der.
rāst sw.Yks.
rǣst ms. & s.Lan.
rust Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*rüst*, Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum., Wm.+*rüst*, n.Lan., em.Lan.+*rùst*, n. & s.Stf. n. Der. Lin. se.Ken.
rüst Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. m. Cum. Wm.
rùs I.Ma.
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sed em. & se.Lan.
zad Sus.
zæd nw.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
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sædl se.Ken. Sus. Wil.
sedl Inv., s.Ayr.+*sèdl*, em.Lan.
sèdl s.Ayr. s.Sc.
sēdl Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.

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sāj Sh.I.+*seəf*, *sēf*, e.Som.
sef sn.Sc.+*sēf*, n.Stf.+*seəf*, nw. Der., e.War.+*siəf*, n.Shr.
seif Ant. Ess.
seəf Sh.I., n.Cum.+*sief*, *siəf*, m. Yks.+*sēf*, *siəf*, nm. & se.Yks. +*siəf*, sw.Yks.+*sēf*, n. & se. Lan. n.Stf. Lin., n.Lei.+*sēf*, s.War., e.Hrf.+*zēf*, s.Oxf., n. Bck.+*siəf*, Bdf. e.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som., n.Dev. +*seəv*.
seəv n.Dev.
sēf sn.Sc. Peb.
sēf Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s. Nhb. m. & sw.Yks. m. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. e. & s.Der. Not. Rut. n.Lei. m.Nhp. m. Shr. e. & w.Oxf. s.Nrf.
siəf e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but n. Wm.+*siəf*, nw.Yks. nw.Lan.
sief n.Cum.
siəf se.Nhb.+*sjef*, s.Dur. n.Cum., n.Wm.+*siəf*, ne. m. nm. e. & se.Yks. e.War. se.Hrt. n.Bck. Bdf. w.Wil. e.Dor.
sīf m.Chs. ne.Shr. Glo.
sjef se.Nhb. n.Dur.
zeəf Dor., but e.Dor. *siəf*.
zēf e.Hrf. sm.Hmp.
zīf nw.Wil.
Said—*sad* ne.Sc.+*sed*, but Bch. Abd. *sēd*.
sed Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc., em.Sc.+ *sēd*, but Lth. Edb. *sēd*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *sēd*, Kcb. *sēd*, Ant. +*sid*, s.Dur., n.Cum.+*seəd*, *siəd*, m.Cum. Wm. nw. & e. Yks., se.Yks.+*sēd*, sw.Yks. n. se. sw. & s.Lan., I.Ma.+*sēd*, Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin., Lei.+ *sid*, m.Shr. s.Oxf. e.Suf. se. Ken. Sus. w.Cor.
seəd sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
sēd Bch. Abd.+*sed*, em.Sc., wm. Sc.+*sēd*, *sid*, s.Ayr. s.Sc.
sēd w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sēd*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. se. & s.Nhb. se.Yks. I.Ma.
sid wm.Sc. Ant. Lei. s.War.
siəd n.Cum.
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seil Ant., Rut.+*sēl*, Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *seəl*.
sel sn.Sc.
seəl sw.Nhb. e.Yks., m.Yks.+ *siəl*, se.Yks.+*sēl*, sw.Yks. se. Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Sus. w.Wil.
sēl Inv., s.Sc.+*sēl*.
sēl ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. se.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *seəl*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei.
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siəl m.Yks. n.Ken.
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sāk Sh.I.
seik Ant. Rut., ne.Nrf.+*sek*.
sek wm.Sc.+*sik*, but n.Ayr. *sēk*, *sek*, Lth. Edb.+*sēk*, ne.Nrf.
seək n.Cum.+*siek*, *siək*, m.Yks.+ *siək*, sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n. Stf. n. nw. & s.Lin. m.Nhp. s. War., m.Bck.+*siək*, w.Hrt. e. Suf. e.Sus. e.Dor. sw.Dev.
sēk Inv. n.Ayr.+*sek*.
sēk Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*sēk*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *seik*, n.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*siək*, es.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. me.Wil.
siak m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
siek n.Cum.
sik wm.Sc.
siək s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb. + *sjek*, s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. m.Bck. I.W., w.Wil.+*siak*.
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sēl sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
sēl Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Nhb: m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma., w.Chs.+*sīl*, s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf.
siəl m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks.
siəl se.Nhb. s.Dur. e. m. & se. Yks. w.Wil.
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sàt Kcb. s.Sc.
solt sw.Yks. I.Ma. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. n.Ken.
sot m.Lan. e.Stf.
soət n.Cum.
sōlt se.Ken. me.Wil.
sōt em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sāt*, m.Cum., Wm.+*sōt*, ne.Yks. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf., but e.Stf. *sot*, n.Der. m. Shr.
sōt Nhb. Cum., but n.Cum. *soət*, m.Cum. *sōt*, Wm.
zālt w.Som. nw.Dev.
zæt Dor. e.Dev.
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sālv n.Ayr.
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soəv sw.Yks.
sō em.Sc.
sōv Wm., but w.Wm. *sōv*, Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. Lin.
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zāv Som.
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sam Sh. & Or.I.
seim Ant., s.Stf.+*sēm*, sw.Nhp. +*seəm*.
sem Inv.+*sēm*, ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sēm*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *sēm*, Sus.+*seəm*.
seəm n.Cum.+*siem*, *siəm*, se.Yks. +*siəm*, sw.Yks.+*sēm*, n.Lan., nw.Lan.+*siəm*, se.Lan. n.Stf. +*sēm*, Lin. n. m. & sw.Nhp. e. War., w.War.+*siəm*, s.War. n.Wor. ne.Shr. s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*siəm*, Bdf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. e. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor. w. Som.
sēm Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc., n.Nhb.+*siəm*, sw. Yks. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. s.Wor. e. & w.Oxf. me.Wil., nw.Som.+*siəm*.
siəm m. & w.Cum. Wm., but n. & m.Wm. *siəm*, nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
siem n.Cum.
siəm n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+ *sjem*, sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. n. Cum. n. & m.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. w.War. m.Bck. w. Wil. nw. & e.Som.
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sāŋ n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
sàŋ Ayr., but n.Ayr. *sāŋ*, s.Ayr. *saŋ*, s.Sc. Nhb.
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satədi nw.Lan.
safədē I.Ma.+*safədə*.
safədə I.Ma.
sāərdi Lth. Edb.+*seərdi*.
sætədi ne.Nrf.
sātədi se.Ken.
sedədi n.Wor.
seərdi Lth. Edb.
setədi s.Dur. em. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. ne. & nw.Der. n. Lin. e.Ken.
setədə s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. nw. sw. & es.Yks. nw.Lin. Lei.
setərdē Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *setərdi*, sn.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *setərdi*, *setərdə*. Kcb. se. Nhb. n.Cum.
setərdē w.Frf. e.Per.
setərdi Bch. Abd., s.Ayr.+*setərdə*.
setərdə Sh.I. s.Ayr. Peb. sw. Nhb. n.Cum.
sefədə e. & se.Yks. s.Lin.
seərdi wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *setərdē*.
sotədi n.Stf.
sotədi s.Lan.
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sà s.Sc.
sǣ me.Wil.
seəg sw.Yks., s.Lan.+*sēg*.
sēg (*obsol.*) w.Wm. s.Lan.
soə n.Cum.+*sō*, m.Yks. Rut. e. Ken.
sō Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sā*, Lth. Edb. s.Dur. n. & m Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *sēg*, snw. e. & es.Yks. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. e. & w. War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. e.Sus.
sō se. & sw.Nhb.
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sā Sh.I.+*sǣ*, Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc. +*sà*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s. Sc., se.Nhb.+*sō*, s.Nhb. n. Dur., n.Cum.+*sō*, m. & s. Wm. nw.Yks., nm.Yks.+*sō*, nw.Lan.+*sà*, e. & w.Oxf. s. Sur. w.Sus.
sà sn.Sc., wm.Sc.+*sō*, Uls., but Ant. *sa*, nw.Lan. s.War.
sǣ Sh.I., sm.Hmp.+*sō*, *zǣ*.
soə m.Yks.+*sō*, sw.Yks.+*sō*.
sō em. & wm.Sc. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *sā*, n. & m.Cum. w.Wm. nm. se. & sw.Yks. em. & s. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. Ess. Sus., but w.Sus. *sā*, sm.Hmp.
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sai m.Nhp., nw.Oxf.+*sei*, *sē*. Ess.
sǣ Sh.I. sn.Sc.+*sē*, Uls.+*sē*, but Ant. *sei*, se.Nhb.+*sē*, n.Cum. +*seə*, *sē*, e.Cum., w.Cum. n. & s.Wm.+*sē*, ne.Yks., nnw. Yks.+*sē*, se.Yks.+*seə*, *sē*, n. Lan., sw. & s.Lan.+*sē*, Chs.+ *sī*, n.Der.+*sei*, *sē*, nw.Der., e. War.+*sei*, *sē*, *sī*, ne.Nrf. e. Suf.+*sei*, w.Suf.
se sm.Lan.+*sē*.
sei ne.Sc.+*sē*, nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per. *sē*, Ant., em.Stf.+ *sē*, *sī*, s.Stf.+*sē*, n.Der., Rut. Lei.+*sē*, m.Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*sē*, e.War., n.Wor.+*sē*, s.Wor. nw.Oxf., e.Oxf.+*sē*, w.Oxf. n. Bck., Bdf.+*sē*, nw. & se.Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf., nw.Nrf.+*sē*, s. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. w.Sus., sw.Dev.+*zē*.
seə sw.Nhb.+*sē*, n.Cum. e.Yks., m.Yks.+*siə*, se. & sw.Yks.+*sē*, n.Stf.+*sī*, Lin., ne.Shr.+*sī*, w. Hrt.
sē Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Uls. n. me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. Dur. n. m. & w.Cum. n. m. w. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw.& s.Yks. nw. m. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma., Flt.+*sī*, em. & s.Stf. n.Der., ne. e. & s. Der.+*sī*, Not. Rut. Lei., ne. Nhp.+*sī*, m. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War.n.Wor. n.& se.Shr.nw. e. & s.Oxf. se.Brks. m.Bck. Bdf. Cmb. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Sus. w.Cor.
siə m.Yks.
sī Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. & wm. Stf. ne. e. w. & s.Der. ne.Nhp. e.War. ne.Shr.
zai e.Hrf. Gmg. s.Pem. Glo. nm. Brks., sm.Hmp.+*zē*, nw.Wil., e.Dor.+*zæi*, *zī*, Som., but nw. & w.Som. *zē*, s.Som.+*zē*.
zæi e.Dor.
zǣ w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *zai*, *zæi*, *zi*.
zē Sus., but e.Sus. *sē*, w.Sus. *sei*, sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Som., s.Som.+*zai*, n. sw. & s.Dev. e. Cor.
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skæ(r) s.Sc.
skǣ(r) se.Ken.
skeə(r) s.Nhb. s.Lan. n.Stf., n. Der.+*skā(r)*, n.Lin. e.Suf.
skēr Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., s.Ayr.+*skīr*.
skiə(r) s.Dur. e.Yks. Rut. Sus. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
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skuəl se.Nhb.+*skiəl*, *skjəl*.
skiūl ne.Nrf. n.Dev.
skiəl se. & sw.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. w. Wm. ne.Yks., se.Yks.+*skūl*.
skūl sw.Nhb.
skjul s.Nhb. n.Dur.
skjūl ne.Shr.
skjuul ne.Der., e.Der.+*skūl*, *skuul*.
skjəl se.Nhb.
skuil ms. & sw.Yks., s.Lan.+ *sku*, *skūl*.
skul n.Wor. Bdf. Sus., but e. Sus. *skuəl*, *skul*.
skuəl e.Oxf.+*skuld*, w.Oxf.+*skūl*, e.Ken.+*skūl*, e.Sus.+*skūl*, w. Wil. e.Dor., sw.Dev.+*skǣl*, *skūl*.
skū m.Lan.+*skūl*, em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., but w.Chs. +*skiu*, s.Chs.+*skœu(l)*, Dnb. n. & em.Stf. n. & nw.Der.
skūl Uls. me.Nhb. sw.Wm. se. Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. wm. & s.Stf. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. w. & s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n. Hrf., s.Pem.+*skūld*, nw. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. nw.Hrt., se. Hrt.+*skūld*, Hnt. m. & s.Cmb nw.Nrf., e.Suf.+*skūl*, Ess. se. Ken. e.Sus. me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *skuəl*, s.Som., e. Cor.+*skūl*.
skūld s.Pem. e.Oxf. nm.Brks. nw. & se.Hrt.
skuul e.Stf. e. & w.Der.
skul w.Frf. e.Per., em.Sc.+*skul*, *skūl*, w.Som.
skœu(l) s.Chs.
skǣl Ayr., but n.Ayr. *skil*, *skūl*, s.Ayr. *skil*, Kcb. sw.Dev.
skil sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *skœl*, em.Sc. e.Cor.
skūl em.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. +*skil*, n.Nhb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. sw.Dev.
skwil ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *skwīl*.
skwīl Bch. Abd.
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skreim n.Stf.
skream w.Hrt. e.Suf. Sus., but w.Sus. *skrēm*.
skrēm w.Frf. e.Per.
skrēm ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *skrim*, sn.Sc. I.Ma. s.Stf. ne. Nrf. s.Sur. w.Sus., w.Wil.+ *skriəm*, w.Som.
skriəm s.Dur. n.Cum. sw.Wm. Yks. Lan., but s.Lan.+*skrīm*, s.Chs.n.Der., nw.Der.+*skrīm*, Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
skrim Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *skrīm*, Kcb.
skrīm Inv. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm., s.Lan.+*skriəm*, ne. & nw.Der. Lei. se.Ken.
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Sea, 136—*sei* s.Sc.Ant., n.Cum.+ *sī*, nw.Yks., ms.Lan.+*sē*, n. Stf., e.Der.+*sē*, *sī*, Lei.+*sī*, m. Nhp. s.War.
seə e.Yks., nw.Lin.+*sī*, e.Suf.
sē Uls., but Ant. *sei*, n.Lan.+*siə*, sm.Lan.+*sī*, se. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*siə*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. War., but s.War. *sei*, se.Shr. Glo. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. n.Ken. I.W. me.Wil., e. Dor.+*sī*, e.Som. nw.Dev. w. Cor.
siə m.Yks., se.Yks.+*sī*, sw.Yks. n. & m.Lan., em.Lan.+*sī*, s. Lan. n.Lin.
si ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sī*.
sī Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. me. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. e. & se.Yks. nw. em. & sm.Lan. ne. e. & s.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Lei. Rut. s.Wor. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor.
zē Dor., but e.Dor. *sē*, *sī*, Dev., but nw.Dev. *sē*.
zī w.Wil.
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Season, 220, 231—*seizn* Ant. se.Lan. n.Stf., Lei.+*sīzn*.
seəzn e.Suf.
sezn ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sizin*, Peb.
sēzn w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*siəzn*, I.Ma. s.Stf. n. Der. Rut. m.Nhp. s.War. n. Wor. Shr. m.Bck. ne. Nrf. Sus. e.Som. me.Wil., w.Wil.+ *ziəzn*, Dor., but e.Dor. *sīzn*, w. Som. n.Dev.
siəzn s.Sc. n. & sw.Wm. Yks., but se.Yks.+*sīzn*, n. nw. em. & s.Lan., nw.Der.+*sīzn*, Lin. s.Oxf.
sizin Bch. Abd.
sizn Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sīzn*, n. Cum.+*sīzn*.
sīzn Inv. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. n. & m. Cum. ne. & w.Wm. se.Yks. nw.Der. Lei. se.Ken. e.Dor.
swzn sn.Sc.
ziəzn w.Wil.
Seat, 137, 138—*seit* Ant. n.Stf. Sus.
sēt sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.
sēt Or.I. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. I.Ma. s.Stf. sw.Nhp. m.Shr. Oxf. me.Wil. Som.
siət sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*sīt*, sw. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin.
sit Bch. Abd. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *sēt*, s.Ayr. *sēt*.
sīt n. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. w. Wm. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
zeət Dor.
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Sedge, 51, 353—*sædg* w.Som.
sedg Abd.+*seg*, wm.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. e.Yks., se.Yks.+*seg*, em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. s. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Dev.
seg Sc., but Abd.+*sedg*, wm.Sc., s.Ayr. *sedg*, Kcb. *sēg*, Nhb., but s.Nhb. *sedg*, Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. Yks., but e.Yks. *sedg*, m.Yks.+*sig*, se.Yks.+ *sedg*, Stf., but n.Stf. *sedg*, Der. Lin., but s.Lin. *sedg*, Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Bck. e.An., but ne.Nrf. *sedg*.
sēdg me.Wil.
sēg Kcb.
sidg Sus.
sig m.Yks.+*seg*.
zadg n.Dev.
zædg Dor.
zedg nw.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *sædg*.
zeg Glo.
See, 192, 425, 426, 427, 430, 432—*sǣ* ne.Der.+*sei*.
sei s.Sc., me. & se.Nhb.+*sī*, s. Nhb., n.Dur.+*sē*, *sī*, s.Dur. n. Cum. nw.Yks.+*sī*, m.Yks.+ *siə*, m.Chs., w.Chs.+*sī*, n. & e. Stf. ne.Der., e.Der.+*sī*, w. & s.Der., Rut.+*sī*, Lei.+*sē*, but n.Lei. *sī*, ne.Shr. e.Suf.+*sī*.
sē n.Dur. Lei. nw.Oxf., ne.Nrf. +*sī*.
si w.Oxf. nm.Brks.
siə m.Yks., se.Yks.+*sī*, n. & m. Lin., s.Lin.+*sī*.
sī Sc., but s.Sc. *sei*, Ant. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. w. & s. Chs. Flt. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Not. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. ne. & m.Nhp. War. s.Wor. n. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. & s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. me. Wil., sw.Dev.+*zī*, w.Cor.
zei e.Som.
zē s.Som.+*zī*.
zī Gmg. s.Pem. Sus., but e.Sus. *sī*, w.Wil. Dor. Som., but e. Som. *zei*, s.Som.+*zē*, n. e. & sw.Dev. e.Cor.

Seed, 132—*sēd* n.Stf.
sid I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. n.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf.
sid Sh.I. Bch., Abd.+*sīd*, w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
sīd Inv. Abd. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. s.Stf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil.
zid e.Hrf. Dor. e.Dev.
zəd w.Som.
Seek, 142, 340, 428, 429, 433—*seik* n.Stf.
sēk s.Stf. me.Wil.
sik w.Som.+*zik*.
siak Peb.
sik Cai. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb. I.Ma.
sik Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. sw. & s. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. Lan., em. Lan. Chs.+*sītf*, nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
sītf em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. & nw.Der.
zēk nw.Dev.
zik Dor. w.Som.
zīk e.Dev.
Seem, 142, 302—*seim* n.Stf.
sem Dev.+*sim*, *zim*, but n.Dev. *zem*, e.Dev. *ziəm*, Cor.+*sim*, *zim*.
sēm s.Stf. Lei.
sim em.Lan.+*sīm*, Nhp. Sus., Dor.+*zim*, Som.+*zim*, but w. Som.+*zæm*, Dev. Cor.
siəm se.Lan., n.Der. nw.Lin.+*sīm*.
sim Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sīm*, Kcb. I.Ma.
sīm s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
zem n.Dev.
zim Brks.+*ziəm*, I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
ziəm Brks. nw.Wil. e.Dev.
zæm w.Som.+*zim*.
Seen, 146—*sein* n.Stf.
sin n. em. & sw.Lan. m.Shr. nw. & e.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus.
sin Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sīn*, Kcb. s.Sc.
sīn Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sin*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. se. Lan. w.Chs. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
zin Dor. Som.
zīn e.Dev.
Seethe, 431.
Seldom, 52, 231, 233, 265—*sældm* se.Ken.
sedm (*obsol.*) n.Cum.+*seldm*.
seldim Bch. Abd.
seldm w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. Sus. me.Wil.
seldn sw.Yks.
seldm I.Ma.
sildm Ant. s.Chs. m.Shr. ne. Nrf. w.Som. nw.Dev.
zeldm Dor. Som., but w.Som. *sildm*, e.Dev.
Self, 52, 253, 280, 415—*sāf* n. Ken.
sælf se.Ken.
sel Sc., n.Ir.+*sælf*. Nhb.+*self*. Dur. Cum., Wm.+*sen*, Yks. Lan.+*selu*, *sen*, Chs., Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. Shr.+*sen*.
self Nhb. I.Ma. Oxf. Sus.
selu Yks. Lan. Lin.+*sen*.
sen Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Bdf.
sælf n.Ir.
zæf Dor.
zel Glo. Brks.+*zelf*, nw.Dev.
zelf Glo. Brks. nw. & w.Wil. s. Som., e.Dev.+*zel*.
zil Wxf.
zul w.Som. e.Dev.
Sell, 52, 428, 429, 433—*sæl* s. Sc. se.Ken.
sel Sc., but s.Sc. *sæl*, Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Sus.
sil n.Hrf., w.Som.+*zil*.
sæl Uls., but Ant. *sel*.
zel Dor. Som., but w.Som. *sil*, *zil*, e.Dev.
zil nw.Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev.
Send, 50, 307, 428, 433—*sænd* s.Sc. se.Ken.
sen Inv.+*send*, Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma. n. Stf.
send Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. s. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Oxf.
sēn w.Som.+*zēn*.
sind Sus.
zæn Dor.
zend me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *sēn*, *zēn*, e.Dev.
zēn w.Som.
Sending, 274.
Sense, 209—*sæns* e.Suf.
sens Sc., but sn.Sc. *sons*, Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. snw. e. se. & sw. Yks. Lan., I.Ma.+*sins*, Chs. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se. Ken. me.Wil.
sēns w.Som.
sins m.Yks. I.Ma. Sus.
sons sn.Sc. e.Dor.
sons Uls., but Ant. *sens*.
zens e.Hrf. w.Wil.
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sarpnt I.Ma.
sāpint m.Shr.
sāpnt s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Lan., but sw.Lan. *sæpnt*, n. Stf. n.Der. m.Not. nw.Lin. Glo. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. w. Som. e.Dev.
særpnt s.Sc.
sæpnt sw.Lan.
serpin Kcb.
serpint Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *serpnt*.
serpn Ant.
serpnt w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Uls., but Ant. *serpn*, Ldd. *sarpn*.
zāpnt Dor.
Servant, 210, 231, 295—*sarvnt* I.Ma.
sāvn w.Wm. w.Som.+*sāvnt*.
sāvnt s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm.+*sāvn*. sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *sævnt*, Stf. n.Der. m.Not. nw.Lin. Oxf. m.Bck. s.Nrf. Sus. Dor. w. Som. e.Dev.
sævnt sw.Lan.
servin Bch. Abd.
servn Kcb. Ant.
servnt w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Uls., but Ant. *servn*.
Serve, 210, 279—*sarv* I.Ma.
sāv e.Oxf.+*sāv*, nw. & me. Wil. nw. & w.Som.
sāv s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. & sw.Yks. n. em. se. & s. Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. Lei. m.Shr. nw. e. & s. Oxf. Sus. w.Dor. Dev.
sæv s.Sc.
sæv sw.Lan.
serv Sh.I. Inv. Bch., Abd.+*sēr*, em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sēr*, Kcb.+*sēr*, Ant.
sēr Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb.
sāv sm.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken.
Service, 210, 229, 231—*sarvis* Ldd.
sarvəs I.Ma.
savis s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but sw.Lan. *sævis*, s.Chs. n. & e.Stf. m. Not. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. Ess. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.
sævis sw.Lan.
servis Bch. Abd. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
servəs w.Frf. e.Per.
sāvis se.Ken.
Set, 50, 294, 425, 428, 429, 430, 433—*set* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus.
zet Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
Seven, 62, 233, 269, 279—*sævn* Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken.
sebn m.Cum.+*sebn*, Wm., but n.Wm.+*sevn*, w.Wm. *sebn*, Lei.+*sevm*, *sevn*, n.Bck., Hnt. +*sevn*, me.Wil.+*sem*.
sebn m.Cum. w.Wm., snw.Yks. +*sevn*, *siəvn*, n.Lan.+*sevn*, nw.Lan. e.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus.
seivn Abd.+*sēvn*, Ant.
sem me.Wil.
sevm sw.Yks. Lei., m.Nhp.+*sevn*, sw.Nhp. s.War. w.Oxf. nw.Hrt. Ess.
sevn ne.Sc.+*sèvn*, *sēvn*, but Abd. +*seivn*, nm.Sc.+*sivn*, n.Wm.+*sebm*, nnw. snw. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+*siəvn*, *sivn*, n. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. s. Wor. s.Oxf. se.Hrt. Hnt. Sus., but w.Sus. *sebn*.
sèvn ne. & sn.Sc.
sēvn ne.Sc., sm.Sc.+*sīvn*.
siəvn ne. & snw.Yks., m.Yks.+*sivn*, se.Yks.
sivn me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. & se.Yks.
sìvn nm.Sc., em.Sc. Ayr.+*sīvn*, Kcb. s.Sc.
sibn s.Dur.
sīvn Sh.I. em. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *sivn*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum.
sovn Uls., but Ant. *seivn*.
zebm w.Som.+*zebm*.
zæbn Dor., but e.Dor. *zebn*, *zevn*, sw.Dev.+*zebm*, *zebn*.
zebm nw. & w.Wil. w.Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
zebn e.Dor.+*zevn*, e. & sw.Dev.
zevn nw.Som. e.Dor.
zvbn e.Som.
Sew, 193, 321, 425, 429, 433—*sau* se.Ken.
seu n.Nhb. n.Wm., snw.Yks.+*siu*, sw.Yks. n.Lan.
siu n.Ayr., Kcb.+*fū*, s.Sc., me. Nhb.+*sō*, se. & s.Nhb., s.Dur. +*sou*, nnw.Yks.+*sō*, snw.Yks. se.Cmb.
sou sw.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m. Cum. m. & se.Yks. s.Oxf.
sō Wm., but n.Wm. *seu*, I.Ma.
sòu e.Yks.
sō me.Nhb. nnw.Yks. nw. em. se. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Lin. m.Shr. e.Suf. Sus.
sū Inv. Edb.
svu me.Wil.
sou ne.Nrf.
fū ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *siu*, Lth. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
zau nw.Wil.
zō Dor. nw.Dev.
zō e. & w.Som.
Shackle, 24.
Shade, 42, 337—*faid* se.Ken.
fəəd sw.Nhb. n.Cum. sw.Yks. n. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor.
fēd s.Ayr.
fēd Sc., but s.Ayr. *fēd*, n. & s. Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *fiəd*.
fiəd w.Som.
Shadow, 23, 229 *fadə* sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
fædə se.Ken. Dor. me.Wil. e. Dev.
fedi Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb.
fedə w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n.Nhb.
Shag, 351.
Shake, 43, 45, 337, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432 *fak* se. Ken.
fak Sc.+*fēk*, Dur., Cum.+*fek*, but n.Cum. *feak*, *fiak*, Wm. Yks. Lan., but em. & se.Lan.+*fēk*, sw.Lan. *fēk*, s.Chs. Not. Lin., but nw.Lin. *feak*, Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An.
fēik Ant.
fek Nhb.+*fēk*, but sw.Nhb. *fiak*, s.Nhb.+*fiak*. Cum. Shr. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *feak*, Brks. Dev.
feak n.Cum.+*fiak*, n.Stf.+*fik*, nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus., Dor.+*fēk*, w. Som.+*fiak*.
fīk Sc. Nhb. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. me.Wil. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *feak*. *fiak*.
fiak sw. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. w.Som.
fik n.Stf. Glo.
Shall, 235, 337, 435, 440—*sal* Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. Edb. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks., em.Lan.+*fal*, n. e. & w.Chs.
sūl s.Chs.
fal Inv. s.Ayr. Kcb. n. em. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin.
fāl n.Ayr. Lth.
fæl n.Ken. s.Som. Dor. e.Dev.
fel s.Oxf. se.Ken.
fil se.Cor.
fol n.Stf. n.Der.

Shall (contd.)—
[The unstressed forms are *ʃəl*, *səl*, *s-*, *z-*; and Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. also *st*.]
Sham—*ʃam* Inv. Bch. Abd. sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*fēm*, se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s. Oxf.
ʃām em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *ʃam*, n.Nhb.
ʃæm ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
ʃēm em.Lan. se.Ken.
ʃom n.Stf.
Shame, 43, 44, 45, 249, 337—*ʃaim* Brks.+*ʃiəm*, se.Ken.
ʃam s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks. *ʃom*, *ʃēm*, n. & nw.Lan., n.Bck.+*ʃeəm*.
ʃæm ne.Nrf.
ʃeim Ant.
ʃem Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ʃēm*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *ʃēm*, me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*ʃiəm*, sw. & s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*ʃjem*, Oxf., but w.Oxf. *ʃjēm*, s.Oxf. *ʃeəm*, e.Som.
ʃeəm n.Cum.+*ʃiem*, *ʃiəm*, sw.Yks. +*ʃēm*, n.Stf. Lin. w. & s.War. n.Wor. s.Oxf. n.Bck., m.Bck. +*ʃiəm*, Bdf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. s. Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. sw. Dev.
ʃēm sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
ʃēm Or.I.+*ʃīm*, Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *ʃeim*, sw.Yks. em. sm. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*ʃōm*, I.Ma. s. Stf., n.Der.+*ʃōm*, nw.Der. Rut. Lei. e.Ken. Som., but nw.Som. *ʃiəm*, e.Som. *ʃem*, w.Som. *ʃiəm*, n.Dev.
ʃiem n.Cum.
ʃiəm s.Sc. n. & se.Nhb. n.Cum. Glo. Brks. m.Bck. I.W. w. Wil. nw. & w.Som.
ʃīm Or.I.
ʃjem n.Dur.
ʃjēm w.Oxf.
ʃōm se.Lan. n.Der.
ʃom s.Lan.
Shan't, 266.
Shape, 45, 337, 425, 429—*ʃaip* Lon. se.Ken.
ʃap Sc.+*ʃēp*, but Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e.Per. *ʃēp*, Nhb.+*ʃep*, *ʃēp*, but sw.Nhb. *ʃiəp*, Cum.+*ʃep*, *ʃiəp*, but n.Cum. *ʃeəp*, Wm. Yks. Lan., but em.Lan.+*ʃēp*, sm.Lan. *ʃēp*, se.Lan. *ʃeəp*, sw. Lan. *ʃēp*, n.Der. Wil., but me. Wil. *ʃēp*.
ʃeip Ant.
ʃep Nhb. Cum. Rut.
ʃeəp n.Cum. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor.
ʃēp Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
ʃēp Sc. Nhb., em.Lan.+*ʃap*, sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *ʃiəp*, Cor.
ʃiəp sw.Nhb. Cum. w.Som.
ʃip Glo.
Share, 46, 337, 425—*ʃaə(r)* e. Oxf.
ʃā(r) m.Shr.
ʃeə(r) s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Dor. Som., but w.Som. *ʃiə(r)*.
ʃeər Inv., Ayr.+*ʃēr*, sw.Nhb.
ʃēr Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Wm.
ʃiə(r) s.Lan.+*ʃā(r)*, ne.Shr. Oxf., but e.Oxf. *ʃaə(r)*, Sus. nw. & me.Wil. w.Som.
ʃiər I.Ma.
ʃā(r) sm. & s.Lan. s.Stf.
Sharp, 37—*ʃarp* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls., but Ant. *ʃerp*, sw. Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.
ʃāp s.Nhb. m. & w.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & se.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. m.Shr. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som.
ʃæp sw. & ms.Lan.
ʃerp Inv. em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
ʃērp s.Sc.
ʃop s.Lan.
Shave, 45, 429—*ʃaiv* se.Ken.
ʃeiv Ant.
ʃeəv sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*ʃiəv*, sw. Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. Sus. Dor.
ʃev Oxf., but s.Oxf. *ʃeəv*.
ʃēv Sc. n. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Som., but w.Som. *ʃiəv*.
ʃiav Wm., but w.Wm. *ʃēv*.
ʃiəv n.Cum. w.Som.
She, 192, 235, 393, 406—*ʃe* s.Nrf.
ʃei s.Sc.+*ʃē*, s.Dur.+*ʃū*, n.Cum., ne.Yks.+*ʃiə*, *ʃi*, nnw.Yks.+*ʃī*, *ʃū*, m. & nm.Yks.+*ʃiə*, *ʃi*, sm. Yks. n. & e.Stf., Rut.+*ʃī*, Lei. +*ʃē*, m.Nhp. e.Suf.
ʃē (unstressed form) n.Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum.
ʃē sm.Sc.+*ʃī*, Lei., Dor.+*ʃī*.
ʃiə ne. m. & nm.Yks., se.Yks.+*ʃī*.
ʃi Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. n. e. & w.Wm. ne. nnw. m. nm. e. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. e.War. Hrf. s. Pem. s.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. w. & s.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. Dor. sw. & s.Som. sw.Dev. Cor.
ʃū (unstressed form) n.Cum. n. & e.Wm. nnw. snw. w. sw. & ms.Yks. n. & em.Lan.
ʃū s.Dur. nnw. w. sw. ms. & s. Yks. s.Lan. e.Der.
ʃo (unstressed form) s.Sc.
ʃæ (unstressed form) Sh. & Or.I. Ayr. s.Sc.
ʃē Sh. & Or.I. s.Sc.
ʒi (unstressed form) Wil.
ʒī Wil., but w.Wil. *ʃī*.
[The unstressed forms gen. are *ʃi*, *ʃī*, *ʃo*.]
Sheaf, 182, 183, 280—*ʃaf* m. Cum. Wm. ne.Yks., se.Yks. +*ʃav*, *ʃiəf*.
ʃav se.Yks.
ʃāf nnw. & e.Yks.+*ʃiəf*.
ʃef ne.Sc., but Abd.+*ʃēf*, se. & s. Nhb. n.Dur., Oxf.+*ʃev*, but s. Oxf. *ʃiəf*.
ʃeif Ant. n.Stf.
ʃeəf e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *ʃīf*.
ʃev Oxf.
ʃēf Abd.+*ʃef*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
ʃēf Inv. wm.Sc., Ayr.+*ʃif*, but s. Ayr.+*ʃīf*, Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *ʃeif*, I.Ma. Lei. n.Wor. Glo. ne.Nrf. Dor. n.Dev.
ʃief n.Cum.
ʃif s.Sc. sw.Nhb., nw.Der.+*ʃiəf*, w.Som.+*ʃiv*, *ʃīv*.
ʃiəf n.Nhb. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. Lan., n.Der.+*ʃīf*, nw.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Wil.
ʃiəv w.Wil.
ʃiv w.Som.
ʃif Ayr.
ʃīf s.Ayr.+*ʃēf*, Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. s.Dur. es.Yks. n.Der. Rut. se. Ken. e.Sus. me.Wil.
ʃīv w.Som.
ʃof s.Chs.
Shear, 65, 337, 425, 426, 429, 430, 432—*ʃeə(r)* se.Lan. n.Stf. Sus.
ʃēr w.Frf. e.Per.
ʃiə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*ʃā(r)*, sw.Lan. n. & ne.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. nw. & me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
ʃiər Ayr.+*ʃīr*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *ʃīr*, I.Ma.
ʃīr Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. w.Wm.
ʃā(r) em.Lan.
Sheath, 138.
Shed—*ʃæd* se.Ken. Dor.
ʃed Sc. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*ʃēd*, Dur., n.Cum.+*ʃīd*, Wm., but w.Wm. *ʃēd*, Lan. n.Stf., n. Der.+*ʃēd*, s.Oxf. Som.
ʃeid Ant.
ʃeəd w.Yks. nw.Lin.
ʃēd s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. I.Ma. n.Der.
ʃid Sus.
ʃīd n.Cum.
Shed = to divide, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432.
Sheep, 131, 132, 382—*ʃeip* nnw. Yks.+*ʃīp*, snw.Yks., m.Yks. +*ʃiəp*, s.Chs. ne. & w.Der., s. Der. Lei.+*ʃip*.
ʃep sw.Dev.+*ʃip*.
ʃeəp e.Suf.+*ʃip*.
ʃip n. & ne.Yks. Stf. nw. & s. Der., s.Lin.+*ʃiəp*, Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hnt. ne.Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. Ken., but se.Ken. *ʃīp*, Sur. Sus. sm. Hmp. Wil. Dor., Som.+*ʃīp*, sw.Dev.
ʃiəp e. & m.Yks., n.Der.+*ʃīp*, s. Lin. e.Dev.
ʃip Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *ʃīp*, Kcb. s. Sc., n.Cum.+*ʃīp*, I.Ma.
ʃīp sn. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but s. Ayr. Kcb. *ʃip*, Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. n. Der. nw. & m.Lin. se.Ken. Som. n.Dev.
Sheet, 145, 146—*ʃeit* s.Chs. n.Stf.
ʃeət n.Nhb.
ʃit Sus. Dor. w.Som.
ʃit Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma.
ʃīt Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. sw. & s. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *ʃit*.
Shelf, 52, 337—*skelf* n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.+*ʃelf*, n.Cum. w. Wm.
ʃælf se.Ken.
ʃelf Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*skelf*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *skelf*, sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Som., but w. Som. *ʃilf*.
ʃilf Bch. Abd. s.Chs. m.Shr. Oxf. w.Som. nw.Dev.
ʃɔlf e.Dev.
ʃɔlf n.Nhb.
Shell, 337.
Shepherd, 135, 337—*ʃapərd* I.Ma.
ʃepəd s.Nhb. n.Dur., nm.Yks.+*ʃiəpəd*, sw. & s.Yks., n.Lan.+*ʃipəd*, m. sw. & ms.Lan. Stf. nw.Lin., e.Hrf.+*ʃepət*, Oxf. s. Nrf. e.Suf. Ken. sm. Hmp. me. & w.Wil., e.Dor.+*ʃipəd*, Som., but w.Som. *ʃipə(r)*, *ʃupə(r)*.
ʃepərd Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*ʃipəd*.
ʃepət se.Lan. n. & nw.Der. e. Hrf.
ʃipəd se.Nhb. n. & m.Cum., w. Cum. n. & s.Wm.+*ʃipət*, m. Yks. n. & nw.Lan. e.War. Sus. e.Dor.
ʃipə(r) w.Som.+*ʃupə(r)*.
ʃipərd Edb.
ʃipət e. & w.Cum. n. w. & s.Wm. se.Hrt.
ʃiəpəd nm.Yks.
ʃipərd Kcb.
ʃupə(r) w.Som.
ʒepəd nw.Wil. s.Dev.
ʒipəd n.Dev.
Sheriff, 280.
Shield, 307.
Shift, 337.
Shilling, 68, 229, 231, 382—*ʃilin* Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan., but se.Lan. *ʃilən*, I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
ʃilən se.Lan. Sus. me.Wil. e.Dev.
ʃɔlən n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.+*ʃələn*, Peb.
ʃælin w.Som.
ʃəlin s.Ayr.
ʃələn Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*ʃɔlən*, s.Ayr. *ʃəlin*, Lth. Edb.
Shin, 67, 337—*ʃin* Inv. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Som. e.Dev.
ʃən ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
Shine, 155, 427, 432.
Ship, 68, 337—*ʃep* Sh.I.
ʃip Inv., Abd.+*ʃəp*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Som., but w.Som.+*ʃup*, e.Dev.
ʃup w.Som.+*ʃip*.
ʃəp Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *ʃip*, Lth. Edb. n. Nhb.
Shirt, 115—*ʃaət* n.Dur.+*ʃoət*.
ʃet nw.Lin.
ʃort sw.Nhb.
ʃoət n.Dur.
ʃōt s.Nhb.
ʃɔt w.Der.
ʃōt me.Wil. Dor.
ʃərt Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma.

ʃət Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. Stf. n. Der. s. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. Som.

Shoe, 167, 359, 379, 383, 384, 428, 429—*ʃē* em. Sc., wm. Sc. +*ʃā*, Ayr.

ʃiu snw. Yks. +*ʃū*, em. Lan., n. Stf. +*ʃū*, nm. & s. Stf., Lei. +*ʃu*, *ʃæu*, ne. Shr. +*ʃū*, Bdf. se. Hrt., s. Nrf. +*ʃū*, Suf., but e. Suf. *ʃū*.

ʃō n. Yks., m. Yks. +*ʃūn*.

ʃi ne. Sc.

ʃū Uls. me. & sw. Nhb., s. Nhb. +*ʃou*, n. Dur. Cum. Wm., nnw. Yks. +*ʃou*, snw. sw. & es. Yks. n. nw. m. sm. & se. Lan., sw. Lan. +*ʃüf*, I. Ma. Flt. Dnb. n. Stf., em. Stf. +*ʃou*, s. Stf. n. Der., ne. Der. +*ʃüf*, *ʃæu*, nw. Der. +*ʃüf*, Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. War. s. Wor. n. ne. m. & se. Shr. e. Hrf. nw. Oxf., n. Bck. +*ʃæu*, Hnt. nw. Nrf. se. Ken. s. Sur. Sus. me. & w. Wil. Som., but w. Som. *ʃū*.

ʃüf ms. Lan.

ʃūn m. Yks.

ʃüf Lan., but n. nw. & m. Lan. *ʃū*, em. Lan. *ʃiu*, sm. & se. Lan. *ʃū*, sw. Lan. +*ʃū*, ms. Lan. *ʃüf*, Chs., but s. Chs. *ʃæu*, ne. & nw. Der.

ʃou em. Stf.

ʃæu s. Chs. ne. & e. Der. Lei. n. Bck.

ʃā Sh. I. +*ʃū*, sn. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per. wm. Sc. Kcb. s. Sc., n. Dev. +*ʃū*, sw. Dev.

ʃū nm. Sc., but w. Frf. e. Per. *ʃā*.

ʃū Sh. I. ne. & s. Nrf. e. Suf. w. Som. n. & e. Dev.

ʃou s. Nhb. s. Dur. nnw. Yks.

Shoot, 189, 425, 426, 429, 430, 432—*ʃüt* em. Lan. s. Stf.

ʃit Bch. Abd., n. Ayr. +*ʃüt*, s. Ayr.

ʃuit sw. Yks.

ʃut Ant. Nhb. Dur. Wm.

ʃüt Inv. n. se. & sw. Lan. I. Ma. n. Der. n. & nw. Lin. s. Oxf. se. Ken. nw. Wil. Dor.

ʃvt Sus. Wil., but nw. Wil. *ʃüt*, Som.

ʃæt w. Frf. e. Per. Ayr., but n. Ayr. *ʃit*, *ʃüt*, s. Ayr. *ʃit*, Peb.

ʃīt Kcb.

ʃüt Edb.

ʃüt n. Ayr. Lth. e. Dev.

Shop, 83, 337—*ʃap* Ant. War. w. Wil. Dor.

ʃop Inv. sn. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per. wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *ʃōp*, Kcb. s. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I. Ma. Stf. n. & nw. Der. Lin. Lei. s. Oxf. ne. Nrf. e. Suf. Sus. Som.

ʃōp se. Ken.

ʃōp em. Sc. Ayr.

tʃop Sh. I. Bch. Abd.

tʃōp ne. Sc., but Bch. Abd. *tʃop*.

Short, 87—*ʃāt* se. Lan. nm. Brks. se. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Dor.

ʃort Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per., Ayr. +*ʃört*, sw. Nhb. n. Cum. I. Ma.

ʃot s. Stf. nw. Lin.

ʃoət sw. Yks. em. Lan. e. Dev.

ʃōt s. Nhb. Wm. n. sm. sw. & ms. Lan. n. & em. Stf. m. Shr. s. Oxf. w. Som.

ʃört Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.

ʃuərt s. Sc.

ʃuət m. Cum.

Should, 86, 235, 337, 440—*sɪd* Sh. I. +*sud*, ne. Sc. +*sud*, *sʊd*, *ʃud*, *ʃæd*.

sid ne. Sc.

siəd m. Yks. +*sud*.

sud Sh. & Or. I. wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *ʃud*, s. Sc. +*sæd*, *ʃud*, Nhb. n. Dur. +*ʃud*, s. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m. Yks. +*siəd*, nw. Lan.

sʊd e. Stf.

sʊd ne. & sn. Sc. Lth., Edb. +*ʃʊd*.

sæd s. Sc.

ʃed Cai.

ʃid s. Ayr. +*ʃud*, sw. & s. Dev.

ʃod Uls. +*ʃud*.

ʃud ne. Sc. em. Sc., but Lth. *sʊd*, Edb. *sʊd*, *ʃʊd*, n. & s. Ayr. Kcb. s. Sc. Uls. Nhb. n. Dur. n. Lan. n. Stf., n. Der. +*ʃüd*, e. Der. Lin. Rut. Hrf., Glo. +*sud*, Oxf. Bdf. Hrt., ne. Nrf. +*ʃʊd*, s. Nrf. e. Suf. n. Ken. Hmp., w. Wil. +*ʃʊd*, s. Som.

ʃüd se. Ken. Sus. e. Som.

ʃud em. se. sw. & s. Lan. I. Ma. Chs. n. ne. & nw. Der. Lei.

ʃʊd Edb. ne. Nrf. w. Wil., w. Som. +*ʃæd*.

ʃæd ne. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per.

ʃæd w. Som.

ʃüd e. Dev.

gud Glo. nw. Wil.

[The unstressed forms are *ʃəd*, *səd*, *st*.]

Shoulder, 105, 253, 297—*ʃauldə(r)* em. Lan.

ʃauldə(r) se. Lan. +*ʃüðə(r)*, s. Oxf. se. Ken. Dor.

ʃauldðə(r) s. Lan.

ʃæudə(r) me. Wil.

ʃoudə(r) sm. Lan. +*ʃüdə(r)*, n. Stf. nw. Lin.

ʃouldər I. Ma.

ʃōðə(r) m. Shr. +*ʃüdə(r)*, *ʃüðə(r)*, *ʃoudə(r)*.

ʃudər Bch. Abd. s. Ayr. +*ʃuðər*.

ʃuðər Bch. Abd. em. Sc. Ayr., but s. Ayr. +*ʃudər*, Ant.

ʃüdðə(r) n. Lan.

ʃüdə(r) m. Cum. w. Wm. sm. Lan., n. Der. +*ʃüðə(r)*, m. Shr.

ʃüdər Kcb. +*ʃuðər*.

ʃüðə(r) s. Nhb. n. & s. Dur. n. Wm. ne. Yks., sw. Yks. +*ʃüldə(r)*, se. & sw. Lan. Chs. n. Der. m. Shr.

ʃüðər Or. I. Kcb. n. & sw. Nhb.

ʃüldə(r) sw. Yks., s. Stf. +*ʃouldə(r)*.

ʃoudə(r) ne. Shr. +*ʃouldə(r)*, m. Shr. e. Suf.

ʃouldə(r) s. Stf. ne. Shr. Oxf., but s. Oxf. *ʃauldə(r)*.

ʃædər w. Frf. e. Per. +*ʃæðər*.

ʃæðər w. Frf. e. Per.

Shove, 173, 337—*dgvv* Sus.

ʃovv se. Lan.

ʃov Ant. Dor.

ʃuv Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. Lan., em. Lan. +*ʃüv*, s. Lan. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin.

ʃüv em. sm. & sw. Lan. I. Ma.

ʃouv s. Chs.

ʃov Sc. s. Oxf. se. Ken. me. Wil. Som.

Shovel, 92, 257, 279—*sül* sw. Yks. +*ʃül*.

ʃaul Lei., Nhp. +*ʃül*, Wor. +*ʃül*, but s. Wor. +*ʃüvl*, Glo. Oxf., but nw. Oxf. *ʃoul*, s. Oxf. *ʃovl*, Brks. Suf. Sur., Sus. +*ʃül*, *ʃovl*, Hmp. Wil., Dor. +*ʃovl*, Dev., but n. & nw. Dev. *ʃul*, e. Dev. *ʃovl*, Cor.

ʃeuəl w. Som. +*ʃouəl*.

ʃil n. Ayr. +*ʃul*, *ʃül*, *ʃüvl*, s. Ayr. +*ʃovl*.

ʃüul Dur. +*ʃul*, *ʃül*, but n. Dur. +*ʃuvl*, ne. Lan.

ʃol Sh. I.

ʃovl Ant., em. Lan. +*ʃul*, *ʃuvl*, Dor. e. Dev.

ʃō sw. Nhb. +*ʃuvl*, Chs. +*ʃū*.

ʃufl n. Lan.

ʃul n. Ayr. Dur. em. Lan.

ʃuəl m. Cum.

ʃuvl sw. & s. Nhb., n. Dur. +*ʃul*, w. Wm. em. Lan. n. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. s. Pem.

ʃū Lan. +*ʃül*, but n. Lan. *ʃufl*, ne. Lan. *ʃüul*, em. Lan. *ʃovl*, *ʃul*, *ʃuvl*, sw. Lan. *ʃüvl*, Chs. nw. Der.

ʃül Dur. Cum., but m. Cum. *ʃuəl*, Wm. +*ʃofl*, but w. Wm. *ʃuvl*, Yks., but sw. Yks. +*sül*, Lan. n. Lin. Nhp. Wor., but s. Wor. +*ʃüvl*, Sus. n. & nw. Dev.

ʃüfl I. Ma.

ʃüvl sw. Lan., s. Wor. +*ʃül*.

ʃofl Bch. Abd., w. Frf. e. Per. +*ʃæl*, Lth. Edb. +*ʃül*.

ʃovl nw. Oxf.

ʃvuəl w. Som.

ʃovl Inv. s. Ayr. s. Oxf. se. Ken. Sus. Som., but w. Som. *ʃeuəl*, *ʃvuəl*.

ʃæl w. Frf. e. Per.

ʃævl Ayr., but n. Ayr. *ʃil*, *ʃul*, *ʃül*, *ʃüvl*, s. Ayr. *ʃil*, *ʃovl*.

ʃül Lth. Edb. Peb.

ʃül, *ʃüvl* n. Ayr.

ʃofl Wm.

Show, 186, 425, 429, 433—*ʃau* em. Lan. +*ʃō*, se. Ken.

ʃā Or. I.

ʃā s. Sc.

ʃeu sw. Yks.

ʃou n. Cum. s. Stf. s. Oxf. Som.

ʃō wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *ʃō*, m. Cum., Wm. +*ʃō*, n. Lan. I. Ma., nw. Lin. +*ʃō*, Dor.

ʃō Inv. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s. Nhb. Wm. em. se. & sw. Lan. n. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. m. Shr.

ʃou me. Wil.

Shower, 174, 229—*ʃauə(r)* snw. Yks. +*ʃuə(r)*, es. Yks. n. Lan. s. Chs., n. Der. +*ʃaə(r)*, nw. Der. m. Nhp. s. Oxf. Sus. Som.

ʃauər I. Ma. +*ʃouər*.

ʃaə(r) sw. Yks. n. Stf. n. Der.

ʃā(r) s. Lan. e. Suf.

ʃæuə(r) Lei.

ʃæə(r) ms. Lan.

ʃæ(r) sw. Lan.

ʃeuə(r) s. Lin. se. Ken.

ʃeuər Uls., but Ant. *ʃür*.

ʃouə(r) nw. Lan.

ʃouər I. Ma.

ʃuə(r) nne. & s. Nhb. n. & s. Dur. m. Cum. ne. snw. e. m. & se. Yks. nw. Lin.

ʃuər se. & sw. Nhb. n. Cum. Wm.

ʃür ne. & sn. Sc. w. Frf. e. Per. em. & wm. Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s. Sc. Ant. me. Nhb.

ʃvuə(r) em. Stf. Rut. sw. Nhp. w. Hrt. ne. Nrf. me. & w. Wil.

ʃɔ̄r sm. Lan.

Shred, 429.

Shriek, 425.

Shrimp, 68, 234, 337, 338—*ʃɪmp* se. Yks. +*ʃremp*.

simp n. Lin.

ʃrimp m. & sw. Yks. +*ʃramp*, es. Yks., em. Lan. +*ʃrimp*, se. Lan., sw. Lan. +*ʃrimp*, s. Lan. s. Chs. Flt. Stf. n. & nw. Der. m. & s. Lin. Rut. Lei. s. War. n. Wor. Shr. Oxf. m. Bck. e. Suf. Sus.

ʃremp e. & se. Yks. Dor.

ʃrēmp wm. Sc., but n. Ayr. *ʃrimp*, *ʃramp*.

ʃrimp Inv. Bch. Abd., Ayr. +*ʃramp*, Kcb. sw. & s. Nhb. m. Cum. w. Wm. m. & sw. Yks. n. nw. em. & sw. Lan. I. Ma. nw. Lin. ne. & nw. Nrf. se. Ken., w. Wil. +*grimp*, Som., but w. Som. *ʃrump*, *ʃræmp*, *grump*, *græmp*, e. & sw. Dev.

ʃrump w. Som. +*ʃræmp*, *grump*, *græmp*.

ʃræmp w. Som.

ʃramp Ayr. n. Nhb. Wm., but w. Wm. *ʃrimp*.

ʃɔrimp s. Pem.

grimp w. Wil.

grump w. Som.

græmp w. Som.

Shrink, 71, 337, 338, 427, 429, 432—*sɪŋk* m. Yks. +*ʃrɪŋk*, es. Yks., em. Lan. +*ʃrɪŋk*, s. Stf. n. & s. Lin., Lei. +*ʃrɪŋk*, n. Wor. m. Bck. nw. Hrt. s. Sur. Sus.

ʃreŋk w. Frf. e. Per. +*ʃrɪŋk*, s. Sc., se. Yks. +*ʃrɪŋk*, Wil. Dor.

ʃrēŋk ne. Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ʃrɪŋk*.

ʃrɪŋk Inv. Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e. Per. wm. Sc., Ayr. +*ʃraŋk*, Edb. Kcb. Ant. me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. n. Dur. Cum. Wm. e. m. & se. Yks. nw. em. se. & s. Lan. I. Ma. n. Stf. n. Der. nw. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. Nrf. s. Oxf. e. Suf. se. Ken. Som., but w. Som. +*grɪŋk*, e. Dev.

ʃraŋk Ayr. Lth. n. Nhb.

grɪŋk w. Som. +*ʃrɪŋk*.

Shrivel, 338—*srɪvl* em. Lan. +*ʃrɪvl*, se. Lan. s. Stf. n. Der., Rut. +*ʃrɪvl*, s. Wor. s. Pem. Oxf. nm. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. e. Ken. e. Sus.

ʃrevl Dor.

ʃruəl e. Dev.

ʃrɪvl Sc., but Ayr. +*ʃravl*, Ant. s. Nhb. Dur. Cum. se. Yks. em. Lan. I. Ma. nw. Lin. Rut. m. Bck. ne. Nrf. e. Suf. se. Ken. w. Wil. Som.

ʃrivö me. Wil.

ʃrvl Ayr. +*ʃrɪvl*.

Shroud, 171, 172, 234, 337, 338—*skrüd* wm. Sc.

sraid nw. Der. +*sraud*.

sraud e. Stf., s. Stf. +*sravd*, n. & nw. Der.

sravd s. Stf.

srād sw. Lan. +*ʃrād*.

sreud s. Lin.

srvud s. War. s. Wor. e. Suf.

ʃraud s. Chs. s. Oxf. Sus. Som., but w. Som. *ʃreud*, e. Dev.

ʃravd n. Stf.

ʃrād sw. Yks.

ʃræud Lei.

ʃrād sw. Lan.

Shroud (contd.)—
freud se.Ken. w.Som.
froud n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma.
frud w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.
frūd ne.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
frvud Rut. se.Shr. ne. & nw. Nrf. me. & w.Wil. Dor.
fraud Ant., nw.Yks.+*frūd*.
froud n.Cum.
frud s.Sc.
frūd nw.Yks.
grvud nw.Wil.
Shrub, 97, 234, 338—*srub* m.Lin.
srùb s.Chs. n.Stf. Lei. ne.Nhp. Shr.
srvb m.Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. m.Cmb.
frùb I.Ma.
frvb s.Pem.
Shrug, 97, 338—*srig* e.Suf.
srug em.Lan.+*frug*, s.Stf.n.Der. n.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf.
srùg Lei. n.Wor.
frug sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. e. & m.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. Stf. nw.Lin.
frùg Ant. I.Ma.
frvg Sc. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
Shut, 118, 337, 428, 429, 433—
fet m.Shr. Oxf. nw.Hrt., ne. Nrf.+*fit*, e.Suf., se.Ken.+*fvt*, Sus. nw.Dev.
fit ne.Nrf.
fut sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf., s.Stf. n.Der.+*fùt*, nw. Lin.
fùt Ant. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. s.Stf. n.Der., m.Nhp.+*fvt*, ne.Shr.
fvt Sc. n.Nhb. m.Nhp. Hnt. se. Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
Sick, 196—*sēk* me.Wil.
sik Sh.I. Cai. Bch. Abd. Uls., but Ant. *sīk*, n.Cum.+*sìk*, *sīk*, Wm.+*sīk*, Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der. nw. & m.Lin. m.Nhp. e.War. m.Shr., e. Hrf.+*zik*, Oxf. s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ken.
sɪək m. & nm.Yks. se.Hrt.
sìk ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sik*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum.
sīk Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. n. m. & w.Cum. Wm.
zik e.Hrf. Glo. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
Sicken, 339.
Side, 154—*said* Sh. & Or.I. ne. Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sēid*, Ayr.+*seid*, Lth. Edb. Ant., n.Nhb. n.Dur.+*seid*, s.Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. snw.Yks., se.Yks. +*sàid*, sw.Yks.+*sàd*, *sōd*, n. & nw.Lan.+*sàid*, sw.Lan.+*sād*, I.Ma.+*sàid*, *seid*, *svid*, n.Der. Lin. e.Suf. Sus., but e.Sus. *soid*, e.Cor.
savd s.Lan.+*sàid*, *sàd*.
sād ne. & se.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan.
sàid n. nw. m. & em.Lan., se. Lan.+*soid*, ms.Lan.+*sōd*, s. Lan. I.Ma. Chs., n.Stf.+*soid*. wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*soid*, ne.& nw. Der., e.Der.+*soid*, Not. Lei.. sw.Nhp. s.War.+*svid*, se.Hrt. +*soid*, m. & s.Cmb.
sàd sw.Yks. s.Lan.
seid sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *sēid*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *said*, Peb. *sēid*, wm.Sc. Ayr. s.Sc. n.Nhb., se. & sw. Nhb.+*svid*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma.
sēid Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. Peb. Kcb.
soid se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. e. & s. Der. Rut. m.Nhp. Bdf., nw. Hrt.+*svid*, se.Hrt. Hnt. se. Cmb. Ess. Ken. e.Sus.
sōd sw.Yks. ms.Lan.
svid me. se. & sw.Nhb. I.Ma. Flt. sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n. & se.Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. nw.Hrt. nw.Nrf. me. Wil. sw.Dev.
said ne.Nrf.
zaid w.Som. n.Dev.
zeid Gmg. s.Pem.
zvid nw. & w.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *zəid*, s.Som.
zəid e.Dor.
Sieve, 79—*sēv* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *siv*.
siəv m.Yks.
siv Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., s.Ayr.+*sīv*, Uls., but Ant. *sīv*, Wm. nnw.Yks.+*sīv*, snw. e. se. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei. m.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus.
sīv wm.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*siv*, Lth. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum.Wm. nnw.Yks.
zēv n.Dev.
ziəv nw.Wil. e.Dev.
ziv Glo. w.Wil. w.Som.
zīv Dor. e.Som.
Sigh, 153, 358, 359, 360—*sai* Inv., Bch.+*səχ*, Abd.+*seχ*, *səχ*, Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*səχ*, s. Ayr. *seχ*, s.Sc.+*sæiχ*, *seiχ*, Nhb., but se.Nhb. *sei*, s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & e. Yks., se.Yks.+*sā*, es.Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw. Lin. s.Oxf. e.Suf.
saiχ Sh.I.
saif Dor.+*zvi*, but e.Dor. *səi*, Som.+*zai*, nw.Dev.
saik s.Lan.+*sài*, s.Chs. m.Shr.
sā m. & se.Yks.
sài em. & s.Lan. I.Ma., m.Bck. +*soi*.
sæiχ s.Sc.
seχ ne.Sc., but Bch. *sai*, *səχ*, Abd.+*sai*, *səχ*, s.Ayr.
sei se.Nhb.
seiχ s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *siχ*.
sēχ wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *sai*, *səχ*.
siχ Sc., but Sh.I. *saiχ*, Inv. *sai*, ne.Sc. *seχ*, Bch. *sai*, *səχ*, Abd. *sai*, *seχ*, *səχ*, sn.Sc. *svχ*, wm. Sc. *sēχ*, Ayr. *sai*, n.Ayr. *sai*, *səχ*, s.Ayr. *seχ*, s.Sc. *sai*, *sæiχ*, *seiχ*, Ant.
sif Yks., but nnw. & e.Yks. *sai*, m.Yks. *sā*, se.Yks. *sai*, *sā*, sw.Yks. *sī*, es.Yks. *sai*, Cor.
sī sw.Yks., se.Lan.+*soik*.
soi n.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Ken.
soik se.Lan.
svχ sn.Sc.
svi w.Hrt. me.Wil.
svif sw.Dev.
səχ Bch. Abd., n.Ayr.+*sai*.
səi ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
zai Sus. Som. e.Dev.
zif Dev.+*zvif*, but nw.Dev. *saif*, e.Dev. *zai*, sw.Dev. *svif*.
zvi nw. & w.Wil. Dor.
zvif Dev.
Sight, 77, 358—*saiχt* Sh. & Or.I.
sait es.Yks. e.Suf. Sus., but e. Sus. *soit*.
sàit em.Lan.+*sīt*, Rut. m.Nhp.
sæiχt s.Sc.
sæit n.Cum.+*sīt*.
seχt nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *siχt*, Uls.+*seiχt*, *seit*, but Ant. *siχt*.
seiχt Uls.
seit Uls. me.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*sīt*, nw. & se.Yks.+*sīt*, I.Ma. s. Chs., n.Stf.+*soit*, ne.Der.
sēχt wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *səχt*.
sēiχt ne.Sc., but Bch. *siχt*, Abd. *siχt*, *səχt*.
sēt w.Som.+*zēt*.
siχt Bch., Abd.+*səχt*, w.Frf. e. Per. s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
sit m.Yks.+*siət*, nw.Lan.+*sīt*.
siət m.Yks.
sīt se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. nw. & s.Der. n. & nw.Lin.
soit n.Stf. e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. e. & w.War. m.Bck. se.Cmb. Ken. e.Sus.
svχt sn.Sc.
svit e. & s.Oxf. w.Hrt.
səχt Abd. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *siχt*, Lth. Edb.
səit ne.Nrf. I.W.
zēt w.Som.
zait e.Dev.
zvit w.Wil. Dor. sw.Dev.
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siòk me.Wil.
svlk nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *silk*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *silk*, Lth. Edb. n.Bck. w.Som.
səlk Peb. n.Nhb.
zilk Dor. Som., but w.Som. *svlk*, e.Dev.
Silly, 135, 229, 231—*seli* em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *svli*, s.Sc.
sili Or.I., s.Ayr.+*svli*, Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
silē Kcb.
svli s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
səlē Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
səli Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *sili*, *svli*.
sɔlɔ n.Nhb.
zili Sus. nw.Wil. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
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Sin, 111—*sen* ne.Sc.+*sēn*, but Bch. Abd. *sən*, s.Sc. e.Dor.
sēn ne.Sc.
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sīn w.Som.+*zīn*.
svn Inv. sn.Sc.
sən Bch. Abd. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
zen Dor., but e.Dor. *sen*.
zin w.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *sīn*, *zīn*, e.Dev.
zīn w.Som.
Since, 328—*sain* Or.I. s.Abd.
sein Cai.+*sin*, Cum.+*sen*, but n. Cum. *sin*.
sen Sc.+*sin*, but Or.I. *sain*, Cai. +*sein*, s.Abd. *sain*, w.Frf. e. Per.+*sən*, Ayr. *sins*, n.Ayr.+*sins*, Lth. Edb. *sən*, Kcb. *sins*, Nhb., but n.Nhb. *sens*, sw. & s.Nhb. *sins*, Dur. Cum., Wm. +*sins*, but n.Wm.+*siən*, Yks. +*sɪn*, Lan.+*sən*, but em. sw. & s.Lan. *sin*, Der.+*sin*, but n. Der.+*sən*, Lin., but nw.Lin. *sin*, n.Nhp. War. Shr., but m. Shr. *sens*, e.An. Sus.
sens n.Nhb. s.Stf. m.Shr. Oxf.
sin Sc. Ir., but Ant. *sins*, n.Cum. Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., n.Stf.+*sins*, Der. nw.Lin. Lei.
sins Ayr., but n.Ayr.+*sin*, Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Wm. I.Ma. n.Stf. se.Ken.
siən n.Wm.+*sen*.
sən w.Frf. e.Per.+*sen*, Lth. Edb. Lan. n.Der.
zins Som., but w.Som. *zinz*, *zvnz*.
zinz w.Som.+*zvnz*, e.Dev.
zvns nw.Wil.
zvnz w.Som.
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seiŋ wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *siŋ*.
seŋ s.Sc. Glo.
siŋ Or.I., Inv.+*sīŋ*, Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*səŋ*, Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
siŋg m. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. Lei.
sīŋ Inv.
səŋ Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
zəŋ nw.Wil. Dor.
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seŋk s.Sc.
siŋk Inv.+*svŋk*, Bch. Abd. w. Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*səŋk*, Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
svŋk Inv.
səŋk Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
zeŋk Glo. nw.Wil. Dor.
ziŋk Sus. Som. e.Dev.
Sister, 284, 379—*sestə(r)* w.Som. +*zvstə(r)*.
sistpə(r) Wm., but n.Wm. *sispər*, w.Wm. *sistər*, n.Lan.
sistpər n.Cum.+*sispər*.
sistə(r) s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. em. se. & sw.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
sistər Or.I. Inv., Abd.+*səstər*, wm.Sc., Ayr.+*səstər*, Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. w.Wm., I.Ma. +*sispər*.

sisjər s.Lan.
sisþər n.Cum. n.Wm. I.Ma.
səstər Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
zestə(r) Dor.
zistə(r) Sus. nw.Wil. nw.Som. e. Dev.
zystə(r) w.Som.
Sit, 68, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432—*set* s.Ayr. + *sit*, s.Sc. ne.Nrf. Sus.
sit s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n. & ne. Der. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
sɔt Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *set*, *sit*. n.Nhb.
zet Wil. Dor.
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seks em. & s.Sc.
siks w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. Cum. Wm. nm. & sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. Lin. m. Nhp. s.Nrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. mc. Wil.
saks Ayr., but s.Ayr. *siks*.
zaks Dor., but e.Dor. *ziks*.
zeks sw.Dev.+*ziks*.
ziks Sus. nw.Wil. e.Dor. Som. e. & sw.Dev.
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skɑ m. & se.Yks.
skai s.Sc. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs., nw.Der.+*skjài*, Rut.+*skoi*, s.War. e.Suf.
skei Uls., but Ant. *skai*, me. & se.Nhb. e.Yks.
skī n.Nhb.
skjai Sh.I.
skjài nw.Der.
skoi se.Lan. n. & wm.Stf. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Glo. Bck. se.Ken. e.Sus.
skɔi w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor. w.Som. Dev. w.Cor.
skəi ne.Nrf.
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slēn nnw.Yks.
slein s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e. Ken.
sleən ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *slēn*, se. & sw.Nhb., se.Yks.+*sliən*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. w.Hrt.
slēn s.Sc.
slēn Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. Lan.
slɑn ne. m. & se.Yks.
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slafpə(r) e.Yks.
slautər sw.Nhb.
slāχtər w.Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr.+*slauχtər*, Peb.
slatə(r) se.Ken.
slaχtər Kcb.
slauχtər n.Ayr.
slàþər I.Ma.
sloutə(r) m.Cum.
slǫχtər Ayr., but n.Ayr. *slaχtər*, *slauχtər*, s.Ayr. *slaχtər*, Lth. Edb.
slǫtə(r) em. & sw.Lan. Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil.
Slay—*slai* Glo. se.Ken., w.Wil. +*slǣ*, w.Som.
slǣ ne.Nrf.
slei e.Suf. Som., but w.Som. *slai*, e.Dev.
slea sw.Nhb. e. se. & sw.Yks. n. Stf. n. & nw.Lin. w.Hrt.
slē Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m. Cum. w.Wm. em. se. & s. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Lin.
slia m.Yks.
slī Lei.
zlai Dor.
zlǣ w.Wil.
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sleəp se.Lan.+*slēp*, e.Suf.
slēp se.Lan. e.Som., w.Som.+*zlēp*, *sliəp*, n.Dev.
slip s.Sur. w.Sus. me.Wil.
sliəp m.Yks., n.Der. nw.Lin.+*slīp*, s.Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
slīp ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *slīp*. Kcb. s.Sc., n. Cum.+*slīp*, I.Ma.
slīp Or.I. Inv. sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *slip*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb., n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. n.Shr. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus., but w.Sus. *slip*.
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zliəp w.Som.
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sljū I.Ma.
slū Sc., but Kcb.+*sliu*, sw.Nhb. se.Lan. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dev.
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slaut em.Lan.
sleit s.Nhb. I.Ma., n.Stf.+*sloit*.
slēit Inv.
slēt w.Som.
slɪχt Abd.+*slɔχt*, s.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
slīt m.Cum. s.Lan.
sloit n. & s.Stf. se.Ken.
slɔit me.Wil.
slɔχt Bch. Abd. Ayr., but s. Ayr. *slɪχt*, Lth. Edb.
Sling, 55, 425, 427, 432—*sliŋ* Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & se. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *zliŋ*.
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slà s.Sc.
slea, *slia* m.Yks.+*slou*.
slo ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *slō*.
slou n.Dur. s.Stf. s.Oxf. Ess. e. Suf. e.Sus.
sloə m.Yks., se.Yks.+*slǭ*, sw.Yks.
slǭ n.Nhb. m.Cum. snw. & se. Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin.
slō Sh.I. Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. se. & sw. Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. Wm. e. Yks. m. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. Sus., but e.Sus. *slou*.
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smoəl w. & sw.Yks.
smǭ wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. Wm. n. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. Der. Sus.
smǭl I.Ma. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
smō sw.Nhb. em. & sm.Lan.
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smāt s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. w.Som. Dev. w.Cor.
smart s.Sc.
smǣt sw.Lan. nw.Som.
smert ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
smɔt sm.Lan.
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smæf Lth. Edb.
smæif me. & w.Wil.
smæf ne.Nrf. Suf. Dor. e.Dev.
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smūð ne.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. n. em. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. n. & nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil.
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snaiəl e.Dor.
snāl ne.Yks.
snǣl Sh.I. w.Dor.
sneil Ant., nnw.Yks. + *sneəl*, snw.Yks. n.Wor. se.Bcks., m.Bck.+*sneəl*, e.Suf., n.Dev.+*zneil*.
sneəl se. & sw.Nhb., nnw. Yks., m.Yks.+*sniəl*, sw.Yks. n.Stf., n.Lin.+*snīl*, s.Lin., w.War.+*sniəl*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. w. Hrt. s.Sur. Sus. w.Wil.
snēil ne.Sc.
snēl s.Sc. n.Cum.
snēl Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. ne. & sw. Nhp.
snial nw.Lan.
sniəl c.Yks.+*snīl*, m.Yks. w.War.
snīl e. & se.Yks. wm.Stf. n.Lin. Lei.
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snīəz n.Der. nw.Lin.+*snīz*.
snīz Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.s Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. e.Dev.
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snǡ Kcb. s.Sc., Uls.+*snō*, but Ant. *snā*.
snjāv ne.Sc.
snou s.Stf., ne.Nhp.+*snō*, m. Nhp. s.Oxf.
snoə n.Cum., e.Yks.+*snō*, m. & sw.Yks.
snō wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. m.Cum. ne.Wm. ne. se. & es.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin. Glo. w. Sus. nw. & e.Dev.
snôu e.Suf.
snō Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. w. Wm. e.Yks. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Stf. n. nw. e. & w. Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nhp. s.War. m.Shr. nw. & w. Som.
snvu ne.Nrf. e.Sus. me.Wil.
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sǣ Sh.I.+*sē*.
sei Ant.
seu Ess.+*sou*, but e.Ess. *sôu*.
seə ne.Yks.+*sē*, *siə*, nw.Yks.+*sôə*, snw.Yks.+*sia*, *siə*, e.Yks.+*siə*, *sō*, m.Yks., nm.Yks.+*siə*, *suə*, sm.Yks.+*siə*.
sė (unstressed form) Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. Frf. Ayr. Edb. Peb. Wgt.
sē Sh. & Or.I., Cai.+*sō*, ne.Sc., sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.+*sō*, em. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb., Wgt. sw.Nhb.+*sī*, *sə*, ne.Yks.
si (unstressed form) s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & e.Wm. ne. m. & e.Yks.
sia e.Cum.+*siə*, w.Cum.+*siə*, *suə*, n. & e.Wm.+*siə*, s.Wm., n. Yks.+*siə*, nw. nnw. & snw. Yks., nw.Lan.+*suə*.
siə s.Sc.+*sō*, n. m. e. & w.Cum. n. e. & w.Wm. n. ne. snw. e. nm. & sm.Yks., se.Yks.+*sō*.
sī Wgt., me. & sc.Nhb.+*sō*, sw. Nhb., s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*sō*, s. Dur.
sou m.Nhp.+*sôə*, *sō*, s.Oxf. n. Bck., Hrt.+*sō*, but w.Hrt. *suə*, Hnt. ne.Nrf., e.Suf.+*sôu*, Ess., e.Sus.+*sō*.
sôə e. & m.Lin.
sə e.Yks.
sô (unstressed form) n.Ayr. n. Dur. nw.Yks. s.Lan. e.Lin. m. Shr. w.Oxf. Bdf. e.Sus. w Som. n. & s.Dev.
sôu e.Suf. e.Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
sôə nw.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. m.Nhp.
sō Cai. sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.+*sē*, wm. & s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *sei*, Nhb., but me. & se.Nhb.+*sī*, sw.Nhb.+*sē*, *sī*, s.Nhb.+*sī*, n.Dur. e.Yks., sw. & s.Yks.+*suə*, em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf., but em.Stf. *suə*, wm. & s.Stf. *sū*, Der., but nw.Der. *sū*, Not. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr., but n. & m.Shr. *suə*, e. Hrf.+*zō*, n. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. Bck., Bdf.+*suə*, Hrt. e.An., but ne.Nrf. *sou*, e.Suf. *sou*, *sôu*, Ess. *seu*, *sou*, but e.Ess. *sôu*, n.Ken. e.Sus., w.Wil. sw. Dev.+*zō*, Cor., but e.Cor. *zō*.
su (unstressed form) m. & s.Lan. Chs. Stf. e.Suf.
suə w.Cum. nm. se. w. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. & s.Lan. em. Stf. n. & m.Shr. Bdf. w.Hrt.
sū s.Chs. wm. & s.Stf. nw.Der.
zô (unstressed form) e.Hrf. Sus. Hmp. w.Som. n.Dev. se.Cor.
zō e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. Hmp. w. Wil. w.Dor. w.Som. n. sw. & s.Dev. e.Cor.
zū e.Dor. e. & s.Som.
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sēp Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.+*sop*.
sēp em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb.
siap m.Cum. Wm.
sjep s.Nhb. n.Dur.+*sōp*.
sop Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per.
soəp n.Stf., me.Wil.+*sōp*.
sōp me.Wil.
sôəp se.Lan. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Sus.
sōp s.Nhb. n.Dur., em.Lan.+*suəp*, sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s. Stf.
sup s.Chs.
suəp sw.Yks. n. m. & em.Lan. n. Der.
sūp Lei.
zip w.Som.+*zuəp*.
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zuəp w.Som.
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sāft Lth. Edb. m.Nhp., se.Ken. +*sōft*.
sāt s.Nhp. Glo. Hmp., Wil.+*soft*, *zāt*, Dor. Som., but w.Som. *sōf*, Dev.
sof I.Ma.
soft sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. sw.Yks. n. em. & sw. Lan. n.Stf. n. ne. & w.Der. Lin. s.Oxf. Wil.
sōf w.Som.
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sôft Peb.
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saiô me.Wil.
sàil em. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & w.Der.
sèil Inv. Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. Peb.
soil w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. n. & s. Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. & sm.Lan. n.Stf. Lin.
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sauld sw.Nhb. se.Ken.
sāl ne.Sc.
sāld Sh.I.
sǡld s.Sc.
seuld Uls.+*sōld*, but Ant. *saul*.
soud n. & sw.Lan., n.Stf.+*svud*, ne.Shr.
soul I.Ma.
sould se.Nhb. n.Dur.
soəld n.Cum. s.Oxf.
sōld wm.Sc.
sôud m.Lin.
sōd s.Stf. s.Lin. e.Suf. Ess.
sōld Uls. Rut. Lei.
suəld w.Wil.+*zvul(d*.
svud ms.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. nw. e. & s.Der. m.Shr., ne.Nrf.+*svuld*.
svuld ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
swəld n.Ken.
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zōld w.Som. nw.Dev.
zvul(d w.Wil.
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sùm Ant. m. se. sw. ms. & s. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Dnb. e. & wm.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. Lei. sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. Wor. n. & ne.Shr., nw.Oxf.+*svm*, w.Oxf. n.Bck.
svm Sc. m.Nhp. m.Shr. n.Hrf. e.Hrf. nw. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Cor.
zom nw. & e.Dev.
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sion m.Yks.+*sun*.
son Uls., but Ant. *sin*, s.War. n.Bck.+*sion*, e.Dev.+*zin*.
sun me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. se. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan., n.Stf.+*sion*, s. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*sion*, Bdf.
sion m. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. I.Ma. Flt. Dnb. n. e. em. & s.Stf. nw. & e.Der. Not. Lei. ne.Nhp., m. & sw.Nhp.+*svn*, e. & s.War. n.Wor., s.Wor. +*svn*, n. ne. & se.Shr., nw. & w.Oxf.+*svn*, n.Bck. nw. Hrt.
svn Sh.I. ne. sn. nm. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. m. & sw.Nhp. s. Wor. m.Shr., e.Hrf.+*zvn*, s. Pem. nw. w. & s.Oxf. Hrt., but nw.Hrt. *sion*, Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil.
sən Bch. Abd.
zun w.Som.+*zvn*, e. & s.Dev.
zon nw.Som.
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sày s.Ayr. s.Sc.
soy sw. & es.Yks. em. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf., n.Der.+*suy*, Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. me.Wil.
sǭy se.Ken.
sôy Bdf.
suy s.Lan. n.Der.
suyg s.Stf.
sùy s.Chs. Lei. War.
sùyg sm. sw. & ms.Lan. nw.Der.
svy m.Shr. n.Hrf.
zoy Sur. w.Wil. Dor. n. & e. Som., w.Som.+*zǭy*, e. & sw. Dev.
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siun me. & sw.Nhb.+*sion*, s. Nhb., n.Dur.+*sion*, n. & m. Cum. ne.Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. n. & em.Lan., se.Lan.+*suin*, n.Stf.+*svun*, s.Stf., n. Der.+*sūn*, s.Der., Rut.+*sūn*, Lei., n.Shr. nw.Hrt.+*sūn*, se. Hrt. se.Cmb. e.Ken.
siūn ne.Nrf.+*sūn*.
sion n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*sjun*, sw.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. w. & sw.Wm. ne. e. m. & se. Yks. nw.Lan.
sīn ne.Sc.
sjun se.Nhb.
sōn m.Nhp.
suin sw. & ms.Yks. se.Lan., s. Lan.+*sūn*.
sun I.Ma.+*sūn*, s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf., e.Suf.+*sūn*, n. Ken. s.Sur., e.Sus.+*suən*, w. Sus.
suən s.Lin. m.Bck. e.Sus.
sūn Uls., but Ant. *sin*, m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma., em.Stf.+*svun*, n. & nw.Der., e.Der.+*svun*, Not. Lin., but s.Lin. *suən*, Rut. ne.Nhp. e.War. n. & se.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem. s. Oxf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb., but se.Cmb. *siun*, nw.Nrf. Ess. se.Ken. e.Dor.
svun n. e. & em.Stf. ne. & e.Der.
sœn w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. s.Sc.
sœun s.Chs.
sǣn Sh.I.+*fǣn*, Kcb.
sūn sn.Sc.+*fœn*, nm.Sc.+*fun*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *sœn*, sm. Sc., but s.Ayr. *fin*, Kcb. *sǣn*, sw.Dev.+*zin*, *zūn*.
sūn wm.Sc.+*fin*, *fœn*, but n.Ayr. *sin*, Lth. Edb.+*fūn*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
fin wm.Sc. s.Ayr.
fœn wm.Sc.
fǣn Sh. & Or.I. sn.Sc.
fūn nm.Sc.
fūn Lth. Edb.
zin sw.Dev.
zun me. & w.Wil.
zūn Glo., nw.Wil.+*zūnd*, e. & s. Som.
zūnd nw.Wil.

zōn w.Som.
zun n. & sw.Dev.
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Stand, 31, 307, 425, 427, 429, 430, 432 *stan* Inv.+*stand*, *stàn(d*, ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant., n.Cum.+*stand*, m.Cum. n.Wm. ne.Yks. n.Lan. ne. Der., nw.Lin.+*stand*, e.Oxf. s.Dev.
stand Or.I. Inv. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n.Cum. Wm., but n.Wm. *stan*, sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*ston*, *stənd*, n.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. s. Oxf.
stan I.Ma.
stānd w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Sus.
stàn Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *stan*, Uls.+*stànd*, but Ant. *stan*, n. Nhb.+*stànd*.
stànd Inv. s.Sc. Uls. n.Nhb.
stæn Dor., w.Som.+*stænd*, e. Dev.
stænd Som., but w.Som.+*stæn*.
stēnd se.Ken.
ston em. & sw.Lan.
stond se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. Der.
stōn(d Lth. Edb.
stənd em.Lan.
Star, 56—*star* Inv. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *stār*, sn.Sc. s.Ayr. Ant. me. & sw.Nhb. w.Wm. I.Ma.
staə(r) sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*stā(r)*, n.Stf.
stā(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm., but w.Wm. *star*, Yks., but sw.Yks. *staə(r)*, Lan., but em. Lan.+*staə(r)*, Flt. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut. n.Shr. s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.
stār Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *stō̄r*, s.Ayr. *star*, se.Nhb.
stàr Kcb.
stær s.Sc.
steə(r) m.Shr.
stō̄r wm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
stō̄(r) Brks.
Stare, 46—*staə(r)* e.Oxf.
stā(r) n.Stf. Rut. Oxf., but e. Oxf. *staə(r)*, s.Oxf. *steə(r)*, ne. Nrf. e.Suf.
stār I.Ma.+*stiər*.
steə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.Lan., em. Lan.+*stā(r)*, se. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. se. Ken. me.Wil. Dor. Som.
stear Inv. Ant. sw.Nhb.
stēr Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
stiər I.Ma.
stō(r) em. & sm.Lan. s.Stf.
Starve, 56, 429—*starv* Sh.I. Uls., but Ant. *sterv*, me.Nhb., se. Nhb.+*stērv*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.
staəv em.Lan.+*stāv*, n.Stf. e.Dev.
stāv s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & e.Yks., m.Yks. +*steəv*, se. & sw.Yks. n. & m. Lan. Flt. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. m.Shr. s. Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus. se.Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor.
stærv s.Sc.
stārv sm.Sc.+*sterv*.
stēv sw.Lan.
sterv ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant.
steəv m.Yks. n.Bck.
stērv se.Nhb.
stō̄v Glo.
stōv em. & sm.Lan.

Stead, 59, 60—*sted* ne.Sc. Ant. em. sm. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken.
steid sw.Yks.+*stiəd*, ms.Yks.
stid n.Nhb., n.Dur.+*stīd*, n.Wm. s.Chs. s.Stf. Sus.
stiəd snw. & sw.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.
stīd s.Ayr. Kcb.
stīd em.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm.
Steady, 231—*stedi* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr., Edb.+*stīdi*, Ant. sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*stidi*, em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. Lin. se.Ken. e.Dev.
stidi n.Dur. m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. n. sw. & s.Lan. s.Stf. Oxf. Sus. Som.
stīdi Lth. Edb.
studi sw. & s.Nhb.
stiudi I.Ma.
Steak, 249—*staik* se.Ken.
steik Ant. n.Stf. Not. s.Oxf., s. Sur. w.Sus.+*stīk*.
steək n.Cum.+*stiek*, m. se. & sw. Yks. n. & se.Lan. Lin. n.Bck. Bdf. e.Suf. me.Wil. Dor.
stēk Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. em. sm. sw. & s. Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Rut. ne.Nrf. e.Som. n. Dev.
stiak m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. nw.Lan.
stiek n.Cum.
stiək s.Sc. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*stjek*, sw.Nhb. s.Dur., ne.Yks. +*stīk*, e.Yks. Lei. Glo. w.Wil.
stīk ne.Yks. w.War. ne.Shr. s. Sur. Sus., but w.Sus.+*steik*.
stjek se.Nhb.
Steal, 59, 60, 425, 426, 427, 430, 432—*steil* sw. & ms.Yks., em. Lan.+*stiəl*, sm. sw. & s.Lan.
steəl w.Som.
stēl w.Frf. e.Per.
stēl I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. Glo. me. Wil. Dor.
stiəl n. em. & se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. Lin. s.Oxf.
stīl ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
stīl Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m Cum. Wm. se.Ken.
Steam, 183—*steim* n.Stf. Sus.
stem s.Stf.
stēm I.Ma.+*stīm*, Dor. w.Som.
stiəm sw.Yks. n. em. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me.Wil.
stīm ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma.
stīm Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Ken.
Steel, 146—*steil* s.Chs. n.Stf.
stēl Glo.
stil Dor., w.Som.+*stiəl*.
stiəl nw.Lin.+*stīl*, s.Oxf. w.Som. e.Dev.
stīl ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
stīl Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n.em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Der. nw.Lin. se.Ken. me.Wil. Cor.
Steep, 183, 429.
Step, 51, 383—*stap* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *step*, w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*step*, Dor. w.Som.
stæp nw. & e.Dev.
step Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e.Som. Cor.
Stern, *sb.*, 50—*starn* sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
stān s.Nhb.+*stǫn*, m.Cum. n. em. se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n.Stf. Lin. Glo. Sus. Dor.
stārn Bch. Abd., n.Ayr.+*stern*.
stærn s.Sc.
stǣn sw.Lan.
stern w.Frf. e.Per. n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.
stǫn s.Nhb.
stǫn w.Wm. sw.Yks. s.Stf. n. Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dev.
Stick, 425, 428, 429, 433, 434.
Stile, 78—*stail* ne.Sc.+*stēil*, Lth. Ant. n.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*steil*, se.Yks.+*stāl*, es.Yks., sw.Lan. +*stīl*, I.Ma., n. & nw.Lin.+*stīl*, e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus.
stāl m. & se.Yks., sm.Lan.+*stīl*.
stàil em.Lan.+*stīl*, em. & wm. Stf.
stàl sw.Yks.+*stīl*.
steil me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*stīl*, s. Chs.
stēil Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb.
stīl m.Cum. Wm. snw. e. & sw. Yks. n. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. ne. & nw. Der. n. & nw.Lin.
stoil n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. n. & m.Bck. Ess. se.Ken.
stvil s w.Nhp. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. Dor.
stviò me.Wil.
stviəl w.Wil. e.Dev.
stəil ne.Nrf., e.Dor.+*stəiəl*.
stəiəl e.Dor.
Sting, 68, 426, 427, 429, 432.
Stink, 71, 425, 427, 429, 432—*steyk* s.Sc. w.Wil. Dor. w. Som.
stiŋk ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor.
stvŋk sn.Sc.
stəŋk Inv. Edb. n.Nhb.
Stint, 100—*stent* sw.Nhb. s.Stf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Dor. w.Som.
stint ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. em. & wm.Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. s.Som. e.Dev. Cor.
stənt Inv. Lth. n.Nhb.
Stitch, 68, 341—*stetf* Dor.
stik Sh.I.
stitf Kcb. Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. nw. & s.Som.
stik w.Frf. e.Per.
stīk s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. n.Nhb.
stītf w.Som.
stətf ne.Sc. n.Ayr.
Stolen, 92, 253—*staun* Abd. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. sw.Nhb. Wm. em. se. & s.Lan., n.Der.+*stūn*.
stoun n.Nhb. m.Cum. ne. & sw. Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan.
stoən n.Cum.
stōn s.Chs.+*stoun*.
stūn n.Der.
stvun s.Chs.
Stone, 121, 122, 244, 249—*staun* se.Ken.
steən m.Yks., n.Lan.+*stuən*.
stēn Sh.I., ne.Sc.+*stīn*, *stīn*, but Bnff.+*stēn*, w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc., but Edb. Peb. *stēn*.
stēn Cai., Bnff.+*stīn*, wm. & sm. Sc. Edb. Peb., Uls.+*stōn*.
stian m.Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks., nw.Lan.+*stiən*.
stien n.Cum.
stiən s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*stjen*, s.Nhb. s.Dur. ne. e. & se.Yks. nw.Lan.
stīn Or.I.+*stīn*, ne.Sc.
stīn Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. sw.Nhb.
stjen se.Nhb. n.Dur.
ston s.Chs.+*stūn*, Rut., m.Nhp. +*stoun*, sw.Nhp.+*stuən*, *stwvn*, s.Nrf. sw.Dev.
stoun m.Nhp.
stoən ms.Yks., m.Lin.+*stōn*.
stōən se.Lan. Not. n. & nw.Lin. w.War. w.Wor. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. w.Dor. e.Som., w. Som.+*stuən*, e.Dev.
stōn Uls., em.Lan.+*stuən*, sm. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs., n. & em.Stf.+*stūn*, m.Lin. ne. Nhp., e.War.+*stuən*, s.War. s.Wor.+*stwvn*, n.Shr., ne.Shr. +*stūn*, se.Shr., Ess.+*stvun*.
stun ne.Nrf.+*stvn*, e.Suf.
stuən sw. es. & s.Yks. n. m. em. sm. & s.Lan. wm.Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der., e.Der.+*stūn*, s.Lin. sw.Nhp. e.War., Glo.+*stwuən*, *stwvn*, nw.Oxf.+*stwvn*, s.Oxf., n.Bck.+*stvn*, m.Bck. w.Hrt. n.Ken. w.Wil. w.Som.
stūn s.Chs. n. e. & em.Stf. ne. e. nw. w. & s.Der. ne.Shr.
stun Lei.
stvn s.Lin., e.Oxf.+*stwon*, w. Oxf.+*stwən*, n.Bck. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf.
stvun Ess.
stwon e.Oxf.
stwuən Glo.
stwvn sw.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw.Oxf.
stwən w.Oxf.
Stood, 169—*stuad* sw.Wm., nnw. Yks.+*stiud*.
stiud n.Cum.+*stūd*, m.Cum. ne. Wm. nnw.Yks.
stiəd s.Dur. w.Wm. ne. e. & m. Yks., se.Yks.+*stud*.
stīd ne.Sc. s.Ayr.
stod Uls.+*stud*, but Ant. *stūd*.
stōd sw.Dev.
stud Uls. n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb., snw.Yks.+*stuid*, se.Yks. n. Lan., em.Lan.+*stùd*, n.Stf. n. Der. nw.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne. Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil.
stuid snw. & sw.Yks.
stuəd e.Dor.
stūd n.Cum. es.Yks., nw.Der.+*stūd*, n.Lin., se.Ken.+*stvd*.
stud Ant. m. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der. Lei.
stvd sn.Sc. s.Wor. ne. & m.Shr. se.Ken.
stæd Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. s. Sc.
stǣd wm.Sc.+*stūd*, Peb. Kcb. w. Som.
stud Lth. Edb. n.Dev.
stūd wm.Sc. e.Dev.
Stool, 162, 163, 244, 249, 255—*stual* nnw.Yks.+*stud*.
stiu n.Stf.
stiul me. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. ne.Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks. +*stūl*, n. & em.Lan. s.Stf. Lei. ne.Shr. ne.Nrf.
stiəl n.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*stjul*, sw. Nhb. s.Dur. w. & sw.Wm. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. nw.Lan.
stīl Bch. Abd. s.Ayr.
stīl ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *stīl*.
stjul se.Nhb. n.Dur.
stuil sw. & ms.Yks.
stuò me.Wil.+*stūl*.
stuvl w.Wil.+*stuəl*.
stuəl s.Lin. s.Oxf. n.Ken. w.Wil.
stū sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan., s.Chs. +*stœu*, n. & nw.Der.
stūl Uls., but Ant. *stæl*, snw. & es.Yks. I.Ma. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. m.Shr. se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil.
stvl sn.Sc.
stvul w.Der.
stœl w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc. Ant. w. Som.
stœu s.Chs.
stǣl Sh. & Or.I., wm.Sc. +*stūl*, Peb. Kcb.
stul Lth.
stūl wm.Sc. s.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Dev.
stvòl Dor.
Stop, 83—*stap* wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *stōp*, Ant. se.Ken. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
stop Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Sus. s.Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *stap*, Cor.
stōp n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
Storm, 87, 234—*stām* s.War. s. Wor. Glo. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw. & e.Som. e.Dev.
storm Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n. & s.Ayr. *stōrm*, Kcb. n.Ir. me. & se. Nhb., n.Cum. I.Ma.+*storəm*.
storəm n.Cum. nnw.Yks., snw. Yks.+*stǫm*, I.Ma., Lei.+*stǫm*.
stoəm m. se. & sw.Yks. em.Lan.
stǫm s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. snw e. & es.Yks. n. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. & em.Stf. Der. s.Lin. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
stōrm wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *stōrm*.
stōrm n. & s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
stuərm s.Sc.
stām nw.Lin.
Stow, 168—*stau* Inv.+*stō*, ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Peb. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb. n. & w.Wm., em.Lan. +*stō*, Glo. se.Ken.

Stow (contd.)—
stou s.Nhb. m.Cum. sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf., nw.Lin.+*stō*, s. Oxf. s.Som.
stǭ n.Lan. Dor.
stō Inv. em. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin.
stū s.Stf.
stʊu w.Frf. e.Per. w.Wil.
Straight, 57, 358—*straχt* Bch. Abd., sn.Sc.+*streχt*, wm.Sc. +*strāχt*, s.Ayr.
strait n.Dur.+*streit*, *strʊit*, s.Dur. nw.Lin., s.Wor.+*streit*, n.Hrf. +*strʌit*, *streit*, e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo., w.Oxf.+*streit*, Brks., but se.Brks. *streit*, Cmb.+*streit*, but m.Cmb. *strēt*, Nrf.+*streit*, but s.Nrf. *strēt*, Ken., e.Sus. +*stʀeat*, Hmp., w.Wil. e.Dor. + *strǽit*, w.Som., s.Som. + *strǽit*, n. nw. & s.Dev.
strāχt ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *straχt*, w.Frf. e.Per.+*streχt*, wm.Sc., sm.Sc.+*strǭχt*, but s. Ayr. *straχt*, Kcb. *streχt*, Lth. +*strǭχt*.
strʌit Not.+*streit*, n.Hrf., Ess.+ *strǽit*, *streit*.
strǽiχt s.Sc.
strǽit nw.Oxf.+*strēt*, Ess. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som.
streχt sn.Sc. nm.Sc., but w. Frf. e.Per.+*strāχt*, em.Sc., but Lth. *strāχt*, *strǭχt*, Edb. *strǭχt*, Kcb.
streiχt Sh.I. n.Nhb.
streit me.Nhb., se. & sw.Nhb.+ *strʊit*, s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. +*stʀeat*, *stʀiət*, w.Cum.+*strīt*, Wm., but ne.Wm. *stʃrait*, nnw. & snw.Yks., m. & nm.Yks.+ *stʀiət*, sw. & s.Yks. n.Lan., nw.Lan.+*strēt*, m. sm. sw. & s. Lan., I.Ma.+*stʃreit*, Chs. Flt. Stf., but n.Stf. *stʀeat*, Der. Not., n.Lin.+*strēt*, s.War. s. Wor. Shr. n.Hrf. w.Oxf. se. Brks. n.Bck. nw.Hrt., se.Hrt. +*stʀeat*, *stʀiət*, Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. Ess. ne.Dev.
stʀet Rut.+*strēt*, e.War.
stʀeχt Ant.
stʀeat n.Cum. n.Stf. m. & s.Lin. m.Nhp. e. & s.Oxf. n.Bck., Bdf.+*strēt*, se.Hrt. e.Sus.
strēt ne.Yks., se.Yks.+*sʃreit*. es. Yks. nw. & se.Lan. n.Lin. Rut. n.Lei. m.Nhp. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. m.Cmb. s.Nrf. e.Suf., s. Sur. w.Sus.+*strʊit*, I.W. e. Cor.
stʀiət n.Cum. m. & nm.Yks. s. Lin. se.Hrt.
strīt m. & w.Cum. e.Yks.
stʀoit nw.Hrt. se.Cmb.
strǭχt sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
strʊit se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur. s. Sur. w.Sus. sw.Dev.
stʃrait ne.Wm.
stʃreit I.Ma.
sʃreit se.Yks. em.Lan.
Strange, 352, 366.
Stranger, 206—*straindʒə(r)* w. Wor. Ess. se.Ken.
strandʒə(r) ne.Yks. ne.Nrf. e. Som
strāndʒə(r) e.Suf.
strændʒə(r) Glo. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *strēndʒə(r)*, w.Som. e.Dev.
strǣndʒə(r) me.Wil.
streindʒə(r) sw.Nhp. Bdf.
streindʒər wm.Sc.
strendʒə(r) Wm.
streəndʒə(r) e.Yks., m.Yks.+ *strʊəndʒə(r)*, sw.Yks. se.Lan. n.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. w. Hrt. n.Ken.
streəndʒər n.Cum.
strēindʒər Kcb.
strēndʒə(r) s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Rut. Lei. Sus. e.Dor.
strēndʒər Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
strʊəndʒə(r) m.Yks.
strēndʒər I.Ma.
sʃrēndʒə(r) se.Yks.
Straw, 186—*strā* Sh.I. me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*strē*, s.Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum.+*stʀoə*, nnw.Yks.+ *stʀia*, *stʀiə*, n.Wor.Glo. e.Oxf., w.Oxf.+*strǭ*, Brks., n. Bck.+ *strǭ*, m.Bck. nw.Hrt. ne.Nrf., Ess.+*stʀoə*, e.Ken., s.Sur. w. Sus.+*strǭ*, Hmp. I.W., e.Dor. +*strē*, w.Dor. e.Som. e.Dev., sw.Dev.+*strǣ*.
strʌ̄ Uls., but Ant. *strei*.
strǣ Or.I. me. & w.Wil. sw.Dev.
strei Ant.
stʀeə m.Yks.+*stʀiə*.
strē ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. n.Ir., but Uls. *strā*, Ant. *strei*, n. & se. Nhb. se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*strǭ*, e.Dor. nw.Dev.
stʀia nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan.
stʀiə s.Sc. s.Dur. e. w. & s.Cum. Wm., but me.Wm. *stʃria*, n. ne. & nnw.Yks., e.Yks.+*sʃriə*, m. w. & sw.Yks. nw.Lan.
strī w.Dur. m.Cum. s.Chs., e. An.+*strǭ*, but ne.Nrf. *strā*, Ess. *strā*, *stʀoə*.
stʀoə n.Cum. n.Lin. Rut., Lei.+ *strǭ*, Ess.
strǭ es.Yks. sm. sw. & s.Lan. n. & em.Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Lei. m. Shr. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. e.An. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., but w. Sus.+*strā*, w.Som. n.Dev.
stʀōə nw.Lin.
strō sw.Nhb. ms.Lan.
stʃria me.Wm.
stʃrǭ I.Ma.
sʃriə e.Yks.
sʃroə se.Yks.+*sʃrō*.
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stʀeəm se.Lan.
strēm w.Frf. e.Per.
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stʀiəm sw.Nhb. n.Cum. w. & sw.Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. n. Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. me. Wil.
strʌ̄m ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
strīm Inv. Ant. s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. se.Ken. e.Dor.
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strēt Glo. w.Som.
strit nw.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *strīt*.
stʀiət n.Cum. nw.Lin. s.Oxf.
strʌ̄t ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
strīt Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. n. se. & sw.Lan. n. Der. se.Ken. e.Dor.
stʃrʌ̄t I.Ma.
stʃrīt Wm.
sʃrīt em.Lan.
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strǽŋθ e.Dor.
strent Or.I.
strenθ Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. nw.Lan., sw.Lan.+ *streŋkθ*, I.Ma. Chs. Stf., n. Der. nw.Lin.+*streŋθ*, s.Lin., Lei.+*streŋkθ*, w.Wor. s.Oxf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil.
streŋkθ sw. & s.Lan. Rut. Lei. n. & m.Bck.
streŋθ n. sm. & se.Lan. n. & nw. Der. nw.Lin. w.Wil. e.Dev.
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strǽtʃ w.Dor. w.Som. nw. & e. Dev.
streitʃ se.Lan.
stretʃ Sh.I. Cai. Wm., but n.Wm. *stritʃ*, w.Wm. *stratʃ*, snw.Yks., nm.Yks.+*stritʃ*, sw. ms. & s. Yks. m. sw. & ms.Lan. Chs. n. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. m. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. s. Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. Ken. Hmp. nw. & me.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev.
stritʃ Kcb. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. m. & nm.Yks. Sus.
stʀiətʃ se.Hrt.
strʌ̄k w.Frf. e.Per.+*strʌ̄tʃ*, s.Sc.
strʌ̄tʃ ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
strīk s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
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striŋ ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. w.Wm. Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. n. Der. Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e. Dev.
striŋg sm. & sw.Lan. s.Stf.
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strǭk m.Cum. n.Lan. me.Wil. Dor.
strōk n.Nhb. Bdf.
strōək se.Lan. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Dev.
strōk ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. Wm., nnw. & e.Yks.+*struək*, es.Yks. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. Sus.
struk e.Suf.
struək nnw. e. & sw.Yks. s.Lan. s.Lin.
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strāŋ Lth. Edb.
strʌ̄ŋ s.Sc.
streŋ sw.Yks.+*stroŋ*.
stroŋ ne.Sc., but Abd. *stran*, wm. Sc. Kcb. Ant. sw. & es.Yks. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*strʌ̄ŋ*, n.Wor. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ken. Sus. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som. e. Dev.
stroŋg s.Lan.+*striŋg*.
strǭŋ e.Suf.
strōŋ w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr.
strʌŋ n. & s.Stf. n.Der.
strʌ̄ŋ se.Lan. Lei. w.War.
striŋg sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. em. & wm.Stf. nw.Der.
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stʀop m.Cum. n. & sw.Lan. n. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se. Ken. e.Dev.
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stobl Dor.
stʊbl Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. nw. Lin. Glo.
stʌ̄bl se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma.
stəbl Inv. s.Oxf. se.Ken. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
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stüf Ant. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. nw.Der. Lei. m. Nhp. n.Wor. ne. & se.Shr.
stʊf Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb.

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sāk m. & nm.Yks.

seik ne. & m.Yks.

sek Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sək*, sn.Sc.+*svk*, em.Sc.+*sik*, n.Ayr.+*sitf*, s.Sc. me.Nhb. s. Dur., n.Cum.+*sik*, *sitf*, e.Cum. +*sik*, m. & w.Cum., n.Wm., m.Wm.+*sik*, w.Wm., nw.Lan. +*sik*.

setf Lei.+*sitf*, *svtf*, Glo.+*sitf*, s. Oxf. Nrf., but ne. & s.Nrf. *sitf*.

sik Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*sitf*, but n.Ayr. *sek*, s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Ir., but Uls. *sitf*, n. se. & sw.Nhb., n.Dur.+ *sitf*, n. & e.Cum. m. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. & se.Yks., sw. Yks.+*sitf*, nw.Lan.

sitf wm.Sc. Uls. n.Dur. n.Cum. snw. e. m. se. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. m. em. se. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*sùtf*, Chs. Dnb. n. & s.Stf. n.Der., ne. Der.+*sùtf*, nw. e. & w.Der. n. & s.Lin. Not., Rut.+*sutf*, Lei. +*svtf*, n. & ne.Nhp., m.Nhp. +*sùtf*, War. se.Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. ne. & s.Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. n. & e.Ken., se.Ken.+ *svtf*, s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. me. Wil. e.Dor. nw. & e.Dev., sw.Dev.+*zitf*, Cor.

sutf nw.Lin. Rut.

sùtf sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma. ne. & s. Der. m.Nhp.

svk Cai. sn.Sc.

svtf Lei. m.Nhp. se.Ken.

sək Bch. Abd.

zitf Wxf. I.W. nw.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *sitf*, nw. & e.Som. sw. & s.Dev.

zvtf w.Wil.

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sāk w. & sw.Yks.

sǣk s.Lan.

sok Uls., but Ant. *suk*.

suk Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Abd. *sūk*, w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. s. Sc. Ant. Dur. n.Cum. em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. sw.Lin. Glo.

sūk Abd. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. n. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. e.Yks.

suk sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw.Der.

svk m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

zuk w.Som.+*zak*.

zvk Sus. me.Wil.

zak w.Som.

zāk nw.Dev.

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siuət s.Nhb.+*sū·ət*, m.Cum. Wm. snw.Yks. n.Lan., Lei.+*sū·ət*.

sjuət s.Ayr.

sū·it n.Ayr., Kcb.+*fū·it*, sm. se. & sw.Lan. se.Ken. me.Wil.

sū·ət Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n. & s. Nhb. Dur., I.Ma.+*fū·ət*, Lei Glo.

sū·ət ne.Nrf. e.Dev.

sət sn.Sc.+*fū·ət*.

fiuit em.Lan. n.Stf.

fū·it Bch. Abd. Lth. Kcb. s. Lan. n. & nw.Der.

fū·ət sn. & wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *sū·it*, Edb. Ant. I.Ma., w.Wil. +*zū·it*.

fūt ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fū·it*.

zū·it w.Wil.

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sìugə(r) ne.Yks.

sugə(r) m.Cum.+*fugə(r)*.

fugə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n. & s.Wm. n.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

fugər ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.

fūgər Inv. Edb. Kcb.

fugə(r) em. se. & sw.Lan.

fùgər Ant. I.Ma.

fvgə(r) w.Som.

fūgər Lth.

Suit, 226, 321, 429—*siut* n. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum.Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. Lan., em.Lan.+*fiut*, se.Lan., n.Stf.+*fiut*, nw.Lin. Rut., Lei.+*sūt*, s.Oxf.

siət m.Yks.

sit ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *sut*, *fut*, s.Ayr.

sjūt ne.Nrf.

sut Bch. Abd.+*fut*.

sūt sm.Lan. n.Der.+*fūt*, n.Lin. Lei. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. e. Som.

sət w.Frf. e.Per.+*fət*.

sāt Kcb.

sūt e.Suf. w.Som.

fit wm.Sc.+*fət*, *fūt*.

fiut em.Lan. n.Stf.

fut Bch. Abd. Ant. w.Wil.

fūt Inv. sn.Sc. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. s. Wil.

fət w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc.

fūt Lth. Edb.

fūt wm.Sc.

Summer, 100—*semər* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *simər*, s.Sc.

simər wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb Kcb. Ant.

somər Uls., but Ant. *simər*.

sumə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*siumə(r)*, nw. Lin.

sumər n. se. & sw.Nhb.

sùmə(r) m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Dnb. em. & wm.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. w. & s.Der. n.Lei. sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. Shr. nw. & w. Oxf.

sùmər I.Ma.

svmə(r) nne.Nhb. m.Nhp. e. & s. Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus.

svmər Sh.I. Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *simər*.

zimə(r) s.Dev.

zvmə(r) e.Hrf. Glo. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. n. & e. Dev.

Sun, 100, 101—*sen* ne.Sc.+*svn*, but Bch. Abd. *sən*.

sin wm.Sc.+*svn*, Ant. e.Som. nw. & e.Dev.

son n.Bck.

sun Or.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei. +*svn*.

sùn sw.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Nhp. Shr., w.Oxf.+*svn*.

svn Sh.I. Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s. Sc. Lei. e. w. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil.

sən Bch. Abd.

zin w.Som. sw.Dev.

zvn w.Wil. e.Dor. nw.Som. n. Dev.

Sunday, 100—*sondē* Uls.

sundə Nhb. n.Dur. Cum., but n. Cum. *svndə*, n. & s.Wm. Yks. nw.Lan. n.Lin.

sùndi ms.Lan.+*sùndə*, s.Lan. Chs. n. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. w. & s.Der. Lei. e.War.

sùndə m. & ms.Lan.

svndē Sh.I. sn. & em.Sc. nw.Oxf. w.Cor.

svndi ne.Sc. n.Hrf. e.Oxf. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. n.Ken.

svndə ne.Sc. n.Cum. se.Hrt.

zindi w.Som.+*zvndi*, s.Dev.

zvndi e.Hrf. Glo. Hmp. nw. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. w.Som.

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sopər Uls., but Ant. *sùpər*.

supə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. e. m. & w. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. & se.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. m.Nhp.

supər se.Nhb. n.Cum.

sùpə(r) m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. em. & wm.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. Not. Lei. e.War. Shr. w.Oxf.

sùpər Ant. I.Ma.

svpə(r) nnw.Nhb. m.Nhp., e. Hrf.+*zvpə(r)*, nw. e. & s.Oxf. Bdf. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil., e. Dor.+*zvpə(r)*, e.Som. n.Dev.

svpər Sh.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc.

zvpə(r) e.Hrf. Glo. Hmp. nw. Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. e. & s. Dev.

Sure, 222, 322, 365—*seuə(r)* n. & se.Lan.

siuə(r) Dur.+*fuə(r)*, e.Cum., m. & w.Cum.+*fuə(r)*, Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*siə(r)*, sw. & es.Yks., ms.Yks.+*fiuə(r)*, s. Yks. nw.Lan., em.Lan. + *fiuə(r)*, s.Lan. Not.+*fuə(r)*, n. Lin.+*suə(r)*, nw.Lin., m.Lin.+ *fuə(r)*, w.Suf.

siuər n.Cum.+*fiuər*.

siiə(r) e Suf.+*fuə(r)*, *fiə(r)*.

siə(r) ne. e. m. nm. & se.Yks.

siər se.Nhb.+*fuər*, *fūr*.

sīr ne.Sc.+*fūr*.

suə(r) n.Lin., s.Lin.+*fuə(r)*.

svuə(r) m.Lan.

sūr Or.I. s.Sc.

sūə(r) ne.Nrf.

sūr sn.Sc.+*fūr*, wm.Sc.+*fūr*, *fūr*.

fēr s.Ayr. Lth. Edb.

fiur sm.Sc.+*fūr*, but s.Ayr. *fēr*.

fiuə(r) ms.Yks. em.Lan., n.Stf.+ *fuə(r)*, n.Der., Rut.+*fuə(r)*, Lei., Bdf.+*fō(r)*, Hrt. Cmb., but m. Cmb. *fuə(r)*, nw.Nrf. s.Sur. w. Sus.

fiuər sw.Nhb.+*fuər*.

fjuə(r) nw.Oxf.

fōə(r) se.Shr. w.Som., sw.Dev.+ *gōə(r)*, Cor.

fuə(r) nne. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. & w.Cum. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der., but n.Der. *fiuə(r)*, Not. m. & s.Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. War. Wor. Shr., but se.Shr. *fōə(r)*, n.Hrf. s.Pem. e. w. & s.Oxf. Brks. Hnt. m.Cmb. e.Suf. Ess. Ken. e.Sus. sm.Hmp., w.Wil.+*fvuə(r)*, Dor. Som., but w.Som. *fōə(r)*, e.Dev.

fuər Uls.+*fūr*, n. se. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. I.Ma.

fūr Cai. Inv. ne.Sc. Uls. me. & se.Nhb.

fvuə(r) w.Wil.

fō(r) Bdf.

fār Sh.I. sn.Sc., nm.Sc.+*fūr*, wm. & sm.Sc.

fūə(r) e.Suf.

fūr nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *fēr*, wm.Sc.

gōə(r) n. & sw.Dev., s.Dev.+ *guə(r)*.

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gvuə(r) nw.Wil.

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Swacking, 323.

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swalō Wm. sw.Lan.

swalə ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. n. & sw.Nhb. n. em. sm. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*swolə*, ne.Der. nw.Lin.

swāli Sus.

swali Cum.+*swili*, *swoli*.

swili Cum. w.Yks. War. Glo.

swoli Cum.

swolə sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Der. s. Oxf. se.Ken. e.Dev.

swǫli Lth.

zwali I.W. Dor.

zwili Brks.

zwolə w.Som.

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swea(r) se.Lan.+*swia(r)*, sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*swia(r)*, n.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. sw.Nhp. nw. & s. Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*swia(r)*, e.Suf. se.Ken. me.Wil. e.Dor.

swear Uls., but Ant. *swīr*.

swēr ne.Sc.+*swīr*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me.Nhb.

swia(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw.

Swear (contd.)— & es.Yks. n. nw. se. & s.Lan. Lin. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus.
swiər s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma.
swir Kcb.
swīr ne. em. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *swir*, Ant. se. & sw. Nhb.
swā(r) em. & sm.Lan.
zwex(r) Dor., but e.Dor. *swex(r)*, Som. e.Dev.
Sweat, 137, 138, 425, 428, 429, 430, 433—*swait* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *swet*.
swat se.Lan., s.Lan. + *swiət*, s. Chs.+*swīt*, n.Der.+*swiət*, nw. Der. ne.Shr.
sweit sn.Sc., nnw.Yks. + *swiət*, Lei., m.Bck.+*swet*.
swet Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. me. sw. & s.Nhb. es.Yks. em. & sm. Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. Lin., but n.Lin. *swiət*, Rut.+*swot*, s. War. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil.
swēit w.Frf. e.Per.
swēt Inv. n.Shr.
swiət Wm.+*swīt*, ne. nnw. snw. em. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der. n.Lin. Bdf.
swit Ayr.+*swīt*, sm.Sc. n.Cum.
swīt em. & wm.Sc. Ayr. Ant. n. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. s.Chs. ne.Der.
swot Rut.
swət Uls., but Ant. *swīt*.
zwæt Dor.
zwet nw. & w.Wil. e. & w.Som. n. & e.Dev.
Sweep, *v.*, 238, 425, 427, 429, 432—*sūp* Abd. em.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Ir., but Ant. *swīp*, n. & sw.Nhb., s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. +*swīp*.
sweip n.Stf.
sweəp se.Lan.
swēip ne.Sc., but Abd. *sūp*.
swēp Brks.+*swiəp*.
swip Ken. Cor.
swiəp s.Lan., n.Der. + *swīp*, s. Oxf. Brks.
swip w.Frf. e.Per. I.Ma.
swīp Inv. n.Ayr. Ant. s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin.
swēp, *swüp* Sh.I.
zæp w.Som.+*swip*.
zwip Dor. w.Som.
zwiəp e.Dev.
Sweet, 142—*swæt* e.Suf.+*sweət*.
sweit nnw.Yks.+*swīt*, snw.Yks. n.Stf.
sweət se.Lan. e.Suf.
swēt Uls., but Ant. *swīt*, ne.Nrf.
swit e.Som.
swiət s.Sc.+*swit*, e.Yks.+*swīt*, m. Yks. s.Lin. s.Oxf. e.Dor.
swit Sh.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma.
swīt Inv. sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *swit*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. e. m. & s.Cum. Wm. nnw. e. se. sw. es. & s. Yks. n. nw. em. sm. sw. & s. Lan. n. & nw.Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf.
zwēt sw.Dev.
zwit Dor., but e.Dor. *swiət*, w. Som.
zwīt w.Wil.

Swell, 54, 425, 429, 430, 432.
Swim, 69, 238, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432—*sum* w.Frf. e. Per.+*swim*, Peb.
sūm s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. n. sw. & s.Nhb.
swim Wm.+*swum*, sw.Yks. n. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. se.Ken.
swim w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr.
swīm ne.Sc. Ant.
swum Cum. Wm.
swəm em.Lan.
zwim Dor. e. & s.Som. e.Dev.
zwæm w.Som.
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Swing, 425, 427, 429, 432.
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Swoon, 238, 306.
Sword, 50, 238—*soəd* Rut. me. Wil. s.Som.
sôəd se.Yks.+*suəd*, n.Lan. n. Stf. n. & nw.Der., n.Lin.+ *swôəd*, nw.Lin., Lei.+*swōd*, e.Suf., s.Sur. w.Sus.+*suəd*, n.Dev.
sōd s.Nhb., sm.Lan.+*sād*, se. Lan. se.Ken.
sōrd Inv., wm.Sc.+*swōrd*, *swɒrd*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls.
suəd n.Dur.+*swôəd*, Wm. ne. Yks., snw.Yks.+*swād*, e. & se. Yks., sw.Yks.+*swād*, es.Yks. nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. War. Oxf., but nw.Oxf. *swōd*, m. Bck. Cmb. n.Ken. s.Sur. Sus., but w.Sus.+*sôəd*, w.Wil.
suɒrd s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma.
sūrd ne.Sc.+*swerd*, sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per., se.Nhb.+*sword*, sw.Nhb.
sād sm.Lan.
swad ne.Nrf.
swerd Or.I. ne.Sc.
sword me. & se.Nhb.
swôəd n.Dur. s.Stf. n.Lin.
swōrd wm.Sc.
swuəd m.Cum.
swūrd Lth. Edb.
swɒrd wm.Sc.
swōd Lei. nw.Oxf.
swəd s.Lin.+*swād*.
swād s.Dur. nnw. snw. m. & sw. Yks. s.Lin.
zād Dor.
zôəd nw.Dev.
zuəd Brks. w.Som.
Swore, 165, 238—*soə(r)* e.Sus.+ *suə(r)*.
sôə(r) n.Bck. s.Sur. w.Sus. sm. Hmp.
sōr Kcb.+*sūr*, Ant.
suə(r) es.Yks. m.Nhp. s.Oxf. se. Hrt. e.Sus., w.Wil.+*swā(r)*.
sūr sm.Sc., but Kcb.+*sōr*.
swea(r) e.Yks., se.Yks.+*swoə(r)*, sw.Yks., n.Lan.+*swuə(r)*, n. Der., e.Hrf.+*sôə(r)*.
swiər Wm.
swīr ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *swōr*.
swoə(r) se.Yks. e.War. s.Nrf., e. Suf.+*swôə(r)*.
swô(r) s.Nhb. se.Lan. w.Suf. se. Ken.
swôr Edb.+*swūr*.
swôə(r) m.Cum. em. sm. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*swuə(r)*, Stf. e. & s.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. e. Suf.
swôər Uls., but Ant. *sōr*.

swōr Cai. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc., w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc.+*swā(r)*, Ayr. Lth. me. se. & sw.Nhb.
swuə(r) nne.Nhb. n. & s.Lan. n. Ken.
swuər n.Cum. I.Ma.
swūr Edb.
swā(r) Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & s.Sc.
swā(r) n.Der.
zoə(r) Glo.+*zwoə(r)*.
zôə(r) e.Hrf., e.Dor.+*zuə(r)*.
zuə(r) e.Dor.
zwoə(r) Glo. e. & s.Dev.
zwā(r) w.Wil.
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Table, 204—*taibl* se.Ken.
teibl Ant.
teəbl n.Cum.+*tiəbl*, sw.Yks. n. Lan., se.Lan.+*tebl*, n.Stf. nw. Lin. s.Oxf. Sus. Dor. w.Som.
tēbl w.Frf. e.Per.
tēbl Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. m. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Dnb. s.Stf. n. & e.Der.
tēbô me.Wil.
tiabl m.Cum. Wm.
tiəbl Nhb. n.Cum. nw.Oxf.
tibl ne.Shr. Glo.
Tail, 48—*tail* s.Pem. Glo. se. Ken. me.Wil., w.Wil. +*teəl*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*taiəl*, e.Som., w.Som.+*taiəl*.
taiəl e.Dor.+*tail*, w.Som.
tæiəl Ess.+*teəl*.
tæl Sh.I.
teil Ant. se.Brks., m.Bck.+*teəl*, Bdf. ne.Nrf. e.Suf. e.Ken. n. Dev.
teiəl n.Bck.
tel ne.Sc.+*teəl*, *tēl*, but Bch. Abd. *têil*.
teəl ne.Sc. sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+ *tiəl*, e.Yks., m.Yks.+*tiəl*, se. Yks.+*tiəl*, *tīl*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin., w.War.+*tiəl*, s.Oxf. m. Bck. w.Hrt. Ess., n.Ken.+ *tiəl*, e.Sus. w.Wil. w.Cor.
têil Bch. Abd.
tēl Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *teil*, n. me. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nw.Yks. Lan., but se. Lan. *tiəl*, I.Ma. e.Chs. n. & nw. Der. Rut. Sus., but e.Sus. *teəl*.
tial ne.Wm.
tiəl se.Nhb. n.Cum. m. & se.Yks. se.Lan. w.War. n.Ken.
tīl se.Yks. m. & s.Chs. e. nm. & wm.Stf. e. & w.Der. Lei. ne. Shr.
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tak Sc., but s.Sc. *tiək*, n.Ir., Dur. +*tiək*, Cum.+*tek*, *tiək*, but n. Cum.+*teək*, Wm., Yks.+*tē*, but n.Yks. *tiək*, nnw.Yks.+*tiak*, e. Yks.+*tek*, Lan.+*tek*, *tē*, but em. Lan.+*tā*, *tēk*, ms. & s.Lan.+*tēk*, Chs.+*tē*, *tī*, but w.Chs. *tīk*, Stf., but n.Stf. *teək*, e.Stf.+*tē*, wm. Stf.+*tek*, s.Stf.+*teik*, Der. Not. +*tek*, *tē*, Lin.+*tek*, *teək*, Nhp., but m.Nhp. *teik*, *tēk*, sw.Nhp. *tek*, *teək*, Shr.+*tē*, but ne.Shr.+*tek*, Oxf., but s.Oxf. *teək*, Sur. Hmp. Dev., but n.Dev. *tēk*, e.Dev. *tek*, sw.Dev. *teək*.
tà em.Lan.+*tak*, *tē*, *tēk*.
teik s.Stf.+*tak*, m.Nhp.+*tēk*, se. Hrt. ne.Nrf.
tek Cum., e.Yks.+*tak*, Lan., wm. Stf.+*tak*, Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei., sw.Nhp.+*teək*, War., but e.War. *tēk*, w.War. *teək*, s.War. *teək*, *tēk*, ne.Shr.+*tē*, Brks. Sus., but e.Sus. *teək*, Dor.+ *teək*, *tik*, *tiək*, Som. e.Dev.
teə e.Ken.+*tē*.
teək n.Cum.+*tak*, *tiək*, n.Stf. Lin. sw.Nhp. w.War., s.War.+ *tēk*, w.Wor., s.Wor.+*tēk*, s. Oxf. se.Brks., m.Bck.+*tiək*, w. Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. e.Sus. Dor. sw.Dev.
tē Nhb.+*tiək*, but se.Nhb.+*tjek*, Yks. Lan. Chs., e.Stf.+*tak*, Der. Not. Shr. e.Ken.
tēk em.Lan., ms.Lan.+*tak*, s.Lan. +*tek*, I.Ma. m.Nhp. e. & s.War. s.Wor. n.Hrf., e.Hrf.+*tiək*, n. Dev. w.Cor.
tiak nnw.Yks.+*tak*.
tik Dor.
tiəks s.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. n.Yks. e.Hrf. m.Bck., Glo.+*tīk*, I.W. w.Wil. Dor.
tī Chs.
tīk w.Chs. Glo.
tjek se.Nhb.+*tiək*.
Taken, 339.
Tale, 43, 44, 45, 249—*tail* w. Wor. Lon. se.Ken., e.Dor. + *tiəl*.
teil Ant. ne.Nrf.
teiəl se.Hrt.
teəl em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *tēl*, n. Cum.+*tiel*, *tiəl*, se.Yks.+*tiəl*, sw.Yks.+*tēl*, ms.Yks. n.Lan. n.Stf. Lin. s.War. s.Oxf., m. Bck.+*tiəl*, Bdf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. n.Ken. me.Wil. Dor., but e. Dor. *tail*, *tiəl*, w.Som.
têil Cai. Bch., Abd.+*tēl*.
tēl ne.Sc., but Bch. *têil*, Abd.+ *têil*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
tēl Or.I. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. sw.Yks. m. se. sw. & s. Lan. I.Ma. e.Chs. e. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Lei. m.Shr. Sus. Som., but w.Som. *teəl*, sw.Dev.
tial m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks., nw. Lan.+*tiəl*.
tiel n.Cum.
tiəl s.Sc. Nhb., but se.Nhb.+*tjel*, s.Dur. n.Cum. ne. e. m. & se. Yks. nw.Lan. m.Bck. I.W. w.Wil. e.Dor.
tīl Or.I.
tīl wm.Stf. ne.Shr. Glo.
tjel se.Nhb.+*tiəl*.
Talk, 38, 340—*tāk* Inv. Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ant. se. Nhb. n.Dur., n.Cum. + *toək*, *tǭk*, m.Wm. + *tôk*, nm.Yks. + *toək*, *tǭk*, n.Ken. nw. & me. Wil. Dor., but e.Dor.+*tǭk*.
tàk Kcb.
tǎk Uls., but Ant. *tāk*
tæk Glo.+*tǭk*, w.Wil.
toək n. & m.Cum. m. & nm.Yks., sw.Yks.+*tôk*, em.Lan. e.War., se.Hrt.+*tǭk*, e.Dev.
tǭk Ayr. n.Nhb. n.Cum., e. & w. Cum.+*tôk*, Wm.+*tôk*, but m. Wm.+*tāk*, nm. & ms.Yks. n.

m. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s. Chs. Stf. Der. nw.Lin. n.Lei. Nhp. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf.se.Hrt.s.Nrf.Suf.se.Ken. Sus.sm.Hmp., e.Dor.+*tāk*, w. Som.
tōk sw.Nhb. e. & w.Cum. Wm. sw. & s.Yks. nw.Lan.

Tallow, 35. 229. 349—*talg* nnw. Yks.+*talə*.
tali Lth. Edb.
talō Inv.+*talə*, Ant. w.Wm. sw. Lan.
talə Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *talə*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum.Wm., but w.Wm.*talō*, Yks., but nnw.Yks. + *talg*, Lan., but sw.Lan. *talō*, I.Ma. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Lei., Glo.+*tēlə*, s.Oxf. e.Suf. e. & w.Som.
tàlə Ayr., but s.Ayr. *talə*, Peb. s.Sc.
tælə ne.Nrf.+*tolə*, se.Ken. Wil. Dor. Som., but e. & w.Som. *talə*, e.Dev.
tēlə Glo.
tolə ne.Nrf. Sus.

Tame, 44, 45, 249—*taim* se.Ken.
teim Ant.
teəm n.Cum.+*tiem*, m. & sw. Yks. se.Lan., n.Stf.+*tēm*, Lin. e.War. n.Wor. s.Oxf., m.Bck. +*tiəm*, w.Hrt. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. sw.Dev.
tēm Sh.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *tēm*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. Peb.
tēm Inv. Bch. Abd. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. es.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf.
tiəm m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
tiem n.Cum.
tiəm Nhb., but se.Nhb.+*tjem*, ne. & se.Yks., Glo.+*tīm*, m.Bck. w.Wil. nw. & e.Som.
tīm Glo.
tjem se.Nhb.+*tiəm*.

Tar, 65—*tar* Inv. s.Ayr. Ant. sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
taə(r) sw.Yks. n.Stf.
tā(r) s.Nhb. m.Cum. Lan. s.Stf. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. e.Dev.
tār Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Uls., but Ant. *tar*, w.Wm.
tàr Ayr., but n.Ayr. *tǭr*, s.Ayr. *tar*, Kcb.
tær s.Sc.
tǭr n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.

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Taste, 204, 249—*taist* Lon. se. Ken.
teist Ant. n.Stf. Lei.
test nw.Der.
teəs w.Som.
teəst sw.Yks. n.Lan., se.Lan.+*tēst*, Lin. s.War. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. s.Sur. Sus. me.Wil. Dor.
tèst sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
tēs I.Ma.
tēst Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. em. sm. se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*tiəst*, s.Stf. n. & ne.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf., w. Wil.+*tiəst*.
tiast m.Cum. Wm. nw.Yks. nw. Lan.
tiest n.Cum.
tiəst Nhb., but se.Nhb.+*tjest*, s. Dur. ne. e. m. & se.Yks. s.Lan. w.Wil.
tjest se.Nhb.+*tiəst*.

Taught, 136, 358—*taxt* ne. & sn.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *tǭt*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *tǭt*.
tauxt Sh.I. s.Sc.
taut sw.Nhb. Wm., nnw.Yks.+*tāt*, *tiət*, em. & se.Lan., s.Lan. +*tout*.
tāt n.Cum.+*teət*, nnw.Yks. I.Ma. s.War. Glo. se.Ken. s.Sur. w. Sus. Dor. sw.Dev.
tiət nnw.Yks.
tout se.Nhb.+*tōt*, Dur. m.Cum. ne. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. sm. sw. & s.Lan. nw.Lin.
toət n.Cum.
tǭt Ayr. n.Stf. n. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Sus., but w.Sus. *tāt*, me.Wil.
tōt se.Nhb. es.Yks.

Tea, 220—*tei* s.Sc. Ant. n. & s. Nhb. n.Cum., nnw.Yks.+*tī*, snw.Yks., em.Stf.+*tī*, s.Stf.+*tē*, *tī*, Lei. m.Nhp.+*tī*, sw.Nhp. +*tē*, *tī*, e.War., n.Bck.+*tē*, m. Bck.
teə e.Suf.+*tī*.
tē Sh.I. ne.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *tei*, sw.Yks. + *tiə*, s.Yks. + *tī*, m. Lan., em.Lan.+*tiə*, se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma., Chs.+*tī*, Flt. Dnb. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der., e. Der. Rut.+*tī*, sw.Nhp. s.War. w. & s.Wor. n.Shr., ne.Shr.+*tī*, m.Shr., se.Shr.+*tī*, Glo. nw. e. w. & s.Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf., s.Nrf.+*tī*, w.Suf. n.Ken. Sus. sm.Hmp. nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
tiə e. m. nm. se. & sw.Yks. em. Lan. n. & nw.Lin.
tī Cai. Inv. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. me. & se. Nhb. Dur. e.m.& w.Cum.Wm. nnw. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Chs. n. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. ne. e. w. & s.Der. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. e.War. n.Wor. m. & sw.Nhp. ne. & se.Shr. e.Hrf. Bdf. se. Hrt. nw. & s.Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e. & se.Ken.

Teach, 137, 138, 428, 429, 433—*teitʃ* se.Nhb. + *titʃ*, snw. Yks.+*tiətʃ*, sw. & ms.Yks., em. Lan. + *tiətʃ*, sm. sw. ms. & s. Lan. n. & s.Stf. ne.Der., e.Der. +*titʃ*, Lei. + *tītʃ*, n.Bck. + *titʃ*, *tītʃ*, Sus.+*tītʃ*.
tetʃ s.Chs.+*tītʃ*.
teətʃ e.Yks. e.Suf.
tētʃ Uls., n.Dur.+*tiətʃ*, es.Yks. se.Lan. I.Ma. Flt., n.Der. Rut. +*tītʃ*, War. n.Wor. n.Shr. Glo. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf. Ess. I.W. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
titʃ sw.Nhb. e.Der. n.Bck. Hnt. nw.Nrf. w.Dor.
tiətʃ n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. m. & se.Yks. n. nw. & em.Lan. n. & s.Lin.
tītʃ w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
tītʃ Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc. wm.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. Chs. n. & nw.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Hrf. n. Bck. Hnt. m. & se.Cmb. e. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus.

Team, 182, 183, 282—*teim* nnw. Yks. + *tiəm*, s.Chs. + *tjem*, m. Nhp.+*tiəm*.
teəm n.Stf. e.Suf.
tēm w.Frf. e.Per.
tēm I.Ma., s.Stf.+*tiəm*, Lei.+ *tiəm*, *tīm*, Glo. ne.Nrf. Dor.
tiəm sw.Nhb. sw.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+ *tīm*, sw.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der., nw.Der.+*tīm*, e.Der. Not., but m.Not. *tīm*, Lin., Rut.+*tīm*, Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. nw. & s.Oxf., m.Bck.+*tīm*, Bdf. s.Sur. Sus. me. & w.Wil. e.Dev.
tīm n.Ayr. Kcb. n.Cum.
tīm Inv. Abd. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *tim*, s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. se.Yks., Dnb.+*tjem*, ne. nw. & s.Der. m.Not. Rut. Lei. e. & s.War. s.Wor. ne.Shr. m. Bck. se.Ken. n.Dev.
tjem s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. & m.Shr.

Tear, *v.*, 65, 425, 426, 427, 430, 432—*taə(r)* e.Oxf.
tā(r) m.Shr.
teə(r) sw.Lan.+*tiə(r)*, n. & s.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.
tēr w.Frf. e.Per.
tiə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. & sw.Yks. n. em. se. & sw.Lan. Lin. Not. Lei. w.Som.
tiər sw.Nhb. I.Ma.
tīr ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.

Tease, 137—*teəz* n.Stf.
tēz Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Uls. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. Glo. Sus. me.Wil. Dor. Som. nw.Dev.
tiəz sw.Wm. sw.Yks. sm. & sw. Lan., n.Der.+*tīz*, Lin. s.Oxf.
tīz Inv. ne.Sc., but Abd. *tēz*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. n. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. em.Lan. n.Der. se.Ken.

Teat, 220.

Teeth, 142—*teiþ* n.Stf. w.Der.
teəþ se.Lan.
tēþ Dor. Som.
tiþ sw.Nhb. n.Hrf. Glo. e.Oxf.
tiəþ n.Nhb., n. & nw.Lin.+*tīþ*.
tīþ w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb.
tīþ Inv. ne.Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. s. Nhb. Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. e.Dev.

Telegraph, 295.

Tell, 52, 428, 429, 433—*tæl* s. Sc. se.Ken.
tel Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv., ne.Sc. +*tèl*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m. & nm.Yks. *til*, Lan., but n.Lan. *tǫl*, I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken., but se.Ken. *tæl*, Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. w. Dor. e.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor.
tèl ne.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *tel*.
til m. & nm.Yks.
tvl e.Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
tǫl Uls., but Ant. *tel*, n.Lan.

Tempt, 295.

Ten, 149—*tæn* ne.Nrf. e.Suf. w. Dor.
tǣn Fif. Peb. s.Sc.
ten Sh.I., Or.I. + *tèn*, Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc., but Fif. Peb. *tǣn*, wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *tin*, Lan., but n.Lan. *tǫn*, I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Wil. e.Dor. sw.Dev. Cor.
tèn Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *ten*.
tēn e. & w.Som.
tin m.Yks. w.Sus.
tǫn Uls., but Ant. *ten*, n.Lan.

Tenth, 316.

Thack, 417.

Thae, 421.

Than, 311.

Thank, 33, 310, 313—*ðaŋk* Sus., but w.Sus. *þeŋk*, Dor. e.Som.
ðæŋk w.Som. sw Dev.
ðeŋk w.Wil.
taŋk Or.I.
þaŋk ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc., but Lth. *þāŋk*, Peb. *þeŋk*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *þaŋk*. sm.Sc. + *þeŋk*, s.Sc. Ant., se. Nhb.+*þeŋk*, sw.Nhb. n.Cum., m.Cum.+*þeŋk*. sw.Wm., nnw. & snw.Yks. + *þeŋk*, em. & sw. Lan. n. & nw.Der., nw.Lin.+ *þeŋk*, s.Lin. e.Suf.
þāŋk n.Ayr. Lth. Lei.
þæŋk se.Ken.
þeŋk sm.Sc. Peb. n. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m. & s.Cum. n. & w.Wm ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw. Yks. n. se. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. Stf. n. & nw.Lin. ne. Shr. s.Oxf. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. s. Sur. w.Sus. I.W. nw.Dev.

That, *dem. pron.*, 311, 411, 413. 416, 417, 418. 420. 423—*at* Cai.
dat Sh. & Or.I. Sus.
dæt s.Pem. n.Ken., e.Ken.+*ðet*, se.Ken.+*ðæt*.
det w.Ken.
ðad sm.Lan.
ðat ne. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm. Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan., but sm.Lan. *ðad*, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. n.Shr., Hrf. + *ðot*, Glo. + *ðæt*, Oxf. Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. w. Dor. w.Som.
ðæt m.Shr. Glo Brks. Cmb. Nrf., but ne.Nrf. *ðvt*, Suf. Ess. se. Ken. Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n.Dev. w.Cor.
ðet e.Ken.
ðot Hrf.
ðvt ne.Nrf.
[*that* used as a *rel. pron.* and *cj.* usually has *ə* in all the dialects.]

Thatch, *sb.*, 22, 310, 341—*ðatʃ* I.W. w.Som. n.Dev.
ðætʃ me. & w.Wil. Dor. s.Som.
ðetʃ nw.Som.
tak Or.I.
þak ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *þatʃ*, Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. & m.Yks.,

Thatch (contd.)— sc.Yks.+*þiək*, sw.Yks. n. & s. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. w.War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. e. An., but ne.Cmb. *þæk*, e.Suf. *þætʃ*, e.Ken.
þatʃ Ant. em. sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. e.Som.
þæk ne.Cmb.
þætʃ e.Suf. se.Ken.
þiək e. & se.Yks.
Thatn, 417.
Thaw, 127, 310, 425, 429— *ðā* w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *þō*.
ðǭ Sus., but e.Sus. *þǭ*, w.Sus. *þā*, Som.
ðvu me.Wil.
þau Bch. Abd., wm.Sc.+*þā*, Ayr. sm.Sc. Peb. Wm., em. Lan.+*þō*.
þā sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*þvu*. wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *þǭ*, Ant., se.Nhb.+*þō*, s.Nhb., nnw. Yks.+*þou*, snw.Yks. n.Lan., nw.Lan.+*þou*, s.War. e. & w.Oxf. s.Sur. w.Sus.
þou ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *þau*, s.Sc. me.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. nnw. & e.Yks. nw.Lan. nw. Lin.
þoə sw.Yks. Rut. Bdf.
þǭ n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. sw.Nhb. se.Yks., sm.Lan.+*þō*, se.Lan., s.Lan.+*þō*, I.Ma. n.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. n.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken. e.Sus.
þōu e.Suf.
þō se.Nhb. ne. & es.Yks. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. n. & s.Lin. Cmb. Nrf. e.Dor.
þvu w.Frf. e.Per.
The, 312, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375.
Thease, 416.
Thease yerimy, 416.
Theasum, 419.
Thee, 311, 404, 411.
Their, 410, 412.
Theirn, 411, 413.
Theirs, 413.
Them, 235, 311, 410, 420—*dem* Sh. & Or.I. n.Ken., se.Ken. +*ðem*, Sus.
ðem Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *ðēm*, Lth. Edb.+*ðēm*, s.Sc. Ant. Nhb. Dur., but n.Dur. *ðim*, Cum. Wm. n. ne. nw. & e.Yks., nm.Yks.+*ðim*, sm.Yks., w. Yks.+*ðeəm*, se. sw. ms. & s. Yks. n. m. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. se.Ken. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Cor.
ðeəm w.Yks. w.Wil.
ðēm n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
ðim n.Dur. m. & nm.Yks.
em Cai.
[The unstressed form of the personal pronoun is gen. *ðəm*. In many dialects *ðem* is only used as a demonstrative pron. and adj.]
Themmin, 420.
Themmy, 420.
Themselves, 415.
Then, 311 *dan* Or.I.+*den*.
den Or.I. n.Ken., se.Ken.+*ðen*, Sus.
ðan ne.Sc.+*ðen*, w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*ðen*, Kcb., n.Cum.+ *ðen*, m.Cum.
ðen Inv. ne. & wm.Sc. Ant. Nhb. n.Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Bck. e.An. se.Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. s.Som. Cor.
ðēn w.Som.
ðən Lth. Edb. Peb.
There, 134, 235, 417, 420— *deə(r)* n. & e.Ken., se.Ken. + *ðeə(r)*, Sus.
dēr Sh. & Or.I.
ðaə(r) e.Oxf.
ðā(r) snw.Yks.+*ðia(r)*, sm.Yks. w.Wor., n.Shr. n. Oxf.+*ðiə(r)*, w.Oxf.+*ðiə(r)*, *ðū(r)*.
ðeiə(r) s.Lan. s.Chs. m.Nhp. + *ðiə(r)*.
ðeə(r) s.Nhb., n.Dur. ne. nm. & se.Yks. n. & em.Stf.+*ðia(r)*, Not. s.Lin. Rut., Lei.+*ðia(r)*, ne.Nhp., sw.Nhp.+*ðiə(r)*, s. Wor.n.Hrf.+*ðia(r)*, *ðū(r)*, e.Hrf. +*ðia(r)*, s.Pem. s.Oxf. m.Bck., Bdf.+*ðiə(r)*, nw.Hrt., se.Hrt. +*ðia(r)*, Hnt. Cmb. n. ne. & nw.Nrf., s.Nrf.+*ðiə(r)*, Suf. se.Ken. Hmp. w.Wil., Dor.+ *ðia(r)*, e. w. & s.Som. n. & sw. Dev.
ðeər Uls., but Ant. *ðēr*, se. & sw. Nhb., I.Ma.+*ðiər*.
ðēr ne. sn. & nm.Sc. Ayr. sm. Sc. Lth. Edb. Ant. me.Nhb.
ðia(r) nnw. & snw.Yks., nw. Lan.+*ðiə(r)*.
ðia(r) n. & s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. ne. m. nm. se. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. w. & s. Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Lin., but s.Lin. *ðeə(r)*, Lei. m. & sw.Nhp. War. n. & s.Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr. Hrf., but n.Hrf. + *ðeə(r)*, *ðū(r)*, e.Hrf.+*ðeə(r)*, n. nw. & w.Oxf. Brks., but nm. Brks. *ðū(r)*, Bck., but m.Bck. *ðeə(r)*, Bdf. se.Hrt. s.Nrf. Ess. Dor. s.Dev.
ðiər em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *ðēr*, n.Cum. I.Ma.
ðū(r) s.Wor. n.Hrf. w.Oxf. nm. Brks.
ēr Cai.
[The unstressed forms are *ðə(r)*, *ðər*, *ðā(r)*.]
These, 419, 420, 421—*dīz* se. Ken.+*ðīz*, Sus.
ðeiz m. w. & s.Chs. n.Stf., wm. Stf.+*ðīz*.
ðēz Lei.+*ðīz*, Dor.+*ðiəz*, w.Som. n.Dev.
ðiez n.Cum.
ðiəz ne. e. m. & nm.Yks., se. Yks.+*ðīz*, sw. ms. & s.Yks. m. em. & s.Lan. n. & s.Lin. nw. & w.Wil. Dor.
ðīz Ant. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum., but n.Cum. *ðiez*, Wm. se.Yks. n. se. sw. & ms.Lan. I.Ma. e. Chs. wm. & s.Stf. n. & nw. Der. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. se.Ken. s. Sur. Hmp.
Theseun, 419
These yerimy, 419.
They, 235, 410, 420—*dei* Or.I. +*dē*, se.Ken.+*ðei*.
dē Sh. & Or.I. n.Ken. Sus.
ðai m.Nhp.+*ðē*, w.Wor., s.Wor. +*ðei*, Hrf., Glo.+*ðē*, n.Oxf.+ *ðei*, *ðē*, w.Oxf. Brks., nw.Wil. +*ðē*, me. & w.Wil. e.Dor.
ðæ nnw.Yks. ne.Nrf.+*ðē*, s.Dev.
ðei Ant. sw.Nhp. n. & s.Wor. n.Oxf., nw.Oxf.+*ðē*, s.Oxf. n. Bck., e.Suf.+*ðē*, se.Ken. s. Sur. n.Dev.
ðeə sw.Nhb., n.Cum.+*ðē*, m.Yks., se.Yks.+*ðē*, sw.Yks. n.Stf. n. & nw.Lin. Bdf. w.Hrt., Dor. +*ðē*, but e.Dor. *ðai*.
ðē Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., Uls. +*ðī*, but Ant. *ðei*, me. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. nnw. snw. & se.Yks. n. em. sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der. s.Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. m.Shr. Glo. n. nw. & e.Oxf. m.Bck. Hrt., but w.Hrt. *ðeə*, ne.Nrf. e.Suf. Hmp. nw.Wil. Dor. w.Som. sw.Dev.
ðī (unstressed form) s.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. w.Shr. s.Som. n. Dev.
ðī Uls.
[The unstressed forms are gen. *ðə*, *ðə*.]
Thick, 340, 416, 418, 421.
Thickumy, 417.
Thickun, 418.
Thief, 190, 191, 313, 378—*tīf* Or.I.
þeif n.Stf. Sus.
þeəf se.Lan.
þēf Dor.
þif e.Hrf.
þiəf nw.Lin.+*þīf*.
þif ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. I.Ma.
þīf Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. sm. & sw.Lan. Chs. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Not. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. me.Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
Thigh, 194, 310, 313—*ðai* w. Sus. w.Som. n.Dev.
ðvi me. & w.Wil. nw.Som. e. Dev.
ðoi se.Ken.+*þoi*.
tī Or.I.
þae sm.Lan.
þai ne.Sc. sw. & s.Nhb., sw. Lan.+*þī*, s.Stf., nw.Lin.+*þī*, s. Lin. Rut. s.War. Wor. m. Shr. s.Oxf. e.Suf. e.Sus.
þài cm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs.
þei s.Sc. n.Nhb., s.Dur.+*þī*, n. Cum., nnw.Yks.+*þī*, snw. & es.Yks.
þī wm. & sm.Sc. Peb. Ant. me. & se.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. e. m. se. sw. & s. Yks. n. nw. m. sw. ms. & s. Lan. n. & nw.Der. n. & nw. Lin.
þoi n.Stf. Lei. w.War. se.Ken.
þvi Dor.
þoi ne.Nrf.
Thilk, 417.
Thimble, 180, 276—*ðimbl* s. Som. e.Dev.
ðimbō me.Wil.
ðimbl w.Som.
þimbl em. sm. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. se.Ken. s.Oxf. Dor.
þiml w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan. nw.Lin.
þvml Inv. ne. & em.Sc. n.Ayr.
Thin, 108, 310, 313—*ðin* e. Hrf., se.Ken.+*þin*, Sus. me. Wil. w.Som. n.Dev.
tin Or.I.
þen e.Suf.
þin w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. se.Ken.
þən ne.Sc. Lth. Edb.
Thine, 413.
Thing, 71, 274, 310, 313—*ðeŋ* Glo.+*ðiŋ*, nw. & w.Wil. w. Dor., n.Dev.+*ðiŋ*, s.Dev.
ðiŋ e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo., se.Ken. sm.Hmp.+*þiŋ*, me.Wil. e.Dor. Som. n. & e.Dev., sw.Dev.+ *þiŋ*, e.Cor.
teŋ Sh.I.+*þeŋ*, *þiŋ*.
tiŋ Or.I.+*þeŋ*, *þiŋ*, I.Ma.+*þiŋ*.
þeŋ Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *þiŋ*, sn.Sc.+*þvŋ*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *þəŋ*, sm.Sc.+ *þiŋ*, s.Sc.
þēŋ wm.Sc.
þiŋ Sh. & Or.I. Bch. Abd. nm. Sc. Ayr. sm.Sc. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. & em.Lan., se.Lan.+*þiŋk*, ms.Lan.+*þiŋg*, s.Lan. I.Ma. Flt., n.Der.+*þiŋk*, Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. n.Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Ken., but se.Ken. +*ðiŋ*, e.Sus. sm.Hmp. sw.Dev.
þiŋg sw. & ms.Lan. Chs. Stf. ne.Der., e.Der.+*þiŋk*, w. & s. Der.
þiŋk se.Lan. n. nw. & e.Der.
þvŋ sn.Sc.
þəŋ Lth. Edb.
Think, 50, 310, 313, 340, 425, 428, 429, 433, 434—*ðeŋk* Glo. +*ðiŋk*, nw. me. & w.Wil. w. Dor.
ðiŋk e.Hrf. Glo., se.Ken.+*þiŋk*, e.Dor. Som. n. & e.Dev.
teŋk Sh.I.
tiŋk Or.I.
þeŋk ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *þiŋk*, sn.Sc.+*þvŋk*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *þəŋk*, wm.Sc.+*þiŋk*, sm. Sc., but Kcb. *þiŋk*, s.Sc. me. Nhb. m.Shr.
þiŋk Bch. Abd. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. n. & s.Shr. n.Hrf. Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. e.An. n. & se. Ken. sm.Hmp.
þvŋk sn.Sc.
þəŋk Lth. Edb.
Thir, 421.
Third, 76, 310—*ðrid* Sus.
ðūd Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
ðād se.Ken.+*þād*.
þād s.Lan. ne.Nrf.
þird ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
þod ne.Yks. nw.Lin.
þord sw.Nhb.
þoəd n.Dur.

þǫd s.Nhb
þord Inv. Edb.
þōd m.Lin. m.Shr. me.Wil.
þǫrd Ayr. Lth. Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma
þōd m.Cum. Wm. sw. & s.Yks. em. sm. & sw.Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin., but nw.Lin. *þod*, Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. n. & s.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken.

Thirteen, 189, 310 *ðǫtīn* e.Som.
ðǫtīn w.Wil.+*ðǫtin*.
ðǭtīn se.Ken.+*þǭtīn*, w.Wil.Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
þartīn n.Cum.
þǫtīn s.Lan.
þertīn w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
þertīn ne. em. & wm.Sc.
þirtīn Uls., but Ant. *þartīn*.
þortīn me.Nhb.
þortīn se. & sw.Nhb.
þotīn ne. e. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
þǭtīn s.Nhb.
þrotīn se.Lan.
þǫtīn s.Lin. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
þōtein s.Chs. Lei.
þōtīn sw.Lan.+*þǫtīn*, sw.Nhp.
þortīn Ant. I.Ma.
þǫtein nnw.Yks.
þǫtīn w.Wm.
þōtein snw.Yks. n.Stf.
þōtīn s.Dur. m.Cum. s.Wm. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Oxf. se. Ken.

This, 67, 311, 328, 416, 418, 419—*dis* Ken.+*ðis* Sus.
dus Sh. & Or.I.
ðes Cai.+*is*, ne.Sc.+*ðǫs*, sn. & wm.Sc. Lth.
ðeəz me.Wil.
ðis w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Hmp., w.Wil.+*ðiəz*. n. & s.Dev.
ðiəs se.Hrt. nw.Wil.
ðiəz s.Pem. w.Wil. Dor. Som.
ðiz nw. & e.Dev.
ðǫs Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr. *ðis*, Edb.
is Cai.

Thism, 419.
Thisn, 416.
Thissum, 416.

Thistle, 68, 261, 290, 310, 326 —*dæsl* e. & sw.Dev.
disl nw.Som.
dizl e.Hrf.
drizl n.Dev.
ðisl se.Ken.+*þisl*, w.Wil.+*ðizl*, e.Som.
ðizl w.Wil.
ðizó me.Wil.
þisl w.Frf. e.Per., wm. & sm. Sc.+*þrǫsl*, s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. m.Shr. Oxf. Bck. e.An. se.Ken. e. Sus.
þresl s.Sc.
þrisl ne.Sc.+*þrǫsl*, but Bch. Abd. *þǫsl*, Fif. n.Ir. se.Nhb. s.Dur.
þrǫsl ne. wm. & sm.Sc.
þrəsl Ayr. Lth.
þǫsl Inv. Bch. Abd. sn.Sc. Edb.

Thomas, 212, 328—*taməs* ne. nm. & em.Sc. Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Dor. w.Sus.
tæməs se.Ken.
toməs Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & nw.Lan., m.Lan.+*tùməs*, I.Ma. e.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. s.War. s.Wor. s. Pem. e. w. & s.Oxf. Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. e.Ken. e.Sus. w.Wil. s.Som. n. & sw.Dev. Cor.
tǭməs nw.Hrt.
tuməs em.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. Der.
tùməs m. se. & ms.Lan., s.Lan. +*tùməz*, Chs., but s.Chs. *tùməz*, Flt. ne. nw. & w.Der. n.Shr.
tùməz sw. & s.Lan. s.Chs.
tǫməs wm.Sc. n.Hrf. Bdf. Hnt.

Thon, 417, 420.
Thonder, 417.

Thong, 32, 243, 310—*hwaŋ* w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb., n.Ir. +*hweŋ*, but Ant. *þǭŋ*, Nhb., but me.Nhb. *þoŋ*, se.Nhb. *þaŋ*, *þeŋ*, sw. & s.Nhb. *þoŋ*, Cum., but m.Cum. *þoŋ*, Wm.+*þoŋ*, nnw. & snw.Yks. n.Lan. +*waŋ*.
hwày s.Sc.+*hwiəŋ*, *þwày*.
hweŋ n.Ir.
hwiəŋ s.Sc.
ðoŋ me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. e. Dev.
twaŋ Sh.I.
þaŋ Lth. Edb., se.Nhb.+*þeŋ*, m. Yks.
þeŋ se.Nhb.
þoŋ Inv. ne.Sc. s.Ayr. me. sw. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. se. Yks. se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Chs. n. & s.Lin. Rut. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf.
þoŋg s.Lan.
þǭŋ Ant.
þùŋ s.Stf. w.War.
þùŋg sm.Lan.
þùŋk sw.Lan. s.Chs.
þoŋ m.Shr. n.Hrf.
þwày s.Sc.
way e.Dur. ne. nnw. & snw. Yks. n.Lan. Not. Lei. n.War. Suf.
weŋ n.Yks.+*wiəŋ*, ne. & sw.Yks.
wiəŋ n.Yks.
woŋ m.Lin.

Thors, 421.

Those, 121, 420, 421—*dōz* se. Ken.+*ðōz*.
ðouz m.Nhp. se.Hrt.
ðoəz es.Yks.
ðóəz n. & nw.Lin. nw.Som. e. Dev.
ðōz Inv. n.Ayr. se.Nhb. n. & m. Cum. se.Yks. s.Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken.
ðuəz ne.Yks., sw. & s.Lan.+*ðūz*, w.Hrt.
ðūz sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. s. Stf. n. ne. & nw.Der.
ðuuz w.Der.
ðæz w.Som. nw.Dev.

Thou, 171, 235, 311, 404—*deu* se.Ken.+*ðeu*.
dū Sh. & Or.I.
ðə (unstressed form) w.Yks. m. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. n. nw. & w.Der.
ðai s.Chs.
ðau n.Yks.+*ðū*, nw.Yks., nnw. & snw.Yks.+*ðū*, es.Yks. n. & em.Lan., n.Der.+*ðū*, e.Lin.
ðā w. sw. & ms.Yks. se. & s. Lan. n. & nw.Der.
ðǣ sw. & ms.Lan.
ðeu s.Lin. Bdf. se.Ken.
ðou n. & nw.Lan. I.Ma.
ðu (unstressed form) Ayr. sw. Nhb. w.Dur. n.Wm. ne. nm. nw. & sw.Yks.
ðū wm.Sc. Kcb. Nhb. s.Dur. Cum. Wm. n. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. sm. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lin.
ðvu Lei. ne.Shr. s.Oxf. w.Wil.

Though, 311, 359—*dō* n.Ken., se.Ken.+*ðō*.
ðau Glo.+*ðō*, nw.Wil.
ðǫf ne.Yks.+*ðuf*. nm.Yks.+*ðuf*.
ðof ne.Yks., e.Yks.+*ðō*, se.Yks. +*ðǭ*, s.Dev.
ðou s.Oxf. s.Sur. Sus.
ðouf ms.Lan.
ðoə m.Yks.+*ðuf*, sw.Yks.+*ðǭ*, n. Lin. e.Dev.
ðoəf sm.Yks.+*ðuf*.
ðǭ m.Cum. Wm. se. & sw.Yks. n.Lan. I.Ma. Dor., but e.Dor. *ðō*.
ðǭf w.Som.+*þǭf*.
ðóu Rut.
ðō Inv. Ayr. Uls. me. & sw. Nhb., s.Nhb.+*þō*, nnw. & e. Yks. m. em. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. e.War. n.Wor. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. e. & se.Hrt. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. se. Ken. w.Wil. e.Dor. n.Dev.
ðuf m. nm. & sm.Yks.
ðuf s.Lin.
ðvu w.Wor. ne.Nrf.
tō Sh. & Or.I.
þof sm.Hmp.
þǭf w.Som.
þō Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur.

Thought, *pret.*, 166, 310, 358, 359 *ðāt* se.Ken.+*þāt*, nw. & w.Wil.
ðǭt me.Wil. Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
ðōt Uls., but Ant. *þoχt*.
toχt Or.I.
þaut sw.Nhb. n.Dur. Wm., em. Lan.+*þout*, se.Lan., s.Lan.+ *þot*, *þout*.
þāt Brks. se.Ken.
þàt I.Ma. s.War.
þoχt ne. sn. & nm.Sc., wm.Sc.+ *þōχt*, Kcb. Ant.
þoft n.Ken., sw.Dev.+*þóft*, Cor.
þot s.Lan. s.Stf.+*þout*, m.Shr.
pouχt s.Sc.
þout n. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. n.Wm. ne.Yks., nnw. Yks.+*þvut*, snw. m. se. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. & sw.Lan., ms.Lan.+*þvut*, s.Lan. s.Stf. ne.Der. nw.Lin.
þǭt n.Stf., s.Lin.+*þōt*, Rut. Lei. s.Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*þvut*, s.Sur., e.Sus.+*þvut*, w.Sus. nw.Dev.
þóft sw.Dev.
þóut m.Lin.
þōχt em. & wm.Sc.
þōt s.Lin. e.Suf. Ess.
þvut nnw.Yks. ms.Lan. Chs. e. Stf. ne. nw. e. & w.Der. n. Lin. n. & w.Wor. ne.Shr. ne. Nrf. e.Sus.

Thousand, 171, 307, 310— *ðeuznd* se.Ken.+*þeuznd*.
ðouzn w.Wil. Dor. w.Som.
þaunt nw.Der.+*þauznt*.
þauznd es.Yks. n.Lan.
þauznt n. & nw.Der.
þaznd n.Stf.
þæzn sw.Yks.
þæznd s.Lan.+*þiznd*
þæznd sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan.
þeuznd s.Lin. se.Ken. s.Sur. w. Sus.
þouzn nw.Lan. I.Ma.
þūzn Or.I. Inv., ne.Sc.+*þūznd*, wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. se. & s.Nhb., n.Cum.+*þūznd*, m.Cum. n. & w. Wm. m.Yks.
þūznd ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. n.Cum. nnw. snw. & e.Yks. n. & nw. Lin.
þūznt s.Sc.
þouzn me.Wil.
þvuznd Rut. Lei. War. Wor. s. Oxf. e.Suf.
þuznd ne.Nrf.

Thrash, 429.
Thrave, 382.

Thread, *sb.*, 135, 313, 433— *dræd* w.Som.
dred nw. me. & w.Wil. e. & s. Som. n.Dev.
drid e.Dor.
ðred se.Ken.+*þred*.
ðrid Sus.
tred em.Lan. I.Ma. m.Bck.+ *þred*.
trid ne.Nrf., e.Suf.+*þrid*.
trīd Sh. & Or.I.
þred es.Yks. em. & sm.Lan., sw. & s.Lan.+*þriəd*, I.Ma. n.Stt., nw.Lin.+*þriəd*, s.Lin., Rut.+ *þrid*, s.Oxf. m.Bck. se.Ken.
þreid nnw. & snw.Yks.+*þrid*.
þrid Ant., se.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Cum.+*þrīd*, ms.Yks. s.Chs. s. Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. nw.Oxf. e.Suf.
þriəd sw.Wm., e.Yks.+*þrīd*, m. Yks., se.Yks.+*þrīd*, nw.se.sw. & s.Lan., n.Der.+*þrīd*, n. & nw. Lin.
þrid ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc.
þrīd sm.Sc., but Kcb. *þrid*, Lth. Edb. Peb. me. se. sw. & s. Nhb. n. & s.Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. ne.nnw.snw.e.se. & sw.Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Der.
þrəd Uls., but Ant. *þrid*.

Threat, 188, 313—*dræt* w.Som.
dret se.Ken.+*þret*, nw. & w.Wil. e. & s.Som. n.Dev.
tret Sh. & Or.I., em.Lan. I.Ma. +*þret*, e.Suf.
trit ne.Nrf.
þrat s.Lan.+*þret*, *þriət*, n.Der.+ *þret*.
þreit Ant. nnw.Yks.
þret ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *þrīt*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. s.Nhb., se.Yks.+*þriət*, nw. em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. n. & se. Ken.
þrīt Lth. Edb. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *þret*, Kcb.
þrit n.Cum. s.Lin.
þriət s.Sc. sw.Wm., ne.Yks.+ *þrit*, e. m. se. & sw.Yks. se. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Lin.

Threat (contd.)—
þrīt Bch. Abd. s.Ayr. n. me. se. & sw.Nhb. Dur. m. & s.Cum. ne.Yks.
þrət Uls., but Ant. *þreit*, n.Lan.
Three, 192, 313, 383—*drī* e.Hrf. Glo., se.Ken.+*þrī*, Sus. sm. Hmp. I.W. nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor. Som. n. e. & s.Dev.
ðrī sw.Dev.
trī Sh. & Or.I. e.Yks., em.Lan. I.Ma.+*þrī*, ne. & s.Nrf.
þrei s.Sc. s.Nhb. s.Dur. n.Cum. s.Wm., nnw. & snw.Yks.+*þrī*, se.Lan., Chs.+*þrī*, n. & e.Stf., em.Stf.+*þrī*, ne.Der., e.Der.+*þrī*, w.Der., Rut.+*þrī*, Lei.+*þrē*, m.Nhp.
þrē nm.Stf. Lei., n.Wor.+*þrī*, ne.Shr.
þriəm. & se.Yks. m.Lin., se.Hrt. +*þrī*.
þrī Cai. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. me.se. & sw.Nhb. n.Dur.Cum., but n.Cum. *þrei*, Wm., but s. Wm. *þrei*, nnw. snw. nm. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma Chs. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. nw. & e.Der. Lin., but m.Lin. *þriə*, Rut. ne. & sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & s.Wor. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. e. & w.Suf. n. & se. Ken. e.Sus.
Thresh, 53, 313—*draiſ* w.Wil.+*dreſ*.
draſ I.W. Dor. e.Som. n.Dev.
dræſ nw.Som.
dreiſ me.Wil.
dreſ Glo. nw. & w.Wil. sw.Dev.
droſ e.Hrf.
ðrǣſ se.Ken.+*þrǣſ*.
traſ, *treiſ* em.Lan.+*þraſ*, *þreiſ*.
treſ Or.I.
troſ ne.Nrf.+*þreſ*, e.Suf.
þraiſ s.Lan.+*þreſ*.
þraſ Inv.+*þreſ*, ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *þreſ*, sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc. n.Cum. se.Yks.+*þreſ*, em.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf., Sus. +*þreſ*.
þræſ s.Sc.
þrǣſ se.Ken.
þreiſ em.Lan.
þreſ Inv. Bch. Abd. em. & wm. Sc. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. se. sw. & s.Lan. Chs. em.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lin. Rut., Lei.+*þrif*, w.War. Oxf., m.Bck.+*þroſ*, ne.Nrf. s.Sur. Sus.
þrif Lei.
þroſ m.Shr. m.Bck.
Threshold, 339.
Thrive, 425, 429, 430, 432.
Throat, 93, 313—*drot* w.Wil.
drō̞t me.Wil. nw.Dev.
drȯət w.Som. e.Dev.
drōt se.Ken. +*þrōt*, nw.Wil. e. Dor.
trȯt s.Nrf.
trot em.Lan.+*truət*, *þrōt*, *þruət*, I.Ma.+*þrōt*.
truət em.Lan.
þroit sw. & ms.Yks.
þrot Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Sus.
þrȯət n.Cum. n.Wm. se.Lan. nw. Lin. s.Oxf.
þrōt Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. m. Cum. Wm. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. se. Ken.
þruət n. & em.Lan. m.Shr. Bdf.
Throng, 32, 313—*droŋ* Dor. e. Som. e.Dev.
ðroŋ se.Ken.+*þroŋ*.
traŋ Sh.I., snw.Yks.+*þraŋ*, m. Yks.
troŋ ne.Nrf.+*þroŋ*, e.Suf.
troŋg em.Lan.+*þroŋg*.
þraŋ Sc., but Sh.I. *traŋ*, n.Ir. Nhb. Dur.Cum. Wm.ne. nnw. snw. e. & se.Yks. n. nw. & se. Lan., s.Lan.+*þraŋk*, *þriŋk*.
þraŋk s.Lan.
þræŋ m.Bck.
þreŋ sw.Yks.
þroŋ es.Yks. I.Ma. Lin. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se.Ken.
þroŋg em.Lan.
þruŋ s.Stf. n.Der. Lei.
þriŋg sm. sw. & ms.Lan. ne. Der.
þriŋk s.Lan. Chs. nw.Der.
þrʊŋ m.Shr.
Through, 102, 313, 359—*drō* me. & w.Wil.+*drū*.
drū s.Pem., Glo.+*drʊu*, se.Ken. Sus.+*þrū*, sm.Hmp. nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor. nw. e. & s.Som.
drʊu e.Hrf.+*drʊu*.
drū̞ w.Som. n.Dev.+*drū*, s.Dev. +*ðrū̞*.
drū w.Som. n. & e.Dev.
drʊu e.Hrf. Glo.
ðrū̞ s.Dev.
trau Or.I.+*trou*.
treu ne.Nrf.+*triü*, s.Nrf.
triu nw.Nrf.
triü ne.Nrf.
tro Sh.I.+*trū*.
trou Or.I.
truf ne.Yks.+*þruf*, *þrū*, m.Yks. +*þriəf*, *þruf*, nm.Yks. +*þruf*, *þrū*.
trū Sh.I., nnw. & snw.Yks. em. Lan. I.Ma.+*þrū*.
trʊu n.Nrf., e.Suf.+*þriü*, *þrʊu*.
þrau ne.Sc.+*þrou*, *þrʊu*, sn.Sc. s.Nhb.+*þrū*.
þrif sw.Yks.+*þrift*, *þriu*, *þrū*, n. & nw.Lin.+*þruf*.
þrift sw.Yks.
þriu se.Nhb.+*þruf*, *þrū*, w.Yks. +*þruft*, *þrū*, sw.Yks., s.Chs.+*þræu*, n.Stf.+*þrū*, *þrʊu*, wm. Stf.+*þrū*, *þræu*, s.Stf.+*þrū*, n. Der.+*þruf*, *þrū*, Rut.+*þrū*, Lei. +*þruf*, m.Nhp.+*þrū*, *þræu*, Bdf. +*þrū*, Hrt.+*þrū*, but se.Hrt. *þrō*, Hnt. m. & se.Cmb. w.Suf., Ess.+*þrū*.
þriü e.Suf.
þriəf m.Yks.
þrou Cai.+*þrʊu*, ne.Sc., sm.Yks. +*þruf*, *þrū*.
þrō se.Hrt.
þruf se.Nhb., s.Dur. n.Cum.+*þrū*, ne.Yks., e.Yks.+*þrū*, m. nm. & sm.Yks., se.Yks. +*þrū*, es. Yks., sm.Lan.+*þrū*, n.Chs. n. Der., e.Der.+*þrū*, *þrʊu*, Not. +*þrū*, Lin., but n. & nw.Lin. +*þrif*, s.Lin. *þræu*, Lei.
þruft w.Yks.
þrū Inv. sn. nm. em. wm. & sm. Sc., s.Sc. +*þrʊu*, Uls. n. me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s. Dur.+*þruf*, Cum., but n.Cum. +*þruf*, Wm. n. ne. nw. nnw. snw. nm. sm. e. w. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs., Flt. +*þræu*, n. wm. & s.Stf. n. Der., ne.Der.+*þrʊu*, nw.Der. +*þræu*, e. & s.Der. Not. Rut. n. & m.Nhp. War. Wor., but w.Wor. *þrʊu*, n.Shr., m.Shr. +*þrʊu*, se.Shr. Oxf. Brks. n. & m.Bck. Bdf. Hrt. s.Cmb. Ess. n. e. & se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Cor.
þrʊu Cai. ne. & s.Sc. m.Chs. n. Stf. ne. e. & w.Der. w.Wor. n.Hrf. m.Shr. e.Suf.
þræu s.Chs. Flt. wm.Stf. nw. Der. s.Lin. m.Nhp. w.Shr.
Throw, 127, 313, 427, 429, 432 —*drau* se.Ken.+*þrau*.
drà w.Wil.+*drō*.
drō̞ nw.Dev.
drō w.Wil. Dor. nw. & e.Som., w.Som.+*ðrō*, n.Dev.
drʊu me.Wil.
ðrō̞ sw.Dev.
ðrō w.Som.
trā snw.Yks.+*þrā*.
trō em.Lan.+*þrō*.
trʊu ne.Nrf.+*þrʊu*, e.Suf.
þrau n.Hrf. se.Ken. Sus.
þrā sn.Sc., wm.Sc. +*þrō*, me. Nhb., se.Nhb.+*þrō*, s.Nhb. n. Dur. sw.Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks. n. & nw.Lan.
þrà s.Sc., Uls.+*þrō*.
þrou m.Nhp. s.Oxf. n.Bck.
þroə m. & sw.Yks.
þrō̞ m.Cum. se. & es.Yks. s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n. & nw.Lin.
þrō Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls. se. & sw.Nhb. s.Dur. n. Cum. w.Wm. e.Yks. em. sw. & ms.Lan. n.Stf. n. ne. & nw. Der. s.Lin. sw.Nhp. w.War. m.Shr.
þrʊu Glo. ne.Nrf.
Thrush, 180, 313.
Thrust, 425, 429.
Thuck, 418, 421.
Thuckun, 418.
Thumb, 173, 310, 313—*ðom* Dor. e.Dev.
ðʊm me.Wil. w.Som.
tūm Or.I.
tùm I.Ma.+*þùm*.
þom Uls. s.Chs.
þum w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc. s.Nhb. n.Dur. Cum. w. Wm., sw.Wm.+*þūm*, Yks. em. & se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der.Lin.
þūm Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr., but n.Ayr. *þum*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. n.Nhb. n. & sw.Wm.
þùm sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma.
þʊm s.Oxf. Bdf. Brks. e.An. se. Ken. Sus.
Thunder, 101, 300, 310, 313—*ðondə(r)* e.Dev.
ðʊndə(r) me.Wil.
tiundə(r) I.Ma.+*þùndər*.
þundə(r) em. & se.Lan. n. & s. Stf. Not. Glo.
þundər n.Cum.+*þunər*.
þunə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw. Wm. Yks. n.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin.
þunər sw.Nhb. n.Cum. n. & w. Wm.
þùndə(r) sw.Lan.+*þùnə(r)*, Flt. Dnb. m.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr.
þùndər Ant. I.Ma.
þùnə(r) sm. & sw.Lan. s.Chs.
þʊndə(r) s.Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus.
þʊndər w.Frf. e.Per.
þʊnər ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb.
Thursday, 170, 310—*ðəzdē* n. Dev.
ðəzdi nw. e. & w.Som. e.Dev.
ðə̄zdi sm.Hmp. nw.Wil. e.Dor.
ðāzdi Glo. w.Wil. s.Dev.
fərzdē n.Ayr.+*þərzdē*.
fīrzdi ne.Sc.+*þərzdi*.
fǣrzdē w.Frf. e.Per.+*þərzdē*.
þāzdi s.Nrf.+*þæzdi*, e.Suf.+*þəzdi*.
þæzdi s.Nrf.
þerzdē Uls., but Ant. *þirzdē*.
þeəzdē Rut.+*þāzdē*.
þorzdə me. se. & sw.Nhb.
þoəzdə n.Dur.
þozdi n.Lin.
þozdə ne. e. m. nm. & se.Yks. nw.Lin.
þō̞zdə s.Nhb. nw. & m.Lan., sw. Lan.+*þōzdi*, ms. & s.Lan.+ *þō̞zdi*.
þuzdə ms.Yks.
þūzdə nnw.Yks.+*þāzdi*.
þùrzdē Ant.
þurzdē sn.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. *þurzdi*, n.Ayr. sm.Sc., but s. Ayr. *þurzdi*, s.Sc.
þurzdē w.Frf. e.Per.
þurzdi ne.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth.
þuzdi s.Lin., Lei.+*þūzdi*, e.War. n.Wor., e.Hrf.+*þūzdi*, nw. & e.Oxf. se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. n.Ken.
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þāzdē Rut.
þāzdi nnw.Yks. sw.Lan. s. Oxf.
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tēkl ne.Sc., but Bch. *kətl*, Abd. *kitl*, *kətl*.
tikl Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. sw.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*kitl*, m.Cum. m.Yks., em.Lan.+*kitl*, sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. & nw. Der. nw.Lin., Lei.+*titl*, s.Oxf. Sus. w.Wil. Dor. Som.
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teini s. & sw.Nhb. snw.Yks.
tèinè Kcb.
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tīni m.Cum. Wm. sw.Yks. se. & s.Lan I.Ma.s.Chs.s.Stf.n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei.w.War.Sus.Dor.
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tied n.Cum.
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tjed se.Nhb. n.Dur.
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toud Ess.
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tǫd ne.Yks.+*tuəd*.
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tǫl (rare) wm.Sc.
tòd Sus.
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tɒuk ne.Der.
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tiūl ne.Nrf.
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tīl Bch. Abd.
tuil sw.Nhb. sw.Yks.
tul sn.Sc. n.Ayr. Ant. I.Ma.
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tuəl n.Cum. s.Oxf. w.Wil. Dor.
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tàp wm.Sc. Peb.
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tuχ Bch.+*tjuχ*, Abd.
tuf me.Nhb. n.Cum. ne.Wm. nnw. snw. m. se. & es.Yks. se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. s.Lin. Rut.
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tùf sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Lei. ne.Shr.
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tred ne. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. n. Nhb.
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trēt ne. & sn.Sc.+*trēt*, w.Frf. e. Per.
trēt ne. sn. & wm.Sc. Uls, but Ant. *treit*, sm. se. & sw.Lan. n.Shr. Glo. Oxf., but s.Oxf. *triət*, Sus. me.Wil. e. & w. Som., nw.Dev.+*trit*.
trit w.Dor. nw.Dev.
triət ne. e. m. & sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan., s.Lan.+*þrēt*, n. & nw. Der. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. w. Wil.
trīt Kcb.
tɒt Inv. Lth. Edb. n. & s.Nhb. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. Rut. Lei. se.Ken. e.Dor.
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triə m.Yks.
trjū Or.I.
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trvs Sus. w.Wil. w.Som. n.Dev. w.Cor.
trvst Sc. m.Nhp. e.Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. ne. & s. Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. n.Ken. Hmp. e.Dor. s.Som.

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triūþ ne. & s.Nrf. e.Suf.
triəþ m. & nm.Yks.
truþ Inv., sn.Sc.+*trūþ*, n.Ayr.+ *trūþ*, s.Ayr. Ant., me.Nhb. + *troəþ*, s.Stf. e.Hrf. e.Oxf. + *trūþ*, nw.Nrf., me.Wil.+*trūþ*.
truəþ me.Nhb., Glo.+*trūþ*, w. Suf.
trūþ sn.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *truþ*, n. se. sw. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. Wm. nm.Yks. nw. m. sw. & ms.Lan. w.Chs. Flt. Dnb. n. em. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. & s. Der. Not. e.War. n. ne. & se. Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. s.Nrf. Ess. Hmp. nw. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor.
trvuþ Cai. e.Stf. m.Nhp.
troəþ Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc. +*triūþ*, but n.Ayr.+*truþ*, sm. Sc., but s.Ayr. *triþ*, *truþ*, Kcb. *trūþ*, Peb. s.Sc.
trœuþ s.Sc. s.Chs.
trāþ s.Dev.
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tiuzdē Ayr., but n.Ayr. *taizdi*, s.Ayr. *tjūzdi*, Kcb. s.Sc. se. Nhb.
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tjūzdē w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb.
tūzdē e.Sus.
tūzdi Lei. n.Wor. ne.Shr., m. Shr.+*tjūzdi*, Glo. s.Oxf. Bck. e.Suf.
tūzdi ne.Nrf., w.Som.+*tjūzdi*, e. Dev.

tjuzdi em.Lan.
tjuzdi s.Ayr. sm. & sw.Lan. s. Stf. n.Der. m.Shr. s.Sur. w. Sus. w.Wil.
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ùndər I.Ma.
vndə(r) e. & s.Oxf. Cmb. Nrf. n. & s.Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.
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oz Uls., but Ant. *ùz*.
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ùz Ant. se. & sw.Lan. s.Chs., nw. Der.+*əz*, Lei.
vs Inv. ne.Sc. Frf., wm.Sc.+*vz*, but n.Ayr.+*hiz*, s.Sc. n. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. m.Bck. Hnt. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. w. Wil. Dor. s.Som. n. e. & nw. Dev. e.Cor.
vz wm. & s.Sc.
əs e.Hrt. sw.Dev.
əz nw. nm. sm. & sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. *ùz*, e. Stf. n. nw. & w.Der. n.Bck. w.Cor.
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valə w.Wm. Yks.
vàlə Peb.
væli se.Ken.+*væliu*, Sus. e.Dev.
væliu se.Ken.
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velji ne.Sc.
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vil Kcb.
vīl Inv. Bch. Abd. wm.Sc. s. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Nhb. m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. nw.Der. Rut. ne.Shr. Sus. e.Dor.
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vera Bch. Abd. sm.Sc.
verè ne.Sc.+*verə*, but Bch. Abd. *vera*, w.Frf. e.Per.
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verə ne. sn. nm. em. & wm.Sc. se.Nhb.
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voilit s.Oxf.
voilət em. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. Stf. Rut. Lei. n. & w.Wor. n.Bck. se.Ken. Sus.
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weək m.Bck.
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wol e.Som.
wou ne.Der.
woə n.Cum.
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wārəm Lth. snw.Yks.
wàrm s.Sc.
uǣm nnw.Yks., sw.Lan.+*wōm*, e.Som.
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wesp w.Yks.+*wops*, sw.Yks.
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wiəst Wm.
wiəst n.Cum. ne.Yks.
Watch, 28, 341, 376—*watʃ* Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. n. se. em. sm. sw. & s. Lan. s.Chs. s.Stf., n.Der.+ *wotʃ*, Lin. Dor.
wotʃ sw.Yks. I.Ma. n.Stf. n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. s.Som.
wǭtʃ n.Ayr. Lth. Edb.
Water, 47, 284, 287—*watʃə(r)* sw.Wm. ne. & e.Yks., n.Lan. +*watə(r)*.
watʃər Ant.
watər Dur. m.Cum n.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., sw.Yks.+*wotə(r)*, es. & ms.Yks. n. nw. & em. Lan., sm.se. & sw.Lan.+*wētə(r)*, ms.Lan., s.Lan. + *wātə(r)*, *wǭtə(r)*, s.Chs.+*wātə(r)*, *wītə(r)*, *wūtə(r)*, ne.Der.+*wātə(r)*, e.Der. n. & nw.Lin., s.Lin.+*wotə(r)*, Rut. w.Wor. w.Sus. sw.Dev.

Water (contd.)—
watər Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*waːər*, sm.Sc. n.Cum. w.Wm.
waþə(r) se.Yks.
waːər wm.Sc.
wātə(r) s.Chs. w.War. Glo. n. & m.Bck. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor. n.Dev.
wātər me.Nhb.+*wētər*.
wàtər s.Sc.+*wētər*.
wàtþər, *wàþər* I.Ma.
waːtə(r) nw.Dev.
wetə(r) s.Nhb. Lei.
wetər se.Nhb.
weətə(r) n.Wor. n.Hrf.+*wētə(r)*.
wētər s.Sc.
wētə(r) sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. s. Chs. n. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. & s.Der., m.Nhp.+*wǭtə(r)*, n.Wor., s.Wor.+*wiə-tə(r)*, n.Shr., ne.Shr.+*wītə(r)*, m.Shr. n.Hrf. s.Pem.
wētər em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *wǭːə(r)*, me.Nhb.
wēþə(r) s.Lan.
wiətə(r) e.War. s.Wor. nw.Oxf.
wītə(r) m. w. & s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. ne.Shr.
wotə(r) sw.Yks. s.Lin. s.Nrf.
uǭdə(r) nw. & e.Som.
wǭtə(r) ne. m. & sw.Nhp. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. me.Wil.
uǭːə(r) Lth. Edb.
wətər Uls., but Ant. *watþər*.
Wave, *sb.* and *v.*, 43—*waf* Or.I.
waiv se.Ken.
weiv Ant. Lei.
weəv e.Yks., m.Yks.+*wiəv*, se. & sw.Yks. n.Stf. Lin. s.Oxf. w. Hrt. e.Suf. Dor. w.Som.
wēv Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. me. se. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. nnw. snw. & es.Yks. n. nw. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. m. & nw.Der. Rut. ne.Nrf. me.Wil. s.Som.
wiav w.Wm.
wiəv m.Yks.
wīv Glo.
Wax, *v.*, 361.
Way, 64—*wai* Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant., m.Nhp. +*wei*, *wē*, sw.Nhp.+*wē*, s.Wor. n.Hrf.+*wei*, e.Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. w.Oxf., ne.Nrf.+*wei*, *wē*, s.Nrf.+*wā*, *wei*, Ess.+*wei*, e. & se.Ken. me Wil., w.Wil.+*wǣ*, e.Dor. e. w. & s.Som.
wā s.Nrf.
wæi nw.Oxf. w.Dor.
wǣ e.Cum., w.Cum.+*wē*, n. & sw.Wm., nnw.Yks.+*wē*, se. Yks.+*weə*, *wē*, n.Lan., e.Suf. +*wei*, w.Wil.
*wei*s.Dur., em.Stf.+*wē*, *wī*, s.Stf., Rut.+*wē*, Lei.+*wī*, m.Nhp. w. War. s.Wor. n.Hrf. e. & s.Oxf. n.Bck., m.Bck.+*weə*, Bdf. nw. Hrt. Hnt. ne.Nrf., nw.Nrf.+*wē*, s.N f. e.Suf. Ess. w.Sus. n. & sw.Dev.
*weə*me.Nhb.+*wē*, n.Cum. e.Yks., m.Yks.+*wiə*, se. & sw.Yks., n. Stf.+*wī*, Lin. m.Bck. w.Hrt., e.Sus.+*wē*.
wēi Or.I. Inv. nm.Sc. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *wai*, wm.Sc.+*wvi*, but n.Ayr. *wai*, sm. & s.Sc. +*wē*.
wē sm. & s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *wai*, me. se. sw. & s.Nhb. Dur., but s.Dur. *wei*, m. & w.Cum. w. & s.Wm., ne.Yks.+*wiə*, nnw. snw. se. & es.Yks. Lan., but n.Lan. *wǣ*, I.Ma. Flt. em. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. ne. m. & sw.Nhp., e.War.+*wī*, s. War. n. & se.Shr. Cmb. ne. & nw.Nrf. e.Sus. w.Som. Cor.
wiə ne. m. & nm.Yks.
wī m. w. & s.Chs. Dnb. n. e. em. & wm.Stf. ne.Der. Lei. e.War. ne.Shr.
woi nm.Brks. se.Hrt.
wvi wm.Sc.
We, 151, 235, 236, 408, 411—*ū* Lth. Edb. Peb.
wei s.Sc. n. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. ne. & nw.Yks., m.Yks.+*wī*, sm. Yks., s.Lan.+*wī*, s.Chs. n. & em.Stf. ne.Der., e.Der.+*wī*, w.Der. Lei. Nhp.
wē em.Lan.+*wī*, se. & sw.Lan.
wī Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. sn. nm. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. me.Nhb. Cum., but n.Cum. *wei*, Wm. n. nnw. e. m. nm. se. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. & s. Lan. I.Ma. w.Chs. n. nw. & e. Der. Lin. Hrf. s.Pem. Glo. s. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. se.Ken. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. Dor. Som. Cor.
[The unstressed forms are *wi*, *wə*, rarely *we*.]
Weak—*wǣk* Sh.I. n.Nhb., n. Cum.+*wēk*, e. & m.Cum. n. Wm. n.Lan. Dor., but e.Dor. *uēk*.
weik Ant., nnw.Yks.+*wēk*, m. Nhp. e.War.
wek sn.Sc.+*wēk*, m.Lan., ms. Lan.+*wēk*, nw.Der., m.Shr.+ *wēk*.
weək e.Yks.+*wēk*, m. & nm.Yks., se.Yks.+*wēk*, *wiək*, sw.Yks.+ *uēk*, n.Stf. n.Lin., e.Suf.+*uīk*, Sus., but e.Sus. *wēk*, w.Sus. *uīk*, nw.Wil.
wēik ne.Sc.+*wēk*.
wēk Peb.
wēk Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., but Peb. *wēk*, wm.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *weik*, me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*wīk*, Dur., but n.Dur. *wīk*, n. & w.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. e. se. sw. es. ms. & s. Yks. nw. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. Lei. War. s. Wor. m.Shr. Glo. nw. & e. Oxf. n.Bck. ne.Nrf. w.Suf. e. Sus. Hmp. me.Wil. e.Dor. Som. Dev.
wiək s.Cum. m.Wm. ne. & se. Yks. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. Bdf. w.Wil.
wīk Inv. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. em. Lan. s.Stf. Rut. m.Bck. e.Suf. n. & se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
Wean, 59, 60—*wǣn* Dor., but e.Dor. *wīn*.
wein Ant. sw.Lan. n.Stf.
wen s.Lan.+*wēn*, e.Suf. e.Dev.
wēn w.Frf. e.Per.+*wēn*.
wēn Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. em. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. m.Shr., m.Bck. +*wīn*, ne.Nrf. me.Wil. Som. n.Dev.
wiən s.Sc. n.Cum. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*wīn*, n. & se.Lan. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
wīn Inv. ne.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. m. Cum. se. & es.Yks. Rut. m. Bck. se.Ken. e.Dor.
Weapon, 269.
Wear, 65, 425, 426, 428, 433, 434—*wā(r)* w.Wor.
wǣ(r) nw.Der. se.Ken.
weə(r) sw.Lan., s.Lan.+*wiə(r)*, n. Stf. n.Der. Rut. Lei. s.Oxf. Bdf., ne.Nrf.+*wiə(r)*, e.Suf. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.
wēr Sh. & Or.I., ne.Sc.+*wīr*, sn. Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. me.Nhb.
wia(r) nw.Lan.
wier n.Cum.
wiə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. w. Wm. Yks. n. em. se. & s.Lan. Lin. ne.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Cor.
wiər s.Sc.+*wīr*, I.Ma.
wīr ne. em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Ant. se.Nhb.
wǣ(r) s.Stf.
Weather, 62, 297—*waðər* wm. Sc. Lth. Edb. s.Ayr. Ant. I.Ma.
wàðər Kcb. s.Sc.
wæðə(r) ne.Nrf.+*wvðə(r)*, Dor. w. Som.
wedðə(r) sw.Wm. n.Lan.
wedðər n.Cum.+*weðər*.
wedə(r) m.Cum. nw.Lan., se.Ken. +*weðə(r)*, Sus.
wedr Bnff. w.Wm.
weðə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. Yks. em. se. & sw.Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. m.Shr. Oxf. se.Ken. e. Dev.
weðər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Cum.
widir, *widir* Bch. Abd.
wvðə(r) ne.Nrf.
wəðər Uls., but Ant. *waðər*.
Weave, 59, 425, 426, 427, 429, 432—*waiv* ne.Sc.+*wēiv*.
wāv Lth.
weiəv s.Chs.
weiv Ldd., n.Nhb.+*wīv*, nnw. Yks.+*wiəv*, sw.Yks. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n.Stf.
weəv e.Yks., m.Bck.+*wīv*, e.Suf.
wēiv ne. & sn.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per. +*wēv*.
wēv Sh.I. w.Frf. e.Per., s.Sc.+ *wīv*, Uls., but Ant. *wīv*, Ldd. *weiv*, se.Lan. I.Ma. Flt. s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. n.Wor. m. & se.Shr. Glo. ne.Nrf. me. Wil. w.Som. n.Dev.
wiev n.Cum.+*wīv*.
wiəv sw.Wm. ne. nnw. snw. m. & se.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Lin. s.Oxf. w.Wil. Dor.
wīv Inv. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. s.Sc. Ant. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. n. & w.Wm. Rut. m.Bck. e. & se. Ken. s.Sur. Sus.
Web, 54—*wab* w.Frf. e.Per.+*wob*, em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Ant. Dor.
wàb s.Sc.+*wob*.
web s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. Ken. Sus. e. Som.
wob ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
wvb w.Som.
Wed, 54, 429.
Wedge, 54—*wadg* ne. & sn.Sc. s. Ayr. Peb. m.Shr. Dor. n.Dev.
wādg Lth. Edb.
wàdg Kcb., s.Sc.+*wvdg*.
wædg e.Suf. nw.Dev.
wedg w.Frf. e.Per.+*wēdg*, n.Ayr. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *widg*, Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. n. & s.Shr. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. se. Ken. me.Wil. Som., but w. Som. *wǭdg*, e.Dev. Cor.
wēdg w.Frf. e.Per.
widg m.Yks. Sus. w.Wil.
wǭdg w.Som.
wvdg s.Sc.
Wednesday—*wadnzdē* Peb.
wanzdē Kcb.+*wenzdē*.
wanzdi wm.Sc.+*wenzdi*, but n. Ayr. *wenzdē*.
wænzdi e.Suf. se.Ken. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wənzdi*.
wednzdē Inv. s.Sc. n.Cum.
wednzdi ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *widnzdə*, Lth. Edb. em. & se. Lan., sw.Lan.+*wenzdi*, nw. Der. s.Lin.
wednzdə s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. se. sw. & es. Yks. n. & s.Lan. I.Ma., nw. Lin.+*wenzdə*.
wenzdē n.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Sus.
wenzdi wm.Sc. s.Ayr. sw.Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne.Nrf. s.Som. sw.Dev.
wenzdə n.Stf. nw.Lin.
wēnzdi w.Som.
widnzdē w.Frf. e.Per.
widnzdi Bch. Abd.
widnzdə m.Yks.
wadnzdē Uls., but Ant. *wenzdē*.
wənzdi e.Dor.
Weed, 190, 191, 428, 429, 433—
wæd Dor.
weid n.Stf. s.Der. Lei. m.Nhp.
wēd, *wēid* w.Frf. e.Per.+*wīd*.
wiəd n.Der.+*wīd*.
wid w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma.
wīd Inv. ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Wor. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ken. Sus. me.Wil. s.Som. Cor.
Week, 80, 236, 340, 382—*uk* ne.Sc. w Frf. e.Per.+*wik*.
wǣk s.Dev.
weik nnw. & snw.Yks.+*wīk*, ne. Der.
wēk Glo.+*wik*, sm.Hmp. I.W. sw.Dev.
wik Irel., but Uls. *wīk*, n.Dur., e. & w.Cum.+*wīk*, m.Wm. e. Yks., m. se. & sw.Yks.+*wīk*, ms.Yks., s.Yks.+*wīk*, nw. m. & sm.Lan., se.Lan.+*wiək*, sw. Lan.+*wīk*, ms. & s.Lan. Chs. Flt. n. e. & wm.Stf., s.Stf. n. Der.+*wīk*, w.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. War. n. & w. Wor. m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. ne.Nrf., Ken. s.Sur. Sus.+*wīk*, Hmp., but sm.Hmp. *wēk*, w.Wil., e. Dor.+*wīk*, e. & w.Som. n. nw. & e.Dev. Cor.
wiək se.Lan. nw. & s.Lin. s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. nw.Wil.
wik Sh.I.+*wīk*, Cai. ne.Sc., sn. Sc.+*wīk*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm. sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum. I.Ma.

wīk Sh.I. Inv. sn.Sc. Lth. Edb. Uls. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. s.Dur. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm., but m. Wm. *wik*, nnw. snw. m. nm. se. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. s.Stf. n. nw. e. & s. Der. sw.Nhp. m.Bck. s.Nrf. e. w. & s.Suf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. e.Dor.

Weep, 429.

Weft, 295.

Weigh—*wai* Sh.I. ne.Sc., ne. Nrf +*wei*, w.Wil.+*wē*, e.Som.
wē w.Wil.
wei s.Sc , me.Nhb.+*wī*, n.Dur. n.Cum. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. nw.& sm.Lan. s.Chs. nw.Der. n.& m.Lin., Rut.+*wē*, m.Shr., Bdf.+*wé*, ne.Nrf e.Suf.
wē Uls. es.Yks. s.Lan. Not. s. Lin. Rut. Bdf.
wī wm.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. w.Der. Lei.
woi w.Som.

Weight, 80, 358—*wait* m.Shr.+*weit*, se.Ken. me. & w.Wil. Dor. e.Som.
wæixt s.Sc.
wēt ne.Nrf.
weχt Or.I. Inv. ne. nm. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Ant.
weit Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & nw.Der., Lei.+*wīt*, m.Nhp. War. Wor. m.Shr. e.Suf. Sus. s.Som.
west n.Stf.
wēt se.Lan. n.Dev.
wīt Lei.
woit w.Som.

Well, *sb.*, 54. 445—*wal* ne.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *wàl*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
wàl n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
wæl Dor.+*wel*.
wel Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Bck e. An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. s.Som. Dev. Cor.
wǭl Lth. Edb.

Well, *adv.*, 152, 445—*wā* n.Ken. +*wāl*.
wāl n.Ken. Sus.
wæl s.Nrf. se.Ken. w.Dor.
wel w.Cum. n.Wm.+*wīl*, w.Wm. n.Lan., m.Lan.+*wīl*, em.Lan., sw.& ms.Lan.+*wīl*, I.Ma. Chs. Flt. n. wm. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*wīl*, ne. e. w. & s.Der. Not. n. nw. & m.Lin. Rut. Lei. War. s.Wor. n.Shr. n.Hrf., e.Hrf. +*wēl*, *wvl*, s.Pem., Glo.+*wvl*, nw. e. & w.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. nw.Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. ne. Nrf. Suf. Ess., e.Ken.+*weəl*, Hmp. I.W., nw. & w.Wil.+*weəl*, e.Dor. Som., but w.Som. *wvl*, Dev. Cor.
weəl s.Oxf. e.Ken. nw. & w.Wil.
wēl e.Hrf.
wil Or.I.+*wīl*, Cai., ne.Sc.+*wīl*, sn.& nm.Sc., em.Sc.+*wīl*, wm. sm. & s.Sc.
wīl Sh. & Or.I. ne. & em.Sc. Ayr. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum., but w. Cum. *wel*, Wm., but n.Wm. +*wel*, w.Wm. *wel*, Yks. nw. m. sm. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. n. & nw.Der. m.Shr.
wvl e.Hrf. Glo. w.Som.
wəl Uls., but Ant. *wil*.

Wellington, 273.

Wench, 54, 55, 342, 379—*wæntf* e.Suf.
wenf ne.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+*winf*, s.Nhb.s.Dur.m.Cum.w.Wm., se.Yks.+*wentf*, n. em. sm. se. sw. & ms.Lan. Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & s.Stf., n. & e.Der.+*wentf*, Not. nw. & s.Lin., Lei.+*wentf*, m.Nhp., e.War.+*wentf*, s.War. s.Wor. n.Shr., m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf.+*wentf*, Glo. s.Oxf. w. Wil.
wentf me. & se.Nhb. snw. & e. Yks., m.Yks.+*wintf*, se.Yks. s.Lan. n.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. & s.Der. n.Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. & sw.Nhp. e.War. n.Wor. m. Shr. n. & e.Hrf. nw. e. & w. Oxf. Hnt. ne.Nrf. Sus. nw. Wil. s.Som.
wēnf sm.Sc., but Kcb. *winf*, s.Sc.
winf w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. I.Ma.
wintf wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *winf*, m.Yks.
wontf, *wǭnf* w.Som.
wvnf em.Sc.

Went, 55—*wænt* se.Ken. w.Dor.
went Inv. ne.Sc. n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *wint*, Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Wil. e Dor. s.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor.
wint m.Yks. Sus.
wənt Uls., but Ant. *went*.

West, 54—*wast* Sh.& Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc., but n. Ayr. *wàst*.
wāst Lth. Edb.
wàst n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
wæs Dor.+*west*, w.Som.+*wæst*.
wæst se.Ken. w.Som.
wes I.Ma.
west s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Bck. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. s.Som. Dev. Cor.

Wester, 398.

Wet, 135, 428, 429, 433—*wat* ne.& sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.+*wit*, wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *wàt*, sm. Sc. Ant.
wāt Lth. Edb.+*wīt*.
wàt n.Ayr. Peb., s.Sc.+*wit*.
wæt e.Suf. se.Ken. Dor., but e. Dor. *wet*, w.Som.+*wvt*.
weit m.Nhp.
wet me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. e. & m.Cum., w.Cum.+*wīt*, Wm. nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*wist*, e. Yks., nm.Yks.+*wist*, se. & sw. Yks.+*wīt*, s.Yks. n. nw. em. & sm.Lan., se.Lan.+*wīt*, ms. Lan. I.Ma. n. wm. & s.Stf., ne.Der.+*wīt*, e. & s.Der. Not. Lin., but n.Lin. *wīt*, Rut. Lei. e.War. m.Shr. e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s.Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Nrf. w.Suf. Ess. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. me. & w.Wil. e.Dor. s.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor.
west nw.Wil.
wit m.Yks. + *wist*, ms.Yks., n. Der.+*wīt*.
wist snw. m. & nm.Yks. se.Hrt.
wit Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. s.Sc.
wīt Or.I. Lth. Edb. w.Cum. se. & sw.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. n. ne. & nw.Der. n.Lin.
wvt w.Som. e.Dev.
wət Uls., but Ant. *wat*.

Wether, 62, 297, 314—*waðər* wm.Sc. s.Ayr. + *weðər*, Kcb. I.Ma.
wæðə(r) Dor. w.Som. e.Dev.
wedðə(r) nnw.Yks. + *wedə(r)*, *wēðə(r)*, n.Lan.+*wedə(r)*.
wedə(r) s.Dur.+*weðə(r)*, m.Cum. nnw. & snw.Yks. n. & se.Lan., m.Bck.+*weðə(r)*, se.Ken. Sus.
wedər Lth.+*weðər*, Edb. se.Nhb. w.Wm.
weðə(r) s.Nhb. s.Dur. nnw. e. se. sw. & es.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. Stf. n.Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. m.Shr. s. Oxf. m.Bck. s.Som.
weðər Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Ant. me.Nhb. n.Cum.
wvðə(r) ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
wvðər s.Sc.

Whack, 243.

Whacker, 323.

Whacking, 323.

What, 28, 240, 292, 294, 422, 423—*āt* w.Som.+*wot*, *wǭt*.
fat Sh.I.+*hwat*, Cai. ne. & sn.Sc.
hwat Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls. se. & s. Nhb. n. & m.Cum. Wm.
hwàt s.Sc.
hwot I.Ma.
hwvt Lth. Edb.
ot n. & nw.Dev.
wat me.Nhb. Dur. e. & w.Cum. nnw. snw. m. nm. & se.Yks., sw.Yks.+*wot*, es.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. n. & nw.Lin., Glo. n. & nw.Oxf.+*wot*, Sus., nw.Wil. +*wot*, sw.Dev.
wāt e.Oxf.+*wot*, Brks.
wæt s.Nrf. Dor., but e.Dor. *wot*, s.Som. s.Dev.
wod sm.Lan., s.Lan. Chs. n. & e. Der.+*wot*, n. & m.Shr., se.Shr. +*wot*.
wor is common in sw. & s.Yks. and the midl. dialects, when the next word begins with a vowel.
wot w. sw. ms. & s.Yks. m. em. se. sw. ms. & s.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. n. ne. nw. e. w. & s.Der. Not. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Hrf. se.Shr. Glo. n. nw. e. & s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne. & nw.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. n. Ken. Hmp. I.W. nw. & w. Wil. e.Dor. w.Som. w.Cor.
wǭt se.Ken. w.Som.

Wheat, 137, 138, 240—*fait*, *hwait* ne.Sc.+*hwīt*.
hweit Ldd.
hwèit sn. & nm.Sc.
hwēt Uls., but Ant. *hwīt*, Ldd. *hweit*.
hwist n. & sw.Wm.
hwit sm. & s.Sc. n.Cum.
hwīt Inv. ne. & wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. me. se. & s.Nhb. m.Cum. ne. & w.Wm.
weit nnw. & snw.Yks.+*wist*, n. Stf.+*wīt*, em.Stf.+*wist wit*, m. Nhp.+*wit*, *wist*, *wīt*, sw.Nhp. +*wist*, *wit*, e.Oxf.+*wīt*, n.Bck. +*wist*, Ess.+*wīt*, Sus., but e. Sus. *west*, w.Sus. *wīt*.
west ne.Shr.+*wist*, *wit*, m.Bck. e.Suf. e.Sus. n.Dev.
wēt s.Chs.+*wist*, *wīt*, Flt. Dnb.+*wist*, s.Stf. e.Der.+*wist*, *wīt*, s.War.+*wīt*, n.Wor., n. & m. Shr.+*wist*, Glo., nw.Oxf.+*wit*, e. & w.Oxf. ne.Nrf., nw. Nrf.+*wīt*, me.Wil., e.Dor.+*wit*, Som. nw. & sw.Dev.
wit ne.Nhp.+*wīt*, m.Nhp., se. Shr.+*wist*, *wit*, n.Hrf.+*wist*, *wīt*, e.Hrf. nw.Oxf. se.Hrt., Hnt.+*wist*, s.Nrf.+*wīt*, Dor., but e.Dor.+*wēt*.
wist ne. nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. m. em. sm. & se.Lan., sw.Lan.+*wīt*, ms. & s.Lan. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. em. & s.Stf. n.Der., nw.Der. +*wīt*, e.Der. Lin., Rut. Lei.+*wīt*, m. & sw.Nhp., e.War.+*wīt*, n.Hrf. n. ne. m. & se. Shr. s.Oxf. n.Bck., Bdf.+*wīt*, Hnt.
wīt s.Dur. sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. e. em. & s.Stf. ne. nw. e. & s. Der. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw. Nhp. e. & s.War. ne. & se. Shr. n.Hrf. Bdf. nw. & s. Nrf. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. w. Sus.

Wheel, 191, 240—*hwil* w.Frf. e.Per., Ayr.+*hwīl*, Kcb.
hwil Or.I. Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. I.Ma.
weil n.Stf.
wil m.Shr. Sus. Dor., but e. Dor. *wīl*, w.Som.
wist nw.Lin.+*wīl*, s.Oxf. e.Dev.
wīl sw.Yks. Lan. s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. se.Ken. me.Wil. e. Dor. s.Som.

Whelk, 52.

Whelp, 54, 240—*folp* ne.Sc.
hwalp w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s. Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant.
hwelp Inv. s.Nhb. m.Cum. w. Wm. I.Ma.
hwǭlp Lth. Edb.
wælp se.Ken. Dor. e.Dev.
welp Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. nw.Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. n.Bck. e.An. me.Wil. s. Som. Dev., but e.Dev. *wælp*, Cor.

When, 235, 240—*fan* Cai. ne. sn. & nm.Sc.+unstressed forms *fen*, *fən*.
hwan Sh.I. em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *hwān*, Peb. *hwan*, wm Sc., but n.Ayr. *hwàn*, sm.Sc.
hwān Lth. Edb.
hwàn n.Ayr. Peb. s.Sc.
hwen Inv. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. n. & m.Cum. sw. & s.Wm. I.Ma.
hwin unstressed form Sh. & Or.I. Ayr.
hwvn unstressed form Sh.I. em. wm. & sm.Sc.
hwən unstressed form Sh.I. em. wm. & sm.Sc. Uls.
on unstressed form w.Som.

When (contd.)—
wæn ne.Nrf.+*wen*, Dor., but e. Dor. *wen*, sw.Dev.+*wen*, s. Dev.
wen s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. n. & m.Wm. Yks., but m.Yks. *win*, Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf.Shr.Glo.Oxf.m.Bck.Bdf. ne. & s.Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken., but n.Ken. *win*, Sus. Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. e. & s.Som. n. e. & sw.Dev. w.Cor.
wēn w.Som.
win m.Yks. n.Ken.
Where, 134, 240, 444—*far* Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.+*fār* (interrogative form).
hwar Or.I.+*hwār*, em.Sc.+*hwēr*, but Lth. Edb. *hwǭr*, Peb. *hwir*, sm.Sc.+*hwǭr*, but Kcb. *hwēr*, Ant.
hwā(r) sw. & s.Wm.
hwār Sh. & Or.I., nm.Sc.+*hwǭr*, but w.Frf. e.Per. *far*, *fār*.
hweər Uls., but Ant. *hwar*, me. & sw.Nhb.
hwēr em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*hwǭr*, Kcb. s.Sc. se.Nhb.
hwir Peb.
hwiər n.Cum. I.Ma.
hwǭr nm. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb.
wax(r) nw.Lan.+*wā(r)*, s.Pem. e. Oxf.
wā(r) nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*wix(r)*, nw.Lan. w.Wor., n. Shr. nw.Oxf.+*wix(r)*, n.Cmb.
wex(r) n.Dur.+*wix(r)*, s.Dur., ne. Yks.+*wix(r)*, n.Stf., em.Stf. Lei. ne.Nhp.+*wix(r)*, n.Hrf. n. Oxf., Bdf.+*wix(r)*, nw.Hrt. Cmb., but n.Cmb. *wā(r)*, ne. nw. & s.Nrf., e.Suf.+*wix(r)*, w.Suf. s.Sur. Sus.Hmp.I.W., w.Wil.+*wā(r)*, e.Dor. w.Som. n.Dev., sw.Dev.+*wix(r)*.
wix(r) n.Dur. ne. snw. e. m. se. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. m. sm. se. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*wō(r)*, Chs. Flt. Dnb. e. em. wm. & s.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. ne. m. & sw.Nhp. e. w. & s.War. n.Wor. n. ne. m. & se.Shr., e.Hrf.+*wō(r)*, nw.Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Hnt. e.Suf. Ess. e. & se. Ken. Dor., but e.Dor. *wex(r)*, w.Dor. *wō(r)*, nw.Som. sw. & s.Dev. Cor.
wox(r) w.Cum.
wǭ(r) n.Wm. es.Yks.
wō(r) s.Lan.s.Wor. e.Hrf. Brks. nw.Wil. w.Dor. w.Som.
wā(r) em.Lan. Glo. w. & s.Oxf. w.Wil. e.Dev.
Whether, 314.
Whey, 133, 240—*fai* ne.Sc.+*hwai*.
hwai Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc., sn.Sc. +*hwēi*, w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Edb. Ant.
hwēi Inv.+*hwē*, sn. wm. & sm.Sc.
hwē Inv. s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. I.Ma.
wē nnw.Yks. w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wī*.
wei e. m. & se.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. ne.Der. nw.Lin. Rut. se.Ken. s.Som.
weə n.Stf.
wē s.Dur. snw.Yks. se.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Not. s.Lin., Lei.+*wī*, s.Oxf.
wī s.Chs. Lei. e.Dor.
Which, 240, 341, 422, 423—*fēlk* ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *fvl*, *hwilk*.
fil w.Frf. e.Per.+*fol*.
fol Bch. Abd.
fol w.Frf. e.Per.
hwilk Or.I. Bch. Abd. w.Wm.
hwitf Inv. n. & s.Ayr., Kcb.+*hwvtf*, me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. sw.Wm.
hwitf I.Ma.
hwolk Lth. Edb.
hwvtf Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
wilk ne.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*witf*.
witf nnw. snw. e. m. se. sw. es. & s.Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. nw. & s.Som. Dev. Cor.
wītf w.Som.
Whiff, 240.
Whig, 240.
While, *sb.*, 156—*fail*, *fēil* ne.Sc.
hwail Sh. & Or.I. Lth. Edb. Ant., n.Cum.+*weil*, m.Cum. n.Wm.
hweil me. se. & s.Nhb.
hwēil w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc.
wail e. & w.Cum. m.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks., se.Yks.+*wāl*, sw. & es.Yks. n.Lan., nw.Lan. n.Der.+*wàil*, Not. Lin. n.Lei. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. e.Suf. s.Sur. w. Sus. n.Dev.
waiəl w.Som.+*wviəl*.
wāl e.Yks.+*wàil*, m. nm. & se. Yks. sm.Lan., ms.Lan.+*wàil*, s.Lan.
wàil e.Yks. nw. m. em. sw. & ms.Lan., Chs.+*weil*, Dnb.wm. Stf., s.Stf.+*woil*, n. ne. & nw. Der.,e.Der.+*woil*, w. & s.Der., m.Nhp.+*woil*, w.War. n.Cmb.
weil s.Dur. n.Cum. Chs., n.Stf.+*woil*.
woil s.Yks. se.Lan. n. em. & s. Stf.e.Der.Lei.,but n.Lei. *wail*, m.Nhp. e.War. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt., ne.Nrf.+*wəil*, Ess. se. Ken.
wvil Flt. nw. & e.Oxf. w.Hrt. n. Ken., e.Dor.+*wəil*, s.Dev.
wvild e.Hrf.+*wəil*.
wviò me.Wil.
wviəl nw. & w.Wil. w.Som. e. Dev.
wəil e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. e. Dor.
While, *cj.*, 153, 240—*fail* Abd.
fel Cai.
hwail Lth. Edb. Ant. m.Cum., n. & w.Wm.+*hwal*, *hwel*, sw. & s.Wm., n.Yks.+*wal*.
hwaiəl n.Cum.
hwal n. & w.Wm.
hweil s.Nhb. I.Ma.
hwel n. e. & w.Wm.
hwēil Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb.
hwvl s.Sc.
wail nw.Yks.+*wel*, snw.Yks.+*wal*, *wel*, n. & nw.Lin. Lei.
wal n.Yks., ne.Yks.+*wāl*, snw. Yks., e. & sm.Yks.+*wāl*, w. Yks.+*woil*, *wol*, sw. & ms.Yks. n.Der.+*wol*.
waəl m. & nm.Yks.+*wāl*.
wāl ne. e. m. nm. & sm.Yks.
wàil em.Lan.+*wàl*, sw.Lan., s. Lan.+*wol*, ne.Chs. e.Der. m. Nhp.
wàl em.Lan.
wel e.Cum. nw. & snw.Yks.
woil w.Yks. s.Stf. m.Bdf.
wol w. sw. & ms.Yks. se. & s. Lan. n.Der.
wvil Dor.
wviəl e.Dev.
Whims, 240.
Whine, 154, 240—*hwain* Lth. Edb. Ant. n. & m.Cum. w.Wm.
hwein s.Nhb. I.Ma.
hwēin Cai. Inv. ne.Sc. Ayr. Kcb.
wain s.Cum., sw.Yks.+*woin*, ms. Yks. n. nw. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. e. & w.Suf. w. Som.
wān m. & nm.Yks. sm.Lan.
wàin m. em. & ms.Lan. s.Der. m.Nhp.
wein s.Dur.
woin sw. & s.Yks. n. & s.Stf. s. Lin. n.Lei. ne.Nhp. e.War. se. Ken.
wvin nw.Oxf. n.Ken. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor.
wəin e.Hrf. Glo.
Whistle, 69, 233, 240—*fvsl* ne. Sc.+*hwvsl*.
hwisl w.Frf. e.Per. s.Nhb., n. Cum.+*hwusl*, n.Wm. I.Ma.
hwusl n. & m.Cum.
hwùsl Ant.
hwvsl ne. & em.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb.
wisl w. & sw.Wm. sw.Yks. n. em. & sw.Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. nw.Wil. s.Som. e. & sw.Dev. Cor.
wizò me.Wil.
wuzl ne.Wm.
White, 154, 240—*fēit* ne.Sc.+*hwēit*.
hwait Lth. Edb. Ant. n. & m.Cum.
hweit s.Nhb. Dur. I.Ma.
hwēit Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb.
wait sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. Sus. Som.
wāt sm.Lan.
wàit em.Lan., se.Lan.+*woit*, Lei. ne.Shr.
woit se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. se.Ken.
wvit s.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
Whither, 444.
Whittle, 242.
Who, 125, 240, 422, 423—*fā* Cai. ne.Sc., sn.Sc.+*fà*, w.Frf. e.Per.
fà sn.Sc.
hū Uls., but Ant. *hwa*, s.Nhb.+*hwei*, n.Cum.+*hwē*, I.Ma.
hwa Sh. & Or.I. s.Ayr. Ant.
hwà em.Sc.+*hwǭ*, Kcb.
hwei s.Nhb.
hwē wm.Sc.+*hwǭ*, Lth. Peb. n. Nhb. n.Cum.
hwiə s.Sc. m.Cum. w.Wm.
hwī me.Nhb.
hwǭ em.Sc., but Lth. Peb. *hwē*, wm.Sc.
ū n.Stf.+*ū*, em.Stf. Lei., Bdf.+*ū*, nw.Hrt., se.Hrt.+*ū*, w.Suf.
ūū ne. & s.Nrf., e.Suf.+*ū*.
uə sw.Yks. em.Lan.+*wuə*, sm. Lan.+*ū*, sw. & s.Lan., Chs.+*ū*, Flt., n.Der.+*ū*, e.Der.+*wō*, n.Lin.
ū sm.Lan. Chs. n. & s.Stf. n. nw. & s.Der. Not. Lin., but n.Lin. *uə*, War. ne.Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. e. & s.Som.
ū Brks., n.Dev.+*ū*, sw. & s.Dev.
ū e.Suf. w.Som. n. & e.Dev.
wā n. & nw.Lan.
weə s.Cum. m.Yks.
wi e.Yks.+*wiə*, *wǭ*.
wia n.Wm. nnw. & snw.Yks.
wiə s.Dur. e. & w.Cum.+*wī*, ne. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+*wǭ*.
wī se.Nhb. n. & s.Dur. e. & w. Cum.
wǭ e. & se.Yks.
wō es.Yks. e.Der.
wuə sw. ms. & s.Yks. em. & se Lan. Dnb.
Whole, 123, 236, 248, 249—*aul* se.Ken.
eəl nm.Yks.+*jal*, *wol*.
heil Ant.
hēl ne.Sc.+*hēl*, w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*hēl*.
hēl Sh.I. Cai. ne. & sn.Sc. nm. Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *hēl*, em. wm. & sm.Sc.
hial m.Cum. sw.Wm.
hiel n.Cum.
hiəl s.Sc. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb. +*hjel*, s.Nhb.
hīl Or.I.
hjel se.Nhb.
hōl Uls., but Ant. *heil*, I.Ma.
ial e.Cum.+*jel*, w.Cum., n. & m. Wm.+*iəl*, s.Wm., nnw.Yks. +*jial*, snw.Yks.
iəl s.Dur. n. & m.Wm., n.Yks.+*jal*, ne.Yks.+*wiəl*.
jal w.Wm. n.Yks., e. & m.Yks.+*wol*, nm.Yks., nw.Lan.+*uəl*.
jel e.Cum.
jial nnw.Yks.
oəl Glo.+*wul*, *wvl*, n.Ken.
ǭl ms.Yks.+*uəl*, me.Wil. w.Dor.
ōl m.Nhp.+*ul*, e.War. w.Suf. Sus.
ōəl n. & nw.Lin. e.Dev.
ōl s.Yks.+*uəl*, *wuəl*, n.Stf.+*wol*, *wōl*, Lei.+*vl*, *wul*, se.Hrt.+*uəl*, sm.Hmp. n. & s.Dev.
ul Rut.+*vl*, *wul*, m.Nhp. s.Wor. Cmb. ne.Nrf., s.Nrf.+*vl*, e. Suf.
uəl se.Yks.+*wol*, sw.Yks.+*wol*, *wuəl*, ms. & s.Yks., n. & nw. Lan. w.Chs., s.War.+*wōl*, w. & se.Hrt. nw.Wil., e.Dor.+*wul*.
ūl em.Stf., ne.Der.+*wùl*, n.Shr., m.Bck.+*wul*.
vl s.Lin. Rut. Lei., e.Oxf. Bdf. +*wvl*, s.Nrf.
wiəl ne.Yks.
wol e. m. nm. se. & sw.Yks. n. Stf.
wōl w.Som.+*wīl*.
wīl sm.Lan., se.Lan.+*wùl*, sw. Lan. n.Stf. nw.Nhp. s.War. w.Som.
wul em.Lan.+*wuəl*, s.Lan., s.Stf. +*wùl*, n.Der. Not. Rut. Lei. n.Nhp. n.War. m.Wor. Glo. s.Oxf. n. & m.Bck. e.Dor. e. Som.
wuəl sw. & s.Yks. em Lan.

wùl se. ms. & s.Lan. Chs., but w.Chs. *uəl*, s.Stf. Der., but n. Der. *wul*, ne.Der.+*ūl*.
wvl w.War. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. w.Wil.
Whom, 422, 423.
Whore, 236.
Whose, 422.
Whosen, 422, 423.
Why, 178, 240—*hwai* Sh. & Or. I., s.Ayr. Kcb.+*hwèi*, Ant. n. & s.Nhb. n.Cum. m.Wm.
hwei Uls.+*wei*, but Ant. *hwai*, me. & se.Nhb.
hwèi Cai. Inv. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb.
wai s.Dur. + *wei*, w.Wm. nm. Yks., sw.Yks. + *wā*, *woi*, es. Yks. n. & nw.Lan., m.Lan.+ *wài*, n.Der.+*wāə*, *wài*, Lin. n. Lei. s.Oxf. s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf. w.Som. n.Dev.
wā m. sw. & ms.Yks. em.Lan., sm.Lan. + *wāə*, ms.Lan. ne. Der.+*wài*.
wāə sm.Lan. n.Der.
wāi m. sw. ms. & s.Lan. wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*woi*, n. ne. nw. w. & s. Der. Not. Rut. s.War. s.Cmb.
wei Uls. n. & s.Dur. m.Cum. e. Yks. w. & s.Chs. n.Stf.
woi sw. & s.Yks. se.Lan. s.Stf. Lei., but n.Lei. *wai*, m.Nhp. e.War. m.Bck. Bdf. se.Hrt. se.Ken. Sus.
wvi e.Hrf.+*wəi*, nw. & e.Oxf. w. Hrt. n.Ken. nw. & w.Wil., e. Dor.+*woi*, e. sw. & s.Dev.
wəi e.Hrf. Glo. ne.Nrf. Hmp. e. Dor.
Wick, 58—*weik* sw.Yks.
wek Dor. nw.Dev.
wik ne.Sc. s.Ayr. s.Nhb. Dur. n. & sw.Wm. n. em. se. & sw. Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw.Lin. s. Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. s Som.
wik w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. s.Sc. n. Cum.
wīk Lth. Edb. Peb. Ant. n.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. n.Der.
wak n.Ayr.
Wide, 154—*waid* Or.I. Lth. Edb. Ant. Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks., se.Yks.+*wād*, sw.Yks.n. nw. & sw. Lan., I.Ma.+*weid*, n. Der. n. & nw.Lin. e.Suf. Sus.
wād e. m. & se.Yks. sm. & s.Lan.
wàid m. & em.Lan., se.Lan. + *woid*, nw.Der.
weid ne.Sc. + *wèid*, sn.Sc. wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *wèid*, s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *waid*, me. se. & s.Nhb. I.Ma. s.Chs.
wèid Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.
woid se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp., ne.Nrf. + *wəid*, Ess. se.Ken.
wvid w.Hrt. s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wəid*, e.Dev.
wəid ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
Widow, 69, 229, 245—*widi* Brks. +*widə*, Sus.
widə s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw. Wm. sw.Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Glo. s.Oxf. Brks. se.Ken. me.Wil. s.Som.
wìdi ne.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *widə*, em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *wədi*, Peb. *wīdə*.
wìdə w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.
wīdə n.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. Ant. n. Nhb. w.Wm. w.Som.
wədi Lth. Edb.
Wife, 154, 280, 378—*waif* Sh. & Or.I. Cai., ne.Sc. +*wèif*, Lth. Edb. Ant. m.Cum., w. Cum.+*weif*, Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. & sw. Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. n. Wor. m.Shr. e.Suf. s.Sur. w. Sus.
waiv w.Som. n.Dev.
wāf ne. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*weif*, sm.Lan., ms.Lan.+*wàif*, *wǭf*, s.Lan.+*wàif*.
wàif m. em. ms. & s.Lan. nm. Stf., em.Stf.+*woif*, wm.Stf., s.Stf. + *woif*, ne. & nw.Der., Rut. Lei. + *woif*, e.War., w. Wor.+*woif*, ne. em. & s.Shr.
weif sn.Sc., wm.Sc. + *wvif*, sm. Sc., but Kcb. *wèif*, s.Sc.+*wèif*, Uls., but Ant. *waif*, me. & s. Nhb. Dur. n. & w.Cum. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma. w. & s.Chs., n. Stf.+*woif*, e.Stf.
wèif Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Nhb.
woif se.Lan. n. em. & s.Stf. s. Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. w.Wor. n.Bck., ne.Nrf.+*wəif*, se.Ken. e.Sus.
wǭf ms.Lan.
wvif em.Sc., but Lth. Edb. *waif*, wm.Sc. s.War. e. & s.Oxf. w. Hrt. Ess. nw. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wəif*.
wviv e.Som. sw.Dev.
wəif ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
Wild, 73, 307—*wail* ne.Sc.+ *wèild*, Ant., I.Ma.+*weil*.
waild Sh. & Or.I. Lth. Edb. m. Cum. Wm. nnw. & snw. Yks., se.Yks.+*wāld*, n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw.Lin. e.Suf. Sus.
wāld e. m. & se.Yks. sm. & s. Lan.
wàild em.Lan. nw.Der., Rut.+ *woild*, w.War.
wæild n.Cum.
weil wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *wèil(d*, sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *wèild*, Kcb. *wèil*, I.Ma.
weild sn. & s.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *wail*, me. & s.Nhb. Dur. s.Chs., n.Stf.+*woild*, ne.Shr.
wèil n.Ayr.+*wèild*, Kcb.
wèild Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. n. & s.Ayr. n.Nhb.
wīld sw.Yks. e.Som.
woild se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. se.Ken.
wvil w.Dor.
wvild w.Hrt. me.Wil.
wvəl w.Wil. w.Som.+*wvəld*.
wvəld s.Oxf. w.Wil. w.Som. e. Dev.
wəild ne.Nrf.
wəld e.Dor.
Will, *aux. v.*, 69, 235, 236, 440 —*il* n.Dur. Dor.
ul s.Lan. s.War. m.Shr. Hrf. s. Pem. Glo. n.Oxf. Ess. Dor. s. Som.
vl Sh.I. Cai. Ayr. s.Dev.
əl s.Nhb. nm. sm. w. & sw.Yks. m. & s.Lan. Chs. n.Stf. nw. Der. e.Lin. e.War. n.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. n.Hrt. w.Suf. e. Ken. w.Som.
wil Or.I., ne.Sc.+*wvl*, w.Frf. e. Per.+*wəl*, s.Ayr.+*wvl*, s.Nhb., m.Cum.+*wul*, Wm. ne. e. nm. sm. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. Chs., but s.Chs. *wul*, n.Stf.+*wul*, s. Stf. n. & nw.Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei., m.Nhp.+*wul*, *wùl*, s.Oxf. s.Som.
wiō, *wǭ* me.Wil.+*wul*.
wul n.Nhb. m.Cum. n.Stf. m. Nhp. Bdf. nw. & se.Hrt. s. Nrf. Ess. me.Wil. w.Som.
wùl Ant. s.Chs. Flt. Dnb. wm. Stf. ne.Der. m.Nhp. e.War.
wvl Cai. Inv. ne.Sc. Frf., but w.Frf. *wil*, *wəl*, em.Sc. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*wil*, sm. & s.Sc. nw.Dev. e.Cor.
wəl w.Frf. e.Per.
[The unstressed forms are those without *w*. In combination with personal pronouns, the unstressed form is *-l* in all the dialects.]
Win, 425, 426, 427, 430, 432.
Wind, *sb.*, 75, 307—*waind* ne. Yks., nnw.Yks. + *wind*, es. Yks., n.Der. + *wind*, n.Lin., Lei.+*wind*.
wàind ne. & nw.Der.
weind s Chs.
win ne.Sc.+*wən*, s.Ayr., n.Cum. +*wind*, I.Ma. w.Som. n.Dev.
wind Sh. & Or.I. w.Frf. e.Per., n.Ayr.+*wvn*, *wən*, Uls., but Ant. *wùn*, Nhb. Dur. n. & m. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. e. m. se. & sw.Yks. n. nw. em. sm. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. Lei. s.Oxf. w.Hrt. e.Suf. se.Ken. s.Dur. w.Sus. s.Som. sw.Dev. Cor.
wint se. & ms Lan.
woind s.Lin. e.Sus.
wùn Ant.
wvin w.Wil.
wvind ne.Nrf. me.Wil.
wvn n.Ayr., Lth. Edb.+*wvnd*, Kcb., s.Sc.+*wvnd*.
wvnd sn.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. *wùn*, Kcb. *wvn*, Lth. Edb. s. Sc.
wən ne.Sc. n.Ayr.
wənd e.Dor.
Wind, *v.*, 75, 302, 307, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432—*wain* I.Ma. +*wein*, w.Som. n.Dev.
waind wm.Sc.+*win*, *wvn*, but n. Ayr. *wèind*, me.Nhb., Wm.+ *wind*, n.Der. nw.Lin. sw.Dev.
wānd sm.Lan.
wàind em.Lan., se.Lan.+*woind*, wm.Stf. nw.Der.
wein I.Ma.
weind sn.Sc., s.Nhb.+*wind*.
wèind Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr.
win ne. & wm.Sc. n.Cum.
wind—Sh.I. s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. Wm. ne. nnw. snw. e. m. & sw.Yks. n.Lan. n.Lin.
woind se.Lan. n.Stf. s.Lin. Lei. se.Ken.
wǭnd s.Lan.
wvin e.Sus. w.Wil. e.Dev.
wvind s.Oxf. w.Hrt. Dor.
wvn wm.Sc. Kcb.
wvnd em.Sc.
Window, 69, 229—*windi* ne. Sc., w.Frf. e.Per. Brks. Wil. +*wində*.
wində w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Dnb. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. n.Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Wil. s.Som. n. & s.Dev. Cor.
wiundə Ant.
wvndi Lth. Edb.
wvndə n.Ayr. Peb. Kcb. s.Sc.
Wine, 154, 306—*wain* Sh.I. Lth. Edb. Ant. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. & e.Yks., se.Yks.+*wān*, sw. & es.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. e.Suf.
waind m.Shr.
wān se.Yks. sm. & s Lan.
wàin em.Lan., se.Lan.+*woin*, I.Ma.+*wein*, nw.Der., Lei.+ *woin*, ne.Shr.
wein me. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. I.Ma. s.Chs.
wèin Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. sm. & s.Sc.
woin se. & ms.Lan. n. & s.Stf. Lei. se.Hrt. se.Ken. Sus.
wvin w.Hrt. me. & w.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wəin*, e.Dev.
wvind s.Oxf.
wəin e.Dor.
wəind ne.Nrf.
Wing, 55—*wey* s.Sc. me.Wil. Dor., but e.Dor. *wiŋ*.
wiŋ Inv. n. & s.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. & se.Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw. Lin. m.Shr. s.Oxf. se.Ken. e. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev.
wiŋg em. & sw.Lan.
wìŋ w.Frf. e.Per.
wīŋ ne.Sc.
wəŋ Lth. Edb. n.Nhb.
Wire, 158—*wair* s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. w.Wm.
waix(r) s.Dur. m.Cum. sw.Wm. nnw. snw. sw. & es.Yks. n. nw. sm. & sw.Lan. n.Der. nw. Lin. e.Suf.
waiər Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma.
wā(r) m.Yks.
wàir n.Ayr.
wàix(r) m. em. & s.Lan. nw.Der. n.Wor.
wàiər s.Sc.
weir me. & se.Nhb.
weix(r) ne. & se.Yks., n.Stf.+*woix(r)*.
wèir Inv. ne.Sc., w.Frf. e.Per.+ *wēr*.
wēr w.Frf. e.Per., wm.Sc.+*uēr*, but n.Ayr. *wàir*.
wēr Sh.I. wm.Sc. Kcb.
woix(r) se.Lan. n. & s.Stf. s.Lin. Lei., ne.Nrf.+*wəix(r)*, se.Ken.
wvix(r) s.Oxf. me. & w.Wil. w. Dor. e.Som. e.Dev.
wəix(r) ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
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Wish, 180, 343—*wif* Inv., w. Frf. e.Per.+*wəf*, s.Ayr.+*wvf*, s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. Wm. Yks. n. se. & sw.Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. me. Wil. Dor. s.Som. e.Dev. Cor.
wif em. & sm.Lan. n.Der. w.Som.
wuf n.Nhb.
wùf Ant. I.Ma.
wvf em.Sc. n. & s.Ayr. Kcb.
wəs ne.Sc.+*wəf*.
wəf ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per.
Wisp, 69, 331.

Witch, 69—*witʃ* w.Frf. e.Per., s. Ayr.+*wɪtʃ*, me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. n.Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. w.Wil. s. Som. e.Dev. Cor.
wɪ̄tʃ w.Som.
wɪtʃ n.Nhb.
wɪ̀tʃ Ant. I.Ma.
wɒtʃ Inv., ne. & sn.Sc.+*wɔtʃ*, em. & wm.Sc. sm.Sc., but s.Ayr. +*witʃ*, s.Sc.
wɔtʃ ne. & sn.Sc.
With, 236, 312, 317—*uþ* m.Shr., Hrf.+*wɪd*.
əð e.Suf.+*wī*.
wei Ant., nw.Yks.+*wi*, *wiv*, sm. Yks.+*wi*, ne. & w.Der.
wè n.Ayr. Kcb.+*wiþ*.
wē w.Som. n.Dev.
wi Sh.I.+*wì*, Or.I. Cai., ne.Sc.+ *wī*, but Bnff. *wì*, Bch. s.Abd. *wū*, Frf., but w. & s.Frf. *wì*, s.Ayr. Edb., Uls.+*wiþ*, but Ant. *wei*, n. & me.Nhb., n. Cum.+*wið*, *wiþ*, n.Wm.+*wid*, w. & s.Wm. n. ne. nw. sm. w. & sw.Yks., ms.Yks.+*wī*, nw. & m.Lan., em.Lan.+*wī*, se. sw. & ms.Lan., s.Lan.+*wið*, I.Ma.+*wiþ*, Chs.+*wið*, n.Stf.+ *wið*, *wī*, w.Stf., s.Stf.+*wið*, n. & nw.Der.+*wī*, Not.+*wið*, n. Lin., nw.Lin.+*wī*, e.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War., Glo.+*wið*, n. Oxf. m.Bck. e.Hrt. s.Nrf. e. Suf. Hmp., nw.Wil.+*wī*, w. Wil. Dor., s.Dev.+*wið*, w. Cor.
wid m. & w.Cum. n. & e.Wm., nnw.Yks. Hrf., se.Ken.+*wiþ*.
wið se.Nhb., s.Nhb.+*wiþ*, *wiv*, n.Dur.+*wiv*, n.Cum., e. & nm. Yks.+*wiv*, n.Lan.+*wī*, s.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Not. n. Wor. Glo. s.Oxf. me.Nrf. w. Ess. s.Som. e. & s.Dev. se. Cor.
wiþ n.Ayr. Kcb. Uls. s.Nhb. n. Cum. I.Ma. se.Ken.
wiv s.Nhb. n.Dur. nw. snw. e. m. & nm.Yks.
wì Sh.I. Bnff. w. & s.Frf. e.Per., Lth.+*wī*, Wgt.
wī ne.Sc. Lth. Peb. ms.Yks. n. & em.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. nw.Lin. Bdf. nw.Wil.
wv s.Sc.+*wœ*, *wǣ*.
wvd Sus.
wœ, *wǣ* s.Sc.
wū Bch. s.Abd. em.Sc., but Lth. *wì*, *wī*, Edb. *wi*, Peb. *wī*, wm. Sc., but n.Ayr. *wè*, *wiþ*.
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wǣ ms.Yks.
wea m.Yks.
wē ne. sn. & em.Sc. wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *wō*, sm.Sc., but Kcb. *wō̄*, n.Cum., se.Yks.+*wō̄*, *wō*.
wia nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+*wō*.
uia s.Sc.+*wō*, s.Dur.+*wī*, w.Wm. ne.Yks.
wī me.Nhb., n.Dur.+*wō*, s.Dur.
wou s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Som.
wō̄ m.Cum. se.Yks. n.Lan. me. Wil. Dor.
wòu Rut.
wòə n.Lin., nw.Lin.+*wō*.
wō w.Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb. s. Sc. se. & s.Nhb. n.Dur. snw. e. & se.Yks. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. nw. & s.Lin. Lei.
wuə sw.Yks. em.Lan.
wū e.Suf.
Wolf, 236, 378.
Woman, 153, 236, 381—*ōmən* m.Bck.
umən s.War. w. & s.Wor. m. Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Glo. nw. e. & s.Oxf. Brks. n.Bck. Bdf. w. Suf. Ess. n. & e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. I.W. nw. & w.Wil. Dor. e. sw. & s.Dev.
ùmən w.War. n.Wor.
vmən ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per.+*wvmən*, e. & w.Som., n.Dev.+*wumən*.
wimən Uls., but Ant. *wùmən*.
womən wm. & s.Sc.+*wvmən*.
wumən Sh.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. & se.Lan., s.Lan.+*wùmən*, w.Chs., n. wm. & s.Stf.+*wùmən*, Not. Lin. n.Lei., m.Nhp. e.War.+ *wùmən*, se.Hrt., ne.Nrf.+ *wvmən*, s.Nrf. e.Suf. se.Ken. n Dev.
wùmən Ant. m. em. sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf. Der., Lei.+*wvmən*, but n.Lei. *wumən*, m.Nhp. e. War. ne.Shr.
wvmən Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. nm. Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.+*vmən*, em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. Lei. n. Shr. ne.Nrf.
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umən Glo.
wimen e.Suf., w.Wil.+*wimən*.
wimin n.Cum.+*wumen*, sw.Wm., nnw. & snw.Yks.+*wumin*, m. se. sw. es. & s.Yks. n. em. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. nw. Der. Lin. Lei. m.Bck. ne.Nrf. se.Ken. e.Dor. e. & s.Som.
wimən Sh.I. wm.Sc. s.Nhb. w. Wm. e.Yks. Sus. me. & w. Wil. e.Dev.
wìmen Ayr. s.Sc.
wìmən ne.Sc.+*wīmin*, nm.Sc. Kcb.
wīmin ne.Sc. Ant.
wīmən Inv., sn.Sc.+*wvmən*, em. & sm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *wīmin*.
wumen n.Cum.
wumin s.Dur. nnw. & snw.Yks.
wumən me.Nhb.
wvmin w.Som.
wvmən sn.Sc.
Wonder, 100, 101, 236, 301, 304—*undə(r)* e.Oxf. me.Wil. Dor.
windər w.Frf. e.Per.
winir Bch. Abd.
wondə(r) n.Lan.
wondər Ant.
wundə(r) sw.Wm.
wundə(r) s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw.Yks. em. se. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. nw.Hrt.
wundər n.Cum.+*wunər*, w.Wm.
wundə(r) ne.Yks.
wunər n.Cum. n.Wm.
wùndə(r) m. sm. & sw.Lan. e. Der.
wùndər I.Ma.
wvndə(r) s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. s. Som. Dev. Cor.
wvndər Inv. s.Sc.
wvnə(r) Brks.
wvnər Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb.
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ūd Sus. s.Wil.
ùd n.Wor.
œd, *ǣd* w.Som.
wed w.Frf. e.Per.+*wid*.
wid ne.Sc.+*wœd*, w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr.
wud s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n.Lan., em.Lan.+*wùd*, se.Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. m.Nhp. se.Ken.
wùd em. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma.
uvd nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *wed*, *wid*, em.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc. n.Hrf. ne.Nrf.
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wūd e.Dev.
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uəl w.Wil.+*wuəl*, e.Som.
ū Sh.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. em.Sc., wm.Sc.+*wū*, sm. & s.Sc. n. & se.Nhb., n.Cum. +*wū*, *uūl*.
ūl s.Oxf. Dor.
ùl n.Wor.
vl me.Wil.
œl w.Som.
wul Uls., but Ant. *wùl*, me. & s.Nhb. n.Dur., m.Cum.+*wū*, e. & m.Yks., se.Yks.+*wūl*, es. Yks., n.Lan.+*wū*, em.Lan.+ *wùl*, n. & s.Stf n.Der. Lin Rut. m.Bck. e.Suf. se.Ken. n.Dev.
wuəl w.Wil.
wū wm.Sc. n. & m.Cum. Wm. nnw.Yks. n. & nw.Lan., se. Lan.+*wūl*.
wūl n.Cum. snw. se. & sw.Yks. se.Lan. Sus., but e.Sus. *ul*.
wùl Ant. em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. nw.Der. Lei.
wvl ne.Shr. ne.Nrf.
wvu s.Dur.
Word, 87, 88, 234—*wad* ne.Nrf. +*wvd*.
wād e.Suf.+*wvd*.
werd ne.Sc.+*wird*, *wvrd*, Uls.+ *wvrd*, but Ant. *wərd*.
wird ne.Sc.
wod ne. e. m. nm. se. & es.Yks. n. & nw.Lin. n.Wor., se.Hrt. +*wvd*.
word sm.Sc., but Kcb. *uvrd*, me. & se.Nhb.
worəd nne.Nhb.
woəd n.Dur.
wō̄d s.Nhb. m. & sm.Lan., sw. Lan.+*wōd*.
wuəd s.Dur.
wūd nnw.Yks.+*wǣd*, snw.Yks. +*wōd*.
wvd wm.Stf. s.Lin., Lei.+*wv̄d*, n.Hrf. nw. & se.Hrt. ne.Nrf. e. & w.Suf., Sus.+*uv̄d*, s.Dev.
uvrd Sh.I. Cai. Inv. ne. sn. nm. & wm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. s. Sc. Uls.
wv̄d Not. m.Lin. Lei. m.Nhp. e.War. e.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. nw.Wil. w.Dor. e. & w. Som. e.Dev. Cor.
wǣd n. & w.Cum. nnw.Yks.
wəd s.Yks.
wərd Ayr. Ant. I.Ma.
wōd m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. sw. & ms.Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Rut. Glo. s.Oxf. m.Bck. w.Wil. e. Dor.
Work, *sb.*, 56—*wak* Ess.+*wvk*.
wark Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *wvrk*, wm. Sc. sm.Sc., but Kcb. *wvrk*, Edb. Ant. me. & se.Nhb.
waək em.Lan.+*wōk*.
wāk s.Nhb. Dur. m.Cum. sw. Wm. nnw. snw. e. m. nm. se. sw. & ms.Yks. n. nw. m. se. ms. & s.Lan. ne.Der. nw. Lin. e.Suf.
wàrk Peb. s.Sc.
weək Rut.+*wuk*.
wvk e.Der. s.Lin. Lei. Ess. Sus.
wvrk w.Frf. e.Per. Lth. Kcb.
wv̄k sw.Nhp. e. & w.Oxf. me. Wil. Dor.
wərk n.Cum. I.Ma.
wōk em. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. n.Hrf. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
Work, *v.*, 115, 340, 428, 433—*wak* ne.Nrf.+*wvk*.
waək n.Dur., em.Lan.+*wōk*.
wāk se.Lan. nw.Lin.
wāt̄ʃ m.Lan.+*wv̄k*.
wok Lei.+*wvk*.
wō̄k s.Nhb.
wuək e.Yks.
wūk nnw. & snw.Yks.
wvk Not. Lei., m.Bck.+*uv̄k*, nw. & se.Hrt. ne.Cmb. ne.Nrf.
wvrk Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. wm. & sm.Sc. Lth. Edb. Uls., but Ant. *wərk*, me.Nhb.
uv̄k m.Lan. e.Der. ne.Shr. m. Bck. Dor.
wərk Ant. n.Cum. I.Ma.
wōk s.Dur. m.Cum. Wm. sw. Yks. n. em. sw. & s.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n. & nw.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken. w.Wil. s.Som. e.Dev.
World, 92, 234, 298, 307—*wald* ne.Nrf.+*wvld*.
wardl ne.Sc.+*warl*, *wordl*.
warl Cai. ne.Sc. Kcb.
warld em.Sc., but Lth. *wō̄rl(d*, Edb. *wārl(d*.
warlt wm.Sc.+*wàrlt*, *wòrl*.
warəld sn.Sc.+*wārld*, e.Cum., n. Wm.+*wərəld*.
waəld e.Suf.+*wvld*.
wādl s.Cum., n.Lin.+*wāld*, *wold*.
wāld w.Cum.+*wārəld*, ne.Wm., m. & nm.Yks.+*wold*, se. & s. Lan. n.Lin., nw.Lin.+*wold*.
wārl Edb.+*wārld*.
wārld Or.I. sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Edb.
wārəl n.Cum.+*wərəld*.
wārəld w.Cum.
wàrld s.Sc.+*worəld*, *worəlt*.
wàrlt wm.Sc.
wœld s.Nrf.+*uv̄ld*.

wold m. nm. & se.Yks., Chs.+*wuld*, n.Stf.+*wold*, n. & nw. Lin., Ess.+*wuld*.
wordl ne.Sc.
world me. & se.Nhb.
worəld s.Sc. nne.Nhb.
worəlt s.Sc.
wɔld n.Dur. e.Yks.
wǫld s.Nhb. m. & sm.Lan., ms. Lan.+*wǫlt*, *wuld*.
wǫlt ms.Lan.
wǫrld Lth.
wɔrl wm.Sc.
wōld nnw. & snw.Yks.+*wōld*.
wɔrl Ant.
wuld Chs. wm.Stf., s.Stf. n.Der. +*wōld*, ne. nw. e. & s.Der. s. Lin. Lei., se.Hrt. +*wōld*, ne. Nrf. e. & w.Suf. Ess. n.Ken., e. Dor.+*wōl*.
wulöd me.Wil.+*wōdl*.
wurl sm.Sc., but Kcb. *warl*.
wurld Sh.I. Uls., but Ant *wùrl*.
wurəld w.Sus.
wuəl m.Bck.
wōdl sm.Hmp. I.W. me.Wil. e. & w.Som. sw.Dev.
wōdld Glo.+*wōld*, ne.Dev.
wōl nw.Wil.+*wōl*, e.Dor. s.Dev.
wōld nw. & ms.Lan. w.Der. m. Nhp. e.War. m.Shr. e.Hrf. nw. & e.Oxf. Bdf. se.Hrt. s. Nrf. s.Sur. e.Sus.
wɔrl I.Ma.
wərəld n.Cum. n. & m.Wm.
wōdl w.Wil.
wōl nw.Wil.
wōld m.Cum. w. & s.Wm. nnw. snw. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n. em & sw.Lan. n. & s.Stf. n.Der. Rut. Glo. w. & s.Oxf. se.Ken.

Worm, 234.
Worry, 349.
Worse, 398—*wars* Sh. & Or.I. s.Sc. me. & se.Nhb. w.Wm.
was se.Yks.+*wās*, *wos*.
wās s.Nhb. s.Dur. m.Cum. sw. Wm. ne. nnw. & snw.Yks., e. Yks.+*wos*, m. se. & ms.Yks. n. nw. & se.Lan., nw.Lin.+ *wos*, ne.Nrf.+*wvs*.
wes, *wis* w.Som.
wos e. & se.Yks., sw.Lan.+*wùs*, s.Chs. n.Stf. n. & nw.Lin.
woəs n.Dur.
wus s.Lan., s.Stf.+*wvs*, n.Der. +*wōs*, Rut. Glo.
wùs sm. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Nhp.
wvrs Uls.
wvs e. & s.Stf. nw.Der. s.Lin. Lei. w. & s.War. n.Wor. Bck. Bdf. ne.Cmb. nc.Nrf. e.Suf. s Sur. Sus. I.W. me. & w. Wil. e.Dor. nw. & e.Som. nw.Dev.
wōsə(r) n.Shr.
wōs n.Der. s.Oxf. se.Ken.

Worst, 398.
Worsted, 236.
Worth, 50—*waþ* ne.Nrf.
weþ w.Som.
worþ me. & se.Nhb.
woþ e. m. & se.Yks., em.Lan.+ *wiþ*, se. & sw.Lan., s.Lan.+ *wùþ*, s.Chs. n. & nw.Lin.
wǫþ s.Nhb.
wuþ n. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*wōþ*, s. Lin.
wuəþ s.Dur.
wūþ snw.Yks.
wùrþ Ant.

wùþ em. sm. & s.Lan. I.Ma.
wvrþ Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. & wm.Sc. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *wùrþ*.
wvþ Lei. s.War. n.Wor. s.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Cmb. e.Suf. Sus. w.Wil. nw.Som. n. & nw.Dev. Cor.
wōþ me.Wil.
wərþ s.Ayr.
wrþ w.Wm.+*wōþ*.
wɔþ m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw. & sw. Yks. n.Lan. n. & nw.Der. Rut. se.Ken. s.Som e.Dev.

Would, 86, 235, 236, 440 *id* sw.Dev.+*wid*.
ud s.Sc.+*wùd*, *wvd*, w.Wor. m. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Ess. Hmp. I.W. me. & w.Wil. Dor. s.Som.
uəd nw.Wil.
ūd e.Som.
ùd n.Wor.
əd sw.Yks. ne.Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. Wil.
wad Or.I.+*wvd*, sn.Sc., wm.Sc. +*wid*, *wvd*, Edb., se. & s.Nhb. +*wud*, n Dur., s.Dur.+*wud*, n. e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. n. ne. & nnw.Yks., snw.Yks.+ *wud*, e. & m.Yks.
wùd s.Sc.
wed s.Abd., w.Frf. e.Per.+*wid*, sm.Sc.+*wud*, *wvd*, n.Dev.
wid Sh.I.+*wvd*, ne.Sc.+*wvd*, but s.Abd. *wed*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. sw. & s.Dev.
wod w. & sw.Yks. n.Lan., nw. Lan.+*wud*, m. & s.Lan. e.War.
wud sm.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *wùd*, me. se. & s.Nhb. n. & s. Dur. n.Cum. snw. & es.Yks. nw.Lan. n.Der. Lin. m.Nhp. e. & se.Hrt., ne.Nrf.+*wvd*, s.Nrf. Suf. n. & se.Ken.
wùd Ant. em. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. n. & s.Stf. nw. e. & s.Der. Lei.
wvd Sh. & Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc. Frf., but w.Frf. *wed*, *wid*, nm. Sc., but e.Per. *wed*, *wid*, em. wm. sm. & s.Sc. nne.Nhb. ne.Shr. ne.Nrf. w.Som.
wəd ne.Sc.+*wid*.
wūd ne.Sc. e.Dev.
wəd Or.I. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lei. n.Dev.
[The unstressed forms are *əd*, *wəd*, *wūd*, *wəd*, but *-d* when used enclitically in combination with personal pronouns.]

Wound, 104—*ūnd* sn.Sc., s.Sc. +*wund*, me. & se.Nhb. s.Oxf. w.Wil.
waind nw.Der.+*waund*.
waund Ant. sw.Wm., snw.Yks. +*wūnd*, es.Yks. n. & se.Lan. n. & nw.Der., nw.Lin.+*wūnd*, w.War. ne.Cmb.
wānd sw.Yks.+*wund*, s.Lan.
wæund s.Nrf.
wcun w.Som.
wound s.Lin., Lei.+*wùnd*.
woun I.Ma.
wound ne.Yks. nw.Lan.
wun ne.Sc.+*wūnd*, n.Cum. s. Sur. w.Sus.
wund w.Frf. e.Per. s.Ayr. s.Sc. sw.Yks. n.Stf.

wūnd Sh.I. Inv. ne. & wm. Sc. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Uls., but Ant. *waund*, s.Nhb. n. Dur. m.Cum. w.Wm. snw. e. m. & se.Yks. sw.Lan. nw.Lin. se.Ken.
wuəl Lei.
wvun Dor.
wound ms.Lan. sw.Lin. m.Nhp. n.Wor. Glo. e.Suf. e.Dev.
wɔund ne.Nrf.
wūnd sw.Dev.

Woven, 95.
Wrap, 237.
Wreath, 237.
Wreck, 237—*rak* Bch., Abd.+ *vrak*, wm.Sc. n.Nhb. I.Ma. Sus.
ræk Sur. Dor., w.Som.+*vræk*, nw.Dev.
rek Inv., w.Frf. e.Per.+*wrak*, Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. s. Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Som., but w.Som. *ræk*, *vræk*.
vrak Abd.
vræk w.Som.
wrak (*obsol.*) w.Frf. e.Per.

Wren, 237—*ran* Bch., Abd.+ *vran*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant. I.Ma.
rǎn Ayr., but s.Ayr. *ran*.
ræn se.Ken.+*ren*, Dor. nw.Dev.
ren Inv. Lth. Edb. s.Nhb. m. Cum. Wm. Lan. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. se.Ken. Sus. Som.
vran Abd.

Wrench, 237.
Wrestle, 140, 237, 263—*rasl* w.Frf. e.Per.+*warsl*, s.Ayr., Kcb. +*warsl*, Ant. sw.Yks., em.Lan.+*resl*, I.Ma. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. nw.Dev.
ræsl se.Ken. Sus. Dor. e. & sw. Dev.
ræsə me.Wil.
resl Inv. em. & sw.Lan., n.Stf.+ *rosl*, Som., but w.Som. *vrāsl*, *vræsl*.
rosl se. & s.Lan. s.Chs. n. & s. Stf. n.Der.
rusl s.Nhb. m.Cum. ne.Wm., w. Wm.+*rəsl*.
rəsl w.Wm. n.Lan.
vrāsl, *vræsl* w.Som.
warsl w.Frf. e.Per. wm.Sc. Pcb. Kcb. n.Cum.
wārsl Lth. Edb.
wǫrsl Ayr., but s.Ayr. *rasl*.

Wretch, 51, 234, 237 *ratʃ* Bch. Abd.+*vratʃ*, w.Frf. e. Per.+*wratʃ*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *retʃ*, Ant. n.Nhb., m.Cum. n. Der.+*retʃ*, se.Ken.+*rætʃ*.
rætʃ m.Shr. se.Ken. Dor. e.Dev.
retʃ Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. sw. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. n.Der. nw.Lin. s.Oxf. mc.Wil. Som., but w.Som. *vratʃ*.
vratʃ ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd.+*ratʃ* w.Som.
wratʃ w.Frf. e.Per.
wərätʃ s.Sc.

Wright, 116, 234, 237, 358—*rait* n.Lan. nw.Lin.
ràit em.Lan., se.Lan.+*roit*, s. Lin., m.Nhp.+*roit*.
rext nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per. *rɔxt*, *wrext*.

reit me. se. & s.Nhb. nw.Yks. I.Ma., n.Stf.+*roit*.
rɔxt wm.Sc.
rɔxt w.Frf. e.Per.+*wrext*, s.Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
rit Cum. Wm. ne. e. m. se. sw. & ms.Yks. nw. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der.
roit se.Lan. n.Stf. Lei. m.Nhp. se.Ken.
rvit s.Oxf. Dor., but e.Dor. *rait*, e.Dev.
rɔxt Bch. Abd.+*vrɔxt*, Ayr., but s.Ayr. *rixt*, Lth.+*vrɔxt*, Edb.
rɔit ne.Nrf. e.Dor.
vrait w.Som.+*vrvit*.
vrext ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd. *rɔxt*, *wrext*.
vrvit w.Som.
vrɔxt Bch. Abd. Lth.
wrixt s.Sc.+*wrext*.
wrext w.Frf. e.Per.
wərixt s.Sc.
wərɔxt sn.Sc.

Wring, 425, 427, 429, 432.
Write, 154, 155, 237, 425, 426, 429, 430—*rait* Ayr., but s.Ayr. *rèit*, Edb. Ant. m.Cum. Wm. nw. & sw.Yks. n. & sw.Lan. n. Der. n. & nw.Lin. m.Shr. e. Suf. Sus. n.Dev.
rēt m.Yks., se.Yks.+*reit*, sm.Lan.
ràit em.Lan., se.Lan.+*roit*, s.Lan. +*ràt*, s.Chs. nw.Der. ne.Shr.
ràt s.Lan.
ræit n.Cum.
reit wm.Sc. me. se. & s.Nhb. n. Dur. e. & se.Yks. I.Ma.
rèit Inv. Bch. Abd., w.Frf. e.Per. +*wrèit*, s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Nhb.
roit se.Lan. Stf. s.Lin. Rut. Lei. n.Bck. se.Ken.
rvit s.Oxf. w.Hrt. w.Wil. Dor. e.Dev.
rɔit ne.Nrf.
rɔt Lth.+*vrɔt*.
vrait w.Som.+*vrvit*.
vreit ne.Sc.+*vrèit*, but Bch. Abd. *rèit*, sm.Sc.+*wrèit*, but s.Ayr. Kcb. *rèit*.
vrèit ne.Sc.
vrvit w.Som.
vrɔt Lth.
wreit s.Sc.+*wrèit*.
wrèit w.Frf. e.Per.
wəreit sm.Sc.
wərèit s.Sc.
wərit Sh.I.

Writhe, 425, 429.
Written, 269.
Wrong, 32, 234, 237—*ray* ne. Sc.+*vray*, nm.Sc., but w.Frf. e.Per.+*wray*, em.Sc.+*wray*, but Pcb. *wray*, wm.Sc., sm. Sc.+*wiray*, Uls. Nhb., but w. Nhb. *wray*, Dur., n.Cum.+ *roy*, *wray*, e. m. & w.Cum. Wm. ne.Yks., nw.Yks.+*wray*, m. & se.Yks., sw.Yks.+*rey*, ms. & s.Yks., n.Lan.+*ray*, nw. Lan., m.Lan.+*roy*, se.Lan.+ *rayk*, s.Lan.+*rayg*, *rùy'g*, s. Chs.+*royg*, *rùy*, Dnb.+*ruyg*, n.Der.+*ruy*, *ruyg*, n.Shr.+ *rùy*, Glo. e.Dor.+*roy*, n.Dev. +*rvy*, sw.Dev. e.Cor.+*roy*.
rayg s.Lan., w.Chs. ne.Der.+ *ruyg*.
rayk se.Lan., nw.Der.+*rùy'g*.
ray m.Shr.+*rvy*, e. & s.Dev.
rey sw.Yks.

Wrong (contd.)—
rɔŋ n.Cum. es.Yks. m.Lan., I.Ma.+*rùŋ*, Flt.+*rùŋg*, s.Stf.+*ruŋ*, *rùŋg*, Not.+*rùŋ*, Lin., Rut.+*ruŋ*, Lei., Nhp. e.War. +*rùŋ*, s.War., n.Hrf.+*rɔŋ*, e. Hrf.+*rǫŋ*, *rɔŋ*, s.Pem. Glo. Oxf. nm.Brks. Bck., Bdf.+*rɔŋ*, Hrt. Hnt. m. se. & s.Cmb. Nrf., e.Suf.+*rǫŋ*, w.Suf. Ess. e.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. sm.Hmp. Wil. e.Dor. Som., but w.Som. *vɪæŋ*, *vrɔŋ*, *vrǫŋ*, sw.Dev. e. & w.Cor.
rɔŋg s.Chs. em.Stf.+*rùŋg*, e. Der.+*rùŋ*, se.Shr.+*rùŋg*.
rǫŋ e.Hrf. e.Suf. n.Ken.
ruŋ n.Lan., n.Stf.+*rùŋg*, s.Stf. n.Der. Rut.
ruŋg Dnb.
rùŋ sw.Lan.+*rùŋg*, s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. nw. & e.Der. Not. Nhp. e.War. Wor. n.Shr., ne.Shr. +*rùŋg*.
rùŋg em. sm. sw. & s.Lan. Chs., but w.Chs.+*raŋg*, s.Chs. *raŋ*, *rɔŋg*, *rùŋ*, Flt. n. e. em. & s. Stf. n. ne. nw. w. & s.Der. ne. & se.Shr.
rɔŋ m.Shr. n. & e.Hrf. Bdf. n. Cmb. n.Dev.
vraŋ ne.Sc., sn.Sc. + *wɔraŋ*, *wɔraŋ*.
vrɪæŋ, *vrɔŋ*, *vrǫŋ* w.Sc.m.
wiraŋ sm.Sc.
wraŋ Cai., w.Frf. e.Per.+*raŋ*, Peb. w.Nhb. (*obsol.*) n.Cum. nw.Yks.
wrày s.Sc.+*wɔraŋ*.
wræŋ Sh.I.+*wɔraŋ*, *wɔræŋ*.
wɔraŋ sn.Sc.
wɔraŋ Sh.I. sn. em. & s.Sc.
wɔræŋ Sh.I.

Wrote, 120, 425, 426, 429, 430 —*rat* Bch. Abd.+*vrat*.
rɔət m.Yks., se.Yks.+*rēt*, n.Lan.
rēt wm.Sc., Lth.+*rōt*, e. & se. Yks.
riat w.Wm. nw.Yks. nw.Lan.
rɪət s.Dur.
rot w.Frf. e.Per.+*wrot*, n.Dev.
rout s.Oxf. Som.
roət e.Dev.
rǫt Wm., but w.Wm. *riat*, Wil. Dor. sw.Dev.
rôət se.Lan. nw.Lin.
rōt Inv. Ayr., but s.Ayr.+*wrōt*, Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant. me. & s. Nhb., em.Lan.+*ruət*, sm.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Lin. Lei. ne.Nrf.
rut n.Der. e.Suf.
ruət em. & s.Lan. s.Lin.
rùt s.Lan.
vrat ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd.+*rat*.
wrɪət s.Sc.
wrot w.Frf. e.Per.
wrōt s.Ayr.+*rōt*.
wɔrot Sh.I. sn.Sc.

Wrought, 90, 237, 358 –*raut* n. Cum.+*rout*, Wm., but n.Wm. +*rout*, snw.Yks.+*wraut*, em. Lan. n.Lin.
rāt Brks. Dor.
rât Uls.+*rōt*, but Ant. *roχt*, I.Ma. +*rǫt*.
roχt Or.I., Bch. Abd.+*vroχt*, w. Frf. e.Per. Ayr. Kcb. Ant.
rout Nhb. s.Dur. n. & m.Cum., n.Wm.+*raut*, ne. nnw. e. se. & sw.Yks. nw. sw. & s.Lan.
rǫχt Lth. Edb.
rǫt n. & se.Lan. I.Ma. n.Stf. n. Der. s.Oxf. ne.Nrf. s.Sur. w. Sus. me.Wil. Som. e.Dev.
rōt Uls. e.Suf.
vroχt n.Sc. ne.Sc., but Bch. Abd.+*roχt*.
wraut snw.Yks.
wrouχt s.Sc.
wrout m.Yks.
wrōχt Peb.
wɔraut Sh.I.
wɔroχt sn.Sc.

Yard, 346, 382.
Yarn, 346.
Yarrow, 245, 346.
Yawn, 346.

Ye, 151. 235, 409, 411—*ī* ne. nm. em. sm. & s.Sc. nnw. Yks. Stf. sw.Lin. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
ī Cai.+*jī*, ne.Sc. Kcb. s.Sc., s. Nhb.+*jī*, Lei. Oxf. Brks. Ken. s.Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
jæ Nhb., but me.Nhb. *jī*, s.Nhb. *ī*, *jī*, e.Wm.
je n.Cum., sm.Yks.+*jei*, *jī*.
jei s.Dur., ne.Yks.+*jī*, nw.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*jī*. snw.Yks., m. Yks.+*jī*, sm.Yks.
jē s.Chs.
ji Or.I. Cai. ne.Sc. s.Frf. Fif. wm.Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. nnw. snw. nw. e. m. nm. sm. w. & sw.Yks. m.Lan. s.Chs. Hrf. w.Ess. n.Ken. Som.
jī Cai. wm.Sc. Ayr. me. & s. Nhb. Dur., but s.Dur. *jei*, Cum. Wm., but e.Wm. *jæ*, n. ne. nnw. e. m nm. sm. w. sw. es. ms. & s.Yks. n. & nw.Lan. Chs., but s.Chs. *jē*, nw.Lin. ne.Nrf.
jə ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. s.Ayr. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. n. nw. m. se. & s. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. e. & s.War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. s. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hrt. e.An. Sus.
ə Bnff. Abd. e.Lin. s.Wor. Wil.
[The unstressed forms are *i*, *ji*, *jə*, *ə*.]

Year, 134, 248—*iə(r)* s.Nhb., n. Dur.+*jiə(r)*, m. & w.Cum. m. & nm.Yks. sw.Lan. Chs. n. wm. & s.Stf., n.Der.+*jiə(r)*, ne. e. w. & s.Der. Lei., War.+*jiə(r)*, s.Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. s. Nrf. Dor. Cor.
iər n.Cum.+*jiər*.
īr ne.Sc.+*jīr*, wm.Sc., Ayr.+*jīr*, Kcb. s.Sc.
jeə(r) ne. & nw.Nrf.
jiə(r) n.Dur. e.Cum. n. m. & s. Wm. sw. & s.Yks. n. nw. & m.Lan. n.Der. n. & nw.Lin. War. n. & se.Ken. Sus. me. Wil., w.Som.+*jʊ(r)*, s.Som.
jiər Uls., but Ant. *jīr*, n.Cum. sw.Wm. I.Ma.
jir Sh. & Or.I. ne. & sn.Sc. w. Frf. e.Per. em.Sc. Ayr. Ant.
jʊ(r) w.Som. nw. & e.Dev.
jə(r) em. sm. & se.Lan.

Yearn, 50, 248, 346—*iən* Dor.
jān s.Nhb. se.Yks. ne.Nrf. e. Suf. Sus.
jen ne.Yks.
jern n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. Ant.
jiən m. sw. & s.Yks. s.Som.
jɔrn s.Ayr.
jən n.Stf.
jərn ne.Sc. I.Ma.
jən m.Cum. Wm. em.Lan. s.Stf. se.Ken.

Yeast, 50. 248—*iəs* Dor.
iəst snw.Yks.+*jəst*, n. & s.Lin. s. Oxf.
īst Sus.
jast w.Wm.
jest s.Sc. Ant. n. & me.Nhb., se.Nhb.+*jist*, s.Nhb., s.Dur.+*jīst*, n.Cum. ne.Yks., nnw. & e.Yks.+*jīst*, se.Yks. nw. & s. Lan. m.Nhp. Glo., ne.Nrf.+*jist*, se.Ken.+*jīst*.
jeəst se.Lan. n.Stf.
jɛ̂st s.Ayr. Peb.
jēs I.Ma.+*jīst*.
jēst Kcb. s.Stf.
jist se.Nhb. m.Cum. m. & es. Yks. em.Lan. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
jīst s.Dur. e. & w.Cum. nnw. & e.Yks. sw.Lan. I.Ma. se.Ken. s.Som.
jɔst w.Wil.
jəst sw.Wm. snw. & sw.Yks.

Yees, 409.

Yellow, 58, 229, 346—*jali* w. Wor.
jalə ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. Peb. Ant. n. & s.Nhb. Cum. Wm. e.Yks. n. & ne.Lan., em.Lan. +*jolə*, sm. se. sw. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Chs. s.Stf. n.Der. Not. n. & nw.Lin., Lei.+*jolə*, Glo. s.Oxf. n. & e.Ken. w.Som.
jælə Brks. se.Hrt., ne.Nrf.+*jɔlə*, se.Ken. Sus. s.Som. e.Dev. w.Cor.
jeli Lth. Edb.
jelə s.Ayr. Kcb. n.Ir. n.Stf. me. Wil.
jolə w. & sw.Yks. e. & em.Lan. Lei.
jɔlə ne.Nrf.

Yelp, 346.

Yes—*eəs* nw.Wil.
ēs w.Som.+*īs*, *jæs*.
is s.War. n. & s.Wor., Shr.+*īs*, but ne.Shr. *jes*, Hrf., Glo.+*īs*, s.Oxf., se.Ken.+*jes*, Sus., but e.Sus. *jās*, e.Som. n.Dev. Cor.
iəs Brks.+*īs*, e.Suf.
īs Nhp., but m.Nhp. *jīs*, Shr. Glo. nw. & e.Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Sus. Ess., Hmp.+*jīs*, I.W. s. Wil. Dor. w.Som. nw.Dev.
jas w.Wor., e.Sus.+*jās*.
jās e.Sus. s.Dev.
jæs w.Som.
jes s.Sc. ne.Shr. se.Ken. s.Som.
jis Sh. & Or.I. n.Ir. s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. em. & s.Lan. I.Ma. s.Stf. n.Der. nw. & m.Lin. Lei. m. Nhp. e.War. s.Pem. ne.Nrf.
jīs s.Lin.
jɔs Wm. w. & sw.Yks. se.Wor. n.Ken.
jəs Hmp.

Yesterday, 50, 229, 231, 248, 284, 346—*istədē* w.Oxf. Sus. me.Wil. sw.Dev.
istədi s.Chs.+*jistədi*, n.Shr. e. & s.Oxf. w.Wil. Dor.
jæstədē ne.Nrf.+*jistədē*.
jæstədi se.Ken. e.Dev.
jestədi ms.Lan. m.Nhp. s.Som.
jestədə nw.Lan.+*jistədə*.
jestərdē ne.Sc.+*jəstərdē*, *jəstərdi*, n.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. n.Cum.
jestərdi wm.Sc., but n.Ayr. *jestərdē*, s.Ayr.
jesbədə ne.Yks.
jistədē ne.Nrf.
jistədē sw.Lan. n. & nw.Der. m. Bck. n.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus.
jistədi s.Dur. s.Chs. s.Stf. e.Der. n.Lin. Lei. Glo. n.Bck. e.Suf.
jistədə s.Nhb. m.Cum. w.Wm. nnw.Yks., e.Yks.+*jisbədə*, m. & es.Yks. nw.Lan. nw.Lin.
jistərdē se.Nhb.
jistərdē w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb.
jistərdə me.Nhb.
jisbədə e & se.Yks. s.Lan.
jisbərdə I.Ma.
jüstədi em. & se.Lan.
jüstədə m. & sm.Lan.
jɔstərdē sn.Sc.
jəstədə sw.Yks.
jəstərdē ne.Sc. Uls.
jəstərdi ne.Sc.

Yet, 50, 248—*it* Nhp, but n. Nhp. *jit*, se.Wor. m.Shr. Glo. Oxf., but w.Oxf. *jit*, Brks. Hmp. I.W. w.Wil. e. & w. Som. Dev., but n.Dev. *jit*, nw.Dev. *īt*, e.Dev. *jet*, sw.Dev. *jit*.
īt Dor. sw.Som. nw.Dev.
jet ne.Sc.+*jət*, w.Frf. e.Per. wm. Sc. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc., n. Cum. nw.Lan.+*jit*, sm. sw. & s.Lan. n.Der., nw.Lin. se.Ken. +*jit*, Sus. e.Dev.
jit Sh.I. sn.Sc. Kcb. Ant. me. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. n. & m.Cum. sw.Wm. ne.Yks., nnw.Yks.+*jət*, snw. e. m. se. es. & ms.Yks. nw. & em.Lan. I.Ma. n. & s. Stf. nw. & e.Der. n. nw. & s. Lin. Lei. n.Nhp. War. Shr., but m.Shr. *it*, w.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. Hnt. ne.Nrf. Suf. Ess. se.Ken. s.Sur. Sus. n. & sw. Dev.
jɔt s.Chs.
jət ne.Sc. Uls., but Ant. *jit*, n. Nhb. w.Wm. nnw. sw. & s. Yks. n. & se.Lan.

Yew, 193—*iu* n.Nhb. sw.Yks. m.Lin.
jeu nnw.Yks. n.Lan.
jiu wm.Sc. Ayr. Lth. Edb. Kcb. se. & s.Nhb. w.Wm. se.Yks. nw. & s.Lan. wm. & s.Stf. nw. & s.Lin. Rut. Lei. m.Nhp. Hnt. se.Ken.
jiə m.Yks.
jü Inv. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per., s. Sc.+*jɔu*, Ant. n. & m.Cum. n. Wm. snw.Yks. se. & sw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. s.Oxf. e.Suf. Sus. me. & w.Wil.
jɔu s.Sc.

Yield, 52, 248, 307, 346, 425, 429—*ild* m.Shr.
iəl Dor. w.Som.
iəld nw.Der.+*īld*, *jild*, *jīld*.
il wm.Sc.+*īld*, but n.Ayr. *jild*.
ild ne.Sc.+*īld*.
īld ne. sn. & wm.Sc., Kcb.+*jīld*, s.Sc., s.Nhb.+*jīld*, n.Dur. nw. Der. s.Oxf.
jeild nnw.Yks.
jeld n.Stf.
jēld Lei.
jild s.Chs. nw.Der. ne.Nrf. e.Suf.

jiəld m.Yks. se.Lan., nw.Lin. + *jild*, s.Lin. e.Dev.
jild w Frf. e.Per. n.Ayr. Kcb.
jil I.Ma.
jild Inv. Lth. Edb. Ant. s.Nhb. m.Cum. Wm. e. se. sw. & s. Yks. n. em. & sm. Lan. n. & nw. Der. n. & nw.Lin. se.Ken. Sus. s.Som.
Yoke, 92—*jauk* se.Ken.
jok Sh. & Or.I. ne.Sc. w.Frf. e. Per. Kcb. Ant. m.Cum. ne. Lan. I.Ma. Not. m.Lin. Nhp. Shr.
jǫk me.Wil.
jòɔk n.Nhb. n.Cum. se.Lan. nw. Lin. e.Dev.
jõk Inv. Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. s. Nhb. Wm., em. Lan. +*juɔk*, sw. Lan. n.Stf. n.Der., w.Som.+ *juk*.
juk w.Som.
juɔk sw.Yks. n. & em.Lan.
Yolk, 52, 346—*jauk* se.Ken.
jāk w.Wil.
jelk s.Lin. Glo. ne.Cmb.
jok w.Frf. e.Per. Kcb. Ant. n. & m.Cum.
jouk se.Nhb.
jǫk I.Ma. me.Wil.
jòk wm.Sc.
jòɔk e.Yks.+*jõk*, se.Lan., n.Der. +*jõk*, nw.Lin. e.Dev.
jõk Inv. s.Ayr. Lth. Edb. s.Sc. me. & s.Nhb. Dur. Wm., nnw. Yks.+*juɔk*, snw. e. & m.Yks., se.Yks. em.Lan.+*juɔk*, sm. & sw.Lan. n.Stf. n. & nw.Der. Lei. m.Shr., ne.Nrf.+*jolk*, w. Som.+*juk*.
juk w.Som.
juɔk nnw. se. & sw.Yks. n. em. & s.Lan.
jolk ne.Nrf. e.Suf.
Yon, 55, 306, 417, 420—*jan* se. Ken.+*jon*.
jan Cai.
jon Sh. & Or.I. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf.e.Per.s.Ayr. Edb. Kcb. n. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks., but sw.Yks.+*jond*, n. em. sm. se. & s.Lan. I.Ma. Chs. n. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. e. War. s.Oxf. s.Cmb. s.Nrf. se. Ken. e.Dev.
jond sw.Yks.+*jon*, m. & ms.Lan. nw.Der.
jon w.Som.
Yonder, 55, 248, 300, 417—*endə(r)* se.Brks. + *ində(r)*, m. Bck.+*ində(r)*, *jendə(r)*, *jində(r)*, Bdf.+*jendə(r)*, *jondə(r)*.
ində(r) Rut. se.Brks., m.Bck. + *jendə(r)*, *jində(r)*, *jondə(r)*, se. Hrt.+*jendə(r)*, *jondə(r)*, e.Suf., Ess.+*jondə(r)*.
jandə(r) s.Chs.+*jondə(r)*, Flt. em. & s.Stf. m.Nhp., War. s.Wor. +*jondə(r)*, n. ne. & m.Shr., n. Hrf.+*jændə(r)*, Oxf., but e.Oxf. *jendə(r)*, nw.Hrt.Hnt.+*jində(r)*, *jondə(r)*, e.Ken. +*jendə(r)*, se. Ken., e.Sus.+*jendə(r)*, *jondə(r)*, m.Hmp.
jændə(r) n.Hrf. nm.Brks., w.Sus. +*jendə(r)*, w.Wil. +*jondə(r)*, e. Dev.
jæ̃ndə(r) sm.Hmp.
jendə(r) e.Oxf. m.Bck. Bdf. se. Hrt. e.Ken. s.Sur. e. & w.Sus.
jində(r) m.Bck. nw.Hrt. Hnt., ne.Nrf.+*jondə(r)*.
jondðə(r) sw.Wm. n.Lan.
jondə(r) s.Nhb., n.Dur.+*jonðə(r)*, m.Cum. snw. & e.Yks., se. Yks.+*jonðə(r)*, sw. & ms.Yks. nw. em. & sw.Lan. s.Chs. n. & wm.Stf. ne. & e.Der. Not. Lin. Lei., ne.Nhp. +*jonə(r)*, War. s.Wor. Glo. m.Bck. Bdf. ne.Nrf. Ess. e.Sus. nw. & se. Hrt. Hnt. w.Wil. e.Dor.
jondər Inv. w.Frf. e.Per. em. Sc. me. & sw.Nhb. w.Wm.
jonðə(r) n.Dur. ne. & se.Yks. s. Lan.
jonər ne. wm. & sm.Sc. se.Nhb. n.Cum.
jonə(r) ne.Nhp. se.Cmb. nw. Nrf.
You, 193, 235, 409, 411—*jau* nne.Nhb.+*jū*, n.Lan., m.Lan. +*jā*, e. & m.Lin. n. & nw.Oxf.
jā m.Lan., s.Lan.+*jō*, s.Lin.
jeu se.Hrt. m. & s.Cmb., e.Suf. +*jou*, Ess. e.Ken.
jeū e.Cor.
jiu s.Nhb., em.Lan.+*jō*, e.Oxf. Bdf. Hrt., but se.Hrt. *jeu*, e. Sus.
jiū n.Dev., sw. & s.Dev.+*jū*.
jo w.Yks. s.Lan. s.Chs. w.Stf. nw.Der.
jou s.Sc. +*jou*, se.Nhb., snw. Yks.+*jū*, w.Yks.+*jǭ*, *jō*, sw. Lan.+*jō*, se.Cmb.
jǭ w. & sw.Yks.
jō se.Nhb. se. & s.Lan. nw.Der. Not. Lei. n.Wor. n. m. & w. Shr.
jō Kcd. nw. w. & ms.Yks. em. sw. & s.Lan. w. & s.Chs. w. & wm.Stf., s.Stf.+*jou*, n.Der. +*ju*, nw. & e.Der., Not. Rut. +*jū*, Lei.+*jou*, e.War., n.Wor. +*jou*, m.Shr.
ju Sh I. s.Frf. Uls., me. & s. Nhb. e.Yks. nnw.Lan. I.Ma. n.Der. m.Nhp. s.War. s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. n.Oxf. n.Bck. nw. Hrt. s.Hnt. s.Cmb. n.Nrf. n. Ken. e.Sus. e Cor.
jū Sh.I. Inv. ne.Sc. sn.Sc., but Kcd. *jō*, nm. em. wm. & sm. Sc. Uls. nne. & me.Nhb. n. m & w.Cum. nnw. snw. c. nm. & se.Yks. I.Ma. Not. n. & nw.Lin. Rut. m.Nhp. Hrf. Glo. n. & s.Oxf. Bdf. se.Ken. s.Sur. w.Sus. Hmp. w.Wil. Dor.
jou s.Sc. s.Stf. Lei. n.Wor. n. & se.Cmb. ne me. & s.Nrf. e. & w.Suf., w.Som.+*jū*.
jɑ̃ sw.Dev.
jā w.Som.
jū m.Nrf. e.Ken. w.Som. n. & s.Dev. se.Cor.
jū Bnff. se.Nrf. w.Som. n. e. sw. & s.Dev. se.Cor.
[The unstressed forms are *jo*, *jō*, *ju*, *jū*.]
Young, 398—*jeŋ* Glo. nw.Wil.
joŋ Uls., but Ant. *jùŋ*, I.Ma.+ *jùŋ*.
joŋg se.Shr.+*jùŋ*.
juŋ ne Sc.+*jeŋ*. se. & s.Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. m. nm. w. sw. ms. & s.Yks. n.Lan., nw. Lan.+*juŋk*, em.Lan.+*juŋg*, n. Stf.+*jùŋg*, n.Der.+*jùŋk*, n. nw. m. & s.Lin.
juŋg em.Lan., ne.Der. +*juŋk*, *jùŋg*.
juŋk nw.Lan. ne.Der.
jùŋ Ant., se.Lan.+*jùŋk*, ms. & s. Lan.+*jùŋg*. I.Ma. s.Chs. Dnb. n.Lei. ne.Nhp., m.Nhp.+*joŋ*, sw.Nhp. e. & s.War. n. & s. Wor., n.Shr.+*joŋ*, se.Shr.
jùŋg sm. sw. ms. & s.Lan., w. Chs.+*jùŋk*, Flt. n. wm. & s. Stf. ne. nw. e. w. & s.Der.
jùŋk m. & se.Lan. w.Chs. n. Der.
joŋ Sh. & Or.I. Cai. Inv. ne. & sn.Sc. w.Frf. e.Per. em. sm. & s.Sc. m.Nhp. n.Shr. Hrf. Oxf. se.Hrt. e.An. se.Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil., but nw. Wil. *jeŋ*, Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.
Youngermer, 398.
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